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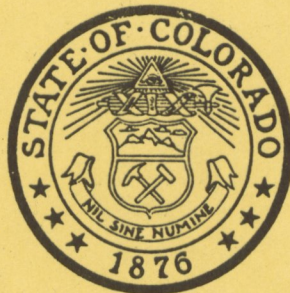
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**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**ADJUTANT GENERAL**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF COLORADO**

**1983**



**JOHN L. FRANCE**  
**MAJOR GENERAL**  
**THE ADJUTANT GENERAL**



ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF COLORADO

1861 - 1983

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



Richard D. Lamm  
Governor

Maj. Gen. John L. France  
The Adjutant General

Colonel Paul A. Parsons  
Deputy Adjutant General

COTAG

1 July 1984

The Honorable Richard D. Lamm  
Governor of Colorado and  
Commander-In-Chief, Colorado National Guard  
State Capitol Building  
Denver, CO 80203

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 1983.

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 achievements of the Division of Emergency Services and Civil Air Patrol. It also provides 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,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. France", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

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



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## 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 execute the laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections, and for the defence 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. The militia of the State shall consist of all able-bodied males between the ages of eighteen and thirty years, as may be exempted by the laws of the State."

Section 2. The organization, equipment and training of the militia shall conform as nearly as practicable to the organization, equipment and training of the arms 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



## 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.

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"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. 1041, 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

1983

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 state employees and 38 federal contract employees. Maintenance and operation of expenditures and revenues for FY 1982-83 are shown below.

## State Funding Sources and Expenditures (From July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983)

### FUNDING SOURCES:

General Fund	\$1,510,094	
Federal Funds	2,647,009	
Cash Funds	39,812	
TOTAL FUNDS . . . . .		\$4,196,915

### EXPENDITURES:

#### Division of National Guard:

Personal Services (25.0 FTE)	\$ 655,916	
Operating Expenses	233,344	
Travel	2,045	
Capital Outlay	29,859	
Special Purpose (30.0 FTE)	746,423	
Utilities	484,740	\$2,152,327

#### Division of Disaster Emergency Services:

Personal Services (10.0 FTE)	\$ 315,303	
Operating Expenses	16,903	
Travel	3,100	
Special Purpose (8.0 FTE)	1,608,136	
Utilities	9,326	\$1,952,768

#### Division of Civil Air Patrol:

Personal Services (1.0 FTE)	\$ 22,141	
Operating Expenses	53,779	
Travel	900	
Special Purpose	15,000	91,820

TOTAL EXPENDITURES . . . . .		\$4,196,915
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# FEDERAL BUDGET

## EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FY 83

	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>AIR</u>	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>
SECTION I:			
*IDT Pay	\$ 5,347,164	\$ 2,723,224	\$ 8,070,388
Annual Training	2,248,630	988,831	3,237,461
School and FTTD Pay	1,233,899	2,224,817	3,458,716
*CFTM/AFTM/FTRF Pay	3,497,840	0	3,497,840
Medical Disability Pay	230,381	23,694	254,075
Technician Pay	<u>6,046,628</u>	<u>13,755,396</u>	<u>19,802,024</u>
 TOTAL PAYROLL INPUT TO STATE	 \$18,604,542	 \$19,715,962	 \$38,320,504
SECTION II:			
Rations for IDT Assemblies	\$ 140,372	\$ 43,125	\$ 183,498
Travel	171,386	508,580	679,966
Petroleum Products	708,713	10,030,575	10,739,288
Freight	77,514	42,611	120,125
Communications	44,569	229,037	273,606
Recruiting Material	44,057	32,260	76,317
Medical Expenses (civilian facilities)	26,700	18,891	45,591
Leased Equipment	80,927	84,010	164,937
Utilities	<u>143,100</u>	<u>582,952</u>	<u>726,052</u>
 TOTAL MONIES SPENT WITH STATE BUSINESS	 \$ 1,437,388	 \$11,572,041	 \$13,009,429
Construction	82,695	233,861	316,556
Supplies and Services	109,796	194,245	304,041
 GRAND TOTAL OF ECONOMIC INPUT TO STATE OF COLO	 \$20,234,371	 \$31,716,109	 \$51,950,480
State Income Tax Withheld from Tech P/R	210,443	456,629	667,072
Sales Tax on Total Payroll Input to State of Colorado (38,320,504 - 667,072 = 37,653,432 x .75 x .035) =			988,403

\*Paid from Open Allotment



# FACILITIES

LOCATION	TYPE FACILITY	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	REPLACEMENT COST <sup>1</sup>
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 COST <sup>1</sup>
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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>110 Buildings 446.95 Acres</b>	<b>23 Locations</b>	<b>\$57,450,193</b>

<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

CAMP GEORGE WEST

Camp George West is comprised of approximately 375 acres, located four miles east of Golden, Colorado, at the junction of Interstate Highway 70 and Old Golden Road. There are 72 buildings located on the property, ranging in size from 150 to 55,000 square feet. The oldest buildings date from the 1920's and the newest building was completed in 1974. The newer buildings have been built with either State-Federal funds or 100% Federal funds. The gas, water and electrical distribution systems are State owned. Natural gas and electricity are purchased from the Public Service Company. Water and sewer service are furnished by Pleasant View Water and Sanitation District. Telephone service is furnished by a Dimension 400 switchboard. Three hundred acres of land (located on the south face of Table Mountain) were deeded to the Department of Energy for the Solar Energy Research Institute in December 1971.

Tenants use and occupy facilities at Camp George West on a continuing basis. They are:

1. Department of Military Affairs.

a. Full-Time Federal Support. Normal complement of full-time personnel is 134 individuals assigned to support activities of the Colorado National Guard and to five units and the Military Academy.

b. State Employees. Normal complement is 28 employees. These individuals are assigned to the following activities:

(1) Division of Disaster Emergency Services (20 FTE).

(2) Maintenance crew to maintain facilities of the Department of Military Affairs (8 FTE).

c. Military Units. Eight units with an average weekend population of 784 members.

2. Colorado Law Enforcement Training Academy. Permanent staff is 22 employees. The student population averages 50. CLETA is normally in session year round with two weeks off during Christmas holidays.

3. Colorado State Patrol. The Golden District Office has a staff of eight. In addition, 35 patrolmen are based here. Garage space is provided for 25 cars.



4. Department of Corrections Honor Camp. Permanent staff is 24 employees. The inmate population averages 98. This activity operates an inmate dining facility, laundry and workshop. A total of 14 buildings are occupied.

5. State Health Department. A smoke generator is located at Camp George West by the Health Department for use in training pollution control personnel. This generator is used approximately 12 times each year.

6. Colorado Forest Service. The Forest Service has a permanent staff of six and buildings for housing forester.

7. Other Agencies. Other local, State and Federal agencies use the facilities on an intermittent basis. They include:

- a. Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- b. U. S. Secret Service.
- c. Denver Police Department.
- d. Jefferson County Sheriff's Department.
- e. Lakewood Police Department.
- f. Jefferson County YMCA.

Camp George West acquired its name on May 1, 1934, when The Adjutant General issued General Order Number 10, renaming the State Rifle Range, in honor of George West who served as The Adjutant General of the State of Colorado from 1887 to 1889.



## SUPPORT PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OFFICE

### SUPPORT PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The Support Personnel Management Office (SPMO) 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 1983 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 SPMO.

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

At the end of 1983, the National Guard of Colorado employed 729 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

With the adoption of the Total Force Policy and modernization of equipment in the National Guard, there has been a dramatic increase in requirements for training, travel, maintenance, etc. These demands continue to increase at a more rapid rate than full-time manning increases, which has resulted in several areas suffering from needed attention. Increases in full-time manning are forecast for the next several years which will provide needed relief. It is anticipated there will be constant growth in both mission requirements and full-time support over the next decade.



## 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 1983.

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 1983, 19 awards were made.

LTC Dennis B. Stiefvater, 140th Sig Bn  
MAJ John T. Ivy, HQ STARC  
MAJ Alonzo F. Rodriguez, 217th Med Bn  
MAJ Jesse T. Stacks, HHB 2d Bn 157th FA  
CPT Ralph S. Curfman, Btry A 1st Bn 157th FA  
CPT Larry G. Johnson, Btry C 1st Bn 157th FA  
CPT Dennis R. Kraft, HHB 1st Bn 157th FA  
SGM Nick Trujillo, Co A 5th SF Bn 19th SFG  
MSG Kenneth E. Craver, Co B 5th SF Bn 19th SFG  
1SG Kenneth A. Walters, 147th Med Hosp  
SFC Billy R. Brown, HQ STARC  
SFC James Hallacy, HHD 5th SF Bn 19th SFG  
SFC Raymond E. Koehn, HQ STARC  
SFC Richard A. LeBlanc, 147th Med Hosp  
SFC Barry J. Mackin, HHB 2d Bn 157th FA  
SSG Randy S. Haviland, 147th Med Hosp  
SSG Lazaro Martinez, 947th Med Co  
SSG Rodney V. Wacker, Co D 40th Avn Bn  
SP4 Kenneth R. Watkins, HHB 1st Bn 157th FA

The following individuals received the AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL in 1983.

COL Charles R. Bradley, HQ COANG  
COL Donald J. David, HQ COANG  
LtCol Raymond M. Beckage, 154th Tac Con Gp  
LtCol Ronald N. Germano, 140th Tac Ftr Wg  
Major Donald R. Simonson, 154th Tac Con Gp  
Capt Dale L. Bauer, 140th Wpns Sys Sec Flt  
Capt Rollan E. Hardy, HQ COANG  
Capt James L. Myers, 138th Tac Con Flt  
Capt Barron V. Nesselrode, 154th Tac Con Gp  
CMSgt William W. Knipprath, 154th Tac Con Gp  
CMSgt Gene M. Norris, 138th Tac Con Flt  
SMSgt Marvin O. Etter, 140th Con Act Maint Sq  
MSgt Dannie W. Heinz, 140th Civ Engr Flt  
MSgt Garret R. Plendl, 154th Tac Con Gp  
MSgt Carl C. Reuth, 140th Cmbt Spt Sq  
MSgt Ronald W. Schomber, 154th Tac Con Gp  
MSgt Elijah J. Thigpen, Jr., 140th Civ Engr Flt  
Tsgt Susan R. Ayala, 140th Cmbt Spt Sq



TSgt Phillip S. Donaldson, 154th Tac Con Gp  
 TSgt Richard R. Gropp, 139th Tac Con Flt  
 TSgt Larry E. Lint, 138th Tac Con Flt  
 TSgt Michael D. McCabe, 140th Tac Ftr Wg  
 TSgt William L. Sullivan, 140th Civ Engr Flt  
 TSgt George L. Savoie, 140th Civ Engr Flt  
 TSgt James G. Tuthill, 140th Tac Ftr Wg  
 SSgt Barbara L. Candelaria, 140th Tac Ftr Wg  
 SSgt William E. Kostur, 139th Tac Con Flt  
 SSgt Anthony C. Regalado, 140th Tac Ftr Wg

AWARDS

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL is issued under provisions of Army Regulation 675-2-1. The following awards were made in 1983.

COL Imogene Anspach, 147th Med Hosp  
 LTC Edward E. Bevill, Army Adv Gp  
 LTC Esther R. Flebbe, 147th Med Hosp

In 1983, the following additional awards were made:

- 31 Colorado Meritorious Service Medals
- 109 Army Achievement Medals
- 38 Air Force Achievement Medals
- 166 Colorado Commendation Ribbons
- 22 Good Conduct Medals
- 10 Colorado Achievement Ribbons



## COMMUNITY SERVICE

### LOGAN COUNTY BLIZZARD

On the 27th and 28th of November 1983 members of Co A 140th Signal Battalion were ordered to State Active Duty as a result of severe blizzard conditions in the city of Sterling and throughout Logan County. The Colorado Guard members rescued approximately 150 stranded motorists and later returned the motorists to their vehicles when conditions permitted. Shelter was also provided to approximately 450 people at the Sterling Armory. A total of 11 National Guard members, two M880 trucks and two 2½-ton trucks were utilized at a cost of \$1,100.00 to the State of Colorado.

### INJURED HUNTER RESCUED

An emergency rescue and recovery operation occurred in the vicinity of Dunton, Colorado, on the evening of the 5th of October 1983 and continued until the afternoon of the 6th. Dolores and Montezuma County Sheriff's Departments requested assistance from the Colorado National Guard due to the excessive high mountain terrain. Members of the 928th Medical Company (Ambulance) were ordered to State Active Duty to retrieve a hunter who had severely injured himself with an arrow. Injuries were fatal and the hunter expired before he could be removed from the mountains, which were 6-8 miles from the main road. A total of seven National Guard members and two M886 ambulances, including two medical kits, were utilized at a cost of \$676.00 to the State of Colorado.

GUARD



STRENGTH

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
HHD, Colo ARNG	212	246	116
147th Med Hqsp	126	120	95
101st Band	45	42	93
104th FA Det	13	13	100
Co B 40th Avn Bn	241	235	98
1157th Trans Bn	4	4	100
Command & Control Hq	35	340	97
Hq Co, 140th Sig Bn	139	125	90
Co A, 140th Sig Bn	58	46	79
Det 1, Co A, 140th Sig Bn	36	31	86
Co B, 140th Sig Bn	60	60	100
Det 1, Co B, 140th Sig Bn	32	32	100
Co C, 140th Sig Bn	60	60	100
142d Sig Det	32	32	100
Hq 217th Med Bn	39	24	61
122d Med Co	42	44	105
Det 1, 122d Med Co	55	57	104
925th Med Co	46	49	107
Det 1, 925th Med Co	60	61	102
947th Med Co	78	78	100
Det 1, 947th Med Co	78	78	100
Hq 153d MP Bn	34	32	94
220th MP Co	139	136	98
3650th Maint Co	160	142	89
Det 1, 3650th Maint Co	52	61	87
HHD 51st SF Bn	57	44	77
Co A 51st SF Bn	72	79	110
Co B 51st SF Bn	72	80	111
Co C 51st SF Bn	72	70	97
HNB 149th FA Bde	141	143	101
HNB 1 Bn 157th FA	119	124	104
Stry A 1st Bn 157th FA	94	78	83
Stry B 1st Bn 157th FA	94	863	91
Stry C 1st Bn 157th FA	94	93	98
Svc Stry 1st Bn 157th FA	72	70	97
HNB 2d Bn 157th FA	130	117	90
Stry A 2d Bn 157th FA	96	102	102
Stry B 2d Bn 157th FA	96	73	76

**ARMY**

**NATIONAL**

**GUARD**



# STRENGTH

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
HHD, Colo ARNG	212	246	116
147th Med Hosp	126	120	95
101st Band	45	42	93
104th PA Det	13	13	100
Co D 40th Avn Bn	241	235	96
1157th Trans Det	4	4	100
Command & Control Hq	35	340	97
Hq Co, 140th Sig Bn	139	125	90
Co A, 140th Sig Bn	58	46	79
Det 1, Co A, 140th Sig Bn	36	31	86
Co B, 140th Sig Bn	105	80	76
Det 1, Co B, 140th Sig Bn	30	32	107
Co C, 140th Sig Bn	117	93	79
142d Sig Det	57	52	102
Hq 217th Med Bn	39	34	87
122d Med Co	42	44	105
Det 1, 122d Med Co	55	57	104
928th Med Co	46	49	107
Det 1, 928th Med Co	60	61	102
947th Med Co	58	78	134
Det 1, 947th Med Co	78	78	100
Hq 193d MP Bn	34	32	94
220th MP Co	139	136	98
3650th Maint Co	160	142	89
Det 1, 3650th Maint Co	52	61	87
HHD 5th SF Bn	57	44	77
Co A 5th SF Bn	72	79	110
Co B 5th SF Bn	72	80	111
Co C 5th SF Bn	72	70	97
HHB 169th FA Bde	141	143	101
HHB 1 Bn 157th FA	119	124	104
Btry A 1st Bn 157th FA	94	78	83
Btry B 1st Bn 157th FA	94	863	91
Btry C 1st Bn 157th FA	94	93	98
Svc Btry 1st Bn 157th FA	72	70	97
HHB 2d Bn 157th FA	130	117	90
Btry A 2d Bn 157th FA	96	102	102
Btry B 2d Bn 157th FA	96	73	76



<u>UNIT</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Btry C 2d Bn 157th FA	96	90	93
Svc Btry 2d Bn 157th FA	73	68	93
<b>STATE TOTALS</b>	<b>3,371</b>	<b>3,242</b>	<b>96</b>
101	240	235	
102	150	145	
103	45	45	
104	15	15	
105	250	245	
106	4	4	
107	30	30	
108	100	100	
109	30	30	
110	100	100	
111	100	100	
112	100	100	
113	100	100	
114	100	100	
115	100	100	
116	100	100	
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137	100	100	
138	100	100	
139	100	100	
140	100	100	
141	100	100	
142	100	100	
143	100	100	
144	100	100	
145	100	100	
146	100	100	
147	100	100	
148	100	100	
149	100	100	
150	100	100	



## 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 38 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.

- 1157th Transportation Detachment  
(Highway Regulating Point)

This unit has an authorized strength of one officer and three enlisted personnel. The unit is located at Camp George West. The assigned mission is to operate a highway regulation point, to coordinate the movement of authorized traffic, and to effect changes in truck or convoy routings.



- Troop Command

The unit has an authorized strength of nine officers, five 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 219 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 135 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 499 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, two 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 (IDT) 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 (AT) 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 AT 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 AT phase, each unit received an evaluation by Active Army evaluators for the purpose of analyzing both individual and unit proficiency. All COARNG unit evaluations for calendar year 1983 were satisfactory.

AT periods for the COARNG units during 1983 were performed at a variety of sites and dates, they were:

HQ STARC COARNG	Year Round	Camp George West, CO
147th Med Hosp (100 Bed)		Tripler AMC, HI
101st Army Band	Year Round	Denver, CO
104th PA Det	Year Round	Denver, CO
Co D 40th Avn Bn		Nickell Barracks, Salina, Ks
HHC 140th Sig Bn		Camp Williams, UT
142d Sig Det		Camp Williams, UT
HHD 217th Med Bn		Camp Guernsey, WY
122d Med Co (Amb)		Camp Guernsey, WY



928th Med Co (Amb)  
947th Med Co (Clr)  
HHD 193d MP Bn  
220th MP Co  
3650th Maint Co

HHD 5th SF Bn 19th SFG

HHB 169th FA Bde  
HHB 1st Bn 157th FA  
HHB 2d Bn 157th FA

Camp Guernsey, WY  
Fort McCoy, WI  
Camp Roberts, CA  
Fort Greely, AR  
Fort Carson, CO, & Fort Riley,  
KS  
Fort Bragg, NC  
Missoula, MT  
Alaska; Camp Williams, UT  
Camp Williams, UT  
Camp Williams, UT  
Camp Williams, UT

Other notable training accomplishments by the COARNG units/activities during 1983 which added to improved unit and individual proficiency were:

A Medical Specialist course for 60 students Phase I, conducted by the Medical Battalions for Guardspersons assigned to medical specialist career field. Instructor support for COARNG medical specialist courses came from the 217th Medical Battalion and the 147th US Army Hospital. The 5502 USAR Combat Support Hospital located at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center also provided student input. This was a first and a further step to the "Total Force Concept."

In September of 1983, the Colorado Air National Guard, the 169th Field Artillery Brigade and Company D 40th Aviation Battalion accomplished the first Combined Arms Live Fire Exercise at Fort Carson, CO. This exercise achieved all facets of coordination and timing of all fire power available on the target area. The 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron provided bombs and 20mm canon fire, the artillery provided 8-inch high explosion fires, and the attack helicopters provided 2.75 rocket and 7.62mm mini gun fires. This training greatly enhanced the readiness of these units.



## COMMANDERS

Headquarters, Colo State Area Command  
Headquarters Detachment  
147th Medical Hospital (100B)  
101st Army Band  
104th Public Affairs Detachment  
1157th Transportation 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 Francis J. Gerber, Jr.  
COL Christy J. Mauries  
CW2 Delwin R. Befus  
CPT James W. Redmond  
2LT Katherine MacNeil  
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 Gregory A. Bussey  
1LT Silverio S. Salazar  
1LT Barry C. Marshall  
CPT Michael S. Bills  
2LT Ronnie T. Linch  
MAJ James Cowen  
CPT Charles K. Clark  
LTC John W. Allen  
1LT Richard T. Vigil  
CPT Dennis F. Archer  
1LT Kenneth J. McCorkle  
2LT Robert K. Balster  
LTC Robert L. Harrison  
MAJ Clyde M. Wadsworth  
MAJ Harold J. Praznik, Jr.  
CPT Fred A. Ettleman  
CPT George G. Shepherd

COL Robert G. Hancock  
CPT Robert L. Moss  
LTC Gerald G. Neel  
CPT Paul W. Bugge  
CPT G. H. Siefken  
CPT Edwin J. Brand  
CPT John T. McGee  
CPT Homer W. Kurtz, Jr.  
LTC Jesse T. Stacks III  
CPT David D. Dahm  
CPT James T. Malloy  
1LT Michael Steinmetz  
CPT Ivan S. Kunkle  
CPT David D. Belina, Jr.



STRENGTH

STRENGTH	AUTHORIZED	ACTUAL	PERCENT
HQ, 140th Tac Ftr Wing	55	46	84
140th Tac Ftr Wing, Airburst ANG			
-Gunnery Range (OL-GR)	7	7	100
120th Tac Ftr Sqd	55	46	82
140th Cvt Spt Sqd	93	83	89
140th Cons Acft Maint Sqd	414	375	91
140th Civ Engr	88	88	100
140th Wpts Sqd	48	48	100
140th Tac Hq	51	41	80
140th Com Flt	39	36	92
140th Res Maint Sqd	121	114	94
120th Res Flt	12	11	92
240th Civ Engr Flt	23	20	87
State Headquarters	25	25	85
OL-44 Headquarters, COANG		0	
134th Tac Con Sq		106	81
139th Tac Con Flt		58	83
138th Tac Con Flt		73	77
TOTAL STRENGTH	1,374	1,210	88

**AIR**

**NATIONAL**

**GUARD**

At the end of the year, the authorized strength of the Colorado Air National Guard and all attached units was 1,374 personnel. Actual strength was 1,210 airmen for a total of 1,210 personnel. This included 192 officers and 1,018 airmen. There were 56 promotions, 100 transfers, and 236 enlistments.



## STRENGTH

<u>STRENGTH</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
HQ, 140th Tac Ftr Wing	55	46	84
140th Tac Ftr Wing, Airburst ANG			
Gunnery Range (OL-GR)	7	7	100
120th Tac Ftr Sqd	56	46	82
140th Cbt Spt Sqd	93	83	89
140th Cons Acft Maint Sqd	414	375	91
140th Civ Engr Flt	88	88	100
140th Wpns Sys Sec Flt	48	48	100
140th Tac Hosp	51	41	80
140th Com Flt	39	36	92
140th Res Mgmt Sqd	121	114	94
120th Wea Flt	12	11	92
240th Civ Engr Flt	23	20	87
State Headquarters	28	25	85
OL-AA Headquarters, COANG	14	0	
154th Tac Con Gp	131	106	81
139th Tac Con Flt	70	58	83
138th Tac Con Flt	94	73	77
TOTAL STRENGTH	1,374	1,210	88

At the end of the year, the authorized strength of the Colorado Air National Guard and all attached units was 223 officers and 1,121 airmen for a total of 1,274 personnel. Assigned strength was 1,210 with 192 officers and 1,018 airmen. There were 96 discharges throughout the year and 236 enlistments.



## UNITS

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

This unit has an authorized strength of 16 officers and 12 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 11 officers and 3 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 26 officers and 29 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 36 officers and 20 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 13 officers and 80 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 406 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 18 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 84 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 15 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 113 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 43 officers and 88 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 85 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 61 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.

The original cost of construction of Buckley ANG Base was \$1.2 million. A major military construction project was begun at Buckley ANG Base on 18 August 1961; a Base Supply and Equipment Warehouse facility with approximately 25,000 square feet of floor space at a cost of \$1,124,811.85. This facility will furnish space to Base Supply Administration and Warehousing. Completion date was August 1962.

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## 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 1983 was 5,474.0.

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 1983.

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 1983.

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, Management and Physical Education. Successful completion of programs of study offered by CCAF can result in an Associates Degree. The college recently announced that the credit hours earned can be used in support of the Air Guard commissioning program.

COL George ...  
LTC Arvey ...  
LTC Kevin ...  
LTC Salvatore ...  
LTC Wayne ...  
LTC James ...  
MAJ Donald ...  
LTC Roger ...  
LTC ...  
LTC ...  
LTC ...  
CPT Dale ...  
CPT Douglas ...  
MAJ D. R. ...  
MAJ Roy ...  
MAJ Charles ...

EMERGENCY SERVICES



## COMMANDERS

Chief of Staff, Air  
Headquarters, 140th Tactical Fighter Wing  
OL-AA, Headquarters Colorado Air National Guard  
OL-BB, Headquarters Colorado Air National Guard  
154th Tactical Control Group  
120th Tactical Fighter Squadron  
140th Combat Support Squadron  
140th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron  
140th Tactical Hospital  
140th Civil Engineering Flight  
240th Civil Engineering Flight  
140th Communications Flight  
140th Weapons Systems Security Flight  
120th Weather Flight  
139th Tactical Control Flight  
138th Tactical Control Flight  
140th Resource Management Squadron

BG Monroe G. Mathias  
COL George A. Franzen, Jr.  
LTC Arvey Mason  
LTC Melvin Walden  
LTC Salvatore Villano, Jr.  
LTC Wayne L. Schultz  
LTC James B. Alford  
MAJ Donald Lovisone  
LTC Roger Santala  
LTC John B. Renton  
LTC Charles J. Bowling  
MAJ Elwood P. Glaser  
CPT Dale L. Bauer  
CPT Douglas Brown  
MAJ D. R. Simonson  
MAJ Roy C. Chase  
MAJ Claude Dutro



## EMERGENCY SERVICES

The general goal of the Division of Disaster Emergency Services (DDES) continues to be to "reduce the vulnerability of Coloradans to disaster." DDES 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
3. Improve emergency response through development and integration

# EMERGENCY SERVICES

Additionally, DDES continues to work with other agencies to mitigate potential disasters.

During 1983, DDES continued to work towards this goal; a clear and definitive program followed. Major events and accomplishments for the year in each of these categories are described below.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE

In 1983, emergency response activity increased markedly over 1982. One hundred seventy-two calls for assistance were received, 81 more than 1982. Emergency incidents dealt with are listed in Table 1; each required the prompt and thorough response needed to deal with a potential disaster. Of these 172 events, several became "disasters;" most were concentrated in June as a result of spring snowmelt runoff. These State disaster responses required special efforts by DDES and other State agencies:

- Residual impact from the Christmas '82 blizzard.
- A winter (March) snowstorm.
- Re-entry of the COSMOS space vehicle.
- The Easter nitric acid spill in Denver.
- 10 deaths and a variety of problems resulting from June snowpack runoff, centered mainly in Larimer, Weld and Mesa Counties (during June).

The spring snowmelt runoff was not so serious as the flooding in other western states, but impacts in Colorado were costly. Besides the loss of life, approximately \$15 million in damages occurred. A State disaster declaration and activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) resulted.



## 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 1983, DODES dealt in specific terms with many aspects of this goal; a clear and definitive program followed. Major events and accomplishments for the year in each of these categories are described below.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE

In 1983, emergency response activity increased markedly over 1982. One hundred seventy-two calls for assistance were received, 81 more than 1982. Emergency incidents dealt with are listed in Table 1; each required the prompt and thorough response needed to deal with a potential disaster. Of these 172 events, several became "disasters;" most were concentrated in June as a result of spring snowmelt runoff. These State disaster responses required special efforts by DODES and other State agencies:

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The spring snowmelt runoff was not so serious as the flooding in other western states, but impacts in Colorado were costly. Besides the loss of life, approximately \$18 million in damages occurred. A State disaster declaration and activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) resulted.



The nitric acid spill, although not as costly as was potentially possible, still reflects the danger to which the State as a whole is exposed. The Denver rail yards are particularly vulnerable.

Note the full list of incidents handled by DODES at Table 1. Other elements of DODES' operational responsibilities involve communications and warning and radiological systems maintenance; these are discussed below.

#### COMMUNICATIONS & WARNING

In conjunction with the State Patrol's move to an in-house paging system on their frequencies, DODES established a paging capability on its own local government channel. The system was thoroughly tested and found superior to the commercial paging system the Division had been using. The in-house system was declared operational 1 December, serving DODES, the Department of Military Affairs and the National Guard. Discussions are currently being held with other State staffs with emergency responsibilities to add them to the system. Even if no other agencies are added, the system will pay for itself fully within about eight months, as Federal matching funds were received. The system also allows additional critical staff to be paged.

The communications van, within a week of being declared operational, was used for 16 hours to substitute for the Grand Junction State Communications Center when that center had to be evacuated. It functioned, and has continued to function at other events, very effectively. This van and the communications packages were cited in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) report to Congress.

Funding was received and planning was begun for a demonstration project of the Colorado Long Range Communications Plan, allowing the EOC to remotely control radio stations in other parts of Colorado, expanding communications efficiency.

The uses of the microcomputer in the EOC have expanded greatly and plans were finalized for an expanded data base allowing system networking.

In general the status of Colorado's emergency communication system is satisfactory. Much improvement has been made over the last year and the EOC has relatively quick and reliable contact with remote areas of the State. After a few hours, using the State's radio package and van capabilities, very reliable radio service can be available to substitute for potential telephone interruption. Several redundant systems are available.

Major emphasis for next year will be continued interconnection of existing State communication resources and automation of communication flow processes, as well as monitoring of technological advances.

#### RADIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE (RSM)

The RMS facility is charged with the distribution, rotation, calibration and maintenance of the civil defense designated radiological instruments in the State. These instruments are assembled into kits designed to fill three major roles:



1. The Weapons Effects Reporting System (WERS) - a fallout reporting network.
2. The Self-Protection Role - a dual use war/peace radiation identification and isolation (and in wartime a cleanup) capability primarily issued to city/county fire, police, medical and maintenance units.
3. The Shelter Role - for use in fallout shelters.

Approximately 75% of the 4,000-odd distributed kits are designated for shelters, 20% are assigned to units performing in a self-protection mode, and the remaining 5% are dedicated to the WERS networks.

During the calendar year of 1983, the RSM personnel traveled some 8,000 miles exchanging 458 kits in 27 counties and the State Highway Maintenance network, calibrating and checking 4,158 instruments, repairing the defectives, and performing 23 on-site RADEF assistance visits. Counties exchanged were Alamosa, Archuleta, Chaffee, Conejos, Costilla, Delta, Dolores, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Lake, La Plata, Logan, Mesa, Mineral, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Ouray, Phillips, Pitkin, Rio Grande, San Juan, San Miguel, Saguache, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma.

In addition, the CDV-794 calibrator was sent to Oak Ridge for installation of a replacement radioactive source; two Radiological Defense courses were supported with instruments and instructors; instruments were supplied for six Radiological Monitor Practical classes; and 500 SS-3 "Introduction to Radiological Monitoring" texts were supplied to 25 jurisdictions. The RSM facility itself was upgraded with insulation, rewiring and a general interior facelift. RSM supported FEMA, Region VIII, in hosting a week-long Regions VII and VIII RDO/RSM electronic technical conference.

#### PREPAREDNESS

Major elements of preparedness consist of planning, development of response capability and the integration of these two variables through exercises. DODES has placed emphasis on preparedness at the local level through an "on-site" program, a training and exercising program and the communications development program previously discussed. Also, several programs which develop the comprehensive nature of the preparedness effort were noteworthy: People Protection Planning, on-site visits, hazardous substances spills and releases planning, warning for the handicapped, dam safety and radiological defense (RADEF).

#### PROTECTION PLANNING FOR PEOPLE

This calendar year was highlighted by a major redirection of effort by DODES and specifically by the DODES' emergency planning element. The impetus for this redirection was the introduction by FEMA of the integrated emergency management system (IEMS) concept. IEMS is basically a strategy for development and maintenance of a credible emergency management capability across the full spectrum of hazards confronting State jurisdictions. This enhancement management capability can be achieved in a three-pronged approach which involves:



- (1) Determining the hazards and magnitude of risk.
- (2) Assessing the existing and required capability with respect to those hazards.
- (3) Establishing realistic local and State tailored plans that lay out necessary actions over a period of years for closing the gap between existing and required levels of capability.

Toward this end, DODES initiated a reorganization in which all planning functions were consolidated within a disaster emergency preparedness unit. Thus the planning aspects of population protection, disaster preparedness improvement, radiological defense and shelter surveys were consolidated under single management. In addition, the State of Colorado was divided into six regions and a planner assigned each region so as to provide a more responsive environment for assisting local government in implementation of their emergency management functions.

Of major significance was the introduction of the IEMS concept into selected Colorado counties. This was accomplished by the initiation of efforts in development of Multi-Hazard Local Emergency Operations Plans in Rio Blanco, San Juan, Gilpin and Routt Counties.

#### TRAINING AND EXERCISING

During calendar year 1983, 213 personnel participated in emergency management workshops; 248 took emergency management training courses and over 125 attended radiological defense training courses. Nearly 700 took part in emergency management training exercises at Fort St. Vrain, Rocky Flats and other locations throughout the State. DODES staff attended a variety of courses at the Emergency Management Institute in preparation for training to be conducted in 1984 which stresses the integrated emergency management systems approach. An exercise and training officer was hired at year's end to expand the conduct of emergency management training for multi-disciplinary audiences through the State. The fall 1983 seminar for emergency managers was well received by the 94 local participants (including 43 new emergency management positions). That success prompted planning of a combined Public Officials' Emergency Management Workshop to be held in the spring of 1984 for the purpose of increasing elected officials' involvement in this area of responsibility.

#### MITIGATION

A meeting to provide follow-up action for the Colorado (Lawn Lake) Mitigation Plan was held. State agencies who had accepted mitigation projects reported on progress. Clear progress in low-cost items was apparent; some high cost projects were identified for funding application under a FEMA sponsored dam safety grant. Other high cost items were considered for future legislative action. In the future, when floods or dam failures occur and a Presidential declaration is needed, Federal approval of Colorado's application will in part be contingent upon follow-up progress achieved towards completion of this plan.



With the completion of Status Report No. 1 which covers the results of the first follow-up meeting and measures mitigation progress by the involved State agencies, a better understanding of Colorado's mitigation needs with respect to flood (including dam failure) is apparent. DODES intends to continue reporting on State agency progress in mitigation.

#### HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES SPILLS AND RELEASES

DODES has coordinated and integrated the efforts of several State agencies and has developed a State plan to respond to spills and releases of hazardous substances. This plan combines the efforts of a variety of State agencies, but does not provide for urgently needed response equipment that should be pre-positioned around the State. In other words, the plan will improve the coordination of this State's response but does not resolve this important issue of availability of equipment that is essential for effective response. This plan has been approved by most State agencies and should be submitted to Governor Lamm for approval soon.

#### WARNING FOR THE HANDICAPPED

DODES has continued its efforts to provide better disaster warning for the handicapped. By far the greatest problem has surfaced in warning for the hearing impaired, who cannot take advantage of radio or TV unless visual representation is fully utilized. DODES has sponsored several meetings with hearing impaired interest groups; this has resulted in considerable interaction with TV station managers. Progress is being made, but the problem of better warnings, particularly those when an actual emergency situation is in progress, has not been solved.

#### RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PLANNING

DODES is assisting counties to develop plans for their own radiological protection. These county plans cover reporting of weapons effects (wartime); protective actions against fallout for population, facilities and industries; and decontamination procedures for the public. Plans have been completed for the following 17 counties: San Miguel, Prowers, Morgan, Boulder, Eagle, Clear Creek, Denver, Adams, Arapahoe, El Paso, Gilpin, Chaffee, Teller, Pueblo, Douglas, Logan and Hinsdale.

#### ON-SITE VISITS

On-site visits have been underway for four years; 40 counties have been visited and reported on (See map on page 38). The DODES rate of visit of 10 counties a year was met in 1983 by visits to the southwest counties of Montezuma, La Plata, Dolores, Ouray, San Juan and the southeast counties of Baca, Kiowa, Prowers, Otero and Las Animas. These visits clearly added to DODES' 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. Visits to 10 more counties have been planned for 1984 and some are already completed.







## DAM SAFETY (NONSTRUCTURAL)

Well before the dam failure disaster at Lawn Lake, DODES had advised County Commissioners of the urgent need for development of warning and evacuation plans. These were needed to better protect Coloradoans who live in the potential inundation zone should catastrophic failure occur. This nonstructural approach to dam safety has yielded a number of excellent county plans which will assist preparedness in unincorporated areas.

But DODES was unable to determine what cities and towns were threatened until the State Engineer completed a series of excellent reports covering the potential inundation zones of high hazard dams. These reports (resulting from CRS 27-87-123; other title, H. B. 1416) identified threatened entities and large groups of seriously threatened elements of the population across the States. DODES has therefore begun to send letters to all of these jurisdictions to stress the importance of expeditious warning and evacuation planning and exercising.

Also, DODES has applied for and received a Federal grant to stimulate local awareness and planning. As part of this grant DODES will assist local entities in preparing radio public announcement tapes and articles for local newspapers. See map on page 40 which indicates the number of high and moderate dams by county. Pamphlets will also be produced and used at local discretion.

## RECOVERY

Flood recovery from June rains and snowpack melt has been a slow and difficult process for several counties. Damages were mainly to roads and bridges, water-sewer utilities, private residences and businesses and agriculturally-related facilities in Larimer, Weld and Mesa Counties. Other counties with somewhat lower levels of impact were Logan, Clear Creek, Eagle, Delta, Adams and Garfield. Counties have asked for State assistance totalling \$5 million; a total dollar statewide estimate for all categories of damage was \$17.5 million. A potentially serious situation is likely to develop if some form of assistance is not forthcoming prior to this year's disaster season (starting about 1 May), especially in those counties most heavily impacted.

Recovery from the Lawn Lake dam failure flood was still underway. Assistance to individuals has been completed except for final closeout of the Individual and Family Grant Program. The public assistance program is continuing with the following project applications still open:

- Town of Estes Park
- Larimer County
- Rocky Mountain Metropolitan Recreational District
- Bald Mountain Water Association
- State Division of Wildlife

With the exception of the Town of Estes Park and restoration of its Cascade dam and power plant, all of the other applications should be closed out by September 1984. When Lawn Lake recovery operations have been completed, a summary of program costs will be submitted.







Table 1. 1983 Incident Summary

DATE	TYPE EMERGENCY
3 January	Cache of Military Ordnance
6 January	Individual Stranded Due to Overflow of Water
19 January	Sky is Falling Report
20 January	Flooding
6 February	COSMOS Reentry
4-7 February	COSMOS Watch
7 February	COSMOS Reentry
7 February	ELT Signal
8 February	Fort St. Vrain Comm. Check
16 February	Report of Power Failure
20 February	ELT
20 February	SAR Mission
25 February	People Stranded
28 February	Jefferson County Chemical Spill
1 March	Hazard Materials Spill 1 & 2
5 March	Assistance to Bennett
9 March	Message Person
10 March	ELT
22 March	Dorm Fire
15 March	Snow Storm 1
16 March	Snow Storm 2
19 March	Pueblo Freeze Movement Demo.
23 March	Jefferson County Situation Virginia Mine
23 March	Dam Failure
24 March	Dam Failure
27 March	Radiation Problem at Coors
1 April	High Pressure Natural Gas Leak Near Douglas Pass
3 April	Denver Acid Spill, Nitric Acid
12 April	Flammable Unknown Substance
15 April	Fort St. Vrain Comm. 2 Test
21 April	Cherry Creek Reservoir Potential Flood Hazard
8 April -	
12 May	Periodic Situation Report Regarding Sandbags
6 May	Rumor of Dam Failure in Wyoming
9 May	Douglas County Flooding Problem
11 May	Possible Dam Break, not so, Running Bank
11 May	Potential Flood Situation - Naturita, Montrose County
12 May	Potential Flooding, Weld County
12 May	Dam Problem, Weld County
13 May	Flooding, Teller County
13 May	Valley High Ranch Potential Dam Failure
17 May	Problems with NOAA WX Radio
17 May	Weld County Reservoir Problems
17 May	Greeley Power Outage



<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE EMERGENCY</u>
19 May	Power Outage Problem in Mead, Pg 1 and 2
23-24 May	Fort St. Vrain Mead Transmitter Down
25 May	Routt County High Water Advisory
27 May	Redstone Being Evacuated
27 May	Lilly Lake Reservoir Outlet Gate Frozen
27 May	No Diesel Spill from Train Wreck
27 May	Problem in Redstone
27 May	Hidden Valley Reservoir Earthen Dam
27 May	Colbran Buzzard Creek
27 May	High Hazard Dam, Garfield County, Glenwood Springs
27 May	Hughes Reservoir, Glenwood Springs
27-28 May	Orange-Colorado Water Through Argo Tunnel, I-70
27-28 May	Water Problem, Colbran
28 May	Flooding, Flying G Ranch near Deckers, West of Castle Rock
28 May	Bear Creek, Small Earthen Dam Broke
29 May	Chemical Spill near Fort Morgan, Highway 144
30 May	Oil or Gas Explosion North of Grand Junction
30 May	Dolores Creek Flooding
30 May	"Davis Creek" in Denver
31 May	Lost Bank, Costilla River
1 June	Flooding, South Platte River
1 June	Collbran
1 June	Olathe
1 June	Glenwood Spring
1 June	Montrose
1 June	Colbran
1 June	Fort Lupton Meeting
1 June	Grand Junction
1 June	Flooding, Weld County
2 June	Periodic Situation Report #2 - 83, FEMA
2 June	Flood Backup People
2 June	Fort Lupton
2 June	Tornadoes
2 June	Colbran Flooding
3 June	Logan County
3 June	Dike with 4 Leaks, Fort Collins
4 June	Severe Weather Tornadoes (Front Range)
5 June	Flooding, Larimer County
6 June	Flood Situation, Platte River
9 June	Logan County
10 June	Roads & Bridges Out and Under Water
10 June	Larimer/Weld County Flooding
13 June	Douglas Funnel Cloud
17 June	Larimer County
18 June	Clear Creek Drainage, Flooding
19 June	Eagle County Flooding
19 June	Sandbags Clear Creek
20 June	Pueblo - Sewer Plant
20 June	Silt



<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE EMERGENCY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
20 June	Sandbags for Georgetown	4 August
20 June	Clear Creek County	12 August
20 June	Military Helicopter Crash	12 August
20 June	Weld County	12 August
20 June	Georgetown and Clear Creek County Flood	12 August
20 June	Flooding, Fort Collins	12 August
20 June	Grand Junction, Mesa County	8 September
20 June	Fort Collins and Greeley	8 September
20 June	Eagle Sandbagging	20 September
20 June	Clear Creek	19 September
21 June	Mesa County Ute Water	28 September
21 June	Flood	28 September
21 June	Flooding, Eagle County	
21 June	Radioactive	
21 June	Gas leak	
22 June	Grand Junction	
22 June	Fort Collins/Larimer	
22 June	Connected Lakes	
22 June	Greeley	
22 June	Silt	
22 June	Grand County Flooding	
22 June	Clear Creek County Flooding	
23 June	Sterling Sand & Gravel	
23 June	Periodic Situation Report #3-83	
23 June	Mesa County - Larimer County Flooding	
24 June	Flooding	
25-27 June	Situation Report	
26 June	Flooding Mesa County	
27 June	Basalt	
27 June	State Emergency Financial Assistance	
27 June	Flood Situation Report	
27 June	Flood Status Report	
27 June	Mesa County	
27 June	Paonia Road Closing	
28-29 June	Situation Report	
29 June	Memo for Record, Bill Martin	
29 June	Rio Blanco County Bridge Washouts	
1 July	Hazardous Spill	
3 July	Search & Rescue Support	
5 July	Search & Rescue Support	
6 July	Rocky Flats Plant Criticality Alarm	
10 July	Colorado River	
11 July	EOC Evacuation	
12 July	Clear Creek Diesel Fuel Spill	
13-14 July	Aircraft Crash Site	
14 July	ELT Signal	
22 July	Potential Reservoir Problem, Welch Reservoir	
27 July	Potential Dam Failure, Mesa County	
29 July	Fort St. Vrain	
30 July	Overdue Hiker	



DATETYPE EMERGENCY

4 August	Flash Flood Watch
12 August	Search & Rescue, Garfield County
15 August	Search & Rescue, Douglas County
17 August	Potential Dam Problem, Barr Lake Reservoir
25 August	Hazardous Materials Spill
8 September	Hazardous Materials Spill
8 September	Fort St. Vrain
29 September	Hazardous Materials Spill
19 September	Windstorm Denver Metro Area
28 September	Reservoir Problem, Chaffee County
28 September	Search & Rescue Support
7 October	Search & Rescue Support
11 October	Alpine Rescue
11 October	Peaks Area Climbers Missing
12 October	Search & Rescue Mission Helicopter Cancelled
17 October	Search & Rescue Support
19 October	Search & Rescue Support
20 October	Overtured Semi-Tanker
28 October	Gas Leak, Broomfield
28 October	Search & Rescue
1 November	Information Concerning CAP Help
7 November	ELT
9 November	Rocky Flats
9 November	Search & Rescue
14 November	Search & Resuce
16 November	Eisenhower Tunnel Possible Bomb
16 November	Hazardous Materials Exercise
17 November	Akron Possible Fire



## CIVIL AIR PATROL

### CADET PROGRAM

The cadet program is designed to inspire the country's youth to become leaders and dynamic American citizens through an interest in flying. Cadets must have completed the sixth grade or be at least 13 years old to become cadets.

A Cadet Training School was held in January. This school gave the cadets a better understanding of the Civil Air Patrol Cadet Program and their goals and its. Classes included Aerospace, uniform tips, personal conduct, map and problem solving.

CAP cadets participated in the 1964-65 Wings WalkAmerica. They worked as road guards, gave first aid, and performed various other tasks as needed.

A Summer Assignment was held in early April. The cadets spent a week living the life of a regular airman in the United States Air Force. This assists the cadets in their advancement to the next level. One hundred five cadets attended.

A Drill Team Competition was held in May. This activity is designed to give cadets an insight into the operations of the National Cadet Competition in operation and judged.

In August, many of our cadets were assigned to the Buckley AFB Base, some working continuously from August through the end of the year.

Some cadets became eligible for nationally sponsored special activities and competed for academic scholarships.

In addition to their many activities, cadets work their way through a series of 15 achievements.

### COMMUNICATIONS

One thousand ninety-nine Radio Nets were held. Operators learn proper communications techniques during these nets. Members checked in a total of 40,515 times.

Licensed radio stations increased by 24%. Colorado Wing now has a Statewide radio network consisting of 314 stations. The number of radio licenses increased 42%. We now have 1,149 radios assigned for CAP use, including base stations, mobile stations, hand-held and airborne.

Colorado Wing has 11 licensed automatic relay stations (repeaters). Seven of them are at permanent locations in Grand Junction, Denver, Glenwood Springs, Cimarron, Colorado Springs, Aurora and Durango. The other four are temporary repeater stations that can be set up anywhere in the State within a few hours.

# CIVIL AIR PATROL



## CIVIL AIR PATROL

### CADET PROGRAM

The cadet program is designed to inspire the country's youth to become leaders and dynamic American citizens through an interest in flying. Cadets must have completed the sixth grade or be at least 13 years old to become members.

A Cadet Training School was held in January. This school gives the cadets a better understanding of the Civil Air Patrol Cadet Program and their part in it. Classes included Aerospace, uniform tips, personal communication and problem solving.

CAP cadets participated in the March of Dimes WalkAmerica. They worked as road guards, gave information to walkers, and performed various tasks as needed.

A Summer Encampment was held at Lowry AFB. The cadets spent a week living the life of a regular Airman in the U. S. Air Force. This assists the cadets in their advancement to the officer grades. One hundred five cadets attended.

A Drill Team Competition was held in June. This activity is designed to give cadets an insight into how the annual National Cadet Competition is operated and judged.

In August many of our cadets assisted with an Open House at Buckley ANG Base, some working continuously from 6:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Some cadets became eligible for nationally sponsored special activities and competed for academic scholarships.

In addition to their many activities, cadets work their way through a series of 15 achievements.

### COMMUNICATIONS

One thousand ninety-nine Radio Nets were held. Operators learn proper communications techniques during these nets. Members checked in a total of 40,515 times.

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Two operations communications vans are fully equipped and strategically located in Grand Junction and in Denver. These vans can be dispatched to Mission Headquarters and can coordinate with military units, State Patrol, County Sheriffs, American Red Cross and other search and rescue organizations.

In 1983 Colorado Wing participated in the National Communications System Exercise, code named "Operation Night Set." This exercise was ordered by the President of the United States to determine our capabilities to communicate with other U. S. Government agencies in the Rocky Mountain Region and the Great Plains states.

#### SENIOR TRAINING

One hundred seventy-eight members completed Level I. This beginning level of training provides the new senior member with information required for the transition to effective, active senior membership in a CAP unit.

Sixteen members completed ECI Course 7C. This is a basic officers course in communications, effective writing, logical thinking, leadership and management.

Nineteen members attended Squadron Leadership School. The purpose of this course is to help prepare promising senior members for command or staff positions at the CAP squadron level.

There were 12 separate courses in Emergency Services with 82 participants.

There were seven radio communications classes with 67 participants.

There were four Scanner and Observer training courses with 52 participants.

There were 36 Civil Defense courses in Radiological Monitoring, both ground and aerial.

Three Flight Clinics were held with approximately 50 participants each time.

There were nine safety related classes with 146 participating.

There were four separate American Red Cross First Aid Courses with 43 graduates.

Other emergency services training included map reading, ground interrogation, survival training, DF operation, SAR tests, flight line training, mission headquarters duties, etc.

#### EMERGENCY SERVICES

In 1983 the Colorado Wing, Civil Air Patrol, flew 681 search/rescue/medical sorties for a total of 1,157 flying hours. Two thousand forty-three mandays were used flying 55 missions. Colorado Wing was credited with 30 finds and 28 saves, which was the second highest in the Nation. One of the finds and saves occurred when a Cessna 172 with three people on board was reported missing on



<u>MISSION NUMBER</u>	<u>TYPE OF MISSION</u>	<u>LOCATION OF FIND</u>	<u>OPENING DATE</u>	<u>CLOSING DATE</u>
AFRCC 7-012	ELT	Springfield Airport Near Lamar	2 January	2 January
AFRCC 7-116	ELT	2 at Aurora Airport	28 January	29 January
AFRCC 7-118	ELT - Navion +	1 at Stapleton Airport	7 February	10 February
AFRCC 7-348	ELT (2)	10 Miles NW of Leadville	20 March	21 March
AFRCC 7-381A	2 Missing People	Adams County and Granby Airports		
AFRCC 7-481	Boat Accident	Colorado/New Mexico Border		
S57-83	Medical Airlift *	Navajo Lake	27 March	27 March
AFRCC 7-509	SARCAP	La Junta - Loveland	15 April	15 April
AFRCC 7-519	Pitts Aerobatic	Craig/Pagosa Springs	15 April	18 April
AFRCC 7-540A	C172 + ***	Tie Siding, Wyoming	21 April	23 April
State 311-5-83	2 Missing Boys on River	Weston Pass	23 April	24 April
	Brain Tissue Airlift for	Located in Delta	28 April	28 April
	MS	Billings to Denver		
AFRCC 7-757	Aero Commander, 271VT	3 Miles West of Colorado Border in	11 May	11 May
		Utah		
AFRCC 7-784	ELT	East of Lamar	3 June	3 June
AFRCC 7-812	Medical Airlift *	Denver - Cheyenne Wells	7 June	7 June
AFRCC 7-820	ELT	Tri-County	11 June	12 June
AFRCC 7-856	ELT	Greeley	13 June	13 June
State 316-6-83	Flood Survey (Photo)	Poudre and Colorado Rivers	18 June	18 June
AFRCC 7-944	ELT	Yuma	22 June	23 June
AFRCC 7-791A	Injured Climber	Gunnison County	29 June	30 June
AFRCC 7-974A	2 Missing Rafters	Canon City	3 July	4 July
AFRCC 7-988A	Missing Person	Archuleta County	3 July	3 July
A-7-1	Satellite ELT Test		5 July	5 July
A-7-7	Satellite ELT Test		5 July	5 July
AFRCC 7-1017	Medical Airlift *		7 July	7 July
AFRCC 7-1027	ELT	La Junta	9 July	10 July
A-7-12	Satellite ELT Test	Grand Junction	10 July	10 July
A-7-4	Satellite ELT Test		11 July	11 July
A-7-13	Satellite ELT Test		12 July	13 July
AFRCC 7-1067	ELT	North of Steamboat Springs	14 July	14 July
AFRCC 7-1106	ELT	Arapahoe Airport	14 July	15 July
S/DR 177-83	SARCAP	Montrose	19 July	19 July
AFRCC 7-1188	Piper Cherokee, N9378W +	NE of Gunnison	22 July	25 July
			29 July	1 August



<u>MISSION NUMBER</u>	<u>TYPE OF MISSION</u>	<u>LOCATION OF FIND</u>	<u>OPENING DATE</u>	<u>CLOSING DATE</u>
AFRCC 7-1203A	Two Missing Persons	Gunnison County	31 July	31 July
AFRCC 7-1214	Missing Person	Archuleta County	1 August	1 August
AFRCC 7-1229	Four Missing Bikers	La Plata County	4 August	4 August
AFRCC 7-1233	Missing Persons + ****	Gunnison County	4 August	5 August
AFRCC 7-1268	ELT	Tri-County Airport	7 August	7 August
AFRCC 7-1278	ELT	House in Golden	9 August	9 August
S230-83	Rocky Mountain High	Missoula, Montana	19 August	22 August
AFRCC 7-1396	Medical Airlift	La Junta	23 August	23 August
AFRCC 7-1399	Medical Airlift	Denver - Aspen	24 August	24 August
AFRCC 7-1490	ELT	Creede	7 September	7 September
AFRCC 7-1500	C172XP, N758PB	5 Miles North of Silverton	8 September	11 September
AFRCC 7-1509	ELT (3)	Kremmling, Burlington, Kanorado, KS	9 September	11 September
AFRCC 7-1538	ELT	Glenwood Springs	13 September	13 September
AFRCC 7-1586A	Missing Persons	Montrose County	19 September	21 September
S246-83	SARCAP	Pueblo	23 September	26 September
AFRCC 7-1692	ELT	Greeley	4 October	4 October
AFRCC 7-1699A	Missing Persons + *	Routt County	4 October	5 October
AFRCC 7-1715A	Missing Person	Montrose County	7 October	8 October
AFRCC 7-1734	PA 28-235, N21774M	Las Animas County	9 October	17 October
AFRCC 7-1767	C182, N3245Y	Utah	18 October	23 October
AFRCC 7-1782A	Transports Dogs to Search for Missing Hunter	Montezuma County		
S11-84	Flight Training SARCAP	Jeffo Airport	17 October	19 October
AFRCC 7-1873	C182, N763NP	Hoax	28 October	31 October
S12-84	Flight Training SARCAP	Jeffco Airport	31 October	31 October
AFRCC 7-1912	ELT	10 Miles NE of Moab, Utah	4 November	7 November
AFRCC 7-1917A	Missing Hunter + *	Archuleta County	6 November	6 November
AFRCC 7-1931A	Missing Hunter + **	Archuleta County	6 November	6 November
AFRCC 7-1960	Aircraft Trailing Smoke	Red Feather Lakes	7 November	8 November
AFRCC 7-1970	C182, N7292S		12 November	13 November
AFRCC 7-1972A	Missing Hunters +	Gunnison County	13 November	Suspended
AFRCC 7-1986A	Missing Hunters + ****	Gunnison County	14 November	14 November
AFRCC 7-2083	Missing Aircraft in Wyoming	South of Jackson, WY	17 November	17 November
AFRCC 7-2129A	Stranded People +	Gunnison Area	29 November	29 November
			5 December	5 December



<u>MISSION NUMBER</u>	<u>TYPE OF MISSION</u>	<u>LOCATION OF FIND</u>	<u>OPENING DATE</u>	<u>CLOSING DATE</u>
S51-84	SARCAP	Salida	9 December	11 December
AFRCC 7-2153	ELT	Rangely Airport	9 December	9 December
AFRCC 7-2181	PA-32 Lance, N47403 BE-35	Near Cortez	15 December 25 December	26 December

+ Indicates a Find

\* Indicates a Life Saved



## IN MEMORIAM

PRIVATE RICHARD D. PEREA  
Det 1, 122d Medical Company  
26 November 1982

MASTER SERGEANT LARRY JONES  
138th Tactical Control Flight  
6 January 1983

AIRMAN PRESTON C. HESTOR  
8140 Student Flight  
3 February 1983

SPECIALIST FOURTH CLASS JAMES E. ROWE  
Det 1, 947th Medical Company  
3 May 1983

AIRMAN FIRST CLASS RICHARD M. KLASKY  
140th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron  
1 July 1983

MASTER SERGEANT FREDERICK A. THEBADO, JR.  
140th Consolidated Maintenance Squadron  
18 October 1983

STAFF SERGEANT RANDELL A. VINCENT  
142d Signal Detachment  
28 November 1983



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