

# A DECADE OF DUTY

FORT MCCOY'S SERVICE TO THE NATION 2001-2011



# OVERVIEW

Since its beginnings in 1909, Fort McCoy has answered the nation's call in support of national defense. The installation's role in the Global War on Terror, beginning Sept. 11, 2001, is no exception.

Through photographs, this book shows the variety and complexity of the training and support Fort McCoy has provided to military personnel preparing for and returning from deployment. The support has not been limited to Soldiers. Sailors, Airmen and Marines also have benefited from training received at Fort McCoy prior to deployment. These photographs also bear witness to the many changes that occurred since Fort McCoy embarked on this journey in 2001. The decade-long mission transformed the way Soldiers lived, trained, and were equipped. World War II-era buildings were renovated, new training sites and methodology evolved, and new generations of uniforms and equipment were fielded.

Shortly after the Sept. 11 attacks, military police from the 6015th Garrison Support Unit (GSU) U.S. Army Reserve unit headquartered in Forest Park, Ill., were activated as part of Operation Noble Eagle (ONE) to augment Fort McCoy's security needs. ONE authorized a partial mobilization of reserve-component Soldiers for homeland-defense and civil-support missions in response to the terrorist attacks.

As Operation Enduring Freedom began in Afghanistan in October 2001, so did the planning to stand up power-projection platforms at various installations. Fort McCoy would serve as one of these mobilization training centers for reserve-component military personnel.

In January 2003, the entire 6015th GSU was activated to support the mobilization/demobilization mission, and Soldiers began to arrive. A Soldier Readiness Center (SRC) was activated to process and prepare the Soldiers for their wartime mission. At the SRC, Soldiers interacted with Fort McCoy staff experts to ensure complete documentation of their personnel, finance, training and medical-dental records. Upon redeployment and demobilization, the process was repeated to return personnel to reserve-component status and civilian life. When the 6015th GSU was deactivated in 2005, a Mobilization Support Brigade with approximately 50 Soldiers and 160 contract civilian employees was established to perform the SRC mission.

The 181st Infantry Brigade at Fort McCoy was charged with establishing the individual- and collective training requirements for each mobilized unit. The ranks of the 181st grew by 600 Soldiers to support classroom training and field exercises. The 181st also made extensive use of the Operation Warrior Trainer program, which employed Soldiers returning from deployment as trainers to prepare the mobilized units for 12 months of boots-on-the-ground duty in theater. In March 2003, Operation Iraqi Freedom began.

As the training requirements evolved, so did Fort McCoy training areas. Forward Operating Bases, Asian villages, and live-fire convoy training lanes were created. Cultural role players/civilians on the battlefield were injected into training scenarios, and Iraqi-Arabic culture/language classes were taught. Opposing forces, ambushes, and IEDs (improvised explosive devices) were daily occurrences during training missions. By implementing a training methodology known as Theater Immersion Training, Soldiers trained in an environment and in situations that replicated, as realistically as possible, those they would experience overseas. The training was repetitive, and the

intensity increased with each iteration. The ultimate goal was to have Soldiers respond intuitively to any threats or situations they encountered.

As the enemy's tactics and weapons of choice in Iraq and Afghanistan changed, so did the equipment the Army used. Heavy armor was added to Humvees. Vehicles such as mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicles, Huskies, Buffalos and Caimans soon were issued. Soldiers were trained on vehicle capabilities — either on equipment or through computerized simulators — before deploying overseas. The greatest continuing threat to deployed Soldiers was the IED. An IED Defeat Training Complex was built on Fort McCoy, complete with traffic circles, divided highways, guard rails, overpasses, and canals, all landscape or terrain features Soldiers were likely to encounter in theater.



While at Fort McCoy, units executed training to provide them with specific combat, survival and warrior skills. The list of required training was extensive and included weapons qualification, physical fitness, leadership, combat life-saving, mounted combat-patrol operations, urban operations, entry-control point operations, detainee operations, reflexive fire, land navigation, and more.

® Military occupational specialty (MOS) training also was part of the mobilization training period. The installation supported Soldiers of nearly every MOS, and Fort McCoy was recognized as a training center of excellence for its support of engineer and finance units. Combat engineers used heavy equipment and masonry, electrical and carpentry tools to improve roads, construct large security berms and build small wood structures. A Finance Training Center established at Fort McCoy provided specifically-designed training for finance Soldiers known as the paymasters. A Forward Operating Base-Medical also was set up to provide dedicated support to medical/hospital units. Other types of unit specialties came from the Quartermaster Corps, Adjutant General Corps, ordnance, combat support, transportation, infantry, armor and field artillery.

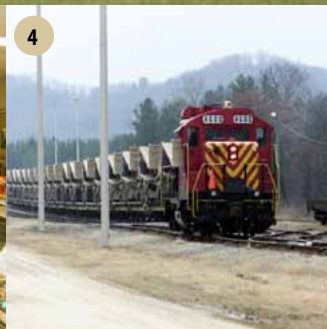
As the Soldiers prepared to go to theater, it was critical to ensure they had the proper military clothing and related personal equipment and accessories. A Central Issue Facility was established at Fort McCoy to support this operation. In addition to converting from the Battle Dress Uniform to the Desert Camouflage Uniform to the Army Combat Uniform, new and improved items were added, such as the hands-free water hydration system and improved outer tactical vest.

Fort McCoy's strategic partner during this period was Volk Field, a Wisconsin Air National Guard facility located 25 miles to the southeast. Volk Field served as the embarkation-debarkation point for most troops reporting to Fort McCoy for mobilization training, flying out for deployment, then redeployment for demobilization. Other activities and tenant units on Fort McCoy, to include Regional Training Site-Medical, Regional Training Site-Maintenance, the Noncommissioned Officers Academy, and the Wisconsin Military Academy, also had pivotal roles supporting the mobilization mission.

With the mobilization mission complete, the improvements to ranges and facilities remain. Fort McCoy is well positioned to support the training needs and be the training site of choice for reserve- and active-component military personnel from all branches of America's armed forces, and stands ready to answer the nation's call when next needed.



1. Humvees towing equipment are loaded into a C5 Galaxy aircraft at Volk Field. A total of 1,190 aircraft were used to transport both personnel and equipment in support of Fort McCoy's mobilization mission from September 2001 through December 2011.



2. Technicians at the Fort McCoy Installation Materiel Maintenance Activity inspect and repair Humvees used by Soldiers undergoing mobilization training on post in 2005. From 2001 through 2011, a total of 194,000 technical inspections were performed, and 88,341 work orders were completed.

3. New facilities, such as this Training and Mobilization Dining Facility pictured in June 2005, were constructed and many facilities were renovated during Fort McCoy's decade-long mobilization support mission. Nearly 6.7 million meals were served to Soldiers during that time.

4. The crew of Fort McCoy's railroad locomotive checks railcars loaded with military equipment in preparation for movement of the equipment to port via commercial rail lines in March 2003. From 2001 through 2011, a total of 3,578 railcars were used to support the mobilization mission. An additional 9,693 trucks were used to move vehicles and containerized equipment.



5. A Soldier turns in an outer tactical vest at the Fort McCoy Central Issue Facility warehouse. More than \$140 million in Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment was issued through the facility to support the mobilization mission. Units spent an average of 50 days at Fort McCoy preparing for deployment. In total, Fort McCoy provided for the training and support of 140,197 personnel in 2,416 units undergoing mobilization and demobilization.

# MISSION

6. A Soldier adjusts a chain to secure a steamroller on a railcar at Fort McCoy in 2004. Duties for many units included loading equipment on railcars to begin the process of sending it to the overseas deployment area.

7. Engineer Soldiers maintain security while heavy equipment is used to reposition soil for a berm expansion on a Fort McCoy training range in 2008. Such projects were part of the hands-on, mission-specific training units received prior to deployment.

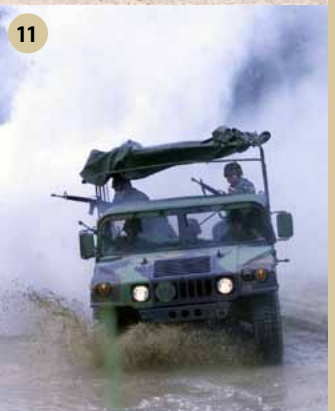
8. Members of a quarry team train at a Fort McCoy site in 2004. Fort McCoy served as an engineer training site because of the variety of projects and facilities available for units at the post.

9. Combat support hospital Soldiers move an injured detainee role player during training at Fort McCoy in 2006. Soldiers with medical military occupational specialties accomplished the training in a Forward Operating Base dedicated to that purpose.

10. Soldiers work with freshly poured concrete in the 600 block of Fort McCoy as part of the Troop Projects program that allowed Soldiers to perform military occupational specialty tasks that are also tasks performed in a garrison, particularly construction projects, as training prior to deployment.

11. Soldiers drive a Humvee through a convoy attack as part of a training scenario on Fort McCoy's North Post in 2004.

12. An Airman performs a disassembly, cleaning, re-assembly and turn-in of an M249 squad automatic weapon under the watchful eyes of an observer-controller-trainer from the 181st Infantry Brigade. The 181st supported mobilization training at Fort McCoy, including Air Force Joint Sourcing Training Oversight mobilization classes that prepared Airmen for deployment.





13. Soldiers construct a South West Asia hut on a Fort McCoy training lane in 2009. The work was part of a mission readiness exercise that culminated their mobilization training and was linked with the Fort McCoy Troop Projects program to expand and enhance the installation infrastructure. Such huts were used by opposing forces Soldiers and cultural role players who injected typical scenarios into mounted convoy patrols similar to what U.S. forces would encounter in Iraq and Afghanistan.

14. Soldiers maintain security at an entry-control point during a live-fire exercise in 2009.

15. An observer-controller-trainer with the 181st Infantry Brigade gives mission and route details to truck commanders as part of a combat patrol briefing at Fort McCoy's Forward Operating Base Freedom in 2008. The trainees were undergoing mobilization training.

16. Soldiers check their stance under the direction of an instructor at Fort McCoy's Range 10 to prepare for a reflexive live-fire exercise that involved firing at targets while walking toward the targets.

17. Soldiers react to a hostile situation along a Fort McCoy training road in 2005. As part of mobilization training Soldiers learned appropriate reactions to crises including vehicle breakdowns, sniper fire, improvised explosive device threats and casualty situations.

18. A Soldier helps a Raven unmanned aerial vehicle become airborne during robotics training at Fort McCoy in 2008.

19. Soldiers cross a log bridge at the Fort McCoy Confidence Course in 2004 as part of mobilization training to prepare to support Operation Iraqi Freedom.

# FACILITIES

20. Sleeping tents, like this one at Forward Operating Base Freedom in 2006, were constructed to support theater-immersion training at Fort McCoy.



21. Expansion projects, to include these shower trailers pictured in 2007, at Fort McCoy's Forward Operating Bases increased the mobilization-population capacity.



22. A total of 13 arms vaults were constructed in seven billeting areas at Fort McCoy to provide improved secure storage of weapons for Soldiers in barracks. The work was part of Fort McCoy's long-term plan for renovation and improvement of its barracks areas.



23. Training villages were constructed on Fort McCoy's South Post in 2006 as part of theater-immersion training for mobilizing Soldiers. These training villages started with a dozen huts, each constructed simply using three sheets of plywood that had been braced to form a house, a business or a mosque, with doors and windows cut in for personnel access. The training villages became more sophisticated and training facilities continued to be modernized as the mobilization mission progressed.



24. Soldiers shop the Tactical Field Exchange at Forward Operating Base Freedom at Fort McCoy in 2008. The facility was stocked with simple necessities.



25. Construction workers nail one of dozens of roof trusses to the framed skeleton of a new food-service area in a Forward Operating Base at Fort McCoy in 2008.



26. Ten new laundry facilities were constructed around post to support the training and mobilization population. In addition to washers and dryers, each facility included restrooms, tables, chairs, a soda machine, and an outdoor shelter with picnic tables and a grill.



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27. A convoy of Soldiers rolls into the Central Asian village at Fort McCoy's Mobile Urban Training Site-North in 2011. Upon establishing security at the U.S. Embassy (just out of the picture), the Soldiers conducted several individual missions in the village. Steel shipping containers, with cutouts made for doors and windows, were used to construct and lay out simulated Iraqi or Afghani villages on Fort McCoy's training lanes to support preparation of troops bound for Operations Enduring Freedom or Iraqi Freedom. Forty-foot high minarets were a landmark in three of the villages, which became signature scenes for mobilization training throughout the latter part of the Fort McCoy mobilization mission.

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28. A Soldier keeps a watchful eye on the Fort McCoy countryside in 2010 from one of six new guard towers at Combat Operating Post Lasghar, which overlooks three simulated training villages and the northwest portion of Badger Drop Zone. The combat operating post was designed and constructed to provide over-watch of an area. The facility can support elements of platoon size or smaller.

29. 181st Infantry Brigade Soldiers install concertina wire within Fort McCoy's cantonment area in 2008, setting the stage for mobilization training. During their time at Fort McCoy, Soldiers were immersed in a war-like training environment that included concertina wire, entry-control points and guard towers, and more.

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30. Soldiers construct South West Asia huts at Combat Operating Post Lasghar on Perry's Peak in 2010. The project, part of Fort McCoy's Troop Projects Program, supported mobilization training.

# TRAINING

31. Airmen transport a casualty at Fort McCoy during a 2010 combat life-saving class for Joint Sourcing Training Oversight personnel who were preparing to deploy to support Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom.

32. Soldiers troubleshoot a truck-mounted Laundry Advanced System capable of laundering more than 7,000 pounds of uniforms and bedding daily. The unit specialized in laundry and shower operations and was training in 2008 to deploy in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

33. A Soldier inserts a needle into the arm of his instructor to start an intravenous solution flow to sustain body fluids during combat life-saving training at Fort McCoy in 2008.

34. An instructor closely watches as a Soldier begins his escape from an overturned Humvee during a class using the Humvee Egress Assistance Trainer at Fort McCoy in 2008.

35. A mounted convoy patrol stops on a Fort McCoy road in 2008 as Soldiers discover a simulated improvised explosive device. The Soldiers were training on how to respond and react to threats. The unit was preparing to deploy to support Operation Iraqi Freedom. The training was repetitive, and its intensity increased with each iteration.

36. M2 .50-caliber machine gun muzzles blaze during a 2010 night live-fire exercise on a Fort McCoy range as Soldiers train for deployment in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.







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37. A Soldier in a veterinary unit training at Fort McCoy in 2006 learns from an Iraqi civilian how camels are used in Operation Iraqi Freedom. The camels allowed the veterinary Soldiers to be exposed to and know the characteristics of local animals to keep the animal healthy and the Soldiers safe.

38. Members of a military police company practice riot-control skills at Enemy Prisoner of War Compound No. 1 on Fort McCoy's North Post in 2003.



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39. Firefighters attack flames billowing from a simulated aircraft fuselage at the Volk Field Fire Training Facility in June 2010. The firefighters were with an engineer firefighting team that was at Fort McCoy to complete training for mobilization and deployment.

40. An Airman keeps his face close to the ground and pulls his M-16 rifle by the barrel tip as he low crawls while under simulated fire from a threat force during 2008 mobilization training on a skills lane at Fort McCoy.

41. Soldiers prepare to enter the Urban Operations Shoot House while others secure the perimeter during 2007 mobilization training at Fort McCoy. The ultimate goal was to train personnel as they would fight, responding intuitively and correctly to any threat or situations they encountered.



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42. A route-clearance convoy comes down a roadway through a heavily-wooded hill and into a village on a Fort McCoy training lane in 2011 as part of a five-day culminating training exercise to prepare the unit for deployment to support Operation Enduring Freedom.

# PERSONNEL

43. U.S. Coast Guard personnel train with an M249 squad automatic weapon during a 2009 classroom session at Fort McCoy's Range 18 prior to a live-fire exercise. An observer-controller-trainer from the 181st Infantry Brigade looks on. The units were preparing for deployment to Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom.



44. Soldiers navigate through a situational training lane during mobilization training at Fort McCoy in 2007.



45. A Soldier plays traditional Scottish melodies on his bagpipes outside buildings on West 12th Avenue at Fort McCoy in 2009.

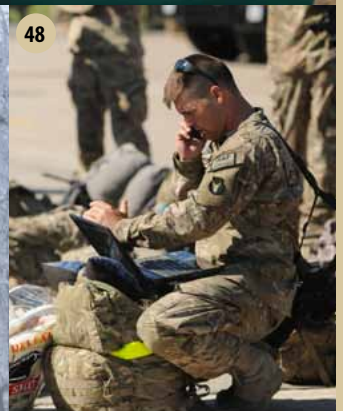
46. Four members of Green Bay Packers football organization watch mobilizing Soldiers training at the Mobile Urban Training Site-North at Fort McCoy. The 2009 visit was part of the Packers' "Touching Down in Your Community" Tailgate Tour.



47. Mobilizing Soldiers walk amidst the frost that covered almost everything on the countryside and along Headquarters Road in 2010. The installation flagpole and garrison headquarters are in the background.



48. A Soldier has a cell phone to his ear while he also checks in with his laptop computer on the ramp at Volk Field in 2011 upon redeployment from a year supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. Personnel then completed a week-long demobilization process at Fort McCoy before returning to their civilian homes.



49. Soldiers take a short break from mobilization training and relax under the shade of trees at Fort McCoy's Constitution Park.





50. Soldiers smoothed the sides of a “combat-engineer-styled” snow castle in front of a building at Fort McCoy while another maintained security at the site. The unit was at the installation in 2011 for training to prepare to deploy in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

51. Soldiers who had deployed to support Operation Iraqi Freedom go through the demobilization process at the Fort McCoy Soldier Readiness Center. A major part of Fort McCoy’s mobilization and demobilization operations occurred at the Soldier Readiness Center, where Soldiers had records checked, attended briefings, accomplished personnel, legal and finance actions, obtained identification cards and received information about their benefits.

52. A redeploying Soldier lies in the grass outside a hangar at Volk Field. The unit had just deplaned and was preparing to board buses for the trip to Fort McCoy to complete the five-day demobilization process.

53. Soldiers man a grill at a unit departure picnic at Fort McCoy’s Constitution Park prior to deployment in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

54. A Soldier embraces his wife and daughter during a welcome home ceremony in 2007.

55. Military personnel wait with their duffel bags for their equipment to be loaded on a truck at Fort McCoy in 2003. Units from nearly every state and U.S. territory and from a wide range of military occupational specialties trained at Fort McCoy to prepare for deployment.

# EQUIPMENT

56. Soldiers perform a functions and safety check on a .50-caliber machine gun prior to going out to a training lane for a mounted convoy patrol. The unit was training to deploy in 2009 to support Operation Iraqi Freedom.



57. Soldiers gouge a Fort McCoy roadway with the spork of a Buffalo mine-protected clearance vehicle in search of a buried homemade explosive during 2010 mobilization training.



58. Soldiers make final preparations with their Humvee gun-truck-mounted Self-Protection Adaptive Roller Kit to go out on a route-clearance patrol to search for improvised explosive devices at Fort McCoy as part of 2009 training to deploy in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.



59. Soldiers use the Virtual Route Clearance Trainer at Fort McCoy in 2008 to "drive" along a street in Iraq. The trainer created scenarios that made Soldiers think and then react to different situations, such as crowds disturbing the patrolling Soldiers, improvised explosive devices, hoax IEDs and insurgents with small arms and rocket-propelled grenades.

60. A container of equipment is moved from the staging area to the Fort McCoy Container Processing Center in 2003. Units that mobilized through Fort McCoy loaded the containers with crew-served weapons, Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment, Modified Table of Organization and Equipment, and some larger pieces of equipment, such as forward repair systems, trailer-mounted generators and standard automotive tool sets, in preparation for transport to theater.



61. Two Husky vehicle-mounted mine detectors lead a route-clearance patrol on a Fort McCoy training lane in 2009. Next in line is a RG-31 mine-protected vehicle, then a Buffalo mine-protected vehicle and several Humvee gun trucks. This was one of the newest configurations of convoy combat vehicles implemented by the Army for convoy and patrol duty in Operations Iraqi and Enduring Freedom.



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62. Heavy Equipment Transporters belonging to the Wisconsin Army National Guard's 1158th Transportation Company stand ready at Fort McCoy in March 2003 as the unit trained to support Operation Iraqi Freedom. The 1158th and its trucks later were remissioned to support Operation Noble Eagle at Fort Irwin, Calif., and Fort Knox, Ky.

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63. A Soldier photographs another Soldier using a Handheld Interagency Identity Detection Equipment camera during a situational training exercise class at Fort McCoy in 2010. The portable identity-verification device is used for eyeball (iris), fingerprint and facial recognition.

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64. A Soldier performs a functions check on an MK19 grenade machine gun, using inert training rounds, during a pre-marksanship training session in a Fort McCoy classroom in 2010. The class was part of training provided to prepare personnel for deployment in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. The extensive list of required training included weapons qualification, motor-vehicle operations and maintenance, combat life-saving, and much more.

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65. A Soldier closely watches as another Soldier operates a Husky mine-detection vehicle on a Fort McCoy parking lot in 2010. This vehicle has the ground-penetrating radar mounted on the front to detect and identify suspicious objects. A simulated artillery shell is visible under the radar panel and another under the cabin.

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66. A Soldier places a small explosive charge in the claw of a Talon robot on a Fort McCoy training lane in 2011. The Talon was driven, by remote control, to a location 100 yards away, where a simulated improvised explosive device was discovered hidden alongside the road.

# SUPPORT

67. A Soldier sorts mail at Fort McCoy's Troop Command mail room in 2003 to provide fast, timely mail service to mobilizing Soldiers at the installation. Even in the age of e-mail, Soldiers still looked forward to mail call and the pleasure of receiving correspondence from friends and Family through the "regular" mail, which had brought cards, letters and packages, as well as many smiles and memories, to the troops throughout the years.

68. A meal is prepared inside a dining facility on Fort McCoy's cantonment area in 2010. To meet the needs of troops training and billeted outside the cantonment area, large food-service facilities were constructed at Forward Operating Base Freedom and Forward Operating Base Liberty. These bases replicated the war-like training environment Soldiers would experience in theater. During mobilization training, Soldiers enjoyed a hot meal for breakfast and dinner. Meals, ready-to-eat (MREs) were provided for lunch.

69. Chaplain (Brig. Gen.) Patrick Dolan celebrates Mass at the Fort McCoy Catholic Chapel in June 2011 for Soldiers from the 34th Brigade Combat Team. The unit was at Fort McCoy to train to deploy in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

70. Soldiers receive improved hot-weather desert boots and infantry combat boots at Fort McCoy's Rapid Fielding Initiative from a member of the MPRI Company of Springfield, Va., in 2004. Soldiers received the latest in mission-essential equipment, such as hands-free water hydration systems, socks and "wicking" T-shirts, as well as key force-protection items, such as knee- and elbow pads. Critical lethality items, such as improved ammunition packs, team radios and advanced weapons optics, also were included.

71. A contract employee for the Installation Materiel Maintenance Activity prepares to sew name tags on duffel bags for Soldiers training at Fort McCoy for mobilization in 2005.



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72. A gunsmith at the Installation Materiel Maintenance Activity inserts a bolt into the receiver of an M249 light machine gun that he had disassembled on his workbench in 2010. Thousands of weapons were brought into the shop annually for mobilization-demobilization inspection and repair.

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73. Soldiers watch as Girl Scouts from the Marshfield, Wis., area stack up 15 cases of Girl Scout cookies at the Soldier Readiness Center at Fort McCoy in 2008. It was the fourth-consecutive year the Girl Scouts brought cookies to Soldiers mobilizing and demobilizing at Fort McCoy. In a tangible show of thanks and support for military service, individuals and businesses from across the country donated an overwhelming number of items to Fort McCoy to distribute to military personnel at the post who were preparing for deployment.

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74. A Soldier Readiness Center staff member assists a Soldier with completion of his Department of Defense Form 214, Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty, during out-processing in 2009. The DD Form 214 represents the complete, verified record of a servicemember's time in the military, including awards, medals, promotions, combat service or overseas service, military occupational specialty identifiers, and training and schools completed.

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75. A Soldier talks with a doctor at Fort McCoy's Troop Medical Clinic. The visit was part of the Soldier's demobilization processing. Programs, including mandatory medical- and mental-health screening and reunion training, were designed and implemented to ease Soldiers' move back into Family relationships.

76. A mounted combat-patrol convoy moves swiftly, yet cautiously, along a twisting road on a training lane at Fort McCoy in 2008. The Soldiers were training to deploy in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.



77. Soldiers stand in formation beneath the U.S. flag display in a Volk Field hangar in 2007 upon return from their year-long tour in Iraq.



78. A Soldier, his wife and their children walk through the festivities at a farewell party for the Soldier's unit at Fort McCoy's Constitution Park in 2011. The unit was deploying in support of Operation New Dawn.



COVER PHOTOS

(clockwise from top left)

Soldiers cautiously drive a Husky vehicle-mounted mine detector toward a suspicious pile of debris along a Fort McCoy roadway during a route-clearance mission as part of training to prepare them for deployment.

Soldiers practice skills necessary to clear and secure a building as part of their training at Fort McCoy's Urban Training Site, Range 41, in April 2003.

Soldiers tightly hold a large U.S. flag during opening ceremonies at a baseball game at Copeland Park in La Crosse, Wis., in July 2009. The Soldiers were demobilizing at Fort McCoy.

Soldiers open fire, with blank ammunition, on a car that had just stopped at an entry-control point at the U.S. Embassy at a Central Asian village at Fort McCoy's Mobile Urban Training Site-North.

Soldiers undergo timed drills for weapons assembly and disassembly while wearing protective nuclear-biological-chemical masks. The unit was at Fort McCoy training for deployment in 2003.

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For more information contact:

Fort McCoy Public Affairs Office  
100 E. Headquarters Rd.  
Fort McCoy, WI 54656-5263

Phone: 608•388•2407

[www.mccoy.army.mil](http://www.mccoy.army.mil)