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A Space & Missile Defense NewsWire

THE EAGLE

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Veteran shares insights with local school children



Photo By Jason B. Cutshaw

Jimmie Sherode, a budget analyst in the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command G-8 office, who recently served a six-month civilian deployment at Camp Arifjan, Kuwait, in support of the 402nd Army Field Support Brigade, emphasizes a key point with fourth and fifth grade students in the Monte Sano Elementary School library Nov. 6. Sherode served more than 11 years in the Army before becoming an Army civilian. During the week, the school invited several veterans to come and discuss respect, patriotism and courage to students in the library and promote understanding of the importance of service.



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U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command publishes the Eagle bi-weekly as a digital newswire. The newswire is an authorized publication of the USASMDC/ARSTRAT in accordance with AR 360-1. The SMDC commanding general has directed that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business as required by law. The views and opinions expressed in the Eagle are not necessarily those of the Department of the Army or SMDC. The Eagle is intended to inform members of the command on happenings within the Army space and missile defense community. Distribution is made to the service members, civilians and contractors, and to the general public.

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Photo by Staff Sgt. Benjamin Crane

1st Sgt. Robert Cunningham, first sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 100th Missile Defense Brigade (Ground-based Midcourse Defense), receives the Sword of the Noncommissioned Officer from Staff Sgt. Clay Mullins during a Change of Responsibility at the brigade's headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 4. Cunningham is relinquishing responsibility as first sergeant to 1st Sgt. Rene Saiz. The passing of the sword signifies this change in responsibility.

Brigade appoints new 1SG

**Staff Sgt. Benjamin Crane
100th MDB Public Affairs**

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. – The senior non-commissioned officers of the 100th Missile Defense Brigade (Ground-based Midcourse Defense) passed the sword to a new enlisted leader during a Change of Responsibility here Oct. 4.

Master Sgt. Rene Saiz was appointed to first sergeant before he was passed the sword signifying his new responsibility as the first sergeant of the 100th Missile Defense Bde.

“I’d like to first say I’m thankful that I’m being given the opportunity to serve you as your new first sergeant,” said Saiz. “It’s my duty to ensure all Soldiers will receive quality leadership, training and mentorship within brigade.”

Passing the responsibility

to him was 1st Sgt. Robert Cunningham, who served as first sergeant for the past two years and now will be serving as a missile defense crewmember.

During the ceremony, the leaders spoke to Soldiers about the work they have done as a unit and how each will do their part to make sure the transition is smooth.

Capt. Ronald Bailey, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery commander talked about the impact Cunningham had made on him over the last few years and how he has been helped out by him.

“I can honestly say that he made every decision with the best interest of the battery in mind and always thought about the battery first,” said Bailey. “He’s an old-school leader with an old-school approach.”

CG affirms commitment to SOS partnership

Carrie E. David
SMDC Public Affairs

REDSTONE ARSENAL, Ala. – The commanding general of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command has committed himself and the command to continued support of a partnership with Survivor Outreach Services established by his predecessor.

Lt. Gen. David L. Mann, who became the USASMDC/ARSTRAT commanding general in August, praised the partnership during the SOS Fall Fest, his first SOS event with the command, Oct. 26 at Redstone Arsenal's MWR Activity Field.

"We truly appreciate what the Formicas have done to take this to the next level," Mann said. "It's evident how productive this program has become by just the number of folks who have shown up here.

"We lost our son-in-law in Iraq in 2005, and we understand what our daughter went through," Mann told the survivors and volunteers gathered. "It's very important that all of you, all of the survivors who are here, know that we are your extended family and we want to make sure that you have a place to come."

Mann's wife, Robyn, echoed his commitment.

"We absolutely want to continue this, because we just think it is very important," she said. "When you're in the Army, you feel like you belong, and now we want to make sure these people feel like they still belong and are still a part of the Army Family."



Photo by Carrie E. David

Julianne Goodridge, in the blue jacket, talks about losing her son in 2000 during an adult survivor group introduction during the Survivor Outreach Services Fall Fest Oct. 26 at the Redstone Arsenal, Ala., MWR Activity Field. The event was supported by several U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command team members.

Mann talked about the future of the partnership.

"Robyn and I are very much committed to maintaining, if not even increasing, the momentum of this program, because we understand the importance of making sure these families remember that they're a part of the Army Family and will not be forgotten," Mann said. "This is just a very powerful event."

The Fall Fest featured lunch, pumpkin painting, arts and crafts, face painting, an inflatable bouncer and game, fall-themed photography, rope toss, volleyball, and an Army recruiter football toss and static military vehicle display. About 100 people attended, according to Kerrie Branson, Redstone Arsenal's SOS coordinator.

"SMDC showed up in full force with about 70 volunteers eager and honored to make the survivors

feel welcomed, ensure the kids had a great time and remind the survivors their Soldiers will never be forgotten," Branson said. "SMDC is an organization full of amazing, compassionate people. Their dedication to honoring our Gold Star Families and survivors is heartwarming."

Mann said he was impressed with the command and the number of volunteers.

"I'm very heartened to see the number of volunteers from SMDC and elsewhere who have really taken time out of their off duty hours to come out here and to give back," he said. "It just speaks volumes about them and about their character. I'm not surprised though. This is such a fantastic command that I'm not surprised we have this number of

See SOS on Page 9

Incorporating space knowledge into Army training

Larry Mize
SMDC Directorate of
Training and Doctrine

On May 9, 2011, the secretary of the Army and the Army chief of staff signed the Army Strategic Space Plan. An implementation memo for the plan followed later that year on Nov. 14. It was signed by the undersecretary of the Army, and tasked the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command; and the Army proponent for space, the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command, to analyze, design, develop, implement and evaluate a training and leader development strategy to improve space knowledge across the Army.

The Army Space Training Strategy, or ASTS, addresses key components of space training and education for Soldiers at every grade level and echelon. Its objective is to improve understanding and utilization of space capabilities, products, force enhancements and protection that enable unified land operations, especially in contested operational environments.

The draft strategy addresses institutional and operational domain space training for all Soldiers and the continued training and education of the Army's space professionals.

The strategy ensures Soldiers and leaders are properly educated and trained to understand the capabilities, limitations, products, enhancements and protection that space systems provide in the execution of unified land operations.

The ASTS key tasks toward an end state of an integrated and seamless



Courtesy photo

Col. Eric Handy, right center, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command G-3 TRENCH Division chief, briefs U.S. Army Africa key leaders on the Army Space Training Strategy and supporting Space Training Kits.

continuum of career-long space education and training are:

- * Increase space knowledge across the force by incorporating it into institutional training

- * Train units at home station and CTCs on how to exploit space capabilities and respond in a contested environment

- * Continue to train our space professionals

Space-based capabilities are a critical part of daily military, civil, and commercial activities as documented and articulated throughout national, Department of Defense and Army policy and doctrine. The 2012 Defense Strategic Guidance places "operate effectively in space" as one of the top defense mission areas, recognizing space capabilities as a critical component of an agile, responsive, tailorable force capable of responding to any mission, any-

where, any time.

The importance of space-based capabilities is documented in the 2012 Army Strategic Planning Guidance and referenced throughout the Army Concept Framework beginning with the 2012 Army Capstone Concept, the Army Operational Concept, and the Army Functional Concepts. The Army has evolved from a space-enabled force to a space-dependent force and is now one of the largest users of space-enabled capabilities within DoD. Space-based capabilities are critical to the planning, preparation and effective execution of unified land operations.

Integrating space training and leader development in Army Centers of Excellence, proponent schools, home station training, exercises, and training centers reinforces the

See ASTS on Page 8

SMDC employees go on a 'March to Remember'

Staff Reports

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N.M. – Among the nearly 6,000 participants of the 26.2-mile 24th Annual Bataan Memorial Death March that took place March 17 at White Sands Missile Range were two U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command employees.

While individuals march for many reasons, all are there to remember the thousands of American and Filipino men who endured and died during the Bataan Death March. T.K. Hunter, SMDC's G-39, and Bill "Blue" Murray, G-31, marched to honor one Soldier in particular – Pvt. Willard Kitchens, a distant cousin of Hunter's wife, Becky.

Kitchens was a member of the 31st Infantry Regiment, an all-American unit fighting on the Bataan peninsula. Kitchens was born in 1911 near Lufkin, Texas, in Angelina County. He was a young single farmer who enlisted for the Philippine Department in February 1941, prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Kitchens survived the death march, but died shortly after his 32nd birthday after about 10 months of captivity in the Japanese Prisoner of War camp at Cabanatuan. Almost 1,600 members of the 31st Infantry Regiment surrendered to the Japanese, and when liberation came in 1945, nearly 1,000 had perished.

During their captivity at the Cabanatuan POW Camp, Lt. Col. Jasper Brady and Maj. Marshall Hurt covertly compiled a thorough roster of those who had served with the regiment. This roster was recovered by the 6th Ranger Battalion during the liberation of Cabanatuan. Kitchens' name was on that list.

On April 9, 1942, American and Filipino forces surrendered to the Imperial Japanese Army following nearly three months of fighting to defend the Bataan peninsula. The men fought in a malaria-infested region, surviving on half or quarter rations with little or no medical help. The medicine supply was exhausted by early February, and Soldiers had to cope with diseases ranging from malaria, diphtheria, and dysentery and vitamin deficiency.



Courtesy photo

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command employees, T.K. Hunter, G-39, and Bill "Blue" Murray, G-31, marched along with nearly 6,000 participants in the 26.2-mile 24th Annual Bataan Memorial Death March that took place March 17 at White Sands Missile Range, N.M. Hunter and Murray marched in memory of Pvt. Willard Kitchens, a distant cousin of Hunter's wife, Becky. Registration for the 2014 memorial march begins in mid-November.

The promised reinforcements never came, so they became known as the "Battling Bastards of Bataan; No Mama, No Papa, No Uncle Sam." These men were then forced to march 60-80 miles under grueling circumstances.

Thousands died because of their weakened physical condition, marching in extreme heat with little to no water or rest, and the brutal treatment by their captors. The "Death March" was actually a series of marches lasting from five to nine days depending on where in the peninsula the captive began his march. The forces on Corregidor did not surrender until May 1942, so

See BATAAN on Page 10

Deadline for comments and submissions for the Nov. 21 issue is Nov. 15.

Please submit to Jason B. Cutshaw at Jason.B.Cutshaw.civ@mail.mil.

Changes to the Space Badge implemented

Staff Reports

Effective Oct. 1, significant changes were implemented to the criteria for award of the Basic Space Badge.

These proposed changes were approved in August, with an implementation date of Oct. 1. Among the changes for award of the Basic Space Badge are:

- * Soldiers who complete the Space Operations Officer Qualification Course (FA40s) or the 25S1C course (to include allies), are presented the badge at their course graduation.

- * Soldiers who complete one of the following space-related qualification courses, as certified by their brigade or battalion commander: Army Space Support Team; Commercial Imagery Team; 4th Space Company; Joint Tactical Army Ground Station (Q4); Ground-based Mid-course Defense operator (T3); sensor manager (Y7); Table VIII (Crew Certification) event, as defined by the Space and Missile Defense Forces Standards and Evaluations Program Standard Operating Procedures, and complete either the online Introduction to Space or the Army Space Cadre Basic Course are presented the award.

- * Soldiers who successfully complete the ASCBC or other approved training, and are assigned to a space cadre coded billet for 12 months will be awarded the badge.

The most significant changes focus on Soldiers not in a space cadre coded billet. The new procedures allow Soldiers, supporting a Space mission area as defined in JP 3-14, space operations for at least 24 months (36 months for National



Courtesy graphic

Guard and Army Reserves) plus successful completion of the ASCBC and documented in performance evaluations or awards and certification by one of the following: 1st Space Brigade commander; 100th Missile Defense Brigade commander; 53rd Signal Battalion commander; 1st Space Battalion commander; 49th Missile Defense Battalion commander; 117th Space Battalion commander; Level 3 space professional (officer, enlisted or civilian); chief, Space Support Element (division, corps or theater Army); or an FA40 colonel.

It is important to understand that should a Soldier earn his or her basic badge through this process, they will not be able to receive the senior or master badge until they have served the appropriate time in a space cadre coded billet and completed all educational requirements.

The initial space badge was established by the U.S. Air Force in 1982 and then updated in 1994 to the Air Force Space and Missile Badge, or AFSMB.

In 1995, the Air Force approved the awarding of the AFSMB to Soldiers, specifically 25S1Cs

and later to Functional Area 40 (FA40) Space Operations Officers in 2001. Although minor changes to the awarding criteria of the badge and the approval authority were implemented until 2010, it was in June of that year that the commander United States Air Force Space Command, or AFSPC, recommended that the Army adopt the badge as a unique Army badge.

In February 2011, the chief of staff of the Army approved the Space Badge as a unique Army badge and designated the commanding general U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command the approval authority for the badge.

Subsequently, the USASMDC/ARSTRAT commanding general delegated the approval authority to the Army Space Personnel Development Office director.

Over the past year, the ASPDO reviewed the procedures for the award of the Space Badge to include fielding comments from senior leadership and members of the Army's space community.

Based on the input received, the ASPDO developed a course of action that opens the opportunity for all Soldiers to meet the criteria for award of the Basic Space Badge while maintaining rigor and uniqueness of the senior- and master-level badges.

ASPDO has rewritten its Procedural Guide #1 – Procedures for Awarding the Space Badge to Army Personnel and posted it to the ASPDO CMDNet page. The point of contact for award of the Space Badge is Kyle Ramsey at (719) 554-0455.

History: First Arrow battery operational

Sharon Watkins Lang
SMDC command historian

Thirteen years ago on Oct. 17, the Israeli Air Force declared the first Arrow battery, 14 missiles deployed in March on Palmachim Air Base, fully operational. They had based this decision on the maturity of the Arrow 2 system and the successful test against a Black Sparrow target in the month prior.

Not only was this a significant step for the Israeli military, the new battery marked a milestone for U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command as well.

In the mid-1980s, the command, then known as the U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command, or USASDC, had begun to expand the study of missile defense beyond intercontinental ballistic missiles to encompass tactical or theater-range missiles.

In 1986, the Theater Missile Defense Applications Project Office, or TMDAPO, managed several architecture studies with the United Kingdom, other NATO allies and Israel. In support of the Israeli Technology Experiment Program, TMDAPO established a USASDC Israeli Field Office to evaluate their potential projects – the Arrow Missile Experiment, the Israeli Test Bed and the Hypervelocity Gun Demonstration.

In June 1988, the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization and the Israeli Ministry of Defense signed a memorandum of agreement to create a cost-sharing arrangement on the Arrow anti-tactical missile experiment and a related battle management/command, control and communications study.

The Arrow was to be designed and built by the Israelis. According to Brig. Gen. Robert Stewart, SDC deputy commander, the command's role was to monitor the technical development and "provide a little bit of technical expertise to the Israeli Aircraft Industry, let them have (the) full benefit of our experience."

In August 1988, Stewart established the Arrow Experimental Task Force and transferred management of the Arrow program to the command's Kinetic Energy Weapons Directorate. The program enjoyed a successful first launch in August 1990 but this was followed by a series of test failures.



Courtesy photo

A static view of an Arrow missile. The SDC logo is featured in the middle of the column – third from the bottom image of the Arrow Project Office logo.

Despite these setbacks, which had resulted in a redesigned Arrow system, the two governments signed a new memorandum of agreement in 1991 for the Arrow Continuation Experiments that would develop the Arrow-2 and launcher.

The command's direct relationship with the Arrow project continued through the summer of 1992. During that summer with the increased emphasis on Theater Missile Defense after the Gulf War, the Arrow Office was elevated to a project office in July 1992.

On that day, the Arrow and other project offices transitioned from the SDC to the newly created Program Executive Office for Global Protection Against Limited Strikes, now known as the PEO Missiles and Space.

The Arrow Project was transferred in 2001 to the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, now the Missile Defense Agency, where it now resides.



'Top' Soldier departs for CENTCOM

Photo by DJ Montoya

1st. Sgt. Joshua S. Ochs, first sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command, right, returns the non-commissioned officer's sword to Command Sgt. Maj. James N. Ross, SMDC command sergeant major, during a Relinquishment of Responsibility Oct. 30 at the command's operations headquarters on Peterson Air Force Base, Colo. Ochs has been first sergeant of HHC since April 2011. His next assignment is with U.S. Central Command.

ASTS from Page 4

strategy to train as the Army fights by incorporating realistic impacts of using space-based capabilities through all operating environments, including degradation and disruption of those capabilities. SMDC's Directorate of Training and Doctrine, or DOTD is leading the Army's efforts to conduct a review of Army institutional training materials and programs of instruction in coordination with CoEs and proponent schools.

The focus will be on all mission areas, equipment, and Army systems enabled by space-based capabilities. Key elements of space training will include common knowledge, education and training shared across all warfighting functions and focused training specific to each warfighting function.

Initial efforts will address the common education and training that exists in the Officer Education System, Warrant Officer Education System, Noncommissioned Officer Education System, functional training, Initial Military Training including the Basic Officer Leader Course, Midgrade Learning Continuum, Intermediate Level Education, Army War College, U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, Warrant Of-

ficer Basic and Advanced courses, Warrior Leader Course, Advanced Leader Course, and Structured Self Development distributed learning.

SMDC will cultivate collaborative partnerships with CoEs and proponent schools and provide continual reach back support for space subject matter expertise and space training support across the Army.

This model is already in place with several CoEs, proponents, and schools where, for the past decade, SMDC's DOTD has worked with school training developers, instructors and course managers to integrate relevant and current space topics into the curriculum.

To further aid in this effort, SMDC will provide space operations officers on assignment at the headquarters of select CoEs.

Duties will include integrating space education and training into CoE training, and where appropriate, provide or assist with instruction of space training.

Currently, space operations officers are attached to the Fires, Maneuver Support, Maneuver, and Mission Command CoEs. SMDC, based on availability, will continue to expand the use of space operations officers to other CoEs.

SMDC's G-31, in conjunction with U.S. Army Forces Command, will lead operational domain efforts on space education and training by developing a plan to integrate realistic and relevant space capabilities and vulnerabilities into home station training, exercises and Combat Training Centers' rotations.

This operational training progressively moves Soldiers and units from exposure to competence to confidence by leveraging space-enabled capabilities and operating effectively in contested environments.

The end state will be an integrated and seamless continuum of career-long space education and training beginning at initial military training and continuing through unit-level collective training arenas and individual professional development programs. Army leaders and Soldiers will be able to initiate and maintain access to space capabilities and mitigate attempts to deny, degrade, and disrupt that access.

The space education and training fostered in institutional training must be put into practice and reinforced in operational training domains to ensure the Army is a decisive force of action trained and ready to prevent, shape and win.

SOS from Page 3

volunteers out here.”

During the event, the Manns presented a Gold Star pin to Julianne Goodridge, a Gold Star Mother who had not been officially recognized for the loss of her loved one. Goodridge’s son died in 2000 in an accident in Austria.

“We want to take this opportunity to recognize you and to say that you are part of our family,” Mann said. “I know this is your first event, and we hope you come back many, many times.”

Mann encouraged the surviving family members to reach out to others and ensure they know about future events. Robyn talked about the impact SOS and events like this have for families.

“You can see from the interaction they are having – as with the survivor who just lost her Soldier two months ago – they can have some hope for the future by talking to other survivors,” Robyn said. “The pain doesn’t go away, but you



Photo by Carrie E. David

Volunteers, left, serve lunch to surviving family members during the Survivor Outreach Services Fall Fest Oct. 26 at the Redstone Arsenal, Ala., MWR Activity Field. The event was supported by members of U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command.

learn how to deal with it. I hope that that’s what this group does for these families; I hope it helps them

develop friendships with fellow survivors and mentors that will help them with their recovery journey.”

Acting SECAF visits SMDC



Photo by DJ Montoya

Acting Secretary of the Air Force Eric Fanning thanks Lt. Gen. David L. Mann, commanding general, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command, for a brief tour and demonstration of Army space capabilities Nov. 1 at the command’s operational headquarters on Peterson Air Force Base, Colo. Fanning saw first-hand the space-based capabilities and products Soldiers from the Army’s 1st Space Brigade provide to combatant commanders and Warfighters on the ground during his one-hour visit. The brigade conducts space operations to deliver decisive combat power in support of the Army and joint warfighting communities.

CID urges caution when using MyPay of No Pay apps

CID Public Affairs

QUANTICO, Va. – The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, commonly referred to as CID, is warning the greater Army community about the potential dangers of using non-DOD sanctioned applications to access Defense Finance Accounting Services, or DFAS, accounts.

On July 13, the free mobile application “MyPay DFAS LES” was released on the Google Play Android app store. Google estimates that between 10,000 to 50,000 individuals have already downloaded and installed this app on their personal mobile device.

The app purportedly allows users the ability to control their individual military pay account after they enter their myPay login information.

In addition to this app, there are several other third party non-DOD sanctioned mobile applications available for Android and iPhone devices designed around DFAS payment processes for DOD military and civilian personnel, retirees and annuitants, as well as other government agencies.

CID is cautioning that using



Courtesy graphic

non-DOD sanctioned applications to access myPay accounts can potentially lead to one's personal account information being compromised and possibly the theft of funds.

Tips to help protect:

Before downloading, installing, or using an application, take a moment

to research and review the software developer.

This helps in getting an idea about other apps the developer has previously published.

Apps that imply access to military or government sites should only be installed if they are official apps sponsored by the DOD or another U.S. Government agency.

Review the user ratings and reviews from previous and current customers as to the accuracy of the application's claims.

Inspect all devices' application permissions screen to see what other information and applications will be accessed by the app. Some apps may be able to access your phone and email contacts, call logs, Internet data, calendar data, data about the device's location, the device's unique ID, and information about how you use the app itself.

If information is provided when the device is used, someone may be collecting it.

For more information regarding cyber crime and staying safe online, visit the CID Lookout or the Computer Crimes Investigative Unit webpage page at www.cid.army.mil.

BATAAN from Page 5

they were not subjected to the Death March.

This year, 12 survivors were present to tell first-hand accounts of their experiences. Some of these men, now in their 80s and 90s, were also at the starting line to support the marchers.

Participants in the march have two choices for their route. There's a 26.2-mile full route and a 14.2-mile honorary route for those who want to memorialize Bataan POWs but do not wish to march the full route. There are no awards for the honorary march. There were also several competition categories: Male Individual

Military, Female Individual Military, Male Individual ROTC, Female Individual ROTC, Male Individual Civilian, Female Individual Civilian, Military Team, and Civilian Team. The memorial march began on the White Sands Missile Range main post then crossed a hilly, rocky and sandy desert terrain with elevation changes of 4,100 to 5,300 feet.

Registration for the 25th Annual Bataan Memorial Death March will begin in mid-November, and the march is scheduled for March 23, 2014. See <http://www.bataanmarch.com> for more information.