<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S LETTER</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELECTED OFFICIALS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE ADJUTANT GENERAL SUMMARY</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGENCY HISTORY</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 OVERVIEW</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FISCAL AND PERSONNEL</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT OFFICES</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON YOUTH ACADEMY</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTERPRISE IMPROVEMENT</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOINT FORCE HEADQUARTERS PROGRAMS</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON AIR NATIONAL GUARD</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON STATE GUARD</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGENCY BREAKDOWN</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALLEN HEROES</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL MEDIA / EVERGREEN MAGAZINE</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dear Reader,

Thank you for taking the time to read the Washington Military Department Annual Report, our publication that highlights our department’s accomplishments in 2016 and provides you with an overview of our agency structure, our leadership team and our overall impact to citizens in Washington state and around the nation.

This publication highlights the commitment of the men and women of our organization who are dedicated to our important missions. Our National Guard soldiers and airmen, together with our state emergency management and support staff, work tirelessly to safeguard lives and property. Our Washington Youth Academy is committed to the mission of assisting our schools with educating our youth and changing lives – and they do a fantastic job at it.

The sacrifices required to successfully fulfill our mission are often great and time consuming. Our military personnel often find themselves miles away from their families and loved ones for lengthy periods of time to support both domestic and federal missions. Our emergency management personnel put in considerably long hours, regardless of the time of day, to assist our partners across the state and nation during a disaster response. I’m proud to have so many talented and dedicated individuals on our team who work incredibly hard to make our state and nation a safer place.

2016 brought amazing success for the Washington Military Department. We completed Cascadia Rising - the state’s (and possibly the nation’s) largest domestic response exercise ever. We watched the 2,000th cadet graduate from the Washington Youth Academy. We continued to keep the Washington Military Department a national leader in addressing cyber threats. We constructed new facilities. We made significant progress transforming the 81st to a Stryker Brigade. And most importantly, we remained constantly trained and prepared to respond in the event our neighbors need us.

We also continued our efforts to strengthen valuable partnerships and help prepare our state for major disasters. As always, I hold an extreme amount of gratitude for the ongoing assistance we receive from our elected leaders, as well as our valuable government, tribal and private and non-profit partners. I also thank the families of our employees and Guard members who share in the sacrifice required to create a safer state and nation. Our year would not be as successful without your continual support.

Bret D. Daugherty
Major General
The Adjutant General - Washington
The Washington Military Department has the responsibility for the operations of the Washington National Guard, the Washington State Emergency Management Division, the Washington Youth Academy and the Washington State Guard.

MISSION

The Washington Military Department’s mission is to minimize the impact of emergencies and disasters on people, property, environment and the economy of Washington state by providing trained and ready forces for state and federal missions. The department also provides structured alternative education opportunities for at-risk youth.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

The state’s adjutant general is appointed by the governor and serves as the director of the Washington Military Department, commander of the Washington National Guard and homeland security advisor to the governor.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD

The adjutant general administers the joint federal-state program that is the Washington National Guard, which is headquartered at Camp Murray, Wash. More than 8,200 citizen-soldiers and airmen currently serve the state of Washington and the United States of America. Military equipment for the Washington National Guard is furnished by the U.S. Department of Defense through the National Guard Bureau. Federal control is exercised over maintenance jobs and mobilization of the Washington National Guard. Federal personnel are employed in both administrative and maintenance jobs in armories and maintenance shops.

The Washington Army National Guard is made up of the 56th Information Operations Group, 66th Theater Aviation Command, 81st Stryker Brigade Combat Team, 96th Troop Command and 205th Training Regiment. The Washington Army National Guard is a division of the Washington Military Department and operates as part of the U.S. Department of Defense through the National Guard Bureau. Federal control is exercised over maintenance jobs and mobilization of the Washington National Guard. Federal personnel are employed in both administrative and maintenance jobs in armories and maintenance shops.

The Washington Air National Guard is made up of the 141st Air Refueling Wing, 194th Wing and the Western Air Defense Sector.

WASHINGTON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Washington Emergency Management Division is the division of the Washington Military Department that provides mitigation advocacy, planning requirements and guidance, training and exercises, response coordination and administration of recovery programs for the civil sector of the state, regardless of the type of hazards. The Washington Emergency Management Division’s organizational structure mirrors the functions that take place in the life cycle of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

WASHINGTON YOUTH ACADEMY

The Washington Youth Academy (WYA) is a division of the Washington Military Department and operates as part of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. Established under authority of both federal and state laws, the WYA is a state-run residential and post-residential intervention for youth who have dropped out of high school or are at risk of dropping out. The goal of the program is to give youth a second chance to return to high school and graduate or become responsible and productive citizens by helping them improve their life skills, education levels and employment potential.

WASHINGTON STATE GUARD

The Washington State Guard is an all-volunteer unit organized under the Military Department of the state of Washington. Its members come from all walks of life. They normally serve without remuneration and meet monthly or more often as needed, within organized units stationed at strategic locations throughout the state.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD

For more than 150 years, the brave citizen-soldiers and airmen of the Washington National Guard have safeguarded lives and property in the Evergreen State and have served the entire nation in times of need and distress.

On March 2, 1862, President Millard Fillmore signed the Washington Organic Act, which created the Washington Territory. The act would name Isaac I. Stevens the first governor of the Washington Territory. On Jan. 26, 1855, Gov. Stevens signed a law creating the Militia of the Territory, requiring that every able-bodied male between the ages of 16 and 60, who expected to be a citizen, enroll in the militia. These volunteers would be called to guard settlements, protect the Territorial Government and pursue hostile Native Americans.

On Nov. 11, 1889, Washington would become the 42nd state in the Union and the Washington National Guard was given an expanded role in the defense of the nation. President William McKinley issued a call for volunteers on April 23, 1898 for service in the Spanish-American War and Washington’s quota was one infantry regiment. Every single member of the Guard volunteered for service. The 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry reached the Philippines later that year and participated in its first engagement at Paig River on Feb. 5, 1899. After many more battles and distinguished service, the 1st Washington Volunteers were mustered out of service in San Francisco on Oct. 31, 1899.

The U.S. Congress passed the Militia Act of 1903, providing the National Guard the same equipment and organization as the U.S. Army. This helped transform the Washington Militia into today’s modern Washington National Guard.

In 1916, elements of the Washington National Guard would mobilize to the Southwest United States, where they would take part in protecting the United States/Mexican border. At the same time, tensions were building in Europe and on April 6, 1917, Germany would declare war against the ally forces. The Naval Militia of the Washington National Guard was immediately called into federal service. The rest of the Washington National Guard forces were drafted into federal service in August 1917 and assigned to the 41st Infantry Division. The 2nd Washington Infantry was changed to the 161st Infantry. Its soldiers were used to replace individual soldiers at the front. The Field Artillery Battalion became part of the 146th Field Artillery Regiment and saw consistent action throughout the war.

The time between the World Wars was a time of transition. Aviation came to the Washington National Guard in 1924 at Felix Field in Spokane. Horses even eventually gave way to tanks and motorized vehicles. In preparation for looming hostilities, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8350 on Aug. 31, 1940 directing almost the entire Washington National Guard to mobilize at their armories on Sept. 16, 1940 for immediate induction into federal service. By Feb. 10, 1941, every federally recognized Washington National Guard unit had been mustered into federal service.

As World War II ended, the Washington National Guard began its post-war reorganization, which saw the official creation of the Washington Air National Guard in 1946. By the time hostilities erupted in Korea in June, 1950, the organization consisted of 31 Air units. The Korean War would be the last major conflict the Washington National Guard would be a part of until Operation Desert Storm/Shield in 1990.

A day no Washingtonian will forget, on May 18, 1980, Mt. St. Helens erupted with a force 500 times greater than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Washington National Guardsmen, taking part in their annual training at the Yakima Training Center, would immediately fly west over the Cascades to begin immediate rescue operations in the vicinity of Mt. St. Helens. The Guard would mobilize more than 8,000 men for rescue, logistics and clean up operations, and was credited with saving more than 200 lives.

After sending multiple units to the Middle East in 1990, the Washington National Guard would see several units deploy to Bosnia, Hungary and Kosovo as part of the Operation Joint Endeavor in 1997 and 1998. Guardsmen would also be part of a handful of major state missions including Firestorm ’94, Makah Whaling Days in 1998 and the World Trade Organization Riots in the winter of 1999.

On Sept. 11, 2001, the world would change forever when terrorists hijacked commercial jet planes and crashed them into the World Trade Towers in New York City, the Pentagon and a field in Pennsylvania. Since then, there have been more than 13,000 deployments completed by Washington National Guardsmen to support Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom – including multiple deployments for the 3,000 members of the Washington Army National Guard’s 81st Brigade Combat Team.
In 1941, the Legislature created the Washington State Defense Council to help coordinate statewide and local activities related to national and state defense. The powers and duties included, in part, to coordinate with national defense and other state organizations, advise the governor, and adopt and amend rules. The law also provided that the governor could create local (political subdivisions) councils of defense.

In 1951, the Legislature passed the Washington Civil Defense Act, rescinded the Law of 1941, and created the Civil Defense Council. The council consisted of seven to 15 members, was chaired by the governor and had rule-making authority and responsibility for preparing comprehensive plans. In 1974, the name of the Civil Defense Agency was changed to Emergency Services Department and the Civil Defense Council changed to the Civil Defense Council. During World War II, the WSG was used to guard vital installations and to patrol the coast lines. As an invasion of the U.S. mainland became less apparent, the role shifted to disaster assistance and civil defense. In 2015, the Emergency Management Division was transferred from the Governor’s Office to the Washington State Department of Community Development. The Washington Emergency Operations Center, located on Camp Murray, was activated for 38 straight days during the State Route 530 Landslide, the longest activation in the history of WA EMD. (photo by Gary Lott)

WASHINGTON YOUTH ACADEMY

In 1953 President Millard Fillmore signed the Organic Act creating the Washington Territory and appointed Maj. Isaac Stevens as the first Territorial Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territorial Militia. In 1855, the Washington Territorial Militia members informally mustered under the direction of the territorial government in support of the local Indian uprisings.

WASHINGTON STATE GUARD

In 1890, the first law creating the organized militia was passed. After Washington became a state in 1889, the Washington State Militia served in the Philippines during the Spanish American War of 1898 – 1899, and was exclusively under state control until 1903 when the Washington National Guard was formed and placed under both federal and state control. During World War I, the state-controlled Washington State Guard was reborn. The Third Infantry Regiment consisting of 16 companies, a medical detachment and a machine gun company, was formed in principal cities throughout Washington. After World War I, the WSG was disbanded.

In 1940, more than a year before the U.S. entered World War II, the Washington State Guard was reestablished with an Infantry Brigade and two Regiments. During World War II the WSG was used to guard vital installations and to patrol the coast lines. As an invasion of the U.S. mainland became less apparent, the role shifted to disaster assistance and civil defense. In 1947, the WSG was again disbanded.

In May of 1966, Washington Gov. Albert Rosellini restored the Washington State Guard to augment the Washington National Guard as an additional internal security force for the state and to replace Washington National Guard soldiers and airmen when they’re called into active federal service. The WSG has been serving continuously since then, supporting the Washington Military Department in a variety of missions and assignments.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF WASHINGTON

The Washington State Guard traces its history back to 1855 when the Washington Territorial Legislature enacted the first law creating the organized militia. After Washington became a state in 1889, the Washington State Militia served in the Philippines during the Spanish American War of 1898 – 1899, and was exclusively under state control until 1903 when the Washington National Guard was formed and placed under both federal and state control. During World War I, the state-controlled Washington State Guard was reborn. The Third Infantry Regiment consisting of 16 companies, a medical detachment and a machine gun company, was formed in principal cities throughout Washington. After World War I, the WSG was disbanded.

In 1940, more than a year before the U.S. entered World War II, the Washington State Guard was reestablished with an Infantry Brigade and two Regiments. During World War II the WSG was used to guard vital installations and to patrol the coast lines. As an invasion of the U.S. mainland became less apparent, the role shifted to disaster assistance and civil defense. In 1947, the WSG was again disbanded.

In May of 1966, Washington Gov. Albert Rosellini restored the Washington State Guard to augment the Washington National Guard as an additional internal security force for the state and to replace Washington National Guard soldiers and airmen when they’re called into active federal service. The WSG has been serving continuously since then, supporting the Washington Military Department in a variety of missions and assignments.

THE ADJUTANT GENERALS OF WASHINGTON

In 1853 President Millard Fillmore signed the Organic Act creating the Washington Territory and appointed Maj. Isaac Stevens as the Territorial Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territorial Militia. In 1855, the Washington Territorial Militia members informally mustered under the direction of the territorial government in support of the local Indian uprisings.

1855-1898

1855-1856 - James Tilton
1855-1856 - Thomas Walker
1855-1856 - Thomas Smale
1855-1856 - Henry McClellan
1855-1856 - James Eddy
1857 - Isaac Eddy
1857 - Isaac Eddy
1857-1862 - Frankbigd Matthews
1863-1866 - George Gallager
1867-1869 - Amos Tripp
1869-1873 - William Huntington
1870-1874 - William T. Johnson
1873-1879 - Frank Gattenberg
1879-1881 - Andrew Slorah
1881-1882 - M.R. Hathaway
1882 - P.B. Johnson
1883-1895 - R.G. O’Brien
1886-1888 - E.G. O’Brien
1895-1899 - Maurice Thompson**
1899-1903 - Maurice Thompson**
1903-1905 - Maurice Thompson**
1906-1909 - Otis Hamilton
1909-1911 - George Lamping
1911-1914 - Fred Llewellyn
1914-1918 - Maurice Thompson**
1918-1919 - Harvey Moess
1920-1921 - Maurice Thompson**
1921-1925 - Maurice Thompson**
1925-1930 - Maurice Thompson**
1930-1935 - Maurice Thompson**
1935-1938 - Maurice Thompson**
1938-1940 - Maurice Thompson**
1940-1941 - Maurice Thompson**
1941-1945 - Maurice Thompson**
1945-1947 - Maurice Thompson**
1947-1949 - Emily Llewellyn
1949-1951 - Ellsworth French
1951-1953 - E.L. Balsine
1953-1956 - Lillian Stevens
1956-1960 - George Haskett**

1898 - 1965

1898-1901 - Edward Fox
1901-1906 - James Drain
1906-1909 - Otis Hamilton
1909-1911 - George Lamping
1911-1914 - Fred Llewellyn
1914-1918 - Maurice Thompson**
1918-1919 - Harvey Moess
1920-1921 - Maurice Thompson**
1921-1925 - Maurice Thompson**
1925-1930 - Maurice Thompson**
1930-1935 - Maurice Thompson**
1935-1938 - Maurice Thompson**
1938-1940 - Maurice Thompson**
1940-1941 - Maurice Thompson**
1941-1945 - Walter Delong
1945-1947 - Maurice Thompson**
1947-1949 - Emily Llewellyn
1949-1951 - Ellsworth French
1951-1953 - E.L. Balsine
1953-1956 - Lillian Stevens
1956-1960 - George Haskett**

1965 - Current

1965-1967 - Howard Mcgee
1967-1975 - Wayne McDaniel
1975-1981 - Robert Collins
1981-1985 - George Coates
1985-1989 - Keith Eggen
1989-1990 - Gregory Barlow
1990-1992 - Timothy Lowenberg
1992-2001 - Bret Daugherty
2001-2012 - Current

** - Maurice Thompson was the adjutant general three times in his career, serving a total of 27 years as the adjutant general, including 21 years between World War I and World War II.

** - George Haskett was the last adjutant general to live on Camp Murray.

In 2016, the Washington Military Department mourned the loss of several colleagues, including one soldier killed in Action.

On Jan. 5, 2016, Sgt. 1st Class Matthew McClintock, 30, Alpha Co., 1/19th Special Forces Group, was killed during combat actions in the Helmand Province in South Afghanistan.

“Sergeant First Class McClintock was one of the best of the best,” said Daugherty. “He was a Green Beret who sacrificed time away from his loved ones to train for and carry out these dangerous missions.”

Sgt. 1st Class McClintock is survived by his wife and infant son, who was born during his deployment.

SEC Def Visit / Cyber
In March, U.S. Secretary of Defense Ash Carter visited Guardsmen from the 252nd Cyberspace Operations Group and 262nd Network Warfare Squadron to learn about the mission conducted by the 120 cyber experts of the Washington Air National Guard.

Fallen Guardsmen
In 2016, the Washington Military Department mourned the loss of several colleagues, including one soldier killed in Action.

On Jan. 5, 2016, Sgt. 1st Class Matthew McClintock, 30, Alpha Co., 1/19th Special Forces Group, was killed during combat actions in the Helmand Province in South Afghanistan.

“Sergeant First Class McClintock was one of the best of the best,” said Daugherty. “He was a Green Beret who sacrificed time away from his loved ones to train for and carry out these dangerous missions.”

Sgt. 1st Class McClintock is survived by his wife and infant son, who was born during his deployment.

Milestone for Youth Academy
The Washington Youth Academy reached a significant milestone when the 2,000th cadet graduated from the program on Dec. 17, 2016. The cadet chosen for the honor was Michael Perez of Puyallup, whose family announced that he had spastic quadriplegic cerebral palsy, a condition that causes consistent pain, and yet was able to keep up with the physical demands put on him during the cycle.

“I want to serve as an inspiration for others in my position,” Perez said after graduation. “If I can make it through the Academy, get all of my credits and get back to my school to graduate, then anyone else should be able to do that.”

Since the program’s inception in 2009, more than 2,050 young men and women from across Washington, who had dropped out of high school or were at risk due to credit deficiency or other risk factors, have completed the course and earned back credits toward their high school diploma.

In February, instructor Tod Hall was recognized as national teacher of the year by the National Guard Youth ChalleNGeNGenie Foundation. After the award, Hall was promoted to lead counselor at the Youth Academy, where he still teaches career classes.

“He doesn’t just teach. He inspires,” said WSA Director Larry Pierce. “I’ve seen cadets go from failing English at their old high school to becoming stellar speech writers.”

Staff at the Youth Academy also were honored with an “Extra Mile” award from the Governor’s Office, and Pierce was recognized with the Governor’s Award for Leadership in Management.

The 2-week residential program focuses on academic excellence, citizenship, leadership, job skills, life coping skills, service to community, health and hygiene, and physical fitness. The residential phase transitions into a 12-month post-residential/mentoring phase when students meet with a mentor each week.

81st Associated Unit Program with 7th Infantry Division
After wearing the iconic raven patch for more than 45 years, the 81st Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) took part in a re-patching ceremony in December, cementing a partnership between the 81st SBCT and the Active Army’s 7th Infantry Division at Joint Base Lewis-McChord. In March, the U.S. Army announced the associated unit program, establishing a formal relationship between Active Component units and units in the Army Reserve and National Guard to enable soldiers to train together, build readiness and ultimately fight as one Army.

“Being under the 7th ID, in an active duty division, gives us access to training opportunities that we didn’t have before,” said Col. Bryan Gresen, commander of the 81st SBCT.

Under the Associated Unit Program, the 81st SBCT will tap into the 7th Infantry Division’s readiness and leadership training structure as it converts from an armored to a Stryker brigade.

Columbia Generating Station exercise
The Emergency Management Division successfully led a multi-agency demonstration of state government’s preparedness for a potential emergency at the Columbia Generating Station, the state’s only nuclear power plant north of Richland.

A two-day, federally evaluated exercise in March 2016 tested the state’s ability to work with impacted counties to make decisions and develop plans for returning evacuees to areas that are safe, relocating people from hazardous areas; and controlling the harvest and movement of potentially contaminated farm products so they don’t reach the market.

State agencies participating in the exercise passed the evaluated exercise with flying colors, with a few
Forces Group returned home from a nine-month deployment to support operations in Afghanistan with fellow Special Forces groups. Meanwhile, 1st Battalion, 427th General Support Aviation spent January to September supporting operations in Kuwait and Iraq with the 406th Combat Aviation Brigade.

In March, the Washington National Guard deployed the 176th Engineer Company to Iraq and Kuwait for eight months. The 140-person unit built vertical structures and fortified buildings while supporting a number of different bases in the region. The unit returned home from the busy deployment on New Year’s Eve, just in time to ring in 2017!

“Terry the 341st Military Intelligence Battalion deployed more than 100 citizen-soldiers, supporting operations in different counties in Southwest Washington and Oregon. The battalion also sent a nine-person team to support operations in Guantamano Bay, Cuba. The Guardmen are expected to return home sometime in the summer of 2017.

Guardmen also supported operations through numerous overseas deployment trainings (ODT) in South Korea, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Germany, Denmark, France, Canada, England, Qatar, Tunisia, Horn of Africa and many other countries around the world.

**Force Structure**

Among the biggest stories of 2016 was the ongoing transition for the Washington Army National Guard’s 81st Stryker Brigade Combat Team, the creation of the 56th Information Operations Group and the disbanding of multiple units in the state.

In 2015, it was announced the 81st Brigade Combat Team would be converting from an armored brigade to a stryker brigade. This change required the creation of more infantry battalions in the 81st BCT and shifted the structure of multiple units spread across Washington, Oregon and California.

In March, the first of those major changes happened when the 1st Regiment, 3rd Cavalry Squadron cased their colors at the Kent Armory, leaving the 81st Brigade Combat Team to join both the 96th Troop Command and the 41st Infantry Division out of the Oregon National Guard. The 1-303rd Cavalry, now headquartered in Vancouver, split between units in Washington and Oregon.

The long standing 116th Transportation Company, based in Ephrata, Wash., also saw its colors cased in 2016. The 116th had been in Ephrata for more than 20 years and was a fixture in the community. That was clearly evident during the casing of the colors ceremony. The unit’s depot facility made way for Golf Company, 181st Brigade Support Battalion to move into the armory, positioning a unit with strykers in the small Eastern Washington town.

As units were cased, old units reappeared to include the familiar battle streamers of the 3rd Battalion, 161st Infantry Regiment. The re-established 3-161st Infantry gave Washington two infantry battalions; the 3-161st headquartered in Kent, and the 1st Battalion, 161st Infantry Regiment headquartered in Spokane. These battalions are joined by the 1st Battalion, 85th Infantry Regiment of the California National Guard to make up the three infantry battalions in the 81st SBCT.

In 2016, the 56th Theater Information Operations Group (TIOG), a brigade-sized element made-up of units that included Fort Lewis under the 341st Troop Command, continued to mature in its first full year as a Major Subordinate Command. The five specialty units that make up the 56th TIOG all have similar mission sets and continually perform engagements in the Asia-Pacific region. A significant portion of the Washington Army National Guard’s participation in this region comes from special forces, military intelligence and information operations units.

“Our troops are going to be able to look across the new formation and market, the state could face a crisis of public confidence in our ability to keep people safe, as well as closure for years of export markets that are very important to many of our fresh farm products.”

The Federal Emergency Management Agency evaluates the state’s plan and response against stringent safety regulations and guidance developed after the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant disaster in 1979 and continually updated since then. The next federally evaluated exercise will be in 2018.

**Deployments**

A slew of deployments happened in 2016 for both Army and Air Guardmen to locations all across the globe. In March, A Co. 1/19th Special Forces Group returned home from a nine-month deployment to support operations in Afghanistan with fellow Special Forces groups. Meanwhile, 1st Battalion, 427th General Support Aviation spent January to September supporting operations in Kuwait and Iraq with the 406th Combat Aviation Brigade.

In March, the Washington National Guard deployed the 176th Engineer Company to Iraq and Kuwait for eight months. The 140-person unit built vertical structures and fortified buildings while supporting a number of different bases in the region. The unit returned home from the busy deployment on New Year’s Eve, just in time to ring in 2017!

“Terry the 341st Military Intelligence Battalion deployed more than 100 citizen-soldiers, supporting operations in different counties in Southwest Washington and Oregon. The battalion also sent a nine-person team to support operations in Guantamano Bay, Cuba. The Guardmen are expected to return home sometime in the summer of 2017.

Guardmen also supported operations through numerous overseas deployment trainings (ODT) in South Korea, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Germany, Denmark, France, Canada, England, Qatar, Tunisia, Horn of Africa and many other countries around the world.

**Force Structure**

Among the biggest stories of 2016 was the ongoing transition for the Washington Army National Guard’s 81st Stryker Brigade Combat Team, the creation of the 56th Information Operations Group and the disbanding of multiple units in the state.

In 2015, it was announced the 81st Brigade Combat Team would be converting from an armored brigade to a stryker brigade. This change required the creation of more infantry battalions in the 81st BCT and shifted the structure of multiple units spread across Washington, Oregon and California.

In March, the first of those major changes happened when the 1st Regiment, 3rd Cavalry Squadron cased their colors at the Kent Armory, leaving the 81st Brigade Combat Team to join both the 96th Troop Command and the 41st Infantry Division out of the Oregon National Guard. The 1-303rd Cavalry, now headquartered in Vancouver, split between units in Washington and Oregon.

The long standing 116th Transportation Company, based in Ephrata, Wash., also saw its colors cased in 2016. The 116th had been in Ephrata for more than 20 years and was a fixture in the community. That was clearly evident during the casing of the colors ceremony. The unit’s depot facility made way for Golf Company, 181st Brigade Support Battalion to move into the armory, positioning a unit with strykers in the small Eastern Washington town.

As units were cased, old units reappeared to include the familiar battle streamers of the 3rd Battalion, 161st Infantry Regiment. The re-established 3-161st Infantry gave Washington two infantry battalions; the 3-161st headquartered in Kent, and the 1st Battalion, 161st Infantry Regiment headquartered in Spokane. These battalions are joined by the 1st Battalion, 85th Infantry Regiment of the California National Guard to make up the three infantry battalions in the 81st SBCT.

In 2016, the 56th Theater Information Operations Group (TIOG), a brigade-sized element made-up of units that included Fort Lewis under the 341st Troop Command, continued to mature in its first full year as a Major Subordinate Command. The five specialty units that make up the 56th TIOG all have similar mission sets and continually perform engagements in the Asia-Pacific region. A significant portion of the Washington Army National Guard’s participation in this region comes from special forces, military intelligence and information operations units.

“Our troops are going to be able to look across the new formation and find opportunities,” said Col. Dan Dent, Washington Army National Guard director of operations. “It’s going to break up some logjams we’ve had…It’s going to give these opportunities for everyone we have to serve. They’re just maybe going to be in different places or different jobs or locations.”

**New State Guard Commander**

The all-volunteer Washington State Guard said goodbye to its commander, Col. Terry Larue, and welcomed Col. Brad Klipper during a change of command ceremony on Saturday, August 13, 2016.

“We will miss Terry’s leadership and passion,” said Daugherty. “He led his team through some of the state’s worst disasters, and leaves big shoes to fill. I’m confident Brad Klipper has the energy and expertise to seamlessly lead as the new commander of the Washington State Guard. Brad brings to the position nearly 30 years of military service, and he knows our organization well – both as a traditional soldier and a member of the state Leg-islature.”

The mission of the Washington State Guard is to provide organized units that are equipped and trained in the protection of life or property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety under competent orders of state authorities.


Bottom Left: Guardsmen from the 116th Air Refueling Wing share a laugh during a meal with members of the Chinese military during a U.S.-China Disaster Management Exchange (DME) in Kun- ming, China’s Yunnan Province, People’s Republic of China. The annual United States Army Pacific (US- ARPAC) Security Cooperation event with the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) is an opportunity to share Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief lessons learned from real world events and enhance U.S. and Chinese disaster management capabilities. Bottom Right: Col. Curt Simonson addresses the audience during the deployment ceremony for Delta Co. 341st Military Intelligence Battalion at the Information Operations Readiness Center on July 28, 2016. Guardsmen from Delta Co. 341st MI BN perform Signal Intelligence analysis and interception whether it’s communications between people or from electronic signals not directly used in communication.

Top: Washington Army National Guard leaders from 96th Troop Command shake hands with soldiers from the 176th Engineer Company based in Southomich as they board their flight to Fort Bliss Feb. 24, 2016 at McChord Air Field. Following their train flight, the engineer company is scheduled to deploy to Kuwait. Below: Graduating cadets from the West Point Youth Academy during a ceremony on Dec. 18, 2016 in Bremerton, Wash. He is pictured with Maj. Gen. Bret Daugherty, the adjutant general, Sec. of State Kim Wyman, Gov. Jay Inslee and Maj. Gen. (Ret) Tim Lowenberg.
FISCAL AND PERSONNEL

EMPLOYEE BREAKDOWN

STATE EMPLOYEE - SALARY AND BENEFITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>SALARIES</th>
<th>BENEFITS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State portion</td>
<td>$682,578.74</td>
<td>$280,125.49</td>
<td>$962,704.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal portion</td>
<td>$837,606.77</td>
<td>$38,375.26</td>
<td>$1,175,982.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total / Month</td>
<td>$1,520,185.51</td>
<td>$618,500.75</td>
<td>$2,138,686.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total / Year</td>
<td>$18,242,226.08</td>
<td>$7,422,009.02</td>
<td>$25,664,235.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FEDERAL FUNDING - ECONOMIC BREAKDOWN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>ARMY NATIONAL GUARD</th>
<th>AIR NATIONAL GUARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAY &amp; ALLOWANCES(P&amp;A)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Soldiers</td>
<td>$60,132,289.00</td>
<td>$29,291,084.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGR (estimated based on E7 with over 24 years of service)</td>
<td>$682,578.74</td>
<td>$38,842,640.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technician</td>
<td>$42,046,518.87</td>
<td>$14,200,109.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel/Per Diem</td>
<td>$6,821,091.30</td>
<td>$3,111,331.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL P&amp;A</td>
<td>$147,861,534.57</td>
<td>$76,637,987.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOODS &amp; SERVICES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply &amp; Services</td>
<td>$34,866,689.01</td>
<td>$4,875,136.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation of Things</td>
<td>$305,373.80</td>
<td>$4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comm., Utilities &amp; Misc</td>
<td>$143,208.70</td>
<td>$246,377.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing &amp; Reproduction</td>
<td>$601,114.39</td>
<td>$34,959.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting &amp; Other Contractual Services</td>
<td>$13,744,932.03</td>
<td>$1,103,322.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies &amp; Materials Purchases</td>
<td>$14,841,980.09</td>
<td>$865,799.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL Goods &amp; Services</td>
<td>$147,861,534.57</td>
<td>$76,637,987.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Construction (Lands and Structure)</td>
<td>$2,377,833.45</td>
<td>$1,307,509.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Construction 2005</td>
<td>$2,377,833.45</td>
<td>$1,307,509.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL Construction</td>
<td>$4,755,666.90</td>
<td>$2,615,019.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants, Subsidies and Contributions</td>
<td>$1,137,492.03</td>
<td>$1,137,492.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL FY16 FUNDS</td>
<td>$188,259,225.74</td>
<td>$88,763,359.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT TOTAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army National Guard</td>
<td>$188,259,225.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air National Guard</td>
<td>$88,763,359.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Employees</td>
<td>$25,664,235.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Military Department Total (Both State and Federal)</td>
<td>$302,686,820.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL FY16 FUNDS | $277,022,585.09 |
The Preparedness Grants Section (PGS) continues to work closely with stakeholders to increase transparency and streamline business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review. PGS staff also conducted more than 40 sub-recipient business processes. In 2016, PGS staff conducted nine regional technical workshops to provide a federal grants overview, guidance for completing applications, and an interactive application review.
EXERCISE AND TRAINING

The Exercise and Training Section manages the division public education, radiological emergency preparedness, state training, exercise and staff training programs.

Public Education: The state public education program supports local jurisdictions, state agencies and out-of-state governments with preparedness materials and educational tools. The intent of the program is to build public awareness and engage in effective and intensive preparedness activities at the community level in conjunction with neighborhoods, schools, businesses and organizations, as well as within state agencies.

The program developed hazard materials that can be customized with local emergency management contact information and are available to limited English proficient populations. In response to input from the Cascadia Rising Exercise, outreach materials and messaging now include the new 14-day preparedness message for personal, home and community safety.

Throughout 2016, the program provided 37 disaster preparedness presentations to organizations such as the Attorney General’s Professional Development Conference, the Governor’s Industrial Safety Conference, Citizen Corps/CERT Expo, Washing ton National Guard Readiness Programs, City of DuPont Community Connectors program, the Scout’s Washington Jamboree and the Military Department’s New Employee Orientations. The program hosted 16 disaster preparedness exhibits in a variety of venues.

The award-winning Map Your Neighborhood (MYN) program enlisted 63 new in-state partners, increasing the number of registered Washington communities to 508. Staff fulfilled 23 out-of-state requests for MYN materials from five states.

U.S. Department of Energy-Hanford Site Radiological Response Program: The U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE) awarded EMD with $785,346 for this program. Seventy-eight percent of the funding passes through to the Departments of Agriculture and Health, and to Benton, Franklin and Grant Counties. The remaining funds stay at EMD to provide emergency management planning, exercising and training support for state level activities as well as to coordinate with and support local jurisdictions and perform required grant management activities.

The state successfully completed a full-scale exercise in June 2016 for a radiological incident on the Hanford Site. In coordination with USDOE, state agencies and local jurisdictions validated policies, protocols and processes associated with such a response. The program developed preparedness materials for state and local jurisdictions and performed required grant management activities.

Columbia Generating Station Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program: The Washington Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) awarded EMD $1,017,332 for state fiscal year 2016 for ongoing work to prepare for a potential radiological emergency at Energy Northwest’s Columbia Generating Station (CGS), the state’s only nuclear power plant. Six local jurisdictions – Adams, Benton, Franklin, Grant, Walla Walla, and Yakima Counties, along with two state agencies received 67 percent of the funding to support key emergency preparedness activities. The remaining funds for EMD go to provide emergency support to local jurisdictions and perform required grant management activities.

The state successfully completed a challenging three-day federally-evaluated full-scale response exercise in March 2016 involving a radiological release at CGS. This exercise included three federal agencies, 10 Washington and two Oregon state agencies, as well as six local jurisdictions. The success of the nuclear power plant was paramount in the ability of the nuclear power plant to maintain its operating license. The exercise requirements also drove the SEOC to develop and use Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) specific for a radiological incident which enhanced the SEOC capability to operate in an “all-hazards” environment. As complementary exercises, EMD developed and conducted four drills to train and test the abilities of the staff of the Columbia Generating Station, the state and local jurisdictions to coordinate public information. To support the agricultural economy of the state, the division developed and conducted a tabletop drill with the SEOC and all six local jurisdictions to practice the development and implementation of a food control area following a radiological incident. Finally, the division developed and conducted one drill with the SEOC and two local jurisdictions closest to the nuclear power plant to test the abilities of the SEOC and the locals to coordinate on the long-term relocation of citizens affected by a radiological release.

State Training Program: State Training Program staff worked with the state and local jurisdictions to develop the delivery of preparedness training activities to help address training gaps identified by local jurisdictions, cities, tribes and state agencies. During 2016, EMD coordinated, hosted or directly facilitated more than 65 preparedness courses. Areas of focus centered around catastrophic incidents. The training activities that gained the most attention were public information, fatality management, mass care, structural assessment of buildings following an earthquake, and intermediate and advanced Incident Command System (ICS) courses including Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to ICS Interface and EOC management and operations.

The training program transitioned away from our decade-old training management database to a new, online learning management system called ‘WA-TRAIN’. This new system allows users to have a learner’s profile where they can store all of their training activities, build and track progress on self-built training plans, and search for and participate in training activities across the state and region among many other perks, for free. The old state training calendar is no longer accessible but users can access the new WA-TRAIN platform at https://wa-train.training.org to set up a learner’s account and start their search for their next training activity.

For the first time outside of FEMA’s Emergency Management Institute, Washington state in partnership with FEMA Region 10, hosted the full delivery of the National Emergency Management Basic Academy. This suite of five separate courses, totaling 152 hours, is the foundational equivalent to similar academies operated for other first responders. In 2016, 23 students graduated from the academy. During 2017, the training program will host another full suite of basic academy courses. Further details on the National Emergency Management Basic Academy can be found at https://training.fema.gov/empp/basic.aspx.

State EOC Staff Training & Exercise Program: During SEOC training days, the second Wednesday of each month, command and general staff receive training for state staff capabilities and functions to improve SEOC operations. SEOC staff received training on developing incident action plans, using situational assessment and common operating picture tools, and learning what to expect when supporting responses to earthquakes, wildfires and winter flooding. Staff also participated in a facilitated discussion driven by a cyber scenario simulating a Ransomware attack on Military Department equipment. This training identified opportunities for the SEOC to prepare for a cyber incident.

For the Cascadia Rising exercise, the SEOC utilized all internal EMD staff, augmented by external state and local employees. The SEOC is the multi-agency coordination center for the state of Washington, and on the day of the Cascadia Rising exercise, the SEOC had activated to the highest level and more than a dozen state agencies with either a primary, coordinating or supporting role for an Emergency Support Function (ESF) in Washington’s Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan participated in the SEOC during exercise training. SEOC staff also received training to prepare for the annual Columbia Generating Station and Department of Energy exercises. Training staff also received training on building and maintaining situational awareness, utilize the ability with local and state stakeholders, and building and delivering decision packages in support of radiological response operations.

State Exercise Program: In 2016, EMD’s State Exercise Program focused extensively on co-hosting and participating in Cascadia Rising.

In addition to Cascadia Rising, the State Exercise Program conducted two Cabinet-level tabletop exercises to prepare executive leadership from state, local and tribal governments in incident response – closing out the year with a winter storm tabletop exercise in October.

The State Exercise Program provided support to local jurisdiction exercise design and conduct in 2016 by assisting the Methow Valley in Okanogan County with a tabletop exercise in May 2016. The tabletop tested the emergency response plan for the towns and cities in the Methow Valley, as well as Okanogan County staff. In October, EMD assisted the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe with a tabletop exercise to examine a response to a Mt. Rainier eruption and lahar flow.

Lastly, EMD coordinated Washington’s participation in the national level Cyber Guard Prelude exercise, conducting a two-day exercise from the State EOC to test the “Significant Cybersecurity Incident” annex to the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
By mid-2016, the Planning, Analysis and Logistics (PAL) Section had every position filled after several years of significant personnel changes and vacant positions. Shortly after most of the section staff participated in the Cascadia Rising 2016 multiday exercise, providing a robust test of our plans and procedures. Lessons learned from the exercise helped the section refocus its planning efforts.

Cascadia Rising provided a great opportunity to test agency plans during a catastrophic incident. In anticipation, staff published the Cascadia Subduction Zone Playbook. This document provides state leadership with a series of “plays” that would allow them to move forward with the response based on a scientific assessment that predicts what would happen during a Cascadia event. This is an actual assessment used to inform the state’s planning and support response responsibilities. The exercise revealed that several of our Emergency Support Function plans did not adequately address the complexities of a catastrophic incident, and that many of our processes in the state EOC, although appropriate for the incidents we have supported in the last few years, will not be up to the increased demands of a catastrophic incident.

Additionally, the PAL section took over the support roles for the Emergency Management Council (EMC) and the State Emergency Response Commission. The section is also facilitating standing up the Infrastructure Resilience and Whole Community Subcommittees to the EMC.

Emergency Planning:
In May of 2016, EMD released the updated version of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The 2016 CEMP includes several major issues to improve our planning efforts. The updated CEMP includes the following:
• The updated CEMP included major revisions to the Regional Emergency Support Functions.
• The updated CEMP included major revisions to the Regional Emergency Support Functions.
• The updated CEMP included major revisions to the Regional Emergency Support Functions.
• The updated CEMP included major revisions to the Regional Emergency Support Functions.

In February 2016, SEOC staff participated in a dress rehearsal of our ability to support a major incident at the Columbia Generating Station. The exercise resulted in new procedures and forms that better meet the needs of customers. Additionally, it completed 10 Intergovernmental Agreements (IGAs) and renewed 49 IGAs with local governments to provide resources through EMAC or PNEMA mutual aid processes. Such agreements make local resources agents of the state and provide for reduced response times for these resources to respond to disasters in other states and Canadian provinces.

Private Industry Program:
In May, EMD brought on board a new Private Industry Program Manager who worked to strengthen public-private relationships between government and private sector organizations. Acknowledging the vital role of businesses in disaster preparedness, response and recovery, the program stepped up support for private sector re-entry. The program celebrates the importance of partnerships with local jurisdictions to support for private sector re-entry will expedite response and recovery operations and strengthen the resiliency of the commercial sector statewide.

In addition to the BRE registration program, public-private relationship building has also occurred in the following areas:
• Development of an information exchange standard during response operations;
• Multi-jurisdiction planning around corporate earthquake response in urban areas; and
• Business continuity planning outreach for small to medium sized businesses.

Local Emergency Planning Program (Hazard Mitigation) Program:
Based on the governor directed study on The Movement of Rail in Washington state, in 2015 the Legislature provided funding for an update to the Wastewater Agency Response Network (WARN) and the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) regional staff.

Based on the lessons learned from the historic 2014 and 2015 wildfires in Washington state, staff closely analyzed the processes associated with instate mutual aid. This resulted in new procedures and forms that better meet the needs of customers.

Logistics:
During 2016, the state logistics team made a major effort to work with local jurisdictions to promulgate various logistic-focused trainings to improve emergency response within Washington. Staff presented the statewide resource management process and web-based training to state agency personnel and at several local jurisdictions across the state. The team also presented training on the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) at FEMA Region X offices for the entire regional staff to increase their awareness of how to do state level mutual aid.

Additionally, logistics staff presented an overview of the Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Assistance Plan (PNEMAP) to the Washington State Wastewater Agency Response Network (WARN) and the US Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) regional staff.

To better meet the needs of the private sector during a disaster, EMD developed and will field the Business Re-Entry (BRE) registration program. This program provides re-entry registration and protocol for private sector organizations following a natural or manmade disaster. This program is designed to strengthen relationships with organizations that require access to communities or infrastructure within an affected area. State level support for private sector re-entry will expedite response and recovery operations and strengthen the resiliency of the commercial sector statewide.

To ensure greater accessibility, offices are located across the state at Camp Murray, Yakima, Snohomish and Spokane. This allows for greater access to EMD customers. Additionally, staff can act as local jurisdiction liaisons on behalf of the Emergency Management Division during emergency activations.
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

MITIGATION, RESPONSE & RECOVERY UNIT

EMD’s Mitigation and Recovery Section oversees the division’s risk reduction and disaster recovery efforts. The section is comprised of hazard mitigation programs that include: mitigation & disaster recovery planning and plan review, mitigation grant administration and the state’s Earthquake/Tsunami/Volcano programs. These programs increase local resilience and reduce the impact disasters have on communities across the state.

Public Assistance Grant Program (PA): EMD staff manage FEMA’s Public Assistance grant program, which provides grant funding to state, tribal and local governments, and certain private, non-profit organizations to help them quickly respond to and recover from major disasters declared by the President.

The program provides grants on a cost-shared basis to help pay for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and repair or replacement of disaster-damaged infrastructure. It also provides assistance to protect damaged facilities from future events by funding hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.

The federal share for the program typically is 75 percent of eligible costs, while the state (the grantee) determines how the non-federal share of 25 percent is split between the state and impacted jurisdictions (sub-grantees).

EMD Public Assistance staff also manage the Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) program.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): This state-managed program is available only after a Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster. The program funds mitigation planning initiatives and cost-effective mitigation projects designed to reduce or eliminate the effects and costs of future disaster damage. Upon approval of the governor and Legislature, the state may pay a portion of the applicant’s cost share. During 2016, two new disasters were added to the HMGP.

Human Services Programs: In 2016, the Human Services Program hired three new employees, launched or enhanced two new programs, supported three Small Business Administration declaration requests and developed partnerships with dozens of organizations, jurisdictions, agencies and others.

Beginning in January, 2016, the Human Services Program developed a Limited English Proficiency (LEP) pilot program. Focusing on those areas affected by the 2014-2015 wildfires – Okanogan, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas and Yakima counties – the program built bridges between local responders, emergency managers, and those community organizations and businesses supporting local residents in the recovery. The program was successful in reaching thousands of residents and has built self-sustaining outreach efforts in several counties. Through partnerships forged with the Commission on Hispanic Affairs and the Northwest Justice Project, the Human Services Program looks forward to expanding outreach into four additional languages and multiple Western Washington counties. As it expands, the program will continue to support local jurisdictions statewide that require assistance with their LEP programs.

Long Term Recovery received a boost with the addition of a Recovery Coordinator who completed Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 annex to the CEMP for the first time in EMD history, updated the State Preparedness Report recovery core capabilities, and presented a project plan to build a Washington Restoration Framework within 2 years. The Human Services staff continue to work with local jurisdictions and organizations, including the Okanogan Long Term Recovery Group, the newly formed recovery group in Welplinit following the 2016 wildfires and the Washington Coalition of Recovery Planners to support recovery efforts and share best practices.

The Human Services Program Staff requested and received three Small Business Administration (SBA) declaration requests for the November and December winter storms, the Greenwood Gas explosion in the City of Seattle and the Bothell Main Street Fire in the city of Bothell. SBA’s low-interest loans provide relief and support recovery efforts for local businesses and individuals impacted by the incidents.

FIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT FUNDING - CURRENT / ACTIVE

(Obligated Funds are as of Jan 1, 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total Funded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colockum Tarps Fire</td>
<td>7/30/2013</td>
<td>$9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milepost 10 Fire</td>
<td>8/10/2013</td>
<td>$1.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle Fire</td>
<td>8/21/2013</td>
<td>$3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Spokane Fire</td>
<td>7/11/2014</td>
<td>$1.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mills Canyon Fire</td>
<td>7/11/2014</td>
<td>$3.27 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chawaukium Fire</td>
<td>7/17/2014</td>
<td>$16.05 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlton Complex</td>
<td>7/17/2014</td>
<td>$33.4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watermelon Hill Fire</td>
<td>7/28/2014</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddle Mt Fire</td>
<td>7/19/2014</td>
<td>$56,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snap Canyon Fire</td>
<td>8/3/2014</td>
<td>$6.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hassen Fire</td>
<td>8/7/2014</td>
<td>$925,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleepy Hollow Fire</td>
<td>8/29/2015</td>
<td>$2.25 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Creek Fire</td>
<td>7/21/2015</td>
<td>$6.375 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highway 8 Fire</td>
<td>8/5/2015</td>
<td>$2.625 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nute Mile Fire</td>
<td>8/14/2015</td>
<td>$1.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelan Complex</td>
<td>8/14/2015</td>
<td>$9.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stickpin Fire</td>
<td>8/14/2015</td>
<td>$5.025 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stevens County Complex</td>
<td>8/14/2015</td>
<td>$5.25 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okanogan Complex</td>
<td>8/15/2015</td>
<td>$16.05 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twisp River Fire</td>
<td>8/15/2015</td>
<td>$1.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remmer Fire</td>
<td>8/21/2015</td>
<td>$2.775 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodell Fire</td>
<td>8/24/2015</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsefield Butte Fire</td>
<td>9/13/2015</td>
<td>$187,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Ward Gap Fire</td>
<td>7/31/2016</td>
<td>$375,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellesley Fire</td>
<td>8/21/2016</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale Fire</td>
<td>8/21/2016</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suncrest Fire</td>
<td>8/27/2016</td>
<td>$800,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated FMAG-HMGP Pilot funding

$7,064,880
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Mitigation Annual Programs: Washington Emergency Management received $9.5 million in Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grants and $5.5 million in Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grants through FEMA to support critical risk reduction priorities. Some of the key mitigation projects completed this past year under the PDM, SRL and FMA grant programs include:

- City of Lake Forest Park Highway Bypass project which won project of the year from APWA
- The Evergreen State College Lab II Seismic Retrofit project
- The City of Sultan home acquisition through the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

Volcano, Earthquake, Tsunami Programs: On October 20, at 10:20 a.m., Washington state joined with the rest of the West Coast, as well as states and countries from around the world, to participate in the Great ShakeOut Earthquake Drill. During the fifth year of the Great Washington ShakeOut campaign, more than 1 million Washingtonians participated. For the first time we reached out to Spanish speaking communities through social media. As part of the Washington ShakeOut, EMD and the outer coastal counties of Pacific, Grays Harbor, Jefferson and Clallam conducted a tsunami warning test that initiated community-wide evacuation drills up and down the Pacific coast of Washington. This included activation and broadcast of the actual tsunami warning tone across 57 All-Hazard Alert Broadcast (AHAB) sirens located along the outer coast and Strait of Juan de Fuca.

RESPONSE

Washington Emergency Management Division’s Response Section oversees the Division’s response efforts. The section is comprised of the State Emergency Operations Center with its Alert & Warning Center, as well as the Search and Rescue and Emergency Workers Program.

Alert and Warning Center: Staffed with two State Emergency Operations Officers 24/7, the Alert & Warning Center is the state’s primary warning point for natural disasters, technological disasters and acts of terrorism. The Alert & Warning Center is equipped with numerous telephony, radio frequency, and Internet-based communications and information technology systems. The State Emergency Operations Officers maintain situational awareness on imminent and current emergency and disaster situations across the state that may exceed local response and recovery capability/capacity or draw media attention. As of October 1, 2016, the Alert & Warning Center has conducted alert, warning, notification and resource coordination for 3,643 incidents statewide, including 1,954 hazardous materials incidents, 725 search and rescue missions, 262 fires, 21 911 phone outages, and 48 severe weather watches and warnings.

State Emergency Operations Center: Washington’s State Emergency Operations Center is always activated at one of three activation levels: Level 3 - monitoring, Level 2 - partial activation, or Level 1 - full activation. The activation level depends on the nature, size and complexity of an incident. The organizational structure follows the National Incident Management System / Incident Command System with state agencies filling Emergency Support Functions based on the needs of impacted local jurisdictions and tribal communities. As of October 1, the State EOC has been activated for 253 days at Level 3, 18 days at Level 2 and 3 days at Level 1 due to wildfires.

Join Us in the World’s Largest Earthquake Drill.
October 20, 2016
www.ShakeOut.org/Washington

DISASTER RECOVERY GRANT PROGRAM

The mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program is to provide assistance to state, tribal and local governments, and certain types of private nonprofit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President.

Through the PA Program, FEMA provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations. The PA Program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.

The federal share of assistance is not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The grantee (usually the state) determines how the non-federal share (up to 25 percent) is split with the subgrantees (eligible applicants).

CURRENT DISASTERS
(Obligated Funds are as of Jan. 1, 2017)

FEMA WA DR 4253
- Declaration Date: February 2, 2016
- Incident Type: Severe Winter Storm, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, Mudslides, Tornado
- Incident Period: December 1, 2015 to December 14, 2015
- Designated Counties: Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum

Public Assistance: $22,603,336.00
Mitigation: $2,180,299.00
TOTAL: $24,783,635.00

FEMA WA DR 4249
- Declaration Date: January 15, 2016
- Incident Type: Severe Storms, Strong Winds, Flooding, Landslides, Mudslides
- Incident Period: November 12, 2015 to November 21, 2015
- Designated Counties: Chelan, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kittitas, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Pend Oreille, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Wahkiakum, and Whitman

Public Assistance: $20,845,480.00
Mitigation: $3,964,589.00
TOTAL: $24,810,069.00

FEMA WA DR 4243
- Declaration Date: October 20, 2015
- Incident Type: Wildfires
- Incident Period: August 9, 2015 to September 10, 2015
- Designated Counties: Chelan, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Whatcom, Yakima and Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

Public Assistance: $33,014,345.00
Mitigation: $6,513,882.00
TOTAL: $39,528,227.00

FEMA WA DR 4242
- Declaration Date: October 15, 2015
- Incident Type: Windstorm
- Incident Period: August 29, 2015
- Designated Counties: Snohomish, Island, Jefferson, Whatcom, Grays Harbor and Clallam

Public Assistance: $7,654,466.00
Mitigation: $1,732,112.00
TOTAL: $9,386,578.00
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

FEMA WA DR 4188
- Declaration Date: August 11, 2014
- Incident Type: Wildfires
- Incident Period: July 9, 2014 to August 5, 2014
- Designated Counties: Colville Indian Reservation, Kittitas and Okanogan

FEMA WA DR 4168
- Declaration Date: April 2, 2014
- Incident Type: Flooding and Mudslide
- Incident Period: March 22, 2014 to April 29, 2014
- Designated Counties: Sauk-Suiattle Indian Reservation, Snohomish, Stillaguamish Indian Reservation and Tulalip Indian Reservation

FEMA WA DR 4083
- Declaration Date: September 25, 2012
- Incident Type: Severe Storm, Straight-line Winds, and Flooding
- Incident Period: July 20, 2012 to July 21, 2012
- Designated Counties: Colville Indian Reservation, Ferry and Okanogan

FEMA WA DR 4056
- Declaration Date: March 5, 2012
- Incident Type: Severe Winter Storm, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
- Incident Period: January 14, 2012 to January 23, 2012
- Designated Counties: Clallam, Grays Harbor, King, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pierce, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Thurston and Wahkiakum

FEMA WA DR 4065
- Declaration Date: March 5, 2012
- Incident Type: Severe Winter Storm, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
- Incident Period: July 20, 2012 to July 21, 2012
- Designated Counties: Colville Indian Reservation, Ferry and Okanogan

FEMA WA DR 1963
- Declaration Date: March 25, 2013
- Incident Type: Severe Winter Storm, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
- Incident Period: January 11, 2011 to January 21, 2011
- Designated Counties: King, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Skagit, Skamania and Wahkiakum

FEMA WA DR 1825
- Declaration Date: March 2, 2009
- Incident Type: Severe Winter Storm and Record and Near Record Snow
- Incident Period: December 12, 2008 to January 5, 2009

FEMA WA DR 1817
- Declaration Date: January 30, 2009
- Incident Type: Severe Winter Storm, Landslides, Mudslides, and Flooding
- Incident Period: January 6, 2009 to January 16, 2009

FEMA WA DR 1734
- Declaration Date: December 6, 2007
- Incident Type: Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
- Incident Period: December 1, 2007 to December 17, 2007
- Designated Counties: Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Thurston and Wahkiakum

FEMA WA DR 1682
- Declaration Date: February 14, 2007
- Incident Type: Severe Winter Storm, Landslides, and Mudslides
- Incident Period: December 14, 2006 to December 15, 2006
- Designated Counties: Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Grant, Grays Harbor, Island, King, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Thurston and Wahkiakum

FEMA WA DR 1671
- Declaration Date: December 12, 2006
- Incident Type: Severe Winter Storm, Landslides, and Mudslides
- Incident Period: November 2, 2006 to November 11, 2006
- Designated Counties: Chelan, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, King, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish and Wahkiakum

Recovery Grant Program Funds provided through WA EMD
TOTAL: $549,515,369
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

CYBER SECURITY


Exercise participation included the Columbia Generating Station exercise, Department of Energy Hanford exercise, Cyber Guard 16, Cascadia Rising, SEOC Cyber scenario and the National Governors Association Grid Outage Retreat.

STATE E911

The State E911 Coordinator’s Office (SEO) works with counties and communications companies to ensure that 911 is operational and available throughout the state. The SEO uses state 911 excise taxes to provide for the statewide network and to help fund counties that are unable to fully fund 911 operations with their own local excise tax collections.

In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2016 the SEO spent a total of $21,302,745 in support of statewide 911 operations. Of this amount, $7,720,728 supported county 911 operations costs, $10,716,880 supported the statewide 911 network, and $1,335,950 was used for modernization of local public safety answering point (PSAP) equipment.


ESInet II, which will transport calls from the call-maker to the call-taker, is designed to meet the National Emergency Number Association (NENA) standards for NG911. The ESInet II will be accessible to all types of devices/methods for contacting 911, will be compatible across the state as well as interstate/international, and will be highly resilient, reliable, secure, simple and cost-effective. This new network will also be backward compatible in order to support the remaining legacy call handling systems until they are fully upgraded in every Washington state 911 center. The funding for these improvements comes from existing 911 excise taxes on phones.

The new ESInet will have enhanced call tree capabilities and allow 911 centers to eventually be able to receive voice, text, data and imagery in the future. The new system will also employ the latest technology in call routing validation and geolocation to be able to help call-takers more accurately find where people are calling from. Counties that operate the PSAPs are in the process of modernizing their call handling equipment in order to take advantage of the new technology. Additionally, the new system will have enhanced network performance and monitoring tools to actively track the health of the network. ESInet II is scheduled to be fully deployed statewide by the end of calendar year 2017.

In addition, the counties have been modernizing the call handling equipment to NG911 capable since 2014. This is a strategic plan goal - to have all the counties modernized to NG911 capable call handling equipment by the end of SFY 2017. As of September 1, 2016, 48 of the 39 primary PSAPs have completed their modernization projects. This equates to 32 of 39 counties that have completed NG911 modernization. The remaining counties are on track to achieve the goal as stated. In addition, the four primary Washington State Patrol PSAPs have achieved this goal as well. Our tribal and federal partners are in various stages of active planning and/or completing their modernization projects.

Text-to-911 Implementation: As of the end of August 2016, Clallam, Clark, Grant, Jefferson, Kitsap, Pacific, Snohomish, Spokane and Thurston counties have implemented receiving of Text-to-911 messages. All remaining Washington counties are at various stages of planning, preparing and/or testing of Text-to-911.

WASHINGTN YOUTH ACADEMY

PURPOSE AND MISSION

Located in Bremerton, the Washington Youth Academy is a division of the National Guard Youth ChalleNGe Program. Established under authority of both federal and state law, the WYA is a state-run residential and post-residential intervention for youth who have dropped out of high school or are at risk of dropping out.

The Washington Youth Academy is a quasi-military training and mentoring program for at-risk youth. The goal of the program is to give youth a second chance to become responsible and productive citizens by helping them improve their life skills, education levels and employment potential.

The program incorporates a highly structured format, with an emphasis on student discipline and personal responsibility to provide a positive, safe and secure learning environment.

The National Guard Youth ChalleNGe Program was created to provide opportunities for civilian youth and is authorized by Chapter 5, Section 509 of Title 32, United States Code, as follows:

(a) Program Authority and Purpose: The Secretary of Defense may use the National Guard to conduct a civilian youth opportunities program, to be known as the “National Guard Youth Challenge Program,” which shall consist of at least a 22-week residential program and a 12-month post-residential mentoring period. The program shall seek to improve the life skills and employment potential of participants by providing military-based training and supervised work experience, together with the core programs of components of assisting participants to receive a high school diploma or its equivalent, leadership development, promoting fellowship and community service, developing life coping skills and job skills, and improving physical fitness and health and hygiene.

(b) Conduct of the Program: The Secretary of Defense shall provide for the conduct of the Program in such states as the Secretary considers being appropriate.

(c) Program Agreements: To carry out the Program in a State the Secretary of Defense shall enter into an agreement with the Governor of the State...under which the Governor...will establish, organize, and administer the program in the State.

Responsibilities of the State and National Guard Bureau are defined in the Cooperative Agreement, dated March 20, 2012.

The State of Washington Legislature authorized establishment of a Youth Challenge Program in the following Revised Codes of Washington (RCW) and related Washington Administrative Codes (WAC):

RCW 28A.150.305 – Alternative Educational Server Providers – Student Eligibility

RCW 28A.150.310 – National Guard Youth Challenge Program – Allocation of Funding

RCW 28A.300-165 – National Guard high school training and National Guard Youth Challenge Program – Rules

RCW 28A.305.170 – Rules Authorizing National Guard High School Career Training and National Guard Youth Challenge Program

WAC 392-124-005 to 110 – Finance – National Guard Youth Challenge apportionment

WAC 392-410-340 – Equivalency credit for alternative learning experiences, non-high school courses, electronically mediated classes, work experience, and challenges
PRINCIPLES

High Standards – personal conduct and academic achievement that promote individual growth and development toward becoming responsible, productive citizens.

Personal Responsibility – both students and staff are expected to adhere to program goals, policies and principles.

Safe Environment – maintain a strict, military-based structure that provides a positive environment free of outside influences.

Service to Community – develop personal pride and sense of community through service projects that help others.

Mentoring – build and maintain supportive relationships with adult role-models for action plan development and accountability.

FILLING WASHINGTON’S NEEDS

According to the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), during 2015-2016, there were approximately 319,864 high school aged students in Washington state. Of those teens, approximately 4.39 percent dropped out, according to OSPI. That equals almost 14,000 individuals. Minority students quit at disproportionate rates compared to Caucasians at 15.6 percent. Asians/Asian Pacific Islanders dropped the most of 47.3 percent. For Black and Hispanic students, the rates were 28.4 percent and 24.7 percent respectively. For Native American youths, the statistics were even grimmer with a dropout rate of 43.7 percent. Western Washington, along the Interstate-5 corridor, which includes Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Bremerton, continued to have the highest concentration of high school-aged dropouts. Eastern Washington school districts reported similar dropout rates as to those in Western Washington.

WASHINGTON YOUTH ACADEMY PROGRAMS

The Washington Youth Academy is a life intervention and credit recovery based program with a stated goal of reintegrating dropouts back into their schools to graduate with their peers. Cadets from each corner of the state attend the free residential school geared at teaching teens discipline and helping them recover credits so they can go back to high school and earn a diploma or seek an alternative path to finish their high school education, such as a GED or by joining Running Start.

The WYA began operations in January 2009. The program is an intense mentoring and placement follow-up for 12 months following graduation. During the residential phase, graduates receive intense mentoring and placement follow-up for 12 months following graduation from the Youth Academy. In all, 149 cadets graduated. The most graduates at the Academy happened during the 2015-2 cycle, when 152 cadets completed the program. The class of 2016-2 also included the 2,000th cadet to graduate from the Youth Academy. In all, 149 cadets graduated. The most graduates at the Academy happened during the 2015-2 cycle, when 152 cadets completed the program.

WASHINGTON YOUTH ACADEMY ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

The program is funded by a combination of state and federal funds. The state funding match is through apportionment funds from the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI).

As part of the cycle of continuous improvement, the Academy implemented additional Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and Career and Technical Education (CTE) based classes such as Lego Robotics, a discovery-based science class, and a technologically enhanced Current World Affairs course. Lego Robotics was implemented as part of Class 2014-01 curriculum and in 2015 the robotics curriculum was enriched with the addition of Spheros programmable robotics. Integration of Khan Academy has enhanced student interest in learning math, which allows the Academy to offer a differentiated math credit. Students are able to earn specific math credit; e.g., Algebra I and II, Geometry, Trigonometry, etc., instead of a limited curriculum and in 2015 the robotics curriculum was enriched with the addition of Spheros programmable robotics. Integration of Khan Academy has enhanced student interest in learning math, which allows the Academy to offer a differentiated math credit. Students are able to earn specific math credit; e.g., Algebra I and II, Geometry, Trigonometry, etc., instead of a limited

In collaboration with the state Emergency Management Division (EMD) and the Kitsap County Emergency Management Department (KEMD), Academy cadre provide Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training for all of our graduating cadets. The CERT training prepares cadets to successfully assist local first responders in case of a catastrophic event. The EMD is working with emergency responders from across the state to connect our CERT-trained graduates to their local emergency management agencies. Each cycle of trained cadets adds to the pool of graduates who are able to assist the state in preparedness for and response to a regional event. They are also able to assist their families and neighbors with emergency preparedness. The CERT collaboration takes the idea of productive citizenship to a new and productive dimension and adds additional levels of mentoring.

The cadets participate in at least four field trips during the cycle: a trip to the state capital where they meet with legislators, a career or construction trades fair, Junior Achievement’s Finance Park and a trip to a local museum. They also participate in mock interviews with community and business leaders and volunteers and go on job shadow days. Kitsap Regional Library provides library services to cadets via a Bookmobile and an Academy library is located in the Bremerton Readiness Center in the English classroom.

The goal by the National Guard Bureau had been a graduation rate of 70 percent – a target that is consistently beaten by the Academy. With a graduation rate of 90.1 percent, the Class of 2016-2 had the best percentage to graduate from any class to date. As part of the cycle of continuous improvement, the Academy implemented additional Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and Career and Technical Education (CTE) based classes such as Lego Robotics, a discovery-based science class, and a technologically enhanced Current World Affairs course. Lego Robotics was implemented as part of Class 2014-01 curriculum and in 2015 the robotics curriculum was enriched with the addition of Spheros programmable robotics. Integration of Khan Academy has enhanced student interest in learning math, which allows the Academy to offer a differentiated math credit. Students are able to earn specific math credit; e.g., Algebra I and II, Geometry, Trigonometry, etc., instead of a limited

In collaboration with the state Emergency Management Division (EMD) and the Kitsap County Emergency Management Department (KEMD), Academy cadre provide Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training for all of our graduating cadets. The CERT training prepares cadets to successfully assist local first responders in case of a catastrophic event. The EMD is working with emergency responders from across the state to connect our CERT-trained graduates to their local emergency management agencies. Each cycle of trained cadets adds to the pool of graduates who are able to assist the state in preparedness for and response to a regional event. They are also able to assist their families and neighbors with emergency preparedness. The CERT collaboration takes the idea of productive citizenship to a new and productive dimension and adds additional levels of mentoring.

The cadets participate in at least four field trips during the cycle: a trip to the state capital where they meet with legislators, a career or construction trades fair, Junior Achievement’s Finance Park and a trip to a local museum. They also participate in mock interviews with community and business leaders and volunteers and go on job shadow days. Kitsap Regional Library provides library services to cadets via a Bookmobile and an Academy library is located in the Bremerton Readiness Center in the English classroom.

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

WASHINGTON YOUTH ACADEMY ACADEMIC PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The program is funded by a combination of state and federal funds. The state funding match is through apportionment funds from the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI).

As part of the cycle of continuous improvement, the Academy implemented additional Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and Career and Technical Education (CTE) based classes such as Lego Robotics, a discovery-based science class, and a technologically enhanced Current World Affairs course. Lego Robotics was implemented as part of Class 2014-01 curriculum and in 2015 the robotics curriculum was enriched with the addition of Spheros programmable robotics. Integration of Khan Academy has enhanced student interest in learning math, which allows the Academy to offer a differentiated math credit. Students are able to earn specific math credit; e.g., Algebra I and II, Geometry, Trigonometry, etc., instead of a limited

In collaboration with the state Emergency Management Division (EMD) and the Kitsap County Emergency Management Department (KEMD), Academy cadre provide Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training for all of our graduating cadets. The CERT training prepares cadets to successfully assist local first responders in case of a catastrophic event. The EMD is working with emergency responders from across the state to connect our CERT-trained graduates to their local emergency management agencies. Each cycle of trained cadets adds to the pool of graduates who are able to assist the state in preparedness for and response to a regional event. They are also able to assist their families and neighbors with emergency preparedness. The CERT collaboration takes the idea of productive citizenship to a new and productive dimension and adds additional levels of mentoring.

The cadets participate in at least four field trips during the cycle: a trip to the state capital where they meet with legislators, a career or construction trades fair, Junior Achievement’s Finance Park and a trip to a local museum. They also participate in mock interviews with community and business leaders and volunteers and go on job shadow days. Kitsap Regional Library provides library services to cadets via a Bookmobile and an Academy library is located in the Bremerton Readiness Center in the English classroom.

In collaboration with the state Emergency Management Division (EMD) and the Kitsap County Emergency Management Department (KEMD), Academy cadre provide Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training for all of our graduating cadets. The CERT training prepares cadets to successfully assist local first responders in case of a catastrophic event. The EMD is working with emergency responders from across the state to connect our CERT-trained graduates to their local emergency management agencies. Each cycle of trained cadets adds to the pool of graduates who are able to assist the state in preparedness for and response to a regional event. They are also able to assist their families and neighbors with emergency preparedness. The CERT collaboration takes the idea of productive citizenship to a new and productive dimension and adds additional levels of mentoring.

The cadets participate in at least four field trips during the cycle: a trip to the state capital where they meet with legislators, a career or construction trades fair, Junior Achievement’s Finance Park and a trip to a local museum. They also participate in mock interviews with community and business leaders and volunteers and go on job shadow days. Kitsap Regional Library provides library services to cadets via a Bookmobile and an Academy library is located in the Bremerton Readiness Center in the English classroom.
In December, the WYA 2016-2 class graduated 149 cadets, bringing the total number of graduates to 2,041. In 2016, the WYA graduated a total of 287 graduates, 37 more than its annual goal of 250. Graduating cadets in classes 16-1 and 16-2 earned their First Aid/CPR/AED certification, a Food Handler’s Permit, and received Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training.

In March of 2016, the WYA received the Extra Mile Award from the Secretary of State. In December of 2016, the WYA graduated its 2000th cadet. In February of 2016, English Teacher Tod Hall received the teacher of the year award from the National Guard Bureau. The Center for Naval Analysis (CNA) came in September 2016 to do some follow up observations of our unique classroom techniques and non-cognitive gains.

Gov. Jay Inslee and Secretary of State Kim Wyman were guest speakers at the 2016-2 class graduation. In 2016, the cadets at the WYA conducted more than 15,800 hours of community service worth approximately $458,404.37 in value to the community. In March of 2016, the director received the Governor’s Award for Leadership and Management. The director now participates in the Governor’s Distinguished Managers Association.

Service projects include:

- Retsil Veterans Home Port Orchard, WA - Cadets escorted veterans to scheduled activities, providing company and moral support.
- National Day of Service - Cadets participated in the National Day of Service organized by the National Guard by pairing up with their mentors and went to West Hills Elementary (STEM Academy) to tutor students and assist teachers. Cadets also went to the 9/11 Memorial in Bremerton to participate in park maintenance and landscaping.
- Illahee Forest Preserve - Cadets completed area maintenance and landscaping.
- Kitsap County Parks - Cadets provided park grounds maintenance and landscaping assistance.

ELIGIBILITY, RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION

Individuals who apply for admission to the WYA must be residents of the state of Washington, 16 to 18 years of age, not enrolled in school, who have dropped out of school or are at risk of dropping out, and have not earned a high school diploma, GED or YCP completion certificate. They must be drug free, and free of legal entanglements (except they may be on probation for misdemeanor offenses). Federal program guidelines prohibit the admission of convicted felons into the Academy. To be accepted into the program, applicants must be physically and mentally capable of completing a challenging and demanding, highly disciplined, academic and quasi-military-style training.

The WYA screens and interviews potential applicants through a committee comprised of all functional areas within the program. The committee reviews applicant files to ensure applicants meet program and NGB eligibility requirements. The committee then rates applicants based on their individual eligibility, level of academic need, other risk-factors and an assessment of the individual’s ability to complete the course. Candidates are accepted from communities across Washington state. A mandatory on-campus orientation ensures that applicants are fully informed about the commitment they are making to complete the program, program expectations and acceptable standards of conduct. Parents/guardians are also required to attend the orientation. The purpose of the orientation is also to identify youth with the desire to succeed and the greatest level of need. During the first two weeks of the residential phase, called the Acclimation Period, cadre further assess candidates for their ability to successfully complete the residential and post-residential phases of the program.
Maj. Gen. Bret Daugherty

Chief Master Sgt. Trish Almond

Brig. Gen. Richard Kelly

Major General Bret D. Daugherty assumed duties as the Adjutant General, Washington on July 28, 2012. As the Adjutant General, he commands all Washington Army and Air National Guard forces and is the director of the State’s Emergency Management and Enhanced 911 programs. Maj. Gen. Daugherty also serves as homeland security advisor to the governor of Washington and as state administrative agent for all United States Department of Homeland Security grants awarded to Washington’s state, local, tribal and non-profit agencies and organizations.

Command Chief Master Sergeant Trish Almond is the Washington State Senior Enlisted Leader for Headquarters, Camp Murray, Washington National Guard. She represents the highest level of enlisted leadership for the Washington National Guard, and is responsible for the welfare, readiness, morale, development and care concerning more than 7,500 enlisted personnel of the Washington National Guard.

Brigadier General Richard W. Kelly is the commander of the Joint Force Headquarters, Washington National Guard located at Camp Murray, Washington. He is responsible to the Adjutant General for oversight on all Joint Staff matters and is responsible for preparing, implementing and administering plans, policies and programs to ensure successful operational missions and effective utilization of Washington National Guard forces.

The Washington National Guard Joint Forces Headquarters, located on Camp Murray, exercises command and control over all assigned, attached or operationally aligned forces as a standing Joint Task Force within the state. The JFHQ provides situational awareness for developing or ongoing emergencies and activities to federal and state authorities. The JFHQ provides trained and equipped forces and capabilities to support Emergency Support Functions as identified by the Washington state response plan. In this capacity, the Washington National Guard serves in a supporting role to the local incident commander.

**MISSION AND VISION**

**Mission:** To teach, train, mentor and enable continuous improvement specific to the needs of our customers at all levels, in order to increase efficiency, reduce waste and add value to the organization.

**Vision:** Empower employees at all levels to participate in continuous improvement and apply it in their daily lives. We foster a continuous improvement culture as it aligns with the Governor’s Results Washington initiative and the accomplishment of our Agency’s mission.

**Core:** Lean engagement, instruction and mentorship.

**RESULTS WASHINGTON INITIATIVE**

Results Washington is a data-driven initiative that was started by Gov. Jay Inslee in 2013 to help increase government productivity in Washington state. The Military Department has identified many opportunities to become more “Lean” and create processes that can be streamlined.

**CONTINUOUS PROCESS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

The CPI team consists of Major Keith Kosik, Ms. Cassandra Parlee and Ms. Choon Young. The CPI team teaches Lean courses that include a 1-day Lean Fundamentals class and a 40-hour Lean Six Sigma Greenbelt certification course. Those who attend the Greenbelt course commit to completing a Lean project and briefing their project to the CPI team.

The goal of our greenbelt curriculum is to empower colleagues with a foundational understanding of Lean Six Sigma and the ability to apply it to real world problems. We emphasize Lean problem-solving methodology and a myriad of Lean tools that inform the problem-solving process. The course gives added prominence to identifying and eliminating waste, Value-Stream Mapping, Visual Information, Huddles and Gemba Walks.

The CPI Team also conducts and mentors Lean projects. To be considered a Lean project, it must yield a significant measurable benefit to a Washington Military Department team, unit, office or directorate. It must also utilize a bonafide problem-solving method, and use Lean Six Sigma tools within each step of the problem-solving process to inform the next steps and countermeasures.

During Calendar Year 2016, 63 of our colleagues attended the Lean Fundamentals class; nearly 80 attended the Greenbelt course and more than 50 Lean projects are being mentored across the Agency.

The CPI Team also tracks and reports our Agency’s Lean metrics, projects and accomplishments to the Governor’s Results Washington program.

**WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD**

**DIRECTOR, JOINT FORCE HEADQUARTERS**

Brig. Gen. Richard Kelly

 Brigadier General Richard W. Kelly is the commander of the Joint Force Headquarters, Washington National Guard located at Camp Murray, Washington. He is responsible for the Joint Force Headquarters for oversight on all Joint Staff matters and is responsible for preparing, implementing and administering plans, policies and programs to ensure successful operational missions and effective utilization of Washington National Guard forces.

**SENIOR ENLISTED LEADER**

Chief Master Sgt. Trish Almond

Command Chief Master Sergeant Trish Almond is the Washington State Senior Enlisted Leader for Headquarters, Camp Murray, Washington National Guard. She represents the highest level of enlisted leadership for the Washington National Guard, and is responsible for the welfare, readiness, morale, development and care concerning more than 7,500 enlisted personnel of the Washington National Guard.

**CONTINUOUS PROCESS IMPROVEMENT**

Mission: To teach, train, mentor and enable continuous improvement specific to the needs of our customers at all levels, in order to increase efficiency, reduce waste and add value to the organization.

Vision: Empower employees at all levels to participate in continuous improvement and apply it in their daily lives. We foster a continuous improvement culture as it aligns with the Governor’s Results Washington initiative and the accomplishment of our Agency’s mission.

Core: Lean engagement, instruction and mentorship.
WHAT IS THE HOMELAND RESPONSE FORCE?
The DoD, based on Quadrennial Defense Review recommendations and Resource Management Decision 700, directed the National Guard to create 10 Homeland Response Forces (HRF). Each HRF, with approximately 566 personnel, provides lifesaving capabilities, decontamination, emergency medical, security, and command and control (C2). The HRFS, along with 17 existing Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFP) and 57 Civil Support Teams (CST) provide the initial military response to a CBRN incident.

The HRF is staffed with National Guard soldiers and airmen. Regionally oriented, each of the HRFs is hosted by states in each of the FEMA regions. HRFs provide a scalable capability to bridge a gap between initial National Guard response and Title 10 capabilities. HRFs create a mobile, decentralized response to any incident involving CBRNE and additional hazards (HAZMAT), while recognizing the primary role governors play in controlling the response to CBRNE incidents in their states.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT TO THE NATIONAL GUARD?
The 21st century tragedies of 9/11, Hurricane Katrina and the Deepwater Horizon oil spill have highlighted the importance of being proactive in preparation and efficient and effective in response. National Guard mobilization methods are improving as they evolve and expand relating to homeland defense. The entire enterprise of response is critical to the nation’s readiness as being proactive in preparation and efficient and effective in response. National Guard mobilization methods are improving as they evolve and expand relating to homeland defense. The entire enterprise of response is critical to the nation’s readiness as

2016 HIGHLIGHTS
The Homeland Response Force, FEMA Region X is a light, agile and rapidly deployable NIMS compliant capability. Providing full spectrum CBRN capabilities which support and enhance local, state and federal authorities’ response to CBRN and all hazard events, the HRF aligns its steady state operations under three strategic lines of effort: Training and Ready CBRN Forces; Outreach, Education and Exercises; and Strategic Planning and Support.

HRF Line of Effort One: Trained and Ready CBRN Forces. In a response, the HRF is focused on assisting first responders with saving lives, preventing human suffering and mitigating property damage. Throughout the year, the HRF focused on conducting focused training for its sub-elements by providing realistic, integrated training taking several forms. Key highlights included individual level initial and sustainment training for more than 600 soldiers and airmen, conducting an Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercise (EDRE) and six 1st collective training events. Additionally, the HRF participated in the statewide exercise Cascadia Rising – acting as Task Force CBRNE – which encompassed the movement of command and control elements from the Missouri National Guard to Washington. This tested the ability of the HRF to identify needed support, source resources and facility movement of forces, and integration of capabilities into a given situation.

HRF Line of Effort Two: Outreach, Education and Exercises. A core component of HRF readiness lies within the integration of local, state, regional and federal partners in order to create a shared understanding of capabilities and limitations. Developing partnerships through exercising planning and participation ensures that during a response, civilian elements have trust in our ability to provide needed support and services. Partnership activities in 2016 focused on briefings throughout Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Alaska. The Region X HRF provided planning and execution for the Cascadia Rising exercise in which it was the command and control lead for all CBRN response elements involved. It also assisted its Region IX counterpart with exercise evaluation support and participated in various local seminars and workshops throughout the state of Washington.

HRF Line of Effort Three: Strategic Planning and Support. Based on past efforts, HRF regional planning was partially validated through the participation in Cascadia Rising. HRF staff was able to evaluate planning assumptions relating to outside support in the event of a catastrophic emergency. The scope and scale of needed resources were tested demonstrating some planning assumptions were incorrect. Valuable feedback was gained in order to adjust plans to ensure a better response. Further, regional planning efforts in 2016 have set the conditions for a joint exercise between the Region VIII HRF (Utah) and the Idaho National Guard focused on a scenario in Boise, Idaho in 2018.
MISSION AND VISION OF THE COUNTERDRUG PROGRAM

Mission: The Washington National Guard Counterdrug Program protects the state of Washington by supporting law enforcement, federal agencies and Department of Defense (DoD) efforts to degrade Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) that threaten national security through the trafficking of drugs and other illicit goods.

Vision: The Washington National Guard Counterdrug Program is recognized as the force provider of choice by key local, national and global partners through the efficient delivery of highly relevant and military-unique capabilities.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Washington National Guard Counterdrug Program (WA CDP) consists of approximately 80 full-time personnel in five specialized mission areas. The five mission areas include: the State Plans Interdiction Team, Counter Threat Finance, Aerial Reconnaissance, the Western Region Counterdrug Training Center and the Federal Operations Support Team. Each mission area operates within its own unique authorities and they collectively seek to disrupt, degrade and defeat Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) that directly and indirectly impact the citizens of Washington state. The WA CDP provides tailored support to federal, state and municipal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in an overall effort to combat illegal drug trafficking and the growing power of TCOs and DTOs within our State and around the world.

The WA CDP operates within its own unique authorities and they collectively seek to disrupt, degrade and defeat Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) that directly and indirectly impact the citizens of Washington state. The WA CDP provides tailored support to federal, state and municipal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in an overall effort to combat illegal drug trafficking and the growing power of TCOs and DTOs within our State and around the world. In FY16, the RC-26 program supported the arrests of more than 125 high value targets and enabled the seizure of more than $25 million in narcotic, weapons, property and vehicles utilized by criminal entities throughout the region. The WA RC-26 also played a pivotal role in national level counter narcotics operations along the southwest border in support of federal agencies like the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), U.S. Customs & Border Protection (USCBP) and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). In addition to law enforcement support, the aircraft was a critical asset in the protection of our state and national forests, property and the lives of our citizens during the 2016 wildfire season. The aircraft’s real time video capability supported fire mapping and fire containment operations that resulted in the early identification and containment of 26 fires.

The WA CDP provides analytical and sensor operator support to federal and state LEAs. State Plans criminal analysts are embedded in field offices throughout the state for organizations such as the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) office, Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), U.S. Customs & Border Patrol (USCBP), the Washington State Gambling Commission and local narcotics task forces. These analysts work under the direction of the field office special agents as members of the field office they are assigned to while providing invaluable support to investigations varying in size and scope. These criminal analysts are an invaluable resource to their supported LEAs. The WA CDP criminal analysts comprises 50 percent of the total WA CDP, and often represent the only analytic support that their assigned LEA has access to. In addition to criminal analyst support, State Plans personnel operate optics and other ground reconnaissance systems along the Washington's Northern border with Canada to identify potential drug trafficking routes in areas where the USCBP is unable to maintain a physical presence. State Plans Interdiction personnel enabled the seizure of more than $115 million worth of drugs, illicit monies, and vehicles and supported investigations leading to the arrest of more than 250 criminals. Two State Plans personnel were honored by the Washington State Patrol (WSP) for their medical support of WSP/DEA teams patrolling tribal and public lands in 2016, and for their life-saving efforts attempting to save a WSP officer in the line of duty.

The WA CDP leads the nation in the utilization and employment of Counter Threat Finance support to local LEAs. Interagency Partners and the DoD with more than 90 percent of the Washington National Guard Counter Threat Finance certified airmen and soldiers working within its ranks. These Washington National Guardsmen not only target TCO and drug cartel profits impacting Washington state, but they are utilized by the DoD to target terrorist financing around the world. In addition to the Counter Threat Finance special skill identifiers, seven WA CD personnel are certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists which is considered the gold standard for anti-money laundering certifications. This increasingly non-kinetic approach to combating criminal and terrorist elements is critical to degrading organized criminal activity within the state and throughout the world.

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE

The WA CDP operates the only RC-26 aircraft in the Pacific Northwest which provides nearly daily aerial reconnaissance support to law enforcement agencies throughout the state and the region to degrade the ability of drug cartels and other TCOs to operate. In FY16, the RC-26 program supported the arrests of more than 125 high value targets and enabled the seizure of more than $25 million in narcotic, weapons, property and vehicles utilized by criminal entities throughout the region. The WA RC-26 also played a pivotal role in national level counter narcotics operations along the southwest border in support of federal agencies like the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), U.S. Customs & Border Protection (USCBP) and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). In addition to law enforcement support, the aircraft was a critical asset in the protection of our state and national forests, property and the lives of our citizens during the 2016 wildfire season. The aircraft’s real time video capability supported fire mapping and fire containment operations that resulted in the early identification and containment of 26 fires started by lightning in six different states.

WESTERN REGION COUNTERDRUG TRAINING CENTER

The WRCTC provides tailored analytic and information-centric training to state and federal LEAs, DoD personnel and foreign military partners to disrupt and degrade transnational criminal networks that threaten the national security of the United States and the safety of the citizens of Washington state. In 2016, the WRCTC grew its intelligence centered curriculum that supported key LEAs in their ability to defeat criminal networks throughout the states of Arizona, California and Washington. The WRCTC provided 3,400 hours of training in support of 25 different federal, state and local LEAs. Additionally, the WRCTC provided training to military officers from Bangladesh in partnership with the Oregon National Guard - State Partnership Program (SPP). In addition to this focused training, the WRCTC provided training on the threat of the narcotics trade and organized criminal activity to military, diplomatic and civilian personnel from 46 countries including officials from the Washington state partnership countries of Thailand and Malaysia. This training was conducted through a partnership with the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies to counter the destabilizing nature of narcotics trade throughout the Asia Pacific Region and to understand its ties to international terrorism.

FEDERAL OPERATIONS SUPPORT TEAM

In FY16 the Federal Operations Support Team provided thousands of hours of linguistic and analytic support to the DoD, federal LEAs and Combatant Commanders. This support resulted in the publication of more than 1,300 actionable reports that led to the worldwide seizure of more than $1 Billion worth of illicit material and enabled the arrest of international criminals tied to terrorist activity.
MISSION OF THE STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Mission: The State Partnership Program (SPP) links National Guard assets with the armed forces of a partner nation in a cooperative, mutually beneficial relationship that serves the Department of Defense. It is an innovative, low-cost, small footprint, security cooperation program that supports the Pacific Command and embassy objectives. The program is designed to build capacity and capability with the partner nation’s security forces, cultivate personal, professional and institutional relationships and train National Guard members for future missions.

HISTORY OF THE WASHINGTON PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM


The Washington Military Department and the Kingdom of Thailand share best practices for military support to civilian authorities, emergency management, disaster planning, port security, hazmat/WMD response initiatives and airport security, among others. The SPP also facilitates economic, commercial, social and cultural government interactions in addition to military-to-military expert exchanges. Multi-level Army and Air Force familiarization exercises provide yet another platform to share effective practices and techniques.

The SPP evolved from a 1991 U.S. European Command decision to set up the Joint Contact Team Program in the Baltic Region with Reserve component soldiers and airmen. A subsequent National Guard Bureau proposal paired U.S. states with three nations emerging from the former Soviet Bloc and the SPP was born, becoming a key U.S. security cooperation tool, facilitating cooperation across all aspects of international civil-military affairs and encouraging people-to-people ties at the state level.

This low-cost program is administered by the National Guard Bureau, guided by State Department foreign policy goals, and executed by the state adjutants general in support of combatant commander and U.S. Chief of Mission security cooperation objectives and Defense of Defense policy goals.

2016 HIGHLIGHTS

The Washington National Guard conducted 13 separate subject matter expert (SME) engagements with the Royal Thai Military during Fiscal Year 2016.

Topics of those (SME) engagements:
- Aviation
- Hazardous Material and Decontamination
- Homeland Assistance during Disaster Response
- Command and Control
- Tactical First Responders
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Response
- Senior Leader exchange

Announced in late 2016, Washington was selected to receive a second State Partnership Program country. Washington’s program will expand to the country of Malaysia.

Maj. Gen. Daugherty visited the Kingdom of Thailand in March 2016. The visit marked his first trip to Thailand in four years and first as the Adjutant General. He had the opportunity to meet with the commanding officers of the Royal Thai Air Force War College, Cyber and Technology Command, Army Aviation Center and Civil Operations Center.


Col. Jeremy Hore, commander, 194th Wing, Washington Air National Guard and Capt. Wanap Mangrod, Royal Thai Air Force on March 23, 2016 at the Royal Thai Air Force War College at Don Muang Airbase in Bangkok, Thailand. The Washington National Guard senior leadership visited the Kingdom as part of the National Guard State Partnership Program. (U.S. Army photo / Capt. Joseph Siemandel)
MISSION OF THE 10TH CIVIL SUPPORT TEAM

Mission: The 10th CST (CBRNE) supports civil authorities at a domestic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high-yield Explosives incident site with identification and assessment of hazards, advice to civil authorities and facilitating the arrival of follow-on military forces during emergencies and incidents of WMD terrorism, intentional and unintentional release of CBRN materials and natural or man-made disasters in the United States that result in, or could result in, catastrophic loss of life or property. Civil Support Teams complement and enhance, but do not duplicate, state CBRNE response capabilities.

TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS

All 10th CST members are hazmat certified at the technician level, with select personnel certified in the Incident Command System (ICS) up to the 400 level. Medical Section Personnel are licensed by the state and certified by the Department of Defense (DoD). Select personnel receive weapons/tactics training, while additional training includes the FBI Sampling Course and an ISO 17025 certification for the CST’s Analytical Laboratory Suite.

10TH CST CAPABILITIES

Hazard Site Recon/Survey: The survey section is designed for rapid deployments to accomplish site characterization and reconnaissance of a suspected CBRNE situation. After a reconnaissance has been completed, the survey section can prioritize personnel to start sampling procedures in compliance with local and federal law enforcement standards. If the need arises, downrange personnel are able to conduct individual decontamination on equipment and personnel, extract victims, perform confined space operations and perform high angle rope rescue of fallen team members.

Analytical Laboratory Suite: The Analytical Laboratory Suite (ALS) provides advanced technologies with enhanced sensitivity and selectivity in the identification of specific agents and substances through data received and interpretation. The ALS provides a science-based analysis of CBRNE samples to gain and maintain an understanding of the contaminated environment. Standardized procedures are followed to support informed decisions by the local Incident Commander and state and federal agencies that provide follow-on response to a CBRNE incident. Within the compartments of the ALS, operators have the ability to prepare, extract, analyze and store environmental samples and to document environmental conditions. They may also prepare samples for law enforcement in the event of a criminal or terrorist incident.

Independent Decontamination: Decontamination is the reduction or removal of CBRNE contamination from persons and equipment by physical or chemical processes. Emergency response and CST personnel can independently or collectively implement technical and emergency decontamination and verification procedures to ensure that contamination is not spread to contamination-free areas. The CST commander appoints an Officer in Charge (OIC)/Noncommissioned Officer in Charge (NCOIC) of the decontamination line, which should be manned by two to four individuals as the situation warrants. All equipment is decontaminated or properly packaged for disposal before leaving the site. The degree of decontamination or method of packaging is determined by the CST commander and the incident commander. The CST decontamination site is established in a predeployment phase to assist in creating a common operating picture. One of the most important issues is to obtain the geocoordinates of the site. The modeler uses this data to begin generation of plume models for vulnerability analyses and site characterization. The modeler utilizes additional information from the suspected area of contamination, provided by the survey section, to further improve plume models.

Communication Connectivity: The mission of the communications section is to act as a common support communications node at an incident site to maintain interteam and intrateam communications. The communications section conducts a variety of tasks at an incident site. The section provides voice, data and video communications through a variety of networks dedicated to support CST operations and civil and military agencies. The Unified Support System provides the ability to connect multiple radio systems to allow uniform communication across multiple agencies. The UCS can also establish and maintain communications within the entire CST footprint and with higher headquarters, other responding elements and reachback subject matter experts. Often, the UCS augments incident command communications as available and within its capabilities. Lastly, the UCS and communications section coordinates with civilian and military agencies for follow-on support.

2016 HIGHLIGHTS

Featured in the National Guard Magazine as one of the best Civil Support Teams in the nation.

Selected to provide support to the 2017 Presidential Inauguration in Washington, D.C.

Members traveled to Guam by C-17 as part of the air lift requirement for a CST.

Members provided support to Seattle Fire and Police during all Seattle Seahawks home games during the 2016 season.

Provide support to first responders during Super Bowl 50 in San Francisco in February.

Conducted unique Hazardous Material training in the Capitol Mall in Olympia, Wash.
MISSION OF JOINT SERVICE SUPPORT

Mission: The Washington National Guard Family Program aims at supporting and educating families throughout their National Guard life. JSS is committed to promoting family preparedness and readiness through education and information referral on community resources, conducting family and service member outreach, forming partnerships and alliances, leveraging resources, providing training for the volunteer force and constantly capitalizing on new capabilities, concepts and technological advances.

SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

Employment Transition Services (ETS): Employment Transition Coaches (ETCs) assist with developing employment opportunities through a documented process including career guidance, job skills assessment, resume development and interview skills. ETCs advocate benefits for hiring veterans, identify regional employment opportunities and apprenticeship programs as well as partner with several organizations including Employer Support to the Guard and Reserve (ESGR), Joint Base Lewis-McChord Army Career and Alumni Programs (JBLM ACAP), Camo2Commerce, Hiring Our Heroes and county chambers.

Family Programs: Provides readiness, resources, referrals and other assistance as needed to service members and families to meet the uniqueness of military life. Helps to enhance unit cohesion, build family self-reliance and increase family readiness. Family Readiness Support Assistants are responsible for outreach, communication and coordination to include Family Readiness Groups and a Deployment Cycle Support through all phases of deployments.

Washington National Guard Youth (WANGY) / Youth Programs: Youth programs concentrate on youth development and readiness through youth activities and training. They collaborate with youth organizations to enhance training opportunities for National Guard youth.

Transition Assistance Advisors/VA (TTA): Assists with navigating through the numerous benefits and entitlements in the DoD and VA system to ensure service members understand the benefits they have earned.

Comprehensive Soldier & Family Fitness (CSF2) Program: A total Army team of physically healthy and psychologically strong soldiers, families and civilians whose resilience and total fitness enables them to thrive in the military and civilian sector and to meet a wide range of operational demands.

Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Program (SAPR/SHARP): A comprehensive program that centers on awareness and prevention, training and education, victim advocacy, response, reporting, and accountability. Army and Air Policy promotes sensitive care and confidential reporting for victims of sexual assault and accountability of offenders.

Suicide Prevention Program (SPP): Suicide prevention is the business of every leader, supervisor, soldier, airman and civilian employee in the National Guard. This program centers on awareness and prevention, training and education, and quick response to persons at risk of suicide. Training is provided using Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training/Ask, Care, Escort (ASIST/ACE).

Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program (YRRP): Provides education, ombudsman services, and outreach to help service members maintain civilian employment, and promotes a culture in which all industries and employers support and value the military service of their National Guard member employees.

Youth Programs:
- 1,104 youth served with 35 events in FY16
- 10,206 total volunteer hours

Family Programs Assistance:
- 1,281 Cases resulting in $805,925.44 in financial assistance for 362 service members
- Thanksgiving: 252 Meals for Service Members
- Christmas: 616 Meals for Service Members
- 640 Christmas toys for the kids
- Homeless assisted into permanent housing: 27 Guard/3 Reserve/26 veterans
- Back to School event: Over 1800 children received school supplies and 600 backpacks.

Suicide Prevention:
- 56-100 attended Annual Suicide Prevention Resource Fair
- 214 people trained in ASIST
- 695 people trained in ACE/Mental Wellness/Annual Briefing
- 16 people helped via JSS walk ins or unit assistance request
- 170 people trained in postvention/awareness
- 86 community members trained in Veteran suicide awareness

Sexual Harassment/Assault Response & Prevention:
- WA State (FHQ) SARC received the NGB award for SARC of the Year
- 13 credentialed Victim Advocates (VA) statewide
- 24 hours of Victim Advocate refresher training conducted
- 5,000 Soldiers and Airmen received SAPR/SHARP annual refresher training

Survivor Outreach Services (SOS):
- Provided support to 775 Gold Star family members.

Yellow Ribbon Program:
- 1,134 event attendees from 10 Events

Employment Education & Business/Community Outreach:
- Supported, hosted 33 hiring event and job fairs.
- Assisted in setting up weekly hiring event/job fair on JBLM
- Supported 116 Yellow Ribbon events, unit events, unit drills, and family days throughout the state.
- Communicated with 2,157 businesses to inform them of our WA National Guard soldiers, airmen and family members concerning work ethic, job skills, and “can do” attitude
- Lead the committee to put on the largest National Guard, veteran, transitioning service member and Family member hiring event in Eastern Washington
- Communicated with 2,157 businesses to inform them of our WA National Guard soldiers, airmen and family members concerning work ethic, job skills, and “can do” attitude
- Lead on Committee that initiated and grew NGB initiative “Joining Community Forces” for the Eastern Washington Spokane Area
- 100 employers attended the event
- Hosted the Airframe and Power Plant apprenticeship program in the WANGY Building on Ft Lewis
- All employment transition coaches were trained in WANG Educational Programs, Transitions Assistance, WANG hiring process for all technician positions and state funded Work Source programs
- Directly affected 239 hires

Master Resiliency Trainer (MRT):
- Currently, we have 29 certified MRT’s in our required IIUC’s
- ~98 total MRT’s in the state
- 1 executive level MRT course for 25 senior staff

Employer Support of the Guard & Reserve (ESGR):
- 13379.35 volunteer hours completed
- 240 Statements of Support (SOS) signed
More than 6,200 citizen-soldiers make up the ranks of the Washington Army National Guard, serving faithfully in their mission of safeguarding lives and property in Washington state and serving our nation in locations around the world. Our Guardsmen are an integral part of Washington state's communities and will continue to be for generations to come.

**HEADQUARTERS STAFF**

Col. Jeff Sabatine  
Chief of Staff  
Col. Anthony Lieggi  
G-1, Personnel  
Maj. Chris Lekas  
G-2, Intelligence  
Col. Dan Dent  
G-3, Operations  
Lt. Col. Pete Hudspeth  
G-4, Logistics  
Lt. Col. Jack Mushallo  
G-6, Command & Control  
Chief Warrant Officer 5  
Theresa Burgess  
Command Chief Warrant Officer

**ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNITS**

- 56th Information Operations Group
- 66th Theater Aviation Command
- 81st Brigade Combat Team
- 96th Troop Command
- 205th Regional Training Institute
- Joint Force Headquarters

Maj. Gen. Thomas James, commander, 7th Infantry Division and Maj. Gen. Bret Daugherty, the adjutant general, Washington National Guard sign the Memorandum of Agreement between the 7th Infantry Division and the 81st Stryker Brigade Combat Team on Oct. 9, 2016 at Joint Base Lewis-McChord. The MOA is part of the U.S. Army’s Associated Unit Program. (US Army Photo / Capt. Joseph Siemandel)

Brig. Gen. Wallace Turner  
Assistant Adjutant Gen. - Army  
Brig. Gen. Chris Fowler  
Land Component Cmdr.  
Command Sgt. Maj. Wayne Parker  
Land Component CSM  
Col. Dan Dent  
G-3, Operations  
Col. Jeff Sabatine  
Chief of Staff  
Col. Anthony Lieggi  
G-1, Personnel  
Maj. Chris Lekas  
G-2, Intelligence  
Col. Dan Dent  
G-3, Operations  
Lt. Col. Pete Hudspeth  
G-4, Logistics  
Lt. Col. Jack Mushallo  
G-6, Command & Control  
Chief Warrant Officer 5  
Theresa Burgess  
Command Chief Warrant Officer  
Brig. Gen. Wallace Turner  
Assistant Adjutant Gen. - Army  
Brig. Gen. Chris Fowler  
Land Component Cmdr.  
Command Sgt. Maj. Wayne Parker  
Land Component CSM  
Col. Dan Dent  
G-3, Operations  
Col. Jeff Sabatine  
Chief of Staff  
Col. Anthony Lieggi  
G-1, Personnel  
Maj. Chris Lekas  
G-2, Intelligence  
Col. Dan Dent  
G-3, Operations  
Lt. Col. Pete Hudspeth  
G-4, Logistics  
Lt. Col. Jack Mushallo  
G-6, Command & Control  
Chief Warrant Officer 5  
Theresa Burgess  
Command Chief Warrant Officer
FEDERAL AND STATE MISSIONS

Federal Mission: On order, the Theater Information Operations Group (TIOG) provides trained & ready, tailored Information Operations (IO) forces to Army Service Component Commands and Combatant Commands to synchronize IO efforts across all phases of operations.

State Mission: On order, the 56th TIOG synchronizes information operations, military intelligence, and special forces training and operations in order to support Pacific Command (PACOM) and Washington National Guard efforts. The 56th TIOG also needs to be prepared to deploy specialized response capabilities in support of civilian agencies throughout Washington to mitigate loss of life or damage to property during a disaster response mission.

56TH INFORMATION OPERATIONS GROUP CAPABILITIES

Search and Rescue - 1-19th Special Forces Company is trained to conduct search and rescue missions in a variety of situations and terrains.

Special Operations and Missions - Multiple units in the 56th Theater Information Operations Group provide the Army a number of highly trained special operations experts.

Foreign Language and Translation - The 341st Military Intelligence provides qualified linguists in Japanese, Korean, Russian, Chinese, Thai, Vietnamese, Arabic, Persian Farsi, French, Spanish and German, along with many others. These linguists can also provide translation support.

Intelligence Gathering - The 341st Military Intelligence is able to provide signal, human and counterintelligence capabilities in support of the overall military mission.

Cyber Security - The 56th TIOG can provide trained cyber security experts with both a military and civilian background.

UNITS ASSIGNED

Lt. Col. Angela Gentry
341st Military Intelligence BN

Lt. Col. Charles Randolph
156th Information Operations BN

Maj. Aron Horiel
A Co. 1/19th Special Forces

Col. Robert Parrish
Special Operations Det - Pacific

Col. Curt Simonson
Personnel: 648

Command Sgt. Maj. Steve Strand

OPERATIONS GROUP

2016 HIGHLIGHTS

More than 100 members of the 341st Military Intelligence Battalion deployed in support of operations in Afghanistan, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar and Guantanamo Bay.

The 341st Military Intelligence Battalion served as the host unit for Panther Strike 2016, the largest collective training event focused on Military Intelligence operations at Camp Williams, Utah in June. Soldiers of the 341st were able to work with Active Component, Reservists and Canadian Military personnel, sharing tactics, techniques and procedures while developing relationships.

Guardsmen from the 56th Information Operations Group took part in Cascadia Rising, the largest earthquake drill in state history. The unit was focused on coordinating efforts with Homeland Security Region 1, Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Island and San Juan counties.

The 56th Information Operations Group, 156th Information Operations Battalion, 341st Military Intelligence Battalion and Special Operations Detachment - Pacific moved into the Information Operations Readiness Center in April 2016. The 110,000 square foot facility allows for like missioned units to combine resources and work together.

Performed Overseas Duty Tours in more than 10 Pacific Command countries in Southeast Asia. Tours consisted of senior leader engagements, cyber security, conference attendance and future engagements with the Washington National Guard.


Capt. Chris Licking poses for a photo with a member of the Malaysian Armed Forces during Bersama Warrior 2016, in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. Bersama Warrior 2016 was a great opportunity to train with our allies and with other U.S. Joint military elements supporting the PACOM mission.

Staff Sgt. Michael Sargent, Alpha Company, 1st Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group, was recognized with the Silver Star Medal during an award ceremony on April 29, 2016 in Tacoma, Washington. Staff Sgt. Sargent is recognized with the Silver Star Medal during an award ceremony on April 29, 2016 in Tacoma, Washington. (U.S. Army National Guard photo by Sgt. 1st Class Jason Kissel)

During the Cascadia Rising Exercise, flight crews from the 66th Theater Aviation Command provided critical support through re-supply drops, personnel deployment and movement through the state. In the event of a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake roadways will be damaged and helicopter and air craft support will be critical to supplying citizens with food and water.

Worked with the Boeing Museum of Flight to retire the U.S. Army’s oldest CH-47 Chinook Helicopter, #261, “The Old Lady.” The 56-year old aircraft is set to be retired in 2017 and take a permanent residency at the museum.

Performed numerous Deck Landing Qualifications along the coast of Washington state with the U.S.S. Stennis.

Conducted fly-over of CenturyLink Field in Seattle for the NFL/USAA Salute to Service game between the Seattle Seahawks and Buffalo Bills.

FEDERAL AND STATE MISSIONS

Federal: To provide command, control, staff planning and supervision of Theater Aviation Command (TAC) operations.

State: On order, the 66th TAC (WAARNG) conducts Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) to protect the lives and property of the citizens of Washington state.

66TH THEATER AVIATION COMMAND CAPABILITIES

Medium Lift Helicopters - The UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter can perform medium lifts including water bucket deployment.

Assault Helicopters - An attack helicopter is a military helicopter with the primary role of an attack aircraft, with the capability of engaging targets on the ground such as enemy infantry and armored vehicles.

Support Helicopters - The Lakota helicopters have support capabilities that can assist local law enforcement when requested.

Medical Evacuations - Emergency evacuations in combat or state emergency situations.

Aviation Maintenance - The 66th TAC has aircraft maintenance specialists that ensure the aircraft are servicable for operations.

Inter Maintenance - Perform regular maintenance which extends the life of an aircraft interior, protect finishes, prevent damage and increase aircraft availability.

Forward Support - Forward support companies provide field feeding, transportation, refueling, and ground maintenance support; and coordinates with the aviation support battalion for additional support as required.

UNITS ASSIGNED

Lt. Col. Dan Brewer
1-168th General Support Aviation Battalion

Command Sgt. Maj. Chris Baldwin

Lt. Col. Dan Brewer
1-168th General Support Aviation Battalion

2016 HIGHLIGHTS

A Washington National Guard Black Hawk crew chief hoists a Marine from the 1st Marine Recon during a training event held on Joint Base Lewis-McChord.

A CH-47 Chinook flight crew stands in front of #261 at the Boeing Museum of Flight in October. The 56-year-old helicopter is the oldest active in the Army’s fleet, and is set to be retired in 2017. It will become part of the permanent display at the museum.
81ST STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM

FEDERAL AND STATE MISSIONS

Federal Mission: On order, the 81st SBCT, as part of a designated expeditionary force headquarters, conducts decisive action to disrupt or destroy enemy military forces, control land areas including populations and resources, and be prepared to conduct combat operations to protect U.S. national interests.

State Mission: On order, the 81st BCT conducts civil support operations in order to support state and local agencies with their response to civil unrest or natural disasters.

81ST STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM CAPABILITIES

Infantry Marksmanship - Guardsmen from the 161st Infantry are skilled in infantry tactics and are proficient on multiple weapon systems.

Stryker Wheeled Vehicles - Multiple units in the 81st Brigade are converting to the Stryker wheeled vehicles.

Engineering - Multiple engineer companies in the 898th Brigade Engineer Battalion can conduct combat engineer operations and horizontal engineering, as well as road construction and demolition.

Field Artillery - 2-146th Field Artillery units are proficient in field artillery operations, including calculation of distance and degrees.

Logistical Support - The 181st Brigade Support Battalion provides logistical and supply support to the 81st Brigade Combat Team.

Intelligence Gathering - Guardsmen from multiple companies are trained in Human Intelligence collection, Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance and Signal Communication Intelligence collection.

Maintenance - Every battalion maintains a headquarters section that has trained vehicle maintenance professionals.

Signal / Communications - C Co. 898th Brigade Engineer Battalion is proficient in communication network operations.

Medical - C Co. 181st Brigade Support Battalion provides trained medical professionals for both federal and state missions.

UNITS ASSIGNED

Lt. Col. Paul Sellars
1st Battalion, 161st Infantry Regiment

Lt. Col. Jim Perrin
3rd Battalion, 161st Infantry Regiment

Lt. Col. Kristin Derda
181st Brigade Support Battalion

Lt. Col. Jack Mushallo
2nd Battalion, 146th Field Artillery Regiment

Lt. Col. Shane Slater
898th Brigade Engineer Battalion

2016 HIGHLIGHTS

In April, the U.S. Army announced that the 81st Stryker Brigade Combat Team would be part of the Associated Unit Program. The unit signed an official Memorandum of Agreement with the 7th Infantry Division on Joint Base Lewis-McChord in November 2016.

During a ceremony on December 3, 2016, the 81st SBCT officially re-flagged from an Armor Brigade to a Stryker Brigade. The unit also re-patched from the iconic “Raven” patch to the “Indianhead” patch worn by the 2nd Infantry Division.

In February, 1st Squadron, 303rd Cavalry Regiment officially cased its unit colors in a ceremony at the Kent Armory.

In August, the 81st Brigade welcomed 3rd Battalion, 161st Infantry Regiment back to the Kent Armory, officially giving Washington two Infantry Battalions in the state again, the first time since 1998.

Units of the 81st Brigade took part in the “Cascadia Rising” exercise in June. The 81st BCT was responsible for the coordination of support in King County (Region 4), and performed duties in Issaquah, Redmond, Renton, Seattle and on Vashon Island.

On August 29, 2016, Command Sergeant Major Kelly Wortman, 81st Stryker Brigade Combat Team CSM was killed in a motor vehicle accident in Oregon. Wortman, 45, had been in the Washington National Guard for more than 20 years and deployed three times, twice with the 81st BCT to Iraq.

Sniper teams from the 1st Battalion, 161st Infantry Regiment placed first at the annual Griffin Warrior V Sniper Competition at the Yakima Training Center.

Soldiers from the 81st Brigade Support Battalion unload trucks after being transported to Vashon Island. (U.S. Army National Guard Photo / Sgt. Michael Tietjen)


96TH TROOP COMMAND

Location: Boeing Field, Camp Murray
Personnel: 1,465

Command Sgt. Maj. Abby West

Col. Dan Dent

FEDERAL AND STATE MISSIONS

Federal Mission: 96th Troop Command commands, controls and supervises subordinate units in order to mobilize and deploy in support of global contingency operations to achieve U.S. national security objectives.

State Mission: 96th Troop Command commands, controls and supervises subordinate units in order to mobilize and deploy in support of civil authorities to protect life, property and preserve peace in Washington and FEMA Region X.

96TH TROOP COMMAND CAPABILITIES

Federal and State Missions

Decontamination  - The 420th Chemical Battalion conducts decontamination on personnel and equipment.

Transportation  - 1041st Transportation Company provides expertise in large truck driving and hauling of equipment. They also provide assistance to the citizens of Washington through high water driving during floods.

Vertical Construction  - The 176th Engineer Company specializes in vertical construction, repairs and maintains vertical infrastructures.

Ordnance Disposal  - 319th EOD are trained to reduce or eliminate the hazards of munitions and explosive devices.

Liaisoning  - 144th Army Digital Liaison Detachment provides liaison capability between Army forces, Joint Task Force and subordinate headquarters to ensure communication, mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action.

Law Enforcement  - 506th Law and Order Detachment can provide military assistance to civil disturbance capabilities and mobile or static security on order.

Public Affairs  - 122nd Public Affairs Operations Center provides public affairs support as directed by state civil and military authorities.

Performing Arts  - 133rd Band provides music throughout the entire spectrum of operations to instill in our forces the will to fight and win, foster the support of our citizens, and promote America’s interests at home and abroad.

UNITS ASSIGNED

Lt. Col. Chris Blanco
1st Battalion, 303rd Cavalry Regiment

Lt. Col. James Briggs
420th Chemical Battalion

Lt. Col. Jonathan Steinbach
741st Ordnance Battalion

2016 HIGHLIGHTS

In January, 176th Engineer Company began its mobilization and deployment to Kuwait and Iraq in support of Central Command (CENTCOM) efforts fighting the Islamic State.

In April, Lt. Col. Chris Blanco and Command Sgt. Maj. Brian Rikstad stood up the 1st Battalion, 303rd Cavalry (Light Reconnaissance) Squadron, headquartered in Vancouver, Wash. The unit is assigned during wartime to the 41st Infantry Brigade Combat Team of the Oregon Army National guard.

In June, the Troop Command participated in the Joint Interagency, International, Multi-municipal exercise “Cascadia Rising” in order to support the state’s efforts at earthquake and tsunami preparedness.

The 81,000 square foot Pierce County Readiness Center was completed on Camp Murray in order to become the permanent home for the Troop Command Headquarters and multiple smaller units.

The Troop Command continues to support community events across the state. Noteworthy events for 2016 include: The Boy Scouts of America Washington State Jamboree, the Auburn Veteran’s Day celebration, the Ellensburg Rodeo and many more.

Soldiers from the Troop Command continued to support the State’s Partner Nation Thailand by conducting chemical training and port security training with local partners. Additional soldiers supported multiple Pacific Pathways exercises in order to increase the readiness of assigned forces and assist allies in the Pacific.

Spc. Kayliyn Wenglewski gives direction to Capt. Allen Hale after he exits the hasty decontamination tent to start the buddy assist decon suit change out. Both are part of the 792nd Chemical Company at Westway Terminal participating in the joint training exercise, Cascadia Rising. (U.S. Army Photo / Sgt. Jodi Eastham)

Col. Dan Dent congratulates Staff Sgt. Brian Bibbins on successfully completing a 96th Troop Command brigade run at Sanderson Field, Shelton Wash. on June 13, 2016. The Sandman is based unit deployed in early 2016 in support of Central Command’s mission in the Middle East.

Lt. Col. Christopher Blazevich (left), commander, and Command Sgt. Maj. Brian Rikstad (right), of 1st Squadron, 303rd Cavalry Regiment, Washington Army National Guard, delivered the unit colors in an unveiling ceremony May 7, 2016, at Camp Rilea Armed Forces Training Center, in Warrenton, Oregon. (Photo by Sgt. 1st Class April Davis, Oregon Military Department Public Affairs)
205TH TRAINING REGIMENT

FEDERAL AND STATE MISSIONS

Federal Mission: The 205th Regiment (Leadership) trains and develops the future leaders of the Army National Guard through commissioning programs, professional development courses and military occupational specialty training.

COURSES OFFERED

Officer Candidate School: Officer Candidate School (OCS) develops and evaluates the leadership qualities of soldiers that are striving to become commissioned officers in the Army National Guard. These candidates are expected to lead soldiers under stressful conditions through the use of problem solving and team building skills. Those that succeed graduate and become second lieutenants.

Master Fitness Trainer Course: To train selected noncommissioned officers and commissioned officers in all aspects of the Army’s Physical Readiness Training System. This will enable them to perform as unit advisors to their commanders on physical readiness as well as establish and monitor both unit and individual Physical Readiness Training Programs. The school is capable of training students per month for both Active Duty and Reserve soldiers. 1st BN 205th is one of three units nationwide that is certified to conduct this training.

Modern Army Combatives Level I: Basic Combatives Course (Level I) designed to produce platoon level trainers who can teach basic tasks and drills that every soldier in the Army must know.

Modern Army Combatives Level II: Tactical Combatives Course (Level II) instruction addresses not just the how but also the why of the technique trained in Basic Combatives Course. Tactical Combatives Course (Level II) teaches additional ground fighting technique and introduces the throws and clinches of Greco-Roman wrestling and Judo.

Warrant Officer Candidate School: Warrant Officer Candidate School (WOCS) trains, assesses, evaluates and develops seasoned soldiers with a specific or two civil skills who possess the technical expertise necessary to advise and assist the Army in the execution of counternarcotics operations, gain and maintain access to the enemy and avoid combat。”

The 205th Regimental Headquarters was recognized by Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and the Army as a Western region future capability with the shift to the One Army School System with special emphasis on multi-component (i.e. Active, Guard and Reserve) courses. With the 205th’s close proximity to Joint Base Lewis-McChord and Yakima Training Center, it is uniquely positioned to assume the lead in integrating all components into WAARG taught courses that save time and money while increasing overall effectiveness. In recognition of this capability, the 205th has been awarded the Maneuver Senior Leader Course (M-SLC) requirement for FY19, putting the 205th at the forefront for training our region’s future line leaders.

The 1st Battalion of the 205th Regiment trained 118 soldiers to be Master Fitness Trainers throughout 2016. Some of those soldiers came from 7th Infantry Division at Joint Base Lewis-McChord as part of the One Army School System (OASS). Additionally, 1st Battalion trained and graduated 11 soldiers in Phase 1 88M, 12 soldiers in Phase 2 88M, 37 soldiers in Phase 1 92Y and 44 soldiers in Phase 2 92Y. Soldiers attending classes conducted by the 1st Battalion come from the Active Component, U.S. Army Reserves and from Army National Guard units all over the nation. 1st Battalion took time to work with Habitat for Humanity in the Yakima area in order to build affordable housing for Yakima and Selah residents.

The 2nd Battalion of the 205th Regiment successfully conducted Phase III OCS training with 211 Officer Candidates and more than 120 staff and volunteers from 22 states. The training included Field Leadership Reaction Course, Squad and Platoon STX Lanes, Combat Water Survival Test and Military Operations in Urban Terrain. At the conclusion of the training, the battalion promoted five Officer Candidates to the rank of Second Lieutenant within the Washington Army National Guard. Additionally, 2nd Battalion conducted two Platoon Qualification Courses to certify Platoon Trainers for OCS programs in Washington, Wisconsin, Oregon, Minnesota with a total of 14 graduates.

The Washington ARNG Warrant Officer Candidate School (WOCS) program conducted two back to back WOCS Phase 2 classes in 2016 with a total of 14 candidates. Both Washington and Oregon candidates received leadership and academic awards during their Phase 3 of WOCS at either Ft. McChord or Camp Atterbury. By way of the traditional WOCS car wash, the candidates raised approximately $1,300 which was donated to the Joint Base Lewis-McChord Fisher House and Dogs on Deployment. Each class coordinated and performed a community service project by offering helping hands and smiling faces at the Pierce County Senior Care Center and the Tahona National Cemetery. The Oregon ARNG displayed their pride in the candidates and support of the Washington ARNG WOCS RTI by hosting the local WOC promotion and pinning ceremony at Camp Withycombe National Guard Armory, Clackamas, Oregon.

2016 HIGHLIGHTS

- Cadets from the 205th Training Regiment prepare to roll out of a CH-47 Chinook helicopter. The 205th RTI trains and develops the future leaders of the Army National Guard through commissioning programs, professional development courses and military occupational specialty training.
- Cadets from the 205th Training Regiment stand in formation during the 2016 OCS graduation ceremony on Joint Base Lewis-McChord. Cadets from 22 states traveled to Washington for their two-week annual training to be evaluated on their knowledge and skills before commissioning as an Army National Guard officer.

Col. Fredrick Calkins
Personnel: 135
Location: Camp Murray, Yakima

Command Sgt. Maj. Andrew Knowles

Guardians take part in Preparation and Recovery Training (PRT) during the Master Fitness Trainer Course (MFTC) taught at the Yakima Training Center. The MFTC trains unit leaders to develop PRT programs to improve operational readiness and minimize injuries.
MEDICAL COMMAND

Mission: The Medical Command’s mission is to promote and provide medical and dental readiness for all Washington Army National Guard units and individuals. The unit provides appropriate operational support to federal, state and community missions during disasters, pre-mobilizations and scheduled training exercises. Its mission includes the overall improvement in the well-being of personnel, thereby improving the fitness level and mobilization preparedness of each soldier.

The Washington Army National Guard’s Medical Command currently provides soldiers with periodic health assessments, dental exams, immunizations, laboratory services, Chapter 2 and 3 physicals, vision exams, behavioral health resources and profiling. The unit operates out of building 34 on Camp Murray, and has a detachment that operates out of building 204 at the Yakima Training Center.

The command is staffed to provide medical readiness services for up to 500 soldiers on any drill weekend at Camp Murray, and up to 150 soldiers per weekend at the Yakima location. Additionally, the unit is completely mobile and can travel to provide services for larger groups anywhere in the state. The unit also manages and provides medical contracting to assist in delivering medical readiness services and dental treatment for soldiers.

In the past 15 months, Medical Command has assisted the Washington Army National Guard to improve its medical readiness from 77 percent to 87 percent and increase the state rank from 53rd to 12th in the nation.

FEDERAL AND STATE MISSIONS

RECRUITING LOCATIONS

Western Washington
- Anacortes Armory
- Bellingham Storefront
- Bremerton Readiness Center
- Buckley Army
- Camp Murray, Bldg. 33
- Centralia Army
- Aviation Readiness Center (JBLM)
- Kent Armory
- Lacey Storefront
- Lakewood Storefront
- Longview Army
- Lynnwood Storefront
- Marysville Readiness Center
- Montesano Readiness Center
- Port Orchard Army
- Puyallup Storefront
- Redmond Army
- University of Washington (ROTC)
- Seattle Storefront
- Snohomish Army
- Vancouver Storefront

Eastern Washington
- Eastern Washington University (ROTC)
- Geiger Field (Spokane)
- Grandview Army
- Moses Lake Army
- Pasco Army
- Washington State University (ROTC)
- Spokane Storefront
- Tri-Cities Storefront
- Walla Walla Army
- Wenatchee Army
- Yakima Storefront
- Yakima Reserve Center
- Yakima Training Center

Lt. Col. Doug Palmer
Command Sgt. Maj. Chris Baldwin
Location: Camp Murray, Recruiting Offices Statewide
(85 Full-time, 415 Recruitment Sustainment Program)

Lt. Col. Michelle Pletcher
Location: Camp Murray, Yakima
Personnel: 77

MEDICAL COMMAND CAPABILITIES

The Washington Army National Guard’s Medical Command currently provides soldiers with periodic health assessments, dental exams, immunizations, laboratory services, Chapter 2 and 3 physicals, vision exams, behavioral health resources and profiling. The unit operates out of building 34 on Camp Murray, and has a detachment that operates out of building 204 at the Yakima Training Center.

The command is staffed to provide medical readiness services for up to 500 soldiers on any drill weekend at Camp Murray, and up to 150 soldiers per weekend at the Yakima location. Additionally, the unit is completely mobile and can travel to provide services for larger groups anywhere in the state. The unit also manages and provides medical contracting to assist in delivering medical readiness services and dental treatment for soldiers.

2016 HIGHLIGHTS

In the past 15 months, Medical Command has assisted the Washington Army National Guard to improve its medical readiness from 77 percent to 87 percent and increase the state rank from 53rd to 12th in the nation.

Staff Sgt. Selina Wadsworth and Sgt. Andrew Morrisey, Washington Army National Guard Medical Command, demonstrate their equipment to a group of eager Royal Thai Army medical professionals during a subject matter exchange in January 2016 in Nakhonratchasima, Kingdom of Thailand.

(U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. Michael Stewart)
The Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG) Surface Maintenance Community, which includes the Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS), Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site (MATES), Unit Training Equipment Site (UTES) and the Field Maintenance Shops (FMSs), provides maintenance support to all customer units in order to ensure supported units have fully mission capable equipment, in the quantity required, to perform all federal and state missions.

Combined Support Maintenance Shop - Joint Base Lewis-McChord
Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site - Yakima Training Center
Unit Training Equipment Site - Joint Base Lewis McChord
Field Maintenance Shops
#1 - Seattle Readiness Center
#2 - Ephrata Armory
#3 - Sedro Woolley
#4 - Montesano Readiness Center
#5 - Armed Forces Reserve Center, Fairchild Air Force Base

Lt. Col. Pete Hudspeth
Sgt. Maj. Troy Martin
Col. David Caporicci
State Aviation Officer
Lt. Col. Dan Brewer
Supervisor, AASF #1
Maj. Ray Leonard
Supervisor, AASF #2

FACILITIES

Location: Camp Murray

FACILITIES

#1 - Joint Base Lewis-McChord: 95 Employees  (87 Fed. Tech, 8 AGR)
#2 - Fairchild Air Force Base: 8 Employees  (8 Fed. Tech, 0 AGR)

BREAKDOWN OF AVIATION ASSETS

CH-47 "Chinook" - Number of Aircrafts: 5
UH-60 "Black Hawk" - Number of Aircrafts: 11
UH-72a "Lakota" - Number of Aircrafts: 6
C-12 "Huron" - Number of Aircrafts: 1

BREAKDOWN OF FLIGHT HOURS

State Active Duty: 0
Active Duty Missions: 168
National Guard Missions: 173.4
Training Missions: 1,352.3
TOTAL Hours: 1693.7

2016 HIGHLIGHTS AND HIGH-PROFILE MISSIONS


Feb. 25-29 - Conducted joint training with 1st Marine Reconnaissance at various locations in Washington.

Apr. 2 - Supported Survive, Evade, Resist and Escape training at Camp Seven Mile through realistic training and extraction of small teams.

May 13 - Supported the Washington Officer Candidate School program giving exposure of aviation operations to junior leaders.

June 7-12 - Provided aerial imagery to Joint Intelligence Office in support of Cascadia Rising/Vigilant Guard/Ardent Sentry 2016.

June 11 - Supported Seattle Fire Department (SFD) annual exercise and Cascadia Rising through transport of SFD Marine Emergency Response Technicians in and around the Port of Seattle.

July 4 - Participated in the Fourth of July Lake Union fly-over.

Sept. 28 - Conducted orientation flight for Boeing leaders utilizing the oldest CH-47 in the Army’s inventory, tail number 261.

Nov. 7 - Conducted fly-over of CenturyLink Field in Seattle for the NFL/USAA Salute to Service game between the Seattle Seahawks and Buffalo Bills.

Dec. 13 - Provided a static display at Emerald Ridge High School (ERHS) to continue strong aviation recruiting to the Washington Army National Guard through the ERHS Aviation program.
2016 marks the one year anniversary of the Army and Air maintenance staffs collaborating to provide support to the Washington Military Department (WMD). This unique joint venture has increased project coordination efforts statewide while still upholding the Army and Air specific operational rules and requirements. The CFMO and Base Civil Engineer continue to foster a cooperative atmosphere.

The CFMO added a few new positions in 2016. They include a state Contract Specialist II, a state Budget Analyst I, and a federal Real Property Clerk. CFMO also filled a vacancy for the Installation Status Report (ISR) Manager. These positions enable the director to more closely monitor the rental and lease programs, track and reimburse authorized expenditures, properly report and account for all real property assets and equipment, and assess the overall readiness of our facilities. Accurate monitoring, tracking, reporting and assessments create a significantly enhanced ability to increase sustainment, restoration and modernization (SRM) operations. In 2017 the team will further expand to solidify internal controls, support energy efficiency initiatives and increase our ability to negotiate leases and pursue land purchases for future military construction (MILCON) projects.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 SRM funds totaling almost $12.5 million were executed at 99.8 percent (and counting). With these funds, the CFMO awarded 65 construction and/or design contracts, performed scheduled and minor maintenance for WMD’s real property assets, supported current and future project plans, addressed many energy efficiency and lead abatement issues, conducted environmental compliance and conservation projects, and provided management to multiple MILCON projects to include the Information Operations and Pierce County Readiness Centers (IORC and PCRC). The most significant SRM projects were conducted at the Montesano and Wenatchee armories where more than $2 million in federal funds were allocated to ensure structural and other tenant improvements were completed throughout the aging facilities. The most significant MILCON endeavor was the completion of the IORC on Joint Base Lewis-McChord. This is a 124,000 square feet facility boasting the largest known Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) in the National Guard’s inventory.

We are looking forward to providing continued maintenance support to all facilities and are excited about the new projects and facilities on the horizon. In FY17 our goal is to address one to two readiness Centers in the same manner we did at Montesano and Wenatchee in FY16. FY18 will mark the start of construction for the Tumwater readiness center. This is a 124,000 square foot facility boasting the largest known Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) in the National Guard’s inventory. LEED is a state and federally mandated effort to ensure modern construction methods allow a longer lifespan and reduced maintenance costs compared to previous methods. It helps us create space well suited to meet our mission and soldier’s needs. These standards also ensure the responsible use of taxpayer funding and reduced lifecycle and operation costs.

Several CFMO departments including Real Property, Resource Management, Planning and Programing, Environmental and Engineering & Construction all collaborated to locate, evaluate and purchase land in the Tri-Cities region for a future readiness center to be built in FY20. The programmed budget for this project is $15 million. With combined effort, the process of acquiring a useable parcel was completed one year ahead of the standard timetable.

2016 HIGHLIGHTS

2016 marks the one year anniversary of the Army and Air maintenance staffs collaborating to provide support to the Washington Military Department (WMD). This unique joint venture has increased project coordination efforts statewide while still upholding the Army and Air specific operational rules and requirements. The CFMO and Base Civil Engineer continue to foster a cooperative atmosphere.

The CFMO added a few new positions in 2016. They include a state Contract Specialist II, a state Budget Analyst I, and a federal Real Property Clerk. CFMO also filled a vacancy for the Installation Status Report (ISR) Manager. These positions enable the director to more closely monitor the rental and lease programs, track and reimburse authorized expenditures, properly report and account for all real property assets and equipment, and assess the overall readiness of our facilities. Accurate monitoring, tracking, reporting and assessments create a significantly enhanced ability to increase sustainment, restoration and modernization (SRM) operations. In 2017 the team will further expand to solidify internal controls, support energy efficiency initiatives and increase our ability to negotiate leases and pursue land purchases for future military construction (MILCON) projects.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 SRM funds totaling almost $12.5 million were executed at 99.8 percent (and counting). With these funds, the CFMO awarded 65 construction and/or design contracts, performed scheduled and minor maintenance for WMD’s real property assets, supported current and future project plans, addressed many energy efficiency and lead abatement issues, conducted environmental compliance and conservation projects, and provided management to multiple MILCON projects to include the Information Operations and Pierce County Readiness Centers (IORC and PCRC). The most significant SRM projects were conducted at the Montesano and Wenatchee armories where more than $2 million in federal funds were allocated to ensure structural and other tenant improvements were completed throughout the aging facilities. The most significant MILCON endeavor was the completion of the IORC on Joint Base Lewis-McChord. This is a 124,000 square feet facility boasting the largest known Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) in the National Guard’s inventory.

We are looking forward to providing continued maintenance support to all facilities and are excited about the new projects and facilities on the horizon. In FY17 our goal is to address one to two readiness Centers in the same manner we did at Montesano and Wenatchee in FY16. FY18 will mark the start of construction for the Tumwater readiness center. This is a 124,000 square foot facility boasting the largest known Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) in the National Guard’s inventory. LEED is a state and federally mandated effort to ensure modern construction methods allow a longer lifespan and reduced maintenance costs compared to previous methods. It helps us create space well suited to meet our mission and soldier’s needs. These standards also ensure the responsible use of taxpayer funding and reduced lifecycle and operation costs.

Several CFMO departments including Real Property, Resource Management, Planning and Programing, Environmental and Engineering & Construction all collaborated to locate, evaluate and purchase land in the Tri-Cities region for a future readiness center to be built in FY20. The programmed budget for this project is $15 million. With combined effort, the process of acquiring a useable parcel was completed one year ahead of the standard timetable.

2016 HIGHLIGHTS

2016 marks the one year anniversary of the Army and Air maintenance staffs collaborating to provide support to the Washington Military Department (WMD). This unique joint venture has increased project coordination efforts statewide while still upholding the Army and Air specific operational rules and requirements. The CFMO and Base Civil Engineer continue to foster a cooperative atmosphere.

The CFMO added a few new positions in 2016. They include a state Contract Specialist II, a state Budget Analyst I, and a federal Real Property Clerk. CFMO also filled a vacancy for the Installation Status Report (ISR) Manager. These positions enable the director to more closely monitor the rental and lease programs, track and reimburse authorized expenditures, properly report and account for all real property assets and equipment, and assess the overall readiness of our facilities. Accurate monitoring, tracking, reporting and assessments create a significantly enhanced ability to increase sustainment, restoration and modernization (SRM) operations. In 2017 the team will further expand to solidify internal controls, support energy efficiency initiatives and increase our ability to negotiate leases and pursue land purchases for future military construction (MILCON) projects.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 SRM funds totaling almost $12.5 million were executed at 99.8 percent (and counting). With these funds, the CFMO awarded 65 construction and/or design contracts, performed scheduled and minor maintenance for WMD’s real property assets, supported current and future project plans, addressed many energy efficiency and lead abatement issues, conducted environmental compliance and conservation projects, and provided management to multiple MILCON projects to include the Information Operations and Pierce County Readiness Centers (IORC and PCRC). The most significant SRM projects were conducted at the Montesano and Wenatchee armories where more than $2 million in federal funds were allocated to ensure structural and other tenant improvements were completed throughout the aging facilities. The most significant MILCON endeavor was the completion of the IORC on Joint Base Lewis-McChord. This is a 124,000 square feet facility boasting the largest known Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) in the National Guard’s inventory.

We are looking forward to providing continued maintenance support to all facilities and are excited about the new projects and facilities on the horizon. In FY17 our goal is to address one to two readiness Centers in the same manner we did at Montesano and Wenatchee in FY16. FY18 will mark the start of construction for the Tumwater readiness center. This is a 124,000 square foot facility boasting the largest known Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) in the National Guard’s inventory. LEED is a state and federally mandated effort to ensure modern construction methods allow a longer lifespan and reduced maintenance costs compared to previous methods. It helps us create space well suited to meet our mission and soldier’s needs. These standards also ensure the responsible use of taxpayer funding and reduced lifecycle and operation costs.

Several CFMO departments including Real Property, Resource Management, Planning and Programing, Environmental and Engineering & Construction all collaborated to locate, evaluate and purchase land in the Tri-Cities region for a future readiness center to be built in FY20. The programmed budget for this project is $15 million. With combined effort, the process of acquiring a useable parcel was completed one year ahead of the standard timetable.
The Washington Air National Guard is comprised of two wings and an Air Defense Sector: The 141st Air Refueling Wing (headquartered at Fairchild Air Force Base in Spokane), the 194th Wing (headquartered at Camp Murray) and the Western Air Defense Sector (headquartered at Joint Base Lewis-McChord). The citizen-irmen serve the state and nation in diverse military occupations performed at home and overseas.

**LEADERSHIP**

Brig. Gen. John Tuohy  
Assistant Adjutant Gen. - Air  
Chief Master Sgt. Max Tidwell  
Command Chief Master Sergeant

**AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNITS**

141st Air Refueling Wing  
194th Wing  
Western Air Defense Sector

**HEADQUARTERS STAFF**

Col. Anne Maziar  
Director of Staff  
Maj. Aaron Andrews  
Executive Officer  
Chief Master Sgt. Jennie Bellerose  
A-1, Personnel  
Maj. Molly Prenger  
A-2, Intelligence  
Lt. Col. David Stockdill  
A-3, Operations  
Maj. Denise Herrera  
A-4, Logistics  
Lt. Col. Gregory Luther  
A-5, Strategic Plans  
Col. Lawerence Hagar  
A-6, Command & Control

141ST AIR REFUELING WING

FEDERAL AND STATE MISSIONS

Federal Mission: On order, the federal mission is to train, equip and deploy quality mobility forces to forward operating locations in support of specific contingency plans and other short-notice taskings.

State Mission: On order of the governor of the state of Washington, the wing provides protection of life and property and preserves peace, order and public safety.

141ST AIR REFUELING WING VISION

Recognized throughout the state and globally as the foremost unit for domestic response and air mobility, dedicated to excellence and ready to serve the community, state and nation. Through innovation and adaptability, the 141st Air Refueling Wing remains viable for the future.

141ST AIR REFUELING WING VALUES

Integrity - Our cornerstone value, it is the foundation of trust within our organization. As citizen-airsen defending our nation and supporting its interest, as well as those of our community and state, we adhere to and uniformly apply the laws, codes and traditions governing the profession of arms.

Service before self - We acknowledge the public trust reposed in us as individuals and as a unit charged with serving our nation, state and community. We accept the hardships, sacrifices and inconveniences that accompany this service. Teamwork, loyalty to one another and our dedication to the minuteman tradition, drive us to accomplish our mission in the face of adversity.

Excellence in all we do - We direct our effort to foster and impart the esprit de corps, technical expertise and resolve required to overcome the friction of war. As leaders, we assure that our subordinates understand and are free to act on the intent of our orders to achieve the desired outcome. As followers, initiative and understanding of the commander’s intent compel us to seek and implement the best route to mission accomplishment.

141ST AIR REFUELING WING CAPABILITIES

Air Refueling Operations - The 141st Air Refueling Wing (ARW) works with the 92nd ARW to conduct in flight refueling.

Civil Engineering - The 141st Civil Engineers specializes in vertical construction, repairs and maintains vertical infrastructures.

Search and Rescue - The 141st Civil Engineers make up the Homeland Response Force’s Search and Rescue component.

Aircraft Maintenance - 141st Aircraft Maintenance Squadron is responsible for the safety of the pilot and crew that fly the aircraft.

Security Forces - The 141st Security Forces provide security operations, entry control and quick reaction forces.

Heavy Equipment Operations - The 141st Civil Engineers are equipped for construction projects, both vertical and horizontal.

Medical Services - 141st Medical Group augment other medical professionals during emergencies and deployments.

Force Support - The 141st Force Support can provide food service, recreation, mortuary and casualty assistance.

Logistics - Provide internal logistical and supply support to all units assigned to the 141st Air Refueling Wing.

Communications - Able to provide a full complement of combat communications to a squadron or battalion to include Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPR), Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPR), voice and radios.
The 141st Maintenance Group (MDG) provided maintenance capabilities for KC-135 aircraft supporting Unified Combatant Commands including USCENTCOM, USPACOM, USNORTHCOM and USSTRATCOM. More than 80 airmen were deployed for a cumulative 4,355 days in support of the Pacific Theater Security Package as well as Operations Inherent Resolve and Freedom’s Sentinel. These airmen were also involved in NATO air refueling training missions and Finland’s Operation Sentry Lynx. As part of the Total Force Enterprise (TFE) with the 92d MSG, we collectively delivered 39 aircraft in four separate generations in accordance with 801X objectives receiving an overall “Effective” rating from AMC on our OPLAN execution during the headquarters’ inspection. Furthermore, our TFE efforts supported three alert lines at Fairchild AFB and four no-notice, quick reaction launches supporting Operation Noble Eagle.

Fifty percent of the 141st Mission Support Group (MSG), which equates to 121 dedicated airmen, volunteered for mobilization and deployment to austere locations across the Middle East and Horn of Africa for more than 27,000 days in 2016. These critical overseas tours, lasting from six to 10 months each, tested each Guardman’s commitment and resolve to serve their country, state and local community with pride and professionalism on critical missions in support of DoD Operation’s Inherent Resolve and Freedom’s Sentinel. Results after more than 10 months of rigorous duty was overwhelming mission success as cited in recognized achievement and positive feedback from deployed leadership.

Team MSG remained engaged at home station deploying 100+ Operations and Maintenance Group airmen on Air Expeditionary Force tours of duty, supporting 24/7 Aircraft missions for Operation Noble Eagle, delivering 16 million gallons of jet-A fuel to the warfighter, and conducting a Homeland Response Force Collective exercise to validate the team’s ability to provide specialized defense support to civil authorities.

The 141st Medical Group (MDG) working with the 92nd Medical Group supported the initial stand-up of the Military Health System’s new Electronic Health Record, MHS Genesis. Fairchild was the first military installation in the DoD to migrate to MHS Genesis. The 141 MDG is among the first three military medical units that will utilize the new system, and the remaining hours (1,974 to include 208 combat hours were executed in 2016, the 141 Operations Group (OG) flew 3,169 total hours in support of the Pacific Theater

In 2016, the 141 Operations Group (OG) flew 3,169 total hours (1,974 to include 208 combat hours were executed from it’s own flying hour program and maximum domestic operational capabilities to the Washington governor. Airmen of the 194th Wing ensure air, space and cyberspace dominance through exceptional performance supporting Air Force capabilities to fly, fight and win in any operational domain.

194TH WING CAPABILITIES

Cyber Mission Planning - The 143d and 262d provide planning teams to conduct cyber protection missions.

Industrial Control System Assessments - The 262d has three teams dedicated to industrial control systems and can provide training and assessments on Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems.

Cyber Security Remediation - The 143d and 262d provide security remediation to federal and state cyber systems.

Vulnerability Assessments - The 143d and 262d provide cyber vulnerability assessments on critical federal and state cyber systems.

Theater Communications - The 242d is able to provide a full complement of combat communications to a squadron or battalion to include Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPR), Nonclassified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPR), voice and radio.

Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC) - The 242d provides the state of Washington a domestic operations communications suite that gives an incident commander a full array of communications options. Moreover, the 242d directly supports the Homeland Response Force with its communication requirements.

Battle Damage Assessment - The 194th Intelligence Squadron provides battle damage assessments to the warfighter.

Weaponization - The 194th Intelligence Squadron provides weaponization to the warfighter.

Point Mensuration - The 194th Intelligence Squadron has been called upon numerous times over the past several years to help with point mensuration around the globe. They have an unheard of 100 percent pass rate among their airmen.

Incident Awareness and Assessment - The 194th Intelligence Squadron is able to provide Incident Awareness and Assessment to civil authorities through the use of geospatial information tools.

Cyber ISR - The 256th Intelligence Squadron provides digital network intelligence analysis for 25th AF and US Cyber Command.

Medical - 194th Medical Group augments other medical professionals during emergencies and deployments.

Force Security - The 194th Security Forces provide security operations, entry control and quick reaction forces.

Air Operations Support - The 116th Joint Tactical Air Command Parties provide ground to air communication and coordination during both peacetime and wartime missions.

Total Force Support - The 194th Force Support can provide food service, recreation, mortuary and casualty assistance.

Weather Forecasting - The 194th Weather Flight can provide commanders real-time weather forecasts before conducting missions.
In 2016, the 262d Network Warfare Squadron became the first-ever Air National Guard (ANG) Cyber Protection Team (CPT) to mobilize in support of a Cyber Operations Command mission. This 20-person team provided defensive cyber support and an elevated security posture during a key operational period within COMCOM’s highest priority mission system. Additionally, the operational insights gleaned from this initial ANG CPT helped subsequent CPTS, such as the 143d Information Operations Squadron, hit the ground running as the currently mobilized follow-on CPT.

In 2016, members of the 252 Cyberspace Operations Group conducted three collaboration events with the Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF), advising the development and training of the RTAF’s cyber defense forces. These collaboration events included advising for both strategic-level force development and technical-level information sharing, resulting in broader partnerships between our two nations.

The 194th Wing conducted its largest-ever mass casualty exercise during Cascadia Rising in June. This event involved more than 406 Wing participants and successfully tested the Wing’s ability to respond to crisis and establish operational capability. This exercise benchmarked the 194th Wing Inspection Team’s command and control capabilities for evaluation by Air Force Space Command Inspector General and compliance with Table 5.2. Air Force Installation Mission Assurance Exercise Requirements under the maturing Air Force Inspection System. The 194th Wing also successfully executed the mission of establishing a Geographic Task Force headquarters, training more than 30 airmen to function as a ground task force command.

Exercise Cascade Warrior 2016 drew widespread participation which included units from: the California Army National Guard’s 40th Infantry Division Joint Air Ground Integration Cell (JAGIC), the Oregon Army National Guard’s 41st Brigade Combat Team, Washington’s 1st Brigade Combat Team, JBLM I CORP Operations’ air element and Washington’s 81st Brigade Combat Team, Washington’s 81st Brigade Combat Team, along with members from I Corps G3 Air. Concurrently, the 194th Air Support Operations Group and 116th joint terminal attack controller (JTAC) teams conducted close air support operations with Joint Fires Observers (FOO) passing real-time battlefield information to the Brigade Tactical Operations Centers (TOCs). All of this training was conducted within the Robert J Rehwoldt II Simulation Center, the only simulation center of its kind within the U.S. that allows these elements of the Theater Air Ground Task Force to fully train together in these type of conditions with focused training on the use of combined arms.

In June of 2016, the 194th Medical Group (MDG) conducted its first-ever Physical Health Assessment (PHA) Rodeo successfully coordinating care for more than 505 of the Wing’s airmen. This groundbreaking event was critical to the Wing’s readiness levels raising individual medical readiness by 22 percent. Airmen of all ranks were so pleased with this new process the 194th MDG received an overall customer satisfaction rating of 4.9/5.0. The PHA Rodeo will be a critical component to the Wing’s IMR strategy going forward and will be a best practice for other Wings to emulate.

Throughout 2016, the 194th Wing successfully deployed 87 airmen to five different OCONUS locations throughout the world. Additionally, the Wing executed National Guard Bureau’s first “in-place” deployers carrying out over 19,300 Title 10 man-days. The 194th Wing has been tasked to deploy 55 airmen in 2017 thus far. To support this effort, the 194th Logistics Readiness Squadron effectively prepared deployment packages.

2016 HIGHLIGHTS

In 2016, the 262d Network Warfare Squadron became the first-ever Air National Guard (ANG) Cyber Protection Team (CPT) to mobilize in support of a Cyber Operations Command mission. This 20-person team provided defensive cyber support and an elevated security posture during a key operational period within COMCOM’s highest priority mission system. Additionally, the operational insights gleaned from this initial ANG CPT helped subsequent CPTS, such as the 143d Information Operations Squadron, hit the ground running as the currently mobilized follow-on CPT.

In 2016, members of the 252 Cyberspace Operations Group conducted three collaboration events with the Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF), advising the development and training of the RTAF’s cyber defense forces. These collaboration events included advising for both strategic-level force development and technical-level information sharing, resulting in broader partnerships between our two nations.

The 194th Wing conducted its largest-ever mass casualty exercise during Cascadia Rising in June. This event involved more than 406 Wing participants and successfully tested the Wing’s ability to respond to crisis and establish operational capability. This exercise benchmarked the 194th Wing Inspection Team’s command and control capabilities for evaluation by Air Force Space Command Inspector General and compliance with Table 5.2. Air Force Installation Mission Assurance Exercise Requirements under the maturing Air Force Inspection System. The 194th Wing also successfully executed the mission of establishing a Geographic Task Force headquarters, training more than 30 airmen to function as a ground task force command.

Exercise Cascade Warrior 2016 drew widespread participation which included units from: the California Army National Guard’s 40th Infantry Division Joint Air Ground Integration Cell (JAGIC), the Oregon Army National Guard’s 41st Brigade Combat Team, Washington’s 1st Brigade Combat Team, JBLM I CORP Operations’ air element and Washington’s 116th Air Support Operations Squadrons. The 194th Wing’s 116th Air Support Operations Center integrated with 40th Infantry fires staff, along with members from 1 Corps G3 Air. Concurrently, the 194th Air Support Operations Group and 116th joint terminal attack controller (JTAC) teams conducted close air support operations with Joint Fires Observers (FOO) passing real-time battlefield information to the Brigade Tactical Operations Centers (TOCs). All of this training was conducted within the Robert J Rehwoldt II Simulation Center, the only simulation center of its kind within the U.S. that allows these elements of the Theater Air Ground Task Force to fully train together in these type of conditions with focused training on the use of combined arms.

In June of 2016, the 194th Medical Group (MDG) conducted its first-ever Physical Health Assessment (PHA) Rodeo successfully coordinating care for more than 505 of the Wing’s airmen. This groundbreaking event was critical to the Wing’s readiness levels raising individual medical readiness by 22 percent. Airmen of all ranks were so pleased with this new process the 194th MDG received an overall customer satisfaction rating of 4.9/5.0. The PHA Rodeo will be a critical component to the Wing’s IMR strategy going forward and will be a best practice for other Wings to emulate.

Throughout 2016, the 194th Wing successfully deployed 87 airmen to five different OCONUS locations throughout the world. Additionally, the Wing executed National Guard Bureau’s first “in-place” deployers carrying out over 19,300 Title 10 man-days. The 194th Wing has been tasked to deploy 55 airmen in 2017 thus far. To support this effort, the 194th Logistics Readiness Squadron effectively prepared deployment packages.

2016 HIGHLIGHTS

In 2016, the 262d Network Warfare Squadron became the first-ever Air National Guard (ANG) Cyber Protection Team (CPT) to mobilize in support of a Cyber Operations Command mission. This 20-person team provided defensive cyber support and an elevated security posture during a key operational period within COMCOM’s highest priority mission system. Additionally, the operational insights gleaned from this initial ANG CPT helped subsequent CPTS, such as the 143d Information Operations Squadron, hit the ground running as the currently mobilized follow-on CPT.

In 2016, members of the 252 Cyberspace Operations Group conducted three collaboration events with the Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF), advising the development and training of the RTAF’s cyber defense forces. These collaboration events included advising for both strategic-level force development and technical-level information sharing, resulting in broader partnerships between our two nations.

The 194th Wing conducted its largest-ever mass casualty exercise during Cascadia Rising in June. This event involved more than 406 Wing participants and successfully tested the Wing’s ability to respond to crisis and establish operational capability. This exercise benchmarked the 194th Wing Inspection Team’s command and control capabilities for evaluation by Air Force Space Command Inspector General and compliance with Table 5.2. Air Force Installation Mission Assurance Exercise Requirements under the maturing Air Force Inspection System. The 194th Wing also successfully executed the mission of establishing a Geographic Task Force headquarters, training more than 30 airmen to function as a ground task force command.

Exercise Cascade Warrior 2016 drew widespread participation which included units from: the California Army National Guard’s 40th Infantry Division Joint Air Ground Integration Cell (JAGIC), the Oregon Army National Guard’s 41st Brigade Combat Team, Washington’s 1st Brigade Combat Team, JBLM I CORP Operations’ air element and Washington’s 116th Air Support Operations Squadrons. The 194th Wing’s 116th Air Support Operations Center integrated with 40th Infantry fires staff, along with members from 1 Corps G3 Air. Concurrently, the 194th Air Support Operations Group and 116th joint terminal attack controller (JTAC) teams conducted close air support operations with Joint Fires Observers (FOO) passing real-time battlefield information to the Brigade Tactical Operations Centers (TOCs). All of this training was conducted within the Robert J Rehwoldt II Simulation Center, the only simulation center of its kind within the U.S. that allows these elements of the Theater Air Ground Task Force to fully train together in these type of conditions with focused training on the use of combined arms.

In June of 2016, the 194th Medical Group (MDG) conducted its first-ever Physical Health Assessment (PHA) Rodeo successfully coordinating care for more than 505 of the Wing’s airmen. This groundbreaking event was critical to the Wing’s readiness levels raising individual medical readiness by 22 percent. Airmen of all ranks were so pleased with this new process the 194th MDG received an overall customer satisfaction rating of 4.9/5.0. The PHA Rodeo will be a critical component to the Wing’s IMR strategy going forward and will be a best practice for other Wings to emulate.

Throughout 2016, the 194th Wing successfully deployed 87 airmen to five different OCONUS locations throughout the world. Additionally, the Wing executed National Guard Bureau’s first “in-place” deployers carrying out over 19,300 Title 10 man-days. The 194th Wing has been tasked to deploy 55 airmen in 2017 thus far. To support this effort, the 194th Logistics Readiness Squadron effectively prepared deployment packages.
**FEDERAL AND STATE MISSIONS**

**Federal Mission:** The Sector’s primary mission along with the Eastern Air Defense Sector (EADS) is “Guarding America’s Skies.” This 24/7 role involves the use of radar and communications systems to monitor air traffic from the Mississippi River west to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Canadian border south to the Mexican border. The Sector reports to Air Combat Command and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) in its federal role.

**State Mission:** WADS reports to the governor through the Washington National Guard headquarters at Camp Murray. The Sector works with state agencies to provide rapid response in the event of natural or manmade disasters, and participates in disaster preparedness exercises. The Sector is able to provide an air picture to help in rescue operations in the event of disasters.

**HISTORY OF THE WESTERN AIR DEFENSE SECTOR**

The WADS predecessor unit, the Seattle Air Defense Sector (SEADS), was established by the USAF Air Defense Command on Jan. 8, 1958 with a mission to train and maintain tactical flying units in a state of readiness in order to defend the Seattle area, assuming control of former ADC Western Air Defense Force units located in Western Washington.

Beginning on July 1, 1958 it began operations of a SAGE (Semi-Automatic Ground Environment) Direction Center at McChord AFB. It also operated a SAGE Combat Center (CC-03). SAGE inactivated August 31, 1983.

On April 1, 1966, SEADS was inactivated, as were the other 22 sectors in the country. Most of its assets were assumed by the 25th Air Division. The DC-12 SAGE Direction Center was assigned to the 25th Air Division, remaining in operation until Dec. 31, 1969. Today it is used as the Western Air Defense Sector (WADS) Joint Surveillance System (JSS) Sector Operations Control Center (SOCC).

On July 1, 1987, the SEADS became the Northwest Air Defense Sector (NWADS), and was assigned to 25th Air Division, co-locating with the 25th AD. The 25th AD was inactivated on Sept. 30, 1990, transferring its assets and responsibility for atmospheric defense to NWADS.

On Jan. 1, 1995, the NWADS consolidated with the Southwest Air Defense Sector, its counterpart at March AFB, California, to become the Western Air Defense Sector (WADS). WADS assumed responsibility for the air sovereignty of the western United States from Texas around the west coast and across to North Dakota. Its area of responsibility is approximately 1.9 million square miles, about 63 percent of the continental United States.

On Oct. 1, 1997, the WADS completed a seamless transition from the active duty Air Force to the Air National Guard. Citizen-soldiers of the Washington National Guard are currently guarding America’s skies. The Continental NORAD Region (CONR) has responsibility for the Western Air Defense Sector and Eastern Air Defense Sector. It is headquartered at Tyndall AFB, Florida.

**2016 HIGHLIGHTS**

In 2016, WADS actively tracked more than 29 million flights over the United States. Of these flights, 510 were identified as tracks of interest (TOIs), causing additional action by WADS personnel to identify these aircraft. WADS operations personnel scrambled many live air defense fighter aircraft for real world and simulated TOIs to intercept unknown aircraft. Throughout the year, operations also worked to closely monitor 21 presidential temporary flight restrictions (TFRs) over major U.S. cities in the western sector and responded to 163 TFR tracks of interest. During these 21 TFRs, 19 aircraft were identified as tripping thresholds of the TFR and were intercepted.

WADS participated in countless internal, federal and state exercises to include the continent-wide training exercise, Vigilant Shield 17, with NORAD, NORTHCOM, and federal, state and local agencies from across the United States and Canada. This exercise is part of an integrated DoD exercise program that supports the national strategy of aerospace warning and control, Defense Support of Civil Authorities and homeland defense. In order to maximize unit readiness, WADS executed 245 internal exercises during 2016.

WADS was recognized at many levels for its outstanding work providing air defense to the United States. WADS won the CONR-1AF (AFNORTH) Command and Control Unit of the Year for 2016. The 225th Air Defense Group was the recipient of the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for 2015. In addition, the 225th Support Squadron was the CONR-1AF (AFNORTH) Command and Control Unit of the Year for 2017.

Throughout 2016, WADS members actively participated in a multitude of community relations building events by volunteering more than 6,000 hours in the community.
The Washington State Guard traces its history back to 1855 when the Washington Territorial Legislature enacted the first law creating the organized militia. After Washington became a state it created its state militia in 1890. The Washington State Militia served in the Philippines during the Spanish American War of 1898 – 1899, and was exclusively under state control until 1903 when the Washington National Guard was formed and placed under both federal and state control.

During World War I, the state-controlled Washington State Guard was reborn. The Third Infantry Regiment consisting of 16 companies, a medical detachment and a machine gun company was formed in principal cities throughout Washington. After World War I, the WSG was disbanded.

In 1940, more than a year before the U.S. entered World War II, the Washington State Guard was reestablished with an Infantry Brigade and two Regiments. During World War II the WSG was used to guard vital installations and to patrol the coast lines. As an invasion of the U.S. mainland became less apparent, the role shifted to disaster assistance and civil defense. In 1947 the WSG was again disbanded.

In May of 1960, Washington Gov. Albert Rosellini restored the Washington State Guard to augment the Washington National Guard as an additional internal security force for the state and to replace Washington National Guard soldiers and airmen when they’re called into active federal service. The WSG has been serving continuously since then supporting the Washington Military Department in a variety of missions and assignments.

The Washington State Guard is an all-volunteer unit organized under the Military Department of the state of Washington. Its members come from all walks of life. They normally serve without remuneration and meet monthly, or more often as needed, within organized units stationed at strategic locations throughout the state.

The mission of the Washington State Guard is to provide organized units that are equipped and trained in the protection of life or property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety under competent orders of state authorities.

The Washington State Guard serves at the direction of the state’s adjutant general. It is always ready to provide trained personnel to support civil government authority, provide for the protection and preservation of life or property during natural or manmade disasters or civil emergencies, and rapidly and effectively respond to search, rescue, or recovery operations. Additionally, the members of the Washington State Guard effectively execute state homeland defense missions and participate as active members and contributing citizens of our local communities.

The Washington State Guard members participated in Cascadia Rising Exercise in June.

Working with members of the Washington Air and Army National Guard, multiple members of the State Guard conducted cyber security briefings across Western Washington.

Washington State Guard members participated in Cascadia Rising Exercise in June.

Working with members of the Washington Air and Army National Guard, multiple members of the State Guard conducted cyber security briefings across Western Washington.

HISTORY OF THE WASHINGTON STATE GUARD
The Washington State Guard traces its history back to 1855 when the Washington Territorial Legislature enacted the first law creating the organized militia. After Washington became a state it created its state militia in 1890. The Washington State Militia served in the Philippines during the Spanish American War of 1898 – 1899, and was exclusively under state control until 1903 when the Washington National Guard was formed and placed under both federal and state control.

During World War I, the state-controlled Washington State Guard was reborn. The Third Infantry Regiment consisting of 16 companies, a medical detachment and a machine gun company was formed in principal cities throughout Washington. After World War I, the WSG was disbanded.

In 1940, more than a year before the U.S. entered World War II, the Washington State Guard was reestablished with an Infantry Brigade and two Regiments. During World War II the WSG was used to guard vital installations and to patrol the coast lines. As an invasion of the U.S. mainland became less apparent, the role shifted to disaster assistance and civil defense. In 1947 the WSG was again disbanded.

In May of 1960, Washington Gov. Albert Rosellini restored the Washington State Guard to augment the Washington National Guard as an additional internal security force for the state and to replace Washington National Guard soldiers and airmen when they’re called into active federal service. The WSG has been serving continuously since then supporting the Washington Military Department in a variety of missions and assignments.

MISSION
The Washington State Guard is an all-volunteer unit organized under the Military Department of the state of Washington. Its members come from all walks of life. They normally serve without remuneration and meet monthly, or more often as needed, within organized units stationed at strategic locations throughout the state.

The mission of the Washington State Guard is to provide organized units that are equipped and trained in the protection of life or property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety under competent orders of state authorities.

The Washington State Guard serves at the direction of the state’s adjutant general. It is always ready to provide trained personnel to support civil government authority, provide for the protection and preservation of life or property during natural or manmade disasters or civil emergencies, and rapidly and effectively respond to search, rescue, or recovery operations. Additionally, the members of the Washington State Guard effectively execute state homeland defense missions and participate as active members and contributing citizens of our local communities.
WAGNER HEROES

Wagoner Harrison I. Busey
Pvt George W. Caldwell
Corp Arthur J. Carlson
Pvt Wilbur L. Cook
Musician Edward C. Cunningham
Pvt Walter C. Dunbar
Pvt Ray C. Eakin
Wagoner George H. Erickson
Sgt John D. Fitzmaurice
Pvt Don F. Guder
Cook John E. Hill
Pvt James W. Hilton
Pvt Conrad Hoff
Pvt Frank W. Holmes
Corp Frank H. Hubbard
Pvt John A. Jerson
Pvt Arvid C. Johnson
Pvt Fred W. Kees
Pvt Dallas N. McClothlen
Pvt Orien E. Martin
Pvt Ralph D. Martin
Sgt Thomas E. Martin
Pvt Preston O. Moyer
Pvt F. F. Miller
Pvt Herbert Oleman
Corp Merle W. O'Rear
Pvt Walter H. Owens
Pvt Frank R. Partison
Pvt Fred L. Phillips
Pvt Abraham L. Roberts
Pvt Walter R. Rodgers
Pvt Ernest J. Ruffo
Pvt Clarence E. Sandstedt
Pvt Anton B. Sorensen
Cook Orla H. Spink
Pvt Vlasce Stavropoulos
Pvt Arthur Stougie
Corp John W. Tarter
Pvt Robert J. Thompson
Pvt Thomas Thompson
Pvt Harold Tibbetts
Pvt California True
Wagoner Herman Uddenberg
Pvt Armer J. Van Derze
Pvt Homer E. Webster
Corp Roy A. White
Pvt Benjamin Coddington
Pvt Ward E. Bell
Pvt Aldrin D. Boren
Pvt Sidney N. Butts
Pvt Charles R. Boustie
Pvt Arthur E. Harker
Corp Alfred C. Hoily
Pvt Sidney Jameson
Pvt Jack L. Lelinein
Pvt Kenneth L. Lee
Pvt Frank M. Lundquist
Pvt Robert A. Mays
Pvt Clyde S. Moore
Pvt Charles A. Parren
Pvt Frank R. Parrot
Pvt George L. Rardin
Pvt Guy P. Rawlings
Pvt Alfred L. Snyder
Pvt Harold Sundling
Cook Irak W. Wright
Pvt William M. Wright

WORLD WAR II

Pvt Joe J. Turner
1st Sgt Wayne R. Reeder
PFC Edward C. Mescher
Pvt James C. Ellis
Pvt Alfred E. Fields
Capt William L. Guilford
PFC Alvin W. Diehl
Capt Walter R. Hahn
Pvt Eba F. Nagle
Capt Walter L. Cook
Pvt Buell F. Payne
Owen F. Daskel
Pfc Cliff M. Jungers
Pvt Lindsay B. Kralmon
Pvt Frank C. Pickell
Pvt Howard A. Reightley
Pvt Melvin W. Roth
Pvt Eugene J. Schmidt
Pvt Claire A. Pickel
Pvt John Ferraro
Pvt Edward H. Hahn
Pvt Nurcie L. Patterson
Pvt Bob E. Payne
Capt Edgar L. Miller
Capt John J. Diostoll
Sgt Kenneth P. French
Sgt Robert W. McCalder
PFC Robert C. Barton
Pvt Darwin J. Carroll
Pvt Forrest E. Meyers
Pvt Wilbur K. Smawley
Pvt Lloyd J. Akins
 Pvt Armwood W. Conner
Pvt Johnny W. Gordon
Pvt Harry G. Heft
Pvt James E. Weaver
Pvt Glenn L. Williams
Pvt Homer L. Butler
Pvt Frank Church
Pvt Kermit U. Cole
Pvt Normann E. Collie
Pvt Joseph O. Deatherage
Corporal William H. Cooper
PFC Richard D. Plette
Capt Charles F. Purdon
PFC Howard D. Rinehart
Pvt Dolph B. Barnett, Jr.
Pvt Martin E. Bartley
Pvt Herbert E. Lane
Pvt Floyd B. Talman
Capt Ernest G. Schenck
Pfc John N. Van Horn
Pfc Arthur S. Toothman
PFC George R. Barnett
PFC Kenneth M. Smithey
Pvt Palmer H. Carlson
Pvt David W. Carpenter
Pvt Chance E. Roedel
Capt John E. Hill
Capt Duanie L. Peeple
Capt David R. Ritchie
Capt Earl E. Aney
Pvt Mervin E. Bailey
Pvt Robert L. Mathias

Sgt John L. White
Capt Ralph H. Witten
Capt Robert E. Gilmour
Pvt Michael E. McGuire
Capt Edward A. Taylor
PFC Cecil F. Klee
T/4 Laverne Patterson
Pvt Victor P. Pedersen
Capt Robert W. Freund
Cpl Duke R.
Pvt Morris B. Cook
Capt Eddie M. King
Sgt Gerald E. Sh_HEL
Pvt Harold E. Springier
Capt Thomas M. Caffee
Sgt John E. Miller
Capt Jerome D. Whalen
PFC Paul West
Capt Ronald R. McFarland
Sgt Philip H. Elsherry
Pvt David D. Fisher
Pvt Roger A. McGuire
Capt Walter M. Joesly
Pvt Donald F. Hennes
Pvt Robert C. Jackson
Capt Robert E. Pike
Cpl Howard J. Perry
PFC Kenneth L. Yates
Capt Alden L. Light
Cpl Loyd M. Towner
Capt Beauford C. Johnson
Capt Robert W. Richardson
Capt Theodore D. Nielsen
Capt John D. Cheneers
Pvt Robert E. Kesterson
Capt Kenneth B. Fancher
Capt Richard J. Cummings
PFC Orin V. Burgman

Pvt Joseph M. Harley, Jr
Pvt Harvey E. Winowski
PFC Ernest Hontosi
Pvt John E. Shields
PFC Charles D. Darcagh
PFC Raymond R. Calver
Capt Robert W. Owens
Capt William S. Gallaher
Capt Leslie D. Martin
Capt Ett W. Wallis
Capt Brooks U. Atchison
Capt Richard A. Kessler
Capt James K. Robinson
Sgt Jack C. Burdick
PFC Theodore W. Brandt
Capt Wayne A. Guinn
Capt Harold E. Springier
Capt Thomas M. Caffee
Capt John E. Miller
Capt Jerome D. Whalen
Capt Ronald R. McFarland
Sgt Philip H. Elsherry
Capt Charles F. Purdon
Capt Howard D. Rinehart
Pvt Dolph B. Barnett, Jr.
Pvt Martin E. Bartley
Pvt Herbert E. Lane
Pvt Floyd B. Talman
Capt Ernest G. Schenck
Pfc John N. Van Horn
Pfc Arthur S. Toothman
PFC George R. Barnett
PFC Kenneth M. Smithey
Pvt Palmer H. Carlson
Pvt David W. Carpenter
Pvt Chance E. Roedel
Capt John E. Hill
Capt Duanie L. Peeple
Capt David R. Ritchie
Capt Earl E. Aney
Pvt Mervin E. Bailey
Pvt Robert L. Mathias

Pvt Joseph M. Harley, Jr
Pvt Harvey E. Winowski
PFC Ernest Hontosi
Pvt John E. Shields
PFC Charles D. Darcagh
PFC Raymond R. Calver
Capt Robert W. Owens
Capt William S. Gallaher
Capt Leslie D. Martin
Capt Ett W. Wallis
Capt Brooks U. Atchison
Capt Richard A. Kessler
Capt James K. Robinson
Sgt Jack C. Burdick
PFC Theodore W. Brandt
Capt Wayne A. Guinn
Capt Harold E. Springier
Capt Thomas M. Caffee
Capt John E. Miller
Capt Jerome D. Whalen
Capt Ronald R. McFarland
Sgt Philip H. Elsherry
Capt Charles F. Purdon
Capt Howard D. Rinehart
Pvt Dolph B. Barnett, Jr.
Pvt Martin E. Bartley
Pvt Herbert E. Lane
Pvt Floyd B. Talman
Capt Ernest G. Schenck
Pfc John N. Van Horn
Pfc Arthur S. Toothman
PFC George R. Barnett
PFC Kenneth M. Smithey
Pvt Palmer H. Carlson
Pvt David W. Carpenter
Pvt Chance E. Roedel
Capt John E. Hill
Capt Duanie L. Peeple
Capt David R. Ritchie
Capt Earl E. Aney
Pvt Mervin E. Bailey
Pvt Robert L. Mathias

IRAQ / AFGHANISTAN

MSG Tommy Carter
Sgt Jeffrey R. Shaver
SPC Daniel P. Unger
2LT Andre D. Tyson
1SG Patrick W. Greger
SPC Jeremiah W. Schmunk
PFC Donald R. Steigle II
SGT Quoc Tran
SFC Michael Ottolini
CW4 Patrick Leadley
SFC Damien T. Fick
CPL Glenn J. Long
CPL David Sheppard
SSG Christopher Vanderhorn
1LT James Campbell
SSG Velton Locklear
MAJ Gary “Bear” Baratieri
MAJ Alan Johnson
CPL Jason Bogar
SFC Samuel S. Dancy
CW4 Mike Montgomery
SGT William Spencer
SGT Tim McGill
CW3 Andrew Adams
SSG Matthew McClintock
1LT David Bauders
LTC Flanda Jackson

1ST LAVENGER PARISH, MEDICAL DETACHMENT OF THE 141ST INFANTRY REGIMENT, 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WAS AWARDED THE MEDAL OF HONOR FOR HIS ACTIONS AT BISMAROK ON THE ISLAND OF LUZON IN THE PHILIPPINES ON THE 24TH OF JANUARY 1945. PATRIOTS CROSSED OPEN FIELDS MULTIPLE TIMES TO BRING INJURED SOLDIERS TO SAFETY. HE WAS ALSO ONE OF THE NEARLY ALL OF THE 37 CASUALTIES SUFFERED BY HIS COMPANY, WHILE BEING MORTALLY WOUNDED IN A MORTAR FIRE, AND SHORTLY AFTER WAS KILLED. THE INDESTRUCTIBLE SPIRIT, INNOVATIVITY AND GALLANCY OF TECHNICAL PATRIARCH SAVED MANY LIVES AT THE COST OF HIS OWN.

RIGHT: 1ST CLASMCORENICK, MEDICAL ENGI-

SPECIAL FORCES OPERATIONAL DET.

SFC John M. Becker, Awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions on the 5th of January 2016 in the Helmand Province of Afghanistan. Without hesitation or regard for his personal safety, Sgt. 1st Class McClinton repeatedly exposed himself to enemy fire, provided life-saving treatment and secured medical evacuation for his wounded comrades. He was mortally wounded while con-

CPL Arthur M. Gowin
PFC Milton G. McEve
PFC Marvin L. McEve
PFC Richard W. Stork
PFC Delmar T. Hutches

79
The Washington Military Department Evergreen Magazine showcases the stories of not just the Washington National Guard, but every division of the Washington Military Department.

In January 2016, the Evergreen Magazine placed first in the 2015 National Guard Bureau Media Contest and second in the Keith L. Ware Army Public Affairs awards in the Digital Publication category.

Go to http://mil.wa.gov/evergreen-magazine to find current issues.