

MIL 1.1 / 1982

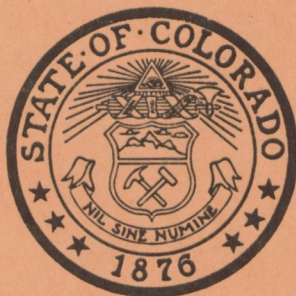
C-2

COLORADO STATE PUBLICATIONS LIBRARY



3 1799 00121 8627

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**ADJUTANT GENERAL**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF COLORADO**  
**1982**



**JOHN L. FRANCE**

**MAJOR GENERAL**  
**THE ADJUTANT GENERAL**



ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF COLORADO

1861 - 1982

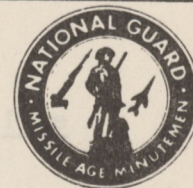
Brigadier General Richard E. Whitsit . . . . .	1861-1862
Brigadier General David H. Moffatt . . . . .	1862-1865
Colonel Leavitt L. Bowen, Aide-de-camp and Commander-in-Chief . . . . .	1865-1866
Brigadier General Lewis N. Tappan . . . . .	1866-1867
Brigadier General Hal Sayre . . . . .	1867-1872
Brigadier General W. R. Thomas . . . . .	1872-1874
Brigadier General Champion Vaughn . . . . .	1874-1875
Brigadier General Robert S. Roe . . . . .	1875-1879
Brigadier General Frank Hall . . . . .	1879-1881
Brigadier General Raymond M. Stevenson . . . . .	1881-1883
Brigadier General Sidney A. Shepperd . . . . .	1883-1885
Brigadier General F. A. Taylor . . . . .	1885-1887
Brigadier General George West . . . . .	1887-1889
Brigadier General Benjamin F. Klee . . . . .	1889-1891
Brigadier General John C. Kennedy . . . . .	1891-1893
Brigadier General T. J. Tarnsey . . . . .	1893-1895
Brigadier General Cassius M. Moses . . . . .	1895-1898
Brigadier General Lewis Barnum . . . . .	1898-1899
Brigadier General J. C. Overmeyer . . . . .	1899-1901
Brigadier General George F. Gardner . . . . .	1901-1903
Brigadier General Sherman Bell . . . . .	1903-1905
Brigadier General Bulkeley Wells . . . . .	1905-1907
Brigadier General Carleton A. Kelley . . . . .	1907-1909
Brigadier General John Chase . . . . .	1909-1916
Brigadier General Harry P. Gamble . . . . .	1916-1917
Major General (US Army, ret.) Frank D. Baldwin . . . . .	1917-1919
Colonel William Spangler . . . . .	1919-1921
Colonel Patrick J. Hamrock . . . . .	1921-1923
Colonel Paul P. Newton . . . . .	1923-1931
Brigadier General W. C. Danks . . . . .	1931-1934
Brigadier General Neil W. Kimball . . . . .	1934-1937
Brigadier General Alphonse P. Ardourel . . . . .	1937-1939
Brigadier General Harold H. Richardson . . . . .	1939-1943
Brigadier General Frazier Arnold . . . . .	1943-1946
Major General Irving O. Schaefer . . . . .	1946-1959
Major General Robert D. Charlton . . . . .	1959-1960
Major General Joe C. Moffitt . . . . .	1960-1974
Major General William D. Weller . . . . .	1974-1979
Major General John L. France . . . . .	1979-



# STATE OF COLORADO

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

300 Logan Street  
Denver, Colorado 80203-4072  
Phone (303) 777-8669  
Autovon 877-1833



COTAG

1 July 1983

Richard D. Lamm  
Governor

Maj. Gen. John L. France  
The Adjutant General

Colonel Paul A. Parsons  
Deputy Adjutant General

The Honorable Richard D. Lamm  
Governor of Colorado and  
Commander-In-Chief, Colorado National Guard  
State Capitol  
Denver, Colorado

Dear Governor Lamm:

Pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, Article 3, Section 106, Colorado Revised Statutes 1973, it is my pleasure to forward the Annual Report of the Department of Military Affairs for the Calendar year 1982.

This report describes the programs and accomplishments of the Colorado Army and Air National Guard in satisfying the responsibilities of our State and Federal missions, and recounts major operations, activities and achievement of the Division of Emergency Services and Civil Air Patrol. It also provide permanent reference of an historical value.

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to you and the members of the legislature for the support of the Colorado Department of Military Affairs.

Respectfully,

JOHN L. FRANCE  
Major General, Colo ANG  
The Adjutant General



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I - DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS	
Authority - Responsibility . . . . .	1
State Budget . . . . .	4
Federal Budget . . . . .	5
Facilities . . . . .	6
Full-Time Support . . . . .	9
Awards . . . . .	10
Community Service . . . . .	12
II - ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	
Strength . . . . .	13
Units . . . . .	14
Training . . . . .	18
Commanders . . . . .	21
III - AIR NATIONAL GUARD	
Strength . . . . .	22
Units . . . . .	23
Facilities . . . . .	26
Aircraft . . . . .	27
Military Education . . . . .	28
Commanders . . . . .	30
IV - DISASTER EMERGENCY SERVICES	
Emergency Services . . . . .	31
V - CIVIL AIR PATROL	
CAP . . . . .	42



AUTHORITY - RESPONSIBILITY

The drafters of the Constitution of the United States, recognizing the need for the militia from which the national guard is drawn, included the following in Article II, Section 2:

The Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and to repel invasions.

# DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

Section 1. The President shall appoint and may remove the following officers: The governor shall appoint all the militia officers, and may remove them. Each company shall elect its own officers, who shall be commissioned by the governor. If any company shall fail to elect such officers within the time specified by law, they may be appointed by the governor.

Section 2. The general assembly shall provide for the arming of the militia, military records, rolls and banners of the militia.

Section 3. Except in time of peace, no person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty. In time of peace, however, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

In further implementing its constitutional authority, Congress enacted Title 28, United States Code, which is entitled "National Guard" and which the following sections are particularly significant:

"Section 101. General policy



## AUTHORITY - RESPONSIBILITY

The drafters of the Constitution of the United States, recognizing the need for the militia (now known as the National Guard), included the following in Article III, Section 8;

"The Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. . ."

The authors of the Colorado Constitution also recognized the need for the militia and included Article XVIII, which reads:

"Section 1. Persons subject to service. The Militia of the State shall consist of all able-bodied male residents of the state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years; except, such persons as may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of the state.

Section 2. Organization - equipment - discipline. The organization, equipment and discipline of the militia shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

Section 3. Officers - how chosen. The governor shall appoint all general, field, and staff officers and commission them. Each company shall elect its own officers, who shall be commissioned by the governor; but if any company shall fail to elect such officers within the time prescribed by law, they may be appointed by the governor.

Section 4. Armories. The general assembly shall provide for the safekeeping of the public arms, military records, relics and banners of the state.

Section 5. Exemption in time of peace. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace; provided, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption."

In further implementing its constitutional authority, Congress enacted Title 32, United States Code, which is entitled "NATIONAL GUARD" of which the following extracts are particularly significant:

"Section 102. General policy



In accordance with the traditional military policy of the United States, it is essential that the strength and organization of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard as an integral part of the first line defenses of the United States and be maintained and assured at all times. Whenever Congress determines that more units and organizations are needed for the national security than are in the regular components of the ground and air forces, the Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States, or such parts of them as are needed, together with such units of other reserve components as are necessary for a balanced force, shall be ordered to active Federal duty and retained as long as so needed. Aug. 10, 1956, c. 1041, 70A Stat. 597.

Section 106. Annual appropriations

Sums will be appropriated annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard, including the issue of arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, camp equipage, and other military supplies, and for the payment of other expenses authorized by law. Aug. 10, 1956, c. 1041, 70A Stat. 599.

Section 108. Forfeiture of Federal benefits

If, within a time to be fixed by the President, a State does not comply with or enforce a requirement of, or regulation prescribed under its title, its National Guard is barred, wholly or partly as the President may prescribe, from receiving money or any other aid, benefit, or privilege authorized by law. Aug. 10, 1956, c. 101, 70A Stat. 600."

The Colorado General Assembly has further implemented provisions of the Colorado Constitution through enactment of laws now contained in Title 28, Article 3, Colorado Revised Statutes 1973.

In further recognition of the need and responsibility of the State to protect its citizens in times of emergency, the General Assembly enacted the Colorado Disaster Emergency Act of 1973, from which the following is extracted:

"28-2-102. Purposes and limitations. (1) The purposes of this part 1 are to:

(a) Reduce vulnerability of people and communities of this state to damage, injury, and loss of life and property resulting from natural or manmade catastrophes, civil disturbance, or hostile military or paramilitary action;

(b) Prepare for prompt and efficient search, rescue, recovery, care, and treatment of persons lost, entrapped, victimized, or threatened by disasters or emergencies;

(c) Provide a setting conducive to the rapid and orderly start of restoration and rehabilitation of persons and property affected by disasters;



(d) Clarify and strengthen the roles of the governor, state agencies, and local governments in prevention of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from disasters;

(e) Authorize and provide for cooperation in disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery;

(f) Authorize and provide for coordination of activities relating to disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery by agencies and officers of this state and similar state-local, interstate, federal-state, and foreign activities in which the state and its political subdivisions may participate;

(g) Provide a disaster and emergency management system embodying all aspects of pre-disaster, pre-emergency preparedness, post-disaster, and post-emergency response; and

(h) Assist in prevention of disasters caused or aggravated by inadequate planning for regulation of public and private facilities and land use."

The Administrative Organization Act of 1968 as amended created the Department of Military Affairs, with the following organizational elements:

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

DIVISION OF NATIONAL GUARD

DIVISION OF DISASTER EMERGENCY SERVICES

DIVISION OF CIVIL AIR PATROL

DIVISION OF STATE GUARD

KEY STAFF  
1982

The Adjutant General . . . . .	Major General John L. France
Deputy Adjutant General . . . . .	Colonel Paul A. Parsons
Administrative Officer . . . . .	Joseph D. Levesque
Budget Officer . . . . .	Richard L. Noble
Facilities Officer . . . . .	Darrell R. Mallory
Engineering Officer . . . . .	Major John S. Materi



# STATE BUDGET

State support of the Department is provided through appropriation by the Joint Budget Committee. Funding provides for a total of 36.2 state employees and 38 federal contract employees. Maintenance and operation of expenditures and revenues for FY 1981-82 are shown below.

## State Funding Sources and Expenditures (From July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982)

### FUNDING SOURCES:

General Fund	\$1,394,408	
Federal Funds	1,411,297	
Cash Funds	20,166	
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b> . . . . .		<b>\$2,825,871</b>

### EXPENDITURES:

#### Division of National Guard:

Personal Services (25.2 FTE)	\$ 586,854	
Operating Expenses	217,272	
Travel	2,210	
Capital Outlay	20,816	
Special Purpose (30.0 FTE)	585,524	
Utilities	411,296	<b>\$1,823,972</b>

#### Division of Disaster Emergency Services:

Personal Services (10.0 FTE)	\$ 205,104	
Operating Expenses	17,110	
Travel	3,701	
Special Purpose (8.0 FTE)	602,413	
Utilities	7,836	<b>\$926,164</b>

#### Division of Civil Air Patrol:

Personal Services (1.0 FTE)	\$ 20,368	
Operating Expenses	46,094	
Travel	1,603	
Special Purpose	7,670	<b>75,735</b>

<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b> . . . . .		<b>\$2,825,871</b>
-------------------------------------	--	--------------------



# FEDERAL BUDGET

## EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FY 82

	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>AIR</u>	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>
SECTION I:			
*IDT Pay	\$ 5,032,965	\$ 2,444,295	\$ 7,477,160
Annual Training	1,899,670	994,266	2,893,936
School and FTTD Pay	1,061,075	994,794	2,005,869
*CFTM/AFTM/FTRF Pay	3,491,320	0	3,491,320
Medical Disability Pay	185,266	45,110	230,376
Technician Pay	<u>5,803,790</u>	<u>13,907,229</u>	<u>19,711,019</u>
 TOTAL PAYROLL INPUT TO STATE	 \$17,474,086	 \$18,335,594	 \$35,809,680
SECTION II:			
Rations for IDT Assemblies	\$ 96,298	\$ 49,014	\$ 145,312
Travel	174,989	383,992	558,981
Petroleum Products	737,967	7,597,474	8,335,441
Freight	32,745	40,296	73,041
Communications	40,998	212,708	253,706
Recruiting Material	37,113	28,369	65,482
Medical Expenses (civilian facilities)	56,971	15,454	72,425
Leased Equipment	89,430	84,751	174,181
Utilities	<u>113,200</u>	<u>607,751</u>	<u>720,771</u>
 TOTAL MONIES SPENT WITH STATE BUSINESS	 \$ 1,379,711	 \$ 9,018,999	 \$10,398,710
 Construction	 112,406	 1,272,788	 1,385,194
 Supplies and Services	 102,688	 175,935	 278,623
 GRAND TOTAL OF ECONOMIC INPUT TO STATE OF COLO	 \$19,068,891	 \$28,803,316	 \$47,872,207
 State Income Tax Withheld from Tech P/R	 196,374	 455,742	 652,116
 Sales Tax on Total Payroll Input to State of Colorado (35,941,924 - 652,116 = 35,289,808 x .7 x .035)			 926,357

\*Paid from Open Allotment



# FACILITIES

LOCATION	TYPE FACILITY	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	REPLACEMENT <sup>1</sup> COST
Aurora Armory	Armory - 47,115 SF 5.6 Acres	1967 & 1973	\$ 3,910,545
Boulder	4 Bldgs - Admin, Supply, OMS & Flamm Storage - 22,952 SF 10 Acres	1948 & 1949	1,905,016
Canon City	Armory - 14,510 SF .4 Acres	1922	1,228,400 <sup>2</sup>
Colorado Springs	6 Bldgs - Armory, OMS, 3 Storage Bldgs, Fuel Station - 24,383 SF 15 Acres	1942, 1958 & 1976	2,023,789
Cortez	Armory & OMS #7 (1 Bldg) - 12,200 SF 4.9 Acres	1962	1,228,400 <sup>2</sup>
Craig	Armory - 12,616 SF 5 Acres	1974	1,228,400 <sup>2</sup>
Denver	Armory - 47,278 SF 3 Acres	1936	3,924,074
Durango	Armory - 7,522 SF 1.4 Acres	1949	1,228,400 <sup>2</sup>
Fort Collins	Armory - 13,306 SF 5 Acres	1969	1,228,400 <sup>2</sup>
Fort Morgan	Armory - 14,510 SF .3 Acres	1922	1,228,400 <sup>2</sup>
Grand Junction	5 Bldgs - Armory, OMS & 3 Storage Bldgs - 21,902 SF 3.85 Acres	1949 & 1959	1,817,866
Greeley	4 Bldgs - Armory, Ground Power Bldg, Storage & Guard House - 23,905 SF 5 Acres	1961, 1963 & 1968	1,984,115
La Junta	Armory - 9,914 SF 3.2 Acres	1949 & 1967	1,228,400 <sup>2</sup>



LOCATION	TYPE FACILITY	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	REPLACEMENT <sup>1</sup> COST
Lamar	Armory - 12,800 SF 6.8 Acres	1965	1,228,400 <sup>2</sup>
Las Animas	Armory - 10,583 SF 5.5 Acres	1957	1,228,400 <sup>2</sup>
Longmont	Armory - 12,680 SF .4 Acres	1954	1,228,400 <sup>2</sup>
Monte Vista	Armory - 12,240 SF 5 Acres	1964	1,228,400 <sup>2</sup>
Montrose	Armory - 10,582 SF 1.6 Acres	1955	1,228,400 <sup>2</sup>
Pueblo	Armory - 18,032 SF 5 Acres	1963	1,496,656
Rocky Ford	OMS #6 - 7,522 SF 1.9 Acres	1949	624,326
Sterling	2 Bldgs - Armory, OMS #10 - 14,201 SF 1.4 Acres	1955 & 1974	1,528,777 <sup>2</sup>
Trinidad	Armory - 7,592 SF 1.7 Acres	1951	1,228,400 <sup>2</sup>
Camp George West	72 Bldgs - Armory, USP&FO Complex, OCS, OMS #2, Warehouse, CSMS and Others - 268,263 SF 375 Acres	1923 thru 1980	22,265,829
TOTALS	110 Buildings 446.95 Acres	23 Locations	\$57,450,193

<sup>1</sup>Based on \$83 per square feet. Includes site preparation, A&E fees, and building construction.

<sup>2</sup>Minimum size for one-unit armory under present criteria is 14,800 square feet and 5 acres of land.



BUCKLEY AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE (Licensed to State)

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNITS:

6 Buildings - 57,454 Square Feet

AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNITS:

24 Buildings - 224,669 Square Feet

Location	Type Facility	Area	Sq. Feet
Las Animas	Armory - 10,283 SF	2.5 Acres	10,283
Longmont	Armory - 12,880 SF	4.0 Acres	12,880
Monte Vista	Armory - 12,240 SF	2.0 Acres	12,240
Montrose	Armory - 10,582 SF	1.5 Acres	10,582
Pueblo	Armory - 18,032 SF	2.0 Acres	18,032
Rocky Ford	Armory - 7,822 SF	1.9 Acres	7,822
Sterling	2 Bldgs - Armory, 10,283 SF 410 - 14,237 SF	1.4 Acres	24,520
Trinidad	Armory - 7,192 SF	1.7 Acres	7,192
Camp George West	15 Bldgs - Armory, 10,283 SF USARF Complex, GCS GND 12, Warehouse GNS and Others - 288,283 SF	1923 and 1980 1.7 Acres	22,283
Fort Morgan	Armory - 14,010 SF	1.0 Acres	14,010
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>110 Buildings</b>	<b>446.95 Acres</b>	<b>282,123</b>

Minimum size for one-unit armory under present criteria is 14,800 square feet and 5 acres of land.

Based on 1963 per square foot building construction.

Includes also preparation, A&E fees, and other items.



## FULL-TIME SUPPORT

### TECHNICIAN PERSONNEL OFFICE

The Technician Personnel Office (TPO) is an arm of The Adjutant General's Office. The purpose historically has been to administer the military technician program for the Colorado National Guard. Military technicians are Federal Civil Service employees hired by the National Guard to perform day-to-day duties in a wide variety of areas including administration, personnel, training, logistics, and maintenance. These technicians differ from most civil service employees because they are required to maintain military membership in the National Guard.

During 1982 the full-time support of the National Guard continued to change dramatically. Although the technician program remained in place, a new program was developed for growth in the full-time support area. The program was entitled the Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) program and places National Guard personnel on duty in full-time military status. Members of the AGR work force receive full pay and allowances as though they were on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. These personnel are answerable, however, to the Governor rather than the President. The management of the AGR program is also a function of the TPO.

The office manages the full range of functions for both full-time support programs. Functions include recruitment of personnel, personnel services, awards, pay determinations, etc.

### MANNING LEVELS

The TPO manages the full-time support program for both the Colorado Army and Air National Guard.

At the end of 1982, the National Guard of Colorado employed 709 full-time personnel. In addition to the above employees, Buckley Air National Guard Base employed approximately 240 Air Force civilians in support of the Base. These 240 employees are administered by the Civilian Personnel Office at Lowry Air Force Base.

### TRENDS

Over the past decade, missions assigned to the National Guard have increased while full-time manpower assets remained generally constant. Coupled with the increased number of missions was the introduction of new equipment and modern technology. The combination of these factors placed a workload on the full-time force which was unmanageable. Since technician requirements were limited by Congressional ceiling, the AGR program was developed to provide growth to support National Guard missions. The result has been a slow but steady growth of full-time support. It is anticipated that future years will see an even expanded growth pattern.



## AWARDS

Many of our Colorado Guardsmen received recognition for their excellence in the military service in the form of medals, plaques, or other devices in 1982.

ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL is awarded to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States who, while serving in any capacity of the Army, distinguishes himself by heroism, meritorious achievement or meritorious service, and as further provided by AR 672-5-1. In 1982, 13 awards were made.

MAJ John Koslosky, Jr., HHD Colo ARNG  
SFC Stephen T. McDermott, 140th Sig Bn  
LTC James E. Ahl, HHB 1st Bn 157th FA  
MSG Larry D. Robertson, FTRF, HHD Colo ARNG  
MAJ Virgil D. Brown, 947th Med Co (Clr)  
SFC Michael E. Doyle, HHD 5th SF Bn 19th SFG  
CW3 William R. Jefferson, Svc Btry 1st Bn 157th FA  
SFC Paul Dillon, Co A 5th SF Bn 19th SFG  
CPT Terrance W. Sullivan, Co D 40th Avn Bn  
COL Alan L. Watts, 147th Med Hosp  
LTC Gary B. Gehrig, HHD Colo ARNG  
CW3 Ray J. Geron, HHD 5th SF Bn 19th SFG  
CPT Thomas D. Mills, HHD 5th SF Bn 19th SFG

The following individuals received the AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL in 1982.

CMSgt John A. Hoekstra, Hqs 154th Tac Con Gp  
LTCol Don R. Shields, HQ COANG OL/AA  
LTCol Melvin J. Walden, HQ COANG OL/AA  
Major Judith L. Cummings, 140th Tac Hosp  
MSgt James R. Wilhoit, 140th Tac Hosp  
SMSgt Samuel H. Lovell, 154th Tac Con Gp  
LTCol Salvatore Villano, Jr., 154th Tac Con Gp  
MSgt Francis K. Smith, HQ COANG  
TSgt William E. Seiler, 120th Tac Ftr Sq  
LTCol Charles J. Bowling, 140th Civ Eng Flt  
LTCol Alan P. Montgomery, HQ COANG OL/AA  
CMSgt Jimmie W. Thurmond, HQ COANG OL/AA  
SSgt Timothy D. Strohmeier, 138th Tac Con Flt  
TSgt Donald L. Hohnstein, 138th Tac Con Flt  
MSgt Robert F. O'Donoghue, HQ COANG  
LTCol Robert G. Hess, 154th Tac Con Gp  
CMSgt Lawrence R. Schlager, HQ COANG OL/AA

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL is issued under provisions of Army Regulation 675-2-1. The following awards were made in 1982.

LTC Kenneth A. Muhle, HHD Colo ARNG  
COL Louis E. Best, HHD Colo ARNG  
CPT Phillip R. Kroeker, 2d SF Bn 157th FA



MAJ George D. Thomas, Co A 5th SF Bn 157th FA  
CSM Nathaniel Mestas, HHD 217th Med Bn  
MAJ Duane B. Lacy, 147th Med Hosp

In 1982, the following additional awards were made:

- 35 Colorado Meritorious Service Medals
- 43 Army Achievement Medals
- 43 Air Force Achievement Medals
- 105 Colorado Commendation Ribbons
- 8 Expert Field Medical Badges
- 11 Recruiting Ribbons



## COMMUNITY SERVICE

### BLIZZARD OF 1982

A life threatening blizzard with unusually heavy snowfall began during the afternoon of 24 December 1982 and continued until the morning of the 29th. The storm was primarily concentrated in the counties of Denver, Adams, Arapahoe, Jefferson, Boulder, El Paso and Weld. Based on the situation assessments the Colorado National Guard Emergency Operations Center was opened on the 24th in anticipation of an Order to State Active Duty. The EOC was opened utilizing volunteers from the Colorado Guard. On the 24th, The Adjutant General ordered to State Active Duty selected individuals from different units to respond to the emergency. Emergency operations included the rescue of stranded motorists and bus passengers, assistance to law enforcement and fire department agencies stalled vehicles, and augmentation of ambulance services. The Guard was also used for delivering medical supplies and food throughout the affected areas. A total of 123 National Guard members and 44 pieces of equipment were used at a cost of \$16,088.52 to the State of Colorado. The equipment used consisted of 16 4x4 trucks, eight 2½-ton trucks, eight Armored Personnel Carriers, four CJ5 jeeps, three 5-ton wreckers, three 4x4 ambulances and two tracked cargo vehicles

### ESTES PARK FLOOD

On 15-16 July 1982, selected members of the Colorado Guard were ordered to State Active Duty as a result of flood waters caused by the dam burst at Lawn Lake Reservoir. Flood waters resulted in property damage in the town of Estes Park and throughout Larimer County. The Colorado Guard assisted local authorities in the suppression of looting, traffic control and control of personnel in and out of the area. The Guard also provided potable water, public affairs assistance and rendered emergency relief to civil authorities. A total of 62 National Guard members and 42 pieces of equipment were utilized at the cost of \$6,430.28 to the State of Colorado. The equipment used consisted of 23 military jeeps with radios, three 2½-ton trucks, three 400-gallon water trailers, 12 1¼-ton trucks, one military sedan, and the Army National Guard communications van.



STRENGTH

REG

DESIGNED

ACTUAL

PERCENT

1st Regt 2000

200

200

100

2nd Regt 2000

180

181

100

3rd Regt 2000

150

150

100

4th Regt 2000

150

150

100

5th Regt 2000

240

245

102

6th Regt 2000

20

20

100

7th Regt 2000

100

100

100

8th Regt 2000

20

20

100

9th Regt 2000

20

20

100

10th Regt 2000

20

20

100

11th Regt 2000

20

20

100

12th Regt 2000

20

20

100

13th Regt 2000

20

20

100

14th Regt 2000

20

20

100

15th Regt 2000

20

20

100

16th Regt 2000

20

20

100

17th Regt 2000

20

20

100

18th Regt 2000

20

20

100

19th Regt 2000

20

20

100

20th Regt 2000

20

20

100

21st Regt 2000

20

20

100

22nd Regt 2000

20

20

100

23rd Regt 2000

20

20

100

24th Regt 2000

20

20

100

25th Regt 2000

20

20

100

26th Regt 2000

20

20

100

27th Regt 2000

20

20

100

28th Regt 2000

20

20

100

29th Regt 2000

20

20

100

30th Regt 2000

20

20

100

31st Regt 2000

20

20

100

32nd Regt 2000

20

20

100

33rd Regt 2000

20

20

100

34th Regt 2000

20

20

100

35th Regt 2000

20

20

100

36th Regt 2000

20

20

100

37th Regt 2000

20

20

100

38th Regt 2000

20

20

100

39th Regt 2000

20

20

100

40th Regt 2000

20

20

100

41st Regt 2000

20

20

100

42nd Regt 2000

20

20

100

43rd Regt 2000

20

20

100

44th Regt 2000

20

20

100

45th Regt 2000

20

20

100

46th Regt 2000

20

20

100

47th Regt 2000

20

20

100

48th Regt 2000

20

20

100

49th Regt 2000

20

20

100

50th Regt 2000

20

20

100

51st Regt 2000

20

20

100

52nd Regt 2000

20

20

100

53rd Regt 2000

20

20

100

54th Regt 2000

20

20

100

55th Regt 2000

20

20

100

56th Regt 2000

20

20

100

57th Regt 2000

20

20

100

58th Regt 2000

20

20

100

59th Regt 2000

20

20

100

60th Regt 2000

20

20

100

61st Regt 2000

20

20

100

62nd Regt 2000

20

20

100

63rd Regt 2000

20

20

100

64th Regt 2000

20

20

100

65th Regt 2000

20

20

100

66th Regt 2000

20

20

100

67th Regt 2000

20

20

100

68th Regt 2000

20

20

100

69th Regt 2000

20

20

100

70th Regt 2000

20

20

100

71st Regt 2000

20

20

100

72nd Regt 2000

20

20

100

73rd Regt 2000

20

20

100

74th Regt 2000

20

20

100

75th Regt 2000

20

20

100

76th Regt 2000

20

20

100

77th Regt 2000

20

20

100

78th Regt 2000

20

20



## STRENGTH

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
HHD, Colo ARNG	219	229	104
147th Med Hosp	126	131	96
101st Band	45	38	84
104th PA Det	13	13	100
Co D 40th Avn Bn	241	245	101
Command & Control Hq	35	20	57
Hq Co, 140th Sig Bn	138	112	81
Co A, 140th Sig Bn	57	53	92
Det 1, Co A, 140th Sig Bn	36	38	105
Co B, 140th Sig Bn	108	93	86
Det 1, Co B, 140th Sig Bn	30	30	100
Co C, 140th Sig Bn	118	94	79
142d Sig Det	51	62	121
Hq 217th Med Bn	39	36	92
122d Med Co	42	43	102
Det 1, 122d Med Co	55	61	110
928th Med Co	46	50	108
Det 1, 928th Med Co	60	64	106
947th Med Co	58	83	143
Det 1, 947th Med Co	78	76	97
Hq 193d MP Bn	33	28	84
220th MP Co	164	144	87
3650th Maint Co	160	133	83
Det 1, 3650th Maint Co	54	62	114
HHD 5th SF Bn	55	49	89
Co A 5th SF Bn	78	79	101
Co B 5th SF Bn	78	83	106
Co C 5th SF Bn	78	84	107
HHB 169th FA Bde	141	153	108
HHB 1 Bn 157th FA	119	113	94
Btry A 1st Bn 157th FA	94	80	85
Btry B 1st Bn 157th FA	94	73	77
Btry C 1st Bn 157th FA	94	93	98
Svc Btry 1st Bn 157th FA	72	69	95
HHB 2d Bn 157th FA	130	133	102
Btry A 2d Bn 157th FA	96	107	111
Btry B 2d Bn 157th FA	96	80	83
Btry C 2d Bn 157th FA	96	90	93
Svc Btry 2d Bn 157th FA	73	67	91
STATE TOTALS	3,400	3,281	96



## UNITS

The allocation of Army National Guard units is coordinated by the Department of the Army and the National Guard Bureau with the actual troop list for each state, subject to the concurrence of the respective Governors. The current Colorado ARNG troop list is a composite of combat, combat support, and combat service support units organized as follows:

- Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment,  
Colorado Army National Guard

This unit has an authorized strength of 60 officers, 32 warrant officers and 120 enlisted. The unit is located in Denver with the mission of advising and assisting The Adjutant General in the administration, logistics, training and operations of the Army Guard Forces of the State in preparation for the dual missions established by law for Army National Guard units.

- The 101st Army Band

This unit is located in Denver with an authorized strength of one warrant officer and 44 enlisted. Its mission is to provide band support at an assigned Army installation.

- 104th Public Affairs Detachment

Also located in Denver, it has an authorized strength of four officers and nine enlisted with a mission of providing public information support to local units.

- 147th Medical Hospital

This unit is located at Buckley ANG Base with an authorized strength of 39 officers and 87 enlisted. Its mission is the operation of a one-hundred bed hospital.

- Company D, 40th Aviation Battalion  
(Attack Helicopter)

This company has an authorized strength of 18 officers, 44 warrant officers, and 179 enlisted. The unit is located at Buckley ANG Base with 21 attack helicopters, 12 observation helicopters, and two utility helicopters authorized. The assigned mission is to increase the combat effectiveness of the unit to which assigned or attached by employment of direct aerial fires in offensive and defensive actions.

- Troop Command

The unit has an authorized strength of 9 officers, 5 warrant officers and 21 enlisted. This unit is located at Camp George West in Golden with the mission of exercising command and control over four battalions of the Colorado Army National Guard.



- 5th Special Forces Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group

This battalion is allocated to the State with an authorized strength of 53 officers, one warrant officer and 235 enlisted. The four elements of the battalion are located as follows:

Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment	Golden
Company A	Aurora
Company B	Pueblo
Company C	Fort Collins

The majority of personnel must be parachute qualified. Units are organized into small operational detachments capable of deployment, and self-sustained operations in any area of the world.

- Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment,  
193d Military Police Battalion

This battalion headquarters has an authorized strength of seven officers and 27 enlisted. It is located at Camp George West in Golden. The mission is to provide command and control over subordinate military police companies and a maintenance company.

- 220th Military Police Company

This company is authorized four officers and 160 enlisted. Located at Camp George West, the unit has the mission of providing military police support in an assigned area.

- 3650th Maintenance Company (Forward - Direct Support)

Located at Camp George West, this company has an authorized strength of four officers, five warrant officers, and 151 enlisted. It has a DETACHMENT at Fort Carson in Colorado Springs which is authorized one officer, two warrant officers, and 67 enlisted. Its mission is to provide maintenance support to units in an assigned area.

- Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 140th Signal Battalion

This battalion is allocated to the State with an authorized strength of 24 officers, 13 warrant officers, and 500 enlisted. The four organic and one attached units are located as follows:

Headquarters & Headquarters Company	Aurora
Company A (-)	Sterling
Detachment 1, Company A	Fort Morgan
Company B (-)	Fort Collins
Detachment 1, Company B	Craig
Company C	Aurora
142d Signal Detachment	Aurora

The mission of the Signal Battalion is to provide communication support in an assigned area of a field Army.



- Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 217th Medical Battalion

This battalion headquarters has an authorized strength of six officers, one warrant officer and 32 enlisted. The unit is located in Aurora with a mission of providing operational control of subordinate medical units.

- 122d Medical Company (Ambulance)

This company has an authorized strength of four officers and 93 enlisted. The unit strength is split between Trinidad and Monte Vista/Alamosa with a mission of providing ambulance support as required.

- 928th Medical Company (Ambulance)

This company has an authorized strength of four officers and 102 enlisted. This unit is split between Durango and Cortez.

- 947th Medical Company (Clearing)

This company has an authorized strength of 13 officers and 123 enlisted. The unit is split between Las Animas and Lamar with the mission of establishing three medical clearing stations in the forward areas of a combat zone.

- 169th Field Artillery Brigade

This unit has an authorized strength of 24 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 115 enlisted. It is located in Aurora with a Federal mission of commanding and controlling two or more artillery battalions.

- First Battalion, 157th Field Artillery

This battalion has an authorized strength of 26 officers, two warrant officers, and 445 enlisted. The five company size units of this battalion are located as follows:

Headquarters & Headquarters Battery	Longmont
Battery A	Montrose
Battery B	Golden
Battery C	Grand Junction
Service Battery	Boulder

The basic armament of this battalion is twelve 8-inch self-propelled artillery pieces, four located in each of the three firing batteries. The unit is capable of firing both conventional and nuclear artillery projectiles in support of the ground gaining arms.



- Second Battalion, 157th Field Artillery

This unit is identical in organization with its sister battalion described above, but with authorized strength of 26 officers, two warrant officers, and 463 enlisted. Unit locations are as follows:

Headquarters & Headquarters Battery	Colorado Springs
Battery A	La Junta
Battery B	Colorado Springs
Battery C	Pueblo
Service Battery	Canon City



## TRAINING

### TRAINING OBJECTIVES

The overall training objective for Colorado Army National Guard units is to achieve prescribed readiness postures by producing units and members capable of accomplishing their assigned federal and state missions. These missions are:

a. To provide units, which in a national emergency, will be ready for mobilization and deployment in accordance with Department of the Army operational plans in support of the "Total Force Concept."

b. To provide units organized, equipped and trained to function effectively in the protection of life and property under orders of the Governor of the State of Colorado.

### TRAINING

All training is conducted under the command of state authorities in accordance with Department of the Army, U. S. Army Forces Command and the National Guard Bureau training criteria, goals and programs.

To achieve prescribed readiness posture each National Guard unit has an annual training program which includes both an inactive duty training phase of 48 four-hour periods (normally executed in the form of one Saturday and Sunday weekend drill per month) and an active duty "annual training" phase of 15 days.

Concentrating on performance oriented training using guidelines of Army Training and Evaluation Programs and Soldier's Manuals, each unit strives for unit and individual proficiency with ultimate goal of attaining and maintaining operational readiness. The annual training phase is the culmination of the training year when units actually deploy to an Active Army or state-owned training site and engage in mission oriented training to test their operational effectiveness. During the annual training phase, each unit received an evaluation by Active Army evaluators for the purpose of determining both individual and unit proficiency. All Colorado Army National Guard unit evaluations for calendar year 1982 were satisfactory.

Annual training periods for the Colorado Army National Guard units during 1982 were performed at a variety of sites as follows:

<u>TRAINING SITE</u>	<u>UNIT/ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>HOME STATION</u>
<u>State Sites</u>		
Camp Williams, UT	HHD 5th Bn 19th SFG (Abn)	Golden
Missoula, MT	Company A	Aurora
Camp George West, CO	Company B	Pueblo
	Company C	Fort Collins



Gowen Field, ID	Co D, 40th Avn Bn (Atk Hel)	Aurora
Camp Roberts, CA	HHD 193d MP Bn	Golden

Active Army Sites

Fort Irwin, CA	220th MP Co	Golden
Fort Carson, CO	HQ STARC	Denver
	Command and Control	Golden
	147th Med Hosp	Aurora
	104th PA Det	Denver
	HHC 140th Sig Bn	Aurora
	Company A (-)	Sterling
	Detachment 1	Fort Morgan
	Company B (-)	Fort Collins
	Detachment 1	Craig
	Company C	Aurora
	142 Sig Det	Aurora
	HHD 217th Med Bn	Aurora
	122d Med Co (-)	Trinidad
	Detachment 1	Monte Vista
	928th Med Co (-)	Cortez
	Detachment 1	Durango
	947th Med Co (-)	Las Animas
	Detachment 1	Lamar
	3650th Maint Co	Golden
	Detachment 1	Fort Carson
	HHB 169th FA Bde	Aurora
	HHB 1st Bn 157th FA Bn	Longmont
	Battery A	Montrose
	Battery B	Golden
	Battery C	Grand Junction
	Service Battery	Boulder
	HHB 2d Bn 157th FA Bn	Colorado Springs
	Battery A	La Junta
	Battery B	Colorado Springs
	Battery C	Pueblo
	Service Battery	Canon City

Other Sites

Various Colorado Communities	101st Army Band	Denver
------------------------------	-----------------	--------

Other notable training accomplishments by the Colorado Army National Guard units/activities during 1982 which added to improved unit and individual proficiency were:

- a. Medical Specialist Phase III Course, conducted by the medical battalion for Guardspersons assigned to medical specialist career field.



Instructor support for Colorado ARNG medical officers, and specialists from the 217th Medical Battalion, 5th SF Battalion, and the 147th Hospital was indeed noteworthy. Over 45 students graduated from this course.

b. Civilian Education (91C). Clinical specialists are trained by those civilian institutions offering the Licensed Practical Nurse/Licensed Vocational Nurse training. The National Guard utilized allocated federal funds to pay the individual's pay and allowances and associated costs while in attendance.

The courses mentioned are cost-effective and conserve allocated funding for other supplemental and career development training via the formal school program at various Active Army School Centers. Many of the Guard participants not only improved their individual military proficiency but also derived benefits as concerns their civilian occupation.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY

Colorado's Military Academy provides qualified Second Lieutenants for the Colorado Army National Guard. The Academy also conducts Noncommissioned Officers training, orientation sessions for non-prior service personnel, and various other specialized courses.

#### READINESS

Readiness within the Colorado Army National Guard has improved significantly during CY 82. Although this is not represented by a commensurate increase in the individual unit's overall readiness rating; substantive increases have been realized in the areas of individual Military Occupational Specialty qualification and unit training.

Intensive recruiting efforts had caused a disparity between personnel available for a mission and those capable of performing their duties. Through extensive training efforts on the part of Unit Commanders, this disparity has been erased. This means not only are Colorado Guardsmen ready and willing to perform their mobilization mission, they are trained for it.

Because of this high level of Military Occupational Specialty training, should the Governor require the Colorado Army National Guard to perform in a state emergency, we are more prepared than ever to answer the call. A fine example of this was demonstrated during the blizzard of 1982 when the Colorado Army National Guard was able to provide skilled medics, military police, and tracked vehicle operators on short notice under extremely adverse conditions. The expertise of these people was recognized by all who came in contact with them.

Even though we have significantly improved the readiness of our units, each commander realizes that readiness is not static and must continuously be exercised and evaluated in exercises, both CONUS and OCONUS. These exercises have demonstrated our capability of performing assigned federal missions in the event of a national emergency.



## COMMANDERS

Headquarters, Colo State Area Command  
Headquarters Detachment  
147th Medical Hospital (100B)  
101st Army Band  
104th Public Affairs Detachment  
CO D 40th Aviation Bn (Atk Hel)

Troop Command Headquarters  
Headquarters, 140th Signal Bn  
Headquarters Company, 140th Signal Bn  
Company A (-), 140th Signal Bn  
Detachment 1, Company A, 140th Signal Bn  
Company B (-), 140th Signal Bn  
Detachment 1, Company B, 140th Signal Bn  
Company C, 140th Signal Bn  
142d Signal Detachment  
Headquarters, 217th Medical Bn  
Headquarters Detachment, 217th Medical Bn  
122d Medical Company (Ambulance) (-)  
Detachment 1, 122d Medical Company (Ambulance)  
928th Medical Company (Ambulance) (-)  
Detachment 1, 928th Medical Company  
947th Medical Clearing Company (-)  
Detachment 1, 947th Medical Clearing Company  
Headquarters, 193d Military Police Bn  
Headquarters Detachment, 193d Military Police Bn  
220th Military Police Company  
3650th Maintenance Company (FWD DS)  
Detachment 1, 3650th Maint Co (FWD DS)  
Headquarters, 5th Special Forces Bn  
Headquarters Detachment, 5th Special Forces Bn  
Company A, 5th Special Forces Bn  
Company B, 5th Special Forces Bn  
Company C, 5th Special Forces Bn

Headquarters, 169th Field Artillery Bde  
Headquarters Battery, 169th Field Artillery Bde  
Headquarters, 1st Bn, 157th FA  
Headquarters Battery, 1st Bn, 157th FA  
Battery A, 1st Bn, 157th FA  
Battery B, 1st Bn, 157th FA  
Battery C, 1st Bn, 157th FA  
Service Battery, 1st Bn, 157th FA  
Headquarters, 2d Bn, 157th FA  
Headquarters Battery, 2d Bn, 157th FA  
Battery A, 2d Bn, 157th FA  
Battery B, 2d Bn, 157th FA  
Battery C, 2d Bn, 157th FA  
Service Battery, 2d Bn, 157th FA

BG William K. White  
MAJ Donald A. Carey  
LTC Christy J. Mauries  
CW2 Delwin R. Befus  
CPT Stephen C. Sublette  
MAJ Gary M. Alzola

COL Robert J. Poirot  
LTC Dennis B. Stiefvater  
CPT Erin A. Hurd  
CPT Larry E. Alflen  
2LT Dennis R. Cox  
CPT Scot M. Simons  
1LT Daniel J. Gregory  
CPT Harold M. Phipps III  
1LT Brian J. McNulty  
LTC Harry L. Shriver  
1LT Jeffrey R. Slyter  
CPT Gregor V. Ronning  
1LT Silverio S. Salazar  
CPT Michael S. Bills  
2LT John C. Bisbee  
MAJ James Cowen  
1LT Jan C. Bolinger  
LTC John W. Allen  
CPT Dennis F. Archer  
CPT Robert G. Clark  
1LT Kenneth J. McCorkle  
2LT Robert K. Balster  
LTC Robert L. Harrison  
MAJ Clyde M. Wadsworth  
MAJ Harold J. Praznik, Jr.  
CPT Fred A. Eittleman  
CPT George G. Shepherd

COL Robert G. Hancock  
CPT Robert L. Moss  
MAJ Gerald G. Neel  
CPT Dennis R. Kraft  
CPT Ralph S. Curfman  
CPT Edwin J. Brand  
CPT Larry G. Johnson  
CPT Ralph M. Craver, Jr.  
LTC Charles A. Rodgers  
CPT David D. Dahm  
CPT James A. Young  
CPT John M. Tyson  
CPT Jack H. Alter  
CPT David D. Belina, Jr.



**AIR**

**NATIONAL**

**GUARD**



## STRENGTH

<u>STRENGTH</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
HQ, 140th Tac Ftr Wing	55	52	90
140th Tac Ftr Wing, Airburst ANG			
Gunnery Range (OL-GR)	7	7	100
120th Tac Ftr Sqd	53	54	101
140th Cbt Spt Sqd	85	92	109
140th Cons Acft Maint Sqd	411	410	99
140th Civ Engr Flt	85	78	92
140th Wpns Sys Sec Flt	48	45	94
140th Tac Hosp	50	46	92
140th Com Flt	39	38	97
140th Res Mgmt Sqd	115	109	95
120th Wea Flt	12	7	58
240th Civ Engr Flt	24	23	95
State Headquarters	24	23	95
OL-AA Headquarters, COANG	16	25	156
154th Tac Con Gp	128	111	86
139th Tac Con Flt	68	63	93
138th Tac Con Flt	75	86	115
TOTAL STRENGTH	1,295	1,269	98

At the end of the year, the authorized strength of the Colorado Air National Guard and all attached units was 222 officers and 1,073 airmen for a total of 1,295 personnel. Assigned strength was 1,269 with 201 officers and 1,068 airmen. There were 409 discharges throughout the year and 242 enlistments.



## UNITS

### - State Staff, Headquarters, Colorado Air National Guard

This unit has an authorized strength of 14 officers and 10 airmen. The assigned mission is to advise and assist Colorado State authorities in the administration, logistics, training and operation of the Air Forces of the State. This encompasses planning and employment of the Air National Guard for State missions.

### - OL-AA, Headquarters, Colorado Air National Guard

This unit has an authorized strength of 16 officers and 0 airmen. The primary mission is the total operation of Buckley ANG Base, including those periods when the tactical organizations are federalized and deployed.

### - Headquarters, 140th Tactical Fighter Wing

This unit has an authorized strength of 29 officers and 26 airmen. The Wing has one Tactical Fighter Group and one Tactical Fighter Squadron assigned; the 138th Tactical Fighter Group at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and the 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Buckley all fly the A-7D. (The unit at Tulsa was gained in July 1979 when the National Guard Bureau announced the realignment of several TAC-gained Wings. The realignment put like weapons systems together, thus removing the 149th Tactical Fighter Group in Texas since it has converted to F-4Cs.) The primary mission of the Wing is to provide overall supervision and necessary advisory assistance to the Fighter Group and Squadron to ensure they maintain a high state of combat readiness. Additionally, the Wing is responsible for establishing and maintaining war readiness material to provide supplies to the Tactical Squadron when it is deployed. Airburst ANG Gunnery Range (OL-GR) unit is attached to the Wing, but has its duty location at the airburst range, Fort Carson, CO. This unit is a Military Full-Time Training and Administration Program. Authorized strength of OL-GR is 1 officer and 6 airmen.

### - 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron

This Squadron has an authorized strength of 35 officers and 18 airmen. This is the combat arm of the Fighter Wing with an assigned mission to train for and maintain full combat readiness in support of the Tactical Air Command. The Squadron is capable of worldwide deployment at all times, augmented by those support elements dictated by the specific national requirement.

### - 140th Combat Support Squadron

This Squadron has an authorized strength of 8 officers and 77 airmen. The primary mission of the Support Squadron is to provide total bare-base support of the tactical organization when required. During non-federalized training status, elements of the Squadron are attached to Operating Location AA (OL-AA) to maintain continuity for total, efficient base support. Functions which



come under the Support Squadron include personnel, food service, security, transportation, administration, base operations, disaster preparedness, chaplain, legal and other lesser functions.

- 140th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron

This Squadron has an authorized strength of 8 officers and 403 airmen. The primary mission of the Maintenance Squadron is to provide organizational and field maintenance of air frames, engines and allied maintenance; electric and electronic systems and equipment for the assigned A-7D aircraft. When deployed, the majority of assigned personnel are attached to the Tactical Squadron to move as a unit anywhere in the world to provide maintenance of the aircraft.

- 140th Tactical Hospital

The Hospital has an authorized strength of 17 officers and 33 airmen. The primary mission of the Hospital is to provide medical support to personnel assigned to the other units, including veterinarian services. The Hospital is capable of performing diagnostic and therapeutic service in the area of general medicine at any time and minor surgery under field or combat conditions for personnel assigned or attached to the parent organization.

- 140th Civil Engineering Flight

This unit has an authorized strength of 4 officers and 81 airmen. There are two separate and distinct missions for this Flight. First, and most important, is to provide a highly mobile (Prime Beef Team) response capability with highly skilled specialists able to deploy as a unit or with the Wing to satisfy USAF civil engineering requirements worldwide. The second mission is to provide real estate management construction, rehabilitation, repair and maintenance of installed property, fire protection and aircraft crash/rescue services.

- 240th Civil Engineering Flight

This unit has an authorized strength of 16 officers and 8 airmen. There are two missions for this Flight. Firstly, it is a Contingency Force (CF) - 4 team, whose mission is to augment a Theatre Major Command or Intermediate Headquarters. Secondly, it is a CF-6 Team, which is a Crash Rescue Fire Suppression Control Team. It is combined with two or more CF-5 units, and the aggregate forms a Base Fire Department capable of supporting a Wartime Mission (Base Fire Department Command Team).

- 140th Communications Flight (Support)

This unit has an authorized strength of 2 officers and 37 airmen. This unit is gained by Air Force Communications (AFCC) upon activation, as opposed to most other organizations reporting to Tactical Air Command. The Flight is, however, attached to the Wing for duty and has a primary mission to operate and maintain all ground communications facilities in support of the tactical mission.



- 140th Weapons Systems Security Flight

This unit has an authorized strength of 1 officer and 47 airmen. All personnel are attached to the support group for administration and training. Upon federalization, the Flight would deploy with the Tactical Squadron for enroute security operations, being integrated into the host base security police organization upon arrival. During peacetime, the Flight is responsible for the security of the aircraft, equipment and associated facilities.

- 120th Weather Flight

This unit has an authorized strength of 3 officers and 9 airmen. The primary mission of the Flight is to provide air weather service for the mission organizations. Upon federalization, the Flight may or may not deploy with the tactical units since they would be gained by the Air Weather Service under Military Airlift Command. At Buckley ANG Base, the Flight is integrated for optimum training with the USAF Weather Detachment assigned to the base.

- 140th Resource Management Squadron

This Squadron has an authorized strength of 8 officers and 107 airmen. The primary mission of the Squadron is to provide mission support to the Fighter Wing in the supply, procurement, comptroller and traffic management areas. Upon federalization, the Squadron would deploy with the Tactical Squadron being integrated into the host base organization.

- Headquarters, 154th Tactical Control Group

This Group has an authorized strength of 42 officers and 86 airmen. The primary mission of the Group and subordinate units is the control for tactical forces during employment operations in a combat environment. The 154th consists of a total of nine units in five states; the 153rd TACCS and the 116th CRP at Portland, Oregon; the 105th CRP at Cheney, Washington; the 107th CRP at Phoenix, Arizona, the 106th and 109th TCF at Salt Lake City, Utah; and the 138th TCF at Greeley, Colorado.

- 138th Tactical Control Flight

This unit has an authorized strength of 9 officers and 66 airmen. The primary mission of the 138th is to provide the direct link between the Theatre Commander and all tactical air operations. The unit has extensive radar equipment which is further augmented by gap filler radars assigned to TACPs and CRPs. All information from the extended radars is fed to the 138th for consolidation and coordination. This provides the key link in the entire Tactical Air Control System.

- 139th Tactical Control Flight

This unit has an authorized strength of 9 officers and 59 airmen. The Flight is a Forward Air Control Post (FACP) and is a highly mobile search radar and radio communications operating location in the Aircraft Control and Warning sub-system of the United States Air Force Tactical Air Control System. The FACP is designed to be deployed into forward areas of a battle zone to augment the TACS radar surveillance and control coverage and to provide increased low level coverage for mid-course guidance in close air support operation.



## FACILITIES

The State Headquarters of the Colorado Air National Guard is located at 300 Logan Street in Denver. The 138th Tactical Control Flight is located at Greeley Air National Guard Station, Greeley, Colorado; the 139th Tactical Control Flight is located at Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado; and all other units of the Colorado Air National Guard are located at Buckley Air National Guard Base in Aurora, Colorado.

Buckley ANG Base consists of two separate land areas totaling 3,528 acres. The airfield complex consists of two runways of 11,000 and 8,000 feet. Each is 150 feet wide. The original structures remaining from the time when the base was constructed for the U. S. Army Air Corps in 1942-43 and those newly constructed facilities are categorized as either operations, maintenance or training types. The base has no community facilities, base housing, or billeting capabilities. The flying activity is at a maximum and all facilities are fully occupied and in use.

The Colorado Air National Guard operates and maintains Buckley ANG Base for the Air Force and supports various tenants of the active and reserve forces and certain civilian agencies. Occupancy and use of land and facilities is negotiated locally and approved by the Secretary of the Air Force. Agreements under which the Colorado Air National Guard provides and is reimbursed for services are drawn up locally and funded through the National Guard Bureau.

Buckley is the only military flying base in the area. It is charged with certain responsibilities related to aircraft search and rescue and crash response within the geographical area measuring half the distance from Buckley to Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs and Wichita. In addition to supporting all base assigned aircraft, the base also serviced 4,800 transient military aircraft this year, of which approximately 2,700 remained at least one night on base. Practically every type of aircraft in the inventory from every service and command visits Buckley ANG Base during the year.

The original cost of construction of Buckley ANG Base was \$7.5 million. A major military construction project was begun at Buckley ANG Base on 18 August 1981; a Base Supply and Equipment Warehouse facility with approximately 35,000 square feet of floor space at a cost of \$1,724,827.82. This facility will furnish space to Base Supply Administration and Warehousing. Completion date was August 1982.



## AIRCRAFT

The Colorado Air National Guard is authorized 24 A-7Ds, one C-131 transport and two T-43A transport aircraft. The A-7D is a single engine, single seat close air support interdiction tactical fighter bomber. The 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron is one of 14 fighter squadrons in the Air National Guard that fly this aircraft. It is among the most sophisticated air-to-ground delivery aircraft in the world today. One A-7D aircraft was destroyed while on a routine training mission on 10 December 1981. Total flying hours for the Colorado Air National Guard's A-7Ds during 1982 was 5,384.0.

The C-131 is a twin-engine aircraft (reciprocating engine) used for passenger service and light cargo hauling and accumulated 3,710 flying hours during 1982.

The two T-43s (a military version of the Boeing 737) continue to support the Air Force navigator training utilized by the U. S. Air Force Academy Airmanship Program (flight training). Eighteen positions accommodate this mission. The two twin-engine jet aircraft accrued a total of 1,956.0 flying hours during 1982.

The Aero Club of the Lowry Technical Training Center has one Cessna 150 aircraft, three Cessna 172 aircraft, one Cessna 182 aircraft and one Beechcraft T-34 aircraft assigned to Buckley ANG Base. Additionally, the Club has one 177RG Cardinal, three Cessna 152 aircraft, one T-41 and 310 Twin, which is a Cessna reciprocal engine aircraft used to train student pilots.



## MILITARY EDUCATION

The I. G. Brown Professional Military Education Center conducts three schools for members of the Air National Guard; the Academy of Military Science (AMS), Noncommissioned Officers Academy (NCOA), and ANG Leadership School. All three schools are conducted at McGhee Tyson Air National Guard Base, Alcoa, Tennessee, and are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Occupational Education.

The mission of the Academy of Military Science is to prepare officer candidates mentally, morally and physically to become officers in the Air National Guard. The training is a varied program of military, academic and physical training. The six-week program consists of lectures, seminars and demonstration-performance. Physical training consists of competitive sports and all officer candidates are required to run in a scaled version of the Air Force Aerobics Program.

The Air National Guard Noncommissioned Officers Academy is designed to provide the academic and military environment that will increase the noncommissioned officer's ability to function as a supervisor, communicator, resource manager, and professional leader. The curriculum consists of at least 225 academic hours and the school is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Occupational Education. The major divisions of the curriculum are devoted to seven basic subjects: Human Relations, USAF and ANG History, World Affairs, Communicative Skills, Supervision and Management, Military Training and Military Justice. In addition to these courses, physical training is accomplished by each flight competing against the others in selected sports.

In order to prepare selected Airmen and Sergeants to assume supervisory positions, the Air National Guard Leadership School was established. The two-week course is a mixture of physical, military and academic training.

NCO's in the grades of E-8 and E-9 (including E-8 selectees) are encouraged to attend the highest level USAF PME service academy for senior NCO's conducted at Air University located in Alabama. A program of professional military education to prepare selected senior NCO's to better fulfill their leadership and management responsibilities. Course improves and broadens leadership and managerial capabilities and expands student perspective of the military profession. Instruction includes lecture, seminar and independent research on communication skills, management concepts and techniques, U. S. policy formulation and force employment. Major emphasis is on management of the material and human resources. Course requires extensive student participation in communication skills. Student must demonstrate skills in planning and presenting both formal and informal speeches and complete a series of writing assignments that focus on the course curriculum.

A program open to all Air Guardsmen is the Community College of the Air Force. It is free to enlisted members and is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Occupational Educational Institutions. The curriculum is a defined pattern of prescribed course content in General,







## COMMANDERS

Chief of Staff, Air	BG Monroe G. Mathias
Headquarters, 140th Tactical Fighter Wing	COL George A. Franzen, Jr.
OL-AA, Headquarters Colorado Air National Guard	COL Stanley C. Wood
154th Tactical Control Group	LTC Salvatore Villano, Jr.
120th Tactical Fighter Squadron	LTC John B. Stone
140th Combat Support Squadron	LTC James B. Alford
140th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	MAJ Arvey E. Mason
140th Tactical Hospital	LTC Thomas G. Sarmo
140th Civil Engineering Flight	MAJ Charles J. Bowling
240th Civil Engineering Flight	MAJ John B. Renton
140th Communications Flight	MAJ Elwood P. Glaser
140th Weapons Systems Security Flight	CPT Dale L. Bauer
120th Weather Flight	MAJ Frederick J. Foss
139th Tactical Control Flight	MAJ Josephn N. Ortiz
138th Tactical Control Flight	MAJ Roy C. Chase
140th Resource Management Squadron	LTC William F. McGaffin



## EMERGENCY SERVICES

The general goal of the Division of Disaster Services is to provide the capability of responding to disasters and emergencies. The Division is currently working on a number of projects to improve its emergency services.

The Division is currently working on a number of projects to improve its emergency services.

# EMERGENCY SERVICES

## Emergency Services

The Division is currently working on a number of projects to improve its emergency services.

- The 1982-83 Flood Control Program - Presidential Declaration (July)
- Hurricane, River and Storm Flooding - State Declaration (July)
- Flood Control - State Declaration (August)
- Flood Control - State Declaration (September)
- Christmas Eve Storm - State Declaration (December)

Although the year was characterized by flooding problems, it is useful to note that an increase occurred in the number of disasters declared, which was 100 in 1981 and 110 in 1982. The 1982-83 Flood Control Program was a major success in providing flood relief to the state. The structural and non-structural aspects of the safety of the state are of great importance. Colorado's disaster preparedness, particularly in the event of a major disaster, is a major concern of the state.



## EMERGENCY SERVICES

The general goal of the Division of Disaster Emergency Services (DODES) continues to be to "reduce the vulnerability of Coloradoans to disaster." DODES strives to carry out this goal through a comprehensive approach to emergency management. More specifically we manage:

1. Expeditious and effective response to real or potential emergency situations.
2. Emergency relief and recovery assistance in state declared disasters and coordinate federal assistance when it is available.
3. Improvement of the State's preparedness status and the development and integration of the federal-state-local preparedness system.

Additionally, DODES is particularly concerned that better means to mitigate potential disasters are developed and maintained.

During 1982, DODES dealt with a broad range of response, recovery, preparedness and mitigation issues. Major events and accomplishments for the year in each of these categories are described below.

### Emergency Response

Ninety-one emergency incidents occurred throughout the year. These are listed in Table 1; each required the prompt and thorough response needed to deal with a potential disaster. Of these 91 events, several became "disasters" which required special efforts by DODES and other state agencies:

- The Lawn Lake Dam failure flood -- Presidential Declaration (July)
- Montrose, river and stream flooding -- State Declaration (July)
- Ouray, flooding -- State Declaration (August)
- Milliken, flooding in town (June)
- Castle Rock, rock slide (January)
- Christmas Eve blizzard -- Denver (State Declaration); northeast counties

Although the year was characterized by flooding problems, it is useful to note that an increase occurred in incidents related to hazardous materials, search and rescue, and Fort St. Vrain (unusual event category). The dam failure flood at Estes Park stressed the need to continue strong emphasis on both the structural and non-structural aspects of dam safety. (See section on preparedness). Colorado's growing population, particularly in the Denver Metro area complicates the problem of heavy snowfall in urban areas.



Recovery

Lawn Lake Disaster (Estes Park)

The dam failure flood at Lawn Lake in July resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration; damage estimates soared after the event to top \$31 million. Major categories of estimated damages were:

- Rocky Mountain National Park	\$ 4,978,000
- Home and personal property	1,569,500
- Business physical damage and economic injury	17,180,000
- Private and public utilities	365,000
- City and county public utilities	3,335,900
- Federal and state facilities	659,900
- Agriculture	<u>2,550,000</u>
	30,638,300

In any large scale disaster, costs to the private sector are sustained that, by state law, cannot be reimbursed. But with a Presidential Declaration, some reimbursement to individuals as well as to public entities can take place. A variety of state and federal agencies became involved in the recovery effort under joint coordination by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and DODES. By the end of the year a significant portion of the recovery effort had been completed, but many projects will take much more time.

Public Assistance

Public sector assistance was provided by federal and state governments to eight applicants: The Town of Estes Park, Larimer County, two water associations, two sanitation districts, one recreation district and the State Division of Wildlife. Work on these projects is progressing rapidly but work on large scale projects such as the town's power plant and reservoir will take at least two more years. Funds committed to the eight applicants mentioned above are totalled below:

Federal Government

Final payment	\$ 14,174
Advance of funds	<u>409,772</u>
	\$423,986

(Additional Advance Pending in the amount of \$123,599.)

State Government

Final payment	\$ 5,974
Advance of funds	<u>234,128</u>
	\$240,102

(Note: Additional funds contemplated for expenditure amount to \$62,050.)



Other public assistance not specifically related to the eight applicants mentioned above but significant in scale is as follows:

The State Highway Department has completed work on its projects under Title 23 at a cost of:

State	\$ 55,296
Federal	<u>276,704</u>
	\$332,000

The Drug Rehabilitation Center was assisted by the state at a cost of \$260.

The State Department of Highways on behalf of the Town of Estes Park and Larimer County provided management for the debris removal program which was completed early in October. Cost of this activity to the state was \$24,796.

Other programs affecting the Public Assistance Program and their status are:

a. Community Block Grant Program.

(1) Under the imminent threat section of this program, the Town of Estes Park has received a grant of \$400,000 to support the establishment of a bridge district to design and build some nine bridges across the Fall River which were destroyed by the flood.

(2) Under the regular section of the program the Town of Estes Park has applied for a grant (\$700,000) to support acquisition of flood damaged properties that are in the identified flood hazard area of the town. This property once acquired would be turned into a town park.

b. Section 1362 of the National Flood Insurance Program. Under this program, heavily damaged properties located in the identified flood hazard area which had flood insurance would be purchased through the program and turned over to the town by FEMA. These properties would then be converted into open space. Presently, offers to buy are being prepared by FEMA, based on current appraisals of the property.

Individual Assistance

Since the flood impacted the town's central business district, 200 small businesses needed assistance, the tourist trade was temporarily dampened and some people lost jobs. Over 100 residences were destroyed, so that housing in this relatively isolated area became a severe problem. Private utility functioning was impaired.

A disaster assistance center was opened on 26 July and over a period of several days, 378 people applied for individual assistance. Major assistance problems were dealt with by both Federal and State agencies, the principal agencies being: the Small Business Administration; the Internal Revenue Service; FEMA; the Colorado Departments of Social Services, Labor and Employment, Revenue; and DODES. The Red Cross, the Mennonites and the Salvation Army also played particularly important roles.



Funds currently approved for payment to applicants by major participating agencies amount to almost \$5 million. Almost \$4 million of this are loans to businesses and homeowners. Insurance payments, grants, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, tax refunds and temporary housing rentals accounted for the remaining million of cash infusion into the local economy. A more detailed breakdown of the current status of individual assistance is shown below.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE, CURRENT STATUS  
as of  
13 December 1982

Program	Applicants	Approved No./\$	Disbursed No./\$	Total Dollars	Remarks
Small Bus. Admin. (Businesses)	96	67 3,452,800	45 1,837,000	3,452,800	Loans
Small Bus. Admin. (Homes)	32	24 309,900	19 158,400	309,900	Loans
Disaster Unemploy- ment	180	63	57,690	57,690	
Red Cross	85	24,689	24,689	24,689	
Individual Family Grant	87	50	106,810	106,810	Outright grant
Temporary Housing	55	40	Rentals averaging \$350/month have been paid for 40 families; now 6 families remain; 2 light home repair applications were approved.		
Federal Insurance	32	27	898,811	898,811	
Total				4,848,900	Does not cover cost of temp. housing

Other Recovery Operations

As discussed under "Response," several other events required state recovery assistance. State expenditures were as follows:



- Montrose                   \$3,523 paid to date; \$7,700 to be paid
- Ouray                     \$50,000 to be issued to City of Ouray
- Milliken                 \$48,000 (water and sewer funds)
- Denver Metro            Approximately \$16,000 expended for activation of the  
                                  Colorado National Guard

Preparedness

Major elements of preparedness consist of planning, development and response capability and the integration of these two variables through exercise. DODES has placed emphasis on preparedness at the local level through an "onsite" program, a training and exercising program and a communications development program. Also, several programs which develop the comprehensive nature of the preparedness effort were noteworthy: Dam Safety, Nuclear Civil Protection and Radiological Defense.

On-Site Visits

On-site visits have been underway for three years; thirty counties have been visited and reported on (see map on page 36). The DODES' rate of visiting ten counties a year was met in 1982, by visits to the northeast counties of Logan, Washington, Yuma, Phillips, and Sedgwick, and the northwest counties of Grand, Jackson, Routt, Moffat and Rio Blanco. These visits clearly added to the capability of these counties to respond and the state's capability to support their needs in an emergency. Copies of reports were sent to commissioners involved, the Governor and concerned legislators. Extra copies are on file in DODES.

Training and Exercising

Effective training and exercising has received strong emphasis by DODES. A major aspect of the training program were two "advance," emergency management workshops for experienced state and local officials; held in Dillon in April, the other in Craig in September. Also at Craig an "initial" workshop was focused on newly assigned emergency managers. Other significant elements of DODES' training program included: two sessions (with Colorado counties and the municipal league) to acquaint local leadership with everyday problems, participation in hazardous materials seminars held around the state and participation in radiological monitoring courses as well as basic emergency management courses sponsored by FEMA.

Exercising of local plans was conducted in 19 counties so that local awareness, familiarity with and viability of these plans was heightened. Exercises were conducted in the following counties:

Bent	Douglas	Kit Carson	Montezuma
Chaffee	El Paso	La Plata	Morgan
Clear Creek	Femont	Larimer	Prowers
Crowley	Huerfano	Mesa	Pueblo
Dolores	Jefferson	Moffat	







## Communications

During CY 1982 a number of significant improvements have been made to the DODES' communication systems. The Communications Improvement Grant/Project is nearing completion. Within the first three months of 1983, the entire project (van and portable packages) will be operational. The first package, which has been fully operational for most of the year, has performed admirably. Assigned to a large number of search missions, a presidential disaster, and the state fair, the package has performed flawlessly, leading to an increased demand for its employment. At one point there were three simultaneous separate requests for the package. The wide range of assignments of the package has led to a broad spectrum of government and volunteer personnel becoming trained and experienced on the package. The package's utility and ease of operation was highly praised by the Superintendent of the Rocky Mountain National Park, after the package was used as the command communications center for a search in that park during their peak visitor period. The package has gained such a reputation that 32 states have requested information on it, and it will be featured in the 1982 Report to Congress of FEMA.

Replacement of outdated equipment in the EOC continued this year and as of December 15, approximately 50 percent of obsolete communications equipment had been replaced. The replacement equipment has improved the efficiency and availability of EOC communications and expanded the number of circuits available.

The installation of the DIMENSION PBX system in the EOC has allowed access to a variety of telephone circuits, such as the Federal Telephone System, the Civil Defense Telephone System, and the state Microwave Telephone System from every telephone in the EOC, giving greater flexibility and greatly reducing long distance telephone charges.

The communications center itself was expanded, allowing additional room for the new and replacement equipment. Installation of a microcomputer system in communications has been completed, including full color graphics capability, color printing, and radioteletype and teletype for the deaf capabilities. The microcomputer also allows for remote access to other mainframe computer systems, and remote control of EOC systems via Touchtone codes through the telephone system. The microcomputer is being used in a wide variety of applications including word processing, resource management, mailing labels, and inventory control, as well as its communications assignments. A sister system has been procured for installation on the communications van. The system has drawn requests for information from the State Division of Automated Data Processing as an example of applied distributed data processing.

1982 has demonstrated the value of the addition of the Colorado Crime Information Center system to the state warning network. The system was used extensively in disseminating tornado and flash flood warnings and watches this year, and was a primary communications link during the initial emergency phases of the Lawn Lake disaster. Also during 1982, three siren surveys were conducted for local governments and more are scheduled, showing an increased awareness of the necessity for public warning systems. Public education regarding the National Weather Radio System continues, following the completion this year of the initial phase of eight NWR stations. A number of



localities have installed monitors on this system in schools and hospitals. The entire Emergency Planning Zone, five-mile radius area, surrounding the Fort St. Vrain Nuclear Station has had monitors installed in all homes.

Close ties with the Colorado search and rescue community have been cemented with continuing contacts with the Colorado Search and Rescue Board and the Colorado Wing of the Civil Air Patrol. All calls for ground search are now being routed to the volunteer board coordinators via DODES' 24-hour emergency number, 279-8855. The communications support provide to the SAR community has also been a source of positive interaction.

The most critical problem experienced in these fields during 1982 has been, and continues to be, the dwindling resources of the Division of Communications. During 1982, that Division experienced a number of FTE cuts during the budget process, and one more during the two percent cut due to budget shortfalls. While we have received excellent support from that Division, within their limited resources, it is obvious that they cannot continue to "get blood from a turnip," and we are already beginning to see high priority projects deferred. It is imperative that that Division be staffed at appropriate levels to allow proper support in the area of communications, or statewide emergency management will suffer.

#### Dam Safety

A nonstructural element of the state's dam safety program was initiated in March 1982. Commissioners of the 42 counties in which "high hazard" dams are located were contacted and asked to prepare plans to warn and evacuate people who could be inundated should a dam fail. DODES' planning assistance was offered as well as some guidance for coordination with dam owners. Many communities have initiated some planning but progress has been slow. Continued emphasis will be placed on this important special program.

#### Nuclear Civil Protection (NCP)

The NCP planning group entered the new year with a full complement of personnel to include, for the first time, a State Shelter Survey Engineer. At its present strength the unit has six professionals and two administrative clerk typists.

Of greatest significant is the recent recognition by FEMA of the dual nature and interrelationship of the variety of hazards which threaten Colorado communities for which evacuation and hosting plans must be prepared (i.e. flash floods, dam failures, hazardous materials releases, enemy attack, etc.). It is, therefore, the intent of the DODES to have NCP planners consider specifically the application of their planning efforts to the full range of threats facing Colorado communities.

All target activities were met or exceeded by the NCP group during 1982. Significant accomplishments included the development of host (reception) and risk (evacuation) plans for a total of 32 counties, to include the six counties comprising the Denver metropolitan risk area.

Exercises of plans were conducted in 20 counties during the year.



## Radiological Defense

The RADEF program has progressed in both wartime and peacetime preparedness. DODES has participated in "Hazardous Materials Awareness" seminars (potential spills and releases) in January, March, April, July, October and November. Exercises for a potential disaster at Fort St. Vrain and Rocky Flats were held on 3 June and 17 August respectively. These annually involve a large representation of state agencies and considerable media interest. A statewide RADEF exercise was completed in February and DODES participated in a RADEF exercise for the Civil Air Patrol in August. A home study course for radiological monitors was conducted and 13 students were sent to federally conducted courses.

A preliminary draft of a Hazardous Substance Spills and Releases Plan was completed and is being staffed within state agencies. Staffing will be completed as soon as an opinion by the Attorney General concerning jurisdiction on highways and roads is received.

A new 100 percent federally funded position was filled and a program was developed to offer guidance to local entities on RADEF plan development. This included a radiation exposure guide for use in a potential post nuclear attack period.

The on-site program to exchange, calibrate and operationally check instruments in 34 eastern counties was completed.

## MITIGATION

As an element of the agreement between Governor Lamm and the Federal Government, following the Lawn Lake Disaster, a mitigation plan was developed by the State Hazard Mitigation Officer in cooperation with DODES. This plan dealt with specific means to reduce future hazardous conditions in Estes Park and was also expanded to cover broader statewide opportunities for flood mitigation. Additionally, it was intended to be the basis for the establishment of a mitigation management system for the state as a whole. The Governor has directed DODES to establish and manage this system. Copies of the mitigation plan are available at DODES.

In general, the establishment of a mitigation plan and management system is a significant milestone in DODES' development. In view of past loss of life and property that have occurred in Colorado, large savings through a mitigation program are possible. In view of Colorado's population growth and continuing settlement in hazardous areas, even larger savings are likely.



Table 1. 1982 Emergency Incidents

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE EMERGENCY</u>	<u>COUNTY/CITY</u>
11 Jan	Rock Slide	Douglas
11 Jan	Fort St. Vrain Category II	Weld
11 Jan	Hazardous Materials Spill	Jefferson
17 Jan	Wind Storm	Boulder/Larimer
18 Jan	Water Supply Emergency	Larimer
22 Jan	Agriculture Emergency Drought/Hail/Wind	Baca
25 Jan	Wind Storm	Larimer
2 Feb	Fort St. Vrain Unusual Event	Weld
25 Feb	Hazardous Materials Spill	Chaffee
3 Mar	Fort St. Vrain Unusual Event	Weld
4 Mar	Grass Fire	Arapahoe
8 Mar	Fort St. Vrain Significant Event	Weld
10 Mar	Hazardous Materials Spill	Weld
15 Mar	Volcanic Eruption Forecast	N/A
17 Mar	Hazardous Materials Spill	Weld
20 Mar	Search/Rescue	Arapahoe
31 Mar	Search/Rescue	Mesa
7 Apr	Search/Rescue	Chaffee
7 Apr	Water Supply Emergency	Larimer
26 Apr	Fort St. Vrain Unusual Event	Weld
28 Apr	Hazardous Materials Spill	Boulder
11 May	Dam Structure Leak	Moffat
21 May	Fort St. Vrain Unusual Event	Weld
23 May	Tornado	Douglas
26 May	Fort St. Vrain Unusual Event	Weld
29 May	Search/Rescue	Chaffee
9 Jul	Flooding	Prowers
15 Jul	Dam Failure	Larimer
17 Jul	Medical Rescue	Chaffee
22 Jul	Search/Rescue	Pitkin
28 Jul	Flooding Report	Montrose
29 Jul	Sewer Emergency	Chaffee
29 Jul	Reservoir Crack	Boulder
4 Aug	Radioactive Materials Incident	Larimer
12 Aug	Hazardous Materials Incident	Rio Grande
17 Aug	Rocky Flats Exercise	Jefferson
20 Aug	Flooding	Ouray
20 Aug	Flooding	Larimer
20 Aug	Rock Slide	Clear Creek
20 Aug	Tornado	Jefferson
20 Aug	Flash Flooding	Chaffee
20 Aug	Flooding	El Paso
22 Aug	Search/Rescue	Eagle



<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE EMERGENCY</u>	<u>COUNTY/CITY</u>
23 Aug	Flooding	Jefferson
25 Aug	Rocky Mountain Arsenal Exercise	Denver
26 Aug	Search/Rescue	Pitkin
27 Aug	Search/Rescue	Saguache
3 Sep	NOAA Weather Radio Malfunction	Denver
4 Sep	Military Helicopter Accident	Park
4 Sep	Aircraft Accident	Douglas
6 Sep	Search/Rescue	Fremont
10 Sep	Hazardous Materials Spill	Denver
13 Sep	Search/Rescue	Pitkin
31 Sep	Search/Rescue	Park
4 Oct	Hazardous Materials Spill	Denver
10 Oct	Search/Rescue	Gunnison
12 Oct	Search/Rescue	Saguache
13 Oct	Fort St. Vrain Unusual Event	Weld
13 Oct	Search/Rescue	El Paso
20 Oct	Hazardous Materials Spill	Denver
21 Oct	Bombing	Chaffee
22 Oct	Search/Rescue	Gunnison
22 Oct	Fort St. Vrain Notification	Weld
28 Oct	Rocky Flats Alarm Malfunction	Jefferson
5 Nov	Rocky Flats Unusual Event	Jefferson
5 Nov	Air Pollution Alert	Denver Metro Area
9 Nov	Rocky Flats Unusual Event	Jefferson
11 Nov	Hazardous Materials Spill	Denver Metro Area
16 Nov	Search/Rescue	State of New Mexico
23 Nov	Hazardous Materials Incident	Pueblo
26 Nov	Frozen River - Flooding	Routt
30 Nov	Fort St. Vrain Communications Check	Weld
24 Dec	Winter Storm	Denver and North-eastern Counties

#### SUMMARY

1. Total Number of Incidents = 73
2. Number of State Disaster Proclamations = 4
  - July - Estes Park Lawn Lake Dam Failure
  - July - Montrose Flooding
  - August - Ouray Flooding
  - December - Mentro Denver Blizzard
3. Presidential Major Disaster Declarations = 1
  - July - Estes Park - Lawn Lake Dam Failure Flood



**CIVIL  
AIR  
PATROL**



## CIVIL AIR PATROL

### Cadet Program

The purpose of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) cadet program is to motivate American youth to develop leadership abilities and to become responsible citizens through aviation-centered activities.

In January, a one-day Cadet Officers Training Activity was held on Lowry AFB with classes on leadership, administration, drill techniques and personal communications.

The annual Military Ball, sponsored by the Cadet Advisory Council, was held on 20 February 1982 at Fitzsimons Officers Club. Music was supplied by the Falconaires from the U. S. Air Force Academy.

For Armed Forces Day in May the Cadet Drill Team performed and other cadets helped with traffic control at Lowry AFB.

In June a Cadet Leadership School was held at the U. S. Air Force Academy. This school is designed to teach oral and written communications skills, leadership and management styles, and dealing with stress and each other.

Type A Summer Encampment was held in June at the U. S. Air Force Academy. Eighty-five cadets attended. This activity helps the cadets to develop their potential for aerospace leadership in an actual aerospace environment.

On 26-28 March a Cadet Orientation Flight for 36 cadets flew to Monahan AFB by military airlift for a tour of the static display, plus other Tucson area sights.

On 20 February a Drill Team Academy was held. This activity is designed to give cadets an insight into how the annual National Cadet Drill Competition is operated and judged.

In April CAP Cadets helped with the March of Dimes Team-Walk. They were assigned to intersections and help walkers to cross safely. Some also assisted with the registration process.

### Communications

In 1982 CAP had 254 radio stations with 1,008 radios. CAP had communications available for the EOC Disaster Exercise in October and personnel were present for the exercise at the EOC. CAP provided communication cover requested by Fort Carson for a forest fire. On occasion CAP flew communication cover for sheriff's departments for their ground personnel. CAP was able to isolate 53 ELT transmissions before it became necessary for the Air Force to become involved. CAP relocated and updated the equipment to increase coverage on two of our older repeaters in Grand Junction and Durango. CAP communications network was used extensively for three days during the blizzard in November during rescue of many stranded people.



## Emergency Services

In 1982 Colorado CAP participated in 62 missions, flew 168 sorties for over 1,000 flying hours. Thirty-one objectives were found and 15 lives were saved.

Not all of the missions involved missing aircraft. The CAP conducts numerous other types of search and rescue operations. During 1982 the CAP participated in aerial searches for missing persons, overdue rafters, overdue persons in a vehicle, lost hikers, missing hunters and a search for stranded persons along highways and byways after the December blizzard.

One flight by CAP assisted the Gunnison County Sheriff in searching for two overdue skiers. The men were located by the Colorado CAP 13 miles from Aspen and transported to a hospital by ground rescue teams. They had been stranded in an inaccessible area and were without food.

Another rescue involved a Cessna 180 with one person on board, which was reported missing 30 March 1982 while enroute from Taos, New Mexico, to Aspen, Colorado. The Colorado CAP located the downed aircraft in the vicinity of Blue Mountain Reservoir and the survivor was recovered by helicopter and delivered to Gunnison, Colorado.

The Colorado CAP is an all volunteer organization whose members stay skilled and proficient at their own expense. It is estimated that the CAP saves the State of Colorado over \$1,000,000 annually by donating their services to conduct search and rescue operations.



<u>MISSION NUMBER</u>	<u>TYPE OF MISSION</u>	<u>LOCATION OF FIND</u>	<u>OPENING DATE</u>	<u>CLOSING DATE</u>
AFRCC 7-0-2	PA-31	Durango	31 December	1 January
AFRCC 7-004A	Sky 7 Helicopter ****	Wolf Creek Pass	1 January	3 January
AFRCC 7-028	ELT	Stopped Transmitting	6 January	6 January
AFRCC 7-049	ELT	Craig Area	13 January	13 January
AFRCC 7-107	ELT	Helicopter Down Near Walsenburg	26 January	27 January
AFRCC 7-137	ELT (PA-32)	South of Rock Springs, WY	1 February	1 February
AFRCC 7-176A	Missing Helicopter	Pagosa Springs Area	12 February	13 February
AFRCC 7-189	Missing Helicopter ***	Pagosa Springs Area	16 February	17 February
AFRCC 7-204	C-182	Arapahoe Airport	19 February	19 February
AFRCC 7-272	ELT	Near Hugo	6 March	6 March
AFRCC 7-386	C-180 *	Gunnison Area (Blue Mesa)	30 March	1 April
AFRCC 7-418	Mooney & MAST Helicopter	35 Miles NE of Gunnison	6 April	10 April
AFRCC 7-430	ELT	Brighton Area (Van Aire)	9 April	10 April
AFRCC 7-432	ELT	Colorado Springs Area	10 April	10 April
S46-4-82	SARCAP	Longmont Airport	16 April	18 April
AFRCC 7-536A	Missing Persons	N. of Crested Butte	3 May	4 May
ARRCC 7-610A	Missing Woman	Pikes Peak Area	20 May	22 May
AFRCC 6-652	ELT (2)	SE Denver (One Stopped Transmitting)	28 May	28 May
AFRCC 6-678A	Overdue Rafters (2)	Durango	31 May	31 May
AFRCC 7-864	ELT (3)	Columbine and two in Ft. Collins	1 June	2 June
AFRCC 7-704A	Overdue Rafters (2)	Durango	5 June	5 June
AFRCC 7-705A	Overdue People in Vehicle (8)	NE of Gunnison	5 June	5 June
AFRCC 7-712A	Missing Person	W. of Fort Collins	7 June	7 June
AFRCC 7-756	ELT	Ellicott Airport, E. of Colorado Springs	17 June	17 June
S146-6-82	SARCAP +	Canon City	25 June	27 June
AFRCC 7-816	ELT (3)	Del Norte, Canon City & Columbine	27 June	28 June
AFRCC 7-831A	Missing Boy	Rocky Mountain National Park	30 June	4 July
AFRCC 7-880	ELT	Las Animas Area	11 July	11 July
S80-7-82	Rocky Mountain High	Longmont	16 July	17 July
AFRCC 7-936A	Missing Person	Durango Area	22 July	24 July
AFRCC 7-987	ELT	Boulder	31 July	31 July
AFRCC 7-997	C-210	On Airport, Missoula, MT	2 August	2 August
AFRCC 5-1031	VARI-EZE	Bountiful, Utah	8 August	10 August
AFRCC 7-1049	Bonanza	Raton, NM	10 August	10 August



<u>MISSION NUMBER</u>	<u>TYPE OF MISSION</u>	<u>LOCATION OF FIND</u>	<u>OPENING DATE</u>	<u>CLOSING DATE</u>
AFRCC 7-1050	ELT	Weld County	10 August	10 August
S147-8-S2	SARCAP	Salida	20 August	23 August
AFRCC 7-1139	C-172	Grand Junction	26 August	26 August
AFRCC 7-1166	Army Helicopter	Salida	31 August	31 August
AFRCC 7-1210A	Missing Balloon	10 Miles N. of Canon City	6 September	7 September
AFRCC 7-1243A	Missing Hunter	15 Miles NE of Pagosa Springs	14 September	14 September
AFRCC 7-1246A	Lost Hiker	Colorado Springs Area	15 September	16 September
AFRCC 7-1253A	Missing Hunter	15 Miles W. of Pagosa Springs	17 September	17 September
AFRCC 7-1256A	Missing Hunter	Gore Pass	18 September	19 September
AFRCC 7-1279A	Missing Climbers (2)	Hinsdale County	25 September	26 September
AFRCC 5-1351	Grumman Tiger	6 Miles W. of Albin, WY	9 October	10 October
AFRCC 7-1356A	Missing Person	Near Gunnison	11 October	11 October
AFRCC 7-1367A	Missing Person	Near Pagosa Springs	12 October	12 October
AFRCC 7-1368A	Missing Person	W. of Air Force Academy	13 October	15 October
AFRCC 7-1396A	Missing Hunters	La Plata County	19 October	19 October
AFRCC 7-1401A	Missing Hunter	Archuleta County	20 October	20 October
AFRCC 7-1413A	Missing Hunter	Gunnison County	22 October	22 October
AFRCC 7-1429A	Missing Hiker	Dolores County	26 October	30 October
AFRCC 7-1432A	Cessna 172	Garfield County, Baster Pass	27 October	28 October
AFRCC 7-1452	Missing Hunter +	Archuleta County	1 November	1 November
AFRCC 7-1456A	Transport Infra-red	Canon City	3 November	3 November
AFRCC 7-1466	Equipment	Last Known Position in New Mexico	4 November	10 November (Susp)
AFRCC 7-1534A	Piper Seneca	Archuleta County	15 November	15 November
AFRCC 7-1650	Missing Persons (4)	19 Miles S. of Pueblo	7 December	8 December
AFRCC 7-1651	Swearington Commuter +	Near Monument Hill	7 December	8 December
S28-83	Sky-4 Helicopter	Peterson AFB	10 December	13 December
AFRCC 7-1687	SARCAP	Unfounded	17 December	19 December
AFRCC 7-1722	Report of Downed Helicopter		25 December	25 December
AFRCC 7-1750	Blizzard	Downtown Steamboat Springs	30 December	31 December
AFRCC 7-1750	ELT			

+ Finds  
\* Saves



## IN MEMORIAM

TSGT JAMES M. THUMMA  
140th Resource Management Squadron  
18 November 1981

SGT DUVETT L. ROBERT  
HHD 217th Medical Battalion  
16 February 1982

SP4 EDDIE R. OLIVAS  
Det 1, 122d Medical Company  
18 April 1982

LTC CLAUDE S. THOMPSON  
ARNG Retired  
5 May 1982

SP4 DARRELL F. GALLIMORE  
Svc Btry 1st Bn 157th Field Artillery  
4 August 1982

SGT GARY A. J. MARTINEZ  
Co D 40th Aviation Battalion  
3 September 1982

PFC ROBERT G. FIFIELD  
Svc Btry 2d Bn 157th Field Artillery  
27 September 1982



RECEIVED

AUG 26 1985

COLORADO STATE LIBRARY  
State Publications Depository