

A ZUWUR

Oregon National Guard

Northwest energy conservation intensifies with winter months

SALEM—On Monday morning, Jan. 22, 2001, staff from the Oregon Department of Administrative Services intensified the state's efforts to conserve energy.

Staff finished cutting the wires on roughly half of the exterior lights on the Capitol Mall in Salem, began removing non-essential building hallway lights, and took immediate and long-term steps to reduce other exterior and interior lighting in state facilities.

The expectation is that these and other conservation measures will remain in effect for at least a year.

The goal is to cut state government's energy consumption by at least 10 percent.

"We cannot emphasize this enough," Gov. John A. Kitzhaber said. "While energy conservation always makes sense, now and for the coming months, it is absolutely critical for Oregon and the Northwest to reduce the amount of power we use. Although we have enough electricity to meet our day-to-day needs, we're currently operating with little or no margin of error—a sudden cold snap or a power plant breakdown could easily push us into a power emergency."

On Jan. 5, 2001, Gov. Gary Locke of Washington met with Gov. Kitzhaber, and together the governors renewed their call for citizens of the Northwest to conserve energy.

The governors suggested specific actions that could be taken both by homeowners and businesses and committed both state governments to conservation plans.

"We need to conserve now so we are prepared if the weather gets colder,

Kitzhaber said. "Oregonians and Washingtonians showed their community spirit (in December) when we were facing a shortage and cut consumption by more than 800 megawatts over a weekend. We need to make that kind of conservation standard operating procedure for the remainder of the winter."

The potential energy shortage has been caused by a number of factors, chief among them strong continued growth of both the western and northwestern economies and a slower than expected growth in electrical generating capacity.

The situation has been made worse by an energy shortage in California.

California normally exports power to the northwest during the winter but is unable to do so this year.

Ten days ago, Gov. Kitzhaber issued a conservation directive to state agencies, requiring them to take steps to reduce energy consumption at state facilities.

Now, the governor has informed state agencies that additional measures will be implemented. Staff have been instructed to:

Turn off or reduce overhead lights where fluorescent task lights will do.

Replace incandescent task light bulbs with fluorescent bulbs.

Reduce lighting in hallways, parking areas, and exterior spaces, consistent with essential safety requirements.

Ensure that lights are turned off in areas that are not in use, for example, conference rooms.

Experts say lighting accounts for 20 to 35 percent of office energy consumption. Other measures will include turning off the heat at 4 p.m. daily in state

offices that close to the public at 5 p.m., and coordinating custodial services so that heat and lighting demands are minimized.

In addition, state agencies with more than 100 employees will form conservation committees to assure that all feasible steps to reduce energy use are identified and implemented.

The Department of Administrative Services will hold weekly meetings with agency facility coordinators to receive agency reports, share ideas, and coordinate conservation measures.

Previous state agency measures ordered by the governor included removal of portable space heaters, adjustment of heating controls and water heaters for minimum energy use, reduction of unnecessary lighting, and powering-down of office equipment (computers and computer monitors) when not in use for more than an hour.

Staff have also been instructed to close window blinds at night to conserve heat.

Homeowners have been asked to:

Lower water heating temperatures and use less hot water.

Lower space-heating temperatures.

Use less artificial lighting.

Invest in energy-efficient appliances when it's time to replace the old.

Switch incandescent lighting with fluorescent lights.

Weatherize homes by contacting the utility that provides heat for a free energy audit to determine the best measures.

Find and seal all of the leaks in homes such as entry and exit holes for piping, floor and ceiling cracks, door and window frames.

Dependent dental care stopped Dec. 31, 2000

Dental system undergoes changes showing "allotment" instead of "deduction" on LES.

The December 2000 leave and earnings statements (LES) for military members has an incorrect remark regarding the dependent dental (DC) entry.

The LES states "stop dependent dental care 001201."

The LES remark should have read dependent dental stopped Dec. 31, 2000.

Please note that deductions were made for the entire month of December 2000 on the DC entry.

The contractor, United Concordia Corporation Incorporated (UCCI), has been receiving phone calls from members regarding their coverage.

The deduction was made for December 2000; therefore, the members are covered for the month of January 2001.

The January 2001 LES will reflect an AI allotment deduction for dependent dental coverage next month.

The bottom line is dependent dental care has not been stopped.

The system is changing so that it will be an allotment rather than a deduction. It will happen automatically.

If you have any additional questions, please call your brigade or battalion PSNCO; DCSPER-AGR Sgt. 1st Class Yolanda Ramirez at (503) 945-3550; or military pay branch Spc. Patricia Marin at (503) 945-3761.

Guard celebrates 364 years of service to nation



Colleen Breeden

Company B, 1249th Engineer Battalion, celebrates over 100 years of service to the state as the National Guard celebrates 364 years of service to the nation on Dec. 14, 2000, at the Oregon state capitol. Guest speakers at the celebration included Salem mayor Mike Swaim and Jon Mangis, director of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Guard benefits from NDAA

A DoD press release reports that nearly 1.4 million members of the National Guard and Reserve will benefit significantly from the 2001 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).

In addition to the 3.7 percent increase in drill and annual training pay, Guard and Reserve members can now receive up to 90 points each year for inactive duty training, completion of correspondence courses, and membership in the Guard or Reserve.

This is a 15-point-per-year increase over the previous limit.

The NDAA also:

Authorizes either drill pay or a \$50 stipend to Guard and Reserve members when training for or performing funerals honors.

Allows Reserve forces to travel "space required" on military aircraft when traveling between the member's home and the place of annual training or inactive duty training (IDT), both inside and outside the United States.

Retains Reserve forces officers who are called to active duty, with their

consent, for three years or less, on the reserve active status list rather than placing them on the active duty list.

Authorizes National Guard and Reserve members and their dependents legal assistance for their personal legal affairs (subject to availability of legal staff) following release from active duty from a mobilization for more than 30 days.

Entitles Guard and Reserve members who are in certain skills or jobs designated by the service secretary to special duty assignment pay when performing inactive duty training.

Authorizes Guard and Reserve members traveling to IDT more than 50 miles from their home to be eligible for on-base billeting in DoD facilities on the same basis as active-duty members traveling on official business.

Provides active and Reserve forces officers equal eligibility for involuntary separation pay.

Enables Guard and Reserve officers to be considered for continuation without first applying for continuation.

Command Focus

Maj. Gen. Alexander H. Burgin

I hope the holiday season was safe and happy for you and your families.

It is always nice to take time to enjoy the feeling of good will that is associated with the last two weeks of every year.

One thing is for sure—the Beaver and Duck fans certainly are happy and proud. What a year for both teams.

The year 2000 presented many challenges for the Oregon National Guard, which included long-term deployments in support of our national security strategy, overseas training opportunities, operations in support of state emergencies, large and small construction projects, and focused efforts to

increase assigned strength in all units.

What a magnificent job each of you did. I am truly impressed with your professionalism and your work ethic.

Now we look to the year 2001. We will again deploy units to foreign soil, and I'm sure we will face unexpected contingencies. It looks like another exciting year to be a part of the Guard.

As the year unfolds, I will try to improve our visibility throughout the state. There are still too many citizens that don't know enough about us.

As you know, we have a new commander-in-chief in Washington, D.C. Will this change the focus of our military forces?

I'm not sure anyone can answer that,

but I'm sure new priorities will surface.

President-elect George W. Bush did serve in the Texas Air National Guard, and I know he respects the valuable contribution made daily by our Guard forces.

A quadrennial defense review mandated by Congress is underway, and that could ultimately affect the force structure as we know it.

Our job is to maintain high levels of readiness, and to insure that our units reach their respective personnel strength goals.

If we do that, we can survive any review designed to determine the relevance of our force.

Recruiting and retention remain our



top priority. I'm looking forward to recognizing your successes in this critical task. Have a great new year.

State Command Sgt. Maj. Donald F. Newman

During the week of Jan. 7, 2001, I attended the first world-wide command sergeant major's conference at Fort Bliss, Texas.

It gave me the opportunity to interface with all of the MACOM command sergeant majors: US Army, Army Reserves and Army National Guard.

As most of you already know, on Oct. 12, 1999, the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Army articulated a vision designed to posture the Army to better meet the demands of the 21st century: "Soldiers on point for the nation...persuasive in peace, invincible in war."

The requirement to transform the Army is based upon the emerging security challenges of the 21st century and the requirement to respond more rapidly across the full spectrum of operations.

In support of the national security strategy, the strategic significance of land forces lie in their ability to not only fight and win our nation's wars, but also to provide options to shape the global environment to the future benefit of the United States and its allies. To this end, the Army has developed a strategy and plan to guide this transformation which is embodied in the vision statement.

The Army vision is about people, readiness and transformation. People will remain the centerpiece of our formations. As a priority, the Army must also continue to train soldiers and grow leaders.

Further, it is imperative that we con-



tinue to take care of our quality soldiers, civilians, veterans and their families as we transform our Army.

Readiness remains our top priority. We have a non-negotiable contract with the American people to fight and win the nation's wars.

We must ensure that at all times, the Army can meet the demands of the national military strategy and the requirements specified in the joint strategic capabilities plan.

Finally, the Army must transform to become more strategically responsive and dominant at every point on the spectrum of operations.

The Army National Guard will play a big part in the transformation of the total Army in the 21st century. It is very important that we all get on board and support the process to its conclusion.

Command Chief Master Sgt. J. Wayne Stuart

Chief Master Sgt. Wayne Stuart was born June 4, 1944, in Jacksonville, Fla., and moved to Iowa in 1948 and to Illinois in 1952. He attended public schools in both Iowa and Illinois and graduated from East Rockford High in 1962.

Stuart enlisted in the United States Air Force on Sept. 11, 1962, and completed basic military training at Lackland AFB, Texas, on Oct. 20, 1962. He entered U.S. Air Force aircraft mechanic training in October 1962 at Amarillo AFB, Texas, was promoted to airman 3rd class in November 1962, and graduated from training in December 1962.

Stuart was assigned as an assistant crew chief to the 29th Fighter Interceptor Squadron (FIS) at Malmstrom AFB, Mont., in February 1963, and was appointed as crew chief and promoted to airman 2nd class on the F-101B fighter aircraft in June 1963. His responsibilities as crew chief included aircraft inspections, launch, recovery, servicing, and general repairs to the F-101B.

In 1964, he became an alert crew chief and was promoted to airman 1st class in October 1965. Also in October 1965, Stuart was transferred to Logan Field, Mont., and appointed as the alert supervisor for Detachment 1, 29th FIS.

In November 1966, he was transferred to the 57th FIS, Keflavik, Iceland, as a crew chief for the F-102 aircraft, and in May 1967, he was promoted to staff sergeant and supervisor of aircraft records. Stuart was selected to attend instructor training and was assigned to



the 503rd Field Training Detachment at Oxnard AFB, Calif., instructing both pilots and crew chiefs on the F-101B and F-106.

In September 1968, he transferred to the 512th Field Training Detachment at Davis Monthan AFB, Ariz., as instructor for the F-4C and U2R aircraft.

Having received a line number for promotion to technical sergeant, Stuart chose to leave active duty in April 1970 and relocate to Portland, Ore. He worked as a manager of a local automotive parts store from 1970 to 1973.

During this time Stuart decided to re-enter military service by enlisting in the 142nd Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance (CAM) Squadron as a crew chief on the F-101.

□ Please turn to Stuart Page 3



The **Azuwur** is the unofficial publication authorized under the provisions of AR-360-81. It is designed and published monthly by the Oregon Military Department Public Affairs Office, PO Box 14350, Salem, Oregon, 97309, (503) 945-3917. The views and opinions expressed in the **Azuwur** are not necessarily those of the departments of the Army and Air Force. The **Azuwur** is distributed free to members of the Oregon Army and Air National Guard and to other interested persons at their request. Circulation 10,500.

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Guard members and their families are encouraged to submit any articles meant to inform, educate or entertain **Azuwur** readers, including stories about interesting Guard personalities and unique unit training. Letters to the editor are also welcome. All letters must include the author's name, address and daytime phone number. Names may be withheld in print upon request, but all letters must be signed. Letters may also be edited prior to use. Submission deadlines are the 15th of each month.

News Focus

2-218 Field Artillery captains complete CAS3 in Alaska

By Capt. ROBERT FRASER

2-218 FIELD ARTILLERY

Combined Arms Services Staff School. Normally an officer's first experience at the US Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., but also taught across the country by reserve component institutional training brigades.

Captains must complete CAS3 to be eligible for selection for promotion to major.

However, Capts. Robert Fraser and Mark Collinger, from the 2-218th Field Artillery, completed CAS3 at Fort Richardson, home of the Arctic Warriors Training School, in Anchorage, Alaska.

CAS3 is a rigorous and demanding instructional program which prepares officers to function as members of coordinating staff at brigade and division level organizations.

It is considered to be the best officer professional development course in the Army's educational system and requires the officer to demonstrate improvement in each of the four goals in order to graduate.

The four goals of the course are: improve an officer's ability to analyze and solve military problems; improve an officer's ability to interact and coordinate as a member of a staff; improve an officer's written and oral communication skills; and improve an officer's understanding of the Army's organizations, operations, and procedures.



Submitted photo

Oregon's Capt. Mark Collinger leads the CAS3 class on how to PMCS a SUS-V from the Alaska Army National Guard, before the class received a ride.

All captains must attend the six-week CAS3 course, the staff process phase of the captains career course.

As part of the captains professional military education program, all basic branch officers attend the course immediately after completion of branch/technical training at officer advanced courses.

The staff process course is designed to provide the students with the skills necessary to serve as key staff officers with the Army in the field.

The staff leader, Lt. Col. Wong from Fort Shafter, Hawaii, noted in her

speech to the graduates: "Throughout this process my focus was to improve each of the officers in the four areas emphasized in this course: military problem-solving, verbal and written communications, staff coordination, and understanding Army functions.

"My goal was to help each officer be better prepared by the end of the course than they were at the beginning of the course for all the assignments and duties they would encounter in their future," Wong concluded.

A significant portion of the skills and knowledge gained from the course

transfer outside the military environment.

For example, the techniques of problem-solving and decision-making, for preparing and presenting oral presentations, and leadership skills for creating and fostering teamwork are but a few of the tools the officer can apply to his civilian occupation and to everyday life.

The officer also uses computer software designed to support decision-making as well as Microsoft Office software for the preparation of written correspondence and information and decision briefings.

The Alaskan environment provided these two officers with an experience they will not soon forget.

In addition to the hard work, physical training, and late nights of group projects and study, they also traveled because of class "Jump TOCs:" taking a train ride down to Seward, riding a boat on Resurrection Bay that sighted orca pods, numerous puffins, and bald eagles, and staying overnight at a classmate's cabin along the outskirts of Denali.

Fraser and Collinger did indeed labor during CAS3, and worked hard together with their staff group to succeed and complete another milestone in their careers.

In addition to receiving their diplomas, they also received an engraved crystal cube from their staff leader as a memento of their experience at CAS3.

Klamath Falls opens new recruiting office; Air Guard enlistments up since 1997



Submitted photo

Maj. Gen. Alexander H. Burgin and Klamath Falls Mayor Todd Kelstrom cut a red ribbon signifying the grand opening of the Oregon Air National Guard a new recruiting office in downtown Klamath Falls on Dec. 20, 2000.

The first enlistment for the storefront office was Virginia Hamilton, a prior service member who will be assigned to transportation. Burgin performed Hamilton's oath of enlistment.

Following Hamilton's enlistment, Burgin, Kelstrom, and county commissioner Steve West spoke about the Guard and the local history of the Guard in Klamath Falls.

Walk-in traffic has increased dramatically since the storefront office opened, with a total of 53 recruits in the first quarter.

In 1997, Kingsley had 19 enlistments, while that number jumped to 121 in 1999.

Stuart : Arriving with both active duty and Guard experience

Continued from Page 2

In November 1973, he was selected for a full time technician position and was assigned to the organizational maintenance inspection section.

In early 1975, he was selected as the quality control section assistance supervisor and promoted to the grade of technical sergeant. His involvement in this challenging position improved both the work environment and streamlining procedures for all aircraft maintenance areas.

In recognition of his accomplishments, Stuart received the Chester E. McCarty Award twice for maintenance and administration, Airman of the Year for two years and promotion to the grade of master sergeant.

In May 1986, he was promoted to senior master sergeant and selected as NCOIC of quality control.

Stuart was promoted to chief master sergeant in September 1988. During his tenure in quality control, he was detailed as the NCOIC of the avionics maintenance section of the 142nd CAM Squadron. In December

1992, he became the branch chief and NCOIC for the organizational maintenance branch, overseeing flightline and inspection sections and the maintenance alert facility.

In October 1995, the Air National Guard reorganized and Stuart became the chief NCOIC of the 142nd Aircraft Generation Squadron, which included the organizational maintenance branch, weapons element and avionics flightline.

He also served as the Oregon Air National Guard NCOIC of numerous stateside deployments and overseas deployments to include Hawaii, Panama, and Iceland.

In July 1996, Stuart became the first 142nd Fighter Wing senior enlisted adviser serving under Col. James Cunningham, Col. Granath, and Col. Kemp.

Stuart currently resides in Newberg, Ore., with his wife Sharon. Their son, Patrick, and his wife live in Naples, Fla., with their two children. Patrick is an ordained minister and Christian School head master. Stuart's daughter and her husband reside in Lafayette, Ore., with their three sons who are home schooled.

Air Guard Focus

Air Guard bomb squad makes an impact in lives

Tech. Sgt. Tom Alt, an explosive ordnance technician with the 142nd Fighter Wing Explosive Ordnance Disposal Flight, points out some explosives the EOD has uncovered in various situations.



2nd Lt. Elena O'Bryan

The 142nd Fighter Wing Explosive Ordnance Disposal Flight deploys throughout Oregon to disarm and detonate munitions

By 2nd Lt. ELENA O'BRYAN
142ND FIGHTER WING PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PORTLAND—

It was 2:20 a.m. Oct. 28 when Tech. Sgt. Tom Alt of the 142nd Fighter Wing Explosive Ordnance Disposal Flight awoke to the shrill ringing of a phone.

Within minutes, he was heading for Hood River, Ore., and the site of a residential fire where firefighters had reported mysterious detonations.

The explosions were no surprise to Alt and the rest of his team who meticulously sorted through the burned remains of the house and uncovered more than 100 pieces of military ordnance.

What was at first uncertain was the origin of the weaponry, which included a 50-caliber machine gun with accompanying ammunition and a 120-millimeter anti-aircraft gun used to down bombers. Both were traced to a World War II veteran who owned the house but was hospitalized with Parkinson's disease.

It was all in a night's work for Alt and the other four members of his team who have responded to 30 such calls this year as more and more veterans of past wars are leaving their homes

and collections behind for others to find.

The 142nd's EOD unit is one of only 17 such units in the Air National Guard across the nation which disarms and sometimes detonates military and civilian munitions for public safety.

In early October, the team deployed to Riddle, Ore., where an attic and garage were filled with World War II era memorabilia. The team found a 20-millimeter anti-tank gun with 75 rounds of ammunition, a Japanese machine gun with three bullet holes and a World War I German machine gun, all in immaculate condition.

Most of the explosives which EOD uncovers are inert. However, the team is always on the lookout for the 10 to 15 percent of live ordnance.

"When a call comes in, it's an adrenaline rush," Alt said. "You get on the scene and lots of information flows at you. You have to think carefully and fluidly in that situation."

It is not hard to see why the EOD motto fits its mission: "Initial success or total failure."

On both his watch and his T-shirt, Alt sports the badge which is the same for EOD specialists across the services.

"This badge is a constant reminder of what we do and why," Alt said.

On the logo is a bomb, which "represents why we came into being," Alt said.

Three fires symbolizing chemical, biological and nuclear threats are surrounded by lightning bolts demonstrating devastating power. But within the design is a shield showing a commitment to protect personnel and assets.

industries were expected to be bombed if we entered the war. As a result, the need for a bomb disposal program in this country received immediate attention. In the beginning, bomb disposal was under the Office of Civilian Defense, and the school of civilian defense was organized at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. All responsibility for bomb disposal was placed under the Army Ordnance Department. The Office of Civilian Defense was responsible for bomb reconnaissance and disposal in the United States. The location of the bomb disposal school was later changed from Edgewood Arsenal to the Ordnance Training Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

EOD history

Bomb disposal in the United States dates back to April 1941. EOD developed after the British experience with German ordnance. The Royal Navy dismantled the first German magnetic mine in 1939. The United States was not yet at war, but was actively preparing for that eventuality. Reports from embassy personnel and military observers were evaluated by the War Department intelligence section, and recommendations were made concerning actions that should be taken by the US. One area stood out. Delayed-explosion bombs were taking a heavy toll. US cities and

The wreath is a reminder of those who paid the ultimate sacrifice.

All who graduate from the nine-month EOD school have already overcome the 60 percent drop-out rate and have earned the right to wear the badge of the profession.

"They've met a standard that the other EOD people recognize," Alt said.

Though they draw on more than 50 years of career field knowledge, EOD technicians are constantly learning about new explosive hazards in an ever changing environment.

"Experience counts more than stripes in this career field," Alt said.

In 30 years, his team has had plenty of it. Flight Chief Master Sgt. Marc Savy has been at the helm for 16 of those years. During that time, he's encountered suspicious packages, buried land mines, old artillery ranges and discarded collector's items.

None of his experiences compare to the April discovery in Keizer, Ore., of 6,000 grenades, rockets and mortars. The pieces were found in the home of a retired U.S. Army colonel suffering from Alzheimer's Disease.

With the passing of more veterans in years to come, that record is bound to be broken.

About the EOD

Specialty Summary Performs, supervises, and manages explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operations. Locates, identifies, disarms, neutralizes, recovers, and disposes of hazardous explosives; chemical, biological, incendiary, and nuclear ordnance; and criminal or terrorist devices.



The **wreath** symbolizes the achievements and laurels earned in minimizing accident potentials through ingenuity and devotion to duty. It memorializes those EOD Technicians who gave—or will give—their lives while performing EOD duties.

The **bomb**, copied from the design of the World War II Bomb Disposal Badge, represents the historic and primary objective of the EOD attack - the unexploded bomb. The three fins represent the EOD focus on conventional, nuclear, and chemical/biological ordnance.

Lightning bolts symbolize the potential destructive power of the bomb and the courage and professionalism of EOD people in their endeavors to reduce hazards as well as to render explosive ordnance harmless.

The **shield** represents the basic EOD mission, to prevent a detonation and to protect life, limb, and property to the utmost.

News Briefs

Dean selected as 142nd Fighter Wing commander

Col. Garry C. Dean was selected to succeed Col. Lyle E. Cabe as the 142nd Fighter Wing commander. Dean's superb credentials and 22 years of operational experience make him an excellent choice.

Cabe retires after 33 years service with Oregon Guard

Col. Lyle E. Cabe's entire 33 year military career is with the Oregon Air National Guard. His initiative, tenacity and exuberance helped create a unit

that is focused, passionate and excels at its mission.

The Air Guard was fortunate to have Cabe as the 142nd Fighter Wing commander and senior leader.

He is returning to Continental Airlines on a full-time basis.

Applegate becomes 142nd Fighter Wing vice commander

Lt. Col. Bradley J. Applegate, currently the 142nd Aircraft Generation Squadron commander, will succeed Col. Garry C. Dean as the 142nd Fighter Wing vice commander. Applegate will also assume the position of air commander.

Kingsley Field receives EPA membership

From left: Thomas "Tad" McCall, deputy assistant secretary of the Air Force for environment, safety and occupational health, retired Navy captain, and son of the former Oregon governor with the same name; Jan Benforado, US EPA deputy associate administrator for the office of policy and environmental innovations; Master Sgt. Deborah McIntyre, environmental project officer and 173rd Fighter Wing first sergeant for command and operations; 1st Lt. Joe Harris, 173rd environmental officer.



EPA photo

KLAMATH FALLS—

On Dec. 13, the 173rd Fighter Wing, Kingsley Field, along with 225 individual facilities, was recognized by the Environmental Protection Agency as a charter member of the National Environmental Achievement Track.

The achievement track is a program that recognizes and rewards American businesses for doing more than the law requires to protect the nation's air, water, and land. EPA congratulated the visionary leadership of these companies as they usher in a new era of environmental protection that will preserve the environment for future generations of Americans.

To qualify, Kingsley Field demonstrated a systematic approach to managing environmental responsibilities, a strong record of environmental compliance, a high level of achievement, and a commitment to publicly report their progress.

Kingsley Field committed to specific improvements over a three-year period: 10 percent reduction in energy consumption, 15 percent increase in solid waste diversion, 20 percent reduction in hazardous materials usage, and a 30 percent decrease in hazardous solid waste generation.

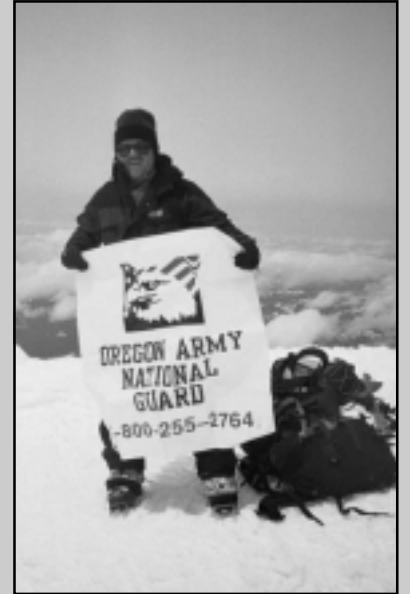
These commitments follow a nine-year history of environmental impact reduction. Past achievements include:

1994 ODEQ Governor's Award for Toxic Use Reduction, 1996 Air National Guard Environmental Restoration Award, and 2000 Government Recycler of the Year Award from the Oregon Association of Recyclers (AOR).

Kingsley Field also applied to ODEQ for a Green Environmental Management System (GEMS) permit that is Oregon's version of a similar program.

The two programs will formalize the partnership relationship that Kingsley Field has always enjoyed with its environmental regulators and provide new avenues for further improvements in environmental performance and sustainability.

Mountain rescue teams trained in Eastern Oregon



Soldiers in the 3-116 Cavalry are being trained to form mountain rescue teams in all regions of the state.

The goal of the teams is to provide trained mountain and wilderness rescue teams to conduct search and rescues in all climactic conditions within one hour.

The rescue training includes high altitude and high angle rescue over snow and ice; avalanche and crevasse rescue; and litter extraction with air mobile capabilities.

Each team will have trained EMT-1 personnel, and all will contain five to 15 people.

For further information, contact Sgt. 1st Class William Smith at (541) 296-1827 or (541) 980-8213.

Seeds of the Blue Mountain Valley: yesterday, today, tomorrow

By Sgt. LACINDA LEFORE

DET. 2, HHC/3-116 CAVALRY

I was standing in the sunflowers, which grow around the armory at Milton-Freewater, enjoying the warm October sun, painting the exterior windowsills.

I could hear the kids across the street at the high school getting ready for their homecoming parade and the busy hum of traffic on Highway 11.

It was, all in all, a very pleasant day. Then, out of nowhere, a thought hit me.

Wow! I thought. I wonder what the window sill painter thought 50 years ago when he was painting this window sill for the first time? (Milton-Freewater armory was built in 1952) I wonder if he thought about the Guard's heritage, and why the Oregon National Guard was formed?

Maybe he was thinking about how wonderful it was that his unit finally got an actual armory, centrally located in the middle of Milton and Freewater, on Main Street (The two towns later incorporated in 1957 to become Milton-Freewater).

I wonder if he was thinking about his future grandchildren, and how they would have the same proud opportunity he chose, to serve country and community, from their own hometown.

Maybe that window sill painter was just wondering how soon quitting time was. I wondered if he thought about the year 2000, and the Milton-Freewater armory, and if everything it

stood for would still be a part of the community.

I'd be willing to bet he didn't picture this armory with sunflowers growing around it.

Then I started thinking about the year 2050.

I wonder what the window sill painter will be thinking when he or she is standing here painting this window sill, or will there be a National Guard window sill to paint in Milton-Freewater in 2050.

What a number, vaguely blurred into the hourglass of a distant future.

I know 2050 will come along though, just as 2000 did.

When it does, I want there to be a Guard unit in Milton-Freewater. After all, this is the valley that the very first regiment of Oregon National Guard soldiers defended.

Not long after Oregon officially became a territory of the United States, the Cayuse Indian tribe attacked the missionary station of Dr. Marcus Whitman, located about eight miles away from the current day Milton-Freewater armory, in the Blue Mountain valley.

Ten days after the attack, Governor Abernathy raised a regiment of volun-



teers to capture those responsible for the Whitman massacre, that they might be tried in a court of law and punished.

A . L . Lovejoy was

then selected as the first adjutant general of the territory of Oregon.

In less than three months, Oregon had a regiment of volunteer soldiers—537 strong!

Interestingly, the regiment was the first ever of citizen-soldiers on the United States' "new" west coast.

The "first" regiment then marched to the Blue Mountain Valley.

Five months later the five key Indians who had contributed to the incident surrendered.

They were taken to Oregon City, tried, and executed.

The regiment had successfully completed its first mission.

My mind paused for a minute, and I caught the reflection of myself in the window.

Me, the "custodian" of Milton-Freewater Armory, paintbrush in hand, a citizen-soldier, remembering Guard past, dreaming of Guard future, caught in the Guard window of today, framed by the windowsill that I was respon-

sible for painting.

I looked at the sunflowers growing around me. Some of the flowers were blooming; others had matured into seeds and were spreading themselves to become next year's flowers, to continue their cycle.

The irony of the moment touched my soul.

Like the first regiment of Oregon volunteers, I don't dare think of quitting time.

It is up to me! It's up to me and every other soldier in the Oregon National Guard to look beyond today.

It is up to us to envision the future, and to help create it, as Oregonians did before us, for ourselves, and for our communities.

I have a proud and beautiful heritage to uphold. It is up to us to see how important we are, and what the Oregon National Guard represents.

Our future is our responsibility.

It is up to us to continue the cycle, that our future grandchildren may have the same proud opportunity we chose, that they might serve country and community, from their own hometowns, as a great American, and Oregonian tradition.

I don't dare think of quitting time.

It was with this thought in mind that I went back to my duties of maintaining the windowsills of the armory in Milton-Freewater, warm October sun on my back, standing next to the sunflowers as they spread their seeds.

It was, all-in-all, a very pleasant day.

Retiree Focus

Veterans Affairs transforms health care for retirees

By LINDA D. KOZARYN

AMERICAN FORCES PRESS SERVICE

WASHINGTON—

Veterans' health care is now more accessible, efficient and patient-centered, according to Thomas L. Garthwaite, undersecretary for health at the Department of Veteran Affairs.

"In the last six years, the VA has changed dramatically," he said in a recent interview with American Forces Press Service. Today, he noted, the VA has the data to prove it provides as good quality care as in any health care system.

The VA has changed from a hospital-based system to a primarily outpatient system, Garthwaite said. The ratio of outpatient visits to inpatient admissions in 1995 was 29-to-1. By 1999 it was 48-to-1.

"We've gone from mostly an inpatient setting where we treat illness in its latter stages to a system focused on prevention of disease, early detection, health promotion and easier access," he said.

VA officials also introduced performance measures to ensure administrators and clinicians focused on the same goals.

"What we've tried to do is determine what's important to patients, measure it and reward that," Garthwaite said.

As a result, the department has treated more veterans, improved quality and patient satisfaction and reduced the cost of care per veteran served by more than 20 percent.

VA officials call the department a leader in patient safety, computerized patient record keeping, surgical quality assessment, rehabilitation, mental health care and medical research.

"We have one of the best immunization rates in the country, the best use of aspirin and beta blockers after heart attacks, and some of the best cancer screening data," Garthwaite said. "We're not just trying to say we're better, we're trying to show people. We look for other health care systems to compare ourselves against."

VA health care facilities provide medical, surgical and rehabilitative care for about 3.7 million people each year. From 1997 to 1999, with 20,000 fewer employees and a budget that in-

creased only minimally compared to inflation, VA cared for an additional 500,000 veterans.

"We opened the doors of eligibility and half a million people walked in—they didn't run the other way," Garthwaite stressed. "And people keep coming back. The evidence indicates that they're largely satisfied with our service."

The VA now operates 173 hospitals with at least one in each of the 48 contiguous states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. It also operates more than 650 ambulatory care and community-based outpatient clinics, 134 nursing homes, 40 domiciliaries, 206 readjustment counseling centers and 73 home health care programs.

In fiscal 2000, the VA treated more than 670,000 patients in VA hospitals, 110,000 in nursing homes and 26,000 in domiciliaries. VA's outpatient clinics registered more than 37 million visits.

"We've closed over half the inpatient beds while at the same time seeing half a million more people," Garthwaite said. VA officials restructured the medical system into 22 integrated networks that pool resources to meet local needs in the most cost-effective manner.

By decreasing the amount of inpatient care, Garthwaite said, VA officials could put more resources into community-based facilities.

About 300 new community-based outpatient clinics are now located closer to veterans, requiring less driving and effort to reach them.

"Health care is local," he stressed. "It needs to be closer to where people live. You can't expect to get your hypertension treated by someone 200 miles away. It's worth driving for brain surgery or heart surgery, but is it really worth driving that far to have your blood sugar checked or a physical exam or get a prescription for your cold?"

VA officials have also worked to reduce red tape. From fiscal 1995 to fiscal 1999, they eliminated nearly 2,800 VA forms. They scanned their remaining forms onto a CD, which was then distributed to field facilities. Forms are also now available on the Internet.

"We've taken a long form and now call it '1010EZ,'" Garthwaite said. "It's much easier and it's now up on the Web if you want to file electronically. We're

trying every way we can to minimize that look and feel of government bureaucracy and make it effective and efficient."

A 1999 survey commissioned by the National Partnership for Reinventing Government found that veterans who use VA hospitals and clinics were increasingly satisfied with VA health care. Eighty percent of VA health care users were more satisfied than two years earlier.

The survey confirmed that administrative changes have led to better health care and greater satisfaction among the veterans the VA serves, Garthwaite said. "This survey gives us solid information as we plan further improvements in VA health care for veterans," he said.

VA's emphasis on reporting and correcting medical errors makes it a national leader in patient safety programs.

VA approaches safety with a broad strategy that includes error prevention and reduction, education and research, he said.

VA has pioneered a bar code system for administering medication that cuts medical errors by two-thirds, for example.

VA's emphasis on patient safety and ensuring consistently reliable, high-quality care has resulted in improvements that meet or exceed national standards, according to Garthwaite.

At a Dec. 7, 2000, National Forum on Quality Improvement in Health Care, attended by 3,000 health care professionals, Dr. Donald M. Berwick, a leader in the field, cited the VA as a positive example.

"We've worked with his institute to do some of our quality initiatives, so he's gotten to know us a little better, seen some of our data and seen what we've done," Garthwaite said.

VA is also affiliated with 107 medical schools, 54 dental schools and more than 1,140 other schools across the country, he noted.

More than half of all practicing physicians in the United States have had part of their professional education in the VA health care system.

Each year, approximately 100,000 health professionals receive training in VA medical centers.

VA clinical staff are among the best

doctors in America, Garthwaite said, and VA medical facilities are at the forefront of treatment technology.

"We did over 300,000 consultations across the airwaves last year. We most recently saw that demonstrated with a patient in Missoula, Montana, who was able to have a clinic visit with a psychiatrist in Fort Harrison. We were able to provide specialized care in a relatively remote area without having anyone travel."

The VA also does about a billion dollars in research every year and continues to make major discoveries, Garthwaite noted.

"A lot of people don't know that the mathematics behind MRI and CT scans was a VA discovery," he said. "More recently, we discovered a gene for schizophrenia. There's some interesting research work going on in Alzheimer's and a variety of other areas."

The VA also does research on AIDS, alcoholism, aging, rehabilitation and other medical woes. Clinical trials have led to such therapies as aspirin for heart patients, surgical treatment to reduce risk of stroke and treatment options for prostate cancer.

VA researchers involved in Persian Gulf-related projects have established three environmental hazards research centers. This year, VA officials announced plans to establish a research center to investigate potential environmental reproductive hazards of military service.

All in all, Garthwaite concluded, the VA has come a long way. "We're not your father's VA," he said.

For more information on VA health care go to: www.va.gov.



Address changes

Retired Services Office
PO Box 14350
Salem, Oregon 97309

- New Retiree Change
 Stop Deceased

Name of retiree _____

Rank of retiree _____

Current address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Retired from Army NG Air NG Federal State

Retiree Service Office

Open every
Tuesday

10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

(503) 945-3804 or
(800) 452-7500 ext. 3804

Mail inquiries and
changes of address to:
Retiree Service Office
PO Box 14350
Salem, Oregon 97309

ATTENTION:

Eastern Oregon retirees

Address:
Military Retiree Office
3285 Airbase Rd.
Mountain Home, ID 83647

Phone:
(208) 587-9771
Fax: (208) 587-4222

E-mail:
milretoff@worldnet.att.net

Website:
home.att.net/~milrretoff

News Briefs

Military funeral honors provided by DoD for eligible veterans

The Department of Defense (DoD) provides military funeral honors at the burials of veterans. When requested, funeral honors can be given at any cemetery—private or government-operated. Most funeral directors make those arrangements with DoD on behalf of family members.

While military funeral honors are a long-standing tradition, it wasn't until 1999 that the rights of veterans and the responsibilities of the federal government were written into law. That law, which took effect Jan. 1, 2000, was the National Defense Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-65).

Under the new law, at a family's request, every eligible veteran will receive military funeral honors, to include the presence of a military funeral honors detail, which will oversee folding and presenting the U.S. flag and playing "Taps," either by a high-quality recording or by a bugler. The law defines a military funeral honors detail as consisting of two or more uniformed military persons, with at least one being a member of the veteran's branch of military service.

DoD provides an information kit to funeral directors to help them make arrangements. The same procedure for requesting military honors is followed when burial is at a national cemetery. The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) staff at national cemeteries will help, when necessary, to facilitate a request to DoD for funeral honors at VA national cemeteries.

Veterans organizations may provide military funeral honors or may assist the military members rendering the honors. A few VA national cemeteries are served by veterans groups that regularly provide funeral honors.

DoD maintains a military funeral honors web site at www.militaryfuneralhonors.osd.mil.

Questions or comments concerning the program may be sent to this DoD address:

Military Funeral Honors
9504 IH-35 North, Suite 320
San Antonio, TX 78233-6635

Details of Tricare senior pharmacy benefits announced

The Department of Defense (DoD) has announced that on April 1, 2001, uniformed services beneficiaries 65 years of age and older will begin receiving the new TRICARE Senior pharmacy benefits provided by the 2001 National Defense Authorization Act.

A DoD news release reports that an estimated 1.4 million beneficiaries are eligible for the benefit.

The new program will limit their out-of-pocket costs and increase their access to the National Mail Order Program (NMOP) and retail pharmacies that are part of the DoD network, which includes many major chain drug stores. To use this benefit, beneficiaries age 65 and older must be eligible for Medicare Part A and enrolled in Part B. They will not pay enrollment fees or annual premiums for their TRICARE pharmacy benefits, but they will pay co-payments when they use NMOP and retail network pharmacies.

There is one exception in the law: those who turn 65 before April 1, 2001

are eligible for the pharmacy benefit even if they are not enrolled in Medicare Part B.

Beneficiaries will also be able to use non-network pharmacies, but this option will require a slightly higher co-pay and deductible.

Effective Oct. 1, 2001, Medicare-eligible military beneficiaries become eligible for all other TRICARE benefits.

Eligible beneficiaries should update their addresses in the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) by doing one of the following: (1) visit local personnel offices that have an ID card facility; (2) call the Defense Manpower Data Center Support Office (DSO) Telephone Center at (800) 538-9552; (3) fax changes to (831) 655-8317; (4) mail the change information to DSO, Attn: COA, 400 Gigling Road, Seaside, CA 93955-6771; (5) visit a military treatment facility or (6) e-mail the information to addrinfo@osd.pentagon.mil

Deployed soldiers may be due extra pay for time away

An Army punch clock began ticking Oct. 1 that tracks the number of days a soldier spends deployed and will signal when that soldier may be due for some extra pay.

The Fiscal Year 2000 National Defense Authorization Act required all services to start tracking individual deployments with the start of FY 2001. The FY 2001 National Defense Authorization Act, signed into law by President Bill Clinton Oct. 30, clarified the deployment definition and the management approval authorities, and authorized payment of a \$100 per diem to each service member deployed more than 401 days within a rolling 730 day window.

"The intent of the personnel tempo policy is to force commanders at all levels to better manage soldiers' time away from home," said Capt. Danita Dempsey, personnel tempo staff officer for the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

The congressional definition of a deployed day is "Any day which, pursuant to orders, the member is performing service in a training exercise or operation at a location or under circumstances that make it impossible or infeasible for the member to spend off-duty time in the housing in which the member resides when on garrison duty at the member's permanent duty station."

"That's a broad definition," Dempsey said. "What we had to do in the (Department of Defense) PERSTEMPO working group was to determine how to put our arms around it—decide what counts and what doesn't across the services."

The working group determined overnight time spent in support operations, exercises, on- and off-post unit training and mission-support temporary duty count as deployed days.

What does not count on the deployment clock is disciplinary confinement, absent without leave, schools, hospitalization and leave in conjunction with a deployment event.

The group decided that a day away (deployed) starts on one day and ends on another and could be less than 24 hours. The return day does not count as a day away.

The deployment tracking and per

diem pay requirements apply to both the active and reserve components.

Time deployed prior to Oct. 1 does not count on the PERSTEMPO pay clock.

The new Army PERSTEMPO program is being implemented in three phases.

The first phase, developing and fielding a web-based tracking system and training soldiers how to input data, is already in place. Data is entered at battalion and separate company-level into a web-based application.

The second phase is fielding final guidance on managing 'high deployment days' soldiers to meet the intent of the National Defense Authorization Act.

The law identifies the first general officer within a chain of command as the manager of soldiers deployed in excess of 181 days, and a four-star general approval is required for soldiers to be deployed beyond 220 days.

Both of the management thresholds are viewed in a 365 day rolling window. The management guidance is slated to be fielded toward the end of the first quarter of the fiscal year.

The final stage is fielding final guidance on payment procedures for the PERSTEMPO per diem. It is expected to be released in the second quarter of the fiscal year.

Soldiers may review their PERSTEMPO count on their leave and earnings statements starting in the first quarter of FY 2001. A statement will appear on the end-of-month October LES to show where the PERSTEMPO information will appear in later months.

Let your voice be heard to your fellow soldiers and airmen

Read any stories on your unit in the *Azuwur* lately? If not, do you wonder why?

What you read in the *Azuwur* is directly related to what units send in. The units covered are the ones who report what's happening.

The *Azuwur* has a small staff, and we can't be all over the state at the same time. There are not enough of us to call some 90 Oregon Army and Air National Guard units, much less visit each one to see what's happening.

Therefore, we must rely on you to tell us what's going on in your area. We ask for your help.

Each unit has been directed by the adjutant general to appoint a unit public affairs representative (UPAR). This person should be our pipeline to your unit's happenings. But anyone can send information in: all we need is the who, what, where, when, why and how of the story, and a name and number to contact for further information. We can use good photos, too.

We may rewrite, edit, shorten, and combine to fit your information in, but we do try, as a matter of policy, to use everything we receive, even if we must hold it for a later edition.

The *Azuwur* is an all-Guard newspaper, Army and Air. If you want your unit to have fair representation, speak out and be published.

Call (503) 945-3887 or write The *Azuwur*, Public Affairs Office, Oregon Military Department, PO Box 14350, Salem, OR 97309.

Looking Back

The Azuwur staff recently found back issues of the paper dating to 1974. As the Oregon Guard continues to excel into the new millennium, we would like to run selected stories to look back into the past.

Old C-rations being replaced by 'retort' pouch

Times are changing in the US Army. Many of us know what the current C-rations taste like. Crackers and peanut butter, fruit and meat dishes packed in tin cans.

Well, the Army has now come up with a new C-ration that soldiers can take with them into the field to give them sustenance when there's no mess hall around. The new C-ration carries a new name, a new look and much more.

The old C-ration called Meal-Combat-Individual (MCI), have given way to Meal-Ready-to-Eat (MRE). But more important, the old tin cans have given way to a new flexible package—a "retort" pouch.

One of the reasons the Army likes it so much better is that it is 50 percent lighter. That is no small consideration since the soldier can better defend himself by carrying an extra hand grenade or other ammunition.

The new C-rations are also softer, so when a soldier hits the ground, the fall might not be as hard as with the canned goods.

Though the new menus are similar to the old ones, a superior acceptabil-

ity has been noted due to the packaging. The pouch looks like plastic but isn't. It's a three-layer lamination. The innermost layer is polypropylene, which seals off the food. Around that is aluminum foil which bars light, moisture and oxygen from reaching the food. Encasing all is a "tough" layer of polyester.

Once the food is sealed in the pouch, it is put into a retort cooker (like a pressure cooker) and cooked completely so that the soldier in the field need not worry whether he gets it hot enough to kill off unwanted bacteria. It only needs five minutes in boiling water to heat, but can be consumed hot or cold.

The Army is stockpiling reserves of the new C-rations until the supply of the old C-rations is depleted, which could take another year. Though they will never beat going to the mess hall, things are improving.

This article was first published in the December 1982-January 1983 edition of the Azuwur. It was based on a story written by Dennis Kelly of Gannett News Service.

Awards and Decorations

Distinguished Service Medal

COL Bernard Gerding HQSTARC

Legion of Merit

Col Robert Allen HQSTARC
LTC Daniel Radakovich HQSTARC

Army Meritorious Service Medal

COL John Currie HHD/641 MED
COL Bernard Gerding HQ STARC
LTC Daniel Clem HQ STARC
LTC Daniel Radakovich HQ STARC
MAJ Steven Tindal HHC/41 SIB
MAJ Lee McCoy C/141 SPT BN
CPT Miguel Lopez 1/HHC/3-116 CAV
CW3 Milon Whittier 1042 MED
CW2 Ronald Kinsley 3/HQSTARC
1SG Pierce Bruner 1042 MED
1SG Jay Leonard HHC/3-116 CAV
MSG Theodore Denton HHC/1-162 IN
MSG Kenneth Eaton HQSTARC
MSG Dennis Eggiman HQSTARC
MSG Charles Spiker HQSTARC
SFC Jonathan Carlisle 41 PSC
SFC Rick Downing-Burnette HHC/141 SPT BN
SFC Robert Droke HQSTARC
SFC William Elfering B/2-162 IN
SFC ChaCha Gillett HQSTARC
SFC Timmy Grove D/3-116 CAV
SFC Wendell Loop HQSTARC
SFC Felix Parini HQSTARC
SFC Dawn Shumack HQSTARC
SFC Barry Sims A/141 SPT BN
SFC William Smith HQSTARC
SFC Steven Strauch HQSTARC
SFC Robert Turner 41 PSC
SFC Walter Warden 3/HQ STARC
SSG Peter Spooner 234 Band
SSG Kenneth Strawn 234 Band
SSG Brian Wheaton HQSTARC
CIV Theresa Klopfenstein MILDEP

Army Commendation Medal

COL Orin Bruton 1/HQSTARC
COL John Stevens 1/HQSTARC
LTC Gregory Browning HQSTARC
LTC Michael Gilsdorf HQSTARC
LTC Daniel Radakovich HQSTARC
MAJ Mark Allen 3/HQSTARC
CPT Karl Pond B/1249 EN
CW4 Scott O'Donnell HQSTARC
CW4 Michael Zagya HQSTARC
WOC Melanie Smith HQSTARC
1SG Denise Kraxberger HQSTARC
MSG Karen Jacobsharryman 249 RTI
MSG Donald Rue 249 RTI
SFC Apryl Buchholz HQSTARC
SFC Jan Ellner HQSTARC
SFC Bradley Helt HQSTARC
SFC Charles Kovitch HQSTARC
SFC Brian O'Kelley HQSTARC
SFC Earl Taylor HQSTARC
SFC Jonathan VanCleave HQSTARC
SSG Jeremy McCloud HQSTARC
SGT Michelle Axelson 82BDE
SGT Linda Ballard HQSTARC
SGT Evelyn Cazier HQSTARC
SGT Skye Doran HQSTARC
SGT Veronica Helle HQSTARC
SPC Lance Ash HQSTARC
SPC Julio Cotto HQSTARC
CPL Martha Garcia HQSTARC

Oregon Recruiting Ribbon

MSgt Michael Ellis HQ ORANG
MSgt Alan Coleman HQ ORANG
TSgt Robert Siau 272 CBCS
MSgt Mark Russell 123 WF
MSgt Consuelo Christianson 272 CBCS

Army Achievement Medal

Cdr Michael Hanratty USCGR
MAJ Duane Stanton 3/HQSTARC
PT Charles Ryan USNR
CPT Patrick Stuart 3/HQSTARC
1LT Carmelo Nuestro HQ/82 BDE
SFC Mathew Warren HQSTARC
SFC Robert Wunderlin HQSTARC
SSG Daniel Bilyeau 1/82 CAV
SSG Scott Mansfield 1/82 CAV
SGT David Houston HQSTARC
SGT Kathryn Pritchard HQSTARC
SGT Joel Timmerman 1/82 CAV
SPC Troy Blanchard 1/82 CAV
SPC Sandra Heaton 41 PSC
SPC Jon Hennigan 1/82 CAV
SPC Stephen Leonardo 1/82 CAV
PFC Bryan Dornon 41 PSC
PFC Mathew Morris 1/82 CAV
FS2 Leif Dumm USCGR

Oregon Exceptional Service Medal

Cdr Michael Hanratty USCGR
COL Orin Bruton 1/HQSTARC
COL John Currie HHD/641 MED
COL John Stevens 1/HQSTARC
LTC James Hanson 3/HQSTARC
LTC Gerald Meaney 3/HQSTARC
LTC Daniel Radakovich HQSTARC
CPT Eric Wunderlich 3/HQSTARC
SFC Rick Downing-Burnette HHC/141
MSG Dennis Eggiman HQSTARC
MSG Grant Leigh 3/HQSTARC
MSG Charles Spiker HQSTARC
SFC James Richards A/2-162 IN
SSG Patricia Crawford VCA
CIV Joyce Allen MILDEP
CIV Mary Jean Crawford VCA
CIV Kay Fristad MILDEP

Oregon Commendation Medal

CIV Jeannie Moores
1LT Michael Campbell
1LT Marcus Williams
WO3 Dennis Cross
1SG Terry Clinton
SFC Alan Brown
SPC Anthony McCalister
SPC Michael Rydquist
CPL Paul Cicerone

30-Year Faithful Service

LTC Charles Ayers HQSTARC

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