

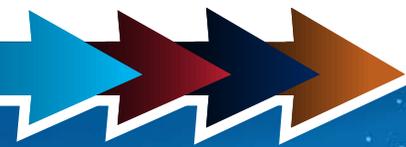
WELCOME TO

GRISSOM

AIR RESERVE BASE, IND.



HOME OF THE 434TH AIR REFUELING WING



A Hoosier Wing WELCOME

Grissom's Base Guide & Telephone Directory

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The editorial content is prepared and edited by the 434th Air Refueling Wing Public Affairs Office.

Contents of this publication are not necessarily the official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Government, the Department of Defense or the Department of the Air Force.

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The men and women of the 434th Air Refueling Wing welcome you to Grissom Air Reserve Base, Ind.

For more than 55 years the base has played an important role in the defense of our nation, and reservists from all four components continue that tradition today in every corner of the world.

The host unit at Grissom is the 434th ARW. It's the largest air refueling wing in the Air Force Reserve Command.

The base itself is one of only five Air Force Reserve Command host bases in the nation and is home not only to the 434th "Hoosier Wing" but also the U.S. Army Reserve and U.S. Marine Corps Reserve.

The Hoosier Wing has been a vital part of the Indiana landscape since World War II. The unit has been mobilized during the Korean War, Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam War, Gulf War, the air war over Kosovo and most recently, for Operations Enduring

Freedom, Iraqi Freedom, New Dawn and Odyssey Dawn.

Today the 434th ARW makes "Global Reach and Global Power" a reality through our unit equipped KC-135R Stratotanker fleet.

These aircraft and their crews provide daily mid-air refueling and cargo delivery in the continental United States and around the world.

The 434th ARW averages six refueling missions daily in support of our nation's defense, and these missions make every refuelable aircraft more versatile, multiplying their value.

In addition, our support personnel consistently provide combat capability to all facets of on-going conflicts as well as provide aid and support to natural disasters and relief efforts whenever called upon.

We're justifiably proud of our people, their accomplishments and the professional manner in which they carry out our global mission.

Once again, we welcome you to Grissom and the 434th ARW.

434TH ARW MISSION PROJECTS GLOBAL REACH, GLOBAL POWER

The 434th Air Refueling Wing is one of the key aerial refueling units in the Air Force Reserve Command.

From its home at Grissom Air Reserve Base, Ind., the wing and its people travel around the world in support of various Air Force operations and contingencies.

Equipped with KC-135R Stratotanker aircraft, the mission of the 434th Air Refueling Wing is to develop and maintain the operational capability of its units and train reservists for worldwide duty. This means, at any given time, Grissom's reservists and aircraft are ready to deploy to support our nation's defense and national interests.

Typically, training consists of flight operations, deployments and weekend training.

The unit also has special taskings to generate aircraft and crews in support of the Air Mobility Command.

The 434th Air Refueling Wing regularly participates in exercises and front-line operations to support America's national interests.

The Air Force Reserve Command provides a substantial portion of the Department of Defense's total aerial refueling capability. Hence, the 434th ARW receives its share of taskings both during peacetime and times of crisis to support our nation's regular military forces.

The wing consists of three major organizations—the

434th Operations Group, the 434th Maintenance Group, and the 434th Mission Support Group. Included in these major organizations are such areas as flight operations, aircraft maintenance, plans and programs, safety, airfield management, security police, communications, medical support, information management, administration, and civil engineering.

In addition to being a self-contained combat ready unit, the 434th ARW also has the responsibility to operate and maintain Grissom ARB.

Grissom is one of only five Air Force Reserve Bases nationwide.

The 434th ARW holds the record for most aerial refuelings in a one week period when the unit performed 290 aerial refuelings with over one million pounds of fuel offloaded.

The unit also set a single day record of refueling 90 aircraft with over 283,000 pounds of fuel offloaded. These records were established in 1981.

During the past decade the 434th Air Refueling Wing has been involved in such military operations as Desert Shield and Desert Storm in Southwest Asia, Just Cause in Panama, Provide Hope in Somalia, Decisive Endeavor and Joint Guard in Bosnia, Southern Watch and Northern Watch in Iraq, and Operation Allied Force in Kosovo.

Most recently, the wing was mobilized in support of Operations Noble Eagle, Enduring Freedom, Iraqi Freedom, New Dawn and Odysseus Dawn.



Base name harkens back to fallen American hero

Lt. Col. Virgil Grissom was a native Hoosier and one of America's original seven astronauts. He was born on April 3, 1926, in Mitchell, Ind. After graduating from high school, he joined the Army Air Corps in 1944.

After completing his initial military service, he enrolled at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Ind. He graduated in 1950 with a degree in mechanical engineering and reenlisted in the Air Force.

He received his commission as a second lieutenant in 1951 and upon completion of pilot training, was sent to Korea where he flew 100 combat missions and won the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal.

Subsequent assignments included duty as an instructor and test pilot at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. In 1959, Grissom was chosen for America's space program and became one of the original seven astronauts.

His exploits and those of his fellow astronauts were chronicled in the book and movie, "The Right Stuff."

He flew the second U.S. manned spacecraft, the Liberty Bell, on July 22, 1961. Two years later he teamed with Navy Commander John Young, to fly America's first three orbit missions in the Gemini 3 space capsule. During that flight, he became the first man to maneuver a vehicle in space.

Grissom was also to have the honor of being the first flight commander for the Apollo space program, which was the program that eventually landed a man on

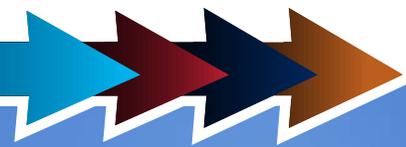
the moon.

However, he was killed on January 27, 1967, at Cape Kennedy, Fla., along with two fellow astronauts when they were trapped in their burning Apollo spacecraft. It was engulfed in a flash fire as they were testing their craft.

On May 12, 1968, Bunker Hill AFB, Ind. was renamed in the colonel's honor. When the base became a reserve facility in 1994, the name was changed to Grissom Air Reserve Base.

In a special ceremony featuring his brother Lowell Grissom and son Scott, the base was rededicated in his honor on Sept. 30, 2011.





Retro Rewind:

A look back at Grissom's history



Since World War II, Grissom Air Reserve Base, Ind. has been providing aircraft and personnel necessary for the nation's defense.

Its history began on July 1, 1942 when it was opened by the U.S. Navy as Bunker Hill Naval Air Station.

During the ensuing four years, it served as a training base for thousands of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard pilots.

After World War II, the base was closed and the area reverted to its former use as farmland. With the outbreak of the Korean conflict, the base was reopened by the Air Force as Bunker Hill Air Force Base on June 22, 1954.

The base was under the direction of the Tactical Air Command and was home to the 4433rd Air Base Squadron and the 323rd Fighter-Bomber Wing. In 1955, the Air

Defense Command's 319th Fighter Interceptor Squadron was added.

The Strategic Air Command arrived in the mid-fifties and assumed jurisdiction of the base on September 1, 1957. In May 1959, the 305th Bomb Group and its B-47 aircraft arrived. Later that same year, the first KC-135 Stratotankers were assigned to the base. Two years later, the B-58 "Hustler" bomber began replacing the B-47s.

After 26 years of bearing the name Bunker Hill, the base was renamed on May 12, 1968 in honor of Lt. Colonel Virgil I. "Gus" Grissom, a native of Mitchell, Ind.

Colonel Grissom was one of America's original seven astronauts and was killed during a fire in his Apollo capsule at Cape Kennedy, Fla.

The changes continued and on Jan. 1, 1970, the 305th Bomb Group was replaced by the

305th Air Refueling Wing. Grissom's mission changed from bombers to tankers and the base became one of the largest KC-135 bases in the nation.

The Air Force Reserve became part of the Grissom community in 1971 when the 434th Special Operations Wing and its A-37 aircraft relocated to the base. For the next 23 years Grissom was home to both regular Air Force and reserve personnel.

Adding to that mix, in 1978 a second Air Force Reserve unit, the 931st Air Refueling Group, joined the scene.

At the height of its operations, the base was home to one active

duty and two Air Force Reserve wings, 60 KC-135 Stratotankers and 18 A-10 Thunderbolt II fighter aircraft.

Due to changes in the Air Force mission, two units, one reserve and one regular Air Force, were deactivated in 1994.

In October of that year, Grissom was realigned as an Air Force Reserve Command facility.

Today, the host-unit is the 434th Air Refueling Wing and Grissom is one of only five Air Reserve bases.

The 434th Air Refueling Wing is the largest tanker unit in the Air Force Reserve Command and continues to contribute to the proud history of the base.



Tech specs: KC-135

With two KC-135R Stratotanker squadrons, Grissom Air Reserve Base, Ind. is host to the largest air refueling wing in the Air Force Reserve Command.

The main mission of the 434th Air Refueling Wing KC-135s is to provide in-flight refueling to long-range bomber, fighter and cargo aircraft.

The KC-135s provide

support to all major commands of the Air Force as well as the Navy, Marine Corps and allied nations. It's aerial refueling capability makes our nation's vision of "Global Reach-Global Power" a reality.

Four CFM-56 turbofan engines power the KC-135 to take-offs of up to 322,500 pounds.

Nearly all internal fuel can be pumped through

the tanker's flying boom, the KC-135's primary fuel transfer method. A boom operator in the rear of the plane controls the boom and the amount of fuel offloaded.

A special shuttlecock-shaped drogue, attached to the flying boom, may be used to refuel aircraft fitted with probes.

A cargo deck above the refueling system can hold a mixed load of passengers

and cargo. Depending on fuel storage configurations, the KC-135 can carry up to 83,000 pounds of cargo.

The Boeing Company's model 367-80 was the basic design for the commercial 707 passenger plane as well as the KC-135 Stratotanker.

The first aircraft flew in August 1956, and the initial production Stratotanker was delivered to Castle Air Force Base,



KC-35R Stratotanker

Calif., in June 1957. The last KC-135 was delivered to the Air Force in 1965.

The KC-135 can fly at near sonic speeds and at altitudes up to 50,000 feet. These characteristics allow aircraft to be refueled without slowing down or descending to altitudes where jet engines burn fuel more rapidly.

There are four models of the KC-135 Stratotanker—

the “A”, “E”, “R” and “T” models.

Grissom’s re-engined KC-135R can offload 50 percent more fuel, is 25 percent more fuel efficient, costs 25 percent less to operate and is 96 percent quieter than the KC-135A.

With over 50 years of service, Grissom’s KC-135s continue to bring fuel to the fight around the world.

ROLE:	Aerial refueling and airlift
DESIGNER:	The Boeing Company
CREW:	3 (2 pilots, 1 boom operator)
WINGSPAN:	130 feet, 10 inches
LENGTH:	136 feet, 3 inches
COST:	\$52 Million (today)
ENGINES:	CFM-56 Turbofan
THRUST:	21,634 lbs per engine
SPEED:	600 mph (max)
RANGE:	12,000 miles (ferry) 1,500 miles (refueling)



GRISSOM

has huge local area impact



In addition to playing a major role in our nation's defense, Grissom Air Reserve Base, Ind., is a vital factor in the economy of the North Central Indiana region.

Grissom is one of only five Air Force Reserve Command bases in the nation and has a combined workforce consisting of full-time Air Reserve Technicians, traditional reservists, civilian Department of Defense employees, and contractors.

The base the largest employer in Miami County and the annual military and civilian payroll exceeds \$50 million.

In many aspects, Grissom is just like a small city. While its major mission is flying and maintaining KC-135R Stratotankers, there are many different activities taking place each day. Many of these

activities have a direct impact on the local community.

Just like any city or corporation, the base purchases goods and services, utilities, computers, office supplies, fuel and equipment from a vast array of civilian companies.

Often, Grissom will have major construction projects that also contribute to the regional economy.

When you add military and civilian payroll, annual expenditures on goods and services, and job creation, the annual economic impact of Grissom approaches \$130 million.

While Grissom is located in Miami County, the economic impact is spread throughout the state and the nation.

Indiana has nine congressional districts and each is represented in Grissom's diverse military-civilian-contractor workforce. Additionally, Grissom has military members and civilian employees who live outside of Indiana and who commute to the base from over 26 states.

When these individuals depart Grissom and travel back to their

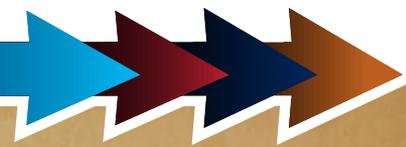
place of residence, the technical, professional and personal training they received, along with their paychecks, travel with them.

Grissom's impact on the local community extends far beyond mere economics and into a number of other important areas.

The base fire department has mutual aid agreements with local communities and disaster response agencies, the security forces provide training to local law enforcement personnel, senior base leadership works with local and regional elected officials and civic leaders on numerous issues, and base personnel often lend their expertise to help local educators.

Grissom continues to impact everyone, from the local to the global community.





Historical local area offers unique experiences

Miami County

Miami County was officially organized March 1, 1834. The first county seat was at Miamisport. Peru became the county seat by an act of the Legislature on Dec. 26, 1843.

Miami County, located in north central Indiana, has soil adaptable to growing any crop that can be produced in the state.

Miami County has an area of 381 square miles and is divided into 14 townships. Peru is located on the Wabash River 16 miles east of Logansport.

Peru has also been called “Circus City,” because it was a winter home of the Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus.

Near Peru is the birthplace of Cole Porter, one of America’s outstanding contemporary composers.

The public buildings of Peru are distinctive. The Post Office, Courthouse, and library are all of Greek Classic style.

Cass County

The Cass County organization became effective April 13, 1829.

Logansport became the county seat by the Legislative Act of Dec. 18, 1828.

The Eel and Wabash Rivers unite near the center of Cass County, furnishing an abundance of power for water works, electricity and the factories in the city of Logansport.

Also furnished by those streams is an hug supply of limestone, gravel and sand.

The gravel and sand are of superior quality for building purposes and road making. High quality clay used for making bricks is also found in the county.

Logansport is located seventy-five miles northwest of Indianapolis.

At the Wabash Railroad station there is a bronze tablet indicating the site of the first cabin erected in the county.

Howard County

Howard County was formally organized May 1, 1844 as Richardville County, named after a Miami chief. On Dec. 28, 1846, the legislature passed its first and only act changing its name.

Howard has an area of 297 square miles, and Kokomo is the county seat. It’s located on the site of the Indian village of the same name and was first settled in 1844.

Kokomo is the birthplace of pneumatic tires, aluminum casting, stainless steel and the first push-button car radio.

Kokomo is chiefly famous for the first American automobile, which was operated in Kokomo July 4, 1894, by Elwood Haynes.

There are several points of interest in Howard County, including a cabin of the first settler erected in 1837, a monument at the point of first run of Haynes’s automobile, and Kokomo’s five parks.

Wabash County

Founded in 1835, Wabash County is located in Northeastern Indiana.

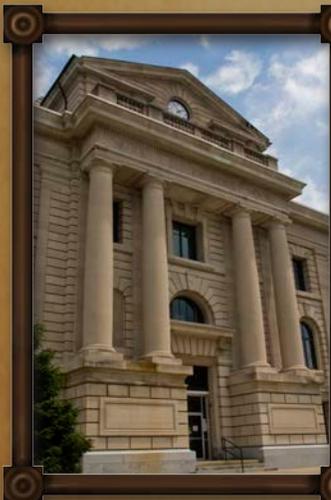
Home to numerous winding rivers, creeks and reservoirs, the county is named for the largest of these, the Wabash River.

The county has a total area of 471 square miles, and the county seat is the city of Wabash.

The City of Wabash became the “First Electrically-Lighted City in the World” in 1880. One of the original arc lamps is on display in the county courthouse.

For using its historical value, Wabash was designated a Preserve America community by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

The Town of North Manchester in Wabash is known for its tree-lined streets, collegiate atmosphere and Victorian downtown with historic buildings. In 2008, the town was the top America in Bloom Community.



Good neighbor Grissom goes green



Planting a tree may not seem as patriotic as raising the flag each day, nor does recycling a soda can seem as important to the nation's defense as a new fighter jet, but appearances can be deceiving.

One group of Grissom men and women are patriotically defending the nation one tree and soda can at a time as they take care of the environment Grissom reservists train on each day.

Biological scientists, along with other members of the 434th Civil Engineer Squadron, monitor and protect the base's environment through a variety of programs including air, water, cultural and natural resources, restoration, recycling, and pollution prevention.

Perhaps the biggest program the environmental office here supports is the recycling program. In 2010, the base recycled more than 174 tons of material including 91 tons of scrap metal, 48 tons of cardboard, 29 tons of paper and 2 tons of used tires.

The base also recycles alkaline batteries, lead-acid batteries, toner cartridges and electronic storage

media such as CDs and DVDs

Part of what has made the recycling program so successful is that base personnel not only recycle waste from on base, but are encouraged to bring in items from their homes to recycle.

The recycling program alone netted almost \$23,000 last year, which is used to support the recycling program by buying new equipment, supplies and promotional items.

The second biggest set of environmental programs the civil engineers manage concern air and water.

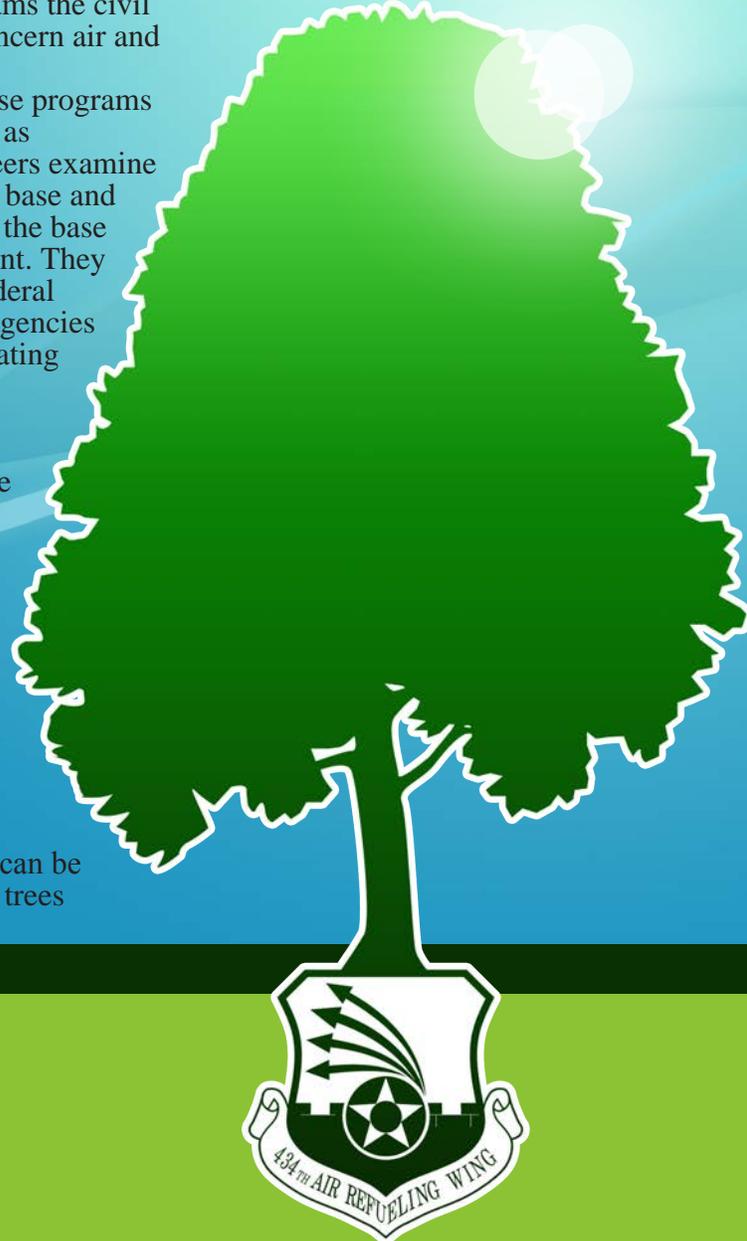
The majority of these programs are monitoring based as environmental engineers examine various shops around base and determine the impact the base has on the environment. They work with various federal and state regulatory agencies to keep the base operating in compliance with regulations.

The base is always looking for innovative ways to help protect the environment and limit the bases' impact, including developing new processes, buying recycled material, and using less harmful chemicals.

Perhaps the most visible aspect of the environmental office can be seen in the numerous trees

that have been planted around base. In fact, it's so significant that the base has been named as a "Tree City" by the National Arbor Day Foundation ten years in a row.

But, it's not just trees and wildlife the engineers are concerned with as exhibited in the base's cultural and natural resources program. Currently, the civil engineers monitor more than 2.8 acres of wetlands located on Grissom. This area is a protected habitat for many native animal and plant species.



Grissom's Puzzle:

Tenant units fill in the Grissom picture

Army Reserve

The U.S. Army Reserve Cpl. Robert E. Shaffer Reserve Center at Grissom Air Reserve Base was officially opened in October 1974 and is located in Bldg. 639.

The building, which was named Shaffer, an Army Soldier who lost his life in Vietnam, is a 42,000 square-foot complex.

The facility includes a vehicle maintenance area, distance learning center, motor transport lot, supply storage area, administrative offices for both full-time and reserve staff, one classroom, and a drill hall. The reserve center houses the following three Army Reserve units.

The 316th Tactical Psychological Operations Company provides world-wide PSYOP support to conventional and special operations units, both in peace and war.

A Company, 1st Battalion, 330th Infantry Regiment is a Drill Instructor unit that instructs infantry basic training annually at Fort Benning, Ga.

The 1st Detachment, 855th Quartermaster Company is a laundry and bath unit that provides services to soldiers deployed in remote areas world-wide. There are eight full-time staff serving among the various units in the facility.

Marine Corps Reserve

The U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Center at Grissom Air Reserve Base was officially opened in September 2003 and is located in Bldg. 648.

It is a 25,000 square-foot structure complete with a vehicle maintenance area, communications electronics maintenance area, communications equipment storage area, motor transport lot, supply warehouse, administrative offices for both the full-time and reserve staff, three classrooms, vault, and an armory.

The Marine Corps Reserve's Detachment 1 Communications Company had originally relocated from Ft. Wayne, Ind., to Grissom in 2001. The regional headquarters for the unit is the 4th Marine Logistics Group, New Orleans, La.

The Marine Corps Reserve Center includes both a full-time staff of 15 active duty personnel and 113 traditional reservists.

The unit's mission is to install and operate a combat service support operations center in a tactical environment. Included are single-channel and tactical-satellite radios, secure and non-secure world-wide computer networks, digital switch network telephones and video teleconference capabilities.

Air Force CEMF

Under direction of the Air Force Reserve Command the Contingency Equipment Management Facility was formed in 2007, with Grissom being chosen as the host base.

Housed in Bldgs. 592 and 190 at Grissom, the CEMF has over 60,000 square feet in warehouse space.

The CEMF has a two-part mission. The first is to be a central storage location for civil engineering supplies and equipment for regular Air Force and AFRC units world-wide.

CEMF manages a cost-effective re-utilization equipment support plan servicing all AFRC civil engineer unit related actions. Additionally, CEMF manages equipment procurement and distribution for all Air Force emergency management flights, fire and emergency hazardous material services and reserve explosive ordnance disposal flights.

CEMF replaces existing wartime emergency management packages with updated equipment, adds newly required equipment, recalibrates used equipment and sends those packages to overseas bases where needed.

Managing the CEMF is a group of eight contractors, and seven Civil Service employees.

The second mission located in the CEMF is the Barcode Inventory Tracking System Training Center led by contract and civil service personnel. The BTC has operated out of the CEMF since February 2008, where the BITS is used to record, track and maintain centralized equipment, allowing units total asset visibility.

BITS has streamlined the ability to account for more than 6,000 line items and over \$5.5 million in equipment assets. The BTC offers students the opportunity to observe BITS operations first-hand.

