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The Adjutant General's Report to the Governor



1994-1995 ★ Colorado National Guard

STATE OF COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

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Roy Romer
Governor

Brigadier General
William A. Westerdahl
The Adjutant General

The Honorable Roy Romer, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief, Colorado National Guard
State Capitol Building
Denver, CO 80203

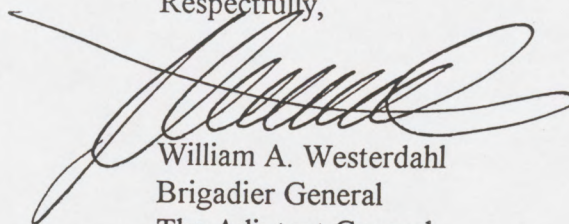
Dear Governor Romer:

Pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, Article 3, Section 106, Colorado Revised Statutes, it is my pleasure to forward *The Adjutant General's Report to the Governor*.

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. The report also recounts the operations, activities and achievements of the Colorado Wing, Civil Air Patrol. This report is designed to provide a permanent reference of an historical nature.

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

Respectfully,



William A. Westerdahl
Brigadier General
The Adjutant General

1994-1995 Adjutant General's Report to the Governor

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Department of Military Affairs



1994-1995 ★ Colorado National Guard

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 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 between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as may be exempt 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 the company shall 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 officer having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace; provided, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption."

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

"Section 102. General Policy

In accordance with the traditional military policy of the United States it is essential that the strength and organization of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard, as an integral part of the first line defenses of the United States, 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 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 needed. August 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 equipment, 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.

The Administrative Organization Act of 1968 as amended created the Department of Military Affairs with the organizational elements of Office of the Adjutant General, Division of National Guard, as well as the Division of Civil Air Patrol and Division of State Guard.

The National Guard

The origins of the National Guard's service rest with four Massachusetts Army National Guard units. These units were organized on December 13, 1636, by authority of the General Court in Boston. Virginia, Maryland and Connecticut organized their units soon after. The mission of the militia was to defend the

settlement and colony in case of attack. The term "National Guard" was first used in America by a New York militia unit on August 25, 1824.

The modern image of today's National Guard began to emerge in 1903, when congressional legislation (the Dick Act) thrust the federal government into the picture by establishing procedures for a more direct and active role in standards established for the regular Army.

On June 30, 1946, federal recognition was granted to *the nation's first Air National Guard unit, the 120th Fighter Squadron of Colorado*. On September 18, 1947, with the establishment of the U. S. Air Force, a new reserve component was established, the Air National Guard, and since that date the National Guard structure has consisted of both the Army and the Air National Guard.

Colorado National Guard

The history of the National Guard in Colorado goes back to the establishment of the "Jefferson Rangers" and the "Denver Guard" in January 1860. When Colorado became a territory in February 1861, Governor William Gilpin established the "Colorado Volunteers" for the defense of the territory and to oppose the invasion of the Confederate Forces during the Civil War which was already under way.

The Army National Guard has armories in 23 communities throughout Colorado housing more than 50 units including field artillery, special forces, military police, maintenance, transportation, signal, aviation and medical units. The Air National Guard maintains its primary facilities at Buckley Air National Guard Base in Aurora, but also has personnel located in Greeley and Fort Carson (Colorado Springs). Primary missions performed by the Air Guard include air-to-ground gunnery (tactical fighters), airlift and Air Force Academy Cadet Airmanship training, aircraft maintenance, civil engineering, communications, logistics, medical, security, and tactical air control.

Manpower

There are 5,200 "Traditional" Guardmembers in Colorado who devote one weekend a month and two weeks for annual training each year in preparation for the Guard's missions.

Supporting the traditional Guard are 1,111 people that work full time for the Guard either as federal civil service, state civil service, or as active duty Guard under the State's Department of Military Affairs. These people handle pay, administration, records, and other tasks for the daily operation of the Guard, its equipment and personnel.

In addition, the Army and Air Force have advisors (both officer and enlisted) in Colorado to assist in operations and training.

People

The Guard's presence is not only a dollar benefit to the State and local communities, it is a people benefit as well. Who are the people that make up the forces that are dedicated to the protection of life and property?

They are the people in your community -- farmers, ranchers, professional people and tradesmen. They are on city councils, commissions, boards and bureaus. They are people who are concerned about the direction their city and state is heading.

Their military training has proven its value to their employers and also to the State during emergencies. Trained to deal with crisis situations and capable of making rapid decisions, they are an asset to their communities and the State.

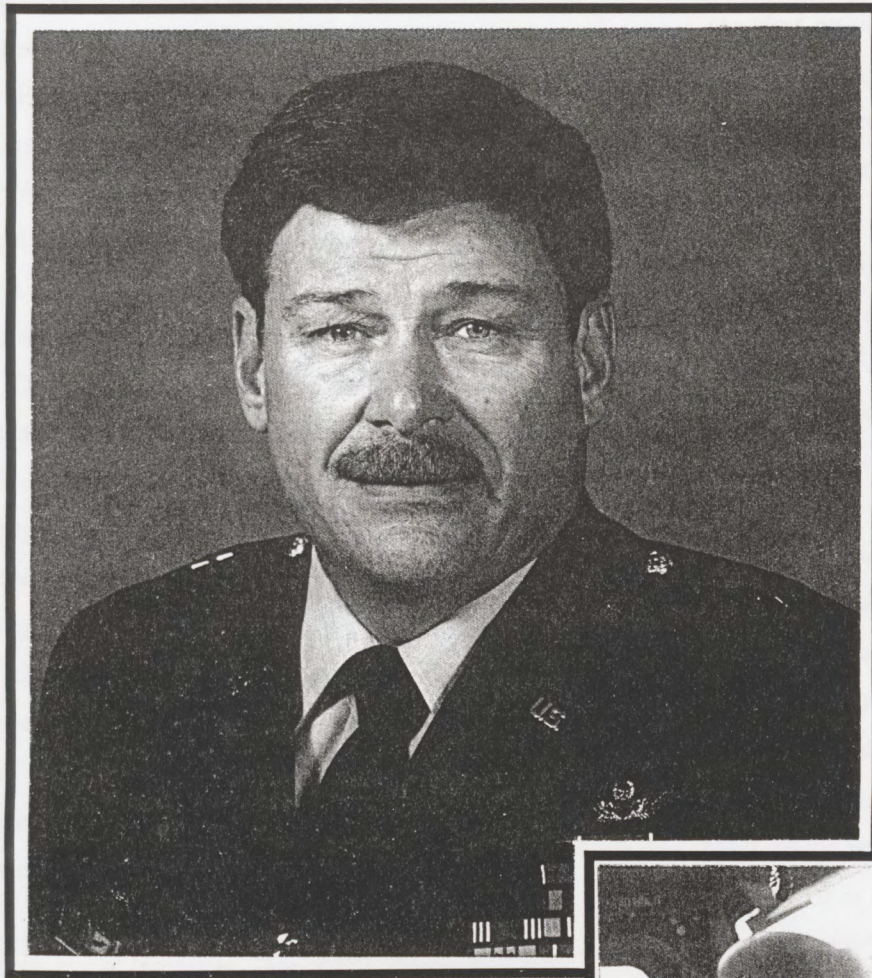
Maintaining the strength of the National Guard through support as an employer, or recognition as a community leader is one way of ensuring a strong economy and secure community.

Key Personnel

The Adjutant General
Deputy Adjutant General (Army National Guard)
Deputy Adjutant General (Air National Guard)
United States Property and Fiscal Officer
Command, Colorado Civil Air Patrol

Brigadier General William A. Westerdahl
Brigadier General Tommy Grier
Brigadier General Sal Villano Jr
Colonel Conrad Johnson
Colonel Gary H. Tobey

BRIGIDIER GENERAL **WILLIAM A WESTERDAHL**



Brigadier General William A. Westerdahl
The Adjutant General

On February 1, 1995, *Brigadier General William A. Westerdahl*, was appointed by Governor Roy Romer as the new Adjutant General for the Colorado National Guard, and Executive Director of the Department of Military Affairs, replacing retiring Major General John L. France. BG Westerdahl has been with the Colorado Army National Guard since 1972 after serving six years with the U.S. Army, including service in Viet Nam. At the time of his appointment, he was serving as the Deputy Commander of the Colorado Army National Guard at Buckley Air National Guard Base, Army Aviation Support Facility.

New leadership brings change. BG Westerdahl eagerly embraces change, and believes it is an essential, critical part of a healthy organization. The status quo, making decisions based on the way it always has been, is not his leadership style. *"If you are not receptive to change, then you don't listen to good ideas, and there are a lot of talented people out there with incredible ideas. People have great ideas, and if you don't listen to those, you waste an enormous amount of talent."*

The first year has been one of learning and growing, one of transition. One of BG Westerdahl's most difficult tasks has been shaping and molding commanders, both Army and Air National Guard, to his particular management style and philosophy. He says that he has become a far more patient person than when he came into the position. He strives to make decisions that are right and fair offset by the need to say *"okay, this is the way we're going to do business."*

From the man to the Mission

Diversity and equal opportunity are paramount in BG Westerdahl's goals for the National Guard, for the Department of Military Affairs. He said, *"I would like to see glass ceilings for all people gone, so that everybody feels there is equal opportunity. That's not lip service, it's something I'd really like to see. If you're the best person, you'll be able to excel. If people work hard and really put forth the effort, it will be acknowledged. It's not a dead-end street."* During his first year as The Adjutant General, complaints are down 70-80%, according to Westerdahl.

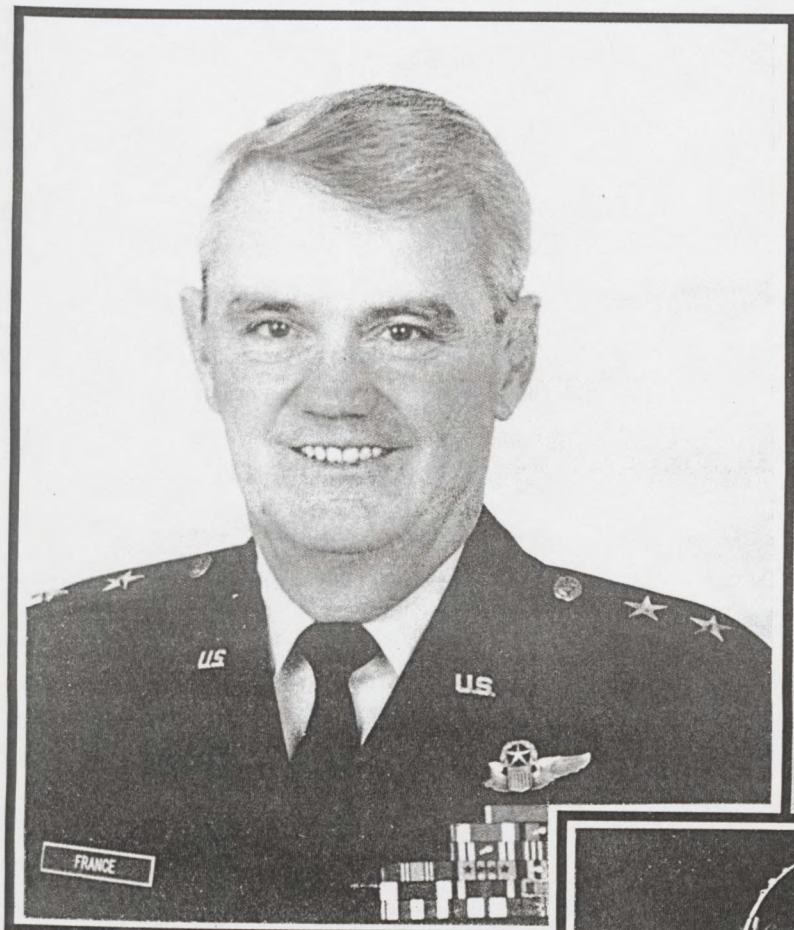
BG Westerdahl would like to see the National Guard play an even greater role in the community, encouraging the armories to become community centers to be utilized by such groups as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, for community leaders and retired people to hold their meetings and events. *"The necessity for utilizing the assets for the community will be paramount in forthcoming years."* He would like the people of the State of Colorado to see the National Guard as an asset, as a partner. *"We can provide enormous resources very quickly in emergency relief, phone service, food service and water and medical supplies. It is incredible the assets that we have in the Guard to respond to the small communities, and that's how we ought to be involved. People need to understand that. As long as people know and understand what the capabilities are, you know there are unlimited resources."*

Projecting into the future, BG Westerdahl sees sweeping changes in State government, primarily because of the Federal government giving more power to the States. Some of these changes will include even greater focus on youth. BG Westerdahl would like to see opportunities provided for the very young, those being born now.

The National Guard and Civil Air Patrol can play an important role in this development. Guardspersons and Cadets must be role models and good citizens in their home communities, and the majority of them are. The volunteer soldier or cadet should be a model of discipline and structure to the youth of the community. For those young people who may choose to come into the National Guard or Civil Air Patrol, BG Westerdahl would like them to feel they have a partnership, a voice, and a future.

Written by: Edrie Womack

MAJOR GENERAL **JOHN L FRANCE (RET)**



Major General John L. France (Ret)
Former Adjutant General

Major General (Ret) John L. France, a former Air National Guard pilot, commanded the Colorado National Guard as The Adjutant General, and the Department of Military Affairs as its Executive Director, from August 1979 to February 1995, when he retired. MG France was recently interviewed, and the following are excerpts from that interview.

MG France is above all a man of character, who cares about people. Reflecting recently, he said that probably the most difficult challenges he faced as The Adjutant General (TAG), were reorganizing and downsizing Guard units due to drawdowns across the military spectrum, because it was very hard on people, on families, on communities. That and the necessity of disciplining a friend. *"That has always been a very, very difficult thing for me to do. And, of course, once you have the responsibility it is yours and yours alone and you can't give it to somebody else."*

He took his responsibility seriously, and was awe struck when he realized that over the course of one day in 1979, literally overnight, he was *"the leader, the responsible commander, of the entire Colorado National Guard. I was in charge, on the top . . . I took on a responsibility that I had never known before. My previous experiences paled before what I found this to be. That was a great burden at first, and although that burden lessened somewhat with experience over the years, it was still there the day I walked out the door."*

He did not hesitate to seek advice from individuals he trusted and admired. One such man was Chief Master Sergeant Tom Linam, who ran the air fighter simulator at Buckley for many, many years and, according to MG France, was able to accomplish things with aircraft which were unheard of in the industry. MG France said *"Tom sort of took me under his wing. He is*

one of the most ethical, honest people that I have ever known. During my time as TAG I turned to him many times to just sit down and talk about some kind of a problem I had, and he always had an answer--and it was always right!" Another significant individual in grooming MG France for the task of Adjutant General was Sergeant Major "Curly" Preston. *"Curly, who is to this day a dear friend, who is very open and honest, sometimes bluntly so, but he taught me about the Army National Guard, what it was and what it did and where people were...what in his opinion I could expect. And then he followed along in that vain with me for many years."*

MG France absolutely believed that being The Adjutant General gave him an entirely different outlook on people and life in general. It was a character builder. The role of The Adjutant General and the contributions of the Colorado National Guard changed significantly during MG France's 15 year tenure. Within a year and a half of his assuming responsibility, the manpower strength in both the Army and Air Guard increased from as low as 70% to over 100% and the Colorado National Guard came into the international picture.

Not only were the numbers up, but as the years passed, the capability and readiness was at such a level that both the Army and the Air Force specifically requested Colorado National Guard units to do such things as exercises in Turkey, Holland, Germany, and to fly the operations called "Provide Comfort" which protects the Kurds in the northern part of Iraq. *"We were able to mobilize for Desert Shield/Desert Storm, and we were ready to fight, to do the mission we were required to do. Some of the Air National Guard units went to Saudi Arabia four days before the actual Persian Gulf war began and they performed magnificently on that day. The Air and Army National Guard had units in the theater, in some cases before the regular Army and Air Force, and*

Colorado was right there." Twenty years ago the Guard would not have been able to meet the required standards, according to France.

Back home in Colorado, the National Guard responds to State emergencies serving at the pleasure of the Governor. According to MG France, in some years the Guard responded well over a hundred times to various things, such as; a broken water main hampering the water supply to Trinidad, to forest fires in the mountains. Whether floods, tornadoes, snow storms or forest fires, the Colorado National Guard is in many cases the first or only respondent, saving property and potentially lives. *"In 1993, an entire subdivision of homes was threatened and we put that fire out in terrain where firefighters could not get into on foot. The State missions were the ones that I'd have to say I'm most proud of."*

A New Headquarters.

France said that he has been told by many Adjutants General, and by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, that Colorado has the finest State Headquarters of any state in the nation. He said, *"It was a tremendous challenge to get out of a building that was falling down around our ears and to acquire the beautiful facility on Revere, doubling the space that we had and getting out of downtown into a modern facility. That took a period of almost four years, and it was very, very difficult to accomplish...and we even made some money on the deal for furnishings. I think that was a tremendous thing."*

MG France was, in his own words, a risk taker when those risks appeared to be good for the units of the Colorado National Guard. *"We (Air Guard) did so many things first before anybody else in the National Guard that they're just too numerous to track...like going to a foreign base where no US Forces had ever been before, and performing in a magnificent way. Or going into very primitive situations, again in foreign countries, where the only thing the foreign government provided was water and*

we provided everything else. Everything else! And we were the first to do that."

Risk taking and innovation are what he wants to be remembered for. That and being significantly instrumental in saving the Colorado Army National Guard's Special Forces from being cut by the U.S. Army. After a briefing to leadership of the Army and to the U.S. Senate in Washington, the decision to disband was turned around. *"The Army Guard units, especially Special Forces, have been noted to be among the very best, whether or not we're talking about the regular Army or the Army National Guard."* From 70% strength to the very best—quite a legacy for a 15-year career.

And now? What is "life after" like for such a leader? MG France was elected President of the National Guard Association of the United States in 1994. He has an office in Washington, D.C. where he spends about ten days a month. *"I still have some pressure in that job, but it is nothing compared to the stress that goes along with being The Adjutant General. It's a different kind of pressure when you no longer feel personally responsible for 6000 people. So I'm enjoying it very much. I have gotten to spend a lot more time with my wife and my daughters. We're together a lot and I like that. Retirement is wonderful!"*

"I really miss being able to look out of my office window and see that yellow T-6 streaking across the sky. I had binoculars in my desk, and I could grab them and try to identify any plane I did not recognize."

Major General (Ret) John L. France

Written by: Edrie Womack

ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF COLORADO 1861 - PRESENT

Brigadier General Richard E. Whitsit	1861-1862
Brigadier General David H. Moffatt	1862-1863
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. Sheppard	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 E. Gardner	1901-1903
Brigadier General Sherman Bell	1903-1905
Brigadier General Bulkely 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 (U.S. Army Ret.) Franklin D. Baldwin	1917-1919
Colonel William Spangler	1919-1921
Colonel Patrick J. Hamrock	1921-1923
Colonel Paul P. Newlon	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	1979-1995
Brigadier General William A. Westerdahl	1995-pres

The Office of the Adjutant General for Colorado is filled by an appointee of the Governor. This office serves as the director of the Department of Military Affairs, and is also required to be a fully qualified field grade officer, in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel or above, of the Colorado National Guard and be federally recognized in that capacity.

*Department
of
Military Affairs*



1994-1995 ★ Colorado National Guard

Commander-in-Chief

The Governor is the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard and has the responsibility for ensuring the Guard is capable of performing its federal mission, as well as determining when there is a need for the Guard to perform state and local missions.

The President becomes the Commander-in-Chief only when units are called into federal service. The Governor has the power to employ the organized militia in the defense or relief of the State, suppress insurrection or repel invasion, enforce its laws and protect life and property.

Office of the Adjutant General

The *Office of the Adjutant General* supports the Adjutant General and staff by providing administrative, clerical and technical assistance and management assistance needed by the state to support more than 5,200 traditional guardsmen, 683 federal employees, 356 Active Guard Reserve technicians, 80 state employees and manage 3 million sq. ft. of floor space (1.8 mil Air and 1.2 mil Army) in facilities on over 1 million acres (3,800 Air and 1 million Army) located in 29 communities.

The National Guard

The National Guard is organized as the Colorado Military Force responsible for the

defense and well being of Colorado citizens and also to provide a share of the Nation's national defense through an established force structure. The force structure is organized, trained, equipped and managed to ultimately save lives and provide protection against all enemies both foreign and domestic (28-3-203/204).

The National Guard was one of three military services formed by our forefathers. The other two were the Army and Navy. The original "minute man" concept came about in Colonial times as a way of defending new settlements. It developed into the Guard of today because of distrust and the cost of maintaining a large standing Army. Throughout history, from pre-Revolutionary war times through Operation Desert Storm, the Guard has fought in every conflict involving the United States. Even today, Guard members continue to undertake a federal role and they perform many missions on foreign soil. Colorado Air Guard members have enforced the "no flight zone in Iraq subsequent to Desert Storm, and recently members of the Colorado Army National Guard returned home after serving six months in a peace-keeping/training role in Haiti. Today the Colorado Air and Army National Guard are preparing in the event they are called into federal service over the Bosnia situation.

The National Guard, with a combined force structure of approximately 515,581 members (400,000 Army and 115,581 Air), is continuing to explore options in which the National Guard can adjust it's forces to retain

and improve its versatility, the ability to deploy, and the ability to maintain a viable rotation base in peacetime to meet the needs of the Guard, the nation, the states and the communities. Real world missions and exercises give units realistic training for preparation for the three-fold mission.

Force structure, or the composition of the units of the National Guard, is determined through a series of decisions starting when the U.S. Congress determines how large the National Guard will be. Officials at National Guard Bureau, a coordinating agency at the federal level at the Pentagon, determine types of units in conjunction with the active components, other reserve components and the National Guard force structure. Determining factors in the location, and who gets which units, are the state's size and type of population, and recruiting ability to gain members.

The Dick Act of 1903 is the legislation that enables the federal government to provide the states with the military personnel (advisors), equipment and training dollars needed to perform its mission, provide federal dollars to train the units, provide full time cadre for the units and supporting headquarters, and provide resources to maintain and train the units.

The unit must be federally recognized to receive federal support, and the personnel must be trained to the same standards as active duty troops of their respective branch of service. The standards for the National Guard are generally completed at assembly for drill

and instruction at least 48 times a year in four hour segments, and participation in training at encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises at least 15 days each year.

Technical schools are also attended to upgrade skills and provide educational value which helps them to progress through the promotional system.

Colorado National Guard

History of Colorado National Guard

- * 1st General Assembly of Jefferson Territory - January 1860
- * Colorado Volunteers - 26 February 1861
- * Civil War - 1861
- * Indians Uprising - 1864
- * Spanish - American War - 1898
- * World War I - 1917
- * World War II - 1941
- * Korean Conflict - 1950
- * Berlin Crisis - 1961
- * Vietnam - 1968
- * Persian Gulf - 1990
Operation Desert Shield/Storm

Vision Statement

A Colorado National Guard that is the best manned, best trained, best equipped, and most ready citizen soldier force in the world, capable of efficiently and effectively performing its federal and state missions while acting as a catalyst in spearheading the effort

to eradicate the supply and demand of illicit drugs within our local communities and fostering community based plans which provide role models for the youth of today, and the strength of tomorrow.

The **Colorado National Guard** is a federal and state (organized militia) recognized military organization whose primary mission is to support the federal, state and local governments in time of need. In peacetime and during state emergencies, the Guard is under the control of the Governor of Colorado. While during federal activation, the Guard is under the command of the President and is controlled through the military chain of command.

The Colorado National Guard has three missions; Federal, State and Local.

The **federal** mission is to provide combat ready (equipped and trained) military units capable of performing their mission when activated by the President of the United States.

The **state** mission is to provide the Governor of the State of Colorado with units capable of assisting in the event of major civil disorders or natural disasters, while restoring order and service to the affected area.

The third and least known mission is to contribute to the **communities** (adding value to Colorado) in which the units are based and provide resources and equipment, as applicable regulations allow, to the communities.

The Colorado National Guard is comprised of approximately 1% of the total National Guard force structure (5,182 total; 3,613 Army and 1,569 Air).

Today, the men and women of the Colorado National Guard are among the nation's Guardsmen who train at 3,132 armories at state and federal training facilities, which are located in more than 2,670 communities.

The Colorado Guard, located in 29 communities, is the focus of our efforts in this update to provide the status of the state's organized militia force structure.

Traditionally the state has derived great benefit from funding received for training, facility construction, and equipment upgrades. The federal government pays 75% of armory construction costs and 100% of non-armory and training site construction costs, and cost of equipment used for training. The state pays 25% of armory construction costs and receives both the economic benefit of the dollars spent in the communities and the training associated with the completion of the state mission.

The land for construction is provided by local or state government or other non-federal sources. After 25 years, however, each armory is owned wholly by the state and the National Guard continues to use the armories to train for the federal and state associated missions.

Certain activities that solely support the federal training mission are funded 100% by the federal government. Training sites are such an example. Other activities, such as maintenance support activities, are 75% federal funded and 25% state funded.

Utilities (electricity, etc.) in armories are usually 100% state funded. Some of these requirements may vary depending upon types of units, missions and locations, but the above is a good rule of thumb to use when allowing for expenditures.

Department of Military Affairs (DMA)

The Department of Military Affairs is responsible both to the Governor of Colorado and the President of the United States, as well as the local communities of the state. The day-to-day mission, local and state, are under the direction of the Governor, while upon activation by the President, in coordination with the Governor, the DMA takes on a military organization structure. The men and women of the Colorado National Guard and the DMA are highly motivated and respond to emergencies at a moment's notice, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

The Department of Military Affairs has a three-fold mission which involves support to the Federal, State and Local Governments. Its primary mission is to serve as the State's organized militia, responsible to the Governor.

The Department of Military Affairs was established to carry out the mission of providing for the defense of the State as identified in Article 4 of the Colorado Constitution, Section 5 and Articles 1 and 3 of Statutes of Colorado Title 28.

The Department is divided into two divisions to facilitate emergency preparedness and the military function: the Civil Air Patrol (28-1-101) and the National Guard (28-3-102 to 28-3-1304). The responsibility for the management of the emergency preparedness and military function were placed under the Adjutant General.

The department is also bound by the federal laws and regulations by which the National Guard is managed, organized, armed and equipped (28-3-201/202). The National Guard must train to the standards of the Federal Regulations and Laws.

Today, as the force structure of our defense system is reduced, due to budget restraints, reserve components are asked to share more of the total defense of our nation. As part of the total force, the Army National Guard comprises 54% of the combat forces, and the Air National Guard comprises 35% of combat support. Although the Air National Guard has assumed a greater share of the United States Air Force defense responsibilities, the Air Guard's size has not increased. The Army and Air National Guard have developed a strong partnership with the active services to insure that the National Guard is properly resourced, trained and equipped. Maintaining quality of the National Guard during this period of downsizing is the challenge and focus of the future.

The training, which is accomplished by the Department of Military Affairs (Army and Air National Guard), is done primarily to

be able to respond to emergencies (local and/or national).

The Department of Military Affairs disperses approximately \$112 million directly into the 29 different communities throughout the state and is associated with an additional \$263 million in conjunction with Buckley Air National Guard Base complex. Primary funding is 97% federal and 3% state.

The Department of Military Affairs is the epitome of teamwork--diverse and complex in its makeup. It enjoys multiple personnel systems, including two branches of the military, and state and federal civil service. The personnel involved are comprised of full-time military, part-time military or "weekenders" (traditional guard), federal and state civilians, and approximately 1600 volunteers with the Civil Air Patrol. The missions are accomplished through the teamwork of the multiple human components.

The Adjutant General, through his military command staff and civilian management team is responsible for directing the affairs of the Colorado National Guard and the Civil Air Patrol in their entirety.

Role & Mission

The state mission is to provide for the protection or preservation of life and property during natural disaster and civil emergencies, provide rapid and effective response to search, rescue, lifesaving and preservation needs of the state's citizens, visitors and natural resources.

The federal mission is to provide trained personnel, units and equipment to the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force.

The local mission is to participate as an active member and contributing citizen of the host communities in resolving problems facing the communities.

Highest State of Readiness

Eighty five percent (85%) authorized strength must be assigned and available for deployment. Eighty five percent (85%) of available strength must be trained to proficiency of position assigned, and equipment must have an in-commission rate of 90%. Individuals must have sufficient time remaining in the Guard to go on to deployment.

The units can deploy anywhere in the world upon activation by the President in case of national defense interests. Because of the federal mission, over \$3 billion worth of equipment, not including facilities, is available for local use.

Federal recognition is received and maintained when the Guard attains and maintains a deployable "C" rating. A "C" rating represents a satisfactory performance evaluation in available manpower, training proficiency, and equipment readiness status. Unit federal recognition will be withdrawn if a unit fails to meet standards required for deployment.

It is important to note that qualifications required to maintain a position in the National Guard is exactly the same as the requirements of the active component. Operation Desert Storm proved that the National Guard can train for its mission and perform just as admirably as the federal active components. The advantage for utilizing Guard men and women who are trained to federal standards is that it can be done at a reduced cost to the taxpayer.

Support of the National Guard is a constitutional role that the State of Colorado plays in providing for strong national defense. Few people will argue that providing for a strong national defense is not a proper role of government. The state reaps much more in benefits and protection for the citizens of Colorado than it actually pays in contributions.

The *State of Colorado* has over 5,200 young men and women who are members of the National Guard. They joined for the benefits as well as the training and adventure. Each raised his or her hand and swore to "protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the State of Colorado against all enemies, both foreign and domestic".

The Guard must then provide our citizen soldiers and all members with the best equipment, training, leadership and facilities to prepare them for their mission. To do less is not holding up to the promise made by our forefathers to safeguard our national defense and provide for the defense of our communities.

The Civil Air Patrol



The Colorado *Civil Air Patrol (CAP)* was created and established within the Department of Military Affairs under the direction of the Adjutant General of Colorado. The CAP's primary responsibility is to provide manpower and equipment for air search and rescue throughout Colorado and support missions directed by the National Rescue Center located at Scott AFB, Ill. (28-1-101)

The Civil Air Patrol operates under the Constitution of Colorado, Article IV, Section 5, and Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 28, Article 1. and is Colorado's primary air search and rescue resource which is an aviation oriented organization of civilian volunteers dedicated to humanitarian activities. The CAP, a civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force, is organized geographically with 35 squadrons throughout the state.

Colonel Gary Tobey, Commander, Colorado Wing, Civil Air Patrol is a full time attorney in private practice and volunteers his time to the CAP. The division has one full time state employee who manages the activities

of 1,600 volunteers including 600 training cadets and nearly 1,000 adult members.

Two hundred members have current federal aviation administration pilot certificates and 100 currently checked out as mission pilots. There are between 20 and 25 owner/aircraft pilots that can use their own aircraft for search and rescue missions and training.

For fiscal year 1996, the Colorado Civil Air Patrol has been allotted 200 hours of flying time to support the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). They are used as a repeater platform and for low-lying surveillance. Currently 75 members are cleared for counter drug support by the DEA.

Qualified flight observers, medical treatment teams, and scanners also serve as members of the crews on CAP missions. Equipment comes from the US Air Force and Civil Air Patrol. Some rescue missions are paid for by the federal government.

The Civil Air Patrol has primary responsibility for any ELT (Emergency Locator Transmitter) that goes off in the state. Although 97% of all ELT's are inadvertent, the other 3% accounts for a real emergency situation. If a plane is reported missing that has not filed a flight plan, the CAP is notified after three hours and begins a Search and Rescue mission. If a plane is missing that has filed a flight plan, the CAP is notified and immediately and begins a Search and Rescue mission.

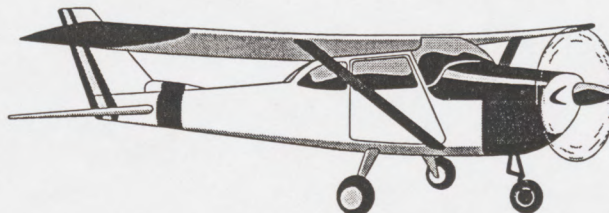
The CAP has 14 aircraft (Cessna 182's and T-41's), various van and 4-wheel drive vehicles.

CAP members fly approximately 80% of all search and rescue, disaster relief and civil defense missions assigned by the Air Force Reserve Coordination Center. There are 250 senior members (over 18 years old) prepared and ready at a moment's notice.

Approximately 10% of cadets entering the Air Force Academy are CAP cadet members.

In 1995 the Civil Air Patrol participated in 37 Search and Rescue missions and was credited with saving 25 lives.

The CAP total budget is \$298,000. The state provides \$97,000.



United States Property & Fiscal Office (USPFO)

Purpose, Mission and Status of the USPFO

The dual State/Federal status of the National Guard, unique among all military forces in the world, must be recognized if the purpose of the USPFO is to be fully understood. The National Guard in each state and territory, until called to federal service by the President, is a State militia under the control of the Governor. This fact, coupled with the extensive federal support provided the National Guard while in militia status, necessitates federal control over these resources.

The USPFO, by statute, provides this internal control. It is an arrangement which, rather than removing direct control over resources to support the National Guard from the State (Adjutant General), provides for the Command in each state a highly qualified resource manager who fully supports the programs of the State while providing essential oversight of the federal interest. Colonel Conrad Johnson heads the Colorado United States Property and Fiscal Office.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD (ADDING VALUE TO COLORADO)

Readiness Training Federal/State/Local Missions	Instant Recall of Guard Units
Manpower	
Air	1569
Army	3613
Civil Air Patrol	1600
National Guard Assets	
Aircraft, Equipment & Inventory	\$3 Billion
Resources Generated (Federal)	
Payroll, Construction, Supplies	\$109 Million
Facilities / Resource Centers	3 Million Sq Ft
Leadership & Training	300+ Skills

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

FEDERAL vs. STATE MONETARY CONTRIBUTIONS



State and Federal Budget (Support)

The Department of Military Affairs receives a vast majority of their budget support appropriations from the federal government. Approximately 97% of the department's total budget is federally funded with the remaining 3% coming primarily from the state general fund and a portion from cash funds. Only those budgetary items that are funded by the general fund are directly controlled by the General Assembly.

Unlike many of the other state departments, the Department of Military Affairs has relatively few state authorized programs. Therefore, the annual state budget of the Department is fairly straightforward. Table 1 summarizes the department's FY 1995-96 budget as shown in B 95-214 (long-bill).

TABLE 1 DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS FY 1995-96 APPROPRIATIONS		
Funding Source for State Appropriations	Dollar Amount	Full-time Equivalent Employees (FTE's)
General Funds	\$ 2,713,087	26.7
Cash Funds	33,471	0.1
Federal Funds	2,397,865	53.2
Total State Funds	5,144,423	State Funded - 26.8 Federal Funded - 53.2
Non-Appropriated Federal Funds (funds that do not flow through the state accounting system)	\$109,910,073	1,039.0

It should be noted that the \$109.9 million shown above as non-appropriated federal funds are funds that are not part of the appropriations process, and are shown in the long-bill for informational purposes only. The majority of these dollars are paid in the form of salaries directly to the traditional Guard for attendance of weekend duty and summer

training camps. The FTE shown for this line item is the full time equivalent of approximately 5,200 guard personnel.

BREAKDOWN OF GENERAL FUNDED EMPLOYEES	
Area of Responsibility	Number of Employees
Office of the Adjutant General	5
Human Resources	1
Finance & Budget	3
Contract Procurement	1
Engineering & Opns (Armory Maint)	12
Tuition Assistance Program	1
Civil Air Patrol	1
Print Shop	1
Archives	1

Other positions of the Department are federally funded either through the pay of the traditional Guard (such as the State Judge Advocate [JAG]), or full-time employees (either civil service or Active Guard/Reserve).

Budgetary Issues

The majority of budgetary issues involving the Department of Military Affairs deal primarily with the construction and maintenance of National Guard armories. In general, the federal government provides 75% of construction dollars for armories with the state supporting the remaining 25%. Maintenance support activities are funded with the same federal-state split. General operating expenses such as utilities are typically 100% state supported. The timing and commitment of the funding for construction of these armories has been somewhat problematic for the General Assembly.

**COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD
FISCAL YEAR 1994 FEDERAL EXPENDITURES**

LOCATION	TRAD. GUARD	TECH	AGR	PAYROLL	LOCAL EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES
Aurora (Army)	979	96	58	9,912,601	3,212,099	13,124,700
Aurora (Air)	1359	300	106	31,462,323	21,904,362	53,366,685
Boulder (Army)	92	5	6	794,256	301,852	1,096,108
Canon City (Army)	92	0	2	493,676	301,852	795,528
Colorado Springs (Army)	270	50	13	3,542,830	885,870	4,428,700
Colorado Springs (Air)	14	0	13	577,547	225,652	803,199
Cortez (Army)	46	2	3	378,166	150,926	529,092
Craig (Army)	18	1	0	123,658	59,058	182,716
Denver (Army)	0	1	6	204,364	0	204,364
Durango (Army)	61	0	3	373,763	200,141	573,904
Eagle (Army)	79	8	9	929,329	259,199	1,188,528
Englewood (Army)	236	57	37	4,312,116	774,316	5,086,432
Englewood (Air)	34	14	4	1,267,170	548,012	1,815,182
Fort Collins (Army)	159	0	6	923,757	521,679	1,445,436
Fort Morgan (Army)	55	0	1	289,705	180,455	470,160
Golden (Army)	535	103	33	7,369,797	1,755,335	9,125,132
Golden (Air)	0	1	0	65,944	0	65,944
Greeley (Army)	76	0	3	445,208	249,356	694,564
Greeley (Air)	121	23	5	2,386,176	1,950,278	4,336,454
Grand Junction (Army)	123	4	4	848,505	403,563	1,252,068
La Junta (Army)	76	2	3	521,056	249,356	770,412
Lamar (Army)	82	2	2	521,894	269,042	790,936
Las Animas (Army)	58	0	2	331,734	190,298	522,032
Longmont (Army)	97	4	14	1,002,067	318,257	1,320,324
Monte Vista (Army)	61	2	2	421,871	200,141	622,012
Montrose (Army)	80	0	4	492,000	262,480	754,480
Pueblo (Army)	256	2	12	1,628,056	839,936	2,467,992
Rocky Ford (Army)	0	4	0	151,696	0	151,696
Sterling (Army)	35	2	3	325,773	114,835	440,608
Trinidad (Army)	46	0	2	274,578	150,926	425,504
TOTAL	5,140	683	356	72,371,616	36,479,276	108,850,892

Public Relations

The Colorado National Guard Public Affairs Office manages and supports a wide variety of high visibility programs for both external and internal audiences. Programs are categorized in three areas - command information, public information, and community relations.

Command information, or internal information, encompasses the flow of news to and from the Colorado National Guard units located throughout the state.

Public information, or external news, is an extremely active area of the Public Affairs Office. News items for public release are generated to help tell the Guard story in communities spanning the state.

Media relations is an important part of the public information program. Responding to telephone inquiries, conducting research, coordinating interviews with the media, serving as an official spokesperson, writing and distributing press releases, and escorting media personnel at Guard training sites are key duties in this area.

The public information program also includes the coordination of the Speakers' Bureau and the production of various print materials to support these activities.

Community relations also plays a big role in the Public Affairs program. Hundreds of events are supported statewide each year. They involve equipment displays, honor guards, band performances, firing salutes for patriotic holidays, fly-overs, and participation of

Colorado National Guard soldiers and airmen in local community programs.

Providing liaison services with the legislated community, both state and federal, as well as employer support, are also vital elements of the program.

State Employees

Team players governed by the State of Colorado Personnel Rules and Procedures comprise a comparatively small, but vital, group of individuals. They range in responsibility level from janitors to the Executive Director of the Department, The Adjutant General, BG William A. Westerdahl. Eighty state employees provide budget and fiscal services requiring expertise in multiple systems, both federal and state; purchasing, encumbering both federal and state dollars, management of a Tuition Assistance program for National Guard members, contracting services, complicated by directives not only from State government but the National Guard Bureau in Washington, managing federal/state funding agreements, human resource management, environmental protection, construction planning and inspection, trades that provide structural support for roads, grounds and buildings (including armories statewide), and patrol officers who maintain security of Buckley Air National Guard Base.

State employees of the Department also direct and operate a residential and follow-up program for youth at risk (Colorado

Youth Conservation Corps [CYCC]) as the National Guard Bureau allots funds.

Currently there are three programs that are federally funded and are managed by the state. These are the *Colorado Youth Conservation Corps (CYCC)*, *Counter-drug/Demand Reduction (CDDR)* program, and the *Family Support* program.

In addition to the federally funded programs, the Department of Military Affairs manages a Tuition Assistance program that is state funded.



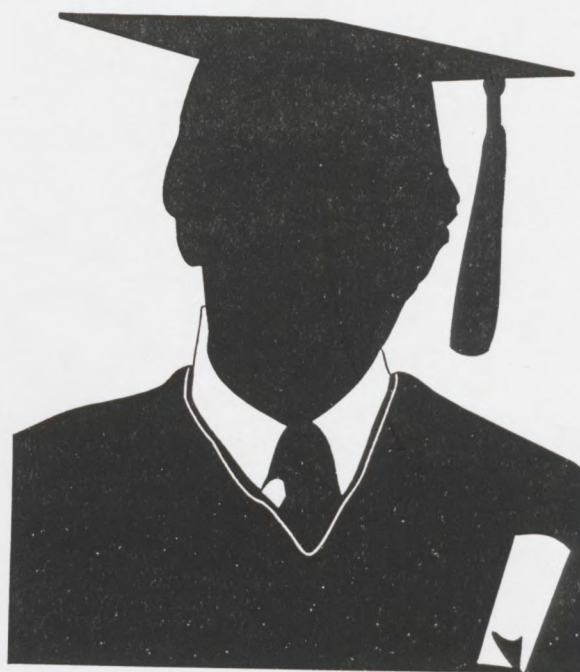
Tuition Assistance Program

The Tuition Assistance Program was initially administered by the Department of Education, and was transferred to the Department of Military Affairs in 1991. Tuition Assistance is available to any member of the Colorado National Guard and currently has 910 students at 31 state supported schools. Although the student participation rate has increased, the funding has remained at \$406,000 since 1991.

To maintain a viable Tuition Assistance program with the increased

emphasis on education, an increase in funding is needed as the number of students increase.

In 1988, the Department sponsored students at 75% of the in-state tuition rate. We were able to do this by limiting Tuition Assistance to those members who had fewer than nine years of service in the Guard. While the program is certainly a powerful recruiting tool, it must also be looked at as an important retention tool.



Annual Tuition Assistance Report
Fiscal Year 1995



Number of applications made.....	1393
Number of awards granted.....	1028
Average amount of tuition assistance granted per applicant.....	\$403.00
Amount of tuition assistance owed to the Department.....	\$7,293.00
Amount of tuition assistance collected by the Department.....	\$2,209.00

Colorado Youth Conservation Corps (CYCC)

The Colorado Youth Conservation Corps program enables the Guard to assist youth-at-risk with a unique in-resident program by providing state certified teachers and licensed counselors to enable them to study for a GED. Guard persons act as mentors and caretakers as well as role models. The most important part of the CYCC program is the providing of mentors to the youth for one year after they complete the in-resident portion of the program.

The CYCC works in conjunction with other state agencies, such as Higher Education and Labor and Employment, to get teachers and possible candidates for the programs.

The CYCC program is a preventative rather than remedial "youth-at-risk" program. The program targets unemployed drug-free and law-free high school dropouts, 16 to 18 years of age. The program has been successfully housed at the Pueblo Army Depot a few miles outside of Pueblo.

The program has enjoyed three successful iterations with 150 students participating in the program. Many students have gone back to high school, others have received their GED and found employment, and two students joined the National Guard.

The core components of the program are citizenship, GED/High School diploma attainment, life-coping skills, community

involvement/projects, health and hygiene, skills training, leadership, and physical training.

The goals of the program are to significantly improve the life skills and employment potential of youth who cease to attend secondary school before graduating, through military-based training.

Funding is provided by the National Guard Bureau through the Department of Defense budget.

Colorado Youth Corps Graduates First Class

On Saturday, November 5, 1994, thunderous applause and cheering escorted 28 youth in BDUs as they marched proudly down the aisle of the auditorium. Celebrities? Heroes? Yes, for these 28 young, multi-ethnic men and women were nobodies in their own eyes just six weeks ago.

No goals. No purpose. Looking for an escape from home or a way out of jail. But today they are declaring success and pride in self before over 300 family members and friends. The first graduating class of the Colorado Youth Conservation Corps (a Colorado National Guard pilot program for At Risk youth funded by DOD), was presented to a jubilant crowd by its Director, Anthony Trezza Jr., COL (RET) USAF on Saturday 5 November 1994 at the Pueblo Army Depot, Pueblo, CO. Special guests included The Hon. Mr. Scott McInnis, U.S. Congressman, MG John L. France, The Adjutant General, State of Colorado; BG Sal Villano, Jr., Deputy Adjutant General; COL (RET) Gary L. Bress, Assistant Deputy Adjutant General; and representing the Governor's Office, Irene Kornelly, State Director of Defense Initiatives.

The Hon. Mr. Scott McInnis, keynote speaker challenged the graduates *"When you succeed, don't forget where you came from. Turn around and find someone who needs a second chance and make sure they get it."* MG France and BG Villano presented diplomas to the graduating Corps members--14 of whom received their GEDs, and 11 of whom are returning to high school. Colorado Achievement Ribbons were awarded to the National Guard and Reserve CYCC staff, and certificates to the civilian staff. The high point of the graduation ceremony, however, was the emotional testimonies by some of the graduates.

These young men and women, often in tears, expressed how they hadn't wanted to come to CYCC, how they thought it was a joke, or a way to escape home or jail, how they really hadn't cared much about themselves or where they were going in life when they entered the program six weeks ago. But now, their outlook on life, their view of themselves was completely turned around; they were ready to come home and accept responsibility. *"I'm coming home a different person. I have self respect and self esteem."* This was the common theme. One graduate, Renee, summed it up this way *"Unfortunately we all have to go back to our neighborhoods, and friends that we partied with. Friends that are expecting us to be who we were before. But we all have to remember this intense six weeks that helped us find ourselves again, the six weeks that we cried together, laughed together, supported one another, and found true friendship and family. I can honestly say that we can all believe in ourselves once again... Thank you, God and CYCC, for pulling us out of the dark into the light."* Renee's goal is to become a lawyer.

The graduates will be assigned individual mentors, volunteers from their community, for one year. But the day they proudly declared "I did it!" will be remembered for the rest of their lives.

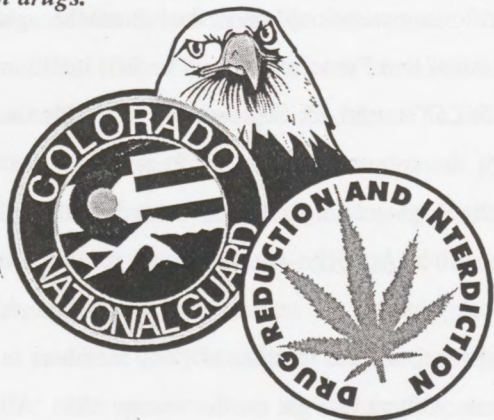
About the Colorado Youth Conservation Corps. The CYCC is a six week residential pilot program operated by the Colorado Department of Military Affairs in cooperation with Youth at Risk, a non profit organization, and the Breakthrough Foundation of San Francisco, CA. The first iteration of the CYCC started 25 September 1994 with the arrival of the volunteer Corps members, 16-18 year old youths, high-school dropouts, unemployed, and considered to be At Risk. Many of these youth come from backgrounds of sexual and other abuse, including rape, or from families of gang members or drug users. Others just got on the wrong path. All were heading nowhere. The six-week course was kicked off with emotion-packed sessions led by Breakthrough, which became the cornerstone for five weeks of intensive classroom training preparing the students to obtain GEDs, instruction in problem solving, independent living skills, and rounded out with drilling and physical exercise. Team building--trust building--is the key theme throughout, and many exercises such as ROPES and climbing a 14-foot wall as a team are some of the tools used to accomplish this. One of the staff members, CPT Mark Youngblood, put it this way *"We are teaching them to look at themselves. Their word is their commitment, and they must keep their word."*

by **Edrie Womack**, State Personnel Director
Department of Military Affairs

Drug Reduction and Interdiction

Mission

To coordinate National Guard Support to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies as a force multiplier against the war on drugs.



Since 1989 the National Guard continues to expand support of local, state and federal law enforcement efforts to interdict and eradicate illegal drugs.

There are six board congressional approved areas of support. The support is provided upon the receipt and approval of a request from a Law Enforcement Agency (LEA). Most support involves the use of helicopters in order to observe areas of illegal activities that are often otherwise not accessible or observable. Most requests for support are less than a week in duration. Many federal, state and local agencies request support, especially county sheriff's which have large rural areas and limited manpower.

A total of 63 missions were conducted in 1994, netting more than \$38.2 million in illegal drug seizures

The Guard does not:

- ◆ Make arrests
- ◆ Search suspects
- ◆ Listen to live wire taps
- ◆ Conduct own investigations

The Guard does:

- ◆ Carry weapons for our own protection and that of the public's (case by case is approved by the Adjutant General)
- ◆ Aid LEA's in searching open fields
- ◆ Provide manpower, technical and logistical support as required

Other drug reduction program in which the Guard participates are:

- ◆ National Red Ribbon Campaign
- ◆ D.A.R.E. on a state-wide basis
- ◆ Youth Programs at Pueblo
- ◆ Tours of Buckley Air National Guard Base for inner-city youth

Red Ribbon Week 1995

The Colorado National Guard's (CONG) involvement with Red Ribbon Week has grown over the past three years, making it the largest community project the CONG has been involved with. The

following is a brief history and synopsis of this years event and outlines the specifics of our involvement.

The program first started in August 1993, in cooperation with the Colorado Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth (CFP), (a coalition of the National Family Partnership), the local office of the Drug Enforcement Agency and the D.A.R.E. Officers of Colorado.

The CFP and the Joint Support Operations Office (JSO) of the CONG, drafted a form letter which was sent to every public and private school in the state. In the first two years, Red Ribbon Helicopter Deliveries, delivered Red Ribbons to 254 schools state wide. However, the concentration of these schools was in the larger cities of the state which made logistics more simplified.

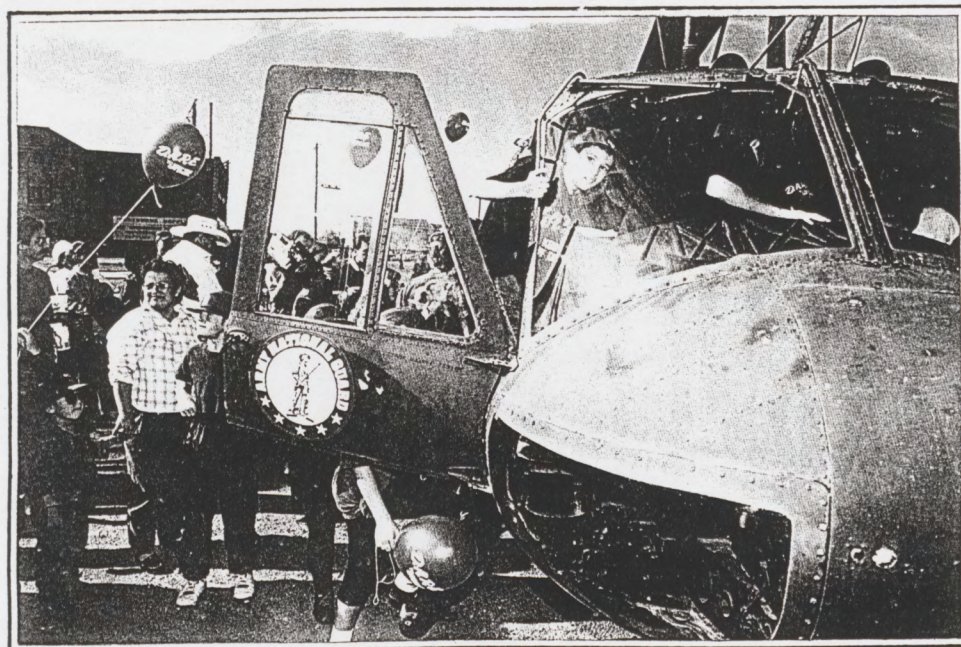
The goal of this year's deliveries was to reach the outlying areas of the state, visit smaller towns and reach the kids that would otherwise not have the chance to receive the Red Ribbon message.

The CFP authored the original Red Ribbon letter and the JSO office handled the mailings to over 2,200 schools. The support we received was overwhelming. With over 350 requests and the

demography of the state, the JSO office had an insurmountable task ahead. Once requests were received, a follow-up letter was then faxed to the school or the Law Enforcement Agent Officer (LEA) and from this point the office waited for all the requests to arrive and to plan the logistics portion of the mission.

Support from the local Army Aviation Facility was outstanding. Crew members were enthusiastic, understood the mission and took great pride and interest in making it a successful event. 162.3 hours were flown and in a span of nine days, 274 schools were reached. Aviation personnel were paid through Annual Flight Training Periods (AFTP).

The overall goal of this year's "Red Ribbon Fly-in" was to present a visible and unified commitment towards the creation of drug-free youth. The Colorado National Guard received excellent statewide participation and support from over 200 communities, schools districts, state & local governments, law enforcement agencies and businesses.



Family Support Program

The Colorado National Guard recognizes and acknowledges the family as perhaps the single greatest contributor to the National Guard member's ability to train, mobilize, and deploy in support of state and federal missions. The National Guard Family contributes immeasurably in time, commitment, and support of the National Guard member's acquisition of skills and training. The family's role in both readiness and retention is critical.

The Family Program is designed to give recognition and support to the partnership between the National Guard and its member family. This partnership is crucial and mutually beneficial to state missions and national defense.

The Colorado National Guard Family Program has been growing steadily since its inception 8 years ago. Before the 1980's the relationship between the military forces and their family members was typified by the statement of the hardened drill sergeant to his new recruits: "If the Army wanted you to have a family, they would have issued you one!"

The Colorado National Guard Foundation was incorporated in December 1993 as a tax-exempt charitable organization under Sec 501c(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. It is managed by an 11-member board under the supervision of the Adjutant General. The purpose of the Foundation is to provide short-term emergency financial assistance to

members of the Colorado National Guard and their families.




Colorado National Guard members can apply once a year for a maximum amount of \$500 when emergency situations arise. The money is disbursed on either a loan or grant basis, depending on whether or not repayment will cause the recipient excessive financial hardship. For example, on August 11, 1995, one of our soldiers was critically injured in an accident at I-70 and Peoria. The Foundation was able to very quickly present the family with a grant of \$500 in addition to sponsoring a fund raising event that raised more than \$23,000.



The Foundation treasury provides this assistance because of gifts from willing Guard families, individuals outside the Guard, businesses, and other foundations. We were able to spend \$4000 for assistance during our first year.








WE ARE THE GUARD'S FAMILY



It was our hands that let go, waving bravely as our father marched into the dark and thundering distance, marched courageously into the cannon's roar.



 We are the Guard's Family, waiting patiently at the wooden gate for news of the battle--the battle that rang freedom throughout this great land.  We walk that battlefield in the mornings of our memories, we walk it in our own hearts, a place where death and sacrifice give way to creation; through our father's blood and our family's love was this great country born.  We are the Guard's Family.

 With open arms we await the return of our husbands, fathers, sons and brothers--from Bunker Hill, Gettysburg and the world wars that threatened to end the world--to end all that we love and understand and have fought for; the very heart of this great land.  Patiently to this day we wait for their return from lands near and far. We are the Guard's Family.

 We have watched, indeed imagined in our grief and dreams, our father's face change from loving companion and stalwart protector to the brave and anonymous countenance of the unknown Guard.  It is he who brings love and comfort to sons and daughters of many languages, of many lands.

 Through our father's loving hands, we become the young son, comforted in the ravages of fire and war and flood; we become the mother reunited with her child, the daughter whose tears are finally dried.  We watch as our father forges ahead in the starless dark against fear and sorrow, guardian of peace and freedom, protector of a better tomorrow.  We, too, are protectors, keepers of freedom in our schools and communities.

 We would raise our own voices against those who oppose the unalienable right to live in equality and freedom, to speak one's mind in the light and safety of day. 

 Our husbands and fathers, mothers and wives, sons and daughters return, all Guards, from their missions of strife and peace; we rejoin hands, a family in the eternal march for freedom. 



Fran Kraus

*National Volunteer Coordinator
Office of Family Programs
National Guard Bureau*

The military is no stranger to Fran Kraus. In her role of a military spouse, she has experienced the challenges and rewards of active duty, reserves, National Guard and retired reserve. Her husband, Russ, has now been retired for over 7 years.

Fran has always enjoyed the opportunities and challenges of balancing a professional business career and her volunteer involvement. In February 1987, she was appointed the first State Volunteer for the Colorado National Guard Family Program. She pioneered the Family Program in Colorado for both the Army and Air National Guard.

Through the years she has continued to support our Guard members and their families by establishing a Family Support Network. The value of this network through education and training was realized during Operation Desert Shield/Storm and Uphold Democracy in Haiti.

One of the other opportunities Fran experienced was to serve as the Family Assistance Liaison with the Joint Task Force Medical Team for the Papal visit and World Youth Day in August 1993. She represented 10 states on the National Guard Association of the United States Special Committee on Families, she served on the Sixth U.S. Army Advisory Council and the National Guard Family Program Advisory Team, where she chairs the Education and Training Committee.

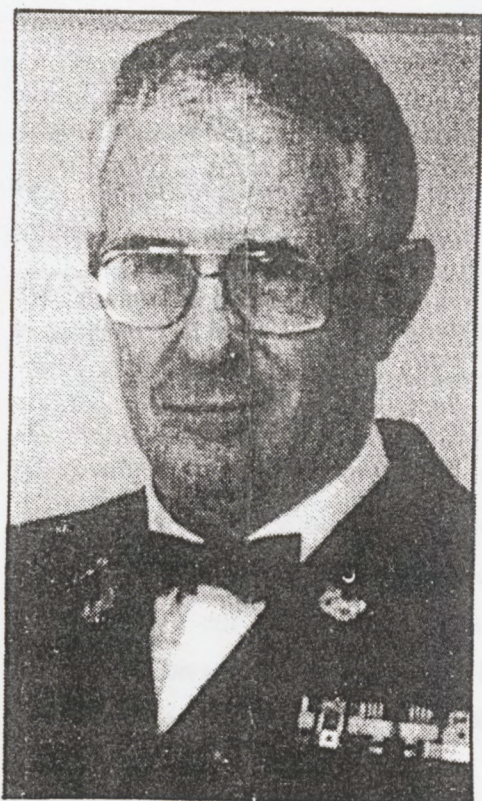
Since 1988, Fran has been involved in the Army Family Action Plan Conference (AFAP) in Washington, D.C. In 1991, during Operation Desert Shield /Storm, she testified before the U.S. Senate Finance committee on behalf of the Guard and Reserve members and their families for the change and enhancement of the "Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act." She has been a key player in the development of the Army Family Team Building Program (AFTB) and continues to work with the Department of the Army through training and education.

Fran has been recognized for her volunteer work within the Family Program statewide and nationally. A few of the awards and recognition she has received include; Sixth U.S. Army Volunteer of the Year; National Guard Bureau Meritorious Service Award; the Patrick Henry Award presented by the National

Guard Association of the United States; Seven Seals Award - National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve; the Colorado Meritorious Service Medal with First Bronze Star and the Colorado State Emergency Service Ribbon.

In March 1995, Fran joined the National Guard Bureau, Office of Family Programs staff as the full-time National Volunteer Coordinator and at the national level, works with all states and territories in training and development of Family programs.

Fran continues her volunteer involvement in the State of Colorado by serving on the Colorado Interservice Committee for Family Programs, the Board of Directors of the Colorado National Guard Foundation, Inc. and the Colorado Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) as Region I chairperson.



Wayne Davis

Honored by the Guard

Wayne E. Davis, a retired Chief Warrant Officer in the Colorado Army National Guard, has been selected as a Distinguished Member of the Quartermaster Regiment of the United States Army.

Mr. Davis is being recognized for significant contributions made throughout his 25 years with the Quartermaster Corps. Davis will attend the induction ceremony in March at Fort Lee, Va., at the invitation of Army Major General Robert K. Guest.

In a letter to Davis, General Guest says the accomplishments recognized in becoming a distinguished member "serve as a shining example for those who follow in your footsteps."

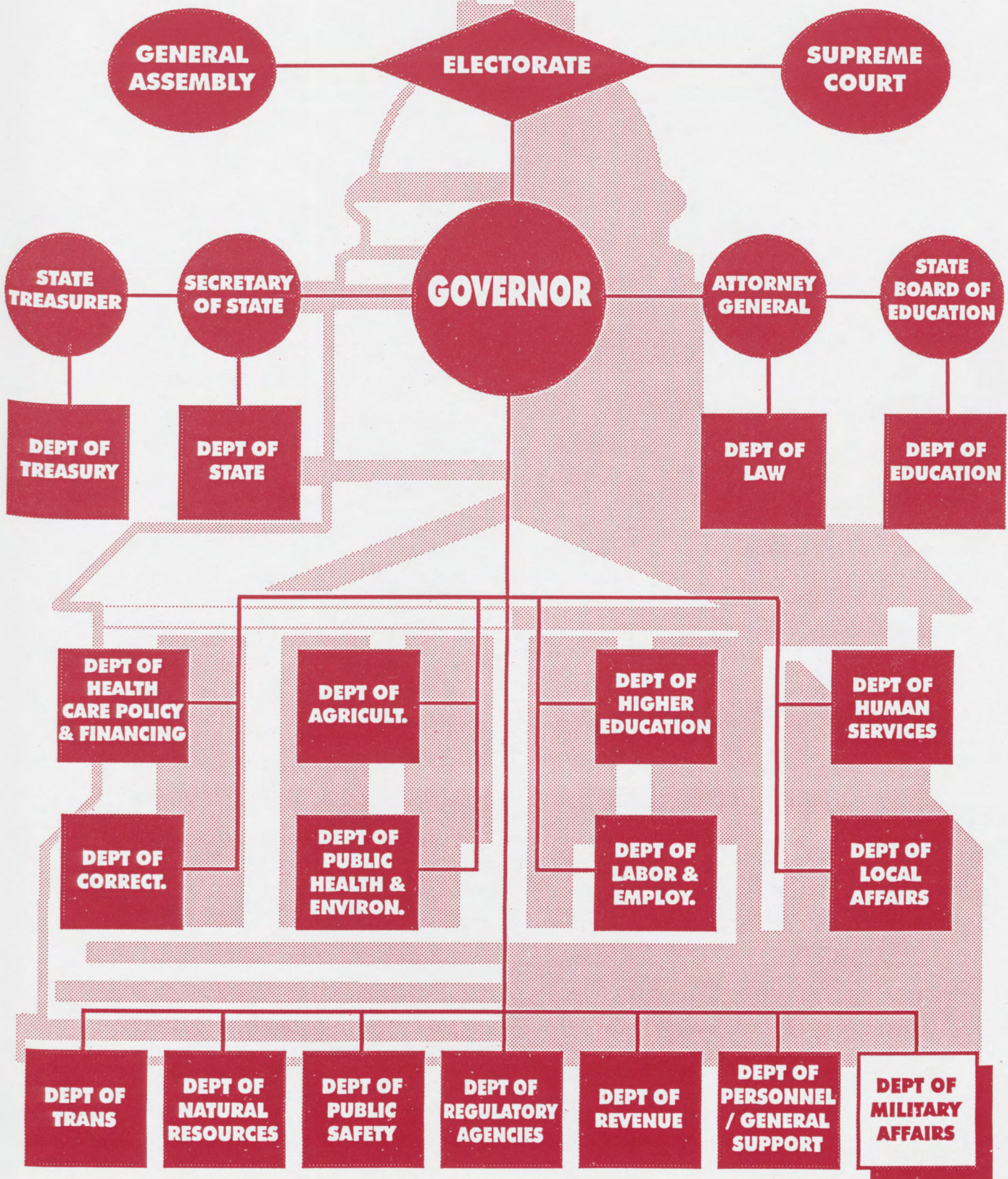
Davis entered the Army in 1953, serving a two-year assignment at Fort Mead, Md., in the Air Defense Artillery. Having earned the rank of Corporal, he joined the Army National Guard in September. His appointment as a Warrant Officer in 1963 followed a period of active military status serving as First Sergeant in Fort Sill, Okla., in 1961 and 1962. In 1968, Davis moved to Castle Rock and transferred to the Quartermaster Corps in which he served thereafter as Logistics and Food Service Officer in the Army National Guard until his retirement in 1993.

*Department
of
Military Affairs*

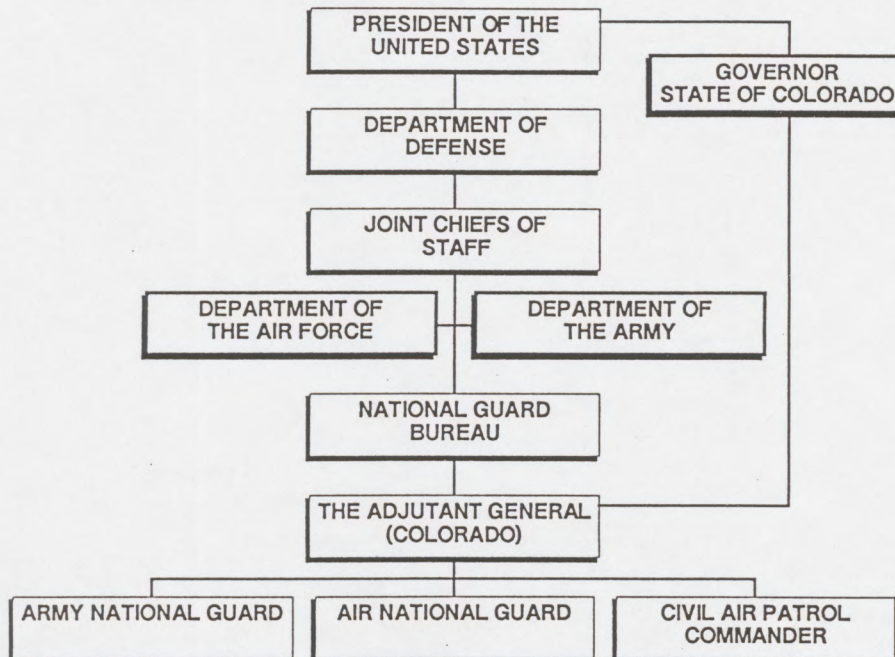


1994-1995 ★ Colorado National Guard

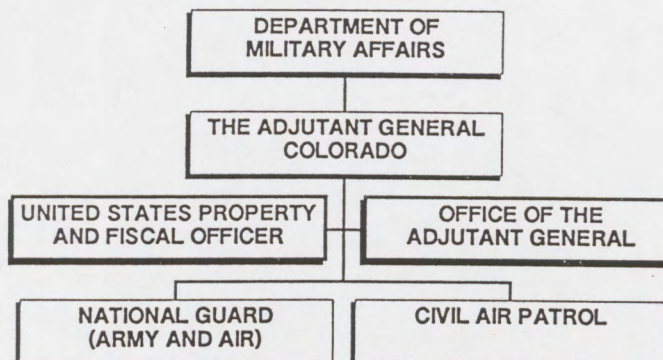
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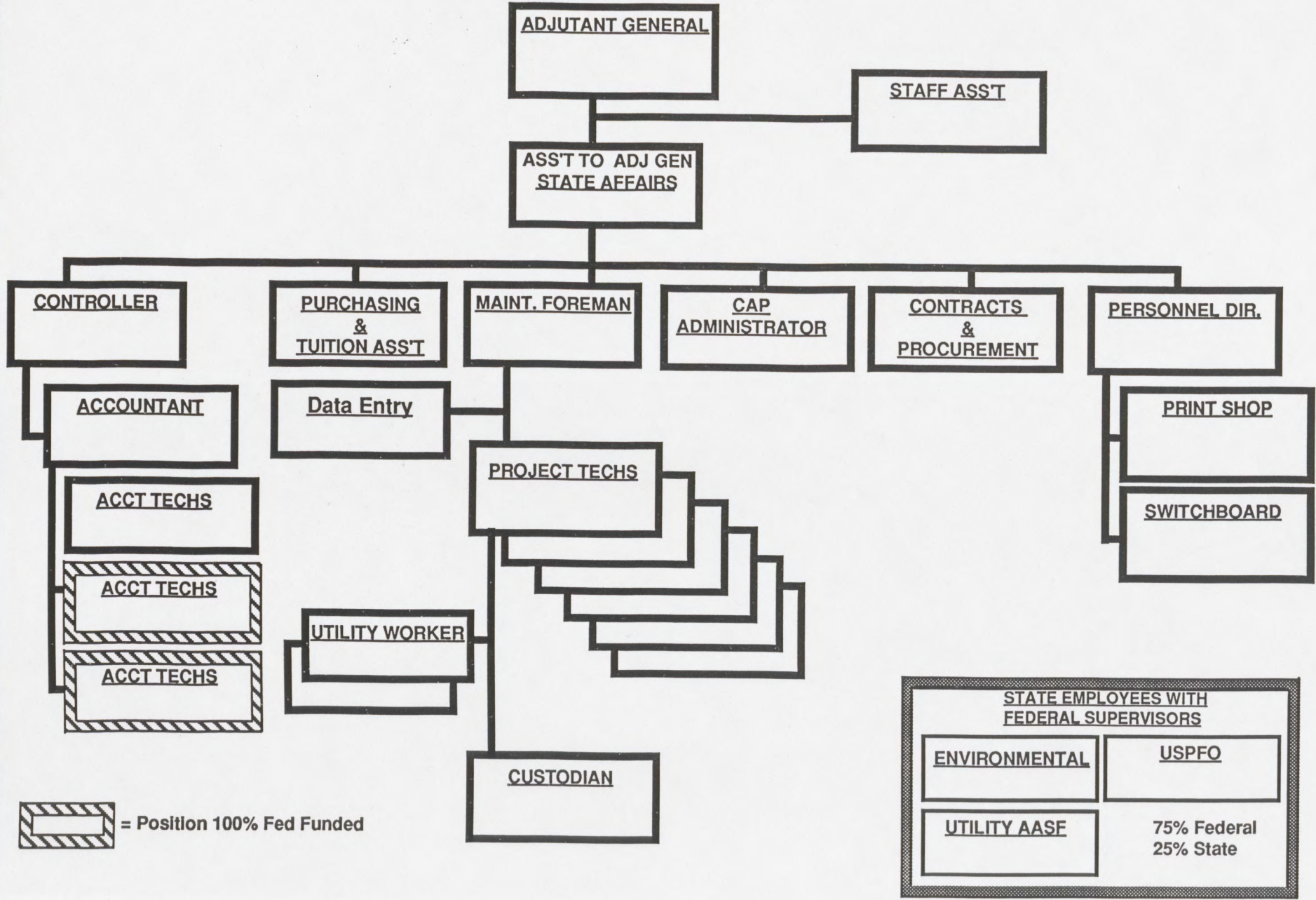
***COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
DEFENSE COMMAND STRUCTURE***

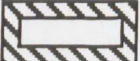


***COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
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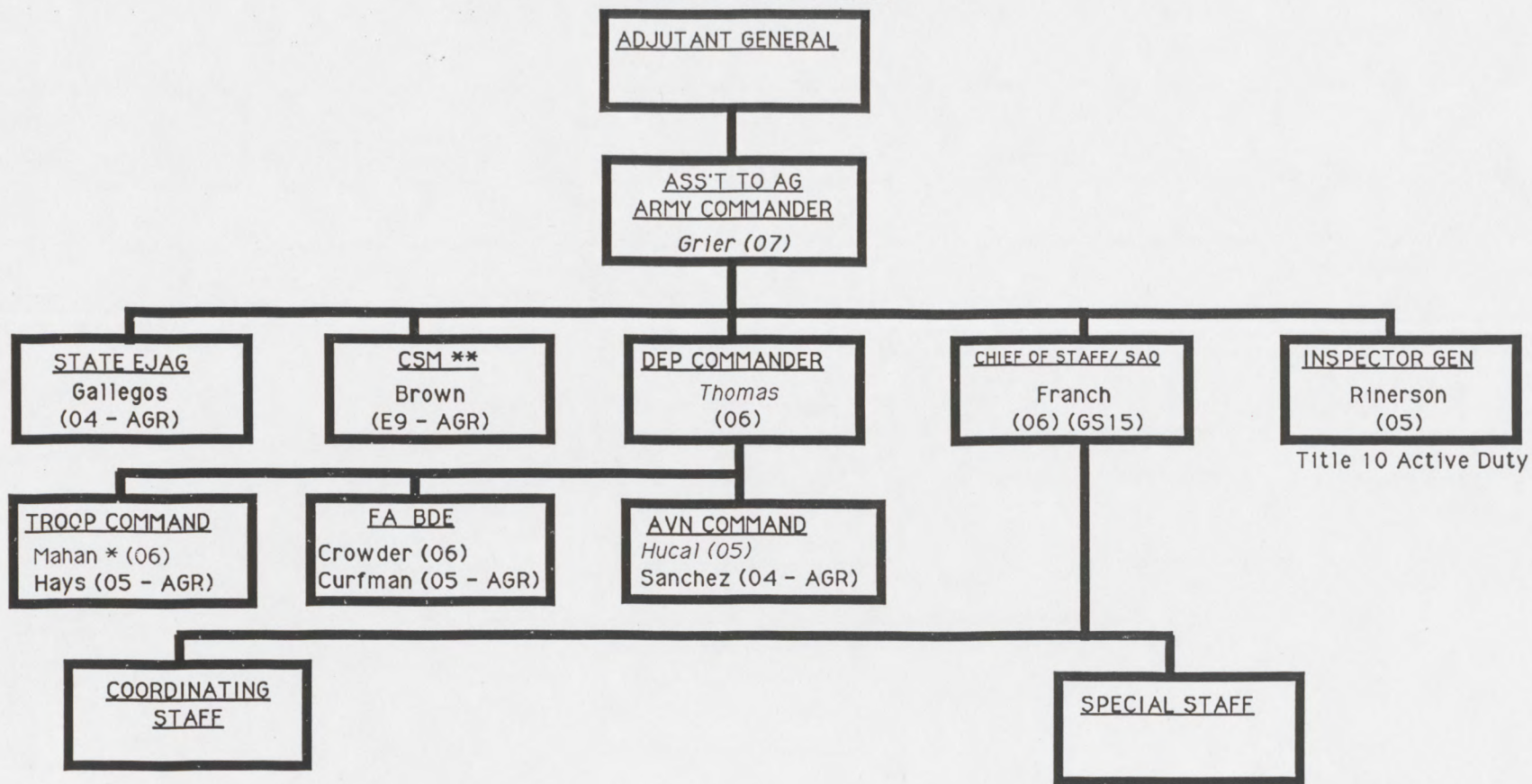
**DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
STATE SUPPORT UNIT**



 = Position 100% Fed Funded

STATE EMPLOYEES WITH FEDERAL SUPERVISORS	
ENVIRONMENTAL	USPFO
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**DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
ARMY SUPPORT**



RECRUITING/RETENTION COMMAND
 DPERS
 DLOG
 DOIM
 DFAC
 DPTO
 CMA
 SAAO

= MADER (04) (AGR)
 = TYSON (06) / VNUK (05) (GS13)
 = FRIEL (06) (GS13)
 = VACANT/EVANS (03) (GS12)
 = HARRELL(05) (GS13)
 = MARTINEZ (06) (GS14)
 = BECKMAN (06) / TORREZ (04) (GS12)
 = FLORA (04) (AGR)

CHAPLAIN = GERBER (06)
 SEL SVC OFFICE = KUNKEL (05)
 HHD = MO (04)
 POMSO = MADRID (04) (GS12)
 SURGEON = ZEN (06)
 SAFETY = STAUFFENBERG (04)
 PIO = YOWELL (04) (GS12)
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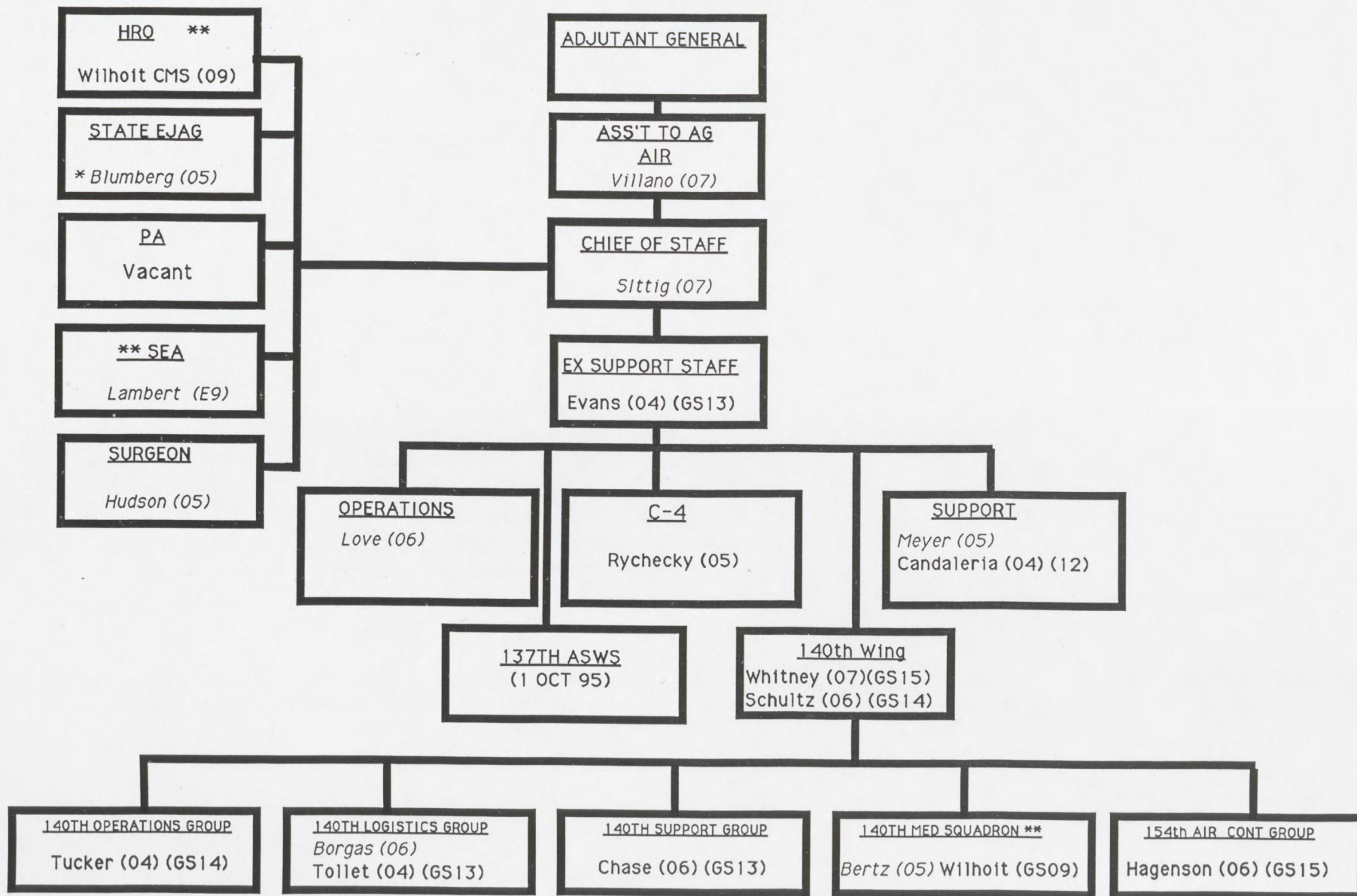
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18 Sep 95

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
AIR SUPPORT



Italic = M-day only

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137th ASWS
1 Oct 95

*Colorado Army
National Guard*



1994-1995 ★ Colorado National Guard

COLORADO ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

A Brief History...

The foundation of the Colorado National Guard began in January 1860 when the 1st General Assembly of the Jefferson Territory authorized the formation of military companies; two companies, the "Jefferson Rangers" and the "Denver Guards," were organized.

On February 26, 1861, Colorado became a territory of the Union and William Gilpin, the first Governor, organized the "Colorado Volunteers" for the defense of the territory and to oppose the invasion of Confederate Forces during the Civil War which was already under way.

In the fall of 1861, the First Regiment, Colorado Infantry Volunteers was mustered into federal service to serve during the Civil War. The Colorado Volunteers participated in many important skirmishes and battles during the war in southern Colorado, Missouri, New Mexico, Kansas, Arkansas, and Wyoming (known as the Dakota Territory).

The Colorado Militia was called to duty in the fall of 1864 to protect against the impending danger created by hostile Ute, Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians endangering settlers in the Colorado Territory. The Colorado National Guard participated in such battles and disturbances as Sand Creek, Beecher's Island, Ute Uprising, and various other encounters with Indians during this part of Colorado's history.

Again on April 2, 1889, the Guard was activated as the State Militia for the protection of public rights, safety, and property during the Cripple Creek and Leadville strikes.

On April 27, 1898, the Colorado National Guard was mobilized for service in the Spanish-American War and on June 14, 1898, sailed for the Philippines. Colorado units participated in numerous battles and played a large role in the

capture of Manila. The Philippine Insurrection began while the units were on duty in Manila, and the Colorado National Guard again distinguished itself on the battlefield. On July 18, 1899, the Regiment sailed for home and was mustered out of federal service on September 8, 1899. The Guard was reorganized upon return for "part time" duty and civil disturbances when needed.

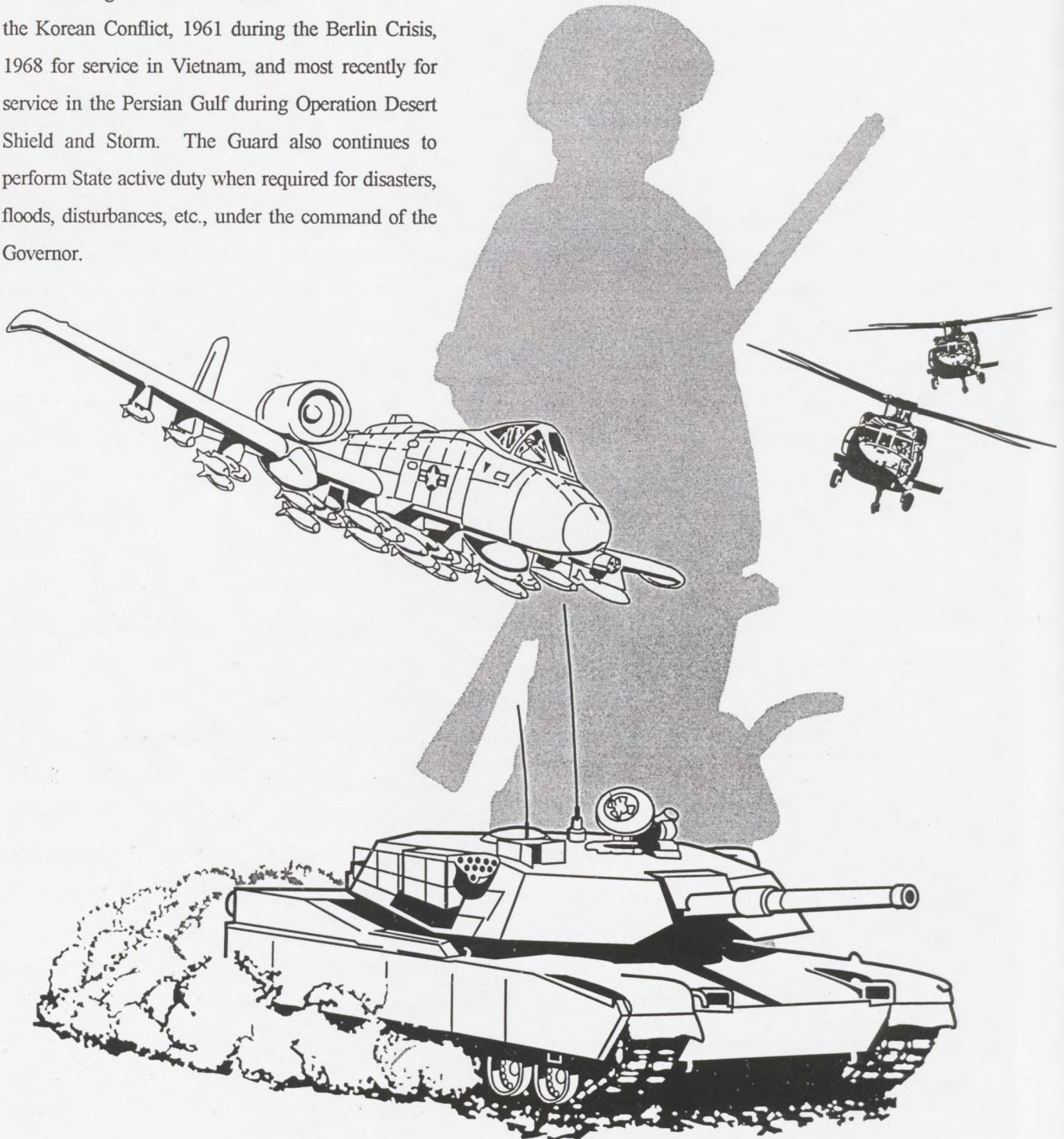
Various units were called to State active duty during the Insurrection of 1913-1914. In June 1916, the Guard was mobilized for Mexican Border Service and units were stationed along the Mexican Border until they were pulled back in February 1917.

War was declared against Germany on April 6, 1917, and by the beginning of August nearly all units of the Colorado National Guard were called to federal service. The 1st Colorado Infantry was redesignated the 157th Infantry Regiment and was attached to the 40th Division (National Guard) at Camp Kearny, California. The Regiment served in France and Germany. The 168th Field Artillery Regiment was merged with the 148th Field Artillery of the 41st Division, and arrived in France on February 8, 1918. They served there with other American and French forces until returning home.

On September 16, 1940, the 157th Regiment was mobilized for training and by February 24, 1941, all units of the Colorado National Guard had been mobilized. During World War II, units served in both European and Pacific Theaters. The 120th Observational Squadron furnished cadre for the Army Air Force units.

Following World War II, the Colorado Army and Air National Guards reorganized with the 120th Observation Squadron becoming the nation's first Air National Guard unit on June 30, 1946.

The Colorado National Guard has continued to serve being recalled for Federal service in 1950 for the Korean Conflict, 1961 during the Berlin Crisis, 1968 for service in Vietnam, and most recently for service in the Persian Gulf during Operation Desert Shield and Storm. The Guard also continues to perform State active duty when required for disasters, floods, disturbances, etc., under the command of the Governor.





CSM Jerre L. Brown
Command Sergeant Major

On October 1, 1995, CSM Jerry L. Brown is the nation's first State Command Sergeant Major in the Army National Guard. Colorado is proud!

From the time she was a child growing up in rural Oklahoma, CSM Brown has lived her life based on a simple teaching from her father. "He always taught me that I could do whatever I thought I was big enough to do."

During the pinning ceremony, Command Sgt. Maj. Larry Pence, Army National Guard command sergeant major said: "This is not a reward

for past performance. This is an expectation of future accomplishments."

She will be the first to tell you that she has had her sights on the position for a long time. "I decided when I was 24 that I was going to grow up to be the state command sergeant major when I was a young specialist in Fort Collins."

"Back then the Guard was different. Discipline was not what it is today. Training is not what it is today. When I figured out the chain of command within the Army Guard, I wanted to be the one that could be in position to impact change and take care of our soldiers. What better place to be able to do that then here as the CSM?"

"The fact that you're making a big issue of this is concentrating on the wrong thing," said Col. Gary Franch, Command Administrative Officer, "The reason she's in the position she's in is, she's the best NCO in the state. Period. She got the job because of her experience, her drive and her intelligence."

As a member of the Women's Army Corps, Brown didn't do "typical women's things". "I never learned to type because I didn't want to be stuck in a secretarial role," she said. During her Advanced Individual Training at Fort Huachuca, Arizona as an intelligence analyst Brown said, "I was fortunate enough to be selected for a special intelligence assignment at the European Command Defense Analysis Center where I prepared intelligence summaries." Two years later she was transferred to the Pentagon where she briefed very senior officers on world wide current intelligence on a daily basis.

She left active duty and came to Colorado in 1977 to Colorado State University at Fort Collins to pursue her education. It was also where she began

her Guard career as a member of Company B, 140th Signal Battalion. She graduated with honors in May 1980 with a degree in social work and a minor in criminal justice. While Brown was a student she worked part time for the Larimer County Department of Social Services, dealing with abused children, delinquents and runaways.

Brown returned to the Army full time in January 1983 as the Unit Administrator for Company B because her civilian jobs bored her. *"It's the challenge,"* she said that has kept her in the Army. *"I still believe that I can make a difference. I think the National Guard is so critical a part of what is America's Army today."*

Her career has been filled with highlights from being named Forces Command Soldier of the Year for the Army and National Guard in 1984 to serving as the medical Non-commissioned Officer in Charge for Pope John Paul II's visit to Colorado in August 1993. But it was a tragic training accident which has had the most lasting impact on Brown and her training philosophy.

"It was the absolute low point of my career." During a bitter cold training exercise in December 1982 her unit was conducting a field exercise near Briggsdale, Colo. As the mess section was preparing the day's meal, an M2 burner which had been placed inside a field stove earlier for transpiration, exploded. Twenty-one soldiers were injured with third degree burns. One soldier eventually died as a result of his injuries. *"More than anything else, do a very extensive risk analysis before you engage in any training activity...if it's not safe, don't do it,"* she said. *"There's never a time when a soldier's life is worth a training exercise. Safety has to be put in everyone's mind."*

Her main short term goal as the senior enlisted person in the Colorado Army National Guard is to get the Army's new promotion system of select, train, promote and assign off the ground. *"We need to make sure that all of our soldiers are treated equally with the promotion system so we can make it work for us,"* she said.

Brown said that she would not be where she is today without remaining willing to change. *"I have served in four distinct career management fields. I am convinced that I am here because I took the risk of going to school to learn a new skill and to take the hard assignment."*

As she assumes her new duties, Brown is very much aware that a lot of eyes are on her because she is the first. *"I will make the other women in the military proud of that."*

Written by: Maj. Michael L. Yowell
State Public Affairs Officer

Facilities

The Guard facilities, including armories, located in communities throughout the state form the "community based defense force". The geographical disbursement of units affords residents the opportunity to join the Guard and develop skills while participating in the State's mission., and in Guard training in the local community while taking advantage of the benefits Guard membership provides. Military pay, military training, retirement program, tuition assistance and affordable insurance are just a few of these.

The Guard also provides economic benefits to the communities in the form of federal and state dollars coming into local economies. In many of the more economically depressed regions of the state, the Guard pay a member receives is crucial to the financial well being of that member and their family. If Guard units were located so that members would have to travel at great expense and trouble, we could not recruit them, thus depriving them and their communities of economic benefits.

The ages of facilities range from 71 to 3 years old, with only 5 of those facilities having been built in the past 20 years.

Colorado Department of Military Affairs Design Status

Location	% of Design	Estimated Completion
Watkins/Front Range Armory	100	Bid opened SEP 95
Englewood III Armory	0	A-E Selected - LKA
Denver	0	A-E Selected - PPP
Ft. Carson Armory	95	Awaiting Construction Funds
Ft. Carson MATES	65	Awaiting Construction Funds
Ft. Carson Training Site	0	Master Plan being developed by HBA
Greeley Armory	8	A-E Selected - LKA
Boulder/Longmont	0	Awaiting A-E selection
Metro OMS	0	Awaiting A-E selection & site
USPFO Warehouse	0	Awaiting A-E selection & site
Ft. Collins Armory	0	Awaiting A-E selection & site
Watkins Parachute Packing Facility	20	Awaiting Program Change
Ft. Morgan Armory	35	Under Design by PPP
Trinidad	35	Under Design by Wong Strauch

As of 01 Sep 95

I AM PROUD TO BE A SOLDIER and I share that pride in service to my country and the state with the men and women of the Colorado Army National Guard.

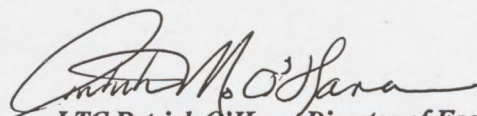
We are Colorado's Citizen Soldiers, whether duty calls us to service in Harms Way on foreign soil, to a disaster site in Limon, Colorado or to the armory in La Junta or Greeley or Cortez for a weekend of intensive training.

There is no more visible, tangible expression of the states' pride or commitment to its soldiers than its facilities. Colorado facilities speak volumes.

Traditional missions for the Army National Guard are changing as threats and alignments change. Increasingly, the Colorado Army National Guard accepts domestic missions - to include drug demand reduction, urban gang violence alternatives; youth mentoring, training and discipline programs - which are uniquely suited to the community based Colorado Army National Guard.

The Department of Military Affairs is absolutely committed to finding better, even more fiscally responsible means of doing business.

DMA is already highly successful at giving the Colorado taxpayer his moneys' worth. The average personal income effect is over \$139 million; and tax proceeds alone are nearly \$6 million. Programmed capital construction totaling nearly \$61 million requires only a \$9 million non federal investment in Colorado's own Army National Guard and the communities it supports. DMA is seeking ways to further supplement the non-federal share of construction costs by innovative disposition of some real property assets, some bold programming initiatives, and aggressively seeking community participation in resourcing the program.



**LTC Patrick O'Hara, Director of Facilities
Commander, 1/157th FA Battalion**

Military Support

The Military Support Section develops, maintains and implements plans for the employment of all state military assistance to civil authorities, and provides National Guard Emergency Military support to federal, state and local authorities. The Military support section is responsible for security matters related to the security of arms, munitions, military property and classified documents and materials.

This section maintains four major operational plans, which covers all areas of the National Guard's responsibility for providing Military Support. These areas of responsibility may arise from natural or man-made disasters or from civil disturbances.

The four major plans are:

a. STARC-CO- MP. (Colorado State Area Command Mobilization Plan) This plan provides standard format, guidance and requirements for all STARC-CO's Mobilizations, including partial, full, pre and post mobilizations. A STARC-CO Mobilization may occur as result of a state or national emergency or declaration of war pursuant to legislation or executive orders.

b. Colorado Emergency Plan. This plan governs the Colorado National Guard's support of civil authorities during natural disasters and civil emergencies.

c. COPLAN 7045. This plan provides for the coordination and execution of military support

of civil defense operations within the STARC-CO area of responsibility.

d. Land Defense Plan. This plan covers the Colorado National Guards responsibility to assist the defense of critical facilities within the STARC-CO area of responsibility.

During the relevant reporting period 1994 - 1995, the Military Support Section was engaged in a number of fire support missions. All of the fire support missions in this report occurred in 1994. All other support missions in this report, were executed in 1995. The time frame for 1995, covers the period from January through November 15, 1995.

In addition to supporting the Bureau of Land Management, the National Forest Services and other authorities in fighting efforts and controlling at least 10 major fires in Colorado, the Colorado National Guard was credited with completely extinguishing the Roxborough Fire, occurring in Douglas County.

The Colorado National made major contributions in the efforts to control and extinguish the Storm King Mountain Fire in Glenwood Springs, CO in Garfield County. This fire had national ramifications and resulted in the loss of lives for 14 fire fighters.

The total fire fighting efforts for all the fires in 1994 resulted in over 188 Colorado Air and Army Guard personnel contributing over 1,440 man-days, over 271,800 man-hours to fight fires covering thousands of acres of Colorado and

Federal land. This effort saved many lives and millions dollars in property.

These Colorado National Guard man-hours and resources were used in conducting Search and Rescue and Training missions in supporting civil authorities. These efforts have saved the lives of many citizens, motorist, skiers, bicyclist, hikers and military personnel with injuries. Other individuals have been removed from dangerous life-threatening situations and moved to safety or medical facilities. Some of these dangerous conditions include major highway accidents involving hazardous materials, snow storms, floods and water contamination.

The primary categories and percentages of Military Support Missions are:

1. Search and Rescue	4.7%
2. Floods	.7%
3. Support for civil authorities	12%
4. Support by Agreement	3.7%
5. Mission for Public Relations	58%
6. Military support for area college ROTC programs	11%
7. Loan/Lease of equipment to support civil authorities	6.4%
8. Fires -----	3.3%

Support Operations

Because of the fact there are more than 500 military convoys a year originating in Colorado and an additional 200-300 military convoys per year travel throughout the state, the Colorado Army National Guard is charged, by the Department of Defense (DOD) with acquiring the necessary state approvals and permits and coordinating the movements within the state. The logistics sections of the Army National Guard coordinates these movements with the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)

When the military develops a new vehicle, the specifications for that vehicle are submitted by the National Guard to CDOT for approval of use on Colorado highways. This little realized function of the Colorado National Guard insures the military operates in a safe manner while using Colorado's highways and insures the citizens of Colorado their highways are protected.

Overseas Deployment Training

In 1994 and 1995, Colorado National Guard Units (Army and Air) have performed valuable training in different parts of the world, to include: Nicaragua, Thailand, Guam, South Korea, Japan, Puerto Rico, Columbia, Germany, Slovenia, Portugal, England and Hawaii.

This training is essential because it exposes the soldiers to real-world situation, climate and culture.

Centennial Training Site

The Centennial Training Site is a battalion-size maneuver training area. The site is operated by the Colorado Army National Guard and located on an enclave on Fort Carson in El Paso County, Colo. Fort Carson is adjacent to the Colorado Springs metropolitan area and 70 miles south of Denver.

The Colorado Army National Guard also provides training areas and/or facilities on the following satellite training sites of Centennial Training Site: Pueblo Depot Activity, Pueblo; High Altitude Training Site, Eagle,; Mobilization and Training Equipment Site, Fort Carson; Airborne Sustainment Training Area, Buckley Air National Guard Base, Aurora; and Watkins Lake Training Area, and Front Range Airport, Watkins, Colorado.

The purpose of the Centennial Training Site is to provide the terrain and facilities to enhance and support individual and collective unit training through battalion-sized units, today and into the 21st century. It will also provide a tactical non-firing field environment with impact areas and live firing ranges for individual and crew served weapons for familiarization and qualification. It will accommodate Colorado Army National Guard combat, combat support, and combat service support units with billets, classrooms, supply, administration, dining, and troop clinic facilities as well as organizational maintenance support and educational facilities for the Colorado Military Academy.

Types of training available include weapons familiarization and qualification, sustained airborne and special forces training and aviation support. Multiple training opportunities for units in an inactive duty training and annual training status include command

post exercises, tactical exercises without troops, mobilization processing exercises, individual and collective unit training, physical conditioning, leadership challenge courses, and Colorado Regional Training Institute courses.

Units training at the Centennial Training Site and satellite training areas include Colorado Army and Air National Guard, National Guard units from other states, Army Reserve, Active Army, Marine Corps, Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), Air Force and Air Force Reserve, as well as other Department of Defense organizations. The sites oblige other organizations such as the State Patrol, Civil Defense, Civil Air Patrol, Department of Corrections and public educational institutions when these activities do not interfere with military training.

Currently, the Colorado Army National Guard is licensed to operate the Centennial Training Site in temporary facilities (for five years) in the Old Hospital Complex on Fort Carson. The site consists of eight buildings that accommodate Colorado Army National Guard soldiers with billets, classrooms, supply, administration, dining facilities as well as organizational maintenance support for major equipment repair and storage and educational facilities for the Colorado Regional Training Institute.

The Colorado Army National Guard is negotiating to license 1,005 acres by the Corps of Engineers on Fort Carson. The training area is centrally located on 97,201 maneuver and tactical acres in Fort Carson, with accessibility to the Fort Carson maneuver and tactical area. The Colorado Army National Guard is developing a master plan to construct new facilities and training areas for the Centennial Training Site and Regional Training Institute. Facilities and areas planned for this premier training site include: billets, classrooms,

supply, administration, dining, physical challenge training area, modified record fire range and troop clinic facilities as well as a major equipment repair and storage facility and educational facilities for the Colorado Regional Training Institute.

Yearly use of the site is based on approximately 40 weekends per year with five to ten annual training periods. In addition, weekend drill (inactive duty training) which occurs year round, is conducted by the Colorado Regional Training Institute.

More than 3,060 Guardsmen from 43 Colorado Army National Guard units are located within a two-hour ground or air transportation radius from Fort Carson and the Centennial Training Site. Nearly 500 troops from seven units are located within four hours radius by ground transportation. The makeup of these units include administrative, transportation, maintenance, signal, military police, special forces, medical, and aviation specialties. These units will be able to use all satellite training sites for inactive duty training weekends and multiple unit training assemblies.

Adjacent to and easily accessible from the training site is Fort Carson's complete Range Complex with multiple training opportunities for individual and collective unit training including Joint Army/Air Training Exercises (JAAT), leadership field exercises, field training exercises for up to brigade sized units, Military Operations in Urban Terrain, Tank Tables I-VII, demolition range, rocket ranges, crew-serve weapon ranges, grenade range, small arms range, howitzer direct fire ranges, tank gunnery ranges, nuclear/biological/chemical (NBC) ranges, aerial gunnery ranges, light anti-tank weapons (LAW) ranges, and TOW/DRAGON missile ranges, and a variety of simulators.

Department of Military Affairs

Guard Support



Federal...

State...

Local...

1994-1995 ★ Colorado National Guard

The National Guard Of Colorado

RF National Guard offers help to kids

By TERI ARTMAN

One Rocky Ford man is interested in helping kids see another side of life and in hopefully detouring them from lives involving gangs and drugs.

Joe DeBartolo, the Organizational Maintenance Shop Supervisor for the Army National Guard headquartered in Rocky Ford, has been offering a mentorship and role model program to all area youngsters for the last six months.

The problem, DeBartolo said, is that very few school districts are taking advantage of the program. "I'm frustrated because there has been little response," he said.

DeBartolo and his men at the armory offer a variety of services from talking to classes to bringing small groups of students to the armory for a day.

He said the topics discussed can cover a wide variety of things, from drug abuse to job training to peer pressure. DeBartolo said visiting the armory is an excellent way to see how a team works together.

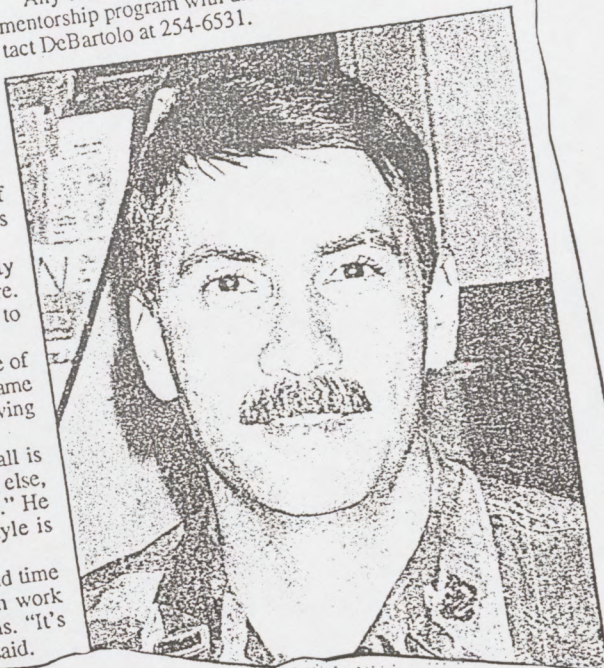
He said that he often uses the military as an example of how people can depend on one another. Gangs use the same theories, but transform them into a negative way. Showing this in a positive light can be very helpful, he said.

Being trainable for jobs and being flexible overall is another valuable lesson, DeBartolo said. "If nothing else, the job market looks for someone who is trainable." He said being exposed to people in a military lifestyle is often a good way to illustrate flexibility.

Groups of up to six students are invited to spend time at the armory, looking around, watching the men work and talking about problems or potential problems. "It's about you," DeBartolo said.

age 14. "I had every reason to take the back roads, but I had a mentor who helped me. I want to give others a role model like I had a role model," he said.

Any teachers or schools interested in implementing a mentorship program with the National Guard should contact DeBartolo at 254-6531.



Guard's CYCC program steers wayward teens back on track

By FELICIA HAYNES

The Pueblo Cheftan thirty teens sounded off as they marched down the road on a recent gray June morning.

The National Guard's Colorado Youth Conservation Corps is back in session again, helping teen-agers get their GED and stay on track.

The teens marched with military precision, a team leader walking beside them in his fatigues, yelling out a chant. One member fell out of formation, dropped, did 10 push-ups then ran to catch up. The group marched on, right to the classroom.

The CYCC camp is in its third session at the Pueblo Depot Academy. The camp's aim is to help troubled teens turn their lives around, and teachers say this is the best one yet.

The future of the program, however, is up in the air. Funding only remains for this session. "Our kids are a lot further along than any of our others," said Doris Smith, one of the teachers.

Ms. Smith said that the summer session was running much smoother than the previous two and the students were making more progress.

Lt. Kate Gordon, deputy director of the program, said changes in recruiting practices have improved the program.

Recruiters are taking teens that would get the most out of it, she said.

"They wanted to come to our program," she said. "That was the biggest difference."

The program lost only two teens this session compared to more than half of those who started the program the first two times around.

Teens come to CYCC for a lot of different reasons. Many said they wanted more discipline. Most wanted their GED.

Ms. Smith said they want structure.

"Everything they do here keeps us on track," said Adrian Trujillo, a 16-year-old from La Junta. "I know a lot of us in here, if we weren't in here we

would be out on the streets causing trouble."

Adrian joined the program to get away from family problems, drugs and gangs.

"I thought it was for people to come and get out of trouble... To stay out of trouble and turn our lives around."

Adrian had been in and out of school. He was running around with gangs, he said.

Now he wants to get his GED and go into the military. CYCC is getting him ready for that, too.

"Most of us have authority problems," he said. "We're learning to overcome them, little bit by little bit."

The youths' day at CYCC is planned out completely.

"It's really structured," Ms. Smith said.

The teens do get some time for themselves in the evening, but the rest of the day is full. After getting up at 5:30 a.m., they spend their day in classes, counseling and exercising.

Please see CYCC, Page 3B

'I know a lot of us in here, if we weren't in here we would be out on the streets causing trouble.'

— Adrian Trujillo



Adrian Trujillo

Graduates reap personal benefits

Colorado Youth Conservation Corps has been very efficient at getting teens back on track.

Idelle Ullsh, CYCC's head counselor, said that 90 percent of graduates are holding a job or are in school. Some are attending junior colleges while others are at technical institutes.

Chaunte Reliford graduated from the first session.

"It was a good program," he said. "It taught me a lot."

Chaunte, 17, said he was selling drugs before he went to CYCC. Now he is in his second year at Pueblo Community College.

"It helped me to see life differently," he said. "Not just from the streets, but from other people's perspective. It taught me how to survive."

Raquel Swift, 16, of Colorado Springs liked the program so much she is working for it now. Raquel graduated from the second session with her GED and applied for a job with CYCC.

Before she joined CYCC, Raquel said she had a drug problem and was stealing cars.

"I was getting into a lot of trouble," she said. "It's helped me realize what's right."

She said it changed her attitude and helped her turn her life around. It showed her there was more to life than the rush of stealing cars and the high of drugs.

"It did a lot for a lot of kids," she said, she is a peer counselor with the program, trying to help other teens.

"It's a lot of stress but you get a lot out of it," she said.

After the current CYCC session, Raquel is starting school at Pikes Peak Community College. After that, she wants to join the Army.

CYCC keeps in touch with its 59 graduates through a mentor program. Ullsh said in the Pueblo area graduates meet once a month.

— Felicia Haynes

The National Guard Of Colorado

Helicopter delivers important message



National Guard Red Ribbon week

ALAMOSA — The Colorado National Guard will participate in Red Ribbon Week here Oct. 23-31.

The Guard will land a helicopter on school grounds in Alamosa, Center, Fort Garland, Monte Vista, Sanford and San Luis on Tuesday.

Red Ribbon Week celebrates freedom from drugs. Participants show their support by wearing a red ribbon.

All 14 San Luis Valley school districts will observe the week.

Kristi Maestas, Prevention Project coordinator at San Luis Valley Board of Cooperative Services, explained that the Colorado Federation for Parents for Drug Free Youth, together with the National Federation of Parents, is sponsoring the eighth annual celebration.

The national drug awareness and prevention program began after the murder of DEA agent Enrique Camarena, Ms. Maestas said.

A National Guard helicopter takes off from the field next to the Greeley Seventh-day Adventist on Thursday after dropping off red ribbons as part of the celebration of 'Red Ribbon Week.' The program encourages children to stay drug- and alcohol-free. The helicopter landed at several schools in Weld County on Thursday.

A Colorado National Guard Helicopter makes its descent at Big Sandy School. The Guard will visit over 250 Colorado schools by helicopter between Oct. 16 and Oct. 31 to distribute "Be Healthy and Drug Free" ribbons.



The National Guard Of Colorado

Unsung heroes come home

National Guard soldiers return after 3 weeks on front lines of firefighting

Sharyn Wizda
Daily Sentinel

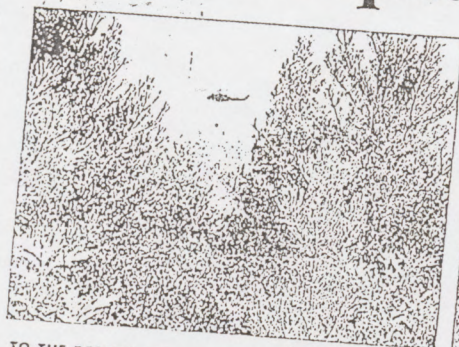
This summer's wildfires have earned many a mention of the word "hero."

Most often it's in reference to firefighters who have been working blazes all over western Colorado. But firefighters also have been supported by soldiers who smoke out blazes or drop bombs — the soldiers of the Colorado National Guard.

Members of the action-based 143rd Signal Battalion of the U.S. Army returned home after three straight days of duty. Their initial mission was to transport firefighters between the fire lines

and the way back from the front. Specialist Kinnon became a hero when he was in a car accident with Richard Kindel, 28, when the ground fire gave way, and Kindel, 28, and Kinnon, 23, were thrown from the truck, he said. Kinnon was killed, and Kindel was injured. Kinnon's family is in the truck, he said. Kinnon's family is in the truck, he said. Kinnon's family is in the truck, he said.

Copters quash Douglas fire



TO THE RESCUE: Helicopters drop water on Douglas County blaze yesterday near Roxborough State Park.

Guard water drops save Roxborough

By Howard Pankratz
Denver Post Staff Writer

DOUGLAS COUNTY — A fire that threatened to consume million-dollar homes and one of Colorado's most beautiful state parks was pounded to submission yesterday by repeated water drops from Colorado Army National Guard helicopters.

Using 250-gallon buckets filled in nearby ponds and reservoirs, three Guard helicopters made between 75 and 100 runs between 6:15 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. yesterday over the

• UPDATE: Several West Slope fires rage out of control 11:00 a.m.

The water from the helicopters left the 61 acres — described by firefighters as a "jungle" of scrub oak, shrubs, grasses, spruce and pine — drenched with water. Late yesterday officials felt the fire was unlikely to jump the ridge into Hurlingham State Park and adjacent subdivisions.

Fire officials said the fire will probably be fully contained some time today.



Guard armory in Fort Collins a firefighting command post

By ASHLEY RYAN GADDIS
The Coloradoan

Three hundred weary firefighters were expected to pitch their tents in Fort Collins on Wednesday night after the U.S. Forest Service established a wildfire command post and base camp here.

Food trucks, tables, maps, trailers, toilet facilities and phone lines were among the equipment brought to the command

battle against numerous area wildfires.

"We're just providing the facility, basically," said Sgt. Charles Dunn, a full-time employee at the armory.

Dunn said it is common for the Forest Service to rely on the National Guard for support during wildfire season.

"—42— every year we get inv

burns in Larimer County, according to Don Rogers, facilities coordinator for the command post.

The multiple wildfires scattered throughout the county are being managed as one unit, collectively known as the Larimer Complex.

The armory usually...

The National Guard Of Colorado

STATE

Associated Press

High-tech gadgetry joins search for abducted woman

National Guard helicopters used

DENVER — Colorado National Guard helicopters using an infrared device flew patterns Thursday over an area where authorities hoped to find kidnap victim Rhonda Lee Maloney.

The Guard search was centered near the intersection of Interstate 70 and Smith Road in north Aurora, where some bloody clothing believed to be Maloney's was found Tuesday by police.

Maj. Tom Schultz of the Colorado National Guard said the infrared device registers subtle heat differences, such as might

got off work early Saturday by a man who then followed and shot a Good Samaritan who picked her up along Interstate 25 and tried to drive her to Thornton police headquarters.

Police arrested Robert Harlan, 29, of Denver on Tuesday for investigation of kidnapping and attempted first-degree murder after a telephone pager rented to his father, Denver police officer Belt Harlan, was recovered at the scene. Harlan was being held under \$500,000 bond Thursday in the Adams County Jail in Brighton.

Jacque Creazzo, 30, the woman wounded while trying to help Maloney, was reported in fair condition at Denver General Hospital. She was shot three times. One of the bullets hit her spine, leaving her paralyzed below the waist.

Harlan made his first court

appearance Wednesday in Adams County Court and was scheduled to return today, the deadline for prosecutors to file formal charges.

According to court documents, a message beeper found near Maloney's abandoned car the day after her kidnapping had been rented by Harlan's father. The arrest affidavit also said Creazzo identified Harlan as her assailant in a photo lineup.

A former co-worker told Denver television station KUSA Channel 9 that she had been raped by Harlan's home, she was visiting Harlan's home. Police also have reopened the unsolved 1988 kidnapping and killing of 21-year-old Jessica Arredondo, who was Harlan's co-worker. Police say there are similarities between the two cases.

Arredondo's body was found Nov. 26, 1988, in a gulch near Estes Park. Two days later, her car was found parked in an Aurora neighborhood.

National Guard joins hunt for Lyons woman

By Marilyn Robinson
Denver Post Staff Writer

The Colorado Army National Guard brought in high-tech equipment as it joined the search yesterday for a missing diabetic Boulder County woman who failed to return from her morning walk Sunday.

Using a hand-held heat-detecting device, National Guard members searched from a helicopter for 45-year-old Sharon McClure.

Meanwhile, about 40 other searchers — some on horseback and some with dogs — combed the snowy ridges near her home south of Lyons.

But at dusk, authorities called off the search for the night without finding any trace of her.

"I'm trying to remain optimistic," said Sheriff's Sgt. Larry Stern. "But it's a life-threatening situation."

The search began Sunday afternoon when her husband, Robert McClure, called 911 after their dog returned from the walk and McClure didn't. Snow set in after dark Sunday. Up to 18 inches piled up and tem-



Sharon McClure

peratures dipped below freezing overnight.

"We searched until 1 a.m.," Stern said yesterday. "It was snowing so hard we couldn't see each other."

McClure requires insulin at least once a day and had recent episodes of diabetic shock in which she lost consciousness, her husband told authorities. She was wearing only shorts and a light sweatshirt.

"If she was hiking dressed the way she was and had a medical problem, chances of survival are pretty slim, but we're going to keep looking," said Sheriff George Epp.

Searchers plan to concentrate today's search on rocky areas they weren't able to check thoroughly yesterday because of the

Please see MISSING on 6B

McClure: Angela Eaton and Isis, of Colorado Search and Rescue Dogs, search the foothills after looking for Sharon McClure yesterday.

Guard joins search for woman

MISSING from Page 1B

heavy snow.

McClure usually hiked up to the top of a ridge behind her home, west of U.S. 36 and about a mile south of Lyons. Typically she goes about a mile and is gone for about 1 1/2 hours, her husband

said.

A blonde woman in shorts matching McClure's description was reported seen Sunday night using a phone at a gas station in Boulder, but the tipster couldn't positively identify the woman as McClure, Stern said.

Authorities also checked area

hospitals and McClure's friends, Stern said.

McClure is 5-foot 4, weighs 140 pounds and was wearing purple shorts, a tan sweat shirt, black fanny pack and hiking boots. She wasn't carrying any insulin.



Searchers walk away from a C National Guard UH-1H "Huey" helicopter after completing an air search for victim Rhonda Lee Maloney. The helicopter is seen in the background.



The Denver Post / John Epperson

The National Guard Of Colorado

Reservists used in widening range of U.S. military missions

By ROBERT BURNS
AP MILITARY WRITER

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's plan to use 2,000 to 3,000 reservists in any American force sent to Bosnia for peacekeeping should be no surprise to the reserves; these days they get the call any time the military undertakes a major operation.

Reservists, who typically are in uniform one weekend a month and for an extra week training session, play a role during the

with volunteers.

In an analysis of the Bosnia peace operation, Steven Koskiak of the private Defense Budget Project wrote last month that reservists will be needed to limit the strain on active-duty support units that already are under stress and strain from frequent participation in crisis operations such as in Haiti.

"The use of reserve units could help reduce the risk" of leaving active-duty Army units overtaxed, Koskiak wrote.

Although they get less public attention than the active-duty soldiers and Marines,

Persian Gulf War. Some 225,000 members of the National Guard and Reserves were called to active duty, and about half were sent to the war zone.

Some examples of the reservists' importance to the active-duty force:

—The Army has 100 percent of its water supply battalions, heavy helicopter units and judge advocate general units in the Army National Guard and Army Reserve. Most of its medical brigades, civil affairs units and oil supply battalions also are in the reserves.

—A growing number of heavy bombers in the Air Force are now in reserve units. These include B-52s in the Air Force Reserve and B-1Bs in the National Guard.

—The Naval Reserve has

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OUR VIEW:
The Guard's talents can benefit everyone

A pilot project by the National Guard in Denver may open the door to a policy change that would allow National Guard units to provide temporary field hospital to private citizens. The project is being piloted in Denver, National Guard units are referred to using a resource of using these services. The Guard presence in small towns in a military community is our resources. The Guard, as is currently, those provided units with acts in where their sacrifice in energy to the nation in service.

Armed Forces & Veterans News

U.S. portion of Bosnia peace force likely to include reservists

ROBERT BURNS
MILITARY WRITER

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon plan to use perhaps 2,000 or more reserve soldiers in any U.S. force sent to Bosnia for peacekeeping is an example of the use of reservists, who typically are in uniform one weekend a month and for an extra week training session, play a role during the

years, the Air National Guard managed to fill all its crew requirements with volunteers.

Although they get less public attention than the active-duty soldiers, airmen, sailors and Marines, members of the National Guard and Reserve components have been



Colorado guardsmen return from Middle East mission

By Mike Patty
Rocky Mountain News Staff Writer

BUCKLEY AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE — Members of the Colorado Air National Guard's 140th Fighter Wing completed a 45-day mission to the Middle East Sunday when they stepped off their chartered L-1011 jet into a morning snowstorm.

But for the 44 men of the unit, the reception couldn't have been better. Quickly loaded into a blue Air Force bus, the men were taken to Buckley dining hall, where they were

where family and friends were waiting to welcome them. Hugs, kisses, handshakes and happy tears were the order of the day. "It's great to be home, no matter what the weather," said Capt. Mike Loh, an F-16 fighter pilot.

In the dining hall, Heather Loh, 5, rushed to her father, threw her arms around his neck and squeezed with all her might. But son Michael took one look at his dad, turned on his heels and ran back to his mother. When you're only 1 year old, 45 days can be a long time.

But within minutes, father and son were reacquainted. During the first week of December, the men of 140th were deployed to Incirlik Air Force Base in Turkey, where they joined up with other guard units from Iowa, South Dakota, Ohio and Virginia.

The guardsmen teamed with British, French and Turkish airmen to enforce the no-fly zone over northern Iraq.

Operation Provide Comfort is designed to protect Kurdish refugees from air attack by Iraqis. The no-fly zone was established shortly after the end of Operation Desert Storm in 1991.

Brig. Gen. Mason C. Whitney, the 140th's commander, said in spite of some tense moments between guard pilots and Iraqi air forces, the mission's timing made it difficult for many of the guardsmen.

"It's pretty grim spending Christmas in a foreign country without your family, especially in a Muslim country," said Maj. Keith Harris.

Camp, Smedley D. Butler, Thursday, Oct. 5.



Mark Loos of the Colorado Air National Guard hugs goddaughter Megan Moran after his unit returned to Buckley Air National Guard Base Sunday.

"But getting a warm welcome, even if it is in a snowstorm, can help make up for a lost Christmas and six weeks away from family and friends.

"This is great," said Staff Sgt. Dan Nylander, one of the many National Guard members.

Most of its medical brigades, civil affairs units and oil supply battalions also are in the reserves.

—A growing number of heavy bombers in the Air Force are now in reserve units. These include B-52s in the Air Force Reserve and

The National Guard Of Colorado

Sandoval Run scheduled



Remembered Irene Sandoval received a photograph of the Colorado's Air National Guard's A-7s shortly before she died of cancer.

Then, Col. Mason C. Whitney, 140th Fighter Wing Commander, made the presentation. She is flanked by her parents. The run raises money for emergency assistance to guard employees.

The Colorado Air National Guard will host the third running of the Irene Sandoval Memorial 5 and 10K Run on May 6 at Buckley ANG Base. The race begins at 2 p.m. with registration starting at noon at the Wing Headquarters Building (Bldg. 706).

Entry fees are \$12 for adults and \$8 for kids and includes a T-shirt. Donations are also accepted. Participants are also encouraged to gain sponsors for their running.

The Memorial Run is a fund raiser with proceeds from the run going to assist dependent children or members of the Air Guard, including civilians, who may need financial help during medical emergencies.

Irene, the daughter of Buckley

Security Police Officer Pete Sandoval, died of cancer in 1991 after a long illness. The initial run was used to help the Sandoval family pay off medical debts incurred from her treatment.

"This year we thought we would hold the run on a drill weekend," stated run organizers. "This would allow our traditional guard members a chance to participate in the fund raiser."

Many of the Colorado Air Guard units are scheduling their annual walk/run fitness test at the same time. Guard members may participate in the run by paying the entry fee and completing their walk or run requirement at the same time, and to help raise funds for the Memorial Fund. Those that don't want to partici-

pate will be allowed to do their walk/run at a separate location.

"This is an excellent opportunity for all of us to get out and to not only complete our annual physical fitness requirements but to help increase funds for medical emergencies for our employees," stated Bob Paige, run committee chairman. "It gives us a winning situation all the way around."

Refreshments will be provided after the run, with door prizes being given to those that participate.

Last year, nearly \$2,000 was raised for the Irene Sandoval Run with proceeds being used to help several base personnel through their medical emergencies.



MISSION CONTINUES Direction received from the National Guard Bureau made all personnel attached to operational flying units, such as the 140th Wing, Buckley Air

National Guard Base, essential and they will continue to work. The only Colorado Air National Guard personnel being furloughed are those considered non-essen-

tial at State Headquarters. An estimated 37,000 federal workers state wide were sent home due to the furlough.

(Photo by Larry Hagen)

Government sends workers home

Nearly 37,000 federal workers in the metro area were sent home Tuesday morning as Congress and the President remained deadlocked on the federal budget.

Most had already reported for work and were sent home by mid-morning or where turned away at the front door of their office building.

Nation wide nearly 800,000 workers went home.

Buckley ANG Base, all associated with the

units) at Buckley and 28 other locations around the state were also sent home. Almost 30 percent of the Colorado National Guard's 1,200 full-time workers were sent home, according to Maj. Michael Yowell, State Public Affairs Officer. All Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) personnel remained on the job because of their military status.

At the Air Reserve Personnel Center approximately 480 civilian employees were sent home, nearly the entire civilian work force, according to Lt. Col. Sue Wentzel, base officer for the

General Accounting Office.

The GAO is suggesting this time that the shutdown would cost the government hundreds of millions of dollars.

The 1990 shutdown fell on the long Columbus Day holiday weekend, when most offices were closed anyway. A similar shutdown on three weekdays would cost \$240 million to more than \$600 million, the GAO estimated in 1991, counting only the toll on the government's 22 largest agencies.

"The costs would likely be considerably higher today," said John Tavares, an analyst who worked on the 1991 report.

Shutdowns have occurred four times since 1980, when a U.S. attorney general's opinion made clear that federal agencies couldn't keep spending money without official permission. The 1990 shutdown was the only one not resolved within one day.

All personal leaves were cancelled. Personnel on temporary duty assignments were recalled, and plans for future travel were postponed indefinitely. Personnel at schools for formal training were to remain at their school unless the school determines the training to be non-essential.

Federal agencies had been operating under a continuing budget resolution, that had authorized limited operations by those agen-

The National Guard Of Colorado

National Guard's Emergency Response Stronger Than Ever

(NU) - When floods threaten a community, National Guard unit members don't have time to think about government regulations, disaster plans or budgets. The enemy is water. The weapons are shovels and sandbags.

While troops battle floods in Texas or wildfires in California, planners at the National Guard Bureau in Washington, D.C., and individual states are ready for a wide range of missions.



Mississippi River basin took center stage in 1993. Flood recovery operations contributed significantly to a year in which more than 34,000 Guard troops worked for more than 474,000 days. In 1994, the Northridge earthquake and wildfires in the western part of the country called more than 36,000 Guard members to duty for a total of more than 404,000 days.

Mayhew says a big change to the Guard's ability to plan and respond to state emergencies has been the revitalization of interstate compacts. First permitted by law in 1951 and used on a limited basis, states re-

Romer declares disaster emergency

Flooding expected if trends continue

By TOM McAVOY
Chief of Staff, Denver Bureau
DENVER — Gov. Roy Romer declared a disaster emergency Thursday, warning of some storms next week if thunderstorms persist and combine with expected heavy runoff from Colorado's mountains.

"All indications are temperatures are going to rise in the next 10 days and there will be significant snowmelt," Romer said in issuing an executive order to make emergency preparations at the state level.

"We anticipate flooding in some areas. We don't know where and how much yet," Romer ventured a guess, based on wet years in the past, that the Colorado River near Grand Junction and streams in the San Luis Valley again will be prone to

June flooding. The governor transferred \$400,000 of unrestricted budget reserves into the state disaster emergency fund.

He released \$56,000 of it to the Office of Emergency Management, directed by Tommy Grier, to prepare for some expected flood or mudslide damage.

Other agencies, including military units and state highway crews, are not yet on official alert, Romer said, but they have been asked to stand by in case they are needed.

Romer had help briefing the press from Grier, Larry Lang, chairman of the Colorado Water

Conservation Board's flood task force; Bob McLavey, deputy director of the state Department of Agriculture; and Larry Tunnel of the National Weather Service.

McLavey said Romer's declaration allows the state of Colorado to ask the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture for federal emergency aid, including low-interest loans to farmers who qualify.

An estimated 320,000 acres of crops have been damaged, mostly in Southeastern Colorado, where irrigation ditches have overflowed in Bent, Prowers, Kiowa, Las Animas and surrounding counties.

About 25 percent of the early corn crop has been damaged and it will mean a \$25 million loss to farmers if they can't get corn planted this spring, according to McLavey.

On the flip side, he said, the rain actually "is very good for the wheat crop."

Lang said conditions this year remind him of 1957 and 1965, both scenes of thunderstorms culminating in floods.

"We're hoping that won't happen this year," he said.

"We can't predict snowmelt, but we can't predict rainfall," Romer said, based on a weather forecast for temperatures in the 80s to melt the mountain snow early

next week.

Military units are on hand, ranging from a U.S. Army engineer battalion at Fort Carson to the Colorado National Guard's 947th Medical Co., already called upon to build sandbags around the town of Las Animas, according to Grier.

Grier said his Office of Emergency Management wants to help homeowners and others with property to cope.

Basements are and will be flooded, he said, adding, "I bet there's not a sump pump available in a store in Southeastern Colorado."

at outsets local planning doesn't ensure up), because our soldiers can do the job."

The increased tempo of National Guard response to state emergencies is the most recent, visible change to this traditional domestic mission. Since Hurricane Hugo and

riots, Hurricanes Iniki, and Typhoon Omar involved more than 28,000 Guard members providing nearly 375,000 total days of service, the bureau reported. Massive flooding in the

war is... what we do in an emergency. The better we get at our wartime mission, the better we get at our state mission."

The National Guard Of Colorado

National Guard gets good reviews for drug-war role

By CHRIS COLLINS
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — Law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States say the National Guard is a valuable help in their battle against illegal drugs, even though the Guard's anti-drug programs are top-heavy with administrative costs, the Defense Department's inspector general reports.

"Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies overwhelmingly agreed that the Guard has made significant contributions to their drug interdiction efforts" since Congress passed a law in 1988 allowing Guard personnel to help in anti-drug efforts, the Defense watchdog's report says.

Guard members cannot search for or arrest suspects or hold evidence, but they can provide a wide range of support functions, including air and surface reconnaissance, cargo inspection at

Crime

to trim back its management and administrative costs, which on average ate up 21 percent of the program's payroll at the 15 Guard components auditors reviewed.

In California, for example, 31 percent of the guard's anti-drug payroll during the 1993 budget year — almost \$4.5 million of \$14.65 million — went for management and administrative expenses, the auditors found. The state, which received \$20.3 million for the program that year, this April moved 44 management and administrative personnel into field operations, the report noted.

In contrast, Florida spent only 9 percent of its \$5.49 million payroll — \$491,000 — for management and administrative costs during the 1993 fiscal year, the auditors said. The state received a total of almost \$6.02 million for the program that year.

If all 54 Guard components throughout the United States had trimmed their administrative and

of their payroll costs that year, an extra \$3.9 million would have been available to provide direct support to law enforcement agencies, the auditors estimated.

The National Guard Bureau, however, resisted the auditors' recommendation that it set a goal of keeping the program's administrative and management costs to 15 percent of payroll costs. It argued for a higher target nationwide — 15 percent of all costs, including operations and maintenance — and cautioned that some states' programs may need to exceed that amount. The inspector general's report, dated Oct. 28, urged the Guard to reconsider that position by Jan. 6.

Despite support for the Guard anti-drug program among law-enforcement officials, the auditors found numerous examples where Guard anti-drug funds could have been used more effectively.

They concluded the National Guard Bureau needed more objective criteria for deciding how much anti-drug funding each Guard component received and evaluating the success of their support programs.

Guard lauded for anti-drug fight role

By Chris Collins
Gannett News Service

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Guard members cannot search for or arrest suspects or hold evidence, but they can provide a wide range of support functions, includ-

But administrative costs hurt programs

ing air and surface reconnaissance, cargo inspection at ports of entry and drug-laboratory detection and eradication.

The report, however, said the Guard, which spent \$171 million during the 1993 fiscal year on such anti-drug missions, needs to trim back its management and administrative costs, which on average ate up 21 percent of the program's payroll at the 15 Guard components auditors reviewed.

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urged the Guard to reconsider that position by Jan. 6.

Despite the strong support for the Guard anti-drug program among law-enforcement officials, the auditors also found numerous examples where Guard anti-drug funds could have been used more effectively. In Maryland, for example, eight to 12 Guard members were operating a 24-hour hotline phone number for the public to report illegal drug activities. Over a 12-month period, however, the hotline averaged fewer than two calls a day, the auditors said.

They concluded the bureau needed more objective criteria for deciding how much anti-drug funding each Guard component received and evaluating the success of their support programs. Defense Department drug-enforcement policy and support officials agreed.

The National Guard Of Colorado



Dean Kraker/Rocky Mountain News

Joseph Colon, 4, looks apprehensive as National Guard Spec. Kara Phillips tries to talk the boy into allowing his finger to be pricked for a blood test during a medical screening Thursday in Denver for Head Start preschoolers.

Colorado soldiers march Head Start kids through wellness exams

Guardians in camouflage deliver medical exams

By Bill Scanlon

Rocky Mountain News Staff Writer

Balloons and big smiles soothed the nerves of 320 metro Denver Head Start preschoolers Thursday as they were measured, weighed and examined by soldiers in camouflage. Medics, doctors and nurses at the Colorado National Guard Support Hospital in Denver, again today are providing medical services to low-income people in the community. A joint venture of the National Guard and the Colorado National GuardCare Colorado program, the clinic is open to people in the community and those overseas. "That does hurt," said after a nurse

for blood to test for iron. But the boy was wearing a "Hero: Hug-me-I-was-brave-today" medal on his chest. That and a balloon turned his dour look into a smile. "Such great kids," said Kara Phillips. "But she can't

National Guard switches from combat to health care

Migrant population getting medical care under pilot program



Al Gibbs/Daily Sentinel

Frank Darrow of Olathe, left, gets his blood pressure checked by Spc. Shoshona Darke during Guard Care 2 in Olathe Town Park. The 147th Combat Support Hospital set up a portion of its unit's medical care to provide health care to migrant workers.

Olathe is one of three Colorado cities where the Guard is providing everything from eye exams to nutrition counseling.

Olathe was selected because of its incoming migrant population this time of year. By noon Wednesday, 123 people went through the welcoming hands of the soldiers and five physicians.

"We found kids with diabetes," said unit commander Maj. Mike Bills.

The unit was set up for two weeks in downtown Denver, where they treated 815 people, before coming to Olathe. They pack up today for a four-day session in Pueblo beginning Monday.

Olathe Medical Clinic Manager Richard Rivera said it didn't take him any time at all to welcome the opportunity to get some help surveying the health needs of the area.

"Olathe has looked for medical support since they lost their doctors seven years ago," Rivera said.

While in town, the National Guard provides support for the prevailing medical clinic. The Olathe clinic opened last August as an outreach program of Montrose Memorial Hospital.

Many migrant people have never had checkups and older people tend to shy away from any medical attention until they are sick, Rivera said.

Bills, of Cortez, said five states are involved in the pilot project and 36 more state guard units have developed plans to do the same thing.

The self-sustaining unit in Olathe would typically provide medical support for a MASH unit.

The National Guard Of Colorado

GuardCare '95 response called 'phenomenal'

By GAYLE PEREZ.
The Pueblo Chieftain
 Officials say Pueblo's response to GuardCare '95 has been phenomenal. "This has already been very successful," said Dr. Chris Nevin-Woods, Pueblo-City-County Health director. "This is more than we imagined." She was referring to the already record-setting number of people who have used the mobile clinic since it arrived in Pueblo on July 18. The clinic, operated by the Colorado Army National Guard and local volunteers, offers free health care and vision and dental screenings to residents.

GuardCare is part of a pilot program authorized by Congress two years ago. The operation offers free health care to local needy residents while providing training experience for National Guard personnel. In Pueblo, the 11-day clinic is co-sponsored by the Pueblo City-County Health Department and St. Mary-Corwin Regional Medical Center. The mobile tent unit uses field hospital equipment and people in the Army National Guard's 947th Medical Clearing Company and the 147th Combat Support Hospital. Please see GuardCare, Page 2A



Joey Razo, 11, gets his eyes checked by Staff Sgt. Ray Hotchkiss, a member of the 147th Combat Support Unit, during GuardCare at Irving Elementary School.

Chieftain photo by John Jacques

Military clinic gets a surprise visit

Camille Martinez

Sergeant 1st Class Abe Herrera, Jr., has been working double-duty as both Chief Wardmaster and translator at the Colorado National Guard's Temporary Curtis Park health clinic. First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton visited the clinic Monday.

The clinic was set-up as a training exercise for the Guard. It is the first such clinic nationwide to be opened in a major urban setting, and it provides services for the poor. Normally these temporary hospitals operate in third-world countries or rural areas within the United States.

As Wardmaster, Herrera schedules soldiers and evaluates their job skills. Because he's bilingual, he has been instrumental in communicating with Hispanic, monolingual patients.

"There are only two of us in the unit who speak Spanish, so we've been working non-stop," Herrera said.

Until a few days ago, Herrera was the only translator at the temporary clinic. About 400 people had come through the facility by last Monday, six days after it's opening. Herrera estimates about one-third of them have been Hispanic.

Herrera was part of a group who greeted the first lady. Of her visit he said, "I think it's coincidental. She's working on the health plan. We're providing a service."

The clinic will be dismantled Thurs., March 17.



Sergeant 1st Class Abe Herrera listens attentively to the first lady's speech.

photos by Shannon Garcia



"I decided to get it all taken care of," she said. "If I don't do it now, I'd never be able to afford to get all this stuff taken care of." While most of the examinations were routine, medical personnel

The National Guard Of Colorado

Guardsmen compete in Biathlon championships



COMPETITORS The Colorado National Guard Biathlon Team recently returned from the National Guard Championships at Camp Ripley, Minn. Members of the team include (left to right) Maj. Carl Nordgren, MSgt. Jeff Abram, Lt. Col. Jim Hermanson, Pfc. Doug Bernard and Maj. Wil Bublitz.

Winter biathlon—cross country skiing and target shooting, a challenging, fun combination, says Lt. Col. Jim Hermanson, the Colorado National Guard's Biathlon team coach and Buckley ANG Base airfield manager.

Last month's competition was comprised of men from the Army and Air Guard who were competing in the Guard Championships at Camp Ripley, Minn. The team was made up of MSgt. Jeff Abram, Pfc. Doug Bernard, Lt. Col. Jim Hermanson, Maj. Carl Nordgren, and Maj. Wil Bublitz.

The team consisted of about 200 participants including three Olympians. Competition consisted of individual 10 and 20 kilometer races, a 15 kilometer patrol race and a 30 kilometer relay race. Frigid temperatures added to the difficulty.

The course at Camp Ripley met Olympic standards of vertical drop and required dis-

mountain Ranch, near

recently join the Colorado Army Guard's Special Forces unit. MSgt. Jeff Abram is a member of the 227th Air Traffic Control Squadron and is the Buckley ANG Tower Chief. Nordgren is a member of the 200th Airlift Squadron. Both are members of the Air Guard.

The team trains year-round and will compete in several races at Camp Ripley, Minn.

Guardsman saves Guard big bucks

SrA Mark Loos, a Colorado Air National Guardsman, was doing a 10 hour throttle inspection on an F-16 when he found it to be out of tolerance.

The existing maintenance practice called for removing and replacing the quadrant with a new one. Since another one wasn't available on base, Loos examined the old one and found the problem to be the bearings where the lever mounts to the pivot shaft.

His flight chief suggested he work with the Quality Services Office and contact the Lockheed factory. Lockheed faxed the illustrated parts breakdown and technical data to MSgt. Chris Perkins of the Quality Services office.

Perkins forwarded the information to Loos and the new bearings and a spacer were put on order. The new parts arrived a few days later and TSgt. Mike Schurstein of the machine shop removed the old spacer and bearings and installed the new ones.

The throttle quadrant assembly was reinstalled in the aircraft and it was returned to service after the necessary operation checks were completed.

By challenging the old policy of replacing the quadrant with a new one, Loos saved the guard approximately \$7,700.

Loos, a traditional guardsman, was presented an Award of Excellence Coin at the sections morning meeting on Oct. 14.

New jobs expected with Air Force announcement of satellite station

GREELEY (AP) — Greeley officials have been given some good news about what ongoing military base reductions and shutdowns will mean for their city — a new satellite station and possibly 144 fulltime jobs.

The 137th Space Warning Squadron — part of the Colorado Air National Guard already in Greeley — will absorb the work of an existing squadron at Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico, officials said.

The squadron is responsible for monitoring missile launches and space launches via satellite.

The new operation at the Greeley-Weld County Airport could

bring 144 fulltime jobs to the local airport and hundreds more jobs for private contractors, local officials said Friday.

The Air National Guard also plans to buy 10 acres adjacent to the airport, Greeley officials said.

During a press conference, National Guard officials said the Greeley squadron will nearly triple from its current detachment of 29 fulltime employees and 80 reservists. The new 137th Space Squadron will include 173 fulltime staff and 124 reservists.

University of Northern Colorado economist Ann Garrison estimated the squadron will spur

another 342 jobs for private businesses that sell supplies to the 137th.

The squadron's annual budget is estimated at \$4 million.

Transferring the Air Force duties to the Colorado Air National Guard was part of a larger pack-

age of moves that involved 23 bases and airports in 17 states.

An official at Peterson Air Force Base said all the moves were made to meet 1996-97 federal budget targets and to gain efficiencies in the Air Force.

The National Guard Of Colorado

Unwin helps 2 after drive-by shooting

by John Spann
Editor

John Unwin had just crawled into bed July 10th, when the sound of three gun shots rang out in his Parker neighborhood, startling him and his wife.

What had started as a normal night for this Colorado Air Guard Lieutenant Colonel from the 227th Air Traffic Control Flight, and his family would change him and his neighbors forever. They were innocent bystanders of a drive-by shooting.

"We had just crawled into bed, when I heard three small caliber shots ring out. Pow, pow pow," stated Unwin.

Springing to his window, Unwin looked out and didn't see anything strange. He dressed and headed to the front door of his house.

"I stood at the front door, not sure if I really wanted to do this, or what to really expect once I got outside," he said. "That's when I heard the call 'help I've been shot' come from around the corner. I asked my wife to call 911."

Unwin headed down the street towards the sound of the girl screaming. On the way he met a neighbor, a Denver firefighter, who also heard the gun shots and the call for help. The two found an 18-year-old girl and a 17-year-old boy on the front porch of another neighbor's house where the two teenagers were seeking help.

"The fireman, started working on the female who was extremely bloody from her wounds and I

started to check out the boy," explained Unwin. "I pulled up his shirt looking for any wounds and asked him if he had been hit. The boy stated he wasn't hurt. I then rolled him over to check for wounds, a small hole and then checked the other side. If I hadn't seen that was a gunshot, then I thought it was a bee sting. There was no blood."

As the two worked on the victims, Unwin revved up over at the girl, watching them turn down and become unconscious. He tried to communicate with the girl, but she died in front of him.

"We kept doing for them," stated Parker Fire-Rescue. "We kept working on their abdomen in order to stop the flow of blood. We tried to get information to the police."

The girl was taken to the ambulance and taken to the hospital by ground medical critical care. As Unwin was at the meeting, this shooting took place on the day that

never know when you're going to need your buddy care (first aid) training."

"We're a pretty close community," Unwin told a Rocky Mountain News reporter the day after the shooting. "We have an

what we were doing," stated Unwin. "It was important to their survival."

Karen continues to carry the slug in her jaw. Aaron's bullet nicked a majority of his organs and faced major surgery. "Both have good attitudes and claiming to be good people," said

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Hauling water to cows may be Guard's driest detail

The National Guard has often been mobilized to provide drinking water for people who are hit by natural disasters such as tornadoes or floods. But it's rarely been called out to perform the same task for animals, as drought-stricken ranchers in the Meeker area have requested.

Unusual as it might seem for the troops to haul water to cattle or sheep, however, it wouldn't be all that different from feeding livestock stranded by deep snows — which the Guard has done on occasion. Moreover, since the rangelands involved in this case are largely federally owned, it would certainly be in the public's interest to avert overgrazing around the few watering holes that haven't gone dry, by replenishing the tanks and ponds that have dried up.

But considering the fact that this summer's wildfires have already gobbled up a huge chunk of state emergency-response money,

Gov. Roy Romer should look for a way to tap into federal coffers before committing members of the state militia to this bovine relief mission.

One option might be to categorize the water shipments as a training exercise, which would qualify for federal support. Another might be to seek federal designation of Rio Blanco County as a disaster area, which would make its residents eligible for a whole range of assistance.

In any event, it would seem entirely appropriate for the Guard to load up a few 5,000-gallon water trucks in Grand Junction or Montrose and drive them up to the parched hills around Meeker, where the grass is so dry it breaks when you step on it.

It's just regrettable that this kind of thirst aid couldn't do much for the farmers in north-eastern Colorado whose crops are withering in the fields during this blisteringly bleak dry spell.

The National Guard Of Colorado

Local Guard unit activated

Reporter-Herald Staff

FORT COLLINS — A Fort Collins-based National Guard unit activated for "nation building" has been mobilized since the Persian Gulf War, Atwell said last week. The 84 men would probably serve six months in Haiti.

Colorado SF makes a difference in Haiti

Editor's Note: Maj. Yowell, along with Brig. Gen. William Westerdahl, Adjutant General for Colorado and several other senior Army Guard officers toured Haiti last month and visited with Colorado Guardsmen on duty there.

by Maj. Michael L. Yowell
State Public Affairs Officer

UN ZONE IV, Haiti—Quiet professionals.

These two simple words describe the men of "C" Company, 5th Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group, Colorado Army National Guard, and their incredible accomplishments in Haiti. Since they were activated for federal service in January, these Coloradans left the comfort of their civilian jobs, their families and the temperate climate of Colorado. Arriving in the midst of a country embarking upon social and economic change, they assumed their current mission from an active duty soldier

unit and have continued the process of "nation building." "They (the people of Haiti) see the work we have done. They may not see that it was us who helped do it," said SSgt. Dan Lousberg, personnel and operations sergeant stationed at Les Cayes.

Special Forces in general and Guard Special Forces in particular have brought a tremendous opportunity to the people of Haiti to help stabilize the country and train their police force.

The teams diversity has been a huge help in mission accomplishment," stated Lousberg. "A lot of the teams have members whose civilian job is law enforcement. That was invaluable when we first came to Les Cayes. It was like Dodge City. Now that we have helped to restore a sense of order we are helping them build back their nation. Our own

The action, if reports are true, would mark the first time Colorado National Guard troops have been mobilized since the Persian Gulf War, Atwell said last week. The 84 men would probably serve six months in Haiti.

The definition of "nation building" includes maintaining the current government and construction

"We are able to do a lot more and do it quicker because of the diverse civilian backgrounds. That's hard to find with the active duty forces," said Lousberg. That appreciation for civilian expertise was echoed by MSgt. Dennis West, active duty soldier

accomplished several projects," said Maj. Clyde Meeks, Commander of United Nations Zone IV. "We've built and distributed blackboards for schools, restored the roofs and repaired the water drainage in the market areas, and constructed communi-

to food distribution. They are a big brother to count on when we need help. Overall, we, the U.N. CIVPOL, are guiding, training and monitoring and observing the National Police Force." "In June the National Police Force will start deploying," said

Continued on page 4

National Guard return after 4 months in Haiti

Associated Press

AURORA — One soldier cradled the daughter he was seeing for the first time in his arms and tears flowed Saturday as 71 National Guardsmen returned home after more than four months in Haiti.

The Company C 5th Battalion 19th Special Forces Unit arrived at Buckley Air National Guard Base at 9:30 a.m.

"They're glad to be back, they're glad to see their families again. One soldier saw his baby daughter for the first time this morning," said Maj. Michael Yowell, Colorado National Guard public affairs officer. He said the arrival Saturday was a nice coincidence for fathers who will be able to spend Father's Day with their families.

"There was a lot of tears, a lot of emotion."

The unit took over for an active duty special forces unit in February to continue "nation building" in the war-torn country.

"It is the first time in U.S. history that a national guard special

forces mission has been activated for this type of mission," Yowell said.

He said the unit helped Haiti police forces maintain order and then worked on civil projects aimed at rebuilding the country.

They worked on improving road and sanitation systems, built chalkboards for schools, provided vaccinations and inoculations for children and educated citizens about the elections process. Legislative and local elections are slated for June 25 in the new and fragile Democracy.

"These citizen soldiers are policemen, doctors, medical technicians, engineers. They brought their civilian skills with them and those civilian skills in Haiti," readily applied them in Haiti," Yowell said. "They are very proud of what they were able to accomplish in a short period of time. They saw a difference ... having been there," he said.

A 6,000-member U.N. military mission took over peacekeeping duties from a U.S.-led multinational force in Haiti on March 31.



Sgt. Harla Colorado A hugs his Vickie, and Jr., watch National G Seventy Forces u Haiti on



Troops adjust their parachutes for practice jumps before shipping out Jan. 20 to Fort Bragg, N.C., and then to Haiti. The soldiers asked that they not be identified for publication.

Guard call-up for Haiti first in state history

By Chris Barker
Aurora Sentinel

Greg Miller's two children will be 10 and 6 years old when he returns from Haiti, two birthdays closer to adolescence.

As a sergeant first-class in the Special Forces branch of the Colorado Army National Guard, Miller is used to

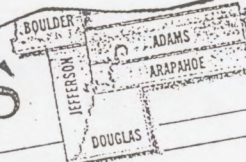
their mission will be to "deploy to the outlying areas in support of the local government." Further information on the troops' mission in Haiti is classified, Atwell said, but she confirmed that the National Guard call-up is the first in connection with "Operation Uphold Democracy."

The National Guard Of Colorado

By Dina Bunn
Rocky Mountain News Staff Writer

Mile High Suburbs

Steve Krizman, Suburban Editor — 892-2783



First Lowry Air Force Base may be Fitzsimons Army Center. But Aurora's Base National Guard Base fits Pentagon hit lists.

Secrecy is the secret to its classified missions at Buckley. With other military units at Buckley have elite one civilian job and are built million-dollar facility.

Air Force officials will say their assignment at Buckley activists say it's mostly secret ever is going on. Buckley kind base likely to stay in

"If Buckley did not have to be invented," says director of space policy of American Science

The Air Force Space the Aerospace Data Facility classified missions at Buckley for more than 20 years. They built "halls" — huge domes dishes.

The military has an early-warning satellite network of any ballistic missile launched anywhere in the United States or where in the world. The Pentagon, it observers to guess Air Force's mission

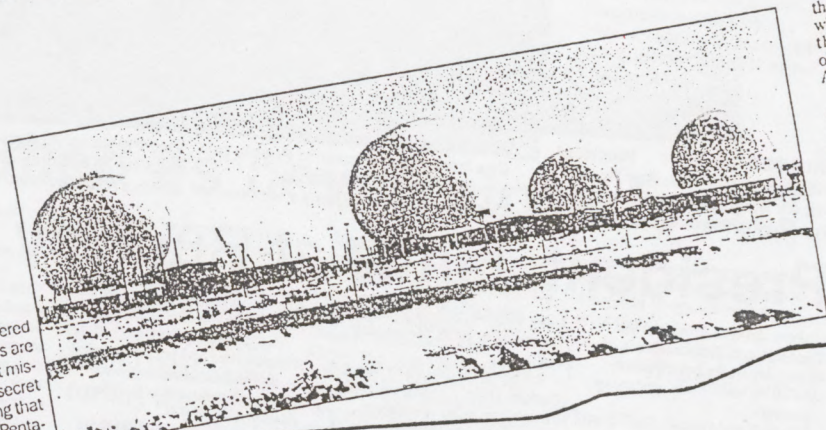
"During Desert Storm used big time," says a federation, research group of scientists who invented

The Air Force Buckley to be an early-warning satellite. Mountain, he said.

A ONE-OF-A-KIND BASE Military needs what only Buckley has — whatever that is



Lt. Col. Mark Meyer adjusts his oxygen mask in the cockpit of an F-16 at Aurora's Buckley Air National Guard Base before a flight to Australia.



At right, radar dishes covered by golf ball-shaped domes are symbols of the biggest mission at the base: top-secret satellite eavesdropping that has been spared the Pentagon's budget-cutting ax.

'Buckley 2000' looking towards the future

by John Spann
Editor

It may be safe to say that Buckley ANG Base is one of Aurora's closest and largest neighbors, and one of its least known. Under the shadows of Lowry AFB and Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Buckley has been a part of the Aurora community since the early 1940's.

Thrust into the lime light with the closure of Lowry and the placement of Fitzsimons on the Base Realignment and Closure list, Buckley is being pushed to

the forefront.

The integral relationship among the three military facilities used to be termed as a "golden triangle," each relying on the other for services. Lowry didn't have any active runways but needed Buckley's for training support. Fitzsimons, not only provides medical support and training to military personnel here, but needs runways for the transportation of patients through the medical evacuation process.

Buckley is no ordinary airport. The 3,831 acre military base is headquarters for Air Force, Army

National Guard, Navy, Marine and Air National Guard active duty and reserve personnel. Over 8,000 military (active duty, guard and reserve), civilian and contract people work at the installation.

In a 410 mile radius of the base, Buckley has the only military runway, is the only airfield licensed to operate tactical aircraft loaded with munitions and the only one with the forward arresting system that can stop a high-powered military jet fighter that has declared an in-flight emergency.

Buckley's most apparent feature is the six large, white geodesic

domes which can be viewed clearly from many points in the Denver-metro area. The domes were built by the Air Force, beginning in 1970, to shelter a multi-million dollar communications center.

Whenever there's trouble in the state, the personnel at Buckley and other guardsmen throughout the state may be called on to help. They fly search and rescue missions for downed aircraft, lost persons, and stranded hunters. The guard provided support and rescue operations in the 1976 Big Thompson flood, helped Limon

and Thornton start pulling themselves back together after tornadoes ripped their towns apart. They also helped fight forest fires for the past two dozen years, including last year's tragic fires on Storm King Mountain.

Aircrews feed stranded livestock in storms, deliver emergency medical supplies, locate storm-stranded drivers and in the 1982 blizzard ground troops pulled out over 400 motorists who were stuck in the snow. The have supported law enforcement officials looking for prison escapees,

Continued on page 3

THE MILE HIGH MILITARY COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

The National Guard Of Colorado



PRESIDENTIAL VISIT President Bill Clinton and Gov. Roy Romer exit Air Force One after returning from Pueblo Wednesday. The presi-

dent was scheduled to use Marine One from north Denver to Pueblo to give a speech at the Pueblo Community College, when weather

cancelled the use of the helicopters. Vice President Al Gore also flew into Buckley 30 minutes after President Clinton returned from Pueblo.

Weather delayed their departure from Buckley until 2 a.m. Thursday morning.

(Photo by SrA Karen Bizier)

President lands at Buckley for metro visit

Snow delayed President Bill Clinton's and Vice-President Al Gore's departure from Buckley ANG Base until 2 a.m. yesterday morning.

His four hour delay was caused by an early winter snow storm that dumped nearly 10 inches of snow on the base and the wait for additional deicing equipment from United Airlines at Denver International Airport.

Clinton was in Colorado as part of a political campaign trip that included stops at the Little Sisters of the Poor Home for the Aged, an impromptu stop at the Tattered Cover Book Store, a speech at the Pueblo Community college and a \$1,000 a plate fundraiser dinner at the Marriott City Center in downtown Denver Wednesday night.

The president was scheduled to

leave Buckley, bound for San Francisco, at 10:35 Wednesday night.

Air Force One touched down at Buckley shortly before midnight Tuesday with his immediate departure for the Stouffiers Hotel near Stapleton.

President Clinton was greeted at plane side by Brig. Gen. Bill Westerdahl, adjutant general, Col.'s Wayne Schultz, vice wing commander, Roy Chase, support group commander and Gary Franch, command administrative officer for the Colorado Army National Guard.

The president was originally scheduled to fly from north Denver to Pueblo aboard Marine One. The weather, refusing to cooperate, canceled that option. He boarded Air Force One again and flew to Pueblo Municipal

Airport, gave his speech and returned to Buckley at 5:30 p.m.

Vice-president Gore arrived 30 minutes later and joined the presidential motorcade downtown. They both returned to Buckley shortly after 10 p.m.

"Every one was really easy to work with," stated Larry Hoppe, site Secret Service agent. "Especially when everyone wanted to work with you. We appreciated all the support you (base personnel) provided."

Buckley only has one deicing truck with 1,800 gallons of fluid capacity.

"Our truck can handle base assigned aircraft," stated one base official. "It doesn't have the capacity to handle a Boeing 747, like Air Force One adequately or multiple aircraft like we had on the ramp tonight."

On the base awaiting deicing was Air Force One and Two, a Boeing 727 with the press corps aboard but several other aircraft that normally fly with the president.

"Everyone did a superb job," stated Lt. Col. Tom McGinley, chief of base security. "They did an outstanding job. Many may never receive the recognition for what they did while he was here, but none-the-less it reflected favorably on the base in general. Buckley you did very well once again."

Originally scheduled to land at Denver International Airport, U.S. Secret Service, advanced teams, decided to switch to Buckley last Thursday.

Base personnel immediately began to prepare for the presidential visit and worked throughout

the weekend to ensure his visit would be a smooth one.

Dozens of personnel from such organizations as security police, fire protection, transient alert, base operations, public affairs, fighter operations, aircraft maintenance, transportation, weather, and others responded to the occasion. Some personnel were allowed to leave early because of security reasons.

"Overall, I think everything went extremely well," stated McGinley. "There were glitches here and there but we were able to work those out one at a time."

It is rare that both the president and vice-president are at the same place at the same time. Buckley was honored to witness one of these rare occasions.

THE MILE HIGH MILITARY COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

The National Guard Of Colorado

VOL. 2 NO. 4

AURORA/DENVER COLO.

Feb. 3, 1995



New AG

William A. Westerdahl, at left, was appointed as the new Adjutant General for the State of Colorado last week by Gov. Roy Romer. He replaces Maj. Gen. John L. France, who retires tomorrow. Westerdahl, along with Maj. Shawn Flora, Army Aviation Support Facility, and Brig. Gen. Mason C. Whitney, at right, 140th Fighter Wing commander, was visiting the USS Abraham Lincoln, an aircraft carrier, last fall. Westerdahl was promoted to Brigadier General earlier this week.

Westerdahl named as new Colorado AG

Governor Roy Romer selected Col. William A. Westerdahl, 48, to serve as executive director of the Colorado Department of Military Affairs and as Colorado's adjutant general. The announcement was made on Jan. 26.

Westerdahl has been deputy commander of the Colorado Army National Guard since November 1993 and state Army aviation officer since 1981.

He fills a vacancy created by the retirement of Maj. Gen. John L. France, who had been Colorado's adjutant general and executive director of the Colorado Department of Military Affairs since August 1979.

Romer said, "Bill is a well-respected leader of the Colorado Army National Guard. As an aviator, he also is well thought of by the Colorado Air National Guard."

"He has performed exceptionally well in his current position by helping to ensure that the Colorado National Guard is prepared to fulfill its national military role as well as its state mission of support for Colorado com-

munities and citizens in case of emergencies.

"I am confident he will serve Colorado equally well in these new positions."

Westerdahl said, "I am honored by both the appointment and in the Governor's confidence implicit in the appointment. My top priority will be to provide quality leadership for the men and women of the Colorado National Guard as we approach the 21st century."

In his new position, Westerdahl will direct all functions of the Colorado Department of Military Affairs as well as oversee all Colorado National Guard units and activities in the state.

Westerdahl enlisted in the U.S. Army in May 1966 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in April 1967. He graduated from Rotary Wing Flight School in March 1968 and from the Army Aviation Test Pilot Course in November 1968. He has accrued more than 9,000 flight hours in both rotary and fixed-wing aircraft.

In Vietnam, he served as commander of Detachment 1 of the 575th Transportation Company

"My top priority will be to provide quality leadership for the men and women of the Colorado National Guard as we approach the 21st century."

--Westerdahl

and as operations officer for the 3rd Squadron of the 17th Air Cavalry Brigade. After serving in Vietnam from 1968-69, he left active duty in 1972 to join the Colorado Army National Guard where he served as commander of the 2nd Battalion of the 135th Aviation Brigade.

He served on the National Guard Bureau Aviation Committee from 1983 to 1988. He was a member of the National Guard Association of the United States Aviation Advisory Committee from 1988 until 1990.

Westerdahl has a bachelor's degree from the University of Phoenix in Phoenix, Ariz., and is a graduate of the U.S. Army's Command and General Staff College.

Westerdahl has been awarded the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Air Medals, Vietnam Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Colorado Meritorious Conduct Award with V device, National Guard Bureau Meritorious Service Award with two Oak Leaf Clusters and Master Aviator Wings.

He is married to the former Susan Ferguson who is a Summit County physician. They have two children.

Westerdahl assumed his duties

on Wednesday and was promoted to Brigadier General during ceremonies in Washington, D.C. the same day.

Inside

The SR-71 "Blackbird" is returning to the Air Force inventory this fall.

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DoD's Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Discrimination will recommend greater command involvement and a clear appeals process and forbid any reprisals.

Page 5

The Air Reserve Personnel Center's (ARPC) 'Center Scene' is featured as an 8-page insert to this week's issue.

The National Guard Of Colorado



Presidential Greeting

President George Bush greets Maj. Gen. John L. France, Adjutant General of Colorado, at the White House several years ago. France and Bush met to discuss the status of the National Guard in the United States. France finishes 15 years as adjutant general this week.

France to retire after 15 years at helm

Maj. Gen. John L. France, the Adjutant General for Colorado since 1979, announced last week his plans to retire effective Feb. 4. His retirement culminates a military career that has spanned four decades.

His career included flying as solo for the Minute Man aerial demonstration team, squadron operations officer in Vietnam for the 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron, 140th Tactical Fighter Wing commander, adjutant general and director of the Department of Military Affairs for 15 years, twice served as president of the National Guard Association of the U.S., and served on dozens of councils and committees.

France entered military service, enlisting as an airman, in the U.S. Air Force in November 1952. He entered Aviation Cadet Training in December 1953, receiving his pilot's wings and commission as a Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force in March 1955.

Following his separation from active duty in March 1958, he

joined the 120th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of the Colorado Air National Guard the following October as an F-86 pilot.

France competed for a position on the Air National Guard's official Jet Precision Demonstration Team, "The Minuteman," and was chosen as the solo pilot in April 1959. He also flew left wing while taking part in aerial demonstrations across the U.S., Alaska, and Latin America. When the unit disbanded in September 1959, the general returned to his position as an F-86 pilot with the 120th Fighter Interceptor Squadron.

In October 1961 he was called to active duty and served as a flight commander during the Berlin Crisis. In response to the Pueblo Crisis in May 1968, he led a flight of Colorado Air National Guard F-100's on a two stop, 21-hour deployment to Phan Rang Air Base in the Republic of South Vietnam. During the one-year combat tour, France flew 239 missions and accumulated 335 com-

bat hours as a flight leader and operations officer.

On July 1974, France was named commander of the 140th Tactical Fighter Wing. He was promoted to Brigadier General on Feb. 6, 1976.

Governor Richard Lamm appointed France as the adjutant general and as the director of the Department of Military Affairs on Aug. 1, 1979. He was promoted to Major General on June 19, 1982.

During his tenure with the Guard, France has been responsible for taking the National Guard within the state, and nationally, to new heights. He saw Colorado troops activated for duty during the Denver flood of 1965, the Big Thompson in 1976, and Lawn Lake Dam in 1982. He saw them fight numerous forest fires, help in protecting life and property during the Thornton Tornado of 1981 and Limon Tornado in 1990, and search for lost hunters and stranded motorists during winter blizzards.

Domestically, he was instru-

mental in obtaining federal funds for the GuardCare health care program in 1993 that brought free medical care into Denver and the Colorado Youth Conservation Corps for youth at risk. He was also supportive of law enforcement and their efforts in drug interdiction programs and demand reduction programs in schools around the state.

France was at the helm when Colorado activated more than 630 men and women and 10 units for duty during Operation Desert Storm/Shield in 1990. More than 540 of those troops actually deployed to the Persian Gulf. As people returned from their activation France saw to it that he, or members of his staff, greeted every returning veteran. He vowed that no Colorado National Guard Gulf War veteran would experience what he felt when he returned from Vietnam nearly 20 years earlier.

But, it wasn't the first time he's seen Colorado troops deploy overseas. Over the years, he has

seen Colorado National Guard troops deploy to nearly four dozen countries around the world in peace and war.

With more than 15 years as the adjutant general, France has held to post longer than any past state adjutant general. He also has the distinction of being the senior adjutant general in the National Guard of the United States. Though retiring from his post, France will continue to serve as the president of the National Guard Association of the U.S. for the next two years.

No replacement for France has been named.

See related stories and photos on page 4-5,6

Colorado Air National Guard



1994-1995 ★ Colorado National Guard

BUCKLEY

AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE



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&
Now*

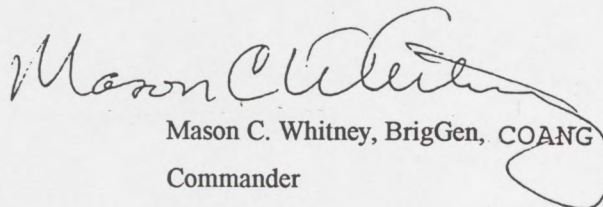


*Celebrating more than
50 years of proud service.*

**COLORADO AIR NATIONAL GUARD
HEADQUARTERS 140TH FIGHTER WING
BUCKLEY ANG BASE, AURORA, COLORADO**

In these days of military downsizing and base closure, the missions at Buckley ANG Base seem to be positioned for the future in relatively good shape. Although the Colorado Air National Guard (COANG) has been reduced by about thirty percent, the operations tempo hasn't slowed down. The COANG 140th Fighter Wing (140FW) took part in Gunsmoke 93 and won overall Top Gun in that worldwide Air Force competition in October 1993. The 140FW deployed to Incirlik Air Base, Turkey, in January 1994 to protect the no fly zone in northern Iraq. They deployed to Combat Readiness Training Sites twice to employ live missiles against combat drones. They received an Operational Readiness Inspection (ORI) from the Twelfth Air Force Headquarters Inspector General in September 1994. The results of that ORI validated that the 140FW is fully combat ready by conducting operations in a superior manner according to the Inspector General. The 140th will deploy to Australia in March 1995 and Incirlik AB, Turkey, in April 1995 to once again support the northern no fly zone in Iraq.

At the same time the COANG has downsized, the tenants at Buckley have almost doubled. Military construction at Buckley in FY 94 exceeded any other military installation in the United States. The support requirements have increased while manpower in the Base Operating Support has been reduced, with a scheduled forty percent reduction by the year 2001. These challenges require creative solutions. We will reach these solutions through a quality approach as defined in our vision for Buckley ANG Base -- a people work in an environment of trust, teamwork and cooperation. Our product is combat readiness for our wartime mission and emergency preparedness for our state mission. Our customers are public for the wartime mission. Thanks to your support, the Colorado Air National Guard and the tenants of Buckley ANG Base are prepared and ready to perform their missions.


Mason C. Whitney, BrigGen, COANG
Commander

Buckley Air National Guard Base Aurora, Colorado

History

The land areas now known as Buckley Air National Guard Base are the remainder of a parcel of 5,740 acres which the Federal Government purchased in 1942. Buckley Field, as it was designated then, was constructed in 1942-1943 primarily to train bombardiers and armorers for the United States Army Air Corps. The original cost of construction was approximately \$15 million. In its peak year of operation, Buckley Field graduated 35,000 students from various training courses. As World War II concluded, the activities and population at Buckley decreased to about 7,500 personnel in 1946.

Buckley Field was placed on inactive status in July 1946. At that time, it was transferred to the State of Colorado, and units of the Colorado Air National Guard occupied the field in an inactive training status. In 1947, the United State Navy assumed jurisdiction over the field with a portion still permitted to and under control of the Colorado air National Guard, and was known as the Buckley Naval Air Station.

This arrangement continued until May 1959, when the United States Navy deactivated the state. Concurrently, it was licensed to the State of Colorado and was designated Buckley Air National Guard Base. It has been under Colorado Air national Guard command and control since then.

Buckley ANG Base now consists of three separate land areas totaling 3,897 acres. the airfield complex consists of one active runway 11,000 feet in length and one deactivated runway 8,000 feet in length, used for rapid runway repair training; both are 150 feet wide. Original structures remaining and newly constructed facilities are categorized for operations, maintenance or training use. The base has no community facilities, base housing or full-time dining or billeting capabilities.

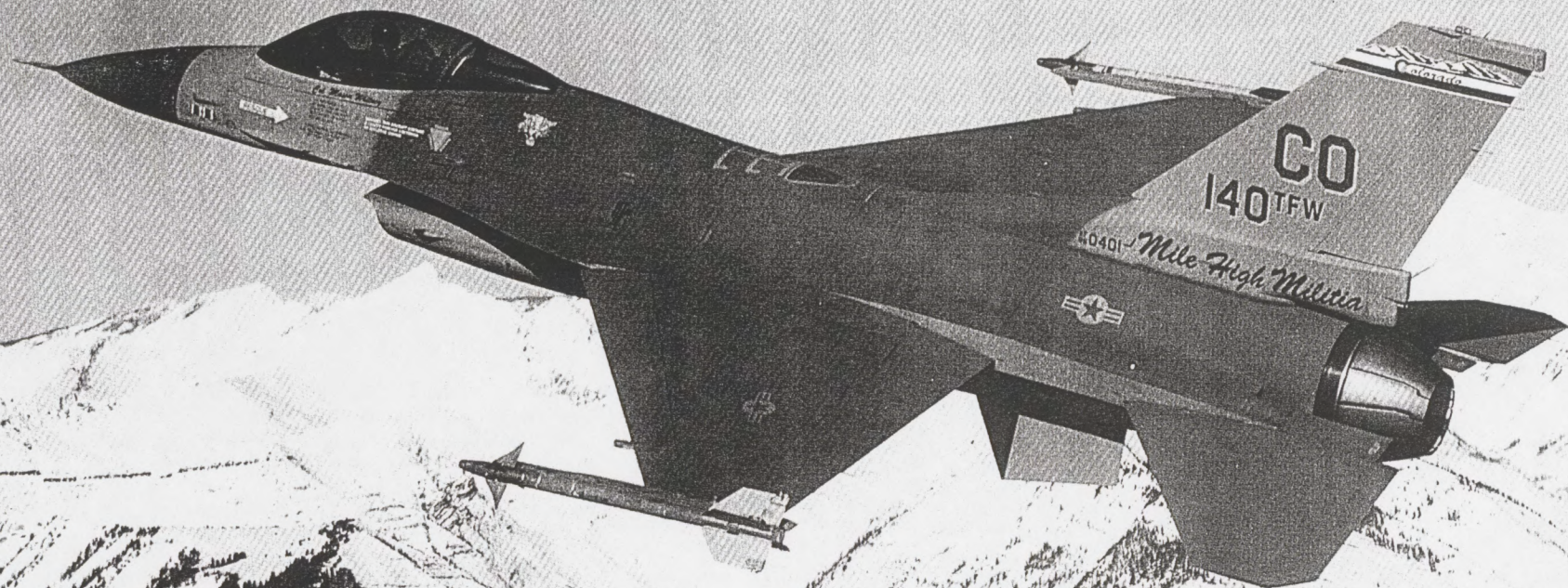
Transient aircraft service are provided 7 days per week, 16 hours per day. In addition, numerous Department of Defense activities and military units of all major services occupy portions of the Base and are provided tenant support by the Colorado Air National Guard as host.

The highlight of Fiscal Year 1994 was the 140th Fighter Wing exceeding mission requirements for the Operational Readiness Inspection conducted the 12th Air Force. This rating demonstrated that programs and activities were carried out in a superior manner.

The Buckley complex, which contains more than 1.8 million square feet is presently 100% federally funded for maintenance and repair. This is being considered for a change to a 75/25 split between federal and state. The proposed change will result in an annual increase in the overall department budget request in the maintenance and repair and operations areas. Further, the upgrade of the infrastructure must be considered.

Other support activities are funded through *Federal/State Cooperative Funding Agreements*. Primarily this is to operate Buckley Air National Guard Base and provide support activities such as security, fire protection, and civil engineering. Because of these agreements, over 54 state civilian employees are paid with federal funds. Only 25 state civilian employees are paid out of the general fund. Included in those 25, nine employees provide the maintenance at the state armories.





140th TFW, Colorado ANG
General Dynamics F-16 Fighting Falcon

140th TACTICAL FIGHTER WING

COLORADO AIR NATIONAL GUARD BUCKLEY AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE, COLORADO

The 140th Tactical Fighter Wing (TFW) began as the 120th Aero Observation Squadron of the 45th Army Division-Aviation in 1923. The first aircraft, the Curtiss Jenny, arrived in 1924 and operated from Lowry Field, a newly built airstrip on the edge of Denver.

The 120th, deactivated prior to World War II, was reactivated after the war as a part of the 59th Fighter Wing. Later named the 86th Fighter Wing, this unit received federal recognition when the Air Force and Air National Guard were created as separate organizations from the Army Air Corps in 1947. The unit's new home was its present location, then called Lowry Auxiliary Field. In 1959, the Colorado Air National Guard became the host organization, and the installation was named Buckley Air National Guard Base.

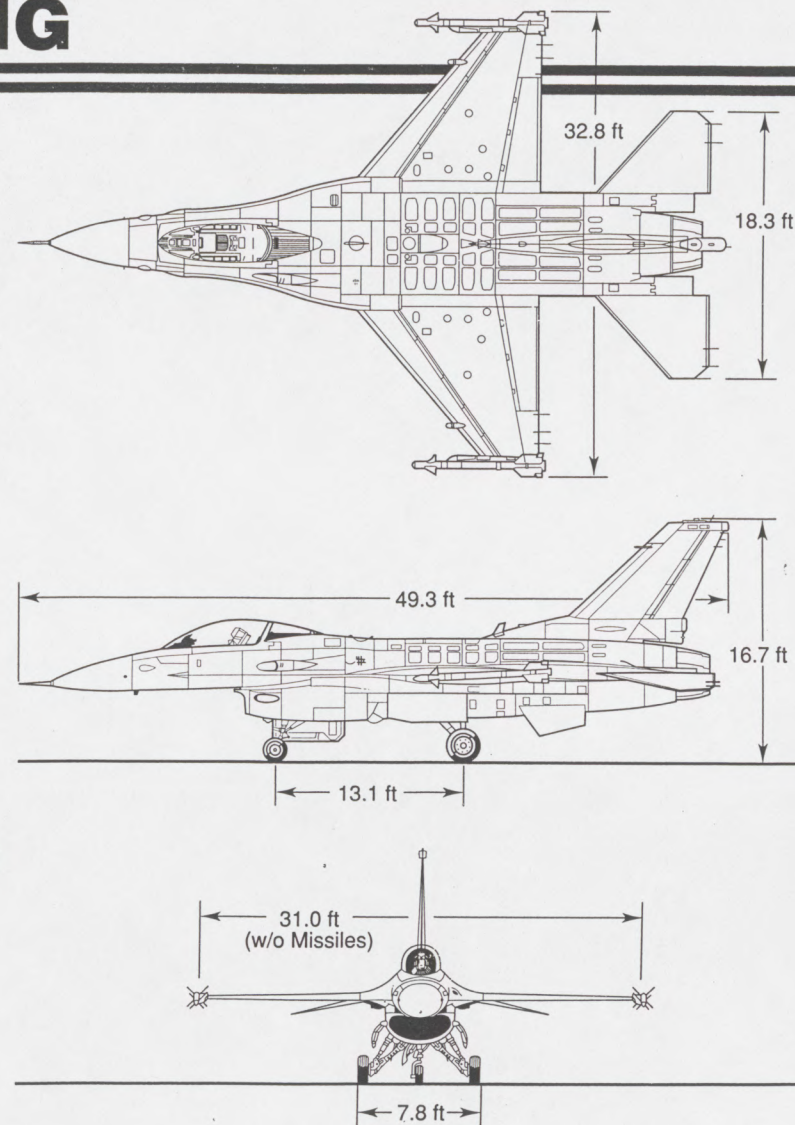
Exciting activity filled the decade of the 1950s for the *Mile High Militia*. In 1951 the 120th, then a part of the 140th Fighter-Bomber Wing, was called to active duty in the Korean Conflict, returning home in 1953. Also in 1953, the 140th entered the jet age, receiving the F-80 Shooting Star. In the F-80, the unit won the 1954 Air National Guard Gunner Meet, beating competitors in F-86s equipped with radar sights. In 1957, the 140th received F-86s of its own, and Colorado's Minute Men, a precision aerial demonstration team flying F-80s and F-86s, officially represented the Air National Guard throughout the 1950s, thrilling tens of thousands of spectators across the Northern Hemisphere.

The 140th was assigned to Tactical Air Command in January 1961 and received F-100C Super Sabres. During the Berlin Crisis in October 1961, the 140th was activated as an In-place Ready Reserve unit. The Pueblo Crisis in 1968 resulted in the 140th again being called to active duty. Under 140th activation, the 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron was the first Air National Guard unit to set wheels down in Vietnam and two days later became the first to generate combat sorties there. The unit returned to Buckley in April 1969 with an excellent combat record, having earned the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with its "V" device for valor.

In 1974, the 140th received the A-7D Corsair II. Since that time, the wing has enjoyed success in 12th Air Force A-7 "Shootoff" aerial competitions, advancing to the USAF Fighter Gunner Meet (Gunsmoke) three times. In 1981, the 140th finished first among all weapon systems and was crowned "World Champions." In that same year, a 140th pilot, Col. Wayne Schultz, won the individual competition, earning the USAF Fighter Gunner Meet "Overall World Top Gun" title.

The 140th Tactical Fighter Wing has one of the longest and most richly distinguished histories among this nation's military aerial units. For 70 years, Colorado's *Mile High Militia* has displayed a proud heritage of experience, dedication, and professionalism. Now teamed up with the world's most advanced multirole fighter, the General Dynamics F-16C Fighting Falcon, this unit moves to the edge of the 21st century . . . ready, willing, and more able than ever to fulfill its role in defending American freedoms.

"Mile High Militia"



F-16C FIGHTING FALCON

Wing Area.....	300 ft ²
Weight - Empty.....	17,809 lb
Internal Fuel.....	6,972 lb
Max TOGW.....	37,500 lb
Engine Thrust Class.....	25,725 lb
Design Load Factor.....	.9g
Max Speed.....	2.0 Mach

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Colorado Air National Guard Units

140th Fighter Wing (140th FW)

The host unit for Buckley ANG Base of the Colorado Air National Guard. The host unit operates and maintains the installation, and provides support to numerous tenant units and activities of the uniformed services. This is the largest unit in COANG with over 1200 personnel

They employ 500 full time personnel to support a squadron of F-16C/D aircraft and maintains the Base Operating Support function. The 140TH Fighter Wing serves as headquarters for 14 subordinate units providing a variety of services.

154th Air Control Group (154ACGF)

The 154th Air Control Group is responsible in peacetime for equipping and training ten combat rated Air Combat Command (ACC) gained, Theater Air Control system units located in six different states and Puerto Rico.

These units consist of approximately 1600 personnel and \$240 million in assets. They perform reception and reconstitution for assigned units, and augmentation of command and control facilities. The units are responsible to Air National Guard Readiness Center (ANGRC) in peacetime or 12th Air Force in wartime.

200th Airlift Squadron (200AS)

This unit is equipped with two modern navigational equipped T-43's (Boeing 737's) and provides air support for the Air Force Academy's Airmanship Program. One C-26 aircraft is used for base support missions.

227th Air Traffic Control Flight (227ATCF)

This unit deploys, operates, and maintains air traffic control and landing systems in support of a bare base operation, or a fully operational air base anywhere in the world.

140th Civil Engineer Flight (240CEF)

World wide deployable engineering teams that augment Major Command (MAJCOM) and Number Air Force (NAF) command and battle staff with resource management of engineering assets during contingencies. The 240 CEF is the only PACAF gained Air National Guard unit of its kind.

120th Weather Flight (120WEAFLT)

This unit provides weather and staff weather services to Headquarters, 6th US Army. Also provides staff weather officer, forecasting and observing support to Ft. Carson.

Detachment 1, 140th Fighter Wing

Detachment 1 operates the Airburst Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range and is stationed

at Peterson Air Force Base, with a duty location at Fort Carson, Colorado.

This unit is a military full-time training and administration program with all personnel in an active Guard/Reserve status. The primary mission is to supply realistic training situations and opportunities for the 140th Fighter Wing and any other unit that requires the use of an air-to-ground gunnery range. Primary users of the range are the 120th Fighter Squadron, 150th Fighter Group, 27th Fighter Wing, the 4th Division Army Aviation unit, and Company D, 1/10th Cavalry.

This unit support a drop zone used primarily by C-130 aircraft from the 302d Tactical Airlift Wing and the Wyoming Air National Guard.

Additional support is provided to Security Police units throughout the State of Colorado with large caliber weapons training at the range.

Tenant Units:

3415th Communication Squadron (USAF)

This squadron provided operations, maintenance, and programming of flight facilities and navigational

Air Force Technical Applications Center (AFTAC/DET 045)

Operates space component leg of the United States Atomic Energy detection system.

101st Army Band- Colorado Army National Guard

The Band provides music to support troop morale, esprit-de-corp and civil/military relations.

Detachment 1, 128th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment (1/128th MPAD)

Provides journalistic support for training exercises and deployments . Publishes "En Garde" news magazine and information videos.

United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO)

Primary focal point for federal funds and property allotted to the State of Colorado for use by the Colorado National Guard.

Navy Reserve Readiness Center and the Naval Air Reserve Center

These two units train to maintain and operate facilities and to provide services and material to support aviation activities of Naval forces upon recall.

Marine Air Control Squadron 24, TAOC Detachment (Forward)

Provides early warning radar capabilities to Command Elements.

**United States Air Force Office of Special
Investigations (OSI Det 402)**

Provides criminal, narcotic, fraud, counter intelligence, protective services, technical support and other investigative services.

**Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS 9)
COARNG**

Automotive section which repairs power generation equipment and wheeled vehicles for the Colorado Army National Guard.

**Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF)
COARNG**

Provides flight operations and maintenance support for all Army National Guard aircraft and provides proficiency training for all Army National Guard aircrews.

**Air Evacuation Squadron (Det 3, 375th AES)
USAF**

Supports the aeromedical evacuation aircraft.

**2nd Space Warning Squadron/Aerospace
Data Facility (2SWS/ADF)**

These collocated active duty Air Force units perform missions associated with the development of space and missile systems and the conduct of satellite tracking and data reception programs.

**147th Combat Support Hospital (147th CSH)
COARNG**

A COARNG unit that trains on Buckley ANGB to provide hospitalization or general classes of patients within a war zone, civilian and guard care programs.

**5th Special Forces, 19th Battalion
(5SF/19BN) COARNG**

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

**2nd Battalion, 135th Aviation (2BN/135th)
COARNG**

This unit is equipped with attack, observation and utility helicopters. The mission is to increase the combat effectiveness of the unit by employment of direct aerial fires in offensive and defensive actions. This unit is part of the 35th Infantry Division, headquartered at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Civil Air Patrol - State of Colorado

Provides aviation background information and opportunities for advancement of military and civilian aviation interests. The cadet program (for 13-18 years olds) currently has approximately 600 members statewide, including two squadrons that meet at Buckley

each week. The Civil Air Patrol provides flight training for authorized members and participates in search and rescue missions.



A Colorado F-16 takes on fuel from a KC-135 Stratotanker while on guard over northern Iraq. Keeping the fuel tanks full are just one of the tasks pilots had while on station in the no-fly zone. *(Courtesy photo)*

BUCKLEY 2000

The following plan defines what Buckley Air National Guard Base will look like as the Colorado Air National Guard enters the twenty-first century.

- Aspen Drive will be a four lane divided drive with medians and sidewalks from 6th Avenue to Mississippi Avenue
- Steamboat and Breckenridge Avenues will be repaired/overlaid
- New gas, water, and power distribution systems will be installed
- All WWII buildings will be demolished and replaced with new facilities
- New ramp and taxiway and tower will be constructed
- Main hanger will be completely renovated and 1/3 is currently accomplished
- New munitions area will be constructed
- The base will meet its required square footage to comply with National Guard Regulations
- Expansion of tenant occupation

By the end of construction (2003) of the facilities in the plan, the following will have been accomplished:

- New A/F ramp/taxiways - 90,000 square yards
- New/renovated facilities - 116,300 / 111,700 square feet
- Facilities demolished - 307,244 square feet
- Total funding - \$65,415,000 (80% MCP)

This plan is designed to be a "living document" so that as new or revised information is received, the plan can be adjusted during the early stages of implementation.

RESOURCES, CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTS

The following represents approximate values for Weapons Systems, Capital Assets, Major Construction and Service Contracts.

WEAPONS SYSTEMS

Aircraft	F16C/D	377,000,000
	T43A	45,400,000
	C26A	<u>4,200,000</u>
TOTAL		426,600,000

CAPITAL ASSETS

Facilities/Buildings	1,031,846,278
Land	25,000,000
Other Equipment	<u>1,391,233,793</u>

TOTAL 2,448,080,071

Inventories 142,288,053

MAJOR CONSTRUCTION

Buildings and Grounds	4,064,446
Tenant Related Construction	<u>40,713,000</u>

TOTAL 44,777,446

SERVICE CONTRACTS

Telecommunications	229,120
Supplies, Computers & Other Equipment	11,402,067
Utilities and Energy	4,938,669
Temporary Duty	572,364
Security	331,800
Recruiting and Advertising	13,892
Real Property Maintenance	716,397
Shipping/Transportation	112,882
Equipment Rental	48,233
Youth Programs	171,300
Other Contract Services	<u>356,872</u>

TOTAL 18,893,596

I AM THE GUARD

Civilian in Peace, Soldier in War...of security and honor, for three centuries I have been the custodian, I am the Guard. 🇺🇸

I was with Washington in the dim forests, fought the wily warrior, and watched the dark night bow to the morning 🇺🇸. At Concord's bridge, I fired the fateful shot heard 'round the world. 🇺🇸 I bled on Bunker Hill. 🇺🇸 My footprints marked the snows at Valley Forge. 🇺🇸 I pulled a muffled oar on the barge that bridged the icy Delaware. 🇺🇸 I stood with Washington on the sun-drenched heights of Yorktown. 🇺🇸 I saw the sword surrendered...I am the Guard. 🇺🇸 I pulled the trigger that loosed the long rifle's havoc at New Orleans. 🇺🇸 These things I knew--I was there! 🇺🇸 I saw both sides of the War between the States--I was there! 🇺🇸 The hill at San Juan felt the fury of my charge. 🇺🇸 The far plains and mountains of the Philippines echoed to my shout...On the Mexican border I stood...I am the Guard. 🇺🇸 The dark forest of the Argonne blazed with my barrage. 🇺🇸 Chateau Thierry crumbled to my cannonade. 🇺🇸 Under the arches of victory I marched in legion--I was there! 🇺🇸 I am the Guard. I bowed briefly on the grim Corregidor, then saw the light of liberation shine on the faces of my comrades. 🇺🇸 Through the jungle and on the beaches I fought the enemy, beat, battered and broke him. 🇺🇸 I raised our banner to the serene air on Okinawa--I scrambled over Normandy's beaches--I was there!...I am the Guard. 🇺🇸 Across the 38th Parallel I made my stand. 🇺🇸 I flew MIG Alley, I was there!...I am the Guard. 🇺🇸

Soldier in war, civilian in peace...I am the Guard. 🇺🇸

I was at Johnstown, where the raging waters boomed down the valley. 🇺🇸 I cradled the crying child in my arms and saw the terror leave her eyes. 🇺🇸 I moved through smoke and flame at Texas City. 🇺🇸 The stricken knew the comfort of my skill. 🇺🇸 I dropped the food that fed the starving beast on the frozen fields of the west and through the towering drifts I ploughed to rescue the marooned. 🇺🇸 I have faced forward to the tornado, the typhoon, and the horror of the hurricane and flood...these things I know--I was there! I am the Guard. 🇺🇸 I have brought a more abundant, a fuller, a finer life to our youth. 🇺🇸 Wherever a strong arm and valiant spirit must defend the Nation, in peace or war, wherever a child cries, or a woman weeps in time of disaster, there I stand...I am the Guard. 🇺🇸 For three centuries a soldier in war, a civilian in peace--of security and honor, I am the custodian, now and forever...I am the Guard. 🇺🇸



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