Hundreds celebrate Army’s 247th birthday

BY SCOTT T. STURKOL
Public Affairs Staff

Fort McCoy was among many installations around the world to celebrate the U.S. Army’s 247th birthday June 14. Led by Fort McCoy’s Directorate of Family and Morale, Welfare and Recreation (DFMWR), the installation held a wide variety of activities in honor of the day.

Events included the Army Birthday 5k Run/2-Mile Walk at Rumpel Fitness Center that also included a breakfast for participants and spectators. There also was the Army Birthday Ceremony and Luncheon at McCoy’s Community Center where hundreds of people received a free lunch and cake, and the 204th Army Band entertained the audience with many popular songs.

Hundreds of people also received an Army birthday T-shirt highlighting the day as well, said Christie B. Clark, sponsorship and advertising coordinator with Fort McCoy DFMWR.

DFMWR also had a free HyperBowling Hyperactive Game from 4 to 6 p.m. — also at McCoy’s Community Center, Clarke said. DFMWR also provided free automatic car washes at the MWR Car Wash from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The 2022 celebration was the largest since 2019.

UH-60 crews hold live-hoist training

STORY & PHOTOS BY
SCOTT T. STURKOL
Public Affairs Staff

Dozens of Soldiers with the 1st Battalion, 147th Aviation Regiment, (1-147) of the Wisconsin National Guard, through use of several UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters, held live-hoist training at Big Sandy Lake on June 7 at Fort McCoy.

This training included hoisting up simulated victims treading water with a basket into the helicopter. The practice was repeated many times over to give operators as much practice as possible.

“Live-hoist (operation) is a critical skill for our medical evacuation aircraft,” said Maj. Donald Graham, administrative and executive officer with the 1-147th.

“The size, shape, slope of terrain in rescue scenarios can often prevent an aircraft from landing safely. The hoist allows our crews to lower a medic in restrictive landing areas to provide immediate medical care, then safely extract injured persons for transport. It’s a highly technical task that crews must train on regularly to remain proficient.”

Graham added that the training is critical because the unit has supported many real-world rescue situations using the live-hoist capabilities on their UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters.

“Wisconsin Army National Guard aircrews have conducted three live-hoist rescue missions of injured or stranded individuals in recent years,” Graham said. “Two were off steep, rocky slopes and one over a marsh under night-vision goggles conditions.”

Graham also mentioned that the training capability Fort McCoy offers at Big Sandy Lake is significant for the unit to be able to do the training.

“The proximity of the Sparta/Mc McCoy Airport to Big Sandy Lake allows us to use multiple aircraft and provide training to several crews in a short time period while also offering a unique experience for Soldiers from other units training on post,” Graham said.

In addition to the live-hoist training, crews and Soldiers with the 1-147th held many other types of training and supported Wisconsin National Guard training during the first two weeks of June.

The 1-147th was set up with numerous Black Hawks and support equipment and personnel at the Sparta-Fort McCoy Airport throughout the two weeks as well.

Troop project work on South Post

Soldiers with the Army Reserve’s 389th Engineer Battalion of Dubuque, Iowa, move a piece of aluminum siding to be placed on a building on South Post on June 21 at Fort McCoy. The work is part of a troop project at Camp Courage placing new metal siding on several buildings. The battalion is staying at the camp while completing the work. Fort McCoy Troops Projects Coordinator Larry Morrow with the Fort McCoy Directorate of Public Works said Morrow also said completing these projects are very important because the engineer troops get the training they need, and the post benefits from the work getting done to improve Fort McCoy training ranges and quality-of-life programs. See more about this project in the July 8 edition of The Real McCoy. Also see related coverage at: [link to coverage].
Since the start of 2022, Fort McCoy has been working to upgrade its electrical system to a more modern system.

In January and subsequent months, workers and linemen with contractors and energy provider Xcel Energy have worked at Fort McCoy on improving the system, said Brandon Gronau with the Fort McCoy Directorate of Public Works Operations and Maintenance Division Energy Branch.

“We — Fort McCoy and Xcel — are in the process of changing from a Delta Electrical System to a Wye Electrical System,” Gronau said in January. “The basics of that is just how the system is wired. Wye is a three-phase electrical system that uses a wire for each electrical leg and a separate neutral wire. Delta is also a three-phase, but uses one of the legs as the neutral so it only has three wires.”

Gronau said the energy provider wanted to do this because they are the installation’s electrical privatization contractor, and they own all of the electrical infrastructure on post.

“Delta can be an unreliable system and is outdated,” Gronau said. “We are the only Delta system that Xcel has in the state, so in order to standardize all of their equipment they made the decision to change us over, too.”

In May and June, as part of the same upgrade, contractors have been busy installing underground electrical lines throughout the post.

“This is just a continuation of the work,” Gronau said. “It’s part of the change from overhead to underground electric and the switch to the Wye system. Work like the underground line installation will probably be going on out here for (awhile) as we go through this.”

In January when the system change was announced, Gronau said the change is good for the installation — especially for the future.

“Fort McCoy’s part in this is resiliency,” Gronau said. “Because Xcel is changing everything anyway, we decided that we wanted to move all of our overhead electrical that is inside the cantonment area underground as part of our move to making Fort McCoy more energy resilient. So it just makes sense to do it all at the same time. We opted to only do the cantonment area, so they were replacing the poles on South Post to upgrade the infrastructure to support the change.”

Work on the grid upgrades will continue during 2022 and beyond, Gronau said.

Learn more about Fort McCoy online at https://home.army.mil/mccoy, on the Defense Visual Information Distribution System at https://www.dvidshub.net/fmpao, on Facebook by searching “ftmccoy,” and on Twitter by searching “usagmccoy.”
The 2020 and 2021 celebrations were scaled back due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

"All events were free and open to the entire Fort McCoy community," Clark said.

DFMWR Director Patric McGuane opened the birthday ceremony at McCoy’s. He welcomed everyone to the celebration and was thankful for all the organizations and businesses that helped sponsor the birthday celebration.

"A special thank you to all our sponsors," McGuane said. "Without you all of this would not have been possible today."

History shows the U.S. Army was founded on June 14, 1775, when the Continental Congress authorized enlistment of riflemen to serve the colonies for one year.

The June 14 date is when Congress adopted “the American Continental Army” after reaching a consensus position in the Committee of the Whole. The record, according to Army history, indicates only that Congress undertook to raise 10 companies of riflemen, approved an enlistment form for them, and appointed a committee to draft rules and regulations for the government of the Army.

Fort McCoy Garrison Deputy Commander Lt. Col. Chad Maynard also provided some welcoming remarks and reviewed the Army’s history.

"Thanks to all of the DFMWR team and all the sponsors for supporting this event," Maynard said.

And the Army has grown over 247 years, Maynard said. From a rag-tag group of Soldiers in the Continental Army to the Army of today.

"And now we are part of the strongest military of all time, and I am proud to be a part of that," he said.

Gen. James C. McConville, the 40th Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, wrote on his official Facebook page June 14 about the Army birthday and those who he serves with in the Army. McConville visited Fort McCoy in August 2021.

“America’s U.S. Army celebrates its 247th Birthday today, and I could not be more proud of what our Soldiers have done in support of this great nation," the post states. “It is truly an honor to serve alongside you all. Happy Birthday United States Army!”

See additional coverage and photos at:

Members of the 204th Army Band play a song selection June 14 at McCoy’s Community Center during the Army Birthday Celebration that not only included entertainment by the band but also a free lunch, and more.

Fort McCoy community members enjoy a free breakfast June 14 outdoors near Rumpel Fitness Center as part of the post 2022 Army Birthday Celebration.

Fort McCoy community members get a free lunch June 14 at McCoy’s Community Center as part of the post 2022 Army Birthday Celebration.
The 1-147th and its UH-60s regularly support training operations at Fort McCoy as well as supporting distinguished visitor flying operations. According to the Army fact sheet for the Black Hawk, its mission is to provide air assault, general support, aeromedical evacuation, command and control, and special operations support to combat, stability, and support operations.

Since that time, the Black Hawk has accumulated more than 9 million total fleet hours and has supported Soldiers in every major contingency operation the Army has executed, including Grenada, Panama, Iraq, Somalia, the Balkans, Afghanistan, and throughout the Middle East.

Over the years, the helicopter has been modified and upgraded to support evolving missions and roles, including mine laying, medical evacuation, and special operations.

Fort McCoy's motto is to be the “Total Force Training Center.” Located in the heart of the upper Midwest, Fort McCoy is the only U.S. Army installation in Wisconsin. The installation has provided support and facilities for the field and classroom training of more than 100,000 military personnel from all services nearly every year since 1984.

See more coverage at:

A simulated evacuation victim is lifted in a basket June 7 at Big Sandy Lake as part of live-hoist, medical evacuation training at Fort McCoy.
Army Reserve engineer company continues work on earth-moving for troop project

STORY & PHOTO BY SCOTT T. STURKOL
Public Affairs Staff

Soldiers with the Army Reserve’s 372nd Engineer Company “moved a mountain” during training in May 2022 as part of an ongoing troop construction project just outside the cantonment area fence at Fort McCoy, Wis.

The project work is located in an area of land near the old Gate 20 and Improved Tactical Training Base Liberty and the cantonment area fence, said Larry Morrow, troops projects coordinator with the Fort McCoy Directorate of Public Works (DPW).

The site plan is to make it into a base operations support site for installation service con-tractors, such as facility maintenance, roads and grounds, solid waste, custodial, pest management, and more, Morrow said.

DPW Operations and Maintenance Division Chief Nate Sobojinski said DPW is combining all of its service contractors in one location near commercial gate access to keep suppliers from having to drive around post bringing supplies to various locations.

While the post is developing this site for base operations support contractors, Sobojinski said a lot of material can be taken from the site in the future for other projects.

“We will have ample material to use the site as a borrow fill site,” Sobojinski said. “This site allows easy access for North Post range work and other project areas.”

Morrow said the site work is mainly moving out organic material, such as tree stumps and vegetation, and then developing it further from there.

Work will continue to be ongoing in the entire area, Morrow said. “We really appreciate having units coming in to help with troop projects like this,” he said.

Morrow also said completing these projects is very important. “If we didn’t have these projects, many troops wouldn’t get the training they need, and the post wouldn’t benefit from the work they do to improve Fort McCoy training ranges and quality-of-life programs,” Morrow said.

Learn more about Fort McCoy online at https://home.army.mil/mccoy, on the Defense Visual Information Distribution System at https://www.dvidshub.net/fmpao, on Facebook by searching “ftmccoy,” and on Twitter by searching “usagmccoy.”


Also try downloading the Digital Garrison app to your smartphone and set “Fort McCoy” or another installation as your preferred base.

Rainy day convoy

Soldiers at Fort McCoy for training drive their trucks in a convoy on a rainy morning June 8 at Fort McCoy. This group of troops were among thousands training at the installation in June. In early June, many Soldiers with the Wisconsin National Guard and the Illinois National Guard completed training on post. See more at: https://www.dvidshub.net/news/423734/photo-essay-rainy-day-convoy-fort-mccoy.
Mechanics from military police units turn wrenches during Operation Platinum Wrench

The 88th Readiness Division Public Affairs

The Army Reserve Soldiers who support military police (MP) units, specifically mechanics, had the opportunity to hone their skills during Operation Platinum Wrench (OPW) at the 88th Readiness Division-operated Draw Yard at Fort McCoy from June 13-16 and June 20-23.

Operation Platinum Wrench provides mechanics, including power generation equipment repairmen, in the division's footprint the chance to be trained by civilian contractors on their skills. These mechanics could repair anything from vehicles that broke down en route to Fort McCoy to vehicles that give out in the field during the unit's annual training. Military police companies from three battalions participated in the first OPW rotation and MP companies from two other battalions partook in the operation on the second rotation.

The numbers of service members enrolled in OPW keep increasing. There are 218 scheduled through Aug. 30 compared to 179 for all the calendar year 2021 when COVID-19 restrictions were in place, said Maj. Jason Sabish, officer in charge of the Draw Yard. “We intend to capture more attendees,” he said.

Sgt. 1st Class Ronald Currigan, senior maintenance adviser for the brigade, said OPW is allowing his Soldiers to get the opportunity to learn their military occupational specialties in more detail. One example is performing annual services on vehicles which include changing all the filters to troubleshooting a Humvee water pump or electrical system malfunction.

Currigan, whose first OPW was with a maintenance company as a Troop Program Unit Soldier several years ago, said his Soldiers are enjoying having the ability to work in a maintenance shop and “turning wrenches.” “They’re learning skills that are also perishable,” said Currigan, who has been an Active Guard Reserve Soldier since 2007.

For Sgt. Chad Milander, a wheeled vehicle mechanic assigned to the 79th Military Police Company, Wabasha, Minn., and a military technician at Area Maintenance Support Activity-155, Eau Claire, Wis., participating in OPW is nothing new for him. He has been in the Reserve for 18 years and trained at OPW most of those years.

He said what he has witnessed at OPW is how more electronics have been added to vehicles. “It is more challenging now because there are a lot of things that can go wrong,” he said.

Milander as a veteran mechanic who is an Automotive Service Excellence-certified master technician, challenges his Soldiers by pairing up a wheeled vehicle mechanic and a non-vehicle mechanic to form a team.

“I don’t want them to be uncomfortable but at the same time ensure one is learning from the other and they are learning basic leadership skills and how to get along,” said Milander.

Spc. Mark Toschlog, a utilities equipment repairman assigned to the 377th Military Police Company, Cincinnati, was one of those Soldiers who was being cross trained. As a former heating, ventilation, and air conditioning technician, he said he was knowledgeable when it came to repairing generators.

“This (OPW) is very nice for me because of the cross training,” said Toschlog.

“I learned about the Humvee’s hydraulic system and the location of the transmission filter. It’s very beneficial and a lot of knowledge can be obtained.”

When it comes to knowledge obtained, Spc. Umuhani Abdullahi, a power-generation equipment repairer from Kenya, having the opportunity to repair a generator was motivational after serving two and half years in the Reserve and not having the opportunity to repair one.

It took her and a fellow Soldier two hours to change the exhaust in a 3KW military diesel generator but that did not bother her. “It is amazing because now I know I can do that next time,” Abdullahi, who just graduated with a criminal justice degree from the University of Cincinnati, said. “I’m loving it.”

She said before OPW, all she knew how to do with generators was change the oil. She is the only generator mechanic at her unit.

When asked how OPW has increased her readiness, she replied, “I am feeling pretty confident with maintaining a generator.”

Another way that OPW is increasing readiness is two-fold, said Milander. First, the vehicles at the Draw Yard with overdue work orders are being repaired which means more mission-capable equipment is available to be signed out by units training on the base and second, Soldiers are returning to their units better trained and able to train the trainer on vehicle maintenance.

Toschlog said it best. “How are we going to maintain our knowledge if we are not doing our MOS?”

The 88th Readiness Division is a tenant organization at Fort McCoy.

See related coverage at: https://www.dvidshub.net/news/423193/mechanics-military-police-units-turn-wrenches-during-operation-platinum-wrench.
300th MP Brigade holds Spartan Warrior III at Fort McCoy

Soldiers with the 384th Military Police Battalion, 300th Military Police Brigade, 200th Military Police Command, prepare to move from building to another during a convoy and room-clearing training exercise as part of the brigade’s Spartan Warrior III exercise June 21 at Fort McCoy, Wis. Spartan Warrior III training gave the 300th Military Police Brigade Soldiers the opportunity to practice multiple levels of military police procedures across two weeks of training throughout Fort McCoy in June.

A Soldier with the 384th Military Police Battalion pulls security during a convoy and room-clearing training exercise as part of Spartan Warrior III on June 21 at Fort McCoy.

Soldiers assigned to the 327th Military Police Battalion, 300th Military Police Brigade, 200th Military Police Command, prepare to breach the cell of a notional unruly detainee during a training session as part of the Spartan Warrior III exercise June 20 at Fort McCoy.

See related coverage at: https://www.dvidshub.net/unit/181ID.
Fort McCoy recognizes, appreciates volunteers in special event

Fort McCoy Garrison Commander Col. Michael Poss (center) and Command Sgt. Maj. Raquel DiDomenico (left), Garrison command sergeant major, are pictured with Fort McCoy Army Community Service Army Volunteer Corps Coordinator Lorie Retzlaff on April 28 at McCoy’s Community Center at Fort McCoy. The check represented the dollar value Fort McCoy volunteers extended the Army’s budget as a result of their volunteer efforts. Eighty-two volunteers were recognized for donating 8,935 hours of service.

“Thank you for your leadership,” Garrison Commander Col. Michael Poss said to members of the Army Volunteer Corps who attended the event.

“Any future trail runs are still to be determined,” Marketing Director Liz Faber said. “Add to that the water and mud they had to go through as well. It wasn’t easy.”

“Any future trail runs are still to be determined. Learn more about Fort McCoy online at https://home.army.mil/mccoy, or on Facebook at https://www.facebook.com/TheREALMCCOY.

Participants in the Down & Dirty Trail Run navigate a water obstacle June 11 at Whitetail Ridge Ski Area.

Fort McCoy recognize, appreciates volunteers in special event

Fort McCoy Garrison Commander Col. Michael Poss (center) and Command Sgt. Maj. Raquel DiDomenico (left), Garrison command sergeant major, are pictured with Fort McCoy Army Community Service Army Volunteer Corps Coordinator Lorie Retzlaff on April 28 at McCoy’s Community Center at Fort McCoy, with a symbolic $255,005 check for the hours volunteers donated from January to December 2021 by Fort McCoy volunteers. The check represented the dollar value Fort McCoy volunteers extended the Army’s budget as a result of their volunteer efforts. Eighty-two volunteers were recognized for donating 8,935 hours of service. See additional coverage at: https://www.dvidshub.net/news/425423/fort-mccoy-recognizes-appreciates-volunteers-special-event.

Fort McCoy Garrison Commander Col. Michael Poss (center) and Command Sgt. Maj. Raquel DiDomenico present Fort McCoy Garrison Commander Col. Michael Poss with a symbolic $255,005 check for the hours volunteers donated from January to December 2021 by Fort McCoy volunteers. The check represented the dollar value Fort McCoy volunteers extended the Army’s budget as a result of their volunteer efforts. Eighty-two volunteers were recognized for donating 8,935 hours of service. See additional coverage at: https://www.dvidshub.net/news/425423/fort-mccoy-recognizes-appreciates-volunteers-special-event.

200-plus participants endure tough obstacles in trail run event at Whitetail Ridge

Two-hundred and fourteen people tested their physical stamina as they endured 14 difficult obstacles during the Fort McCoy Down & Dirty Trail Run on June 11 at Whitetail Ridge Ski Area.

“This was a great turnout for this event,” said Marketing Director Liz Faber with the Directorate of Family and Morale, Welfare and Recreation — the directorate that organized the event. “This trail run is one of the most difficult we ever had, and the participants did great.”

The 14 obstacles were set up over a 1.5-mile course.

“The physical obstacles are hard enough to get through,” Faber said. “Add to that the water and mud they had to go through as well. It wasn’t easy.”

DFMWR staff worked many hours to get the mud run course established. Faber said they wanted to get it right. This trail run was also the first of its kind in several years on post due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants included adults and children.

The cost to participate was $20 for adults and $15 for children ages 10 and under. Events such as the Down & Dirty Trail Run are made possible by members of Fort McCoy’s workforce. Stephen Sullivan, the Chief Financial Officer and Director for Resources, Installations, and Materiel for the Office of the Chief of the Army Reserve, visited Fort McCoy from April 25-27 and said he appreciated the chance to visit the installation, and he appreciates the people who work at the installation making things happen.

“I would just go back to say that it’s a super welcoming place to come to,” Sullivan said in an end-of-visit interview. “Everyone I encountered across the entire trip had a positive attitude and was passionate about what they were doing. They’re focused on how they can improve the processes here at Fort McCoy.”

Any future trail runs are still to be determined. Learn more about DFMWR activities and programs by visiting the DFMWR website at https://mccoy.armymwr.com, or on Facebook at https://www.facebook.com/mccoy.armymwr.

Learn more about Fort McCoy online at https://home.army.mil/mccoy, on the Defense Visual Information Distribution System at https://www.dvidshub.net/impax, on Facebook by searching “mccoy,” and on Twitter by searching “mccoy.”

Twenty-four volunteers also received a Presidential Volunteer Service Award. The President’s Council on Service and Civic Participation created the President’s Volunteer Service Award Program as a way to thank and honor Americans who, by their demonstrated commitment and example, inspire others to engage in volunteer service.

The volunteers receiving Presidential Volunteer Service Awards were:

- **Gold** (500-plus hours in 2021) — Karl Bugman, Frances Downs, and Keith Metten.
- **Silver** (250-499 hours in 2021) — William Eastley, Mary Hirsch-Justice, Sherry Marcellis, and Michael Snively.

Fort McCoy community members looking for an opportunity to positively impact the Garrison’s military community can do so by volunteering, which contributes in ways that have a lasting effect on the community’s Soldiers, Families and volunteers.

For more information, contact ACS about the volunteer program at 608-388-6507 or lorie.retzlaff.civ@army.mil.

(Left) Contributed photo

(Above and right) Trail run participants get through mud obstacles June 11 at Whitetail Ridge Ski Area.
Archaeological researchers use the artifacts they uncover during the investigation of historic and prehistoric sites to tell the story of those sites. One of the most interesting aspects of investigating artifacts, many researchers say, is how they not only help tell a very local story, but are also part of a much larger global story.

An enamelware bowl was recovered by investigators with the Colorado State University Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML) in 2015 and is useful to tell the story of Ransom Bass, a man who lived in Angelo Township in the early 20th century and claimed both African American and Eastern Cherokee ancestry. The enamelware bowl is also a part of the story of the evolution of food preparation all over the world.

On top of the more than 400 historic artifacts recovered (including the enamelware bowl), Bass' farmstead yielded a small handful of prehistoric artifacts, including one small piece of a ceramic vessel which could have been used by Native Americans for cooking meals between approximately 1,500 to 650 years ago, some 500 to 1,300 years before Bass moved to the area between 1910 and 1915. It is known that Bass brought his own ceramic vessels to his new home, because CEMML researchers found a few dozen pieces of stoneware and whiteware cups, plates, and bowls while digging at the site in 2015.

Enamelware originated in the early 19th century — developed at least in part to combat the taste of metal or rust which came from cooking with metal pots common at the time. The process for making enamelware involved coating the metal surface of a pot or pan with an enamel glaze, and then firing (heating at a high temperature) the vessel in a kiln. Initially, only the interior surfaces of cookware were enameled, because it made scorching those surfaces faster and easier, and reduced the likelihood of a metal or rust taste transferring to cooked food.

Enamelware became prominent around the world near the end of the 19th century, boosted by a manufacturing technique which created mottled or speckled blue and white designs at a low cost. This low cost led to a global supply which enabled indigenous people from North America to Africa to Australia to transition from primarily producing their own earthenware to purchasing the inexpensive enamelware instead.

By the 1930s, however, new cookware alternatives made out of materials such as aluminum, stainless steel, plastic, and Perex diminished the demand for enamelware. Ironically, this transition mirrors the change of ownership of the Ransom Bass farmstead from Bass to the buyers who shortly afterward sold the land to the U.S. government in 1935.

Very few artifacts were recovered from the site which could have been produced before 1890 or after 1930, which would seem to suggest that most or all of the artifacts recovered in 2015 were brought to the farmstead by Bass. All archaeological work conducted at Fort McCoy was sponsored by the Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division, Natural Resources Branch.

Visitors and employees are reminded they should not collect artifacts on Fort McCoy or other government lands and leave the digging to the professionals. Any individual who excavates, removes, damages, or otherwise alters or defaces any historic or prehistoric site, artifact, or object of antiquity on Fort McCoy is in violation of federal law.

The discovery of any archaeological artifact should be reported to the Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division Natural Resources Branch at 608-388-8214. (Article prepared by the Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division Natural Resources Branch and the Colorado State University Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands.)

Shown is an enamelware bowl on Oct. 28, 2015, that was found in an archaeological dig — also in 2015 — at Fort McCoy. Enamelware originated in the early 19th century — developed at least in part to combat the taste of metal or rust which came from cooking with metal pots common at the time.

See additional coverage at: https://www.dvidshub.net/news/423414/fort-mccoy-artifact-enamelware-bowl.

 CONTRIBUTED PHOTO

Photo by Scott T. Sturkol

Lightning strike on post

A bolt of lightning flashes to the ground on the cantonment area June 15 at Fort McCoy. The strike hit a tree near building 60 (shown below). No one was hurt by the strike. That same day, another storm brought EF1 and EF2 tornadoes to areas less than 15 miles from the installation. See more at: https://www.dvidshub.net/news/423258/photo-essay-june-thunderstorm-approaches-fort-mccoy.
Fort McCoy, Wis., was founded in 1909. Here’s a look back at its history from June 2022 and back.

55 Years Ago — June 3, 1967
Seventy-six members of the 44th General Hospital completed two weeks of active duty training at Camp McCoy. The 44th General Hospital, a Madison area Army Reserve unit with sections in Menasha and Sheboygan, opened and operated the Camp McCoy Provisional Hospital to provide physical exams and dispensary services for Reservists and National Guardsmen training at Camp McCoy.

45 Years Ago — June 2, 1977
Maj. Gen. Orris Kelly, U.S. Army chief of chaplains, visited Fort McCoy to observe National Guard and Reserve training, and meet with all active and reserve chaplains currently on post.

30 Years Ago — June 9, 1987
The Post Exchange annex located near Fort McCoy’s Alderwood Lake sustained heavy damage after a June 9 fire which caused about $15,000 damage to the converted semitrailer which houses the facility. An investigation revealed the fire had been electrical in nature.

25 Years Ago — June 13, 1997
A memory of World War II, which was revealed earlier in 1997 from its hiding place inside the walls of building 1662 at Fort McCoy, were placed in Building 842 in the Fort McCoy Commemorative Area.

While tearing out wallboard to begin the process of rehabilitating the barracks, Directorate of Public Works carpenters noticed a flash of color on the inside wall. When the area was cut out, it was discovered they had destroyed a painting. Proceeding with caution, the DPW crew rescued seven mural-sized pictures.

The paintings, are the work of Pfc. Henry J. Wenclawski, who was stationed at then-Camp McCoy in 1943-44. Wenclawski had studied at the Art Institute and American Academy of Arts at Chicago. One of his many hobbies was painting replicas of the Vargas Calendar Girls on barracks walls. The Vargas Girls were slightly risque pinup-type pictures.

The pictures were painted directly on the original walls. The pictures were preserved marvelously between the walls and the wallboard.

The pictures remained in excellent shape for more than 50 years. (The pictures remain displayed in Building 842).

15 Years Ago — June 8, 2007
Fort McCoy selected its first all-female Army Ten-Miler team after tryouts were held at the Rumpel Fitness Center. Representing Fort McCoy’s 2007 four-member team were Capt. Monica Radtke of the 84th Training Command (Leader Readiness), Maj. Nancy McCoy of the 84th, Master Sgt. Misty Brown of the U.S. Army Reserve Pay Center and Sgt. 1st Class Leslie Guttenberg of the 181st Infantry Brigade (2nd Battalion, 411th Regiment).

(Article prepared by the Fort McCoy Public Affairs Office.)

JUNE IS ARMY HERITAGE MONTH!
Fort McCoy fishing licenses available on iSportsman

The 2022 Fort McCoy fishing season is open, concurrent with the Wisconsin general inland fishing season. Anglers must have the appropriate Wisconsin licenses to fish on post, as well.

This includes a general Wisconsin fishing license, a trout stamp if fishing for trout, and the Fort McCoy fishing permit.

All are available for purchase through the iSportsman website, https://ftmccoysportsman.net.

Cabin rentals

The Fort McCoy Directorate of Family and Morale, Welfare and Recreation (DFMWR) has many cabins available for rent near a popular fishing area at Pine View Campground.

All cabins at the campground are near Suukjak Sep Lake which is stocked annually with thousands of rainbow trout, plus also has many native species of fish available.

The cabins are also located near the La Crosse River, which has various species of trout available for trout fishing. Pine View Campground, and the lake, and more in the Pine View Recreation Area — all managed by DFMWR.

Following are the cabin rental rates:
• duplexes — military or Department of Defense (DOD) employee rate, $105 a night; general public, $120.
• one-bedroom cabins with a loft — military or DOD employee rate, $110 a night; general public, $125.
• lakeside two-bedroom cabins — military or DOD employee rate, $120 a night; general public, $130.
• east side two-bedroom cabins — military or DOD employee rate, $130 a night; general public, $160.

Get additional information about cabin rates by stopping by the campground office or calling the office.

Next issue of The Real McCoy

The next edition of The Real McCoy will be published July 8. The deadline for submissions or article ideas is June 29.

For more information, call 608-388-4128.
The following information is from the 2019 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Consumer Confidence Report data for Fort McCoy — 64203029 North Post and 64203073 South Post.

For more details about the information contained in this report, call 608-388-2323.

Health information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4701).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people undergoing cancer treatment, people who have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs and MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Health information

The presence of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, call 608-388-2323.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring in water or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Educational information

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

![Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Brent Powell/Army Reserve](https://www.dvidshub.net/publication/issues/64240)

See more at: [https://www.dvidshub.net/publication/issues/64240](https://www.dvidshub.net/publication/issues/64240)
### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units) North Post (NP) and South Port (SP)</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Level found</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Sample date (if prior to 2021)</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BARIUM (ppm) (NP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.005-0.008</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Discharge from drilling waste. Discharge from metal refinery. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARIUM (ppm) (SP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.015-0.030</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Discharge from drilling waste. Discharge from metal refinery. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLUORIDE (ppm) (NP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0-0.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes tooth decay. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLUORIDE (ppm) (SP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0-1.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water, and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel, and alloy products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICKEL (ppb) (NP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0-1.7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water, and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel, and alloy products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICKEL (ppb) (SP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.46-0.47</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from deposits, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRATE (ppm) (NP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0-0.27</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from deposits, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRATE (ppm) (SP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0-0.27</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from deposits, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELENIUM (ppb) (NP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum and metal refinery. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODIUM (ppm) (NP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7.54</td>
<td>6.34-7.54</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODIUM (ppm) (SP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>2.88-18.90</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lead and Copper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units) North Post (NP) and South Port (SP)</th>
<th>Action level</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>1991 percentile level found</th>
<th># of results above the action level</th>
<th>Sample date (if prior to 2021)</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COPPER (ppm) (NP)</td>
<td>AL&lt;1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>Zero of 10 results were above the action level. Zero of 5 results were above the action level.</td>
<td>AL&lt;1.3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPPER (ppm) (SP)</td>
<td>AL&lt;1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.905</td>
<td>Zero of 10 results were above the action level. Zero of 5 results were above the action level.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAD (ppb) (NP)</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Zero of 10 results were above the action level. Zero of 5 results were above the action level.</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAD (ppb) (SP)</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Zero of 10 results were above the action level. Zero of 5 results were above the action level.</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disinfection Byproducts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units) North Post (NP) and South Port (SP)</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Level found</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Sample date (if prior to 2021)</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAAS (ppb) (NP)</td>
<td>DPP-0660</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAAS (ppb) (SP)</td>
<td>8-50025</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THM (ppb) (NP)</td>
<td>DPP-0660</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>7/14/2020</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THM (ppb) (SP)</td>
<td>8-50025</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7/14/2020</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Radioactive Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units) North Post (NP) and South Port (SP)</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Level found</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Sample date (if prior to 2021)</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R &amp; U (ng/l) (NP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1-1.6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R &amp; U (ng/l) (SP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2-2.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADON, (222 + 220) (pCi/l) (NP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.5-1.8</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADON, (222 + 220) (pCi/l) (SP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.4-1.6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R &amp; U (ng/l) (NP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.0-1.8</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R &amp; U (ng/l) (SP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.8-2.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMBINED URANIUM (ng/l) (NP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0-0.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMBINED URANIUM (ng/l) (SP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0-0.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This schedule is projected through July 7, 2022. Hours of operation and services are changing frequently. Call facilities to verify hours before traveling.

Bold, italic typeface indicates a change since the last publication.


Worship


The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: 10 E. Montgomery, Spaarta, Wis. 608-388-3377.

Jewish: Congregations of Abraham, 1820 Main St., La Crosse, Wis. Call 608-784-2708 for options.


Protestant: Chapel 1, building 2672. 10:30 a.m. Sun. Limited capacity. No fellowship. Services also available through Facebook Live at https://www.facebook.com/FtMcCoyRSO. Call 608-388-3528.

Spanish Language: Catholic services in Spanish: Sundays, 4:30 p.m. Sun. in cantonment area. Call 608-374-2242 for options.

If you have an emergency, call 608-388-2266, and the on-call duty chaplain will be contacted.

Organizations

American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Local 1882: Call 608-388-3528.

American Society of Military Contractors: Meets several times throughout the year. For more information, call 608-296-1912.

Reserve Officers Association, Fort McCoy/Readiness 42: For more information, call 608-535-0515 or email justwade4@centurylink.net.

Sgt. Audie Murphy Club: Email michael.polski@mail.mil for information.

USO Wisconsin at Fort McCoy: Building 1501. Open 8 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Mobile services available noon-4 p.m. Sat.-Suns. For more information, call 608-644-2779 or email AudieMurphyClubWI@gmail.com.

Warrant Officers Association, Chapter 6031: For more information, email usawocmcy@gmail.com.

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K. Sterling & The 85 Silver Band
The Pat Watters Band

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Niko Moon
Kameron Marlowe
Restless Road
Kylie Morgan

SATURDAY
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Cooper Alan
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TOMAH, WI 54660
(608) 372-4000

Badger Crossing
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(608) 654-5706

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(608) 486-1162

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