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MESSAGE FROM LEADERSHIP

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 2015, 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 great 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.

This year brought yet another record-setting wildfire season. Our staff stood up the State Emergency Operations Center at a Level III Activation for 41 days to assist local jurisdictions responding to the disaster. And we mobilized more than 1,500 members of the Washington National Guard who did everything from dig fire lines, provide traffic control points and conduct health and wellness checks. That was the largest domestic mobilization in more than 20 years.

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
In 1853 President Millard Fillmore signed the Organic Act creating the Washington Territory and appointed Maj. Issac Stevens as the first Territorial Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territorial Militia. Washington was admitted to the Union as the 42nd state on November 11, 1889

**GOVERNORS OF WASHINGTON**

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<tr>
<th>Territorial Governors</th>
<th>Statehood - 1957</th>
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<tr>
<td>1855-1857 - Isaac Stevens</td>
<td>1889-1893 - Elisha Peyre Ferry*</td>
<td>1957-1965 - Albert Rosellini</td>
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<td>1867 - George Cole</td>
<td>1909 - Samuel Cosgrove</td>
<td>1993-1997 - Mike Lowry</td>
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<td>1869-1870 - Alvan Flanders</td>
<td>1913-1919 - Ernest Lister</td>
<td>2005-2013 - Christine Gregoire</td>
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<td>1872-1880 - Elisha Peyre Ferry*</td>
<td>1925-1933 - Roland Hartley</td>
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<td>1880-1884 - William Augustus Newell</td>
<td>1933-1941 - Clarence D. Martin</td>
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<td>1884-1887 - Watson Carvasso Squire</td>
<td>1941-1945 - Arthur B. Langlie**</td>
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<td>1887-1889 - Eugene Semple</td>
<td>1945-1949 - Monrad C. Wallgren</td>
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<tr>
<td>1889 - Miles Conway Moore</td>
<td>1949-1957 - Arthur B. Langlie**</td>
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* - Elisha Peyre Ferry was both the Washington Territorial Governor and won the first elected state governor.
** - Arthur Langlie is the only governor elected twice in state history and has served the longest with 12 years total in office
*** - Dixy Lee Ray was the first female governor of 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, WA. 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, 81st Brigade Combat Team, 96th Troop Command, 66th Theater Aviation Command and 205th Training Regiment. 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 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 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, 1853, 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 as well as the commander-in-chief of the Washington Territorial Militia. On Jan. 26, 1855, Gov. Isaac 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, enlist 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 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 Pasig 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 the protection of 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 FA 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 Felts Field in Spokane. Horses 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 Army units and 11 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 2,000 members 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

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.


WASHINGTON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

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 Agency in the Governor’s Office. The law also 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 Emergency Services Council. Both remained under the Executive Branch.

In 1984, the name of the Emergency Services Department was renamed as the Department of Emergency Management.

In 1986, the Department of Emergency Management was abolished, and the emergency management function was transferred from the Governor’s Office to the Department of Community Development. Authority was transferred from the governor to the director of the Department of Community Development.

In 1995, the emergency management function was transferred again to become a division of the Military Department, which is where it presently remains.

Part of the move to the Washington Military Department was the brand new Emergency Operations Center, a multi-million dollar facility that would modernize EMD. In March of 1997, EMD held a ground breaking ceremony on Camp Murray for the new 28,000-square-foot facility. The new building replaced an outdated 1,300-square-foot facility in Olympia, providing Emergency Management with the ability to expand during major catastrophic events like the State Route 530 Landslide, when the everyday staff doubled from 100 personnel to 200 personnel for more than a month.
### WASHINGTON YOUTH ACADEMY

In 1993, Congress authorized a three-year test program called the National Guard Youth ChalleNGe Program to give troubled youth the opportunity to turn their lives around. A voluntary, preventive program, the National Guard Youth ChalleNGe Program (NGYCP) helps young people improve their life skills, education levels and employment potential. The program was authorized by the Washington Legislature as an alternative education service provider in 2008 with the passage of House Bill 1646. Since 2009, the Academy has graduated more than 1,700 cadets and has become a leader in the nation, consistently graduating more students than the National Guard Bureau’s target number. They have also gained national recognition as one of the best Youth Challenge Programs in the country.

### 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 WWI, 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 WWII 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 ADJUTANT GENERALS OF WASHINGTON

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<tr>
<td>Edward Fox</td>
<td>James Drain</td>
<td>Otis Hamilton</td>
<td>George Lamping</td>
<td>Fred Llewellyn</td>
<td>Maurice Thompson**</td>
<td>Harvey Moss</td>
<td>Maurice Thompson**</td>
<td>Walter Delong</td>
<td>Maurice Thompson**</td>
<td>Ensls Llewellyn</td>
<td>Lilburn Stevens</td>
<td>George Haskett***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howard McGee</td>
<td>Robert Collins</td>
<td>George Coates</td>
<td>Keith Eggen</td>
<td>Gregory Barlow</td>
<td>Timothy Lowenberg</td>
<td>Bret Daugherty</td>
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*- R.G. O’Brien was the adjutant general when Washington became the 42nd state in the Union.
** - 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.
2015 OVERVIEW

Calendar year 2015 was a big year for the Washington Military Department as the agency came together to fight fires, engage in training operations, celebrate new construction projects, witness the largest aviation deployment for the Washington National Guard, and laud successful graduations at the Washington Youth Academy.

WILDFIRES

More than 1.1 million acres burned across the state this past summer becoming the largest fire season on record.

Though there were no fires burning at the time, hot, dry and desert-like conditions prompted Gov. Jay Inslee to issue an emergency proclamation for the entire state on June 26.

Within days, a wildfire started spreading near Wenatchee, burning down a couple dozen homes and businesses, damaging even more with ash and fire embers leaping across Lake Wenatchee to an industrial area. The state’s Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) was activated at a Phase III level to provide assistance. The Guard activated aerial units, but enough resources were found and weather conditions improved that the resources weren’t utilized.

By August, a series of lightning strikes in the north-central region of the state ignited what would become the largest wildfire season in the state’s history. As a comparison, 98 fires burned 386,972 acres in 2014. That number almost tripled during the summer of 2015.

The SEOC activated at a Phase III level again to support the wildfire efforts and would stay activated at that level for 41 days. In total, more than 1,500 guardsmen were activated this season to serve in various roles on 17 different fires across Washington state.

Thousands more firefighters from around the country and, in fact, as far away as Australia arrived with DNR spearheading the effort. On Aug. 19, three firefighters with the U.S. Forest Service died near Twisp while fleeing a burning hillside. The firefighters were Richard Wheeler, Andrew Zajac and Thomas Nelson Zbyszewski.

Their memorial service was televised into the SEOC, which participated in a statewide moment of silence -- three minutes of silence, one minute for each life lost. Guard members fighting fires across the state also participated in the moment of silence.

STRYKERS

After years of requesting, the Washington National Guard received confirmation in July that its 81st Armored Brigade Combat Team, which operates M1A1 Abrams Tanks and Bradley Fighting Vehicles, will be converted into a Stryker Brigade Combat Team.

“Our tanks and Bradleys are critical for our federal mission, however, they’re too heavy to move on our local roads making them almost useless following a state disaster,” Maj. Gen. Bret Daugherty said at the time. “The Strykers are a more mobile, versatile vehicle that will ensure the Washington National Guard can get out into our communities and perform its mission to save lives and protect property here at home. That ability will be especially important.
following a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake and tsunami. The conversion also aligns us more closely with our partners at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, enabling our soldiers to receive unique training to help prepare for any future overseas deployments.”

Washington will become just the second state to have a Stryker Brigade within its National Guard, joining the Pennsylvania National Guard’s 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team.

DEPLOYMENT

In October, more than 225 Guard members from 1-168th General Support Aviation Battalion (GSAB) were deployed in support of ongoing operations in the Middle East. Citizen-soldiers operate the CH-47 Chinook helicopters out of a base in Kuwait, providing support throughout the region.

This is the second deployment for the entire 1-168th GSAB, however, many of the companies in the battalion have deployed numerous times since 2006. This also marks the largest aviation deployment for the Washington National Guard.

In July, 90 members of A Co, 1-19th Special Forces deployed to Afghanistan to support operations in the region.

YOUTH ACADEMY

In June, the Washington Youth Academy (WYA) celebrated the graduation of 140 cadets. In December, the Academy graduated 152 cadets, its largest class ever.

The students will all return to high school to receive their diplomas, some enrolling in summer school, or seek an alternative path to finish their high school education, such as a GED or by joining Running Start.

Students volunteered thousands of hours of community service as part of the program, doing everything from restoring a Sept. 11 memorial to landscaping and event support. Each cadet was also trained to be part of a Community Emergency Response Team. This is the first year that all of the cadets in a class received the disaster management training.

“They overcame obstacles and shared both dreams and setbacks, as well,” said Larry Pierce, WYA director. “They shared laughter and tears, but they changed together and they prevailed together.”

EMD TRAINING

The Washington Emergency Management Division continued a series of cabinet-level tabletop exercises this year, bringing together hundreds of agency partners to look at a variety of disasters. Exercises included: a potential pandemic influenza event, an oil train explosion that could rock the Puget Sound, a cyber-attack that could shut down the state’s power grid and a flood that could block Interstate 5.

The exercises all included moderators and input from both private and public partners to make sure that everyone doesn’t “start flatfooted” when it comes to responding to one of the realistic crisis events, according to Daugherty. Division and department directors and some elected officials often joined the conversations.

“The challenge is to take all the great thoughts and ideas we had today and turn them into action items that we can all tackle now before this flood hits,” Daugherty said in October.

Besides the quarterly exercises, the Emergency Management Division continued its monthly training sessions on the second Wednesday of each
month, inviting partner agencies to participate.

**EARTHQUAKE TRAINING**

The Washington National Guard kicked off a week-long earthquake preparedness exercise in June known as Operation Evergreen Tremor. The exercise was a precursor to a much larger exercise, Cascadia Rising, which will take place next summer. The exercise looked at what would happen if a devastating 9.0 magnitude earthquake were to hit off the coast of the Pacific Northwest.

“This is the first step for us to develop those relationships, develop those standard operating procedures and build upon them for years to come,” said Col. Bryan Grenon, commander, 81st Brigade Combat Team.

The exercise came on top of renewed focus on earthquake preparedness in the wake of a news magazine story that told about the dangers of a cascadia subduction zone earthquake.

For the second year in a row, more than 1 million people participated in the Great Washington ShakeOut.

**FACILITIES UPGRADES**

On Feb. 18, the Washington National Guard broke ground on a new 81,000 square-foot facility at Camp Murray, which will be known as the Pierce County Readiness Center.

During the ceremonies, Daugherty paid special tribute to the 96th Troop Command. “For the next 50 years or so, maybe 100 years, Troop Command soldiers will train here,” Daugherty said. “They’ll respond to domestic emergencies from here. They’ll deploy overseas and protect our country from here.”

The new building will open in 2016.

The Washington Military Department also celebrated the opening of the new 127,000 square-foot Information Operations Readiness Center. The two-story facility located on Joint Base Lewis-McChord was designed and built to support the unique requirements of Information Operations, Military Intelligence and Special Operations Forces. The facility opened in December with the following units stationed in the IORC: HQ, 56th Theater Information Operations Group (TIOG), 56th IO BN, 341st Military Intelligence BN, Special Operations Detachment Pacific (SOD-PAC) and D/898 BEB (the 81st BDE’s military intelligence company). The soldiers in these units possess specialized skills, typically deploy at the team level and are perfectly suited for small footprint, high impact operations. The facility includes more than 13,000 square feet of restricted access space to support unique mission requirements. It is a template for the design and construction of future National Guard facilities of this type.

**OSO REMEMBERED**

Gov. Jay Inslee honored members of the Washington National Guard for their work in response to the State Route 530 Landslide, which occurred in the spring of 2014, as well as the wildfires of 2014. Among those recognized were the 1-303rd Cavalry Regiment, Warrant Officer 1 William Elliot and Airman 1st Class Joseph Perez-Resop.

In March, members of the Guard joined first responders and victims’ families at the Oso slide area to help commemorate the one year anniversary of the disaster.

**WADS**

In May, the Western Air Defense Sector was formally redesignated as the 225th Air Defense Squadron, becoming the first Air Defense Group in Washington Air National Guard history. WADS is headquartered on Joint Base Lewis-McChord in Washington state. Staffed primarily by active-duty Washington
Air National Guardsmen and a Canadian Forces detachment, the unit supports NORAD’s integrated warning and attack assessment missions and the U.S. Northern Command’s homeland defense mission.

**COBRA GOLD**

In February, members of the Washington National Guard’s 176th Engineer Company traveled to Thailand as part of Exercise Cobra Gold. The exercise, in its 34th iteration, includes a specific focus on humanitarian civic assistance and community engagement to support the needs and humanitarian interests of civilian populations around the provinces of Lop Buri, Saraburi and Chanthaburi in Thailand. Among the tasks, the Guard members helped construct a new multipurpose facility at Ban Sub Prk to be utilized for classroom space and as a community center.

“This building, to me, represents three countries coming together for the better of the youth,” said U.S. Army Spc. Sochea Touch, who traveled to Thailand as a member of the Guard, but grew up in nearby Cambodia. “Hopefully, it’ll open the kids’ eyes and let them know that there’s another world out there. If I had seen something like this growing up, I probably would’ve wanted to do whatever the soldiers were doing. It would have empowered me to become one of them.”

**VIETNAM**

Camp Murray officials joined Vietnamese refugees to celebrate their culture after helping hundreds of Vietnamese find a safe refuge 40 years ago. More than 800 people came together to celebrate during a special anniversary event in April. At the request of then-Gov. Dan Evans, back in 1975, squad-size barracks were transformed into temporary homes, classrooms became an office complex and assistance centers, chow halls ramped up their food service and signs with Vietnamese writing were placed around Camp Murray to inform the refugees.

“It means so much for us to come back to Camp Murray, where it all began for so many of us,” said Kim Long Nguyen, member of the event organizing team. “Gov. Evans’ hospitality meant so much to the Vietnamese people.”

**ARMORIES**

The Washington state Legislature tweaked a law dating back to 1895 allowing members of the Washington National Guard to be able to bunk overnight at armories and readiness centers across the state so they don’t have to find another place to stay to complete their drill weekends and training. The change allows The Adjutant General to allow the Guard to stay overnight for training purposes, typically through the use of a sleeping bag on the floor. The legislation was signed into law by the governor in April.

**COOP**

Legislation mandating state agencies establish continuity of operations planning requirements was approved by the state Legislature and signed into law in April. The new law compels state agencies to move forward with critical planning efforts and ensure plans are continually updated. Continuity of operations planning is critical to ensure essential services can be delivered to both residents and employees in the event of an emergency.

**RESCUE**

In July, a Black Hawk crew from the 66th Theater Aviation Command was activated for the first time in a search and rescue operation, helping to find teenage hikers that had been missing for more than a day near Yakima. After the devastating State Route 530 Landslide in Oso, the Washington National Guard started a search-and-rescue-focused training in collaboration with Snohomish County. Pilots and crews trained on live hoists with and without baskets.

“The training we conducted with Snohomish County after Oso was monumental in getting our flight crews better prepared to conduct search and rescue,” said Chief Warrant Officer 3 Eric Swenson, Pilot, 1-140th Co. Aviation.

**MARATHON TEAM**

The Washington National Guard’s Marathon Team finished first in the nation in the 38th annual Lincoln National Guard Marathon May 3. Four Washington runners qualified for the exclusive “All Guard” Team with three also winning first place age division awards. The annual competition brought together teams of the best Army and Air National Guard athletes from all 50 states, and the U.S. territories of Guam and Puerto Rico.

**BEST WARRIOR COMPETITION**

Sixteen soldiers competed in the annual Best Warrior Competition, a four-day event that kicked off on March 5 at Camp Murray. Each of the Washington Army National Guard’s four major commands were involved in planning, coordinating and judging the 36 graded events, ensuring the soldiers were tested in every way possible. The winners were Spc. Joshua Beal, HHC, 898th Brigade Engineer Battalion, and Sgt. Matthew Croft, B Troop, 1-303rd Cavalry Regiment. Runners up were Pfc. Thadeus Tucker, 81st Brigade Combat Team and Sgt. James Hanrahan, 144th Digital Liaison Detachment.

Spc. Ayla Scott of the 506th Military Police Detachment, attempts to jump over an obstacle during the second day of the Washington National Guard’s 2015 Best Warrior competition, March 7, at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington. (U.S. Army National Guard Photo By: Spc. Danielle Gregory)
**WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE BREAKDOWN**

- **State Employees**
- **Washington National Guard Full Time (AGR)**
- **Washington National Guard Full-Time (Tech)**
- **Washington Army National Guard Traditional**
- **Washington Air National Guard Traditional**
- **Other**

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**SALARY AND BENEFITS 2015**

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<td>Federal</td>
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**Army Guard**

- $184,388,162.55

**Air Guard**

- $94,829,401.64

**Washington Military Department**

- **Total**
  - $302,210,676.62
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<td>HRF/ADOS Travel/Perdiem O&amp;M</td>
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## PAY & ALLOWANCES (P&A)

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<td>11**</td>
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## GOODS & SERVICES

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## CONSTRUCTION

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<td><strong>TOTAL Construction</strong></td>
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| Grants, Subsidies and Contributions        |              |
|**TOTAL FY15 FUNDS**                        | **$184,388,162.55** |
## Washington Air National Guard
### Federal Funds Expended in FY15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>PAY &amp; ALLOWANCES(P&amp;A)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Traditional Airmen</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subsistence &amp; Clothing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consulting &amp; Other Contractual Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies &amp; Materials Purchases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>$375,462.46</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL Goods &amp; Services</strong></td>
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<td>Minor Construction (Lands and Structure)</td>
<td>$4,117,651.79</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL Construction</strong></td>
<td>$4,182,572.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total HRF/ADOS Pay Allowance</td>
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<td>IRF/ADOS Travel/Perdiem Milpers</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HRF/ADOS</strong></td>
<td>$2,918,570.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FY15 FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>$94,829,401.64</td>
</tr>
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</table>
2015 has been a year of change for the Planning, Analysis and Logistics (PAL) Section. The longtime section manager assumed the role of Preparedness Unit Manager, and in May, a new section manager was named. The personnel changes were welcomed, and helped refocus the section after almost two years of leadership uncertainty.

**EMERGENCY PLANNING**

Based on the Governor directed study on the movement of crude oil by rail in Washington state, legislation was passed in 2015 that funded the Hazmat-Local Emergency Planning Program with the PAL Section. The legislation gave PAL funding for four staff positions that would focus efforts on assisting local jurisdictions doing Hazardous Material Response Planning. The Program Supervisor came on board in October 2015 with the rest of the staff expected to start by early 2016.

The PAL Section conducted 45 local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan reviews. This includes county and city level plans. Significant strides were made with catastrophic incident planning. Having gone through our second straight year of fires of historic levels for the state and formalizing the State Catastrophic Incident Planning Team, a framework now exists to formalize and disseminate our planning efforts. Along these lines, we continue to make significant changes to operations in the State EOC.

The Catastrophic Incident Response Planning program continues to develop as a multi-tiered cooperative effort between governmental levels, state agencies, and partners throughout the response community. The draft Washington State Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) Earthquake and Tsunami Response Plan has been extensively revised to integrate with partner planning by FEMA Region X and the Washington National Guard’s operational planning, and is well on its way to becoming an integral part the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

**CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING**

Gov. Inslee signed a bill into law that requires all state agencies, councils, cabinets, and commissions to implement, maintain and exercise continuity of operations plans annually. Sixty-two percent of state agencies annually exercised their COOP (as of September 2015), while 100 percent of state agencies annually updated their COOP. This is the second consecutive year Washington’s agencies achieved the 100 percent target for annual COOP updates.
STATE PREPAREDNESS ASSESSMENT PROGRAMS

The 2016 Washington State Threat and Hazard Identification (THIRA) included improvements from the core capability based strategic planning process. The THIRA also included required Capability Estimation efforts for all common, response, and recovery mission area capabilities as required by FEMA 2015 guidance. FEMA headquarters staff provided technical assistance to core capability leaders for the resource estimation effort in an August 19 workshop. The annual State Capabilities Assessment that provides data for the 2016 Washington State Preparedness Report was conducted May 1-Aug. 14. The 2016 data showed statewide progress in increasing the assessed levels of all five program elements (planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise). During July, the first draft of a core capability-based strategic plan was put into use as a planning tool for core capability leaders.

LOGISTICS

In order to improve emergency response, State Logistics worked with the State Emergency Management Advisory Group to develop, test, and promulgate a Statewide Resource Management process. A standardized process and request form was developed and we are currently training this new form and process throughout the entire state.

During the historic 2015 Washington State Wildfires, Washington State Mutual Aid System (WAMAS) implemented newly developed procedures. These procedures streamlined the use of local mutual aid to multiple impacted jurisdictions simultaneously. They coordinated and filled 57 requests for local-to-local mutual aid support from across the state to support two different impacted counties.

The Logistics team conducted seven on-site assessments for staging areas at various locations across the state. At year’s end, 23 memorandums of understanding (MOU) for using identified staging areas were in place, with another four MOUs in-process.

Eight Intergovernmental Agreements (IGAs) were completed and 46 IGAs were renewed with local governments able to provide resources through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement (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.

The Logistics team also requested aviation assets from Colorado, Minnesota and Wyoming during the 2015 Wildfires using EMAC.

Updates to the WebEOC Resource Tracker Board, formerly Mission Tracker were completed with the EMD WebEOC Administrator.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY PROGRAM

Representatives from many business industries helped EMD staff to develop the processes and procedures necessary to integrate private capabilities and resources within the state’s response to and recovery from disasters. The Private Industry Program Manager works with SEOC representatives from Operations, Planning, External Affairs and Logistics to develop a SharePoint-based portal for private partners to enhance common operating picture and share relevant incident information for activations of Phase II and higher.

Washington has the necessary policies outlining the re-entry/access pass program; details regarding EMD’s administration of the program, such as the online application process and database management, will be in draft by the end of 2015.
EXERCISES AND TRAINING

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 sustained preparedness activities at the community level in conjunction with neighborhoods, schools, businesses and organizations, as well as within state agencies. Throughout 2015, the program provided disaster preparedness presentations and attended public education events. The program developed all-hazard materials to promote awareness and encourage actions to improve personal, home, and community safety.

- Staff made 21 preparedness presentations, including to the Commission on Asian, Pacific, American Affairs, Washington National Guard Yellow Ribbon Conference, Tacoma Neighborhood Watch and Washington Youth Academy.

- The program supported 20 public education activities and hosted 22 disaster preparedness exhibits in a variety of venues.

- More than 1 million residents participated in the Great Washington ShakeOut earthquake drill on October 15. This was the third year of Washington’s participation in this international preparedness program and earthquake drill, which witnessed a 42 percent increase in awareness and participation since the state began participation.

- The award-winning Map Your Neighborhood (MYN) program enlisted 25 new in-state partners, and increased the number of registered Washington communities to 427. Staff fulfilled 51 out-of-state requests for MYN materials from 17 states and Puerto Rico. The program staff introduced MYN to the Washington National Guard and FEMA is considering sponsoring MYN as a national program.

STATE EOC STAFF TRAINING PROGRAM

Military Department staff worked with stakeholders to create a multi-year roadmap to integrate the Incident Command System (ICS) structure into State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) management. During Training Wednesdays, the second Wednesday of each month, command and general staff focused its attention to specific staff capabilities to improve SEOC operations. Using actual emergencies impacting Washington counties, SEOC staff worked through processes for resource ordering and tracking, situational awareness, and developing incident action plans using diverse scenarios, such as cybersecurity and volcanic eruption responses. During activations for the 2015 summer wildfires, the SEOC utilized all internal EMD staff, augmented by 35 external state and local employees.

US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY-HANFORD SITE RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE PROGRAM

The US Department of Energy (USDOE) this year 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 support to local jurisdictions and perform required grant management activities.

The state successfully completed a full-scale exercise in June 2015 for a radiological incident on the Hanford Site. In coordination with US-DOE, state agencies and local jurisdictions validated policies, protocols and processes associated with such a response.
COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

The Washington Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) awarded EMD $949,893 for state fiscal year 2015 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 – received 65 percent of funds for their emergency preparedness activities. State agencies shared remaining funds to provide emergency support to local jurisdictions and perform required grant management activities.

The state successfully completed an internally evaluated full-scale response exercise in February 2015 involving a radiological release at CGS. This exercise included three federal agencies, 10 Washington and two Oregon state agencies, as well as multiple local jurisdictions. As complementary exercises, EMD conducted or assisted the Columbia Generating Station with four notification drills during 2015. Additionally, EMD developed and conducted four drills to train and test the abilities of the staff of 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 three drills with the SEOC and all six local jurisdictions to practice the development and implementation of a food control area following a radiological incident.

STATE TRAINING AND EXERCISE PROGRAMS

Objectives of the State Training Program and State Exercise Program include improving the state’s capabilities in 11 Tier 1 core areas: Critical Transportation, Operational Communications, Cybersecurity, Operational Coordination, Economic Recovery, Planning, Infrastructure Systems, Public Health & Medical Services, Mass Care Services, Public Information and Warning and Mass Search and Rescue Operations. We identified these core capabilities as priority areas by local jurisdictions and state agencies in 2013. The Training and Exercise Programs planned, coordinated and conducted a statewide Training and Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW) in June to create a plan that coordinates the delivery of training and exercise activities across the state for 2016-2018.

STATE TRAINING PROGRAM

EMD conducted or facilitated more than 120 emergency preparedness and response training courses across the state over the past year. Participants included state, local and tribal government, first responders, whole-community partners, private and non-profit organizations. Highlights of the training program included enhancement of statewide capability for response operational coordination, planning, public information and communications through multiple deliveries by state personnel:

- EOC Management & Operations Courses
- Incident Command Structure (ICS) Forms Course
- Mitigation for Emergency Managers Course
- Basic Public Information Officer (PIO) and Joint Information System/Joint Information Center Planning courses;
- Regional delivery of FEMA Public Information and Warning Course
- Collaborative deliveries with WSP of Basic PIO for Law Enforcement course

Training offered included coordination of 27 Emergency Management Institute (EMI) local offerings of Response, Recovery, Mitigation, or ICS All-Hazard training. Additionally, the state supported local deliveries of ICS 300 and 400 training by building a pool of statewide ICS trainers through two state coordinated deliveries of ICS Train-the-Trainer Courses.

The State Training Program supported the Washington Emergency Public Information Network (WEPIN) spring and fall training workshops. Additionally, the program coordinated attendance in resident and mobile delivery of training opportunities through the National Preparedness Directorate’s training schools, including 58 local deliveries of first responder training.

STATE EXERCISE PROGRAM

In 2015, EMD conducted five cabinet-level tabletop exercises to prepare executive leadership from state, local, and tribal governments. Executive tabletops required coordination by multiple agencies to address policy decisions in response to pandemic influenza outbreak, cybersecurity breach, Bakken crude oil train derailment, wildland fire, and winter flooding.

Washington state and FEMA Region X kicked off a series of activities to build capability for response to a catastrophic earthquake along the Cascadia Subduction Zone. Cascadia Rising in 2016 will stress players from throughout the region. Players include counties; cities; tribes; and state agencies of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho; provincial agencies of British Columbia; federal partners through FEMA; and military support from US Northern Command. Ramp-up exercises and preparedness activities throughout 2015 supported the objectives to test operational coordination, communications, situational awareness and assessment, critical transportation systems, public health, and mass care.

The State Exercise Program provided exercise design, control, and evaluation support as well as participation in 36 state, federal, and local exercises in our region. In May, EMD supported the Department of the Navy’s Nuclear Weapons Accident/Incident Exercise. In June, EMD supported the Washington National Guard’s catastrophic earthquake exercise called Evergreen Tremor. This exercise is a rehearsal for the 2016 Cascadia Rising catastrophic earthquake full-scale exercise.
This year has been a year of transition as the section moved from the E911 Unit to the new Preparedness Unit and became a sister section to the Planning & Logistics Section and the Training & Exercise Section. The team welcomed the stability as the section experienced three unit managers in CY14 as the division completed reorganization.

As part of the reorganization, the team assumed the hazardous materials program, which involves facilitation of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), management of the Hazardous Material Emergency Planning grant program, and participation in the development of the annual Hazardous Materials Training Workshop and the annual Local Emergency Preparedness Commission (LEPC) and Tribal conference. In short order, both were completed on time and with great participation.

The greatest accomplishment for the team has been streamlining the application process for the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). Previously, stakeholders rushed to complete project-level detail within the six-week application period. The new process not only met the federal needs but also gave stakeholders an additional three months to complete the scope of their projects. An additional benefit is, given investments are based on the Seattle Urban area and the nine Homeland Security Regions, project adjustments no longer require federal approval.

Business processes continue to be streamlined as the team works closely with stakeholders to improve. An area of frustration that has existed for years is the equipment approval process. Through collaborative conversations and stakeholder workshops and workgroups, consensus was achieved to reduce the requirements for seeking approval for purchases associated with emergency preparedness projects.

Currently the team manages $58,109,572 in preparedness funding from seven federal programs. The funding is administered through 312 contracts.

Next year, our primary focus will be to further streamline processes by exploring the possibility of instituting an online grants management system.
FIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM

Fire Management Assistance (FMAG) is available to states and local and tribal governments for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction that would constitute a major disaster.

The Fire Management Assistance declaration process is initiated when a state submits a request for assistance to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regional Director at the time a “threat of major disaster” exists. The entire process is accomplished on an expedited basis and a FEMA decision is rendered in a matter of hours.

The Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP) provides a 75 percent federal cost share and the state pays the remaining 25 percent for actual costs.

Before a grant can be awarded, a state must demonstrate that total eligible costs for the declared fire meet or exceed either the individual fire cost threshold - which is applied to single fires; or the cumulative fire cost threshold, which recognizes numerous smaller fires burning throughout a state.

Eligible firefighting costs may include expenses for field camps; equipment use, repair and replacement; tools, materials, and supplies; and mobilization and demobilization activities.

Additionally, FEMA announced the FMAG-HMGP pilot program in September 2015. This pilot provides additional hazard mitigation grant funding for the burned area counties for the 2015 FMAG declared fires.

### FIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT FUNDING - CURRENT / ACTIVE
(Obligated Funds are as of Nov. 12, 2015)

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<td>Milepost 10 Fire</td>
<td>8/10/2013</td>
<td>$1.2 million (actual)</td>
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<td>Eagle Fire</td>
<td>8/21/2013</td>
<td>$3 million (actual)</td>
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<td>Mills Canyon Fire</td>
<td>7/11/2014</td>
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<td>Carlton Complex</td>
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<td>Saddle Mt Fire</td>
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<td>Snag Canyon Fire</td>
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<td>Chelan Complex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stickpin Fire</td>
<td>8/14/2015</td>
<td>$5.025 million</td>
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<td>Stevens County Complex</td>
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<td>Twisp River Fire</td>
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<td>Renner Fire</td>
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<td>Goodell Fire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horsethief Butte Fire</td>
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<td>$187,500</td>
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**Estimated FMAG-HMGP Pilot funding**

$7,064,880
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 Nov. 12, 2015)

**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:** $39,061,645  
**Mitigation:** $17,380,974  
**Human Services:** N/A

**TOTAL:** $56,442,619

**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:** $8,226,240  
**Mitigation:** $1,951,427  
**Human Services:** N/A

**TOTAL:** $10,177,667

**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

**Public Assistance:** $34,031,246  
**Mitigation:** $5,820,337  
**Human Services:** N/A

**TOTAL:** $39,851,583

**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

**Public Assistance:** $39,023,116  
**Mitigation:** $7,691,980  
**Human Services:** $2,225,803

**TOTAL:** $48,940,899

**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

**Public Assistance:** $4,831,900  
**Mitigation:** $937,684  
**Human Services:** N/A

**TOTAL:** $5,769,584

**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, Skamania, Snohomish, Thurston and Wahkiakum

**Public Assistance:** $38,939,791  
**Mitigation:** $6,919,206  
**Human Services:** N/A

**TOTAL:** $45,858,997
FEMA WA DR 1963
- Declaration Date: March 25, 2011
- 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

Public Assistance: $10,878,690
Mitigation: $1,755,319
Human Services: N/A
TOTAL: $12,634,009

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

Public Assistance: $34,007,506
Mitigation: $6,005,489
Human Services: N/A
TOTAL: $40,012,995

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

Public Assistance: $69,409,429
Mitigation: $12,487,773
Human Services: $1,920,233
TOTAL: $83,817,435

FEMA WA DR 1734
- Declaration Date: December 8, 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, Snohomish, Thurston and Wahkiakum

Public Assistance: $81,577,787
Mitigation: $11,149,689
Human Services: $4,326,043
TOTAL: $97,053,519

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

Public Assistance: $36,258,006
Mitigation: $5,369,309
Human Services: N/A
TOTAL: $41,627,315

FEMA WA DR 1671
- Declaration Date: December 12, 2006
- Incident Type: Severe Storms, Flooding, 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

Public Assistance: $44,510,544
Mitigation: $5,486,903
Human Services: $1,710,648
TOTAL: $51,708,095

Recovery Grant Program Funds provided through WA EMD
TOTAL: $540,335,591
MITIGATION AND RECOVERY

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.

A table with expenditures to date for the Public Assistance, Human Services and Hazard Mitigation Grant programs for the 11 most recent disasters is on page 24 of this report.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM

EMD staff manage FEMA’s Public Assistance 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 (subgrantees).

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

HUMAN SERVICES AND DISASTER RESERVIST PROGRAMS

Human Service Disaster Reservists (HSDR) were activated and deployed during the Grays Harbor County flooding and mudslides, Chelan County Sleepy Hollow Wildfire, and the 2015 Eastern Washington Wildfires. Their engagement assisted local jurisdictions in the collaborative understanding of damage assessments and the declaration request process. Eight HSDR deployed and executed a joint Federal/State Preliminary Damage Assessment for the 2015 Eastern Washington Wildfire that included four counties and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. Additionally, more than 40 HSDR received annual Human Service training at Camp Murray.

Individual Assistance staff coordinated with Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), and Long Term Recovery Organizations (LTRO) to establish collaborative home rebuilding efforts, disaster case management, and comprehensive disaster recovery planning for wildfire survivors. This coordinated effort also expanded recovery services of the Carlton Complex Long Term Recovery Group to include additional Okanogan County Cities and wildfire survivors from the neighboring areas in Chelan County and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.
Individual Assistance staff also facilitated requests for Small Business Administration Disaster Declarations, which made disaster loans available for small businesses, homeowners, and renters. Requests included Grays Harbor County flooding with 24 loans approved for $605,800; Chelan County Wildfire, requested but SBA was not approved; and the 2015 Eastern Washington Wildfires, which made federal low-interest disaster loans available to businesses and residents in Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, King, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom counties. This SBA declaration also includes businesses and residents of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

MITIGATION ANNUAL PROGRAMS
Washington Emergency Management received $8.7 million in Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grants and $5.8 million in Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grants through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (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 Port Townsend project, which seismically retrofitted City Lake's reservoir outlet water transmission pipeline to prevent catastrophic failure.

- The Washington State Enhanced Mitigation Plan, which addressed nine natural hazards and four technological hazards that have the greatest potential to impact our state.

- The King County Wilderness Rim property acquisitions, which acquired and demolished two severe repetitive loss properties in a development near North Bend.

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. As of December 1, 2015, the Alert & Warning Center has conducted alert, warning, notification and resource coordination for 4,710 incidents statewide, including 2,444 hazardous materials incidents, 730 fires, 54 911 phone outages, and 49 severe weather watches and warnings.

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
The State Emergency Operations Center is always activated at one of four activation levels: normal operations, enhanced operations, full operations or catastrophic operations. 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 December 1, the State EOC has been activated for 250 days under normal operations, 41 days of enhanced operations and 44 days of full operations this year.
SEARCH AND RESCUE
While the statutory responsibility for search and rescue lies with local law enforcement, the Alert & Warning Center provides mutual aid and federal resource coordination on behalf of local jurisdictions. As of December 1, 2015, there have been 730 search and rescue missions around the state. Every year in May, a different county hosts the annual Washington State Search and Rescue Conference. During this conference, SAR volunteers learn about evolving technologies and best practices from local and national subject matter experts. The 2015 conference was held in Carnation, King County, with approx. 450 attendants from neighboring states and other countries.

VOLCANO, EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI PROGRAM
On Oct.15, at 10:15 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 fourth year of the Great Washington ShakeOut campaign, nearly 1.1 million Washingtonians participated. 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.

SIGNS, SIGNS, EVERYWHERE SIGNS...
The program completed development of the second in its four-part series of volcano interpretive signs designed to raise awareness of and increase preparedness for Washington’s volcano hazards. The latest interpretive sign, which focuses on Mt. Baker and Glacier Peak, was completed through its ongoing collaboration with the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Geological Survey, and local and Tribal communities threatened by these Cascade Range volcanoes. Installation of the signs will continue to occur throughout 2016 and the next sign in the series will focus on Mt. Adams.

In addition to new volcano signage, Washington became perhaps the first state to deploy tsunami hazard zone, evacuation route, and assembly area signage in both English and Spanish. Through funding provided by the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program, EMD partnered with Grays Harbor County Emergency Management and the City of Aberdeen as part of this pilot signage project.

GROUNDBREAKING OF THE NATION’S FIRST VERTICAL EVACUATION SHELTER
A collaborative tsunami vertical evacuation planning effort involving EMD resulted in a Westport-area project that will build the first-of-its-kind tsunami shelter in the nation. The groundbreaking project turns part of the new Ocuesta Elementary School into a tsunami vertical evacuation structure that could host as many as 1,000 people. Voters approved a bond measure to construct the facility. The successful vote came after a collaborative tsunami vertical evacuation planning effort known as “Project Safe Haven” published site-specific hazard assessments to support local implementation of previously identified tsunami shelters.
STATE E911

The State E911 Coordinator’s Office (SECO) works with counties and communications companies to ensure that 911 is operational and available throughout the state. The SECO uses state 911 excise taxes to help fund counties that could not implement E911 with their own excise tax collections.

NEXT GENERATION 911 IMPLEMENTATION

Emergency Services IP Network (ESInet): The Washington State ESInet provides for statewide 9-1-1 call routing, voice and data transport, interoperability, security, and related services as required by RCW 38.52.520. The ESInet is the foundation of the Washington State Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG911) system and was completed and linked to all counties in April 2012. The existing ESInet was an interim NG911 solution while the National Standards for NG911 were finalized. The current system requires technology enhancements to meet the current standards and allow for the transport of the full spectrum of NG911 data communications. A Request for Proposal (RFP), to continue and enhance the NG911 System, was released in September 2015 and is expected to be installed and fully functional by the end of SFY17. The improved statewide NG911 system will allow individuals to contact a 911 answering point through a voice call, text or data message (e.g., email, photos).

Planning is underway to continue NG911 system modernization. Areas being considered are consolidation of telephone equipment to enhance efficiency and reduce costs, implementation of advanced geographic information systems (GIS) to improve call location information, and full implementation of the National Emergency Number Association (NENA) i3 standard (the architecture capable of accepting text, video and future forms of communications) for all Washington PSAPs. Implementation of the NENA i3 standard will result in full digital-to-digital voice and data capability, which is the ultimate goal of the new IP network. This will allow non-voice emergency communications via text messaging, telematics and other forms of data sharing once fully implemented.

NG911 capable call handling systems have been purchased and installed in Benton, Chelan/Douglas, Clallam, Clark, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Klickitat, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Pierce, San Juan, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Thurston, Walla Walla, and Yakima, as well as the WSP in Bellevue and the WSP in Marysville. Installation of such systems are in progress in Whitman/Asotin and Ferry counties as well as the WSP in Wenatchee and the WSP in Tacoma. The remaining 13 counties, four WSP Centers and our Tribal and Federal partners are in various stages of active planning for modernizing their systems. It is anticipated that all of the remaining county PSAPs plus the WSP centers will have completely modernized call handling systems by early SFY-2017.

TEXT-to-911 IMPLEMENTATION

At the end of October 2015, Kitsap, Pacific, Snohomish and Spokane Counties have implemented receiving Text-to-911. Additionally, Clallam, Island and Jefferson Counties are actively testing Text-to-911 and are expected to implement in early 3rd quarter of FY-2016. All the other counties are at various stages of planning and preparing for implementation of Text-to-911.
For the last several years, the Washington State Military Department has worked aggressively to prepare the state for cyber emergencies. Extensive outreach and program development efforts by the National Guard and other state agencies culminated in the creation of a Cybersecurity Program within the Emergency Management Division. The manager of the program functions as the state’s cybersecurity policy leader and strategist for emergency management. The primary goals of the program are to fully integrate cybersecurity into statewide emergency planning, training, preparation, and response procedures to address the unique (and ever-increasing) risks and vulnerabilities that have surfaced as a result of society’s growing dependence on networked systems. In addition to developing/expanding internal procedures, the cybersecurity program includes extensive outreach with the private and public sectors to further state emergency preparedness. In the last year, the program accomplished the following important milestones:

- Leadership: fielded the country’s first State Cybersecurity Manager within Emergency Management

- Policy: Published the state's first Cyber Emergency Annex to the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

- Preparedness: Conducted more than 20 training, awareness, outreach and collaboration activities statewide (and in Idaho and Washington D.C.), and hosted four major exercises with public, private, tribal and critical infrastructure participants using ICS/NIMS

- Elevating the dialogue in government and business: Hosted statewide executive cyber TTX attended by governor, senior DHS secretary for cybersecurity, elected officials and staff, and private sector executives. Governor’s cybersecurity speech later published as state doctrine in an official letter to DHS

- Shaping how we protect our critical infrastructure: Provided key insights to the development of a cybersecurity procedures manual for statewide utilities providers. Served as one of only two state delegates to the National Governor’s Association (NGA) Power Grid Roundtable, and as executive delegate to the Energy Infrastructure Summit on Capitol Hill, Washington D.C.

- Revolutionizing cyber emergency response capabilities: Chaired integrated project teams (IPT) with federal, state, local, private sector, and tribal partners. Began development of the nation’s first Tier 2 Cyber Resource Typing and supporting policies/procedures to identify, account for, request, deploy and protect public/private cyber response assets

- Improving situational awareness: Led nation as one of six pilot states developing national cyber common operating picture with DHS. Developed strategy to incorporate three point approach using the State Emergency Operations Center, the Washington State Fusion Center and the Security Operations Center.
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.

Larry Pierce
Director, WYA

FEDERAL AND STATE PROGRAM AUTHORITY

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, extracted 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 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 courses, work experience, and challenges**
WASHINGTON YOUTH ACADEMY 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 2014-2015, 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 disproportionately high rates compared to Caucasians at 15.6 percent. Asians/Asian Pacific Islanders dropped out at a combined rate of 22.3 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, and 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 WYA 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. The average number of credits recovered for Class 2014-2 was 7.92 credits out of 8.0 credits possible (approximately 1.3 years of high school credits) with 92 percent of graduates earning all 8 credits. Class 2015-1 graduates earned 7.88 out of 8.0 credits with 88 percent earning all eight credits. Class 2014-2 showed a grade level gain of 2.4 grade levels during the 22 week program and Class 2015-1 had a 2.2 grade level gain as measured by the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE). The TABE is a federally mandated measurement of academic growth during the program. The WYA recently finished their 2015-2 cycle, graduating 152 cadets, the most in WYA history.

The WYA is a two phase program that includes a 22-week intensive residential phase, and a 52-week (one year) post-residential phase. During the Residential Phase of the program, graduates receive intense mentoring and placement follow-up for 12 months following graduation from the residential phase. The following graph shows the WYA's historic graduation targets and rates.

The WYA began operations in January 2009. Since then the program has exceeded NGB’s goal of a 70 percent cadet graduation rate by 10 percent or more. Over the past six years, the WYA produced 58 more graduates overall than the stated graduation targets (2009-present). The program has an average graduation rate of approximately 104 percent in terms of actual graduates vs. official program targeted graduates.

The program is a rigorous blend of academics, physical fitness activities, team-building, and personal and leadership development. A number of small unit training and educational enhancement activities supplement the program including: an additional 7th period for study for extra assistance, a class Team Building Exercise (TBEX) in the field, Ranger Platoon adventure training, Public Affairs (peer tutoring, area beautification projects, cadet newsletter), and choir.
ACADEMIC PROGRAMS / 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). Apportionment funds are allocated from OSPI to the WYA in accordance with applicable RCWs and WACs in order to provide credit-bearing high school classes. The WYA does not rely on state general fund allocation for operational support. The Academy contracts with the Bremerton School District to provide credentialed instructors and certified staff to deliver accredited coursework and curriculum to participating cadets.

Instructional equipment, materials, and supplies are purchased by the WYA to ensure that resources are available to conduct academic, career and technical education per curricular or regulatory requirements. Instructional equipment, materials and supplies include: robotic kits, classroom resource and text books, video cameras, science laboratory and hydroponics equipment, consumable supplies, etc. The decision to invest in technology enrichment was based on the success of a limited-scope project for instructional enhancement in mathematics. Results of a study by the Center for Naval Analysis (CNA, 2013-2015) of the WYA's program have yielded promising results. In alignment with the study's findings, a reading specialist was added to the academic team this school year to further strengthen cadets' reading comprehension. Office of the Security of Defense provided the academy with technology grants in 2012 and 2014 to enhance computer equipment.

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 differentiated math credit. Students are able to earn specific math credit; e.g., Algebra I and II, Geometry, Trigonometry, etc., instead of a limited Applied Math credit. The results in number of grade levels increased in math since Khan Academy started has been 2.27 years for class 2015-1 (47.3 percent increase), 2.57 years for class 2014-2 (38.6 percent increase), 2.16 years for Class 2014-01 (31.1 percent increase), 2.24 years for Class 2013-02 (32.5 percent increase) and 3.11 years for Class 2013-01 (47.3 percent increase).

A full-time special education teacher is available to work with cadets who have an Individual Education Plan (IEP) or 504 plan. A half time reading specialist was also added this year to enhance cadet reading skills and comprehension.

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 100 percent of graduating cadets. 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. 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 capitol 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. 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.
WASHINGTON YOUTH ACADEMY STAFF AND SUPPORT SERVICES

All program personnel are Washington State employees or contractors with specific assignments and work responsibilities to support Academy activities. The WMD (WYA hiring authority) fills vacant staff positions according to established Washington State Department of Personnel hiring practices and procedures. WMD Human Resources Department establishes position descriptions for each employee classification and position. It outlines duties, educational and experiential credentials and other qualifying criteria needed for specific classifications.

The Academy operates its own food service program and employs five full-time cooks and one on-call cook. The Dining Facility (DFAC) prepares wholesome and nutritious meals for program residents. Cooks conduct food service operations in alignment with USDA and OSPI food service guidelines. The cooks were recently acknowledged with a Healthier Schools (HUSSC) Bronze Award for exceeding the USDA nutritional guidelines. WYA funds dining services with both program operating funds and USDA National School Lunch Program (NSLP) grants administered by OSPI. NSLP funds only offset breakfast, lunch and after school snacks expenses. Program funds pay for food costs above what is covered by USDA for breakfast, lunch, and an afternoon snack, however, the program pays 100 percent of evening meal and nighttime snack costs. USDA does not cover dinner or evening snacks.

A volunteer provides non-denominational chaplain services each Sunday. Cadet attendance is voluntary.

The Washington Youth Academy Foundation, a designated 501 (c) (3) organization, provides funding to support some Academy and cadet activities; particularly scholarships for summer school, work-related equipment, post-secondary tuition and supplies, and staff recognition awards.

ELIGIBILITY, RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION TO WASHINGTON YOUTH ACADEMY

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 quasimilitary-style training.

The Academy accepts applications from eligible youth in accordance with established policies and procedures contained in the Master Youth Programs Cooperative Agreement (MYPCA) and related program guidance from National Guard Bureau, Office of Athletics and Youth Development, and Washington State’s noted RCW’s and WAC’s. 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.

POST-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM

The mission of the Recruiting/Placement/Mentoring (RPM) Department is to identify and recruit eligible youth for the WYA. It then empowers them to put their ChalleNGe experience into action to become productive young-adults through the friendship and assistance of safe and dependable adult volunteer mentors in their communities. To increase placement for previous classes, the Washington Youth Academy Foundation awards summer school scholarships for those cadets who apply and register for summer classes. Cadets also participate in three mentor days throughout the cycle to include service to community, onsite mentor day and offsite mentor day. Case managers partner with organizations such as Safeway, Job Corp, NCCC AmeriCorps and Work Source to increase placement activity during the post-residential phase of the program.

The most challenging obstacle that cadets and mentors face is leveraging successes and lessons learned from the residential phase to assist in post-residential pursuits. RPM staff use a variety of strategies to encourage graduates and mentors to continue to stay active and to work on a youth’s Post-Residential Action Plan (PRAP).
2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

In 2015, the WYA graduated a total of 292 graduates, 42 more than its annual goal of 250.

In December, the WYA graduated 152 cadets, bringing the total number of graduates to 1,754. The December class is the largest graduating class to date.

Graduating cadets in classes 14-2, 15-1, and 15-2 have earned their First Aid/CPR/AED certification, a Food Handler’s Permit, and received Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training. Class 14-2 had 80 cadets in CERT and all subsequent classes have had 100 percent of graduates complete CERT training.

Three WYA Cadets in the class 2015-2 placed 1st, 2nd, and 3rd in the VFW Post 239 Voice of Democracy Speech Competition. Academy cadets routinely place in one or more of the top three spots in the competitive event.

The Center for Naval Analyses (CNA) has studied the WYA program since 2013 to look at the impact of noncognitive skills improvement on cognitive skill development. The results of the 2013 and 2014 studies have been published and CNA summaries indicate that increases in noncognitive skills (e.g.; determination, grit, self-responsibility, etc.) have a positive impact on cognitive skills development (e.g.; mathematics, language arts, robotics, etc.) The reports reflect the efficacy of the program. “Our analyses indicate that cadets’ noncognitive skills increased substantially during the program. At the beginning of the program, male and female cadets recorded different levels of various noncognitive skills; female cadets showed higher levels of determination and a greater ability to follow directions, while male cadets showed higher levels of math confidence and locus of control (belief that one’s actions influence eventual outcomes). By the end of the program, the measured noncognitive skills of both male and female cadets had improved on average, and the gender differences were no longer evident. We also find that the program’s recent adoption of an online math curriculum, presented through a facilitated instruction model, is associated with higher gains in math scores.” (CNA, 2013) “Our findings suggest that the WYA ChalleNGe program has a substantial impact on cadets’ noncognitive skills . . . (w)e found statistically significant improvements in four cognitive measures.” (CNA, 2014)

In April 2015 the National Guard Bureau (NGB) contracted audit team conducted an onsite audit of the Academy’s fiscal and operational performance and compliance to national standards and legal requirements. The WYA’s audit findings were rated overall as “Outstanding.” Team member’s comments revealed that the Academy received the highest scores to date in a national audit.

The Academy Dining Facility received a USDA Bronze Award (2015) for the USDA’s Healthier US School Challenge (HUSSC) program. The award is based on how schools improved the nutritional quality of the foods served and provide students with nutritional education.

In 2015, the cadets at the WYA conducted more than 17,000 hours of community service worth more than $468,000 in value to the community.

Service projects include:

- Retsil Veterans Home Port Orchard, WA – Cadets escorted Veterans to scheduled activities, providing company and giving moral support to Veterans.

- Bremerton Food Line – Cadets assisted in maintaining vegetable garden beds, maintenance of the building, and filling food baskets for individuals in need.

- Illahee Forest Preserve – Cadets completed area maintenance and landscaping.

- Graffiti removal project – Cadets helped remove graffiti from the Bremerton Wellness Center.

- Kitsap County Parks – Cadets provided park grounds maintenance and landscaping assistance.
CONTINUOUS PROCESS IMPROVEMENT

TRAINING CONDUCTED BY THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT

GREEN BELT CERTIFICATION COURSE

A Washington Military Department Lean Six Sigma Green Belt is an employee who has completed a 40-hour course, passed the course’s final exam and completed an improvement project within their organization. This certification process was designed with the CPI offices of Nevada and Oregon and is currently being used by 24 other state’s programs. A Green Belt possesses a thorough understanding of Lean, Lean Six Sigma and the 8-step Problem Solving methodologies.

NON-CERTIFICATION LEAN COURSES

The CPI office has developed three basic Lean courses: Introduction to Lean, 8-Step Problem Solving and Introductory Green Belt. Each of these courses introduces the basic principles of Lean and discusses how Lean can be used in the Washington Military Department. The 8-Step Problem Solving course offers a hands-on practical exercise into Lean tools as does the Introductory Green Belt course, which is designed for leaders.

PROJECTS CONDUCTED BY WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The employees of the Washington Military Department have completed more than 30 projects to improve the organization. Many of these projects created standardized processes where there had been none previously. Other projects improved the flow of people and items through a process. A few other projects discovered ways to pay bonuses or promote employees sooner.
These offices support Army and Air Guard operations

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.

**Maj. Gen. Bret Daugherty - The Adjutant General**

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. MG 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.

**Brig. Gen. Richard Kelly - JFHQ-WA Commander**

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.

**CCMSgt Trish Almond - Senior Enlisted Leader**

Chief Command 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.
Col. Jeff Sabatine  
JFHQ Chief Of Staff

Col. Kevin McMahan  
J-1, Manpower and Personnel

Lt. Col. Teresa Wenner  
J-2, Intelligence

Col. Shaughnessy Hodge  
J-3 Operations, J-7, Joint Education, Training & Exercises

Lt. Col. Pete Hudspeth  
J-4, Logistics

Lt. Col. Clement Sawin  
J-5, Strategic Plans

Lt. Col. Larry Hager  
J-6, Command & Control

Col. Johnny Fisher  
J-8, Force Structure, Resources
Col. Carl Steele  
J-9, Joint Service Support (Acting)

Col. Don Bennett  
Judge Advocate General

Col. Alan Dorow  
USPFO

Maj. Eric Armstrong  
Provost Marshal

Col. Carl Steele  
Chaplain

Col. Michael Fleetwood  
Inspector General

Cpt. Joseph Siemandel  
State Public Affairs

Col. Stephen Myers  
Senior Army Advisor to the National Guard
Mission: The Region X Homeland Response Force is a light, agile, and rapidly deployable National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant capability. The HRF provides a full suite of CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear defense) capabilities which support and enhance local, state and federal authorities’ response to CBRN and all hazard events.

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 CBRNE 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 we enter the 21st Century’s second decade and prepare for unknown, but certainly challenging, horizons.

Units of the Homeland Response Force

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2015 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. From a no notice full time staff mobilization and deployment to a designed site, to classroom instruction on Hazmat Awareness and the fundamentals of the national incident management system, HRF aligned soldiers and airmen participated in over 10,000 hours of combined mission specific training during FY15.

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 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 2015 focused on briefings throughout Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Alaska and small scale communications and equipment demonstration exercises in the central Puget Sound Region. Additionally, the HRF Command and Control staff participated in two National Level Exercises in Michigan and Wisconsin in order to provide command and control to other elements within the CBRN enterprise as well as testing the ability to mobilize and deploy to areas outside of Washington.

HRF Line of Effort Three: Strategic Planning and Support. Domestic operations as a whole continues to evolve and the HRF mission and supporting CBRN enterprise remain a top priority within the Department of Defense and the National Guard Bureau. In order to ensure comprehensive planning for all hazard events, the HRF seeks to ensure best practices and regional response plans are based on sound doctrine while ensuring efforts are vertically and horizontally integrated within local, state and federal response plans. During FY15, the HRF focused on the publishing of state specific response plans for the region (Oregon, Idaho and Alaska) as well beginning to develop major city plans. Further, these plans were validated through a series of table top exercises with regional partners and will be put into practice in FY16 during the statewide Cascadia Rising exercise.
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.

The Washington Counterdrug Program in 2015 was a collective of several independent programs that contributed to local, state, and federal efforts to combat drug trafficking and the growing power of transnational organized crime. The 100+ members of the WA CDP are assigned to positions as far reaching as Hawaii and Florida, but with most embedded into law enforcement agencies throughout Washington state. Service members work autonomously under the direction of the agencies they assist, but professionally represent the Washington National Guard. It is a program of leaders where an Army specialist’s actions can lead to millions of dollars of seizures and degrade the ability of drug cartels and transnational criminal organizations.

State Plans, Aerial Reconnaissance and Analytical Support

The WA CDP State Plans program, which provides Air or Army National Guard analytical and reconnaissance support to dozens of select law enforcement agencies and task forces, continued a multi-year transition into counter-network assistance and training. The greatest progress has been made in a non-kinetic tactic called Counter Threat Finance (CTF), a DoD/Interagency process that degrades the ability of organized transnational criminals to operate by interdicting the financial proceeds of crime. This is the same “Attack the Network” process that successfully reduced the number and effectiveness of Improvised Explosive Device (IED) against coalition forces, and is now headlined as a tactic to defeat ISIS. The WA CDP has certified the first of dozens of personnel in civilian and military qualifications, providing law enforcement partners with a critical capability while providing the DoD with trained and ready service members to do battle in 21st Century domains.

In 2015, the WA CDP initiated a similar change to our high-value manned aerial reconnaissance capability. The RC-26, an Air Force aircraft, provided nearly daily support to law enforcement agencies around the nation in an effort to defeat the significant counter-surveillance capability of drug cartels and other TCO’s, contributing to the arrest and prosecution of higher-level drug traffickers and seizures of cash and property valued in the millions of dollars. The UH-72, which made its training debut in 2014, will soon have fully trained crews capable of assisting law enforcement with the pursuit of high payoff targets (HPTs) and the ability to defeat counter-surveillance tactics with their high-quality optics, real-time communications, and low sound signature compared to their predecessor.

Intelligence analysis is a core competency of military work. The WA CDP leverages the relatively large intelligence community within the Washington Army and Air National Guard to employ top performers as embedded criminal analysts to local and national CD/ Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) efforts. CounterDrug members not only conduct analysis, but contribute to process improvement and provide continuity to agencies with rapid civilian turn-over. As the WA CDP’s priority of support, criminal analysts are key to our overall efforts to enable partners to adopt intelligence based operations and let
intelligence serve as a force multiplier in their counter-network operations, both local and around the world. With WA CDP members physically located in three separate Combatant Commands in 2015, and virtually supporting three more, Washington Guardsmen have produced thousands of quality intelligence products that have contributed to billions of dollars in world-wide drug seizures.

Western Regional Counterdrug Training Center

The Western Regional Counterdrug Training Center (WRCTC) conducted a complete overhaul in 2015, adopting a training methodology that supports long-term embedded observer/trainers within key CD/CTOC partners in an effort to develop that partner’s intrinsic capability to defeat crime networks.

After years of providing one-off tactically focused training, which did little to promote the degradation of the complex structure and systems used by transnational criminal organizations and drug trafficking organizations, the WRCTC adopted a tight scope of six key competencies that all operate under the Attack the Network methodology.

The key to this approach is the long term partnering with a CD/CTOC focused organization. Long term relationships provide time to adequately assess agency capability gaps, identify areas where military-unique processes can provide value, and provide that customized training to maximize the minimal training time available to most organizations. Most importantly, it provides time to develop the trust required by law enforcement personnel to be accepted into their circle of trust.

In a unified approach with the other Washington Counterdrug Programs, the WRCTC quickly adopted Counter Threat Finance as a key tool to combat TOC. Borrowing CTF expertise from other WA CDP programs, the WRCTC developed programs catered to law enforcement analysts, supervisors/leaders, and field operatives. Long-term relationships allow us to assist in the development of processes which generate results and help develop CTF in the organization’s culture.

Developing our partner’s desire and ability to conduct intelligence led operations is the means to which CTF and other Attack the Network skills will be best utilized. The WRCTC found early success through a cooperative relationship with the Washington Department of Corrections, helping them fuse intelligence to identify drug trafficking operations within their walls. The adoption of this policy increased intelligence sharing within the department and immediately resulted in the discovery of planned prison assaults related to organized crime activities.

By the end of 2015, the WRCTC had established more than 25 long-term, in-depth relationships with critical partners combating TOC in most states west of the Mississippi. The WRCTC now serves as an ongoing intelligence integrator and enabler in support of the northern border, southwest border and maritime routes between Mexico and Southern California.

2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

Several WA Counterdrug service members awarded with Army Skills Identifier or SEI for Counter Threat Finance, as well as Association of Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist (ACAMS) credentials

Produced intelligence products that helped direct law enforcement and DoD forces to interdict and seize millions of dollars and hundreds of pounds of illicit narcotics

Assisted with the identification and ultimate dismantling and cleanup of dozens of polluting illegal marijuana cultivation sites

Partnered with dozens of law enforcement agencies to develop intrinsic capability in Counter Threat Finance and Intelligence Based Planning and Operations

Continued support of senior analysts to US Southern Command and US Pacific Command to curb TOC threat to the homeland

A WRCTC Instructor mirrors a US Border Patrol mounted patrol on the Northern US border. (photo courtesy of WA Counterdrug 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 Department of Defense policy goals.
2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

In 2015 the Washington National Guard continued the important strategic relationship between the U.S. and Thailand through the State Partnership Program. The Washington National Guard conducted 22 engagements, ranging from small scale planning meetings with the leadership from the Royal Thai Military to a combined team of soldiers and airmen supporting the bilateral exercise Hanuman Guardian. The U.S. and Thailand alliance is more than 180 years old and the Washington National Guard is proud to have assisted in fostering this enduring partnership.

Thailand recently purchased six new UH72 Lakota helicopters through the Foreign Military Sales Program and the 66th TAC was requested by name from the Joint United States Military Assistance Group Thailand (JUSMAGTHAI) to assist in the fielding of the aircraft. The transfer of the UH72 was a success and Thailand plans to purchase more aircraft in the near future. Rotary wing engagements between the Thais and the 66th date back 10 years.

The WA SPP also led a joint team from Pacific Command, US Army Pacific, Marine Forces Pacific, III Marine Expeditionary Force, U.S. Army CBRN School and I Corps to conduct a CBRN survey with the Royal Army. This event will result in more in-depth CBRN events in FY16 at the Royal Thai CBRN School and a culminating exercise at the Port of Laem Chabang, bringing together for the first time the Royal Thai Army, Marines and Air Force along with civilian first responders. Conducting CBRN engagements of this level is new exciting territory for the U.S. Armed Forces in Thailand.

Units that sent individuals to participate in the subject matter expert exchanges in 2015 came from;

JFHQ-WA
81st BCT
66th Theater Aviation Command
96th Troop Command
WA MEDCOM
194th Mission Support Group

Engagements in Thailand during FY15:
Aviation engagement
Final Planning Meeting
Search and Rescue
Executive Steering Group
CBRN Assessment
Tactical First responder engagement
Senior Leader Visit
Command and Control Interoperability Board
Cobra Gold 2015
Hanuman Guardian 2015
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.

Quick Emergency Reaction Force:
The 10th CST is located on Camp Murray and covers all of Washington state in the team’s primary response area. FEMA Region X is also supported via integration with the CSTs in Idaho, Oregon and Alaska. The 10th CST has an initial deployment time within 90 minutes of alert, and can be fully operational in Eastern Washington within six hours of alert.

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 to reduce/remove and localize contamination from team members, exteriors of sample containers, detection and identification equipment, and decontamination site equipment. All personnel, equipment, and apparatus exiting the contaminated zone should be considered contaminated and should, therefore, be decontaminated.
Independent Medical Support
The medical section is responsible for the team’s general health and welfare. The section is responsible for ensuring that all team member’s health assessments are completed and reviewed. This includes Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) physicals, all required immunizations, dental readiness and radiation dosimetry monitoring. During mission deployments, the medical section conducts ongoing monitoring of team members to ensure they can conduct operations in Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The section also provides emergency treatment when required. The section conducts medical reach back and research to identify agents based on signs and symptoms of exposure and can make treatment recommendations when required. The Medical operations officer functions as a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) Subject Matter Expert (SME) to liaise with Public Health if needed.

Operations Section
The operations section of the CST is primarily focused on being a control node for all operational tasks. This includes personnel and logistic tracking. One important part of the operations section is the hazard modeler. The modeler uses a collection of geointelligence pertaining to the event and its location and uses the data stored in the geodatabase generated in the 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 wide variety of tasks at an incident site. The section provides voice, data and video communications through a variety of networks designed to support CST operations and civil and military agencies. The Unified Command Suite (UCS) has the ability to cross-band 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.

Unified Command Suite for Mobile Incident Command
The CST is assigned to the state and operationally committed to an incident by the military chain of command. At the incident site, the CST operates in direct support of civil authorities. In this role, the CST supports the goals and objectives developed by the incident commander in the incident action plan. The CST commander is in a position to provide valuable civil military coordination information to other military response elements. CSTs task-organize according to their capabilities and the adjutant general’s mission and intent. Requests for information (RFIs) from military agencies outside the CST chain of command are directed to the Joint Force Headquarters–State (JFHQ-S) Joint Operations Center (JOC). The advanced echelon (ADVON) normally consists of a small command and control element with a survey and analysis capability, communications and organic transportation. The ADVON conducts linkup operations with appropriate individuals at the incident command post and conducts an initial assessment. The ADVON also conducts reconnaissance and determines the footprint for the main body.

2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

The 10th Civil Support Team joined other CSTs from around the country in Boston to provide support for the city’s 4th of July celebration, the largest in the country.

Members traveled to Philadelphia to provide support for Pope Francis’s first visit to the United States.

Members traveled to Puerto Rico 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 2015 season.

Selected to provide support to first responders during Super Bowl 50 in San Francisco.
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.

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 Program (JBLM ACAP), Camo2Commerce, Hiring Our Heroes and county chambers.

Family Programs:
Provides readiness, resources, referrals and other assistance as needed to servicemembers 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 resiliency through youth activities and training. They collaborate with youth organizations to enhance training opportunities for National Guard youth.

Transition Assistance Advisors/VA (TAA):
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):
Yellow Ribbon provides information, services, referrals and proactive outreach programs to servicemembers of the National Guard and their families through all phases of the deployment cycle. This program also prepares National Guard members and their families for deployments, sustains their families during deployments and reintegrates the servicemembers with their families, communities and employers upon redeployment or release from active duty.

Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR):
ESGR provides education, ombudsman services, and outreach to help service members maintain civilian employment, and promote a culture in which all industries and employers support and value the military service of their National Guard member employees.

American Legion Services:
American Legion representative advises and assist veterans and their family members in obtaining various benefits earned through sacrifice and service to their country.
2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

Soldier Outreach
- 500+ service members attended the Suicide Stand Down
- 223 job placements in FY15
- 312 resumes produced in FY15
- 11,961 service members were briefed in FY15 by an Employment Transition Coach (ETC)
- Supported 16 job/resource fairs
- Guard armories hosted three job/resource fairs
- Partnered with Soldier For Life - Transition Assistance Program for WA State Transitional Summit, which was attended by nearly 6,000 people and 300 employers over 3 days.

Family Programs Assistance
- 720 families assisted
- $165,767 financial assistance provided
- 1,246 assisted with Christmas support
- 2,500 backpacks provided for military families
- 330 holiday meals provided

Employment Education & Business Outreach
- Hosted business/marketing forum in the WA National Guard Aviation Center (214 job seekers)
- Spokane Job Fair in partnership with the American Red Cross, WorkSource and H2H (270 Job Seekers, 115 Employers)
- Sponsored Operation: GoodJobs Monthly Veteran networking event
- Two direct hiring events on Camp Murray
- Embedded relationship with multiple community programs that include Washington Military Transition Council, Veterans Task Force, Veterans Court, King County Veterans Program, Local Chambers, Operation: GoodJobs, Hometown to Heroes and various other programs.
- 36 unit support events attended by an ETC (Drill Support, AT Support, Yellow Ribbon, Family Day Support, Stand Downs)
- All Employment Transition Coaches were trained in Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASIST), Veteran Services Officer (VSO), and Professional LinkedIn in 2015.

Resource Partnerships
- In FY15, referred 645 soldiers to other resources either provided by JSS or other community partners.
- Created a Resources Book broken down by region that details available services for members of Washington National Guard

Youth Programs
- 1,830 youth served with 46 events in FY15
- 10,230 total volunteer hours with 170 total volunteers

Employer Support of the Guard & Reserve (ESGR)
- 12,664 volunteer hours completed
- 1,009 Statements of Support signed

Sexual Harassment/Assault Response & Prevention
- 30 credentialed victim advocates statewide
- 32 hours of victim advocate refresher training conducted
- 6,000 soldiers and airmen received SAPR/SHARP annual refresher training
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.

Brig. Gen. Wallace Turner  
Assistant Adjutant Gen. - Army

Brig. Gen. Chris Fowler  
Land Component Cmd.

CSM Wayne Parker  
Land Component CSM

56th Information Operations Group

66th Theater Aviation Command

81st Brigade Combat Team

96th Troop Command

205th Regional Training Institute

Joint Force Headquarters
2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

Federal Mission
In March, Det. 1, B Co. 351st Aviation Maintenance deployed to Kuwait. In July, 90 Guard members from A Co. 1-19th Special Forces deployed to Afghanistan for a nine-month deployment to the region. In October, 225 Guard members from 1-168th General Support Aviation Battalion deployed to Kuwait for a one-year deployment. This marks the largest Aviation deployment in the Washington National Guard’s history.

State Mission
In August, more than 1,500 Guard members were activated to support the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and fight 17 fires across the state. The Washington National Guard played a pivotal role in providing relief to firefighters during the worst fire season in Washington state history.

In June, Guard members took part in Evergreen Tremor, a state-wide earthquake exercise that tested the Washington National Guard’s Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake plan. In 2016, the Washington National Guard will take part in Cascadia Rising, a national earthquake exercise.

Partnership Building
In 2015, the Washington Army National Guard conducted more than 125 community outreach events in communities across the state.

Major Announcement
After years of requesting, the Washington National Guard received confirmation in July that its 81st Armored Brigade Combat Team, which currently operates M1A1 Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles, will be converted into a Stryker Brigade Combat Team. Washington will become just the second state to have a Stryker Brigade within its National Guard, joining the Pennsylvania National Guard’s 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team.

Washington Army National Guard soldiers from 176 Engineer Company out of Snohomish build a wheelchair-access ramp as part of an ongoing effort to convert a World War II era church located on Joint Base Lewis-McChord into a multi-use classroom and environmental training center. The engineers began the conversion project last year and spent their annual training this year continuing the work. (Photo by SGT Matt Sissell)
Maj. Gen. Bret Daugherty, the adjutant general, Col. Curt Simonson, commander, 56th Information Operations Brigade and Mr. Peter George cut the ribbon on the new Information Operations Center on Sept. 29, 2015 at Joint Base Lewis McChord.

Maj. Gen. Bret Daugherty, Congressman Denny Heck and others break ground on the Pierce County Readiness Center on Camp Murray on Feb. 18, 2015. The readiness center will house units from the 96th Troop Command.
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.

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

341ST MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

Unit Locations: Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Fairchild AFB, Chicago, IL  
Personnel: 241 (Washington) 70 (Illinois)  
Commander: Lt. Col. Matthew Crotty  
Federal Mission: On order, the 341st Military Intelligence Battalion (Linguist) provides the Army with prisoner of war interrogation, counterintelligence (CI), human intelligence (HUMINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), and foreign language support for all Army echelons and as a center for language training and development.  
State Mission: On order, the 341st Military Intelligence Battalion provides National Guard Civil Support to state and local civil authorities in response to a natural disaster or emergency.

A CO. 1-19TH SPECIAL FORCES GROUP

Unit Locations: Buckley, Fairchild AFB  
Personnel: 117  
Commander: Maj. Aron Horiel  
State Mission: On order, A/1-19th SFG(A) as the Search and Rescue Task Force provides command and control, and liaison elements in the conduct of search and rescue operations as ordered in support of state operations. It is ready to conduct flat water rescue, ground mobility rescue and high angle rescue, while fully leveraging organic communications systems.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS DETACHMENT - PACIFIC

Unit Locations: Joint Base Lewis-McChord  
Personnel: 
Commander: Col. Robert Parrish  
Federal Mission: Special Operations Detachment - Pacific (SOD-P) provides trained, prepared, and equipped augmentation to the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and Special Operations Command Pacific (SOCPAC). On order, conduct command and control, staff integration, and synchronization of joint special operations forces as a unit or as tailored force packages as determined by USSOCOM and SOCPAC.  
State Mission: On order, deploy Special Operations Detachment - Pacific (SOD-P) to conduct Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) in support of Joint Forces Headquarters-Washington.

156TH INFORMATION OPERATIONS BATTALION

Unit Locations: Joint Base Lewis-McChord  
Personnel: 
Commander: Lt. Col. Gerald Dezsofi  
Federal Mission: On order, the 156th Information Operations Battalion provides trained and ready, tailored IO forces to Army Service Component Commands and Combatant Commands to synchronize IO efforts across all phases of operations.  
State Mission: On order, the 156th Information Operations Battalion provides direct C4ISR (JISSC) capabilities in accordance with JFHQ requirements, to support DSCA operations throughout Washington and FEMA Region X. It has the ability to support JTF and/or Joint Staff with staff personnel for contingency operations as required.
2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

Recognized in October as a Brigade sized element, shifting like missioned units from 96th Troop Command into the 56th TIOG. The new MSC is home to five specialty units and was strategically established to meet the needs of the small structured organization.

A Co. 1/19th Special Forces Group deployed to Afghanistan in July as part of continuing operations to stabilize the region. On January 6th, the unit lost SSG Matthew McClintock who was killed in action during combat actions in the Helmand Province in South Afghanistan.

The 156th Information Operations Battalion continued building IO expertise and enhancing relationships with our partners throughout the Pacific Theater. A highly successful support team provided key input to the Pacific Theater Security Cooperation Plan, while the unit supported 10 ODT missions ranging from Canada to Guam and Malaysia. The 156th hosts one of two NGB OPSEC teams which worked throughout the 54 states and territories further enhancing state OPSEC Programs and providing dedicated OPSEC training. This activity was mirrored in the MSC by the OPSEC Command Assistance Program, which looks to expand during the next year.

Alpha Company and CND Teams supported Critical Cyber Infrastructure through Defensive Cyber Operation initiatives and was acclaimed for their efforts at two National Level Cyber events. Bravo Company continued its presence as the Army IO resource for assessments, nurturing our relationship with Joint and Philippine Forces at Balikatan with enhanced social media assessment.

The 341st Military Intelligence took part in three language immersion events this past year to focus on proficiency of all linguists in the Washington Army National Guard. The unit also participated in an in-country immersion to Latvia.

The 341st Military Intelligence continued training on urban Survive, Evade, Resist and Escape (SERE) tactics. SERE is a program, best known by its military acronym, that provides U.S. military personnel, U.S. Department of Defense civilians, and private military contractors with training in evading capture, survival skills, and the military code of conduct.
66TH THEATER AVIATION COMMAND

Location: Joint Base Lewis McChord
Personnel: 697

Col. Bruce Linton

CSM David Nunn

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.

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 new 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.

A Chinook helicopter from the 66th Theater Aviation Command takes off at Harvey Field in Snohomish while providing aviation support to the 176th Engineers during the unit's April drill weekend.

A Washington National Guard Black Hawk helicopter approaches the U.S. Navy, USS John Stennis, for a deck landing on March, 23, 2015 off the coast of Port Townsend, WA. The tricky maneuver was part of the Washington National Guard's overall Evergreen Tremor Exercise and larger partnership in the event of a major earthquake in Washington state. (Photo by SPC Brianne Patterson, State Public Affairs Office)
UNITS ASSIGNED

1-168TH GENERAL SUPPORT AVIATION BATTALION

Unit Locations: Joint Base Lewis McChord
Personnel: 465
Commander: Lt. Col. William Johnston

Federal Mission: On order, 1-168th General Support Aviation Battalion (GSAB) mobilizes and deploys to conduct air movement, air assault, medical evacuation, combat support and combat service support in support of Aviation operations throughout the designated area of responsibility to employ and sustain combat power.

State Mission: On Order, 1-168th GSAB (WAARNG) conducts Aviation Response Force (ARF) operations and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) to protect the lives and property of the citizens of Washington state.

Lt. Col. William Johnston

A Washington National Guard CH-47 Chinook helicopter flies high above Century Link Field on Nov. 15, 2015, as part of the Seattle Seahawks Salute to Service pregame ceremony. (Photo courtesy of the Seattle Seahawks)
2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

Provided aviation support to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources during the worst wildfire season in the state’s recorded history. Helicopter teams dropped more than 1.5 million gallons of water on 17 different fires across the state.

In October 225 Guard members from 1-168th General Support Aviation Battalion (GSAB) deployed in support of ongoing operations in the Middle East. This is the second deployment for the entire 1-168th GSAB, however, many of the companies in the battalion have deployed numerous times since 2006. This also marks the largest aviation deployment for the Washington National Guard.

After last year’s devastating State Route 530 Landslide in Oso, the Washington National Guard started a search and rescue-focused training in collaboration with Snohomish County. Through a relationship with Snohomish County Helicopter Search and Rescue, the pilots and crews trained on live hoists with and without baskets. On July 10, a Black Hawk crew from the 66th Theater Aviation Command conducted their first aviation search and rescue operation, rescuing three isolated teenaged hikers near Red Rock Park in Yakima. This was the first time the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center called the Washington National Guard on a search and rescue mission.

Conducted multiple high profile missions, including flying the Chief of National Guard Bureau, Gen. Frank Grass on a mission to see the wildfires that affected Washington state.

Performed multiple deck landing qualifications during 2015 as part of Exercise Evergreen Tremor. The deck landing qualifications were part of a partnership with the U.S. Navy and the Coast Guard and required helicopter landings on moving ships and aircraft carriers.

Provided aviation support for two public events, the Seattle 4th of July fireworks over Lake Union, which is seen by more than 1 million Washingtonians, as well as the NFL Salute to Service game that had the Seattle Seahawks playing against the Arizona Cardinals on Nov. 15, 2015.

CW3 Eric Swenson explains the capabilities of the UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter to a group of Daffodil Princesses during their visit to the Army Aviation Support Facility on Joint Base Lewis-McChord on April 1, 2015. (Photo by SFC Jason Kriess)

Members of C Co. 1-168 General Support Aviation Battalion conducting dunker training at Fairchild Air Force Base during their August 2015 drill. The training allowed the crews to experience what an emergency water landing would be like.

Members of 1st Battalion, 168th Aviation Regiment, participate in a deployment ceremony, Oct. 4, 2015, for their deployment early next year to the Middle East. Hundreds of soldiers and family members packed the Army Aviation Support Facility to watch the ceremony.
**Federal Mission:** On order, the 81st BCT, 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.

**Capabilities:**

**Infantry Marksmanship**
Guardsmen from the 1-161st 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 is one of the most decorated field artillery units in the military. The unit is proficient in field artillery operations, including calculation of distance and degrees.

**Search and Rescue**
Guardsmen from 1-161st Infantry are trained to conduct search and rescue missions in a variety of situations and terrains.

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

**Foreign Language and Translation**
Guardsmen from D Co. 898th Brigade Engineer Battalion are trained in Arabic and Chinese.

**Intelligence Gathering**
Guardsmen from D Co. 898th Brigade Engineer Battalion and 81st Brigade HHC 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.

**Law Enforcement**
Guardsmen from HHC 81st Brigade Special Troops Battalion can provide military assistance capabilities and mobile or static security during civil disturbance on order.

**Public Affairs**
81st Brigade Public Affairs Office provides public affairs support as directed by state civil and military authorities.
UNITS ASSIGNED

1ST BATTALION - 161ST INFANTRY REGIMENT
Unit Location: Spokane, Moses Lake, Pasco, Redmond, Wenatchee, Bremerton, Yakima
Personnel: 662
Commander: Lt. Col. Jon Beddall
Federal Mission: On order, 1-161 IN (CAB) closes with and destroys enemy forces using fire, maneuver and shock effects or to repel their assault by fire and counter-attack.
State Mission: On order, 1-161 IN (CAB) conducts civil support operations in order to support state and local agencies with their response to civil unrest or natural disasters.

2ND BATTALION - 146TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT
Unit Location: Olympia, Walla Walla, Longview, Geiger Field (Spokane)
Personnel: 304
Commander: Lt. Col. Nate Peters
Federal Mission: On order, 2-146 Field Artillery conducts operations as part of a designated expeditionary force, in order to provide fire support to the 81st Brigade Combat Team in order to destroy, neutralize or suppress the enemy.
State Mission: On order, 2-146 Field Artillery conducts defense support of civilian authority operations in order to aid state and local agencies with their response to civil unrest or natural disasters.

1ST BATTALION - 303RD CAVALRY REGIMENT
Unit Location: Kent, Puyallup, Bremerton
Personnel: 426
Commander: Lt. Col. James Perrin
Federal Mission: On order, 1-303rd Cavalry Regiment conducts reconnaissance and surveillance in support of the development of the brigade’s situational awareness and knowledge in the area of operations to enable the 81st Brigade Combat Team to seize, retain and exploit positions of advantage during land operations to protect U.S. national interests.
State Mission: On order, the 1-303rd Cavalry conducts domestic support operations as part of the 81st Brigade Combat Team or a designated state entity in order to support state and local agencies with response to civil unrest or natural disasters.

181ST BRIGADE SUPPORT BATTALION
Unit Location: Seattle, Walla Walla, Vancouver, Yakima, Spokane, Kent
Personnel: 802
Commander: Lt. Col. Kristin Derda
Federal Mission: On order, the 181st Brigade Support Battalion provides logistics and force health protection to the 81st Brigade Combat Team as part of a designated expeditionary force headquarters, to disrupt or destroy enemy military forces and control land areas, including populations and resources, in order to protect U.S. national interests.
State Mission: On order, 181st Brigade Support Battalion conducts civil support operations in order to support state and local agencies with their response to civil unrest or natural disasters.

898TH BRIGADE ENGINEER BATTALION
Unit Location: Marysville, JBLM, Anacortes, Vancouver, Longview
Personnel: 507
Commander: Lt. Col. Shane Slater
Federal Mission: On order, the 898th Brigade Engineer Battalion conducts engineer, intelligence and signal operations in support of the 81st Brigade Combat Team in order to protect U.S. national interests.
State Mission: On order, the 898th Brigade Engineer Battalion conducts civil support operations in order to support state and local agencies with their response to civil unrest and natural disasters.
2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

In July it was announced that the 81st Brigade Combat Team would transition from an Armored Brigade to a Stryker Brigade. The largest brigade-sized element in the Washington National Guard, there are a number of positive takeaways from the transition: equipment that is more cost effective and versatile, reduced travel for hands-on training, and better promotion opportunities throughout the ranks. For guard members, this move protects positions and secures the force structure into the future.

In March, the 81st Brigade Special Troops Battalion officially transitioned into the 898th Brigade Engineer Battalion, marking the return of the 898th after a 10 year hiatus.

Det. 1, D Co. 898th Brigade Engineer Battalion, Tactical Unmanned Aerial System Platoon, finished the year with 540.1 flight hours, finishing second overall in the Nation, and first overall in internal flight hours.

Guardsmen from the 81st Brigade joined others to fight the state’s worst wildfire season in recorded history. The 1-303 Cavalry Regiment and 898th Brigade Engineer Battalion provided firefighting elements as well as command and control assets. The 1-161st Infantry Regiment members provided security and presence patrols and the 181st Brigade Support Battalion provided medical support, fuelers and logistic support to the 1,500 Guardsmen that were activated to serve this summer.

81st Brigade units took part in Exercise Evergreen Tremor, a state-wide exercise to test the Guard’s Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake plan. The 81st Headquarters worked directly with the King County Emergency Operations Center exercising its ability to provide critical support to the most populated area of Washington state.

Guardsmen from C Troop, 1-303 Cavalry Regiment built a disability ramp for a Bremerton family during their January drill lunch break. The short hour that C troop assisted eliminated 16 hours of work for the small crew helping the family, keeping the project on schedule for a timely finish.

The 1-161st Infantry took part in Exercise Grizzly Defender in August, working with the Canadian Armed Forces in a joint country exercise.

The 181st Brigade Support Battalion completed a three-week annual training in March at the Sustainment Training Facility at Camp Dodge, Iowa. The unit was able to train on mission essential tasks in a realistic scenario environment.

The 81st Brigade participated in more than 75 community events this year that raised awareness of the Washington National Guard’s mission to safeguard lives and property in Washington state.
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.

Capabilities:

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

Transportation
1041st and 1161st Transportation Companies provide 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.

Maintenance
951st Maintenance Company provides sustainment maintenance (off-system component repair) in support of the supply system.

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
133d 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.
UNIT ASSIGNMENTS

420TH CHEMICAL BATTALION
Unit Locations: Yakima, Fairchild AFB, Grandview, Ephrata, Anacortes, Vancouver, Montesano
Personnel: 589
Commander: Lt. Col. Zara Walters

Federal Mission: On order, 420th Chemical BN deploys to provide CBRN reconnaissance, decontamination and detection, theater CBRN specific operations support, and transportation resources and capabilities, in order to protect United States forces and our allies.

State Mission: On order, 420th Chemical BN deploys in support of civil authorities by providing CBRN capabilities, mass casualty decontamination, flood response, transportation support, and other contingency operations in order to save lives, mitigate human suffering, and protect the property of the citizens of Washington state and the United States of America.

741ST ORDNANCE BATTALION
Unit Locations: Camp Murray, Centralia, Seattle, Snohomish, Spokane, Yakima
Personnel: 528
Commander: Lt. Col. Derek Johnson

Federal Mission: On order, the 741st Ordnance Battalion provides command, control, and supervision of EOD operations and functions to include administration and logistical support of assigned units.

State Mission: On order, the 741st Ordnance Battalion provides Response Task Force (RTF) in support of local and civil authorities with military assistance to civil disturbance and security.

96TH TROOP COMMAND
Unit Locations: Camp Murray, Boeing Field, Centralia, Geiger Field (Spokane)
Personnel: 348

Units of the 96th TC:
122nd Public Affairs Operations Center
506th Military Police Detachment
144th Army Digital Liaison Detachment
951st Maintenance Company
133d Army National Guard Band

Members of the 133d Army National Guard Band pose with a Ronald McDonald statue outside the Seattle area Ronald McDonald House after a performance during their 2015 holiday tour. (photo courtesy of SFC Alton Huclaby)

2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

In May, Col. Greg Allen passed command to Col. Dan Dent during a ceremony at the Aviation Readiness Center.

The 1041st Transportation Company took part in Nationwide Move 2015, an Army Reserve-approved functional training exercise designed to provide Reserve component transportation and support units with valuable, realistic training, by conducting operations in support of continental U.S. activities.

Broke ground on a new 81,000 square-foot facility, called the Pierce County Readiness Center, which will house the units of the 96th Troop Command.

The 96th Troop Command participated in more than 50 community events this year that raised awareness of the Washington National Guard’s mission to safeguard lives and property in Washington state.

Cpt. Crista Draggie, commander, 204th Engineer Company, 741st Ordnance Battalion completed the U.S. Army Engineer Advanced Course “Sapper School.” She is one of the first female soldiers in the U.S. Army to complete the course, meeting and exceeding course standards.

The 176th Engineer Company, based out of Snohomish, WA began their pre-mobilization training for an upcoming deployment to Kuwait in early 2016.
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 40 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 technical skill level and transforms them into Warrant Officers in the Army National Guard. Warrant Officers are the technical experts that advise and assist both soldiers and commanders on how to manage and operate Army systems and equipment.

Truck Driver Course (88m): The course includes training on, introduction and utilization of current Army transportation vehicles, convoy operations and securing and transportation of loads.

92Y10 MOS-T: The Military Occupation Specialty (MOS) 92Y course covers weapons, area and equipment management, equipment request procedures and modern acquisition process. These skills will enable soldiers to become outstanding logisticians in various units.

Tactical Certification Course: The course includes training on Army Doctrine (as outlined in ADP 3-0 and ADP 3-90) and foundations for tactical planning and execution to include Army operations, troop leading procedures, operations order, operational terms/symbols, the defense, and the offense. This training will ensure standardization of tactical doctrine for infantry instructors, leaders and other combat arms trainers.

Small Group Instructor Training Course (SGITC): SGITC is designed to train and certify military instructors on small group instruction methodology. The course presents exercises and conferences designed to have students experience firsthand how groups react and interact to a variety of situations and SGI methodologies.

Army Basic Instructor Course (ABIC): ABIC is designed to train and certify personnel as Army instructors. This course covers adult communications and learning theories, training session development concepts, instructor methodologies and definitions. For both ABIC and SGITC, we train and certify both the Active and Reserve components.

Company Commanders/1SG Course: Designed to familiarize the officer and NCO with the requirements of command, the resources available to assist commanders and first sergeants in accomplishing their mission and to assist the officer and NCO in developing a network with other unit commanders to enhance team building, communication and an exchange of new ideas and information.
2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

The 205th Regimental Headquarters successfully conducted the Washington National Guard’s annual combatives tournament with 26 competitors from Army and Air Guard units throughout the state. Additionally, the 205th was recognized by Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and the Army Transportation proponent as a pioneering unit, successfully utilizing the principles of the Total Army School System by resourcing equipment, support and students from the Active Component, U.S. Army Reserve and Army National Guard units.

The 1st Battalion of the 205th Regiment trained 118 soldiers to be Master Fitness Trainers throughout the TY15. Some of those soldiers came from 7th Infantry Division at JBLM as part of the Total Army School System (TASS). Additionally, 1st Battalion trained and graduated 12 soldiers in Phase 1 88M, 14 soldiers in Phase 2 88M, 35 soldiers in Phase 1 92Y and 17 soldiers in Phase 2 92Y. Soldiers attending classes conducted by the 1st Battalion come from Active Component, U.S. Army Reserves and Army National Guard units from 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 190 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 12 Officer Candidates to the rank of Second Lieutenant within the Washington Army National Guard.

The WA Warrant Officer Candidate (WOCS) program conducted two back to back WOCS PH2 classes in 2015 with a total of 14 candidates. Class 15-001 took 6 out of possible 10 top Phase 3 leadership and academic awards. Both classes combined raised approximately $1,300 for a class fundraiser (carwash) for donation to Oregon and Washington’s Minute Man Funds. Each class conducted a community service project and were able to assist two different local charities (food bank and wildlife preserve) with some significant projects that were in desperate need of progress. WAARNG WOCS, in joint effort with ORARNG WOCS, sponsored the promotion and pinning ceremony for WOCS Class 15-002 in Oregon showing support for their Warrant Officer program.

WA WOCS also received fully accredited evaluation from Fort Rucker Accreditation Team. The accreditation team requested several of our best practices to take back and share with the rest of the WOCS community.
MISSION:
The Washington Army National Guard Recruiting and Retention Battalion (RRB) conducts continuous recruiting and retention management activities during a Recruiting Year (September to August) with a mission of recruiting 900 new citizen-soldiers, achieving the Washington Army National Guard's authorized state end strength objectives and operational force readiness requirements.

RECRUITING LOCATIONS:

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

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

Location: Camp Murray, Recruiting Offices Statewide
Personnel: 500
(85 Full-time, 415 Recruitment Sustainment Program)
2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

Increased public high school awareness of the Washington National Guard state wide through Junior Reserve Officer Training programs and athletic partnerships:

- JROTC mini boot camps
- Seattle public schools athletic department
- WIAA-sponsored events

Enhanced state college relationships through ROTC (Simultaneous Membership Program) and athletic department exchanges to increase state end strength:

- University of Washington
- Washington State University
- Eastern Washington University
- Gonzaga University
- Central Washington University

Executed a strong soldier transitional relationship with JBLM:

- Transitioned 158 active duty soldiers to the Washington Army National Guard

RRB works with the top rated Military Entrance Processing Station in the nation.

Diversified high school recruiting programs:

- Guard Against Hunger
- National Guard Core Plus
- Tri Tech, robotics engineering class

Expanded a robust Recruit Sustainment Program (RSP) with 400+ soldiers which ranked top 10 in the nation.

Established the Washington National Guard as the brand of excellence for community service by conducting 233 community outreach, branding and recruiting events across Washington state.
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.

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.

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 number 53rd to 12th.
HIGHLIGHTS:
In 2015, the Air and Army Maintenance staffs were reorganized. Though still working toward a common goal, each element boasts its own maintenance staff. The Army CFMO and the Air Guard Base Civil Engineer continue to foster an atmosphere of cooperation while adhering to their own guiding principles that makes each unique and effective.

The agency added a new Energy Manager this year with expertise and motivation to assist the Washington Military Department (WMD) in meeting ever demanding federal energy conservation goals. It also implemented a new smart energy metering system in two new locations (Seattle and the Pierce County Readiness Center (PCRC)) providing us with the ability to conduct detailed audits in support of Energy Management and Real Property Accountability efforts.

Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM) funds totaling almost $11.2 million were expended at 99.6 percent (and counting) for FY15, exceeding the NGB goal for execution. With these funds, the CFMO maintained the Military Department’s real property assets, ensured environmental compliance and conservation functions were completed, and awarded/managed approximately 50 major (more than $25,000) projects at multiple sites. Some of the most significant projects included the construction of a training aid building at the Kent Readiness Center, the reroof of Building 34 on Camp Murray, the United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO) Storage Building on Camp Murray, paved parking construction at building 951 at Yakima Training Center (YTC) and multiple communication and energy upgrades throughout the state. We are pleased with the coordination and cooperation of federal and state members of CFMO who made it a very successful year.

The Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG) PCRC construction is currently 43 percent complete with zero change orders. The Readiness Center facility is 80,666 sq. ft. and the vehicle storage building is 16,364 sq. ft., for a projected total of $33.6 million. This is the first design build project for the WMD in more than 30 years. The new PCRC is located on the old Combined Support Maintenance Shop site and will serve the needs of the WAARNG well into the future. Like all new National Guard facilities, it is being built to the most modern construction and energy efficiency standards. Modern construction methods will allow a longer lifespan and reduced maintenance costs compared to previous facilities. This standard, known as Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED), is federally mandated and creates a space well suited to meet our soldier’s needs. These standards also ensure the responsible use of taxpayer funding and reduced lifecycle and operation costs.

Real Property, Resource Management, Planning and Programing, Environmental and the Construction departments all coordinated to locate, evaluate and purchase land for the new Tumwater Readiness Center (TRC) in the general vicinity of the Olympia Airport. With a combined team effort, the process of performing environmental assessment and purchasing a useable piece of property was completed one month ahead of the standard planning timetable. The WAARNG construction project will start in the spring of 2017. The Readiness Center facility will be 84,638 sq. ft., with a tactical vehicle storage building of 29,201 sq. ft. for a projected total of $42 million.

In September of 2015, the WAARNG held a ribbon cutting ceremony for the Information Operations Readiness Center (IORC) which is a two story, 137,000 sq. ft. facility located on Joint Base Lewis-McCord. This new facility will provide the most modern and technologically advanced place to work in the WAARNG for a variety of units in the intelligence, information operations and special forces communities. This single facility will consolidate units from five outdated buildings, reducing the overcrowding of soldiers in Army facilities. The facility was the first WAARNG military construction project constructed in partnership with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District.
FACILITIES:
The Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG) Surface Maintenance Community; Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS), Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site (MATES), Unit Training Equipment Site (UTES), 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

Location: Camp Murray

Lt. Col. Pete Hudspeth
CSM Kelly Pugh

Full-time staff from the Combined Support Maintenance Shop pose for their 2015 shop photo. (U.S. Army National Guard photo / CPT Joseph Siemandel)
ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY:

#1 - Joint Base Lewis-McChord: 93 Employees  (86 Fed. Tech, 7 AGR)
#2 - Fairchild Air Force Base: 8 Employees  (8 Fed. Tech, 0 AGR)

BREAKDOWN OF AVIATION ASSETS

CH-47 “Chinook” - Number of Aircrafts: 6
UH-60 “Black Hawk” - Number of Aircrafts: 13
UH-72a “Lakota” - Number of Aircrafts: 6
C-12 “Huron” - Number of Aircrafts: 1

2015 HIGH PROFILE MISSIONS:

March 7, 2015: ESGR Boss lift for employers of soldiers during drill weekend
April 17, 2015: Support of Washington State University ROTC training missions in Spokane
April 8-17, 2015: Joint training with the 1st Marine Reconnaissance at various locations within WA
April 19, 2015: Support of Pacific Luthem Univeristy ROTC training on JBLM Reservation
April 23, 2015: Joint training with Snohomish County Search and Rescue personnel
May 1, 2015: Support of Western Oregon Univeristy ROTC training in Salem
June 23-26, 2015: Joint training with Navy EOD at various location within WA
July 4, 2015: Participated in Fourth of July fly-over in Seattle - The only Chinook helicopter fly-over approved in the nation.
Aug. 9, 2015: Supported Active Duty and National Guard soldier Static Line Jumping
Aug. 18 - Aug. 27, 2015: Supported Washington Department of Natural Resources during the Washington wildfire season, including air movement for Gen. Frank Grass, Chief-NGB
Nov. 15, 2015: Conducted fly-over of CenturyLink Field in Seattle for NFL/USAA Salute to Service Game between the Seattle Seahawks and Arizona Cardinals

BREAKDOWN OF HOURS

State Active Duty: 435.5
Active Duty Missions: 172.8
National Guard Missions: 224.3
Training Missions: 2489.8
Total Hours: 3,322.4
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-airsymen serve the state and nation in diverse military occupations performed at home and overseas.

Brig. Gen. John Tuohy
Assistant Adjutant Gen. - Air

CMSgt Max Tidwell
Command Chief Master Sergeant

141st Air Refueling Wing
194th Wing
Western Air Defense Sector
2015
HIGHLIGHTS:

Federal Mission:

Air Guardsmen from the 141st Air Refueling Wing deployed forces around the globe in support of ongoing operations.

State Mission:

In August, more than 1,500 Guard members were activated to support the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and fight 17 fires across the state. The Washington National Guard played a pivotal role in providing relief to firefighters during the worst fire season in Washington state history.

In June, Guard members took part in Evergreen Tremor, a state-wide earthquake exercise that tested the Washington National Guard’s Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake plan. In 2016, the Washington National Guard will take part in Cascadia Rising, a national earthquake exercise.

Partnership Building:

In August, the 141st Air Refueling Wing conducted mid-air refueling flights for members of the Washington state legislation, congressional delegations and business leaders, showcasing the mission of the “Ace of Spades”.

Col. Jeremy Horn, commander, 194th Wing, poses for a photo with Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) members from the 116th Air Support Operations Squadron (ASOS) in Omak, Wash during a smoke filled day in August. The TACP airmen assisted helicopter pilots and other first responders during the summer 2015 wildfires, providing critical communication assistance from the ground to the Air. (photo by Cpt. Joseph Siemandel, State PAO)

Brig. Gen. Jill Lannan, Air National Guard assistant to the commander, 24th Air Force, stands after receiving her general officer flag, to be displayed in her office, as part of her promotion ceremony at the French Theater on Joint Base Lewis-McChord Nov. 7, 2015. After being presented with her flag by Maj. Gen. Bret Daugherty, the state’s adjutant general and commander of the Washington National Guard, Lannan passes the flag to the flag bearer to be properly displayed for the remainder of the ceremony. (U.S. Army National Guard photo by Spc. Brianne Patterson)
A group of retired military veterans took some time to tour the Western Air Defense Sector in May and posed at the front entrance with the legendary “Big Foot” statue. The Western Air Defense Sector monitors the skies of the Western United States and Canada, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Mission:
Federal: 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: 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.

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.

Values:
Integrity - Our cornerstone value, it is the foundation of trust within our organization. As citizen airmen 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.

Capabilities:

Air Refueling Operations
Civil Engineering
Search and Rescue
Fatality Search and Recovery
Aircraft Maintenance
Security Forces

Heavy Equipment Operations
Medical Services
Force Support
Logistics
Communications
Public Affairs
The 141st Operations Group is an Air National Guard unit that has both a federal and a state mission. When gained by Air Mobility Command, 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 to execute air mobility and air refueling missions worldwide. Additionally, when gained by combatant commands, the organizations intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platform delivers quality forces and capabilities in support of battlefield and counterdrug operations. Under order of the Governor of the state of Washington, the mission is to protect life, property, and to preserve peace, order and public safety.

The 141st Force Support Squadron provides world-class support and quality of life to our customers through outstanding community services, personnel, education, training, manpower, career assistance, and airman and family support services and to produce the best trained and motivated guardsmen who are ready to deploy and defend our state and nation on a moment’s notice.

The 116th Air Refueling Squadron is equipped with the KC-135R Stratotanker and RC-26B Metroliner. The squadron is a descendant organization of the World War I 116th Aero Squadron, established on August 28, 1917. It was reformed on August 6, 1924, as the 116th Observation Squadron, and is one of the 29 original National Guard Observation Squadrons of the United States Army National Guard formed before World War II.

The 141st Civil Engineer Squadron provides skilled labor to accomplish tasks such as construction, carpentry, plumbing and heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC).

The mission of the 141st Maintenance Group is to support the dynamic operations for the 141st and 92d Air Refueling Wings. It provides on- and off-equipment maintenance on KC-135 Stratotanker aircraft. The Group also provides aircraft maintenance and maintenance operations support.
**141ST AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SQUADRON**

Unit Location: Fairchild Air Force Base  
Personnel: 54  

The 141st Aircraft Maintenance Squadron delivers mission ready KC-135 Stratotanker aircraft for fueling rapid mobility and global strike for America. The squadron supports the dynamic maintenance operations for the 141st and 92d Maintenance Groups and provides the best trained and motivated airmen who are ready to deploy and defend our state and nation on a moment’s notice.

**Lt. Col. Greg Nolting**

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**141ST MEDICAL GROUP**

Unit Location: Fairchild Air Force Base  
Personnel: 83  

Supporting the Washington Air National Guard’s Mission by providing our forces with the finest equipment, material and manpower.

**Lt. Col. Charles Riley**

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**141ST MISSION SUPPORT GROUP**

Unit Location: Fairchild Air Force Base  
Personnel: 8  

Under order of the governor of the state of Washington, the 141st Mission Support Group provides protection of life and property and preserves peace, order and public safety. Units assigned to the group have served on state active duty in response to the tragic State Route 530 Landslide in March 2014, the 2010 Winter Olympic games, the snow storms of 2008, and various fires, floods and ice storms.

**Col. Mark Sweitzer**

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**141ST MAINTENANCE SQUADRON**

Unit Location: Fairchild Air Force Base  
Personnel: 131  

141st Warrior Airmen provide protection of life and property while preserving peace, order, and public safety, while simultaneously training, equipping, and deploying quality mobility forces to forward operating locations in support of contingency plans and short-notice tasks.

**Lt. Col. Rodney Cosgrove**

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**141ST SECURITY FORCES SQUADRON**

Unit Location: Fairchild Air Force Base  
Personnel: 58  

Maintain a world-wide deployable combat ready force, capable of providing customer oriented security, resource protection, law enforcement, and combat arms training.

**Lt. Col. Richard Gockley**
2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

In April, Lt. Gen. Stanley Clarke III, director, Air National Guard visited the 141st Air Refueling Wing at Fairchild Air Force Base to learn more about the unit’s capabilities and missions in supporting the state of Washington and the United States.

In August, 141st members provided critical support to the Washington Department of Natural Resources during multiple wildfires across the state of Washington. Units provided fire fighting personnel, communications capabilities, security forces personnel and medical assistance among other missions.

In August the 141st Air Refueling Wing conducted mid-air refueling flights for members of the Washington state legislation, congressional delegations and business leaders, showcasing the mission of the "Ace of Spades".


State Representatives Bob Hasegawa and Tina Orwall snap a photo with MSgt Curt Smith after taking part in an air refueling flight at Boeing Field, Seattle, Wash. on August 19, 2015. (U.S. Army National Guard photo / SSG Virginia Owens)

Guardsmen from the 141st Air Refueling Wing shoot to qualify on the M-4 weapons system at Fairchild Air Force Base, February 7, 2015. The guardsmen are required to be proficient on the weapons system prior to being qualified for deployment. (Photo by Air National Guard Tech. Sgt. Michael Lee Brown)
Mission:
Provide the highest level of combat capability and mission readiness to Combatant Commanders 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.

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 194 Intelligence Squadron provides battle damage assessments to the warfighter.

Weaponeering
The 194 Intelligence Squadron provides weaponeering 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 augment 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.
**252D CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS GROUP**

**Unit Location:** Joint Base Lewis McChord  
**Personnel:** 18

The 252d Cyberspace Operations Group provides highly trained and qualified cyberspace and intelligence professionals to combatant commanders. They ensure squadrons are trained and evaluated in order to be mission-ready to support cyber, intelligence, and expeditionary communications missions. They also provide oversight for cyberspace and intelligence operational forces in direct support of Air Combat Command, Air Force Space Command, 25th Air Force, and United States Cyber Command. The 252d Cyberspace Operations Group provides citizen airmen to support domestic cyber operations; cyber intelligence support to federal and state law enforcement agencies and provides cyber mission planning and command element in support of combatant commanders for worldwide contingency operations.

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**143D INFORMATION OPERATIONS SQUADRON**

**Unit Location:** Camp Murray  
**Personnel:** 304

As one of 12 ANG Cyber Protection Team squadrons, the 143d Information Operations Squadron's mission involves in-depth security analysis of the cyberspace dependencies of key DoD mission systems in order to provide enhanced mission assurance for the activities which depend on those systems. It provides local network defenders a map outlining key defensive nodes within the mission-owners network as well as an analysis of vulnerabilities and potential adversary presence within the network which may threaten the organizations overall mission assurance posture. Finally, the unit executes specialized weapon-systems vulnerability assessments in order to enhance mission-owner awareness of potential adversary presence and vulnerabilities within those systems.

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**194TH INTELLIGENCE SQUADRON**

**Unit Location:** Camp Murray  
**Personnel:** 98

**Federal Mission:** The 194th Intelligence Squadron provides tailored target and geospatial intelligence to the air component and other federated partners to enable precision engagement and effective operations  
**State Mission:** The 194th Intelligence Squadron provides tailored, incident awareness and assessment to civil authorities through precise processing, exploitation, and dissemination of a variety of geospatial information tools.

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**242D COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS SQUADRON**

**Unit Location:** Fairchild Air Force Base  
**Personnel:** 97

The mission of the 242d Combat Communications Squadron is to rapidly deploy, operate and maintain command, control, communications, and computer systems at any time and location around the globe in support of both federal and state missions. Additionally, its mission includes providing the highest level of combat communication capability and mission readiness to combatant commanders and maximum domestic operational capability to the governor of Washington state.

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**256TH INTELLIGENCE SQUADRON**

**Unit Location:** Fairchild Air Force Base  
**Personnel:** 71

**Federal Mission:** The 256th Intelligence Squadron performs digital network intelligence analysis and provides intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance support for defensive cyber operations in order to deny and mitigate threats to Air Force Networks.  
**State Mission:** The 256th Intelligence Squadron provides citizen airmen in support of a wide range of cyber and communication domestic operations support.
194TH AIR SUPPORT OPERATIONS GROUP

Unit Location: Camp Murray
Personnel: 31
The 194th Air Support Operations Group provides oversight and support of eight assigned Air Support Operation Squadrons located in seven states. The experts of the unit staff provide advice and staff assistance visits to better prepare units for command-level inspections. Additionally, the 194th Air Support Operations Group develops and distributes plans, programs, and best practices to aligned units, building a stronger Air National Guard tactical air control party community.

Col. John Dowling

262D NETWORK WARFARE SQUADRON

Unit Location: Joint Base Lewis McChord
Personnel: 101
The 262NWS is nationally recognized as a leader in the Cyber Operations community. Its world class citizen airmen lead the Air National Guard in conducting Industrial Control Systems (ICS) cyber defense and Cyber Protection Team (CPT) missions. As the pilot unit for ICS missions, 262 airmen are working to include the ICS mission capability into the CV/A/H Weapon System. The 262 is re-missioning and robusting personnel and capabilities to become the first Air National Guard unit to mobilize in support of the National Cyber Forces conducting Cyber Protection Team missions. Recent operations include a Domestic security assessment, at the request of the governor, for the Snohomish County Public Utility District. Federal missions have included Cyber Mission Assurance for both Global Strike Command aircraft and F-35 test support facilities.

Lt. Col. Robert Siau

194TH FORCE SUPPORT FLIGHT

Unit Location: Camp Murray
Personnel: 53
Federal Mission/State Mission: The 194th FSF provides personnel and manpower support, food service, fitness & sports, lodging, mortuary, search and recovery, training, family support, and casualty affairs capabilities.

Maj. Lita Rakhra

194TH LOGISTICS READINESS SQUADRON

Unit Location: Camp Murray
Personnel: 32
Federal Mission: Today, the 194 LRS provides logistical support to 1,500+ airmen of the 194 Wing, 225th Air Defense Group and HQ WA ANG. The unit is in the process of converting from a Logistics Readiness Flight into a squadron. It will soon be assigned Unit Type Codes and be assigned a federal mission.

State Mission: The 194th LRS supports the State of Washington by providing critical logistics personnel and equipment during state emergencies.

Lt. Col. Chris Panush

194TH SECURITY FORCES FLIGHT

Unit Location: Camp Murray
Personnel: 21
Federal Mission: The 194 SFF has seven Unit Type Codes including a 13 person squad and two-person Combat Arms Unit Type Codes that provide base defense, convoy security, quick reaction force, patrolling, law & order and armory management, including weapons maintenance.

State Mission: The 194 SFF has 10 members on the Homeland Response Force Joint Manning document and stand ready to be part of the Casualty Assistance Security Element of the HRF. The 194 SFF also received domestic ops kits from NGB with equipment necessary to secure an area or provide crowd management. The 194 SFF has three, 4-person teams ready to assist with a state emergency as well as one, 4-person team ready to help with incident management.

Maj. Nathan Foster
2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

Members from the 194th Wing worked alongside soldiers and civilians from Incident Management Teams across the state as they served in various roles in the fight against wildfires in Northern and Central Washington. Air National Guardsmen supported fire-fighting efforts and incident commanders in seven different locations, including the Okanogan Complex, which was the largest wildfire in state history. Airmen were assigned to various locations where they assisted incident commanders by providing communication support, conducting security patrols, manning entry control points, and completing incident awareness and assessments.

The 194th Regional Support Wing was redesignated as the 194th Wing in a ceremony on August 8. The redesignation serves to better reflect the various and diverse mission sets of the groups within the wing.

The 252nd Group became one of the first Air National Guard Groups in the nation to be designated by its state as a Cyber-space Operations Group. Formerly a combat communications group, the group’s five squadrons specialize in targeting, cyber intelligence, cyberspace mission assurance and combat communications.

The 194th Wing took part in Evergreen Tremor this year. The week-long exercise prepared Guardsmen to save lives, prevent additional damage to infrastructure and the state’s economy, and to assist with recovery after an earthquake.

Senior Airman Joseph Perez-Resop of the 194th Force Support Squadron was recognized as the 2015 Force Support Airman of the Year for the Air Reserve component. Perez-Resop was a part of a force support contingent that augmented a Colorado fatality search and recovery team at the State Route 530 Landslide in 2014.

Airmen from the Washington Air National Guard’s 116th Air Support Operations Squadron participated in Operation Husky Airborne to practice jumping out of a Boeing CH-47 Chinook helicopter, evacuating casualties, and collaborating with the Army National Guard.

Chief Master Sgt. Mitchell O. Brush, the senior enlisted advisor for the National Guard Bureau, visited the 194th Wing this February. Brush advises Army General Frank J. Grass, Commander of the National Guard Bureau, on all enlisted matters impacting National Guard members.

The 194th Sustainment Services Flight received the ANG Sustainment Services Flight of the Year award and squadron and individual personnel were selected as the Air National Guard nominees in five of seven possible categories in order to compete for national Air Force A1 awards.
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 Air Division was inactivated on Sept. 30, 1990, transferring its assets and responsibility for atmospheric defense to NWADS.

On Jan. 1, 1995, the Northwest Air Defense Sector 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 Western Air Defense Sector completed a seamless transition from the active duty Air Force to the Air National Guard. Citizen-soldiers of the Washington Air 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.

At the end of 2005, the outdated Q-93 radar system was replaced with modernized computer systems, which was a major shift in how CONUS is defended since the Q-93 system had been in use since 1983. Also in 2005, Western Air Defense Sector assumed responsibility of more airspace shifting from down the center of the US. to east of Mississippi totaling roughly 75 percent of the US airspace. There have been a few system updates since 2005 but only upgrades to the firmware and program versions, not the hardware itself like what happened in 2005.

MISSION

Federal: 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 NORAD in its federal role.

State: 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.

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On Jan. 1, 1995, the Northwest Air Defense Sector 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 Western Air Defense Sector completed a seamless transition from the active duty Air Force to the Air National Guard. Citizen-soldiers of the Washington Air 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.

At the end of 2005, the outdated Q-93 radar system was replaced with modernized computer systems, which was a major shift in how CONUS is defended since the Q-93 system had been in use since 1983. Also in 2005, Western Air Defense Sector assumed responsibility of more airspace shifting from down the center of the US. to east of Mississippi totaling roughly 75 percent of the US airspace. There have been a few system updates since 2005 but only upgrades to the firmware and program versions, not the hardware itself like what happened in 2005.
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WESTERN AIR DEFENSE SECTOR

UNIT ASSIGNMENTS

225TH AIR DEFENSE GROUP

Unit Location: Joint Base Lewis McChord
Personnel:
Guarding America’s Skies: Highly dedicated citizen airmen prepared to execute Air Sovereignty and Strategic Air Defense to defend the homeland.

225TH SUPPORT SQUADRON

Unit Location: Joint Base Lewis McChord
Personnel:
Guarding America’s Skies: Highly dedicated citizen airmen prepared to execute Air Sovereignty and Strategic Air Defense to defend the homeland.

225TH AIR DEFENSE SQUADRON

Unit Location: Joint Base Lewis McChord
Personnel:
Guarding America’s Skies: Highly dedicated citizen airmen prepared to execute Air Sovereignty and Strategic Air Defense to defend the homeland.
2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

In 2015, WADS actively tracked more than 29 million flights over the United States. Of these flights, 456 were identified as tracks of interest, causing additional action by WADS personnel to identify these aircraft. WADS personnel also initiated 10 fighter jet and three rotary wing scrambles to frequently intercept unknown aircraft. Throughout the year, operations also worked to closely monitor 19 presidential temporary flight restrictions (TFRs) over major U.S. cities in the western sector and tracked 185 TFR tracks of interest. During these 19 TFRs, 1584 aircraft were identified as tripping thresholds of the TFR.

On May 2, 2015, the Western Air Defense Sector activated the 225th Air Defense Group, 225th Air Defense Squadron and 225th Support Squadron resulting in the Washington Air National Guard’s first Air Defense Group in it’s history. This re-designation of the three units now structures WADS, a wing equivalent, more like other Air Force organizations. WADS will continue to execute its federal mission aligned under First Air Force located at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida.

On July 8, 2015, Deputy Commander of the Continental United States NORAD Region, Canadian Brig. Gen. Alain Pelletier, presided over the Canadian detachment’s change of command at the Western Air Defense Sector. Lt. Col. L.M. Wappler assumed command and continues the long standing bi-national cooperation between the United States and Canada to “Guard America’s Skies 24/7.”

WADS participated in countless federal and state exercises to include the continent-wide training exercise, Vigilant Shield 16, with NORAD, NORTHCOM, and federal, state and local agencies from across the United States and Canada. The 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. At the state level, WADS participated in the earthquake response exercise, Evergreen Tremor, in preparation for the larger scale Cascadia Rising exercise in June 2016.

WADS was the recipient of the Washington Air National Guard Outstanding Unit of the Year award for 2014. In addition, eight members of the WADS team were also recognized at the Washington Air National Guard State Awards Banquet as the winners in their respective categories. One member went on to garner the recognition as the Company Grade Officer of the Year for United States Northern Command (NORTHCOM).

Throughout 2015, WADS members participated in a multitude of community relations building events. These included civic group tours, an ESGR Boss Lift, educator tours, ROTC and U.S. Air Force Academy cadet orientations, Civil Air Patrol encampment support, high school STEM program, flag detail for Seahawks, Mariners and Sounders games, Thanksgiving turkey donation deliveries, Holiday ham donation deliveries and a Habitat for Humanity build.
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.

HISTORY:
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 WWI, 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 WWII 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.

2015 HIGHLIGHTS:

Washington State Guard members participated in Exercise Evergreen Tremor in June.

Members were activated to coordinate Liaison missions during the 2015 Washington Wildfire season.

Participated in the annual Seattle Mariners Armed Forces Game at Safeco Field.
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 2014, the Evergreen placed third in the National Guard Bureau Media Contest in the Print Publication Category.

Go to http://mil.wa.gov/evergreen-magazine to find current issues.
MSG Tommy Carter killed in action - 25 April 2004+
SGT Jeffrey R. Shaver killed in action - 12 May 2004
SPC Daniel P. Unger killed in action - 25 May 2004*
2LT Andre D. Tyson killed in action - 22 June 2004*
SGT Patrick R. McCaffrey killed in action - 22 June 2004*
SPC Jeremiah W. Schmunk killed in action - 08 July 2004
SPC Donald R. McCune II died of wounds - 05 August 2004**
SGT Quoc Tran killed in action - 07 November 2004
SFC Michael Ottolini killed in action - 10 November 2004
CW4 Patrick Leach killed in action - 09 December 2004
SGT Damien T. Ficek killed in action - 30 December 2004
CPL Glenn J. Watkins died of wounds - 05 April 2005
CW2 David Shephard killed in action - 19 September 2005***
SSG Christopher Vanderhorin killed in action - 01 January 2006
1LT Jamie Campbell killed in action - 07 January 2006++
SGT Velton Locklear killed in action - 23 September 2006
MAJ Guy “Bear” Barattieri died of wounds - 4 October 2006***
MAJ Alan Johnson died of wounds - 27 January 2007+++*5
CPL Jason Bogar died of wounds - 13 July 2008
SPC Samuel Stone died of wounds - 31 May 2009
CW4 Mike Montgomery killed in action - 26 October 2009
SGT William Spencer died of injuries - 25 Feb 2010
SSG Tim McGill died of injuries - 21 Sept 2013^*
CW3 Andrew McAdams died of injuries - 10 Jan 2014^^
SSG Matthew McClintock killed in action - 5 Jan 2016

* Five members of the California National Guard died while assigned to the 1-185 Armor Battalion, CAARNG. This battalion deployed to Iraq in 2004 as part of the WA-based 81st Brigade Combat Team.
** SPC McCune transferred from the Michigan National Guard in order to deploy with the 81st Brigade.
*** Special Forces officers who served in the initial liberation of Iraq in 2003 and later were killed while serving as a contractor at time of death.
+ MSG Carter was a former member of A/1/19 SFG (A) and was killed as member of Oregon National Guard.
++ 1LT Campbell was a former member of the 66th AVN BDE and was killed as member of Alaska National Guard.
+++ MAJ Alan Johnson was a long time member of the WAARNG, who was later killed as member of 402nd CA BN, USAR.
^ SSG Tim McGill was a long time member of the WAARNG, who was later killed as a member of the active army.
^^ CW3 Andrew McAdams was a former member of the WAARNG, who was later killed as a member of the Wyoming National Guard.