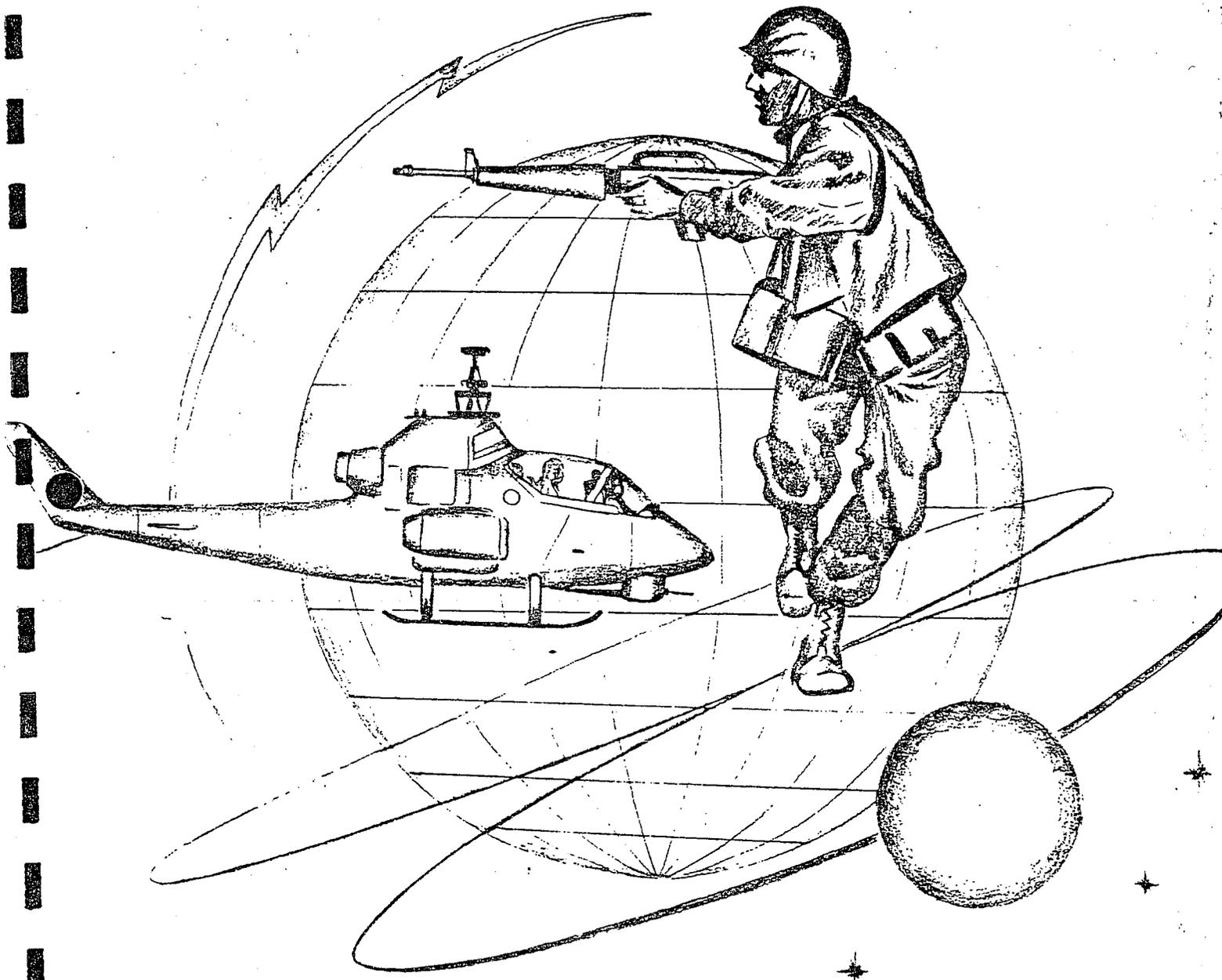


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headquarters, fort huachuca



1975 history

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CHAPTER II: MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

1. Mission.* The mission of Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, is to perform for the Commander, US Army Communications Command, all functions of the Installation Commander, Fort Huachuca, except those specifically reserved by the Commander, US Army Communications Command, or by regulation or provision of law. Within fiscal and manpower capabilities, provide for those functions (identified in the "Z" accounts) of AR 37-100-XX associated with Base Operations, and such other non-common support as contained in support agreements. Command and administer the financial, military and civilian personnel, legal, supply, maintenance, procurement, transportation, facilities engineering, intelligence and security, family housing, public and command information, community relations and human affairs programs, and crime prevention/law enforcement services necessary to operate the installation in support of assigned and tenant units and activities, families of authorized active and retired military population, designated off-post military units, individuals, and activities, and US Army Reserve, NG and ROTC units throughout the State of Arizona, where applicable, in accordance with support agreements. Supervise, train and discipline assigned troops. Establish and enforce high standards of discipline and order for individuals of assigned and tenant units and activities. Perform as General Court-Martial convening authority for all assigned and tenant units and activities. Operate centralized military and civilian personnel offices for all units and activities not otherwise excepted. Maintain community facilities and provide services necessary for religious, health, welfare, and entertainment activities. Plan, maintain, and execute contingency plans in support of the Army Area Commander and provide other administrative and logistic support as directed by the Commander, US Army Communications Command. Process Unit Readiness Reports in accordance with AR 200-1; conduct preparation of replacements (POR) processing, preparation of movement (POM) processing; determine readiness of units alerted for overseas movement in accordance with AR 220-10, and issue the Deployment Readiness Report. Exercise operational control over the USACC Agency-Fort Huachuca, which provides base communications support.

2. Commander and Staff.

Commander	COL Arthur V. Corley
Deputy Commander	COL William P. Tierney
Post Sergeant Major	CSM H. Cordova (replaced CSM Herman E. Elzey, Jr. on 25 Aug)
Staff Judge Advocate	LTC Joseph J. DeFrancesco

*Mission statements have been extracted from HQFH Reg 10-1, Organization and Functions, 15 Apr 75.

3. Background on Major Tenant Units.

a. United States Army Communications Command (USACC). Fort Huachuca is headquarters for USACC--a major Army command responsible for the worldwide communications vital to the defense of this nation and the Free World.

From its headquarters here, USACC directs the diverse activities of about 30,000 military and civilian personnel in a score of nations around the world and throughout the United States.

The command manages and provides communications for which the Army is responsible with the exception of tactical communications organic to individual combat units.

One of its primary efforts is to engineer, install and operate the Army's portion of the global Defense Communications System (DCS). In this network are the major switching systems that provide voice and record communications serving the National Command Authorities and military forces. These systems include the Automatic Digital Network or AUTODIN, a computerized message and data switching system; the Automatic Voice Network, or AUTOVON, a worldwide direct dialing telephone system; and the Automatic Secure Voice Communications, or AUTOSEVOCOM, a system that permits discussion of classified matters by telephone. Transmission media interconnecting switches and terminals within these systems include satellite systems, tropospheric scatter, line of sight microwave, high frequency radio and undersea cable.

USACC is also responsible for communications-electronics support for Army posts, camps and stations worldwide. Characteristic of this support is operations of telecommunications centers, dial telephone exchanges and other base communications activities.

Army Air Traffic Control (ATC) is another USACC mission, which includes responsibility for operation of air traffic control and navigation aids at fixed Army airfields and heliports around the world.

In addition, USACC has responsibility for communications-security (COMSEC) logistics support to the Army in Europe, Western Pacific, Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone.

Within the Military Assistance Program, USACC also works with foreign governments to modernize and improve their communications systems.

USACC people accomplish a wide variety of projects with objectives as diverse as linking Washington and Moscow with a satellite direct communications link and providing local telephone service at Army posts.

USACC command elements are deployed in Europe, the Pacific, Alaska, Panama Canal Zone and the United States to provide, operate and maintain

the diversified facilities for which the command is responsible. Largest of the overseas command elements is the 5th Signal Command, which operates across Europe and the Middle East in such countries as West Germany, Italy, Turkey, Iran, England, The Netherlands, Belgium, Spain and Saudi Arabia. In the Pacific, the 6th Signal Command operates in the Republic of Korea, Japan, Okinawa, Taiwan and Thailand. The major command elements in the United States is the 7th Signal Command at Fort Richie, Md. (formerly USACC-CONUS) which operates throughout the 50 states and the Panama Canal Zone.

b. Communications Electronics Engineering Installation Agency (CEEIA). Constructing protective antenna domes, updating telephone switching systems, conducting advanced studies of radio communications and systems, installation of a total television system, worldwide upgrade of navigational equipment for Army airfields and heliports, secure voice projects, satellite communications installations, and setting up microwave communications sites around the world are only a few of the projects involving the US Army Communications Electronics Engineering Installation Agency. Headquartered at Fort Huachuca, CEEIA manages USACC's global C-E engineering, installation, testing and acceptance activities and provides Army-wide software development and maintenance for automated telecommunications systems.

United States Army Communications Electronics Installation Battalion (USACEI Bn)--formerly CEEIA Western Hemisphere--also headquartered at Fort Huachuca, is the major installation arm of USACC worldwide. It also has the responsibility for furnishing mobile field training teams to instruct units in the operation and maintenance of new or modified equipment.

The directorates for Communications Engineering (CED), Test and Evaluation (TED), and Telecommunications Centers (TCD) perform the electronics engineering, testing and automated telecommunications software development required for various projects as well as conducting highly technical studies in radio-wave propagation and communications automation.

With subordinate commands, USACEEIA-CONUS, USACEEIA-Europe, USACEEIA-Pacific, USACEEIA, like USACC, has offices around the Free World. The USACEEIA concept of management and control of engineering and installation activities has proved to be the most economical method of executing USACC's global C-E responsibilities.

c. Ballistic Missile Defense Communications Activity (BMDCA). The SAFEGUARD Communications Agency was realigned and redesignated the Ballistic Missile Defense Communications Activity on 1 July 1975. The BMDCA is the USACC organization charged with performing life-cycle management of inter- and intra-site communications systems for the deployed US SAFEGUARD Ballistic Missile Defense System.

BMDCA also provides technical advice and assistance on communications matters to all US Army Ballistic Missile Defense participating organizations, and develops advanced planning for communications associated with Ballistic Missile Defense System development and deployment.

Additionally, through its Huntsville, Ala., detachment, BMDCA provides communications-electronics staff support to the commander, Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command (BMDSCOM). The Huntsville detachment is also responsible for providing liaison between the commander, BMDCA and the commander, BMDSCOM, and with serving as the principal point of contact between the two commanders for all matters pertaining to Ballistic Missile Defense communications.

BMDCA receives its assignments from the Ballistic Missile Defense program manager, as well as from the commander, USACC. To perform its job, BMDCA works closely with industry and with other government communications agencies.

d. 11th Signal Group. The 11th Signal Group is a unique organization within the United States Army Communications Command. Organized to support worldwide contingencies, its mission is vital and the work demanding. Since its origin, the personnel of the 11th Signal Group have served in an outstanding manner at home and abroad. Perhaps the most demanding role is the constant state of readiness required "Anywhere, Anytime, Around the World."

The personnel of the 11th Signal Group have always responded with positive attitudes. Since its arrival here from Fort Lewis, Wash., in October 1966, the group has grown to become the largest signal unit on post. The group consists of four separate companies and one battalion. The companies are Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Mobile Operations Company (DCS), 521st Signal Company (high frequency, terminal operations) and the 526th Signal Company (tropospheric scatter). The 40th Signal Battalion (Construction) was activated 22 January 1973, with Headquarters Company, A Company and B Company. The mission of the 40th Signal Battalion is to provide the Army Communications Command the worldwide capability of installing, rehabilitating or maintaining outside plant communications systems in support of post, camps, stations and contingency operations.

The group utilizes tropospheric scatter, microwave, high frequency and terminal communications equipment. Personnel of the group have responded to many emergencies calling for quick installation of new communications or equipment to supplement existing signal installations.

The group has aided in civil disaster communications in the aftermath of a tornado in Rapid City, S. D., hurricane-flood victims in Biloxi, Miss., and Corpus Christi, Tex., and provided aid to flood victims in Elmira, N. Y., and Wilkes Barre, Pa. Elements of the group provided support to a task force at New Haven, Conn., and Wounded Knee, S. D. during brief civil disorders. Group communications teams were dispatched to Miami in 1972 just prior to the Republican National Convention when it was anticipated that civil disturbance might disrupt the proceedings. The group personnel have also been involved on many occasions in fighting forest fires throughout Arizona in conjunction with the US Forest Service. When not reacting to an emergency, the group maintains a high degree of readiness by conducting field operations in the surrounding deserts and mountains as well as participating in annual JCS exercises as directed.

e. US Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS). In 1971 the US Army Intelligence Center and School moved to Fort Huachuca from Fort Holabird, Md. Many changes have taken place within USAICS since the move from Maryland. The most important and far-reaching occurred in early 1973 with the consolidation with USAICS of three other Army activities--the Combat Developments Command Intelligence Agency, the Combat Surveillance and Electronic Warfare School and the Sixth Army Training Aids Center--bringing to USAICS several new areas of research and instruction. To meet the standards of excellence demanded by the volunteer Army, USAICS is organized into two primary functional sectors of activity.

The Office of the Deputy Commandant for Combat and Training Developments, which includes many of the elements of the former Combat Developments Command Intelligence Agency, has as its basic mission the determination of future requirements for combat and specialist intelligence systems in support of the Army in the field.

This includes the six combat development product programs of organization, training literature, management information systems, studies, user experiments and tests, and material requirements. Conceptual and force development studies are conducted for the mid- and long-range time frames. TOEs and doctrinal literature are then developed, and this leads to preparation of training literature to include systems engineering of individual and unit training programs. During this entire process material requirements are being developed for new systems.

The Office of the Deputy Commandant for Training and Education has as its primary mission the development, conduct, and management of the USAICS resident and non-resident intelligence training programs. Academic programs offered include training in combat, intelligence, strategic intelligence, counterintelligence and combat surveillance.

The four resident departments of USAICS are the departments of Tactical Intelligence and Military Science, Exploitation and Counterintelligence, Aerial Surveillance and Ground Sensors. In its resident programs USAICS trains not only specific Army and Department of Defense military and civilian personnel, but also specially selected individuals from friendly foreign nations. USAICS provides resident instruction for approximately 5,400 students each year, with some 1,200 students in residence at any given time. Courses range in length from four to 39 weeks.

On 29 March 1973, USAICS began conducting the first Basic Officers' Course here. This course lasts nine weeks, numbers approximately 50 officers per class, emphasizes performance-oriented training and provides the junior intelligence officer with a background for further study, such as is needed for the Military Intelligence Officers Advanced Course. The Advanced Course lasts for 26 weeks and is designed to prepare the career-minded officer for command and staff duty at battalion through division levels and to provide him with a working knowledge of military intelligence staff functions.

In addition to the basic and advance officer training programs, USAICS offers a course which provides OV-1 aviators (commissioned or warrant officers) with a working knowledge in the employment of Airborne Radar, Infrared, Camera and Doppler Navigation Systems and a general knowledge of the organization and operation of the Aerial Surveillance unit. Also, commissioned or warrant officers qualified and current in the OV-1 Mohawk airplane are provided training in the employment of the D-model combat surveillance systems.

Training programs for junior and senior noncommissioned officers are conducted by USAICS at Fort Huachuca. Such courses as the Military Intelligence Noncommissioned Officers Basic Course and the Combat Surveillance and Target Acquisition NCOES Course are designed to increase general knowledge and self-confidence, to provide opportunities for continuing development with emphasis on leadership and management, and to promote the professional reputation of the Noncommissioned Officers Corps.

Since 1961 USAICS has trained intelligence officers from more than 50 friendly foreign countries. In addition to military training, foreign officers are exposed to American life and customs through visits to educational institutions and to points of cultural, social, and recreational interest throughout the Southwest. These guests of the Army return to their native countries with a better understanding of the American way of life and better prepared to develop and train their own forces.

In addition to its resident training courses, USAICS conducts an Army-wide Training Support Program providing intelligence training literature support to the Army Reserve, National Guard, and other branch service schools. Interested individual students can obtain 131 different correspondence courses. USAICS non-resident training programs extend to more than 63 foreign nations through Military Assistance Advisory Groups, Military Missions, Defense Attaches and other United States Military agencies engaged in training military forces of friendly foreign nations.

f. US Army Electronic Proving Ground (EPG). The Electronic Proving Ground was established at Fort Huachuca in 1954 to evaluate military electronic equipment being developed for the Army. From 1954 to 1967, the Proving Ground was the host activity at Fort Huachuca.

EPG's mission is to assure the performance, quality and the soldier operator/maintenance interface with the electronic devices used by individual soldiers and units throughout the Army. EPG's responsibility includes surveillance, communications of all kinds, avionics, automatic data processing, meteorology and electronic warfare activities.

EPG is one of the activities and installations of TECOM, the Army's Test and Evaluation Command, which in turn is a major part of the Army Materiel Command.

The Electronic Proving Ground participates in developmental tests of both prototype and production equipment. It also provides instrumented

test facilities for Department of Defense agencies and NATO allies. EPG provides information on the electromagnetic compatibility of Army equipment throughout the material life cycle. Additionally, EPG conducts a research and development program for new test instrumentation, methodology and facilities necessary to accomplish its mission.

The Proving Ground's area of operation includes facilities on Fort Huachuca, the Electromagnetic Environmental Test Facility (EMETF) operated by contract in Tucson, and several field test sites across southern Arizona.

The exceptional scoring facilities of the EMETF are used by DOD and other governmental agencies to evaluate and thus constantly improve and update the communications system and doctrine of these agencies. Examples of work conducted by the EMETF are studies of developing communications doctrine, evaluation of priorities of issue of communications equipment to field units, electromagnetic susceptibility and vulnerability studies of new equipment and weapons systems.

One of EPG's primary workload areas is in the field of communications. Here, in addition to the USAMC engineering and service tests of various tactical radios, is a close association with USACC in the testing of larger and more complex sets. Highspeed digital data transmission is one of these new areas.

Other tests have included the surveillance systems of the Mohawk OV-1D aircraft, engineering tests of landing control centrals, the USD-501 Canadian Drone, and electronic countermeasure type equipment. Major test activities to be managed will include TRI-TAC as well as new models of U. S. developed unmanned surveillance aircraft.

g. US Army Security Agency Test and Evaluation Center (USASATEC). The mission of USASATEC is to test and evaluate newly developed equipment and systems generated by research and development programs within the Army Security Agency. USASATEC is attached to Headquarters, Fort Huachuca for logistical support, some administrative support and the administration of military justice.

USASATEC is a major subordinate command of the Army Security Agency which has its headquarters at Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia.

Extensive use is made of various Fort Huachuca ranges and other training facilities. The terrain of southern Arizona and southwestern United States is utilized to create a test environment in accomplishment of the unit's mission.

CHAPTER III: PERSONNEL AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

1. Mission. The Director for Personnel and Community Activities serves as principal staff adviser to and provides support to the Commander and staff on matters pertaining to military and civilian personnel management, technical reference service, microfilm service, command administrative activities, printing plant procedures, provost marshal, safety, educational development, Army Community Service, nonappropriated fund activities, recreational services, human relations and equal employment opportunity, drug abuse and alcohol rehabilitation, and officers and noncommissioned officers club management. Processes congressional inquiries for the command and installation.

2. Adjutant Activities.

a. The Consolidation of Military Personnel Activities was completed with the merger of the Unit Personnel Offices into the HQFH COMPACT.

b. During the year, 123 soldiers reenlisted as HQFH attained 143 percent of its reenlistment objective.

c. A reduction in the distribution of orders accomplished a savings of 1,283,793 sheets of paper and a monetary savings of \$11,000 annually.

d. A study on the utilization of office copiers resulted in the establishment of a central reproduction center. This and other related actions is realizing an annual savings of approximately \$70,000.

e. The official mail cost control program has accomplished a 75 percent reduction in the use of registered, certified and insured mail and the use of air mail has been reduced by approximately 95 percent.

3. Civilian Personnel. The year 1975 was a period of consolidation and retrenchment in the area of civilian employment. By restricting outside recruitment and reassignment of a number of employees, the command was able to manage well throughout the year without resorting to a reduction in force. Like other federal agencies, HQFH's retrenchment was the effect of tight monetary restraints demanded by the economy.

4. Human Affairs.

a. The Human Affairs Division was reorganized as a separate division of the Personnel and Community Activities Directorate on 10 February 1975. Prior to that the division chief responsibilities were performed by the P&CA Director. The division was organized with three branches: Race Relations/Equal Opportunity, Alcohol and Drug Control, and Equal Employment Opportunity.

b. The Race Relations/Equal Opportunity (RR/EO) branch decentralized all racial awareness training during 1975. Through this decentralization, the monthly racial awareness training became the responsibility of the unit

CHAPTER IV: PLANS, TRAINING AND SECURITY

1. Mission. The Director for Plans, Training and Security serves as principal staff assistant to the Commander in matters pertaining to training, military intelligence and counterintelligence, and primary mission operations. Advises and assists other staff officers in operational, intelligence and counterintelligence aspects of their particular activities. Supervises the execution of manpower plans, programs and policies and manages and maintains Army Authorization Documents at the installation; administers manpower control procedures and advises the commander and staff on force development matters. Operates Libby Army Airfield and the Fort Huachuca Emergency Operations Center; supervises command aviation activities to include Installation Flight Evaluation and Installation Flight Standardization Boards; serves as technical adviser on airspace matters; obtains, supervises, schedules and accounts for the utilization of Special Use Airspace; coordinates airspace requirements and provides a point of contact in the command for appropriate federal, state and local agencies; exercises OPCON of Air Traffic Control (ATC) personnel assigned to USACC-CONUS who operate the ATC facilities at Libby Army Airfield; provides staff supervision of ceremonies, parades, and reviews; conducts the Command Inspection; maintains OPCON of the 36th Army Band; trains and supervises personnel assigned to the Fort Huachuca Emergency Operations Center for contingency operations; coordinates and directs military assistance to civil authorities for civil defense, disaster relief, NBC accident/incident, and search and rescue. Maintains and operates the Post Museum, obtains exhibits for display and solicits donations of historical material for the museum; conducts historical research, prepares studies, compiles and organizes speakers on subjects of historical interest.

2. Plans. Draft Fort Huachuca General War Plan was reorganized to incorporate two previously separate plans--New Mobilization Annex and Land Defense Annex--and made the official General War Plan of this Headquarters on 21 November. The new Mobilization Annex to the Fort Huachuca General War Plan was published on 3 October. The Land Defense Annex was published in December.

3. Operations. The Emergency Warning System was overhauled with three new sirens installed and two relocated. It now provides full coverage of Fort Huachuca. The controls were converted from wire to radio to increase performance reliability. A new Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was constructed during the year and occupied in January 1976. In October, Quick Reaction Force (QRF), Emergency Action Force (EAF), Flag Detail, and Funeral Detail tasking were consolidated on one calendar schedule. During the year the command participated in the following exercises and operations:

- a. The JCS-directed exercise PRIME RATE, 1-15 March.
- b. The Arizona National Guard as Sub Area III commander in an exercise involving military assistance to Civil Defense in wartime conditions.

CHAPTER V: INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

1. Mission. Director for Industrial Operations serves as principal adviser to and assists the Headquarters, Fort Huachuca command and staff in all logistical type functions and activities. Serves as the installation representative at higher level planning conferences or various commands and tenant organizations, units and activities involving logistical operational programs of mutual concern. Has direct responsibility for and operational control of all Headquarters, Fort Huachuca logistical activities, except those logistical functions assigned to the Facilities Engineering Directorate and the Housing Services Office. Coordinates, integrates, directs and controls the logistical functions of various logistical activities, to include: procurement, supply, property book, maintenance, support services, transportation, space requirements and building maintenance, and participation in emergency, mobilization and civil defense plans.

2. Administration.

a. During 1975 the overall space authorization for the Industrial Operations Directorate was reduced from 705 to 577. This was accomplished without reduction in mission activities.

b. During the month of December, the Director's position was converted from a civilian to a military position (LTC). Also, the Deputy Director's position converted from military to civilian (GS-14).

3. Laundry.

a. New equipment, in the amount of \$50,000, was procured in July 1975. The equipment included:

(1) Electronic Supply Ejection System. This system automatically meters and injects soap, bleach, softener, and other materials that may be required into the Washer-Extractor machines.

(2) Automatic Dry Cleaning Press.

(3) Fast Form Finisher. This item blows steam and hot air for quick finishing and drying in the dry cleaning process.

(4) Steam Tunnel. This item is to be used in processing the new polyester khakis and fatigues, scheduled to be available in July 1976.

(5) Wrapping Machine. The new wrapper utilized a clear plastic wrapping material and a heat sealing process. This replaces the paper wrapping process.

b. A Rug Cleaner and a Conveyor were purchased during December 1975. The rug cleaner will be used for cleaning a large volume of carpeting used on the installation. The conveyor was for use in the laundry outlet located in the troop billet area (Building 51026).

CHAPTER VI: COMPTROLLER

1. Mission. The Comptroller serves as the principal staff adviser and provides technical assistance to the Command and staff in all matters pertaining to analysis of organization and procedures, review and analysis of installation programs, control of reporting systems, budgeting and allocation of funds, accounting policy and internal review. Directs and coordinates the operation of all activities and functions of the Comptroller. Develops, conducts and supervises implementation of all installation management engineering programs. Conducts and coordinates or evaluates cost, economic and contract price analysis for the command. Provides overall staff supervision to insure optimum balance between and within command programs. Serves as liaison officer for banking facilities. Provides internal administrative services for the Comptroller. Monitors the usage of overtime. Serves as Fort Huachuca Comptroller Career Program Coordinator. Exercises technical staff supervision over the Central Accounting Office (CAO) functions.

2. Late Pay Change Program. Establishment of the Late Pay Change Program was fully implemented in 1975. This program fully identifies military pay changes which are submitted to Finance and Accounting Office too late to be paid in the month of entitlement. A monthly report is sent to each activity responsible for the input, and a comprehensive analysis is presented in the Quarterly Progress Review.

3. The Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply Systems (SAILS) was implemented in November 1975.

4. Management by Objectives. The Management by Objectives Program was introduced and is being implemented at this time by all Directorates/Staff Offices, Headquarters, Fort Huachuca. The Commander and his senior operating officials have determined their objectives for completion during calendar year 1976. These Directors/Office Chiefs will be developing their objectives at Division and Branch level during February.

5. Command Objectives. The Commander has established the following command objectives for Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, and these have been approved by the Commander, US Army Communications Command.

a. By 30 June 1976, to establish a coordinated FY 77 Facilities Engineer Annual Work Plan at a ratio of new work/maintenance not exceeding 15 percent.

b. To establish engineered work standards for 150 HQFH TDA positions by 30 September 1976.

c. To maintain during FY 76 "no growth" in energy consumption on FY 75 baseline facilities and missions.

CHAPTER VII: COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS

1. Mission. The Director for Communications-Electronics advises the Commander and Staff on communications-electronics matters relative to capabilities, limitations, security, and operating procedures. Plans and organizes the installation, operation and maintenance of wire, radio, and television networks, facilities, and equipment systems. Plans and organizes the installation, operation and maintenance of film and equipment exchanges, photographic facilities, systems and other allied audio-visual mission support activities. Plans and coordinates the installation, operation, and maintenance of radio frequency monitoring equipment (both fixed and mobile) and the management of assigned frequencies for Fort Huachuca. Manages and coordinates all government radio frequencies for the State of Arizona. Provides for technical illustration, graphic arts, engineering design and drafting services in support of all organizational elements, Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, and other major headquarters located at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.
2. A silver recovery program was established in the Photo Lab and silver recovery equipment installed to recover silver from film processing chemicals. This program will result in significant savings in the conservation of natural resources.
3. A total of 12 motion pictures were produced by the Motion Picture Branch during 1975.
4. KCOM TV, a closed circuit, cable channel serving Fort Huachuca, officially began operations on 1 September. This service provides internal or command information of interest to post personnel. It includes news, weather, sports, films, music, and special announcements necessary to keep the military aware of current changes. The Audio Visual Support Branch, Audio Visual Division, provides and operates a film chain system for transmission of this closed circuit TV station.
5. In September the Audio Visual Support Branch furnished conference support to the National Guard of Delaware. In October the Audio Visual Support Branch supported the Electronic Industries Association Symposium (a national organization) at Fort Huachuca.
6. A complete inventory control system was established in the Graphic Arts Branch. This improved supply economy significantly.
7. A facsimile program to bring all facsimile equipment under the operational control of the C-E Directorate was completed on 1 October.
8. A project for the Raymond W. Bliss Army Hospital radio communications system was developed and submitted for approval. This project has been approved and the equipment is on requisition.

CHAPTER VIII: FACILITIES ENGINEERING

1. Mission. The Facilities Engineer serves as principal adviser to and assists the Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, command and staff on all matters pertaining to Facilities Engineering. Directs and provides operational control for all Fort Huachuca Facilities Engineering activities including, but not limited to, engineering design, inspection, construction, master planning, real estate management, operation of utility plants and systems, operation of construction material production equipment, operation of forestry and fish and wildlife programs, maintenance and repair of all real property (buildings, grounds, railroads, surfaced areas, utility plants, and systems), organization maintenance of engineer Maintenance and Service equipment, fire prevention and protection, custodial, entomology, packing and crating, refuse collection and disposal, supply and storage of engineer materials, and other miscellaneous facilities engineering services and operations. Makes environmental assessments and prepares impact statements relating to the preservation, protection and enhancement of the environment. Additional functions include non-RPMA (Real Property Maintenance Activities) mission support work performed at the direction of the Installation Commander.

2. Roads. Constructed new main gate entrance walls with signs, new guard station and island and rebuilt the visitor center parking lot. Road rebuilding was accomplished on the east end of Railroad Avenue South encompassing 9,500 square yards. Grierson Avenue was rebuilt at the south end and curbing was installed. During the year seal coating was applied to 614,000 square yards of streets and parking lots.

3. Land Management. During the year landscaping was provided at Riley Barracks, Building 22311, Main Gate, Arizona Street, Traffic Circle, Brown Field, and the Officers' Club Pond. All existing helipads were cleared of shrubs and surrounding areas received herbicide treatment. Six new helipads were established. A system of firewood sales was begun utilizing permits for wood cutting in three areas. A new methodology was applied in fertilizing trees which involved implanting fertilizer capsules directly into the trunks of trees. Weather instruments were installed to provide better data on forest conditions in the fire season. They include a hydro-thermograph in Huachuca Canyon and Game Management area; a wind-thermograph on Huachuca Peak; and radiation instruments at Scott Peak and Game Management. An automated irrigation system was installed at Greely Hall. Six new game-watering tanks were put in place. A test project was initiated to determine the success of a new method of sealing bottoms of water ponds using organic material and clay.

4. Buildings and Structures. Building 90020 was modified to serve as the Fort Huachuca Information Center. Whitside School was modified for the In/Out Processing Center. Buildings in the "old post" area, a national historic site, were completely repainted in historically authentic colors.

5. Fire Prevention. Structural fire loss was reduced from \$7,243 in fiscal year 1974 to \$2,822 in fiscal year 1975.

6. MCA Construction. Projects completed during 1975 are as follows:

a. Electronic Equipment Test Facility for Army Security Agency. This project consisted of a 6,500 square foot addition to Hays Hall at a cost of \$354,537.

b. Software Support Center in Greely Hall. This project converted 4,374 square feet of shop area to a software support center at a cost of \$197,365.

MCA construction projects underway in 1975 but not completed are:

a. One hundred units of Family Housing consisting of 20 two-bedroom Company Grade, 20 four-bedroom Company Grade, 20 four-bedroom Company Grade and 60 four-bedroom NCO quarters at a total cost of \$3,224,900.

b. Barracks Modernization. This project consists of renovation of six permanent barracks to DA standards at a cost of \$4,511,000.

c. Family Housing Improvements. The project consists of renovation and addition of floor area to 500 units of Wherry Housing at a cost of \$3,975,777.

d. Consolidated Test Support Facility for Army Security Agency. The project consists of a new building with 12,160 square feet of floor area to be used for Electronic Testing at a cost of \$488,684.

7. Contracts. Contracts awarded by Facilities Engineering which were of command interest are:

a. Conversion of Auditorium in Greely Hall to office space at a cost of \$35,529.

b. Provide air conditioning and additional restroom facilities at Bowling Center at a cost of \$71,120.

c. Modification of Emergency Operations Center area in building 31122 to provide required security at a cost of \$58,585.

8. Historical Designations. Old Fort Huachuca was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Old Fort Huachuca consists of 27 buildings located along Grierson, Christy and Boyd Avenues. The Garden Canyon Petroglyphs and Archaeological Site were also placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

CHAPTER IX: LEGAL SERVICES

1. Mission. Performs the duties of the Staff Judge Advocate including those prescribed by the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the Manual for Courts-Martial. Communicates directly with the Commander on military justice matters. Supervises the administration of military justice within the command. Supervises and administers claims activities within the command and claims for reserve components within the State of Arizona. Furnishes legal assistance and advice to active and retired military personnel and their dependents. Prepares opinions on questions of law pertaining to personnel actions, civil-military jurisdiction, contracts, procurement, and other administrative instruments having legal implications.
2. Significant Accomplishments for 1975.
 - a. Frequency of military justice training for the command was increased by 50 percent.
 - b. A program of legal instruction for military policemen and CID agents was established.
 - c. Semi-annual legal clerks' conferences and visitations to commanders and legal clerks in the field were initiated.
 - d. There was a reorganization of internal structure of divisions (combining legal assistance, defense and claims into client services division under one chief) which allows for better client services.
 - e. A strong medical care recovery program was established resulting in increased collections from third parties responsible for injuries to service members.
 - f. A labor counselor position was created within the office to represent the command.
 - g. The US Magistrate program was restructured at Fort Huachuca with collateral instruction to military police in court procedures and handling minor offenses.
 - h. Processing time for all administrative law actions was reduced to three working days.

CHAPTER X: PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1. Mission. Serves as Chief of Public Affairs (Command Information, Public Information, Community Relations) for Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, under the policy direction and control of the Commander. Is the focal point and single post spokesman for all public information and community relations activities for Headquarters, Fort Huachuca and all tenant units on post. Provides policy and guidance for Public Affairs matters for the headquarters and all tenant units in accordance with Host-Tenant agreements. Has staff direction of command information, public information, and community relations programs of Headquarters, Fort Huachuca. Coordinates public affairs activities of all units and activities assigned to Fort Huachuca, in accordance with Host-Tenant agreements. Develops and directs implementation of open house, tour and briefing programs for all official and non-official visitors to the post. Serves as point of contact with the public and directs responses to inquiries from local, statewide and national news media and public. Formulates policies, regulations and directives governing public affairs activities.

2. Bicentennial Activities. In January 1975 the Public Affairs Office began its planning for the Bicentennial commemoration of the Army and the nation's birthday. A key part of bicentennial activities was the conversion of an 8 x 40 foot semi-trailer into a "Fort Huachuca" mobile display unit. Design and development was completed by mid-January and renovation and construction was completed by the end of February. All phases of this project, as well as creating multi-purpose exhibits for the van, was accomplished. Exhibits utilized 35mm color slides, video tapes and historical photos and items borrowed from the Fort Huachuca Museum. During 1975, the van was used at Pima, Santa Cruz, Cochise and Graham county fairs and during several on-post events.

3. Huachuca Mountain Stampede. In May the first Huachuca Mountain Stampede Rodeo was produced at Fort Huachuca, culminating several months of maximum effort on the part of Public Affairs personnel. The entire project, which included construction of a rodeo arena, publicity, obtaining professional contestants and physically conducting the three-day event, was accomplished by the Community Relations Officer, 2LT Dan Christensen. Because of its initial success, the Huachuca Mountain Stampede was established as an annual post event.

4. Reunion Support. In June the Public Affairs Office supported a three-day reunion of soldiers formerly stationed at Fort Huachuca. This event, mainly attended by members of the 92nd and 93rd Infantry Divisions, was organized and conducted by Dr. Cornelius C. Smith, Special Assistant to the Commander for Bicentennial Activities. At his request, a large static display was built on Chaffee Parade Field to complement the parade and review held on 14 June, the last day of the reunion. An additional project in support of the reunion was the provision of an escort and audio visual equipment and operator to H. Minton Francis, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Equal Opportunity. Mr. Francis was the keynote speaker for the reunion.

CHAPTER XI: INSPECTOR GENERAL

1. Mission. As a confidential agent of the Commander, inquires into and reports upon matters affecting the performance of mission and the state of economy, efficiency, discipline, and morale of the command. Schedules and conducts annual general and special inspections, surveys, and studies of activities within the command as prescribed by law, regulation and/or as directed by the Commander. Conducts and reports upon investigations and inquiries as directed by the Commander. Receives, reviews, and takes appropriate action to resolve complaints and requests for assistance, advice, or information from military and civilian personnel assigned to Headquarters, Fort Huachuca and tenant units and activities in accordance with support agreements. Assists inspectors general of higher headquarters and other commands, installations, and activities in the conduct of investigations and in resolving complaints and requests for assistance as required. Processes and monitors action on all inspector general reports, including those received from inspectors general of higher headquarters; follows up to insure that appropriate and adequate action has been taken, maintains custody of all inspector general reports originating in or forwarded to Headquarters, Fort Huachuca.

2. Inspection of Headquarters, Fort Huachuca. During 1975, HQFH was inspected by the US Army Communications Command Inspector General. The inspection was general in nature, covering all aspects of HQFH operations and activities. Several areas were noted that required correction of operating procedures or closer adherence to directives from higher headquarters. Commendable comments were received about the excellent and extensive activities of the Army Community Services Program and the Recreation Services Program. The Inspector General concluded that the mission of the Headquarters was being accomplished in a satisfactory manner.

3. Augmentation of Inspection Team. The HQFH Inspector General team was supplemented by members of the Internal Review and Safety Offices of the headquarters. The expertise added to the team by the addition of these persons resulted in more in-depth inspections of the activities, while at the same time added emphasis to the special areas of interest of Internal Review and Safety. Overall, the assistance rendered by these persons considerably enhanced the successful accomplishment of the mission of the Office of the Inspector General.

CHAPTER XII: CHAPLAIN ACTIVITIES

1. Mission. Advises the Commander on all matters pertaining to religious activities within the command. Develops plans and policies for Post-wide chaplain activities within guidelines established by USACC and the Fort Huachuca Commander. Exercises staff supervision and direction over all chaplains assigned or attached to Fort Huachuca through policy guidance, staff visits, and inspections. Develops the Fort Huachuca Five-Year Chaplain Program. Develops the Fort Huachuca Chaplain part of the Command Operating Budget. Accomplishes program execution review and analysis for chaplain activities within Fort Huachuca. Develops, evaluates, coordinates, and advises on chaplain personnel requirements at Fort Huachuca, to include review and approval of all proposed MTDA actions affecting chaplains; and maintains liaison with Office of the Staff Chaplain, USACC, and with the Office, Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army, on all matters pertaining to chaplain personnel requirements. Develops the chaplain portion of Fort Huachuca mobilization plans. Coordinates actions of and advises assistant Staff Chaplains, Chaplains of tenant units, and Fort Huachuca Directorates concerning ecclesiastical supplies and equipment. Monitors selection of chapel sites, chapel renovation, and modernization, disposition, and construction of chapels at Fort Huachuca. Insures adequacy and proper utilization of chapels and chapel equipment at Fort Huachuca. Conducts or coordinates conduct of training conferences for chaplains and chaplain assistants, and workshops or clinics for professional development as required. Supervises and administers the operation of the Fort Huachuca Consolidated Chaplain Fund. Provides counseling services for active duty and retired military personnel and their dependents and authorized civilians in the areas of pre-marital instruction, marital instruction, and catechetical instruction. In addition, provides a service to the command and its members through an intensive program of family enrichment and domestic relations counseling. Advises and monitors the chaplain activities of the Drug and Alcohol Center. Maintains and distributes the Chaplain Duty Roster. Assigns chaplains to conduct funerals both on post and off post as required and maintains a roster of such funerals. Provides counseling services in all aspects of religious matters to personnel assigned or attached to the hospital. Additionally, the hospital Chaplain provides a very vital and dynamic ministry to patients and their relatives during their stay at the hospital.

2. Independent Office. This was the first complete year as an independent office coming directly under the Post Commander. This resulted in an increased efficiency which enabled the mission to be accomplished with the least possible delay and with the utmost effectiveness.

3. National Prayer Breakfast. The large participation and the highest of complimentary comments given by both participants and attendees indicated that this was the most meaningful and appropriate occasion of this sort ever to be held at Fort Huachuca.

CHAPTER XIII: HOUSING SERVICES

1. Mission. Serves as principal staff adviser to, and assists the Headquarters, Fort Huachuca Command as well as tenant activities and staff, in all housing type functions and activities. Has the direct responsibility for, and operational control of, all government family and bachelor housing on and off post. Coordinates, integrates, directs and controls housing activities of operation, budgeting, programming, supply, procurement, community housing referral and NAF support activities. Coordinates construction and maintenance requirements with Facilities Engineer and/or other support activities. Serves as military representative and certifying officer for VA and FHA housing actions.
2. Furnishings Branch. As a result of a manpower survey conducted by the US Army Communications Command in December 1974, a Furnishings Branch was established in January 1975 with a recognized staffing of one military and nine civilian spaces, and an authorized staff of one military and eight civilian spaces to carry out centralized housing furnishings management functions outlined in AR 210-6. Majority of staff were recruited and on board by 30 May 1975. Establishment of the Furnishings Branch resulted in consolidation of three property books held by Installation Property and Supply Office, Industrial Operations Directorate, and US Intelligence Center and School S4; and warehouse functions previously operated by the Installation Property and Supply Office, Director of Industrial Operations, USAICS S4; and Bachelor Housing Branch. Inventory of all hand-receipted property and physical transfer of property was completed on 12 August.
3. Barracks Upgrade. A major renovation project to upgrade permanent barracks to meet Army standards was begun in 1974. This project encompasses six buildings (31122, 52106, 52108, 52109, 51001 and 52204) and is scheduled for completion in July 1976. Two buildings at a time were turned over to the contractor, and the occupants were temporarily relocated to other facilities. Phase I of the project, consisting of renovating barracks 3112 and 52106, was completed on 3 March. Phase II, consisting of renovating barracks 52108 and 52109, was completed on 15 November. Reallocation of troop spaces in conjunction with the completion of renovated barracks improved utilization of permanent barracks from 46 percent to 75 percent. The consolidation of USAICS School Brigade requirements into permanent barracks 51005 during May-October resulted in the discontinued use of 49 temporary buildings in block areas 681 and 682 with a total floor area of 159,833 square feet. Discontinued use of these buildings also saved money through reduced maintenance, operational and utility costs.
4. Family Housing Renovation. Two contracts were awarded in July and August for the renovation of 500 Wherry one-, two-, and three-bedroom housing units constructed in 1956. Phase I, covering 252 enlisted units, was funded for FY 76; and Phase II, covering 248 officer units, was programmed for award in FY 77. However, a low bid on Phase I (\$2,198,000 bid versus a government estimate of \$2,789,800) resulted in a DA decision that Phase II should be advanced for project award in FY 76. The projects involve

CHAPTER XIV: TROOP COMMAND

1. Mission. Commands units/troops assigned or attached to the command. Acts on those matters not reserved for the Commander which pertain to assigned or attached troops. Implements command orders and instructions concerning employment of assigned or attached troops. Exercises Special Courts Martial jurisdiction over assigned and attached troops.
2. Headquarters, Troop Command and its companies were a viable part of the mission of Fort Huachuca in 1975. The five letter companies within Troop Command (Hq Co, A, B, 512th MP Co, 46th Engr Det, and 36th Army Band) had many outstanding accomplishments and changes during the year.
3. Hq Co, Co A and Co B were relocated from Riley Barracks in May 1975. Hq Co moved to the 8000 area and A and B Companies moved into the renovated "million dollar" barracks. The 512th MP Co which was located in the 8000 area also moved to the new barracks. This move was necessitated so that the US Army Intelligence Center and School could move into the Riley Barracks.
4. Hq Co lost four of the directorates under its control to Company B. With these losses, Hq Co strength dropped considerably which means greater control over their personnel and stronger continuity. The Hq Co Commander, CPT Pat McGarvey, was replaced by CPT Michael Miller on 30 July. The Commander's Cup was presented to Hq Co on 8 October for outstanding large unit sports participation.
5. Company A began the year commanded by CPT Carol Olsen. On 22 July CPT Joseph Rose took command due to the separation of CPT Olson.
6. Company B's commander, CPT Steve Lilly, had an outstanding unit during the year. Troops under his command participated in interservice competition in three areas: track and field, racquetball and bowling. CPT Lilly was also the Hq Fort Huachuca Salute Battery Commander and participated in many functions representing the US Army and Fort Huachuca.
7. CPT Mark Anderson, former commander of Co E, took command of the 512th Military Police Company on 28 February. CPT Anderson initiated an on-the-job training program for highly qualified individuals from other units on post who expressed an interest in becoming military policemen. The personnel who completed this training and who were recommended by the staff were awarded a secondary MOS of 95B. The Military Police brassard was retired by the Army and replaced by a Military Police Badge. The 26th of September marked the 34th anniversary of the Military Police Corps. This event was celebrated by demonstrations, MP equipment displays, a pistol match with other law enforcement agencies and an open house.