



The IGUANA



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Iguana Voladora



Photo by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

A U.S. paratrooper is set to jump out of a CH-47 Chinook helicopter April 15 during the 2004 Iguana Valadora Multinational Airborne Jump at the Tamara Drop Zone. Paratroopers from the U.S. jumped with paratroopers from Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, and El Salvador.

Progress through Unity

By Chap. (Capt.) Dale Code
JTF-Bravo Chaplain

"Progress Through Unity" is our motto here at Joint Task Force Bravo. As fellow service members and civilians we work together as "one team" toward common goals.

Progress is a team effort and "Progress Through Unity" means we move forward together as a team or not at all. Jesus taught this principal when he said, "Every kingdom divided against itself will be ruined, and every city or household divided against itself will not stand." (Mat. 12:25) How far and fast we move forward is dependent upon the degree to which we are all willing to work together as a unit.

Mr. Lance Ormes, a member of our civilian work force, tells me his favorite alliteration for the word "team" is: "Together Everyone Achieves More." Anyone would be glad to be part of a team who works together like a well-oiled machine.

There is no doubt that much more is accomplished when we work together as a team and not as individuals. Every member of the team profits by team effort and there is no greater thrill than to be a part of a winning team. The Psalmist captured how positive achieving "Progress Through Unity" makes us feel when he said, "How good and pleasant it is when brothers (and sisters) live (and work) together in

unity." (Psalm 133:1)

"Progress Through Unity" also means we accomplish our mission together as a team. Whether we are a part of J-Staff, ARFOR, AFFOR, MEDEL, 228th AVN, JSF or the civilian work force we all want to accomplish our missions. Our success as soldiers, Airmen, and civilians is gauged by how well we meet standards and accomplish our assigned missions. Working together as a team helps us all accomplish our mission.

In the Bible some great missions were accomplished through teamwork. For example: Noah, his three sons and their wives built the ark; Moses enlisted the help of the elders to assist him in judging the people; Jesus and His disciples formed the foundation of His church which is still in existence today, to name just a few.

As different as we may be, it is also our "Unity Through Diversity" that is one of our great strengths. AFFOR Commander LTC Briggs said, "It is the recognition of our diverse strengths that enables our organization to capitalize on opportunities creating mission success. Each service and service member brings unique talents to the task force and honest, mutual respect for those talents is a key element in our successful 'Progress Through Unity.'"

We are achieving and accomplishing some great missions here at Soto Cano Air Base and we are doing so together with our "Progress Through Unity."

Grab the reins, harness the IT future

By Chief Master Sgt. Bruce C. Collet
48th Communications Squadron

Imagine the battlefield of the future. Every missile and bullet in flight and every weapon on the ground will have a networked Internet address that corresponds to a location on a computerized 3-D map in the operations center.

On the other side of the globe, commanders will have the ability to instantly assess battle damage and redirect fire power to any hostile grid coordinate. Medical personnel will know the exact location of each injured person and be able to view real-time vital statistics through sensors attached to each soldier's body.

This thumbnail sketch of our future battlefield was described by Maj. Gen. Dale Meyerrose, director of architectures and integration for U.S. Northern Command, last fall at the Air Force Information Technology Conference.

As I listened to him describe information technology's role on the future battlefield, I couldn't help but think of the advances we've made in IT over a relatively short period of time, and that the battlefield of the future is probably closer than we think.

Twenty three years ago when I entered the service, customers prepared messages on an ancient instrument called a typewriter and delivered them to the base communication center.

These messages were re-typed by communication specialists on a teletypewriter that produced a paper-tape. The paper-tape was interpreted by another machine that transmitted the message through a chain of communications centers connected by a digital network.

How long did it take for a message to traverse the globe? It wasn't uncommon for a "routine" message to take 24 to 48 hours. Keep in mind, this was just to get it to the receiving communications center. From there, it was printed, reviewed, routed, distributed — on and on. Factor in another day for courier runs and delivery, and you can see how a "routine" correspondence could take a week to get from writer to reader.

Now, roll the calendar forward to the present day. Computers on every desk, World Wide Web, on-demand data searches, interactive Web sites, streaming video, advanced aircraft simulation, advanced guidance

systems, and real-time threat warnings to an aircraft's cockpit. Even our ID cards have a computer chip. And, although Airmen today probably take it for granted, a testament to how engrained IT is in the Air Force is evident in every enlisted Promotion Fitness Exam study guide that now contains a soft-copy on CD.

With the Air Force keeping, and sometimes exceeding the pace of commercial industry, we've achieved global e-mail address lists and shared network resources. Thanks to significant investments in network infrastructure, we can now send and receive Defense Messaging System messages from writer to reader in seconds instead of days. This transition occurred right before the eyes of everyone who's been in the Air Force since 1985.

So, what are we doing to harness the future?

A prime example of the Air Force's IT compass heading is the Air Force portal. Although only in its infancy stage, it will provide the necessary link for many of us to perform our jobs, at home or deployed.

By logging in once to the Air Force Portal, members will have instant access to all Web sites and databases required to do their jobs. No longer will you be required to log on to one Web site to document maintenance, another Web site to order parts, and another Web site to monitor fuel. With one logon, you'll have everything you need.

Imagine no longer receiving your sponsor package in the mail. Through the use of interactive media over the internet you will be able to access a Web site that has the same look and feel of a video game with an interactive guide to show you around. Simply drive your virtual car to the gate and receive a tour derived from actual photography of every place on base.

The possibilities are endless. And surprisingly, they may occur sooner than you think.

To prepare for the IT future, like General Meyerrose, we all need to think of our future in terms of everything having a networked Internet address. Look around your work area and imagine every core piece of equipment or tool with a small chip or sensor and then apply that ability to the Air Force mission.

Your flight suit, your toolbox, your vehicle, all will soon have the ability to be tracked and monitored on a network. The only limitation to their use will be defined by our commitment to harness our IT future.

SUBMISSIONS

The Iguana is always looking for submissions. Any articles, photos or letters to be submitted to *The Iguana* should be sent to the PAO at michael.tuttle@jtfb.southcom.mil or delivered to the Public Affairs Office, Bldg. D-06. If you have questions about possible submissions call ext. 4150 or 4676 to talk to the editor.

The IGUANA

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MEDEL Safety Day

Left: As part of MEDEL's "Safety Day" April 23, Staff Sgt. Gregory Meyer is apprehended by Hoston, JSF's working dog. Right: With her "drunk goggles" on, 1st Lt. Elizabeth Nutter tries to maneuver through an obstacle course with passenger Capt. Amy Beasley to demonstrate the effects of driving under the influence. The safety day also included classes on heat injury prevention and alcohol awareness. Photos by Martin Chahin.

Downloading shared files threatens security

By Sgt. 1st Class Eric Horton
Army News Service

People spend hours in front of their computer screen, downloading music or new movies from the Internet, and not paying a cent, the Army considers such action on government computers to be a security threat.

One program that is used to download files is Peer-to-Peer (P2P) architecture. It is a type of network in which each workstation has the capability to function as both a client and a server. It allows any computer running specific applications to share files and access devices with any other computer running on the same network without the need for a separate server. Most P2P applications allow the user to configure the sharing of specific directories, drives or devices.

In a white paper written by the Army's Computer Network Operations Intelligence section, unauthorized P2P applications on government systems, "represent a threat to network security."

"The idea of someone else getting unfettered access to anything of yours without your explicit consent should scare anybody – and that's exactly what P2P authorizes," says Zina Justiniano, an intelligence analyst with the U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command's (NETCOM) Intelligence Division, G2. "P2P is freeware. Freeware, shareware – most of the stuff that you pay nothing for, has a high price. The fact that it's free says that anybody and their cousin can get it; that means that anybody and their cousin can get to your machine."

P2P applications are configured to use specific ports to communicate within the file sharing "network," sometimes sidestepping firewalls. This circumven-

tion creates a compromise and potential vulnerabilities in the network that, in a worse case scenario, can lead to network intrusions, data compromise, or the introduction of illegal material and pornography.

There is also the issue of bandwidth. Since the start of the global war on terrorism, the most pressing issue from service members in the field has been the shortage of bandwidth to transmit battlefield intelligence to combatant commanders. The average four-minute song converted into an audio file recorded at 128-bit, can be upwards of 5 megabytes. Full-length video MPEG files can easily reach 1.6 gigabytes. Depending on the connection speed, even a small file may take several minutes to hours to download, using valuable bandwidth.

Unauthorized use of P2P applications accounts for significant bandwidth consumption. It limits the bandwidth required for official business, and storage capacity on government systems.

While those who monitor the Army networks agree that copyright infringement is a valid issue, they do have other, more important concerns.

There are several known Trojan horses, worms and viruses that use commercial P2P networks to spread and create more opportunities for hackers to attack systems. Trojan horse applications record information and transmit it to an outside source. They can also install "backdoors" on operating systems, transmit credit card numbers and passwords – making these malicious programs a favorite of hackers. Some of the malicious codes allow hackers to snoop for passwords, disables antivirus and firewall software, and links the infected system to P2P networks to send large amounts of information (spam) using vulnerabilities in Windows operating

systems.

"If it's a really good Trojan horse, it will actually run two programs; it will run the program they said they were going to run, so they will not only download it, but they will install it and be very happy that it's there," Justiniano said. "Meanwhile in the background, another program is doing malicious damage to the computer by either damaging files or possibly taking files off the computer without your knowledge. If it's a really nice program that runs well, (the user) will pass that file over to someone else because they really got their money's worth out of it. People will just keep passing it along."

Trojan horses are not the cause of all security issues. Oftentimes, "spyware" applications are installed with the users consent; it's buried in the really long agreement that nobody reads that a user must click, "I Accept," in order to begin the installation. This is especially true with free-ware applications downloaded from the Internet. According to published reports, a couple of years ago, some P2P applications came packaged with a spyware application that acted as a Trojan horse. This specific program sent information to an online lottery server.

Those are just a couple of reasons the Army doesn't want its people loading P2P on their systems, and enacted regulations prohibiting loading those applications.

The Army's regulation on Information Assurance, Army Regulation 25-2, specifically prohibits certain activities; sharing files by means of P2P applications being one of them. There are some, however, who have P2P applications on their Army systems and use them despite the prohibition of such activities.

Over a two-month period at the end of

last year, government organizations identified more than 420 suspected P2P sessions on Army systems in more than 30 locations around the globe.

It seems some don't understand or haven't read the standard Department of Defense warning that says, "Use of this DOD computer system, authorized or unauthorized, constitutes consent to monitoring." For those who think, "How are they going to know it's me? I'm just one person in a network of hundreds of thousands," don't be surprised when network access is cut off and the brigade commander is calling.

It is the role of the Theater Network Operations and Security Center, located in Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to monitor and defend its portion of the Army network. This includes identifying potential security risks to the network, and unauthorized P2P applications, which create a considerable risk to those networks.

People using P2P on government computers can look forward to other possibly harsher punishments depending on the kinds of files the users are sharing.

"Say you have a Soldier downloading music through P2P, in violation of copyright rules," said Tom King, a legal adviser with NETCOM. "The people who own the copyright can actually sue that Soldier. Then you have the issue that he's violating a lawful order. Then you have the issue that it's a misuse of government time and misuse of a government resource. He can be in a world of hurt. Then he's also exposing the Army network to hacking attacks."

"Prosecutions are on the rise. Discipline is on the rise. People are taking this stuff more and more seriously all the time," King said. "People just don't understand that there's a price to be paid for this."



photo by Martin Chahin

Paratroopers jump out of a Ch-47 Chinook helicopter as it flies over the Tamara Drop Zone.

“¡Paracad

Multinational airborne builds progress thr

Story by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

Editor

Capt. Travis Tillman also contributed to this story

The paratroopers jumped from the rear ramp of the Ch-47 Chinook helicopter 125 feet from the Earth and counted the six seconds, “one-thousand one, one-thousand two ... one-thousand six,” until it was time to release their parachutes. For the 79 paratroopers from El Salvador, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and the U.S., these moments illustrated the trust, cooperation and unity that defined the 2004 Iguana Voladora Multinational Airborne Operation that took place here the week of April 12.

“Many of these countries have fought for years in the past and still hold many grudges,” said Capt. Travis Tillman, ARFOR S-3 Air and project officer. “However, from April 12-16, paratroopers shared the common bond of their dangerous profession and saw through the political grudges and pain that have separated them for years.”

Paracadista! (paratrooper) was the infectious rally call for the Latin American jumpers as primary jumpmaster and Airborne Commander Lt. Col. Douglas Robertson called out their names for accountability. Most of the jumpers donned the MC1-1D steerable parachute. With the large number of jumpers, 60 parachutes were borrowed from the Texas National Guard.

In addition to the support provided by JTF-Bravo service members, one rigger from the Texas National Guard, one rigger from Ft. Benning, two jumpmasters from Ft. Bragg and six NCOs from Special Operation Command South contributed to the multinational airborne operation.

After all of the Latin American participants arrived April 12, the week’s events began the following morning as JTF-Bravo Commander Col. William Phelps led a cohesion ru



Sgt. Angel Cruz, a rigger from Ft. Benning, instructs the Latin American paratroopers during the pre-jump rehearsal April 15.

lista!” rne jump ough unity



photo by Martin Chahin

A paratrooper descends upon the Tamara Drop Zone.



Photo by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

Lt. Col. Douglas Robertson, Airborne commander and primary jumpmaster, slaps hands with a paratrooper sounding off during the final equipment check.

with English and Spanish cadences providing the rhythm. The pre-jump rehearsal that is required the day before every airborne operation was held in the afternoon.

While the paratroopers awoke the next day anticipating to make their jumps, stormy weather postponed the operation until the next day. The change of plans due to the delay demonstrated the efforts of the JTF-Bravo staff as they shifted gears to conduct the required pre-jump rehearsal again and later host the guests for some rest and relaxation.

The conditions were ideal April 15 as there was practically no wind at the sun-drenched Tamara Drop Zone, about halfway between Soto Cano Air Base and Tegucigalpa. After three lifts of four passes each on the two Chinook helicopters, all 79 jumpers safely landed and recovered their parachutes.

The more time that passes after this jump, Phelps remarked at the wing exchange ceremony following the jumps, the more dangerous this jump will become in your stories. Phelps went on to describe how JTF-Bravo's motto "Progress Through Unity," was demonstrated through the unity of the event's participants.

"Paratroopers everywhere share a bond because we do what others are unwilling or unable to do," added Phelps.

Lobster tail, shrimp and steak were served during a banquet at the dining facility later that night and followed by more good times at the Rally Point.

A soccer tournament was held Friday morning with each team consisting of representatives from every country. While the superior soccer skills of the Latin American players were obvious, the same camaraderie characteristic of the entire week shined during the light-hearted tournament.

"The Multinational Airborne Jump and surrounding events enable the countries of Central America, Mexico and the U.S. to foster unity and regional cooperation," Tillman added, "while enhancing each country's ability to conduct and exchange information on techniques for conducting combined airborne operations."



Photo by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

El Salvadoran paratroopers signal to each other that they have 30 seconds until before they jump.



Photo by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

Paratroopers in Spanish uniforms



Photo by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

1st Lt. Michael Schulte, jumpmaster, helps a paratrooper with his parachute before they depart for the drop zone.



Photo by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

Lt. Col. Douglas Robertson gives the "one-minute" signal to the paratroopers indicating they have one minute before they jump.

Officials: TSP good way to increase wealth

By Rudi Williams
American Forces Press Service

Defense Department officials urge service members to invest in their future through the Thrift Savings Plan.

Now is a good time for service members to start paying themselves, officials said. The current TSP open season started April 15 and runs until June 30. This is the time service members can start or change their contributions to their TSP account.

Service members can contribute up to 9 percent of their base pay each month, and up to 100 percent of incentive pay and special pay, including bonus and combat pay. But total contributions from taxable pay may not exceed the Internal Revenue Service limit of \$13,000 for 2004.

"You're never too young or too old to start a savings account in TSP," said Gary Amelio, executive director of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board and chief executive and managing fiduciary of TSP for federal employees. "The tax deferral benefits are excellent and compounded earnings are simply a phenomenal way to increase your wealth."

TSP assets total more than \$110 billion. It maintains retirement savings accounts for more than 3 million participants including federal civilian employ-

ees in all branches of government, U.S. Postal Service employees and members of the seven uniformed services.

Created by the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986, TSP is a tax-deferred savings option and lowers the taxable income for participants. The savings plan is similar to 401k plans offered by many private employers. It is separate from the military retirement system, which is based on years of service and rank.

Administered by the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, TSP was available only to civilian employees until October 2001, when the program was extended to active- and reserve-component service members, including the Coast Guard. Guardsmen and reservists who are also federal civilians are allowed to have both a military and civilian TSP.

"If you're part of both work forces, you can have two different accounts," Mr. Amelio said. "And you can combine the accounts after you separate from either service."

But if TSP participants with military and civilian accounts exceed the \$13,000 limit before the end of the year, the plan will return the excess contributions, Mr. Amelio said.

"It's called an excess deferral," he said.

The government gives matching

funds to Federal Employees' Retirement System TSP participants. Uniformed services and Civil Service Retirement System participants normally do not receive matching funds, but the service secretaries can authorize matching funds for service members in critical military occupational specialties.

"FERS employees have a less lucrative defined benefit plan than does CSRS and the uniformed services," Mr. Amelio said. "So the TSP is intended to make up the difference for FERS participants."

He also said that CSRS and military participants are limited to contributing up to 9 percent of their base pay, while FERS members are allowed to contribute up to 14 percent of their base pay.

When service members leave active duty, they have several options. They can leave their money in TSP, allowing it to continue to grow, take a partial or full withdrawal, roll the money into another plan or an Individual Retirement Account, or purchase an annuity. They also could choose to make periodic distributions to themselves, Mr. Amelio said.

More than 220,000 uniformed service members signed up for TSP in 2002, the first year they were eligible. By December 2003, more than 390,000 people were investing in TSP.

"Participation numbers have been rising steadily since the plan was made available," Mr. Amelio said. "Today, we

have about 410,000 members of the armed services participating. We've been putting a special focus with DOD on getting more and more ... service members to participate. So we're very pleased that the numbers continue to go up."

Mr. Amelio attributes the increase in participation to knowledge, familiarity and comfort.

"As members of the armed services become more familiar with TSP, the more they like it," he said. "They find that it's a wonderful savings program, easy to participate in, and doesn't cost them anything. The more they talk to their colleagues in the armed forces about it, they become more comfortable about the plan, and they like it more and more. That's why the participation is going up."

TSP has investment funds, which vary in risk and investment mixture: government securities investment (G fund); fixed-income investment (F fund); common stock index investment (C fund); small capitalization stock index investment (S fund); and international stock index investment (I fund).

TSP enrollment can be done online through the myPay Web site at <https://mypay.dfas.mil/mypay.aspx>, or by completing a TSP enrollment form (TSP-U-1) and turning it in at the local pay or personnel office.

New destination added to MWR Copan trip



File photo

The San Sebastian, a colonial church in Gracias, is one of the new sights to see during MWR's Memorial Day weekend trip to Santa Rosa de Copan, Guanascos and Copan.

By Robin Gonzalez
MWR Manager

Something new has been added to the MWR Copan trip... Santa Rosa de Copan and Gracias.

Santa Rosa de Copan serves as the administrative center for the departments of Copan, Lempira, and Ocotepeque. Santa Rosa de Copan's importance goes back to colonial time when, due to the high quality of tobacco produced in the area, the Spanish chose the community as the site for "La Real Factoria del Tabaco" back in 1765. Today Santa Rosa de Copan offers tourists a variety of opportunities ranging from horseback riding, mountain biking, La Montanita park and the Balneario Ecoturistico las tres Jotas with thermal pools and tours to coffee, tobacco and lufah plantations.

The MWR Memorial Day weekend tour (May 28-31) will stop in Santa Rosa de Copan for sightseeing and lunch and proceed to Gracias (45 km from Santa Rosa de Copan on the way to Copan) and spend the night.

The colonial town of Gracias, the capital of the department of Lempira, is one of the best kept secrets in Honduras. Gracias was founded in 1536 by Capt. Juan de Chavez and was originally known as Gracias a Dios. Apparently the Spanish conquistador had spent several days in this very mountainous area looking for a place to establish a city and when he finally found an area flat enough to build such a city, his first words were, "gracias a Dios que hemos hallado tierra llana" (thank God that we have finally found flat land). The town was a major player in Central American politics in the late 1700s before being overshadowed by Comayagua and Antigua Guatemala.

Gracias offers colonial churches, Montana de Celaque (the highest peak in Honduras at 2880 meters), Lenca crafts, hot springs (a must for JTF-Bravo folks), the fort of San Cristobal, and Celaque National Park. Celaque means "box of water" in Lenca and this area boasts one of the largest tracts of cloud forests left in Central America and is one of Honduras's pristine parks.

After spending the night at Guanascos, at the foot of the mountain under the fortress, the tour then heads to Copan for two days before returning to Soto Cano.

JTF-Bravo softball season in full swing



Photo by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

The Fire Dawg defense is ready as it takes on AFFOR in a softball game Monday night. The intramural softball season got under way April 14 and is now in full swing.



Photo by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

Fire Dawgs pitcher Staff Sgt. Derric Barber delivers a pitch to AFFOR in a game Monday night. AFFOR beat up on the Fire Dawgs 20-3.

Intramural Softball standings as of April 26

	<u>Wins</u>	<u>Losses</u>
JSF	3	0
AFFOR	3	1
Fire Dawgs	2	1
Comayagua	0	3
ARFOR	0	3



Photo by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

Fire Dawg Staff Sgt. Daniel Blair takes a swing against AFFOR Monday night, but most of the offense was produced by AFFOR.

JTF-Bravo soccer players survive multinational tourney



Left: 1st Lt. Michael Schulte keeps the ball away from the defense during a soccer tournament held April 16 as part of the multinational airborne operation activities. Teams were made up of representatives from every participating country. Photos by Pfc. Michael Tuttle.



Photo by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

The stone in front was used to place the head of a human sacrifice in honor of a Mayan god depicted in the statue.



Photo by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

The Copan Ruins are considered home of the best artwork from the Mayan civilization.



Photo by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

JTF-Bravo service members on a Chapel tour to Copan April 24 receive instruction from their tour guide.



Photo by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

The Acropolis (raised city) is in the heart of the ruins. The ancient city held over 20,000 inhabitants.



Photo by Pfc. Michael Tuttle

This replica of a Mayan king is one of the many statues to see at the Copan Ruins.

JTF-Bravo Friendship Chapel Activities Schedule

PROTESTANT ACTIVITIES:

- Sunday
- 0945 Sunday School at Base Chapel
- 1100 Protestant Worship Service at Base Chapel
- 1800 Men's Bible Study at Crossroads
- Tuesday
- 1200 Bible Study at Crossroads
- 1830 Off-Post Prayer Meeting at "Enlaces" (Comayagua)
- Wednesday
- 1900 Bible Study at Crossroads
- Friday
- 1800 Crossroads Open

CATHOLIC ACTIVITIES:

- Sunday
- 0815 Mass at Base Chapel
- 0930 Bible Study Breakfast at Dining Facility
- Wednesday
- 1200 Mass at Base Chapel
- Saturday
- 1630 Mass at Base Chapel

LATTER DAY SAINTS ACTIVITIES

- Sunday
- 1700 LDS Fellowship at Base Chapel
- For more information call the Chapel at 6844/6845

