

The National Guard ON GUARD

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Texas ANG's 149th TFG Trains in Turkey

Some 300 members of the 149th Tactical Fighter Group, Texas Air National Guard, and 12 F-16 Fighting Falcon aircraft shared the remote reaches of Turkey with six-inch centipedes and Asian vipers recently as part of their response to a NATO readiness exercise "Dragon Hammer 88."

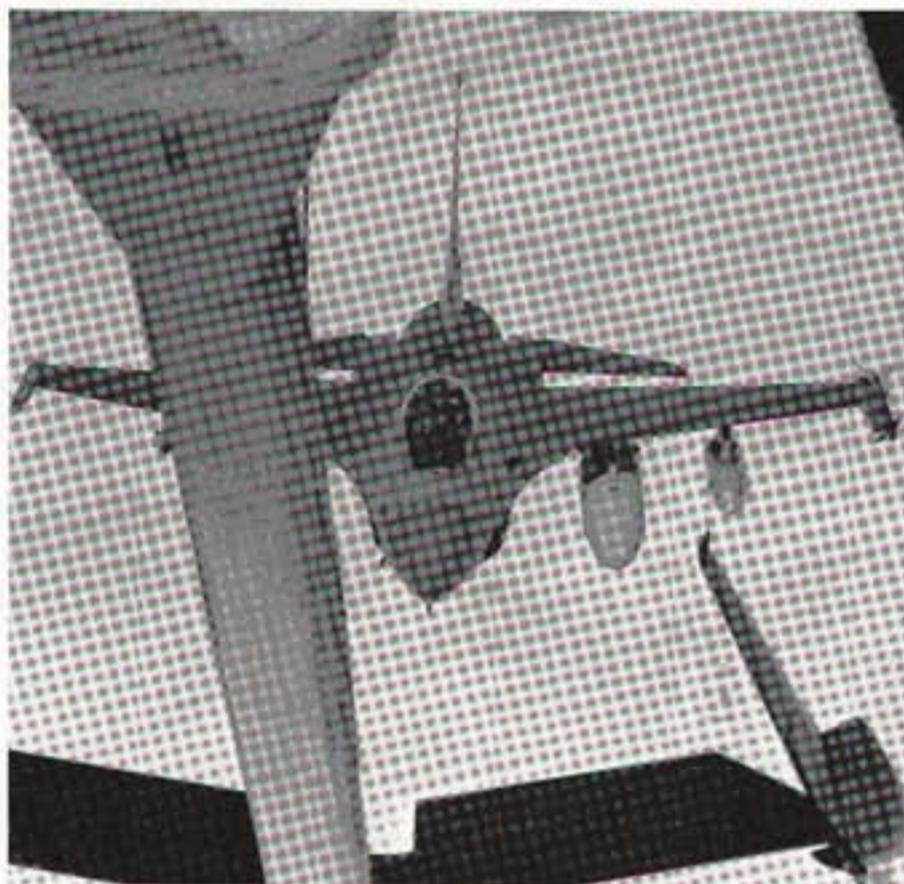
Designed to test the interoperability of air, ground and naval forces of several mid-East and European countries, "Dragon Hammer 88" brought the Lone Star Guardsmen some 4,000 miles, deposited them on an airstrip at Akhisar Air Base, 90 kilometers north of Izmir, and challenged them with constructing a "tent city" for their habitat while reacting to requirements generated by the almost 20 sorties each day the Falcons were called upon to fly.

Amid the arid, wind swept and dust filled environment, the Texans proved their ability to respond and to learn from their Turkish counterparts. Col. Gary Duplissey, detachment commander, "As the interdependence between the U.S. and her allies increases, so does this need for knowing each other's capabilities, strengths and weaknesses. Knowing what to expect in any situation is the real benefit from these deployments, and Dragon Hammer 88 served that purpose admirably."

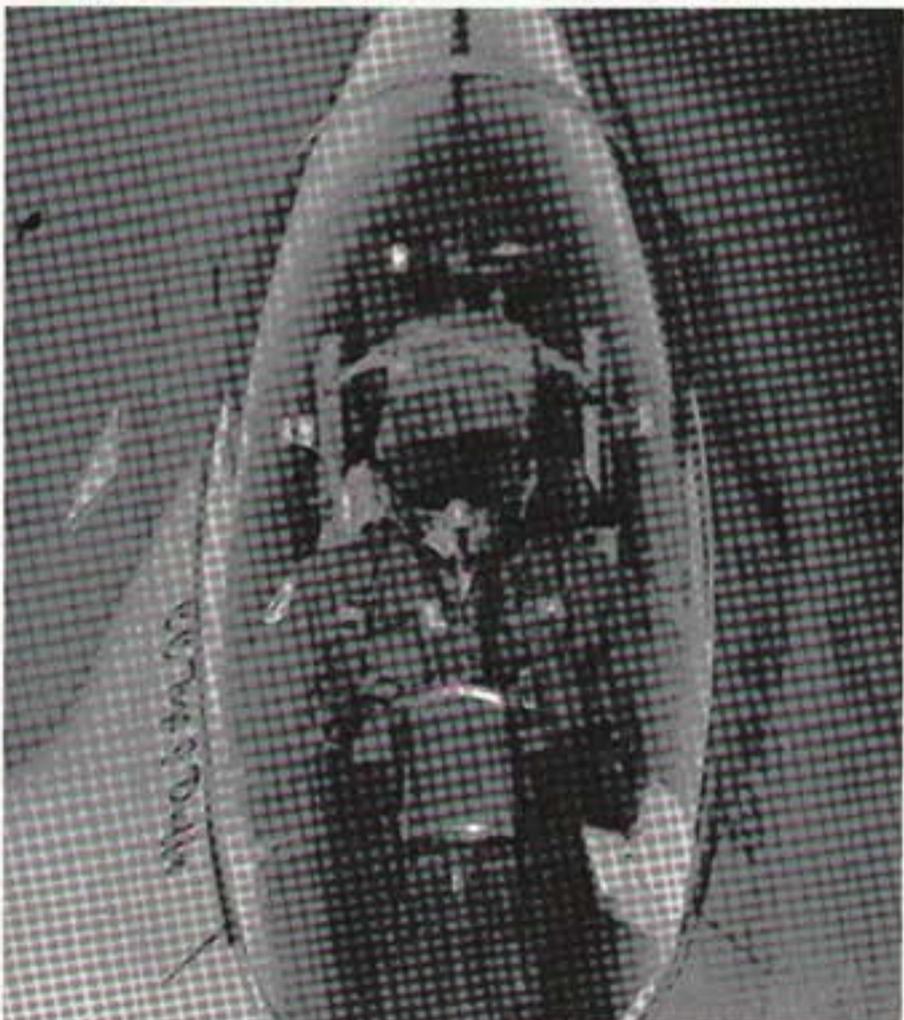
1Lt. Celso I. Martinez contributed to this article.



Check out the Hispanic Heritage Poster
in this issue of On Guard!



LINING UP FOR FUEL — Capt. Chip Lamb of the 149th Tactical Fighter Group is captured in these photos as he lines up his jet to conduct aerial refueling over the Atlantic Ocean during "Dragon Hammer '88." (Texas Air National Guard photos)



Something new . . . The National Guard

This issue of On Guard marks the beginning of a new era as we shift toward being "information" oriented and less inclined to "news" itself.

The **Drug Testing** information provided in a series of pages attempts to provide a "soup to nuts" round-up of what drug testing means within the National Guard, and why it must take place.

We have also included a **Physical Fitness Training log**, not as a part of an official program, but as part of an informal effort to encourage physical fitness. Feel free to reproduce it and make copies available to your unit members.

With election time just around the corner, there is a list of **"Do's and Don't's"** concerning political activities for Guardsmen in Federal status which you may read and heed, and, we have included a poster depicting the **Hispanic** heritage we share in the National Guard. We have also highlighted some discouraging information on ground safety accidents in the Army National Guard. Our purpose is not to criticize, but to inform people of how some of the accidents have occurred and, hopefully, make it clear how they could be avoided in the future. The significance of the accidents and the need for continued safety consciousness should be evident to everyone since these accidents were not only fatal—meaning someone was killed as a consequence—but, they were also avoidable.



UPDATE

October 1987

Air National Guard



The National Guard

UPDATE

October 1987

Army National Guard



'Update' back issues available . . .

Looking for an excellent, condensed reference tool which provides information on the history, personnel, training, equipping and role of the Army and the Air National Guard?

Then you might be interested in the National Guard "Updates", a four-page fact sheet, one for the Army Guard and one for the Air Guard, published by the National Guard Bureau and provided to your Public Affairs officers for their use in informing the general citizenry of the role and organizations of the Guard.

Limited numbers of back issues of the "Updates" may also be obtained by writing NGB-PAC, Room 206, 5600 Columbia Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-1525, or by calling (703) 756-1923, or autovon 289-1923.

Personal PFT log . . .

For those people, or anyone else, then, who likes to keep records of their physical fitness training efforts, this issue of **On Guard** includes a Personal Physical Fitness Training Log.

This log, lets you fill in the blanks for the most part, but still provides some basis for a personal program including push-ups, situps, and running or walking. Army Guard participants will recognize these as the same exercises for the semi-annual physical fitness proficiency tests. Air Guard members may want to fill in their forms with different exercises.

If you think the log may help you or members of your unit stay with a program, we encourage you to reproduce it and make copies available to everyone in your unit.

SOUND OFF...



On Guard is a funded monthly bulletin board newspaper published in accordance with AR 360-81 and AFR 190-1 and distributed to 7,500 units of the Army and the Air National Guard for the benefit of their members. The content of **On Guard** is prepared, edited and provided by the National Guard Bureau Public Affairs Office, and does not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. Government, the Department of Defense, Department of Army or Air Force, or the National Guard Bureau. Submissions or questions concerning this publication should be addressed to NGB-PAC, Attn: Editor, **On Guard**, Room 206, 6200 Columbia Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-1525, or by calling (202) 756-1923 or AUTOVON 289-1923.

Lt. Col. Pete Wyro, Editor; Capt. Phyllis Phipps-Barnes, Associate Editor

Congress directs drug testing for all initial entries

As of June 1, 1988, all candidates for military service — including the Army and Air National Guard — must be screened for drug and alcohol use before enlistment from the civilian world. This testing, mandated by Congress, also applies to all prior-service candidates who have had a break in service of more than six months.

A breath analyzer will determine a positive result if it shows a .05 breath alcohol level. A urinalysis test determines the presence of drugs. If the alcohol test is negative, applicants will be enlisted contingent on the results of their drug tests which are returned after enlistment. If an applicant refuses to be tested or tests positive for alcohol at a MEPS (Military Entrance Processing Station), processing will stop.

Negative results from the drug test are returned in five days; positive results are retested for verification and may take three weeks to be returned. Guidance counselors or personnel representatives track the drug test results and coordinate retesting, if necessary. They also cancel training reservations for those who do test positive.

Enlisted soldiers and airmen are notified if the test shows a positive presence of drugs. The soldier is then discharged under NGR 600-200 (8-26f); the airman, under ANGR 39-10 (4-6a). For those not yet inducted, the applicant's recruiter will advise him/her of the test results. No appeals or exception to policy will allow the soldier or airman to be retained. Drug tests have built-in safeguards to prevent a positive test result when the person is taking prescription drugs.

Army Guard policy

Unless the adjutant general of the state has a stricter policy the following guidelines are used. Army Guard applicants who test positive for alcohol or marijuana (tetrahydrocannabinol or THC) may be retested in six months. Negative results on the second test and a state AG waiver will allow the Army Guard

Drugs can lead you into trouble



candidate to enlist. If there is a second positive test, there's a two-year wait to retest. If the second retest is negative, the applicant may enlist with a waiver from the National Guard Bureau.

The time frame for Army Guard applicants who test positive for cocaine is longer, one year to retest, plus a state AG waiver is needed to enlist. A candidate who tests positive a second time must wait two years before another retest. If it's negative the applicant then needs an NGB waiver for enlistment. There are no exceptions to the retest waiting period.

Direct appointments to the Army National Guard, such as doctors, lawyers and chaplains, are subject to the same policy as enlisted soldiers. However, a would-be officer with a positive test result wouldn't receive permanent federal

recognition and would necessarily be released in six months or less. Officer candidates are already members of the Army National Guard, so they don't require additional testing.

Air Guard policy

Air National Guard policy on drug abuse is the same for officers and enlisted members. Applicants who test positive for drug or alcohol abuse are permanently disqualified from joining the Air Guard.

Say no to drugs!

Army Guard taking action on drug positives

By 1987 the Army National Guard was authorized to test aviation personnel, under provisions of the Army Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program. The ADAPCP, a comprehensive program designed to improve overall Army readiness through alcohol and drug abuse prevention, helps return some soldiers to duty. And, an interim change to the governing Army Regulation 600-85 increases the Army Guard's ability to test by urinalysis, not only all aviation personnel, but all military police and a percentage of all other Army Guard members. With its own funding, the Army Guard began paying for all urinalysis tests previously supported by the Army.

Urinalysis testing procedures are outlined in Appendix E of AR 600-85. No advance notice of testing is given. A designated non-commissioned officer visually monitors the Guard member providing the sample to ensure there's no altering or contamination of the specimen. The sample is forwarded, using chain of custody procedures, to a Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory (FTDTL) for screening and confirmation testing.

Those in the chain of custody (anyone holding urinalysis testing responsibilities from the time the sample is provided by the Guard member, until the sample is mailed to the FTDTL) must receive training on chain of custody procedures through the Army or at ARNG aviation installations.

Positive findings from FTDTL are returned to the appropriate command for action. Army Guard E-5s and above, including officers, with positive test results, are processed for separation after the first drug offense. Lower ranking soldiers (E-1 through E-4) may be processed for separation after a first offense, or are mandatorily processed after a second offense.

M-day soldiers with positive test results may either be referred to a local rehabilitation program, at their own expense, and/or may be separated. AGR (Active Guard/Reserve) soldiers and soldiers on extended active duty may enter the Army's rehabilitation program or be separated in accordance with the applicable regulations.

ARNG commanders need to be innovative and empathetic when working with an individual soldier and the rehabilitative process. This is especially true because the Guard soldiers will normally receive no/low cost treatment through nonmilitary programs such as Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous or the Veteran's Administration.

The command needs to know how treatment of a soldier is progressing. Therefore, the soldier will sign a release statement, as long as it's not prohibited by law, to allow the commander to obtain such information in order to help community rehabilitation personnel in the soldier's treatment.

Officers are separated under NGR 600-100; enlisted, under NGR 600-200. An enlisted soldier may be separated for acts or patterns of misconduct which include abuse of illegal drugs under NGR 600-200, paragraph 8-26q, with an UOHC (under other than honorable conditions) discharge; or if the soldier fails a rehabilitation program, he or she may be separated under paragraph 8-26r.



History of testing

Drug testing in the military began 17 years ago in July 1971. With the increased use of marijuana, testing for that drug was developed during the 1979 to 1981 period. The tragic aircraft crash aboard the Navy's USS Nimitz in May 1981 and subsequent investigation, which indicated that the pilot and some of the deck crew were under the influence of drugs, made clear the need for a more comprehensive program. As a result the U.S. Air Force/Army Bi-Service Program was established in 1982. Between October 1983 and August 1984 the labs doing the urinalysis came under attack as being unreliable. This led to the Air Force Drug Testing Laboratory being designated a separate command in January 1985.



ANG has hardline drug policy

The Air National Guard's policy on drug abuse is to maintain standards of behavior, performance and discipline necessary for mission accomplishment. Illegal or improper use of drugs can seriously damage your physical and mental health. It can jeopardize your safety, the safety of others and your unit's mission requirements. In addition, drug abuse is incompatible with Air National Guard standards of conduct.

The Air Guard is responsible for helping to prevent drug abuse among its members and to identify, discipline and separate those who promote the illegal use or misuse of drugs. Testing is done through urinalysis and a positive test result is considered drug abuse.

The purpose of the program is deterrence — detection is merely a potential result of the on-going deterrent program. For the program to be effective, you must realize that everyone is subject to testing at any time. Hopefully, the risk of being discharged from the Guard is a strong enough deterrent to keep you from starting, and provide a strong enough incentive for current users to stop the use of illegal substances.

Drug abusers go to great lengths to avoid being caught and to try to beat the system. Therefore, it's extremely important that the medical urine testing monitor visually verify the member's military ID card with the data required on the ledger, including the signature. All handling of the specimen must be strictly according to chain of custody procedures.

Although some people will resist testing for a variety of reasons, all members in a military pay status who report for duty and are ordered to test, must test or face an administrative discharge under other criteria.

If you're using prescription medicine, let your testing monitor know before the test. There's no valid reason for not testing.

There are many rumors that suggest ways to affect the urinalysis. For example, some people believe that eating a raw onion will absorb tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) molecules in marijuana, thus lowering the level in the body. These

myths are not true, due to the accuracy level of Air Force testing, and the only thing you will end up with is bad breath. To date, there are no known methods to turn a positive level into a negative result.

Prescription drugs can, on the other hand, affect the test results. A prescription for THC is illegal, however, except in some cases of glaucoma or severe cancers. Drugs with a cocaine derivative are also only prescribed in **severe** or terminal illnesses involving surgery or acute pain. In addition, a cocaine-based tea, called Health Inca Tea made in Peru, could produce a positive test result. However, the use, possession, sale or transfer of this or other products containing cocaine, is illegal.

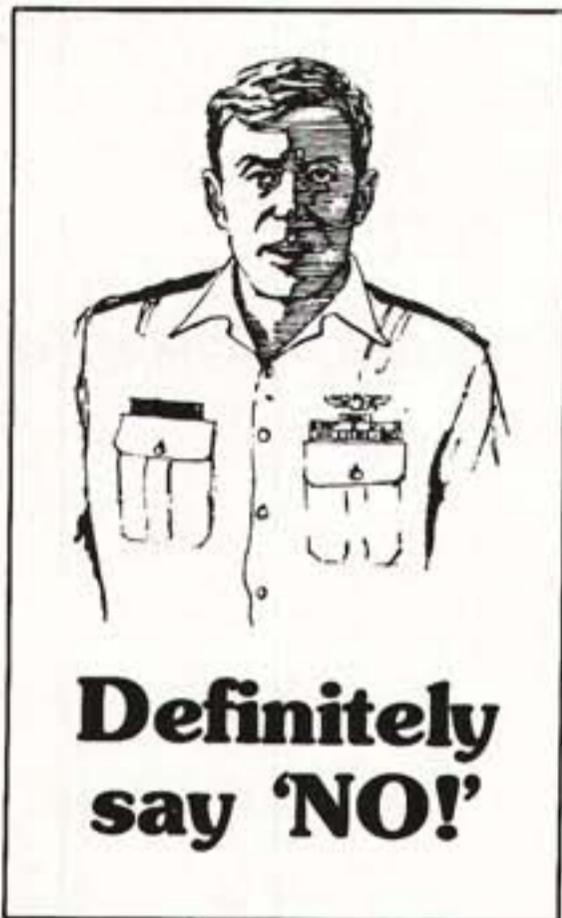
When a test result comes back positive, the commander begins processing the Guard member for separation and also ensures that he or she isn't working in a sensitive area or in a job that could endanger people or property or that requires security. And, the security police are notified to set up a special security file.

A letter of intent to discharge is prepared for the drug abuser, who is then interviewed at the clinic, in the social actions office, and provided an opportunity for legal counsel. The individual also must acknowledge the commander's letter and is processed for separation under ANGR 39-10, or ANGR 36-014 for officers. Or, the individual may choose to go before a review board.

Commanders must initiate a separation for all Guard members with positive test results. The only exception would be in an instance when a doctor verifies that the individual was using a prescribed drug which would cause a positive result.

The right to require military members to participate in random drug testing was established by the Department of Defense, although some procedures in the past were invalidated. Past legal challenges to this right have been unsuccessful.

A commander can require a specific individual to test if there is a reasonable suspicion. Before this "command-directed"



testing takes place, the commander must coordinate with the judge advocate to determine if there is reasonable suspicion.

If there is a reason to suspect that one or more Guard members in the section may be using drugs, a commander can test an entire squadron or section. This "sweep" inspection is considered as another form of random sampling.

Full-time support

Although ANG drug testing is strictly a military program aimed at deterring illegal drug use among Air Guard members, the testing program has potential impact on members who are full-time employees. Full-time members who test positive will be processed for discharge as any other military member. A technician will be given a 30-day notice of termination, effective when he or she loses military membership, and would not be eligible for severance pay.

Remember, drug abuse is incompatible with the Air National Guard's standard of conduct. Your Guard career is too valuable for you to play around with drugs. It's your choice. Just say no.

Election year, Political 'Do's and Don't's' For Guardsmen

Election time on national, state and local levels may pose particular problems for members of the National Guard, especially those who are in a **Federal** status. This includes full-time military technicians and Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) personnel who are in either Title 10 or Title 32 status.

It **does not** apply to other Guard members acting in their capacity as private citizens and not their official positions as members of the Guard, who are not in a Federal status.

Sound confusing? To help, here are a series of "Do's and Don't's" for participation in election-year political activities.



1. **Do not** endorse, or appear to endorse a particular political activity, group or candidate through your official position, actions or resources.

2. **Do** treat questions from political campaign groups just as you would questions from the general public. Answer them as best you can, but provide them no more information than you would provide to the general public. In other words, don't give them special treatment when it comes to information demands just because they're a political organization.

3. **Do not** attempt to amplify or explain statements or positions which have already been made public by the Defense Department, Army, Air Force or the National Guard Bureau.

If you cannot answer a question, refer the caller to the National Guard Bureau Office of Public Affairs, phone number (202) 695-3454.

4. **Do** know the rules for permitting, or prohibiting political candidates and organizations the use of your base or armory for political assemblies, meetings, fund-raising activities, press conferences or other campaign/politically oriented activities. Incumbent members of Congress may visit military installations, receive briefings and information materials, even if they are candidates for re-election. However, media coverage of a campaign speech will not be allowed. Check with your state public affairs officer of the legislative representative of your base or the office of the adjutant general before agreeing to visits from political candidates.

5. **Do not** participate in press conferences for political candidates, even when asked merely to be on hand to answer questions about your unit, base or mission.

6. **Do** make certain the activities you agree to support with, for example, color guards or bands, equipment and the like, are non-political.

7. **Do** ensure articles you submit for publication and public comment, such as letters to the editor, or speeches, do not contain material that may be considered political in nature.

8. **Do not** include political comment, news stories, features, polls, man-on-the-street interviews, cartoons, advertisements or letters to the editor in your unit newspapers or newsletters which are produced through the use of Federal funds, even if federal funds are used only to distribute the newspaper.

9. **Do** adhere to the provisions of the Hatch Act, which, in general, prohibit full-time National Guard employees from making speeches for political candidates or on political issues, participating in political polls, taking part in political balloting activities, straw votes, preparing or distributing campaign literature, or acting in any manner to solicit support for a particular candidate or political organization — even if done on their own personal time.

10. **Do**, however, **cast your own vote**. Exercise your right to vote in the privacy of the voting booth in the manner your conscience leads you. This, after all, is one of the rights you have sworn to protect.

'Class A' Safety mishaps claim Lives of 18 ARNG soldiers

Thus far, FY88 has not been a terrific year for Class-A ground safety in the Army National Guard.

According to information released by Maj. gen. Donald Burdick, Director, Army National Guard, 18 Soldier-Guardsmen have died since the beginning of the fiscal year in ground safety mishaps. Alcohol was a fact in four of the accidents, two soldiers died from hypothermia, two were electrocuted, and one was shot.

"All of these accidents could have been prevented," Burdick said in a recent memorandum to each adjutant general.

Here's a brief recap of some of the accidents.

October 29th — In Indiana, an off-duty AGR soldier was struck and killed by an automobile while walking on a roadway. Alcohol was a factor.

October 31st — Halloween. In California, an off-duty AGR soldier was killed when the motorcycle he was riding ran off a winding roadway at 45 mph and struck a tree.

November 16th — During Annual Training in Pennsylvania, the driver of a M60A3 tank was electrocuted after his vehicle struck a high tension utility pole knocking off the top of the pole which then fell onto the tank. The driver was electrocuted when he exited the driver's compartment and came into contact with a "hot" wire.

December 5th — In Puerto Rico, an off-duty IDT soldier who had been drinking with fellow soldiers was killed when he was struck at 4 a.m. by an automobile as he walked along a roadway. The driver of the auto had a blood-alcohol level of .214.

December 20th — Five days before Christmas, in Texas, a speeding off-duty AGR soldier was killed when he overcorrected his car after running off the roadway and, instead, crossed the highway and struck a large tree, overturning his car in the process. Speed and alcohol were listed as factors in the fatal crash.

February 7th — A 5-ton dump truck driver in South Dakota attempting to catch up to the remainder of a convoy on a roadway "patchy" with ice and snow, hit an icy portion of the roadway, slid off the road and overturned killing one soldier and injuring two others.

May 19th — In Oklahoma, during Annual Training, an Army Guard soldier

was killed when a M60 machinegun discharged ten hours after being removed from a range because of several malfunctions. The last malfunction had apparently not been cleared.

June 15th — In Wyoming, while attempting to return to an Annual Training site at 4:30 a.m., a Guard soldier driving with three other service members in the car, crossed the center line of the highway striking another vehicle head-on, killing two military members and one civilian.

These are typical of the fatalities which have occurred. They may serve as a word of caution to others, for all of these accidents and the deaths which ensued **could have been prevented.**



GROUND SAFETY A MUST! — This accident did not happen in FY88, but thus far, 14 did which resulted in the deaths of 18 Guardsmen. All of them could have been prevented. A friendly reminder that safety is a fulltime concern and you can never be off-duty where safety is involved.

DUTY to our COUNTRY: Vote!

PEOPLE

OUTSTANDING RECRUITERS / ADVISOR

Three outstanding Air National Guardsmen recently received awards at the May ANG Manpower Conference in Wichita, Kan. TSgt. Leo Wheat, Jr., was named Rookie Recruiter of the Year; TSgt. Thomas L. Freeman, Recruiter of the Year; and MSgt. William McCarty, the Unit Career Advisor of the Year. Deputy Assistant Dennis M. Kenneally, Secretary of the Air Force (Reserve Affairs) Office, and Col. Donald E. McAulliffe, chief, ANG Manpower and Personnel Division, both from the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., presented the awards.

TSGT WHEAT — ROOKIE RECRUITER

The Air National Guard Rookie Recruiter of the Year went directly from his honeymoon to Kansas to receive his award. Wheat, single-handedly worked the entire recruiting program for the 116th Tactical Fighter Group, Dobbins AFB, Ga., recruiting 96 airmen in FY 1987 — 7 in critical skill jobs, 37 minorities. A recent honor graduate of the ANG recruiting school, he won the Speech and 35-10 Personal Appearance Awards. He already has an outstanding youth program involving Air Force Reserve Officers Training corps, Civil Air Patrol and Boy and Girl Scouts of America. He gives time to the Big Brother program, a hospital and a nursing home and tutors elementary students. He also sings in two choirs and maintains a 3.6 grade point average in his pre-dental program at Kennesaw College.

TSGT FREEMAN — OUTSTANDING RECRUITER

Last year's Outstanding Rookie Recruiter, TSgt. Thomas L. Freeman, claimed this year's Outstanding Recruiter of the Year award. It's the first time the awards have been given back to back to the same person. Assigned to the 163rd Tactical Fighter Group, March AFB, Calif., as a production recruiter, Freeman brought in 95 new people last year (55 in critical areas, three officers). He also produced several public service announcements using celebrities like Bob

Hope, which were aired on major radio and TV networks and stations, as well as the California Angels stadium video scoreboard. He averaged 400 spots a month (an estimated \$1.3 plus million) of free advertising. He also talked a large southern California dairy into carrying free advertising on milk cartons. Active in his community, Freeman works with the Youth Employment Motivation Program, to keep young people in school and saying no to drugs. He's also worked with the California Highway Patrol and Hispanic community telling about ANG opportunities and benefits.

MSGT McCARTY — CAREER ADVISOR

MSgt. William E. McCarty, Unit Career Advisor of the Year, brought his unit's retention up 22 percent in three years — to 88 percent. Assigned to the 181st Civil Engineering Squadron, Indiana ANG, the sergeant's accomplishments wasn't his only additional duty. He's also a Prime Beef combat instructor and controller, unit security manager, unit physical fitness and weight control monitor and ancillary training monitor. He's received top ratings in a recent operational readiness inspection, contributing to his squadron and group's favorable ratings. Active in his community, McCarty is superintendent of his youth Sunday school, coaches youth baseball, basketball and football and serves as an Indiana High School Athletic Association official in basketball and baseball.

TOP GUN



Captain Schmidt

Georgia Air Guard pilot, Capt. Steve Schmidt, is the first Air National Guard pilot to graduate from the F-15 Fighter Weapons School at Nellis AFB, Nev. Schmidt, weapons and tactics officer, 116th Tactical Fighter Wing, Dobbins AFB, Ga., graduated April 30. The school provides the most intensive fighter training in the Air Force. Once pilots complete the program they're the technical experts for their units in tactical aerial combat. Although similar to the Navy's "Top Gun" school in California, the school's philosophy is different; the Navy sends more pilots through a less intensive program in "Top Gun" — six weeks versus four months. A candidate for the five-member class must be an F-15 instructor pilot with 400 flying hours.

LYONS RESCUE



Major Lyons

For his dramatic 1987 rescue of four stranded people in Alaska's arctic weather, an Alaskan Army Guard helicopter pilot received the American Legion's Aviators' Valor Award. Each year the Legion presents a single award to a member of each branch of the military. The rescue took place March 20, 1987, near Kivalina, Alaska, in 55 mile per hour winds and a minus 100 degree wind chill factor. Fixed-wing aircraft couldn't make the rescue, so Maj. Bill Lyons and his UH-1 Huey helicopter crew, Maj. Douglas and SSgt. Wade Kane, were called. Poor visibility and blowing snow hampered Vietnam veteran Lyons' search for the downed helicopter. Just as he lost forward visibility he spotted a light and made a skillful descent to sloping ground. Survivors boarded and were returned to Kotzebue for medical attention.