

1979 Annual Review

Chief, National
Guard Bureau
Fiscal Year 1979

342 Years of
Dedicated Service
to the Nation



To the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force

The 73rd Annual Review of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 September 1979, is respectfully submitted.

National Guard personnel continued to fulfill an integral role in providing support and assistance during emergencies throughout the United States. Over a twelve-month fiscal year period, the National Guard responded 330 times to emergency conditions in 48 states and territories. This involved a total call up of 38,829 Guard personnel, and the use of 384,463 mandays.

The National Guard, along with all other branches of the service, continued to analyze the results of MOBEX 78 and implement lessons learned in an effort to increase its capability to mobilize rapidly. As a result, the National Guard is more capable of mobilizing and deploying rapidly in support of the active Army during national emergencies.

The "One Army Policy" was reaffirmed in the Army National Guard (ARNG) during this period through the expansion and application of the Outside Continental United States (OCONUS), Affiliation, and Active Component Support to Annual Training (ACSAT) programs.

The ARNG launched a Nationwide Performance Measurement System in FY 79, called the Composite Performance Profile Sys-

tem (CPP). It currently tracks 29 performance indices in all states, with the objectives of improved management and readiness. Each state is rank ordered in terms of performance across the entire field of indices. Results have been outstanding in terms of improved performance and the system is scheduled for further refinement in FY 80, with over 50 percent more indices to be added. While the Composite Performance Profile system uses commonly understood statistical measures, system design is considered unique. Other Army Staff agencies have expressed an interest in using the system in FY 80.

A priority management goal this year has been the continuing emphasis on obtaining authorized levels of equipment, striving to improve accountability for all on-hand assets and to better the overall material readiness posture of the ARNG. A key goal focalized on enhanced mobilization preparedness of high priority affiliated and early deploying units. Numerous programs to insure goals obtainment were developed, implemented and monitored throughout the year. Several of the more meaningful projects included planned equipment receipts and redistributions, additional mechanization of property books and Class IX operations in both divisional and non-divisional field units and insuring implemented programs and obligations were based on valid logistical priorities.

The ARNG Aviation Program continues to be an important program in the National Guard. With

a steady increase in readiness, the ARNG flew 293,807 hours during FY 79 to accomplish its individual and unit training objectives. Quite significant was the dramatic reduction in the aircraft accident rate in FY 79. Through intensive management of constrained resources, the ARNG aircraft inventory again exceeded the Department of the Army established standard for operational readiness. An earnest Maintenance and Pilot Qualification Program was initiated to ready high priority ARNG attack helicopters scheduled for issue to the ARNG in FY 80.

The project "Aviation Depot Maintenance Roundout" was completed, which utilizes the highly skilled Transportation Aircraft Repair Shop (TARS) National Guardsmen to augment the Army's Depot Maintenance System upon mobilization, both in CONUS and overseas. Under this program, the TARS were reorganized into ARNG Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD). Other actions are currently underway to further increase the capability of the AVCRAD's to improve the readiness of the U.S. Army's Wholesale Logistic System.

The maintenance of strength continued to be the prime concern and the foremost program in the Army National Guard (ARNG) during FY 79 with the recruiting and retention of personnel the basic support of our strength. The strength decline that began in FY

74 continued through the first quarter of FY 79. Beginning with the second quarter and continuing through April, ARNG assigned strength reflected a steady upswing and by end April had climbed to 347,114 or 83.1 percent of authorized strength. This increase in strength can be in part attributed to the December 1978 implementation of the new enlistment programs created by the incentive package.

Minority strength in the ARNG continued to increase reflecting an end FY 79 total of 90,934 or 26.20 percent of the force.

Non-ETS losses have continued to increase during the fiscal year but have been highlighted by the reduction in overall losses. The 30 September ARNG assigned strength was 346,974. To take positive action to correct this category of personnel loss, the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) has formed an NGB/ARNG Attrition Management Work Group, under General Officer Chairmanship, to analyze all possible ideas/recommendations/incentives. In coordination with State Work Groups, they will develop implementing plans and executive actions deemed appropriate to reverse the current Non-ETS Attrition Rate. This program was designed to assist recruitment and retention in high priority units. Early indicators are that all objectives are being substantially met.

There were 13 Air National Guard (ANG) aircraft conversions during FY 79 which equates to a 14 percent modernization rate. Thirty-six A-10 and eight C-130H production line aircraft were introduced into the ANG inventory while 18 RF-101 and 228 F-100D aircraft were retired from the inventory.

Major USAF command training requirements and support of active Air Force requirements were accomplished during deployments throughout the world by ANG flying, communications, and electronics and tactical control units.

All 13 ANG Strategic Air Command (SAC) gained units have completed conversion to KC-135 aircraft. Each of these units are now supporting the Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP). Additionally, these units support SAC's European and Alaska permanent Tanker Task Force.

Tactical deployments to Alaska, Germany, and Norway by Tactical Reconnaissance units developed their wartime mission skills. To further enhance these skills the ANG sponsored Photo Finish, a reconnaissance competition.

Ten ANG units provide 40 percent of the dedicated air defense for the Continental United States. Two units, in addition to their home alert, have also assumed an additional detached alert. The ANG supplies the only dedicated quality ECM available to ADCOM with the last EB-57 unit assigned to the ANG.

Tactical airlift units, the ANG C-130, have continued to support the United States Southern Command and were involved in airlift support for the Guyana suicide victims and the United States withdrawal from Nicaragua. USAF icecap resupply, forest fire fighting and European airlift support by our C-130s round out a wide range of support supplied by these units.

The ANG completed the T-43A aircraft conversion in the fourth quarter of FY 79. Four T-43A aircraft were assigned to the District of Columbia ANG at Andrews AFB Maryland for the purpose of flying operational support airlift through Military Airlift Command (MAC) scheduling. Two T-43A aircraft were assigned to the Colorado ANG at Buckley ANG Base, Colo-

rado, for the purpose of flying missions in support of the USAF Academy Airmanship Program.

The ANG participated in nine major exercises in FY 79 at a cost of \$1.2 million in personnel and O&M funds. Fifty-three units from every assigned mission deployed 5,670 personnel.


The ANG completed the fiscal year with a Class "A" aircraft accident rate of 314 while flying 380,102 hours, compared to 5.2 while flying 382,115 in FY 78.

FY 79 saw deployment of 85 ANG Civil Engineering units for training. The deployments were in support of projects at 42 USAF bases, 27 ANG bases, and 11 ARNG installations, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Canal Zone. The other five deployments were for Rapid Runway Repair Training at Eglin AFB, Florida.

The Air National Guard exceeded the programmed end personnel strength level of 92,900 and ended FY 79 with 93,379 personnel on board.

Minority strength in the ANG continued to increase reflecting an end FY 79 total of 12,593 or 13.49 percent of the ANG force.

The many activities and accomplishments of the Army and Air National Guard are recorded throughout the pages of this report. In addition to the accomplishments mentioned above, there are others in the following pages that merit the pride we have in the contributions that Guardsmen and women make to the security of our nation, its communities and citizens.



LA VERN E. WEBER
Lieutenant General, USA
Chief, National Guard Bureau

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1979 In Review

Congress appropriated \$2,904,946,132 for the Army and Air National Guard in FY 79 and additional money was appropriated directly for the National Guard by the states. Substantial support was also provided by state, county, and municipal governments in land, police, and fire protection, maintenance of roads, and the provision of direct county and municipal fiscal support to local units.

At the end of FY 79 the Army National Guard was in possession of federal equipment and vehicles in excess of \$7.6 billion. The Air National Guard equipment and aircraft are valued at over \$4.8 billion.

Army National Guard

Personnel

346,974 Personnel
84,850 Enlistee Accessions
26,790 Assigned Technicians

Organization
3,367 Units

Major Units

5 Infantry Divisions
1 Mechanized Infantry Division
2 Armored Divisions
21 Separate/Roundout Brigades
4 Armored Cavalry Regiments
2 Special Forces Groups
1 Infantry Group (Arctic Recon)
129 Separate Battalions
675 Company and Detachment Size Units

Facilities

2,807 Armories
2,122 Non-armory Facilities and Camps

	ARNG Actual	ANG Actual
Operations and Maintenance	\$810.5	\$949.1
Personnel	788.6	265.9
Military Construction	49.4	44.8
Total	\$1,648.5	\$1,259.8



Air National Guard

Personnel

93,379 Officers and Airmen
15,288 Airman Accessions
22,471 Assigned Technicians

Organization

1,020 Units
24 Wings
67 Groups
91 Squadrons
618 Support Units
103 Communications-Electronics Units
108 Miscellaneous Units

Facilities

89 Flying Bases
85 Non-flying Bases



National Guard Bureau Personnel Strength

<i>Military</i>	<i>Authorized</i>	<i>Assigned</i>
ARNGUS	32	34
Active Army	62	57
ANGUS	36	37
Active Air Force	54	51
Total	184	179

Civilian

Army	285	277
Air Force	114	101
Total	399	378

National Guard in American Wars

War of Conflict	Guardsmen (Militia on active duty)
Revolutionary War	231,771
War of 1812	116,000
Mexican War	73,297
Civil War	1,933,779*
Spanish-American War	216,225
Mexican Border Campaign	170,000
World War I	433,478
World War II	297,654
Korean War	183,600**
Berlin Crisis	65,460**
Vietnam	22,745**

* Figure for Union forces only. All Confederate forces were volunteer militia (National Guard); estimates on the number who served in the Confederate Army range from 600,000 to 1,500,000.

** Includes both Army and Air National Guard.

Lieutenant General LaVern E. Weber received a third star from General E.C. Meyer Chief of Staff, Army and Mrs. Weber. This was a concurrent elevation of the Chief, National Guard position.

Mission: Organization and Administration

Mission of the National Guard

The National Guard is rooted in the concept of the privilege and responsibility of our able-bodied citizens to be ready at all times to bear arms for the common defense. This tradition was begun in the early seventeenth century, with the development of militia bands in the various colonies. The authors of the Constitution recognized the importance of the concept by empowering the Congress to "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia." National military policy subsequently enacted into law has served to enhance the availability and improve the readiness of the National Guard as a federal reserve force. The general policy stated in current law (Section 102, Title 32, United States Code) is quoted: In accordance with the traditional military policy of the United States, it is essential that the strength and organization of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard as an integral part of the first line defenses of the United States be maintained and assured at all times. Whenever Congress determines that more units and organizations are needed for the national security than are in the regular components of the ground and air forces, the Army National Guard of the United States, or such parts of

them as are needed, together with such units of other reserve components as are necessary for a balanced force, shall be ordered to active federal duty and retained as long as so needed.

While its federal reserve potential has been strengthened, the National Guard of each state remains constitutionally a state-administered military force. The dual state-federal missions are set forth in National Guard Regulation No. 350-1 and Air National Guard Regulation No. 20-1. The state mission is to provide units organized, equipped and trained to function effectively in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety under competent orders of federal or state authorities.

National Guard Bureau

The National Guard Bureau is both a staff and operating agency. As the chart shows, it is a Joint Bureau of the Departments of the Army and the Air Force. The Chief, National Guard Bureau, reports to the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force through the respective Chiefs of Staff and is the principal staff advisor on National Guard affairs.

As an operating agency, the National Guard Bureau is the channel of communication between the states and the Departments of the Army and the Air Force (AR 130-5/AFR 45-17).

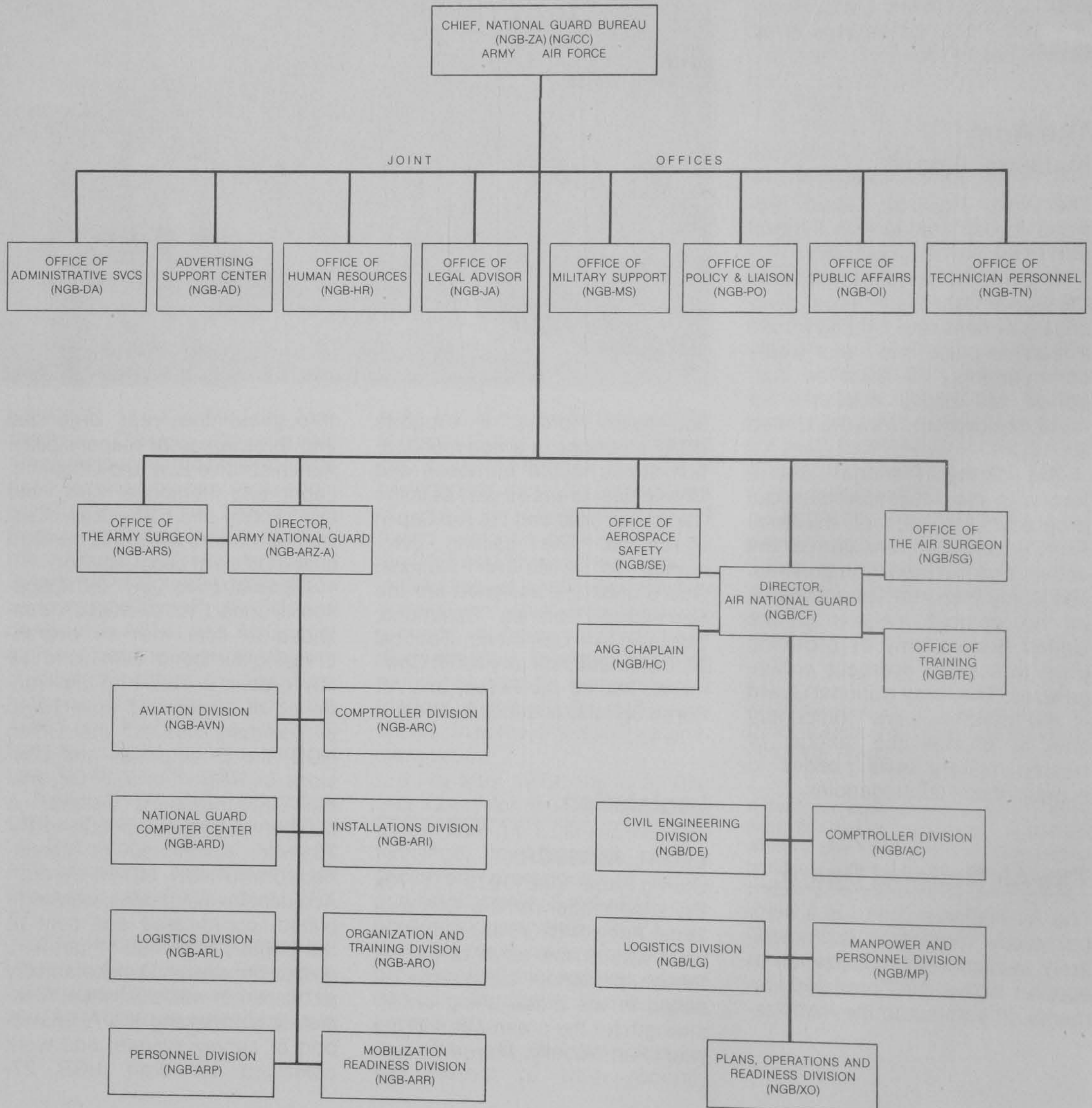
The function of the National Guard Bureau is to formulate and administer a program for the development and maintenance of Army and Air National Guard units in the several states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia in accordance with Departments of the Army and Air Force policy.

The organization of the National Guard Bureau is shown on the chart. The Office of the Director, Army National Guard is organized into seven divisions, the Office of the Director, Air National Guard is organized into five divisions. The Office of Administrative Services; Office of Human Resources, Office of Legal Advisor; Office of Military Support; Office of Policy and Liaison; Office of Public Affairs; and Office of Technician Personnel advise and assist the Chief on both Army and Air National Guard matters.

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate from a list of National Guard officers recommended by the respective Governors, for a term of four years, and is eligible to succeed himself. The grade authorized for this position is lieutenant general.

The former Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau and its predecessor organizations (Division of Military Affairs, 1908-1916, and Militia Bureau, 1916-1933) are listed in Appendix A. Appendices

Organization



B and C list the State Adjutants General and United States Property and Fiscal Officers as of 30 September 1979.

The Army National Guard

The Army National Guard provides forces that are an integral part of the nation's defenses.

The worldwide commitments of the Army represent large overseas garrisons and fighting forces already in place and major treaty commitments. All must be supported by forces available for rapid deployment from the United States.

The Army National Guard forces in the Affiliation/Roundout programs are part of the total Army which is an amalgam of the active and reserve components. The Army National Guard shares in the combat mission of the United States Army by providing units to support overseas contingencies. The Army National Guard is the main reserve component able to provide the number of trained military units needed to support these contingencies.

The Air National Guard

The Air National Guard is a combat ready force that is immediately available for mobilization to support active Air Force requirements. In addition to the mobiliza-



tion ready forces, it supports USAF missions in a non-mobilization status in the European and Middle East areas as well as in the Caribbean area and the Ice Cap in Greenland. The gaining commands to which Air National Guard units are assigned are the Aerospace Defense Command; Strategic Air Command; Tactical Air Command; Military Airlift Command; Pacific Air Force; and Air Force Communications Service.

Legislation

LEGAL ADVISOR

During Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79), the organization of the Office of Legal Advisor (NGB-JA) remained as it was at the close of FY 78, though personnel turbulence resulted in the office being understrength for the greater part of the year. Functionally, the office was

throughout the year organized into three areas of responsibility: Administrative Law and Litigation; Labor and Personnel Law; and Contracting and Fiscal Law. Legislative matters were also handled by the Office of Legal Advisor.

Administrative Law and Litigation: During FY 79, NGB-JA continued to deal with an ever-increasing number of administrative law problems requiring the rendering of advice and opinions to our primary clients, the Chief, NGB, the Directorates and Divisions of NGB, the USFPOs, and the State Adjutants General. A number of projects begun in FY 78 were completed or continued: draft ANGR 110-14, Aircraft Accident Investigations, was completed, coordinated and sent to the printer; NGR 735-11 (an ARL project in which JA substantially participated) was published, completely overhauling the ARNG report of survey system; and work continued on draft NGR 27-



XX/ANGR 112-XX, Medical Malpractice Claims. Considerable time was consumed by interpretations required by new legislation, particularly the Civil Service Reform Act and the Ethics in Government Act. NGB-JA also conducted Standards of Conduct compliance review for NGB staff, USPFOs and designated ARNG and ANG technicians, continued to participate in development of the Full-Time Manning programs for both the ARNG and ANG, and reviewed all National Guard Bureau publications for legal sufficiency.

A joint ARNG-ANG judge advocate conference was scheduled for December 1979 at Maxwell AFB, Alabama, and planning for this event was begun in late FY 79.

NGB-JA continued to assist the Litigation Divisions of The Judge Advocates General of the Army and Air Force in defending law-

suits involving the Army and Air National Guard. In most of these cases, representation in court is provided by the U.S. Department of Justice. Approximately 50 cases could be considered "active" at any given time. Plaintiffs in the lawsuits challenged the National Guard on a wide variety of grounds, including race and sex discrimination, improper or illegal personnel actions, environmental matters, and tort (personal injury) claims. In some of the more significant cases:

1. In May 1979, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York upheld the attritive (age, time in grade, double passover) provisions of ROPA against claims by 5 NY ARNG officer-technicians that ROPA removal of technicians violated due process. This decision was not appealed. *Simpson v. Schlesinger*, unreported.

2. The U.S. District Court for the District of Utah recently

upheld ANGR 36-06 (Officer selective retention) against a due process challenge by an officer-technician. It is not yet known whether the plaintiff will appeal. *Thompson v. Stetson*, unreported.

3. The Justice Department recently approved a settlement of a National Guard Claims Act claim arising out of an ANG aircraft accident, which settlement released the United States *only*, while leaving the pilot subject to suit (and in fact sued). This is contrary to their usual policy, and the Office of Legal Advisor is attempting to get the claim re-opened and a settlement negotiated which will release the pilot.

4. The U.S. District Court for the Western District of New York, on 10 August 1979, upheld the constitutionality of the technician uniform and grooming standards contained in TPP 690-1. See NGB All-States letter 79-587, 25 September 1979. This decision does not affect the negotiability of the uniform requirement under the 1977 FLRC decision. It does, however, buttress the validity of this requirement in cases where it has not been modified by a negotiated agreement. *Klotzbach v. Callaway*, unreported.

Legislation which directly or indirectly affects the National Guard is analyzed by NGB-JA. When the National Guard Bureau

¹ New Mexico Army National Guard's Air Defense Artillery during annual training at Fort Bliss, Texas.

² A howitzer crew of the Wyoming Army National Guard's 1st Battalion, 49th Field Artillery, places its gun in position during annual training at Camp Guernsey, Wyoming in June 1979.



is tasked to prepare a position for the Department of Defense on a bill in the House of Representatives or in the United States Senate, NGB-JA prepares the position in the format of a report to Congress. Inputs from within the National Guard Bureau are utilized in developing these positions which then are submitted to service offices for coordination. NGB-JA also develops legislative proposals of interest to the National Guard Bureau and prepares the NGB position on legislation proposed by other segments of the Department of Defense. NGB-JA receives copies of all bills which are introduced in Congress and reviews these bills to ascertain which ones affect the National Guard.

Very little legislation pertaining to the National Guard has so far been passed by the 96th Congress. However, several bills of interest to the National Guard are pending. Among the more important pending bills are:

HR 2600, providing for reform of property accountability standards in the National Guard.

2



HR 1425 and 1426, providing for active-duty-for-training benefits and reemployment rights for National Guard members performing full-time duty under 32 U.S.C. 502f.

S. 1858, extending Federal Tort Claims Act coverage to National Guard members performing federally funded training.

Labor and Personnel Law: The Office of Legal Advisor works

1
Florida Army National Guardsmen receive rifle cleaning instruction from TAVR soldier Wales, Great Britain.

2
Florida Army National Guardsman and Welsh Reserve Volunteers in rifle assault on objective. Wales, Great Britain.

3
Members of Combat Support Company 2nd Battalion 252nd Armor, North Carolina National Guard, practice deploying their Armored Vehicle Launched Bridge during annual training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.



closely with National Guard Bureau offices and State Adjutants General in carrying out its major responsibilities in labor-management relations and civilian personnel policies and procedures. 1979 was a significant year in Federal sector labor relations and civilian personnel development because of the multitude of changes brought about by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, Public Law 95-454, which became effective on 11 January 1979. Some portions of this statute will become effective over the next few years.

Labor-management relations responsibilities of this office include reviewing labor-management agreements and providing labor law advice to National Guard field personnel. NGB-JA works closely with the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Defense and with the Office of Civilian Personnel Policy of the Office of Secretary of Defense whenever liaison and coordination with these offices is needed. The new statutory provisions for Federal sector labor relations, Title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, have caused and will continue to cause numerous revisions in the former

methods of handling unfair labor practice charges, negotiability determinations impasses, appeals of decisions, etc. The new statutory framework for these actions has resulted in a more active NGB-JA role in their resolution.

NGB-JA reviews personnel regulations and personnel publications of the National Guard Bureau. During the development of personnel policies and procedures, NGB-JA works with the applicable headquarters and field offices. In the area of equal employment opportunity, NGB-JA reviews affirmative action plans and employment discrimination case decisions. Many regulations and procedures dealing with civilian personnel have been amended to conform with the requirements of the Civil Service Reform Act.

Contracting and Fiscal Law: The National Guard Bureau is a contracting activity of the Army in accordance with the authority granted in paragraph 1-201.14, Defense Acquisition Regulation (DAR). Mr. James C. Hise, NGB-JA, was appointed Principal Deputy for Acquisition by then Major General LaVern E. Weber in March, 1976. (Authority: Army Defense Acquisition Regulation Supplement (ADARS), paragraph 1-401.) Procurement, or contracting as it is now known, continues to be the responsibility of the Office of Legal Advisor. Specifically,

NGB-JA reviews contracts drafted by the USPFOs in the 53 jurisdictions for legal sufficiency; prepares opinions and renders advice on legal problems relating to negotiations, administration, and formally advertised contracts for procurement of supplies and construction; conducts research on DoD Directives, Defense Acquisition Regulations and Army and Air Force Regulations; requests advisory opinions from the Comptroller General on contract and fiscal law questions; prepares legal memoranda on contract protests before the General Accounting Office; and prepares litigation reports for the Department of the Army Contract Litigation Section on matters appealed to the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals. NGB-JA also confers with legal personnel in the Offices of The Judge Advocate General, Comptroller of the Army, other Army agencies and similar Department of the Air Force and Department of Defense agencies as is necessary to develop solutions to procurement law problems.

During FY 79, the Air National Guard Support Center contracting office continued to operate at Andrews Air Force Base. The primary purpose of this office is to provide staff supervision and technical advice to Air National Guard contracting activities and United States Property and Fiscal Officers relative to the improvement and administration of their contracting program. In addition, this office assists in the development of procedures to implement contracting policies, procedures and directives to assure compliance by all contracting activities. It is currently staffed with a procurement qualified major and GS-12 contracting analyst, along with a GS-5 clerk.

Our records indicate that, for FY 79, 100 Federal Invitations for Bids and 335 Federal contracts were reviewed by both NGB-JA and the contracting office at Andrews AFB, MD. Also, NGB-JA reviewed 1234 State contracts, 130 Federal-State Agreements, 135 Certificates of Title, and 212 Federal-State Service, Operations and Maintenance Funding Agreements. A total of 1911 contracts were reviewed by NGB-JA.

The procurement training program established in 1977 was continued in FY 79. Our records indicate that a majority of the contracting personnel have been trained. We anticipate that all contracting personnel will be fully trained by the completion of FY 81.

There are approximately 225 contracting officers and procurement agents at our contracting activities. Each contract appointment (warrant) is periodically reviewed to assure compliance of personnel concerned with Defense Acquisition Regulation, Army Defense Acquisition Regulation Supplement, and NGB-JA training policies. As of 30 August 1979, a total of 289,154 separate contract actions were initiated by our contracting officers and procurement agents. These actions resulted in expenditures of \$98,518,000. NGB-JA emphasis resulted in 80.8% or \$79,572,000 being set aside for small business. The National Guard Disadvantaged Business Utilization program made great strides in FY 79. In FY 78, National Guard contracting offices awarded contracts in the total amount of \$225,000 to contractors under the procedures of Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, but for FY 79 this increased to \$2,116,000.

NGB-JA continued a viable working relationship with the directorates of Air Force and Air Major Commands' contracting staffs. NGB-JA continued to implement the changes in the Defense

Acquisition Regulation and the Army Defense Acquisition Regulation Supplement by establishing uniform contracting procedures.

NGB-JA continued the use of NGB Contracting Information Letters which were formerly known as Procurement Information Letters. They provide for the immediate implementation of changes in the Defense Acquisition Regulation and Army Defense Acquisition Regulation Supplement. NGB-JA continued to develop National Guard Bureau policy in contract administration by giving specific guidance in areas of progress schedules, progress reports, payroll checks, change orders, etc. Procedures were further refined for official Federal contract files, thus providing a uniform filing system throughout the entire National Guard system.

NGB-JA prepared and conducted a Head of Contracting Activity Seminar at Camp Robinson, Little Rock, Arkansas, 23-25 October 1979, for the United States Property and Fiscal Officers, contracting officers, and contracting agents from all Air National Guard flying bases (199 attendees). Emphasis was on small purchases, implementation of Public Law 95-507 and introduction of master solicitation formats for supply contracts, service contracts and mess attendant contracts. The seminar included in-depth discussions of all elements of contract administration, AE contracting problems, and contract termination procedures. Specifically addressed was the Contract Disputes Act of 1978, P.L. 95-563, signed by the President on 1 November 1978. This Act is the most important procurement legislation enacted within the last thirty years. It significantly changes the rules under which the Government and its contractors must resolve contract disputes and is implemented by a new Disputes Clause, DAR 7-103.12, effective 1



March 1979. Another new development addressed was Public Law 95-507, the amendment to the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. This new law established policies and procedures for contract awards to small business concerns and small businesses

owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

Public Affairs

The Office of Public Affairs is charged with the responsibility for all matters relating to the public, internal, and community relations for the National Guard.

The Command/Internal program continued during FY 79.

Push Pin Post continued to be the vehicle by which news and feature material was provided to Guardsmen. The monthly bulletin board publication is sent directly to each individual unit, Army and Air, for posting on a dedicated bulletin board.

National Guard PROFILE, a quarterly magazine-format news film, continued and each production continued to improve. This upbeat, contemporary film focuses on interesting people and activities of the Army and Air National Guard. It is distributed quarterly to state headquarters for further distribution within the state.

Distribution of the Commander's Briefing series, designed for commanders to present to their people, continued. The briefings are comprised of a manuscript with 20 slides and are mailed in bulk to the states for further distribution to each unit. Topics include, total force, mission and structure, educational system and training structure, benefits, community involvement, and others.

National Guard Bureau General Officer interviews with national,

1
146th Tactical Airlift Wing, California Air National Guard dispensed three gallons of retardant in less than six seconds over an area nearly half a mile long during the forest fires in Northern California.

2
An HH-3E helicopter from the 129th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Group, California Air National Guard, effects a pickup in rugged desert terrain during Exercise Red Flag.

1



2



As part of an ongoing effort to increase public awareness of the role and functions of National Guard Community Relations, activities continued during FY 79. The Army and Air National Guard provided, on a continuing basis, flyovers and static displays for civic events as well as for military, both active and Guard open houses, and other type celebrations. The National Guard continued its active support with orientation flights and public affairs airlifts, which were performed at

no additional cost to the U.S. Government, while increasing the public's knowledge of the National Guard.

Guard members lent their time and effort to a host of worthwhile community assistant projects, to help those in need in the community, continue to provide a valuable source of training for Guard members, while improving the quality of life of our neighbors.

regional and local media increased substantially during FY 79. This was the result of public affairs initiatives to better inform the American public of the roles, missions, and capabilities of the National Guard.

Other new, high yield public affairs programs included the Minority Officer Recruiting Effort (MORE), state mission, women, and energy conservation programs. National Guard articles appeared in more than 800 civilian publications nationwide, and were aired on national television on at least 18 occasions. Local and regional coverage of these topics also increased substantially.

National Guard activities during FY 79 generated significant news media interest. The Public Affairs Office responded to news media queries from local, regional and national news media. Positive press coverage was received by the Army and Air National Guard resulting from 111 news media airlifts and orientation flights. Activities included coverage of Air National Guard European deployments in support of Strategic Air Command's Tanker Task Force and Tactical Air Command's Short Term Tactical Deployments. In the CONUS, Army and Air National Guard units received extensive coverage of their participation in numerous Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises.

Trophies and Awards Program

The purpose of the trophies and awards program is to instill a spirit of wholesome rivalry among individuals, units, and organizations of the Army and Air National Guard and to stimulate interest in proficiency in training and maintenance. To this end, trophies and awards are presented annually by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and other agencies to outstanding personnel and units in both the Army and the Air National Guard and are listed in Appendix E.

Human Resources

During Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79) the Office of Human Resources worked to strengthen the Equal Opportunity (EO) Programs for military and technician personnel in the National Guard, to institutionalize the Organizational Effectiveness Program, and to increase emphasis on other aspects of Human Relations Management as well.

One of eight joint offices responsible to the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB), the Office of Human Resources consists of three major branches.

The Compliance Review Branch provides assistance, investigation, and review of all matters pertaining to equal opportunity for military members of the National Guard, under the auspices of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Equal Employment Opportunity Branch is responsible for the Equal Employment Opportunity Program pertaining to National Guard technicians, in accordance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. Both of these branches work toward the goals of military and technician work forces reflective of the racial/ethnic composition of the population served by the Guard at the local, state, and national levels.

3



The Organizational Effectiveness (OE) Branch is responsible for planning, implementing, and monitoring a program for improving organizational effectiveness at all levels throughout the Guard system. The OE Program involves the systematic application of advanced management principles and applied behavioral science techniques to the National Guard system and is based on similar successful programs in the Army and the Air Force.

In addition to the three branches, the Special Assistant for Minority Affairs (SAMA) assists the Chief of the Office of Human Resources in the establishment and administration of human resources programs with the exception of Organizational Effectiveness functions. The SAMA also serves as the Federal Women's Program Manager and the Hispanic Employment Program Manager for the National Guard. The Human Resources staff includes a Special Projects officer who is assigned as action officer and coordinator of special projects and programs such as the training programs for National Guard personnel at the Defense EO Management Institute (EOMI), minority officer recruiting program, the

1

Chief of Staff, Air Force, General Lew Allen, Jr. presents award to TSGT Spenser T. Hayes. Sgt. Hayes is a full-time computer technician from the 115th Tactical Control Squadron, Dothan, Alabama. Sgt. Hayes developed a low cost modification for tactical radar systems which provides an automatic radar tracking capability. His suggestion enabled the Air Force to cancel the procurement of more than \$13 million worth of similar tracking equipment. The Air Force will receive extended benefits from the suggestion on a year to year basis.

2

MSGT Klaus Geisler and Senior Airman Laurie McAvoy from the 102nd Combat Support Group, Massachusetts Air National Guard with friend during United Cerebral Palsy Telethon.

3

Pope John Paul II waves to all as he passes by Boston's north end. A 20-mile motorcade route was partly controlled by 6,500 Army and Air Guard members. Photo was taken by Sgt Domenic J. DiNatale, Jr., 65th PAD, Massachusetts ARNG.

Quality of Life and Drug and Alcohol Programs in the National Guard.

The Compliance Review Branch greatly increased its activity with the conduct of 21 state compliance reviews during FY 79, more than double the number of the previous year. Each review was conducted to determine the extent of state compliance with the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The reviews included analysis of the following aspects: general EO program implementation, staffing and training of EO staff personnel, affirmative action plans and goals, human relations councils, human relations training, minority and female representation and recruiting and retention efforts, and the relationship of Guard units with the local minority community. While all states reviewed were determined to be in compliance with the basic requirements of the law, several were found to be only in marginal compliance and special efforts are being made to insure ade-



quate follow-up action. The Compliance Review Branch has worked closely with the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Equal Opportunity (DASD(EO))) to increase the effectiveness of the compliance review program, and DASD(EO) staff members accompanied the NGB team on several reviews. The use of short tour National Guard officers to assist in compliance reviews was necessary to meet the increased workload.

In FY 79, there were 14 formal military complaints of discrimination filed with the Office of Human Resources. This constitutes a decrease of 36 percent from the previous year when 22 complaints were filed, an all time National Guard high. Eight of the complaints were from the Army National Guard (ARNG) and two

from the Air National Guard (ANG). The bases of complaints were six on race, two on sex, one on age, and one on handicap. At the close of the fiscal year, one case was under formal investigation and five were awaiting investigation. Eight were administratively closed or resolved without investigation. Additionally, two cases filed in FY 78 had their investigations completed in FY 79. None of the cases completed were found to have involved discrimination in violation of Title VI.

At the end of FY 79, there were 800 EO positions authorized throughout the ARNG, with approximately 80 percent of the authorized positions being staffed. However, 20 percent of the positions are staffed with personnel who are trained and military occupational specialty (MOS) qualified through the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (EOMI), formerly Defense Race Relations Institute (DRRI). In the ANG there were 325 social actions positions authorized with approximately 90 percent of the positions being staffed. Over 80 percent of the authorized social actions positions are filled with personnel trained and Air Force

Specialty Codes (AFSC) qualified personnel trained and qualified in Air Force Specialty codes but are not necessarily EOMI graduates.

In order to alleviate the problem of training EO personnel, especially in the ARNG, a new Reserve Components Correspondence Course (RCCC) was developed at EOMI and initiated with a pilot course in July 1979. The new course is a year long program which consists of three phases: Phase I was a two-week resident course at EOMI in July; Phase II consists of 10 months of correspondence courses (110 hours) supplemented by two regional weekend seminars during the period; Phase III is a second two-week resident course in the summer of 1980. At the successful completion of this course, the student will become MOS qualified. The program will allow participation of Reserve Component (RC) personnel to a far greater extent than the regular 16-week resident training program of EOMI. The pilot course has 96 ARNG personnel enrolled from all but six states. Initially the course is available only to ARNG and United States Army Reserve (USAR) EO person-

1 & 2

Mississippi Army National Guard Assist in aftermath of Hurricane Frederick.

3

F-100 Super Sabre in its last flight under a Kansas Army National Guard CH-54 Sky-crane is on its way to Hill AFB, Utah for permanent static display.



nel. However, based on the success of the pilot course, plans will be considered to open subsequent courses to other reserve components.

Minority and female representation in both the ARNG and ANG continued to increase in FY 79. The most significant increase was among ARNG minority officers which increased a full percentage point during the past year. Both ARNG and ANG minority enlisted personnel increased by a percentage point. ANG enlisted women also increased by slightly less than a percentage point. At the close of the fiscal year, the ARNG had 26.20 percent minorities and 4.22 percent women. The ANG had 13.49 percent minorities and 7.71 percent women. Detailed statistics are shown at Tables 1 and 2, Appendix H.

A major effort has been underway during FY 79 to increase minority officer membership in the ARNG. Originally fielded in March 1978, the program is known as the Minority Officer Recruiting Effort

(MORE). The MORE Program has the strong personal backing of the Chief, NGB and the Army Directorate. A special NGB task force of key personnel meet monthly to review progress and develop new actions. The program is geared to increase minority officer accessions through Reserve Officer Training Course (ROTC), State Officers Candidate School (OCS), and direct commissions, with specific programs in each area. Other aspects of the program include increased national advertising for participation with national minority officers, and increased minority organizations. There has been a dramatic upturn in minority officer accessions since the inception of the MORE program and significant change is anticipated in the foreseeable future.

A minority officer recruiting program has similarly been developed for the ANG. The highlight of the program is a minority officer

recruiting team which provides specialized assistance to the states in minority officer recruiting geared to the specific problems of the state. While certain requirements and restrictions make the ANG problem more challenging, the first year of the minority officer recruiting program has seen a marked increase in minority officer accessions.

The Organizational Effectiveness Program which was primarily in the planning stages throughout most of the year, received approval for funding and manpower spaces in August 1979. Action was initiated to establish three regional OE offices and to staff each office with six OE officers on National Guard statutory tours. Tour announcements were provided to the states in August, with selection, training, and staffing of the personnel to be accomplished in FY 80. The OE officers will provide OE consultant support on an invitational basis to states within their region.

The Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Branch of the Office of Human Resources (NGB-HR) has accomplished the following: The National Guard Bureau Equal

Employment Opportunity Affirmative Action Plan was developed by the EEO Branch with input from other NGB staff offices. The plan assesses the EEO posture of the National Guard technician work force, and identifies employment problem areas. Action items and objectives to resolve identified problems were designed to be accomplished through the efforts of management and supervisory personnel.

The National Guard Bureau published and distributed to the states, two territories, and the District of Columbia, the NGB Upward Mobility Plan. The states are tasked with identifying targeted positions and establishing the mechanism for restructuring technician positions to provide employees in dead-end positions, an opportunity to progress to higher level jobs.

During FY 79, ten formal complaints of alleged discrimination were filed by National Guard technicians and applicants for employment. This constitutes a decrease of 33 percent over FY78, when 33 complaints were filed. Five were ANG in origin, and were filed against the ARNG. Eleven complaints were rejected as not being within the purview of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) regulations. The bases for the complaints are as follows: Age (1); Race (3); Race/Color (2); Sex (3); and Race and Age (1). No charges of reprisal were filed. The EEO Branch also

conducted a courtesy EEO investigation for the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Atlanta, Georgia.

An analysis of the complaints reflects a finding of discrimination was made in one case and the complainant was accorded the remedy being sought. One case was appealed to EEOC for a hearing and a second case is presently being investigated. Seven cases are pending proposed dispositions by the respective State Adjutants General.

During the past fiscal year, Deputy Director, ARNG; Chief, NGB-HR; the SAMA; other NGB-HR personnel, and State Equal Opportunity staff personnel participated in major minority and women's national conventions. The objective was to elicit support of these minority and women's organizations to increase female and minority membership in the National Guard.

The EEO Branch developed and distributed TPP 713-3 entitled "The Equal Employment Opportunity Handbook for the American Indian." This handbook was developed to provide a resource document to National Guard personnel charged with implementing affirmative actions for the American Indians.

The EEO Branch conducted two

three-day seminars for HEP/FWP Managers during the months of January and February. All HEP/FWP Managers were invited and most attended.

While the conversion to ARNG Full Time Manning (CFTM) (pilot program mandated by Congress) has impacted upon the increase in numbers of minorities and women within the technician work force, it has resulted in increased numbers of minorities and women in CFTM positions. In addition, minorities and women have been provided additional Upward Mobility opportunities within the technician work force.

The statistical data presented in Tables 3 and 4, Appendix H, reflect that the ARNG hired 380 new non-minorities as of 31 August 1979. The ANG statistics during this same period reflect an increase of 540 new positions. Data on women technicians reveal that of the 920 new positions, 117 were acquired by women, with minority women receiving 22 of these positions.

Military Support

GENERAL

National Guard personnel continue to fulfill an integral role in providing support and assistance

1 & 2

Canadian Armed Forces train with National Guard troops at Fort Drum, New York.



during emergencies throughout the United States. Over the twelve month period, the National Guard responded 320 times to emergency conditions in 48 states and territories. This involved a total callup of 39,829 Guard personnel and the use of 384,463 mandays.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE CONTROL

During this period, National Guard personnel were placed on state active duty 27 times to assist civil authorities in controlling civil disturbance incidents.

Incidents which occurred in 17 states involved 19,729 troops. Incidents included 22 strike situations, three callups to assist law enforcement and two demonstrations. Guard units assigned civil disturbance control missions conducted up to 20 hours of refresher training in control operations and conducted annual evaluations to determine state of preparedness during the period. See Table 5, Appendix H.

NATURAL DISASTERS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

In this period 20,100 Guard personnel assisted civil authorities during 293 emergencies in 48 states and territories. Natural disasters accounted for 146 of the callups. Thirty were forest fires,

46 were snow and ice storms, 54 were floods, 9 were tornados and 7 were hurricanes.

The remaining 147 emergencies were 27 search and rescue, 36 water hauls, 33 medical evacuations, 53 support missions, and two security missions. Traffic control, chemical spills, power outages, train derailments, and providing emergency shelter accounted for the remaining 26 emergencies. See Table 6, Appendix H.

Administrative Services

REGULATIONS

National Guard Regulations and Air National Guard Regulations are the governing directives for the National Guard when not in federal service. These regulations announce the approved Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force policies pertaining to the Army and the Air National Guard (ARNG/ANG). Pamphlets and manuals are published to furnish procedural instructions and guidance. Matters pertaining to technician personnel are covered in Technician Personnel Pamphlets, Manuals, and Supplements.

Certain Army and Air Force

standard publications may apply to the Guard if they have been specifically made applicable by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and have been listed in the NGB Pamphlet 310-1 or the ANGR 0-2. In the same manner, major command publications may be applicable to the Guard.

In FY 79 the National Guard Bureau wrote and distributed a total of 58 standard publications and 33 changes to publications; four were joint directives governing both the ARNG and ANG; 41 were for the ARNG only; 42 were for the ANG only; and four were technician personnel publications.

The National Guard Bureau Library maintains a historical file of all National Guard standard publications. Information from these files is available upon request.

PUBLICATIONS MANAGEMENT

The ARNG FY 79 Program for Department of the Army and Department of Defense Publications and Blank Forms was \$2,500,000 of which \$2,000,000 was obligated.

WORD PROCESSING

On 3 July 1979, the National Guard Bureau (NGB) opened its first word processing center (WPC) located in the Pentagon. A unique feature of this center is that it is the only one of its kind in the Government, serving both Army and Air Force.

The 10-station center was designed to absorb 70 percent of the Pentagon NGB typing load through the efficient use of heavy text editors, Xerox 850's. The NGB clerical staff was reduced as a direct result of word processing, thus sizable monetary savings were recognized. The center is responsible for not only preparation of correspondence, but also all NGB regulations and pamphlets camera-ready which has cut the NGB's printing and reproduction costs by thousands of dollars as well as tremendous time savings. Through the use of the Xerox 850's, all States letters or other



correspondence which is addressed to each Adjutant General can now be prepared in several hours instead of several days.

The center passed its one millionth line count in August 1979.

Technician Personnel

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT EVALUATION

During Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79), personnel management evaluations conducted by both the Civil Service Commission (now Office of Personnel Management (OPM)) and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) continued to focus on the areas of position management and classification, equal employment opportunity, and state personnel management evaluation systems. Misclassified positions continued to be a significant finding, often resulting from lack of understanding by managers and supervisors of their position management responsibilities. Evaluations conducted during the second half of the fiscal year indicated progress in that area as managers, supervisors, and technician personnel offices began acquiring greater knowledge of position classification principles as a result of increased staff assistance efforts by the NGB and the three classification activities. Reviews of equal employment opportunity programs indicated greater involvement of technician personnel offices in formalizing upward mobility programs. This was particularly apparent in formalizing programs for enlisted technician personnel transitioning to officer technician positions within the constraints of our military requirements. Reviews of state personnel management



evaluation systems indicate continuing progress as local evaluation systems are implemented in accordance with Technician Personnel Pamphlet 908. OPM led evaluations have recognized this progress and emphasized the positive impact local evaluation systems can have on improving management of the technician resource.

Technician/military compatibility was again a priority NGB area of evaluation. The development and refinement of specific but flexible compatibility criteria during the fiscal year enabled the states to more easily identify and correct incompatibilities.

COMPENSATION AND CLASSIFICATION

The Compensation and Classification Division provides policy guidance in position classification, position management, and compensation matters. The Division adjudicates classification appeals, issues standardized position descriptions, and coordinates with the OPM, Department of Defense (DoD) components, and the National Guard classification activities on classification actions having widespread impact.

The classification activities have continued to improve the effectiveness of their working relationships with management officials and technician personnel representatives in their assigned areas, as well as the effectiveness of their administration of classification policies and related matters. A major step in the effectiveness of their position management efforts was made with the issuance of a position management plan, which outlined responsibilities, considerations, and procedures for an effective position management program.

The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 contained significant changes in wage and salary administration for federal employees.

The compensation group has developed all the necessary implementing instructions for title VIII of the Act. This section provides for grade and pay retention for any employee downgraded due to reclassification or reduction-in-force retroactive to 1 January 1977.

Another major provision of the Act is the requirement for agencies to develop a merit pay system for GS-13, 14 and 15 supervi-



sors and managers by October 1981. In order for the system to be fully operational by that time, initial implementation of a merit pay performance appraisal system must occur no later than June 1980. We are writing the policies and procedures for a merit pay system to be ready for the June date.

The major single project of the year was the Air National Guard (ANG) Aircraft Maintenance Study, which involved a large number of new or revised position descriptions (approximately 200). Other projects resulted in new position descriptions for flight operations specialist (ARNG); for the Logistics Division and the Financial Division of the United States Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO); for electronics installation units; for flying base communications functions; and for A-10 units. Revised position descriptions were also developed for Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF) and Army Aviation Flight Activity (AAFA) repair sections; and for Transportation Aircraft Repair Shop (TARS), Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS), Unit Training Equipment Site (UTES), and Mobilization and Training Equipment Site (MATES).

TECHNICIAN MANAGEMENT AND LABOR RELATIONS

The labor-management relations program was placed into law effective 11 January of 1979, the effective date of the Civil Service Reform Act. To meet the requirements and obligations of this act, numerous briefings and seminars have been held. In May 1979 all adjutants general and technician personnel offices participated in a seminar to discuss the labor relations provisions of the Act. Guest speakers came from the Federal Labor Relations Authority, Federal Services Impasses Panel, and the Office of Personnel Management. The information shared at this and other seminars has helped to ensure a smooth transition to the requirements set forth in the Civil Service Reform Act.

Negotiability issues have steadily increased since the new law was enacted both within and outside of the National Guard. At the present time, 23 negotiability questions have been responded to by the National Guard Bureau. These cases involve many different subject matter areas such as conversion to full-time military (CFTM), adverse actions, merit promotions and the assignment of work. All of these cases are still pending with the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA).

The NGB continues to offer assistance and guidance to Adjutants General in the negotiation of labor contracts. This assistance commences with pre-negotiations advice, guidance during negotiations, and advice concerning the administration of the contract after it is in being. This assistance takes many forms: on site, at the NGB, or via telephone. In this area of labor relations, much progress has been achieved as evidenced by better written contracts, fewer military issues appearing in agreements, and fewer contract admin-

istration problems. Also, a contract negotiator course will be held at the National Guard Professional Education Center in January 1980 for approximately 110 National Guard representatives who will be responsible for the negotiation of labor contracts.

The National Guard Technician Incentive Awards Program continued to provide opportunities for National Guard technicians to demonstrate their creativity and be recognized for their skill, thus contributing toward a more efficient and economical government. This program deals with case awards for suggestions, inventions, special achievements (sustained superior performance, special acts or services) and quality salary increases for National Guard technicians.

Since the beginning of the National Guard Technician Incentive Awards Program, total tangible benefits to the government have increased each year. President Carter established the Presidential Recognition Program in October 1977, to recognize contributions (suggestions, inventions, or special achievements) which are beyond job requirements and result in first year measurable benefits of \$5,000 or higher. Thus far, during the Presidential Recognition Program four ARNG technicians and seven ANG technicians have been recognized by receiving Presidential letters of recognition. Currently, recommendations for six Army technicians and 24 Air technicians are being processed for Presidential recognition.

TECHNICIAN DATA MANAGEMENT

During this year, some 53 technicians from the various state technician personnel offices who are directly involved in the preparation and reporting of data for the Technician Personnel Management Information System (TPMIS), were given a two day course of instruction at the National Guard Professional Education Center. This is the second year the course has been presented, and from all indications it's a success. In view of the constant turnover of personnel who are primarily involved in the maintenance of this system at state level, and the frequent changes to the system in terms of data codes generated by the OPM, efficient operation of the system dictates the need for continued training in this area of the technician personnel program.

Total output products produced from the TPMIS system during this year, at NGB level, consisted of 300 regular monthly reports (tape and hardcopy); 5 regular semi-annual reports (hardcopy) and 6 regular annual reports (hardcopy and punch cards). In addition, some 14 special one-time reports were produced for Department of Army, Department of Air Force, selected states and the General Accounting Office. During the same period some 155 special one-time reports or inquiries pertaining to Army and Air National Guard technicians employed under 32 U.S.C. 709 were produced based on informational need of NGB staff offices.

Major changes to the TPMIS system in terms of computer edit, update, and report programs were also accomplished during the latter part of the year as a result of

the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. Involved functional personnel at state level were kept advised via issuance of system changes, revisions of edit criteria, Technician Information Bulletins, Activity letters, and messages. Changes to command level computer programs were effected by the National Guard Computer Center. It is expected that the ongoing OPM Pilot Test for Modification of Minority Group Designators will generate some additional system changes in January 1980.

TECHNICIAN STAFFING AND TRAINING

In FY 79 the National Guard training program for technicians emphasized new equipment training which was accomplished through the Department of the Army and Air Force training centers. Some equipment training was accomplished by the vendor.

Approximately 1,000 administrative supply technicians (ASTs) graduated from the National Guard Professional Education Center (NGPEC) located at North Little Rock, Arkansas. Since 1975 this school has trained over 6,000 ASTs. During FY 79 NGPEC conducted 20 special courses besides the 10 AST courses, 3 operation, readiness training courses, and 4 command administrative courses.

First-level supervisory training consisting of two 40-hour courses conducted throughout the states is a continuing effort. This necessary training is taught by the OPM, and is augmented with middle management and executive training usually put on by the Army and Air Force.

An increase in safety training was evident during this period, especially Army Aviation Safety. Some of the administrative functions that had programs were: security, recruiting and retention, financial management, labor relations, procurement, and personnel management.

A Labor Management Relations Seminar for Adjutants General (AGs) was conducted for the purpose of explaining to the AG's union problems and the impact upon the National Guard. Speakers were high level OPM and DOD labor relations specialists.

In summary, the technician training program is dynamic, enlarging, and an ever changing effort to increase the workforce effectiveness.

During the past year, the Staffing Branch revised and updated compatibility criteria for both the ARNG and ANG. The criteria was released to the states on 15 December 1978 to the ANG and 16 August 1979 to the ARNG. Merit placement guidance was revised in an effort to reduce over-regulation and will be issued during FY 80 as a Technician Personnel Regulation. A basic staffing course was developed to meet a longstanding training need in the state technician personnel offices. Final arrangements were completed to conduct the first training session during the first quarter of FY 80. In answering the needs and requests of technician personnel offices, several assistance visits were conducted covering merit placement and reduction-in-force programs.

Advertising

The FY 79 National Guard advertising program was known as the year of THE ALL-VOLUNTEER GUARD, marking the end of the draft influenced enlistee. Continuing toward the goal of total Guard acceptance in the community, FY 79 advertising was an extension of the previous year with magazine ads, posters, transit cards and billboards targeted toward urban and rural geographic loca-

tions. To set the Guard apart from the increasingly competitive environment of other military services, advertising sought to make audiences aware of the Guard's unique position as the only military organization with a dual federal and state mission.

The Army Guard non-prior service strategy of making the Guardsperson bigger than life was expressed in the line, "Wanted: People to Move Mountains." In addition to national magazine ads, this theme was used for television and radio public service spot announcements. Air Guard advertising continued the successful theme of, "We Guard America's Skies" in an expanded "clouds" campaign for both print and broadcast media.

In March, an intensive advertising campaign for the Open Season Recruiting Drive was launched. This special effort to promote the Army National Guard Bonus Program lasted until 15 June and resulted in hundreds of forwardable leads for recruiter follow up. Special ads appeared in major national magazines at the same time direct mail was sent to high school seniors and radio spots were being aired.

The full-loop lead fulfillment system became effective in July for all Army Guard units in the 53 states and territories, making it possible to trace leads from inquiry to final disposition. For the Air Guard, the system began operating this year in nine states.

The Regional/Local Spot Program started last year to provide each state with a local Army Guard TV spot and each Air Guard region with localized radio and TV spots, moved closer to completion this year. Army Guard TV spots were filmed in nine states, including Alaska, making a total of 21 states covered to date. Air Guard localized spots can now be ordered by 16 states.

A new series of ten Air Guard national radio spots was packaged using original lyrics and music. Four of the spots were generic to the Air Guard as a whole while the rest were mission oriented.

Minority audiences were the target of special advertising emphasis this year. In support of the National Guard objective of reflecting the community which it serves, a coordinated program for the Minority Officer Recruitment Effort (MORE) was undertaken. Army Guard items were produced for use by black, Hispanic, and native American media. Minority publications received 21 percent of the total national magazine ads placed by the Army and Air Guards in FY 79.

NATIONAL CONVENTION PROGRAM

The NGB National Convention Program provides a relatively inexpensive means of reaching hundreds of people who make up our target audience and centers of influence, with the message that the National Guard is an active, vital part of their community deserving of attention and support. The 1980 convention schedule includes 28 organizations: seven educator, six medical, eight ethnic, three military, and four target audience or influencer groups, such as the Boy Scouts and Future Farmers of America. A member of the Advertising Support Center staff is assigned to each convention as the Project Officer. The state hosting the convention is requested to provide two Army and one Air Guardmembers to man the exhibit. To support the 111 convention days in 1980, 320 mandays were requested from 12 states: 108 ANG mandays and 212 ARNG mandays.

The Advertising Support Center project officer handles the arrangements for transporting and

setting up the exhibit booth. He selects 12 to 15 advertising hand-out items (pamphlets, posters, bumper stickers, decals) suitable for the particular convention and has them shipped in advance. Estimated number of items to be distributed at conventions this year is half a million. Whenever possible, the project officer attends convention meetings, workshops, and any session at which he can gain exposure and promote awareness of the National Guard. The project officer usually sets up the exhibit one day prior to the convention opening and takes down the day after it closes. Estimated project officer days for 1980 is 196. Budgeted for this year's National Convention Program is \$77,831.61 which includes space, drayage, show services, production of new plaques and handouts, preparation of selected items for display, and production of new headerboards. The greatest value in National Guard attendance at national conventions is direct contact with influencers who otherwise could not be reached except at great expense. This one-on-one contact makes influencers aware of what the Guard is and what it does for their communities. If sufficient personnel resources were available to plan and coordinate with each convention group in advance, undoubtedly the Guard would be invited to participate as speakers, panelists, workshop members, or even serve on the governing boards. The results would be high visibility within the groups.

Army National Guard

Changes in the Army National Guard (ARNG) force structure continued during Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79). Doctrinal modernization was the primary reason for these changes. The initial increment of signal conversions was completed and as such was the first step towards Integrated Tactical Communications Systems (INTACTS) implementation in the ARNG; four Aviation Classification Repair Activities Depot (AVCRAD) replaced the older Transportation Aircraft Repair Shops (TARS); missile maintenance companies were added to the eight ARNG Divisions; Air Traffic Control (ATC) elements were introduced into the structure with the 7th Signal Command being the single manager for these elements in the Continental United States (CONUS). On the inactivation side, the ARNG was reduced by one Special Forces Battalion in FY 79.

The "One Army Policy" was reaffirmed during this period through the expansion and application of OCONUS, Affiliation, and Active Component Support to Annual Training (ACSAT) programs.

Over 33,297 officer and enlisted personnel participated in school training attending courses which ranged in length from two days to 52 weeks covering all aspects of training from the basic skills through the Senior Service Colleges. The first year ever for the ARNG to manage training am-

munition was successfully completed with authorizations in excess of \$59 million authorized to the states.

During FY 79, Army Aviation in the ARNG continued to sustain its outstanding performance in the maintenance of strength, maintenance of equipment, enhanced unit readiness, individual aircrew proficiency, and restoration of its aircraft accident prevention leadership.

To support the "One Army" and to increase the strength and readiness of ARNG units, considerable additional emphasis and resources have been applied to programs such as the Affiliation Program, Additive Full Time Manning and the Resource Management Program (incentives). These programs are a cost effective method of increasing our overall defense posture at only a fraction of the cost of increasing the active force. Participation in various exercises has proven the ARNG's contributions as a full-time member of the "One Army" team.

Of particular note is Rapid Mobilization for Direct Deployment (RAMDEP) to Prepositioned Organizational Material Configured in Unit Sets (POMCUS), a program to evaluate State Area Commands (STARC) and selected units capability to be alerted, mobilized and rapidly deployed directly to POMCUS. RAMDEP exercises in FY 79 have been very successful, and will continue into FY 80. The concept offers great promise for significant reduction in time necessary to deploy certain units

overseas and to further enhance our mobilization, readiness, and response time.

During FY 79 several new officer procurement programs have been initiated while existing programs have been expanded. A new AMEDD program has been developed and is geared toward increasing officer accessions in the Medical Corps, Army Nurse Corps, Dental Corps, Veterinary Corps, Physicians Assistants, Army Medical Specialist Corps and Medical Service Corps. The ROTC program has been expanded to include a new Simultaneous Membership Program, which allows an individual to be an enlisted member of the ARNG while enrolled in the advanced ROTC program, and a new Cadet Troop Leaders Training program, which allows members of advanced ROTC to train with ARNG units during annual training. The women's program has been expanded and a chaplain's program is in the process of being developed. The MORE program is in full swing with increased advertising directed at minority groups and the publication of the first year's annual report listing accomplishments and initiative at both the state and federal level.

To assist recruitment and retention in high priority units, and enlistment and reenlistment incentive program began on 1 December 1978. The objectives are to divert accessions and increased retention into high prior-

ity units, increase quality of accessions, and marginally increase strength. Early indicators are that all objectives are being substantially met.

Minority strength in the ARNG continued to increase reflecting an end FY 79 total of 90,934, or 26.20 percent of the force. Of this the ARNG has 17.01 percent blacks, 7.29 percent Hispanics, 1.96 percent other minorities. In addition, Guard women make up 4.22 percent of the ARNG. A highlight of FY 79 has been the Minority Officer Recruiting Effort (MORE). As a result of the special emphasis and activities of the MORE Program, minority officer strength increased a full percentage point in FY 79 to 7.67 percent of the ARNG officer corps.

The full spectrum of logistical programs favorably responded to several innovative management techniques implemental during the year. The thrust of this effort was to improve "bottom line" material readiness throughout the force structure. A significant problem, that possibly will have continuing impact, is the scarcity and spiraling cost of energy. To counter these impacts, significant effort was expended to develop and publish an ARNG Energy Plan. This comprehensive document provides the states with the details for implementing a viable conservation effort.

Execution of the construction program was outstanding and exceeded previous years records; however, the backlog of construction program was outstanding and exceeded previous years records; however, the backlog of construction requirements continues to increase.

Comptroller

APPROPRIATIONS

The Congress appropriated \$1,597,400 for the support of the

Army National Guard (ARNG) for Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79). The initial amounts for each appropriation were as follows: (dollars in millions)

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Appropriated FY 79</u>
National Guard Personnel	\$755.5
Operation and Maintenance	789.7
Military Construction	52.2

See Table 1, Appendix F

FUNDING

The ARNG budgets, submitted to Congress in January 1978, supported a beginning strength of 358,200, an average strength of 363,000 and an ending strength of 368,500 for over 3,200 ARNG units. The budget submissions were as follows:

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Submission</u>
NGPA	747,100,000
OMARNG	795,700,000
MCARNG	49,700,000

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY (NGPA)

The Congress appropriated (Title I, PL 95-457) \$755,500,000 for FY 79 for the NGPA appropriation to support an average strength of 363,000 with an end strength of 368,500 and to train 47,000 non-prior service accessions under the REP 63 program. A supplemental appropriation of \$31,600,000 was enacted for military pay increases and \$2,000,000 additional was provided for subsistence price increases. A FY 79 reprogramming action transferred \$2,000,000 to Retired Pay, Defense. After the FY 79 appropriation was amended and the funded reimbursements were totaled there was an adjusted NGPA funding availability of \$789,945,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (OMARNG)

The Congress appropriated (Title III, PL 95-457) \$789,700,000 for FY 79 for OMARNG. A supplemental appropriation of \$9,700,000 was enacted for civilian pay increases. Automatic Reimbursable orders totaled \$13,932,000, for an overall fund availability of \$813,332,000.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (MCARNG)

The Congress appropriated (PL 95-374) \$52,200,000 for FY 79 for the Military Construction Army National Guard appropriation. This was to accomplish 44 armory projects and 38 non-armory projects.

ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The emphasis in FY 79 was on expanded transactions by others (TBO) processing by the states. Effective 1 October 1979, the servicing active Army Finance and Accounting Offices (FAO) discontinued the old system of processing ARNG Transactions on a subactivity basis and converted to processing on a transactions for others (TFO) basis, creating a ten-fold increase in TFO/TBO processing in the states. As a result, the 60 days or more category of uncleared transactions processed by the FAO and the states and reported monthly by the United States Army Finance and Accounting Center (USAFAC) rose

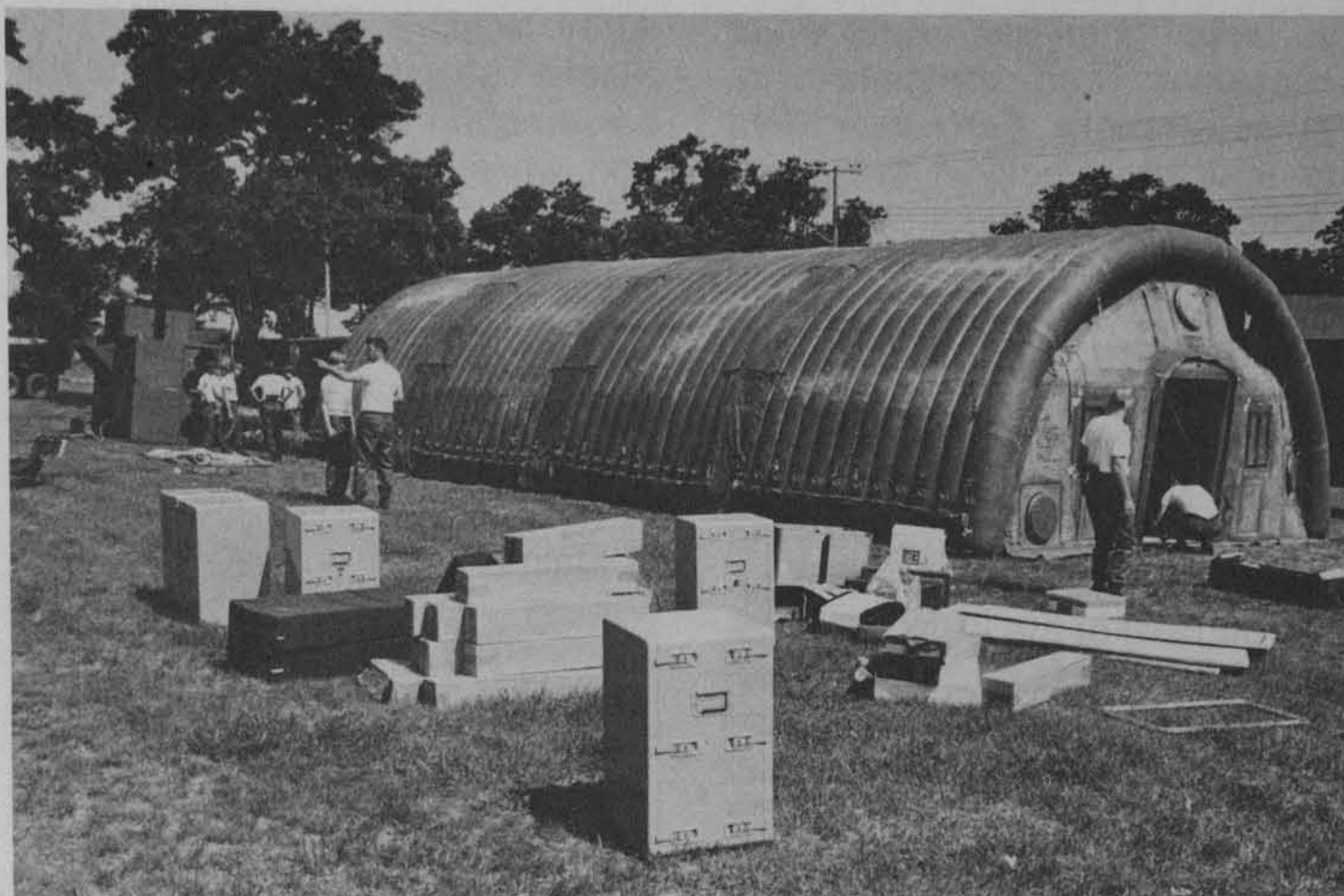
• Setting up a "must" hospital at Cp Williams, Wisconsin—first look at new equipment.

from \$1,151,000 in December 1978 to \$8,238,000 in January 1979. The last FY 79 report from USAFAC reflected a figure of \$6,347,000 for September 1979, representing a \$1,891,000 improvement over January 1979.

The ARNG has agreed to join the Comptroller of the Army directed effort to have a single standard Army-wide accounting system for financial management. The system is scheduled for initial prototype implementation in 1981. The new accounting system has temporarily been assigned the acronym "STANFINS-REDESIGN". The system will incorporate the best features of accrual accounting, use of a general ledger, principles of commercial accounting and a job order cost system heretofore absent from STANFINS. Areas of particular concern for ARNG have been addressed and are being jointly studied for resolution with the STANFINS-REDESIGN project team prior to ARNG's implementation of STANFINS-REDESIGN.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

The program to prepare full-time training, active duty training, and annual training payrolls using the state level computers was improved and standardized. This program, called the National Guard Bureau Active Duty Pay



System (ADAPS) reduces workload at unit level and assists the active Army Finance and Accounting Officer in providing timely and accurate pay.

Payments for the Selective Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP) were started during the year. Procedures were established to provide for timely initial and anniversary payments.

Planning is well along to implement an ARNG Financial Management Quality Assistance Program. During FY 80, visits will be initiated and all states will be visited at least once by the end of FY 81. Assistance will be provided in accounting, budgeting, civilian pay, military pay, and travel functions.

The cost of incapacitation pay increased only slightly during FY 79, less than \$10,000, after several years of sharp cost growth. The containment of incapacitation pay related costs is a direct result of improved management of this area at NGB and state level.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

The Composite Performance Profile (CPP) system of monitoring a variety of management indices nationwide was further refined and expanded. This vehicle, which

delivers improved management feedback to managers at all levels, served to focus attention on critical areas of performance. The system will be further broadened in FY 80, particularly as concerns readiness related indices.

A variety of special studies were concluded, all designed to improve management. In July 1979, for example, a comprehensive cost analysis and management survey of the Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center, a facility operated by the California Army National Guard, was accomplished.

Internal Review was strengthened, with FY 80 to mark the beginning of Comptroller related external audits at state level.

AUDITS

The ARNG was the subject of numerous audits by the Army Audit Agency (USAAA) and General Accounting Office. One of the more significant USAAA audits concerned United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO) activities in six states. This audit was extremely comprehensive and is expected to lay a foundation for

important changes in USPFO operations.

The ARNG capability for following up on audits and conducting its own received considerable management emphasis.

Personnel

MILITARY STRENGTH

The federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard (ARNG) was 346,974 or 83.1 percent of the authorized strength as of 30 September 1979, a decrease of 366 from end Fiscal Year 1978 (FY 78) strength of 347,340. The strength decline that began in FY 74 continued through the first quarter of FY 79. Beginning with the second quarter and continuing through April, ARNG strength reflected a slight but steady upswing and by end April had climbed to 347,111 or 83.1 percent of authorized strength. This short lived increase in strength can be in part attributed to the December 1978 implementation of the new enlistment programs created by the incentive package; reenlistment bonus, split-training options and elimination of the Moot Memorandum. However, other factors such as Non-expiration term of service (ETS) losses during the remainder of the year resulted in a decline in strength by 30 September.

The maintenance of strength continued to be the prime concern and the foremost program in the ARNG during FY 79 with the recruiting and retention of personnel the basic support of our strength. Non-ETS losses have continued to increase during the fiscal year but has been highlighted by the reduction in overall losses. To take positive action to correct this category of personnel loss, CNGB has formed an NGB/ARNG Attrition Management Work Group, under general officer chairmanship, to analyze all pos-

sible ideas, recommendations, incentives and in coordination with states work groups will develop implementing plans and execute actions deemed appropriate to reverse the current non-ETS attrition rate.

As of 30 September 1979, the assigned strength of the ARNG was 346,974, which included 35,849 officers and warrant officers, and 311,125 enlisted personnel. Average year end strength figures for selected years are shown in Table 2, Appendix F.

Beginning with the second quarter, paid drill strength climbed steadily and for the first time in five years, actual strength exceeded the programmed objective. Again, this can be attributed to the new enlistment programs created by the incentive package. Office, Secretary of Defense Budget Submission projected paid drill strength for end FY 79 as 345.5, and we were optimistic in reaching this goal. As of 30 September 1979, paid drill strength was 345,528.

There were 3,067 personnel in the inactive ARNG at the end of FY 79 a steady increase over the past years. These individuals were attached to units for administrative and accounting purposes and are available in the event of mobilization.

OFFICER PERSONNEL

Procurement

The ARNG commissioned and warrant officer strengths for FY 79 have increased over the past year. The assigned officer strength as of 30 September 1979 was 28,468 officers and 7,381 warrant officers. These strengths equate to 88.5 percent and 88 percent of the authorized strength respectively. Compared to the end of FY 78 strength, a net gain of 1,182 officers and 362 warrant officers was realized. These gains

are attributed to the implementation of many officer accession plans.

The Officer Candidate School (OCS) program is the largest source of commissioned officers for the ARNG. During FY 79 1,413 officers were accessioned into ARNG units from the State OCS program. See Table 3, Appendix F, for statistics.

Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) is receiving increased emphasis as a source of ARNG officers. Over 685 officers have joined the ARNG during the past year. This is an increase of 25 percent over the previous year and reflects new accessions from both the Reserve Forces Duty (RFD) program and the Early Commissioning (EC) program. The Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP) has been fielded which allows ARNG enlisted members to also be members of the advanced ROTC program. The Cadet Troop Leaders Training (CTLT) program was initiated this past summer with outstanding results. Three hundred, twenty nine MS IV cadets spent two weeks training with ARNG units representing 25 states during the units annual training. Comment from both the ROTC cadets and the unit commanders indicated that the program was an outstanding success.

On 6 June 1979 the ARNG fielded a special Women's Program designed to emphasize the recruitment and retention of women. As a result of this program, the ARNG has noted a significant increase in women accessions from ROTC and OCS procurement programs. Since last year, the enrollment of women in OCS has more than tripled and it is anticipated that next year's OCS officer accessions will again show a notable gain. As of 30 September 1979 there were 1,039 women officers in the ARNG.

The total ARNG Army Medical Department (AMEDD) officer strength at the beginning of FY 79 was 2,323 or 67 percent of autho-

rization. Critical shortages existed in the Army Nurse, Dental and Medical Corps, with 68, 79 and 39 percent of authorized strength respectively. Since the implementation of the ARNG AMEDD Officer Accession Program on 5 March 1979, the AMEDD officer strength has begun to show upward trends. As of 30 September 1979, the total AMEDD officer strength was 2,676 or 78 percent of authorization. ANC, DC and MC strengths have increased 17, 14, 5 percent respectively.

The Minority Officer Recruiting Effort (MORE) has been ongoing since FY 79. This program has been instrumental in the accession of 307 minority officers in FY 78 and 385 minority officers in FY 79. The minority officer representation in the ARNG officer corps has increased by .77 percent during FY 79.

Throughout the ARNG, chaplains serve as religious leaders and provide spiritual and personal guidance to enlisted and officer personnel. In an effort to improve religious resources, counseling and human relations, the ARNG is actively seeking additional chaplains to fill present vacancies. As of 30 September 1979 there were 550 chaplains in the ARNG.

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

Federal recognition actions remained at the same level during FY 79. Appointments decreased from 4,708 to 4,656. Promotions increased from 4,547 to 5,102. Transfers and reassignments increased from 34,680 to 46,344. Separations were down from 4,639 to 4,248. These figures reflect normal activity in all areas.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Procurement

During the fiscal year, ARNG enlistments totaled 84,850 or 89.6 percent of the program. See Table 4, Appendix F. 49.8 percent were prior service personnel and 50.2 percent were nonprior service enlistees. Our goal to transition toward an accession mix of 50/50 by 1981, was reached early in the fiscal year but we are not yet stable. The pendulum is now swinging toward the increase in NPS personnel and the decrease in prior service enlistees.

Standards set for NPS accessions are being met or exceeded. The standards of enlisting not more than 18 percent Mental Category IV and not more than 45 percent non-high school graduates put into effect on 1 April 1975 has been maintained by ARNG. FY 79 has brought a significant increase in the number of high school seniors (HSS) and a decrease in non-high school graduates (NHSG). NPS accessions in Category IV were 9.9 percent, lowest since FY 72 when it was 9.5 percent and still a draft year. The bonafide HSS will complete high school and increase the HSG percentage. ARNG continues to increase the percentage of Category I personnel and the 3.3 percent is the highest since FY 73, when it was 7.7 percent.

Split Training, a recently approved training initiative has been a valuable assist in increasing the high school student rate. High School seniors and graduates combined are at 63.0 percent compared to 55.3 percent last year. Likewise, Mental Categories I thru III are at 89.8 compared to 86.4 percent last year. This improvement is influenced by our new enlistment options and bonuses, by state selectivity, and by a worsening civilian job market.

During FY 79, enlisted losses

were 84,196, compared to 104,123 for FY 78. For the first time since FY 74, losses were below programmed objective, and the lowest in over five years. With inception of the incentives program, gains once again showed an increase over the losses. A major factor contributing to the increase in accessions is the use of trained full-time recruiting force; the fulfillment of an earlier recommendation surfaced during the declining strength analysis.

INITIAL SKILL QUALIFICATION

The National Guard Bureau (NGB) continues to obtain initial skill qualification for all NPS personnel through an efficient Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT) program. Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) courses taught in the One Station Unit Training (OSUT) Mode and the Split Training Option available for those MOS taught in a conventional basis and advanced individual training (BT/AIT) Mode have afforded the enlistee the op-

2





portunity to perform initial skill training without extended absences from civilian employment/schooling. OSUT provides condensed training time, approximately 12 weeks, by integrating the programs of instruction for BT/AIT. Split training entails two distinct training periods of BT and AIT thus accommodating the limited training time available to students and seasonal workers.

The NGB has streamlined the training space projection process by developing an automated model known as Automated Program to Project AIT Training Space (APPATS). This model has reduced a four-week manual process of formulating training space projections to days. It has improved the accuracy of these projections and provided a reliable tool to the ARNG training space managers. The NGB accomplished 78.8 percent of the projected FY 79 advanced individual training program.

States continued to obtain training spaces for enlistees through the Automated Recruit Quota System (REQUEST). REQUEST computer terminals are available at all state headquarters and some Armed Forces Examining Entrance Station (AFEES) for ARNG use.

The ARNG Training Center Liaison Non-Commissioned Officer (LNCO), continues to assist ARNG trainees with personal and military problems. This program has been very valuable in that the LNCO, through administrative action and counseling, has been able to assist and encourage trainees with



¹ Major General Carl D. Wallace, The Adjutant General of Tennessee, Mrs. Margaret Patterson Barlett and Lieutenant Charles N. Steed place a Presidential wreath at the grave site of Andrew Johnson, commemorating the 171st birthday of the 17th President of the United States.

² Colorado Army National Guard's Company C, 2/157 Field Artillery unload 8 inch howitzers during annual training exercise in Guernsey, Wyoming.

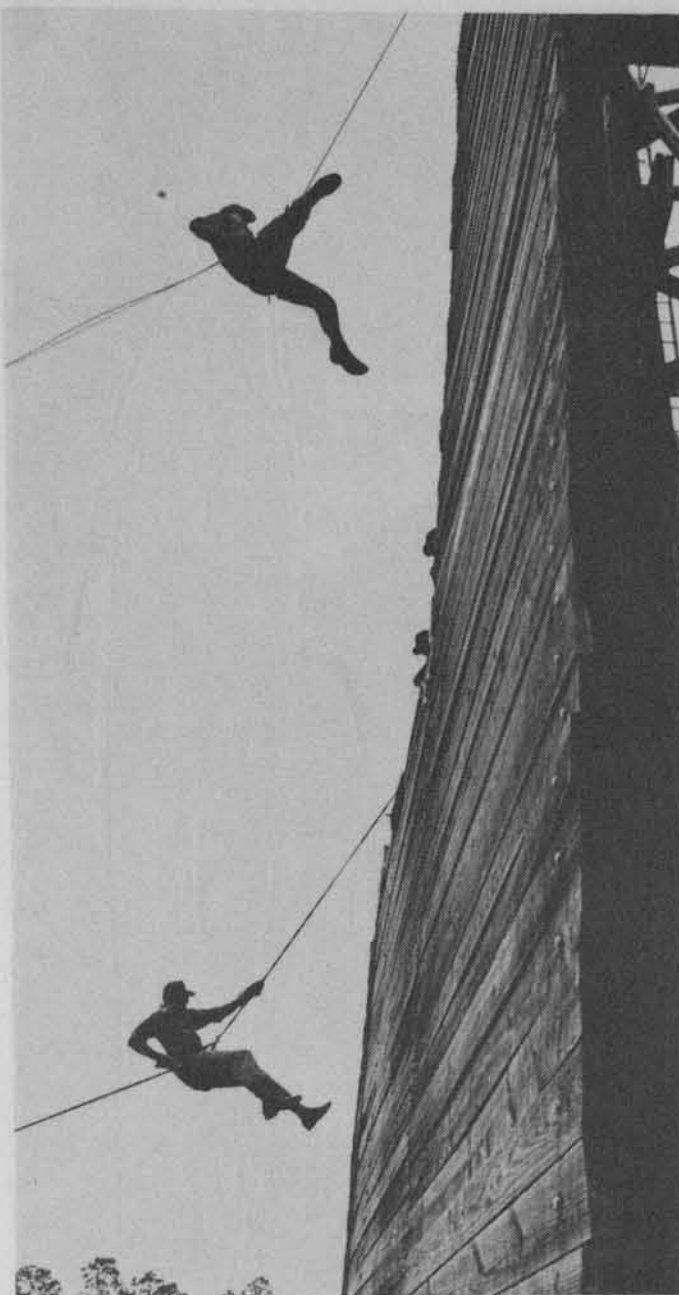
problems to complete training, thus saving the individual for qualitative service in the ARNG. Liaison NCOs are currently assigned to, Fort Jackson, Fort Knox, Fort Dix, Fort Leonard Wood, Fort McClellan, Fort Benning, Fort Gordon, Fort Sill, and Fort Sam Houston.

COMMAND SERGEANTS MAJOR PROGRAM

During FY 78, a total of 125 nominations were forwarded by the states to the CNGB, for participation in the Command Sergeants Major Program. All nominations were reviewed by an informal review board in the NGB for administrative correctness and professional qualification. Of the 125 nominations, 102 (81.6 percent) were forwarded to the Department of the Army Reserve Components Command Sergeants Major Selection Board for consideration. The remaining 23 were returned to the states as administratively unqualified for consideration. Of the 102 nominations forwarded to the Selection Board, 84 (98 percent) were selected for Command Sergeant Major designation and have been announced in Department of the Army messages.

INITIAL ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING

Fiscal Year 1979 opened with 10,748 enlistees awaiting initial active duty for training (IADT) in



active Army training centers. By 30 September 1979, 10,157 personnel were awaiting entry into training. A total of 40,723 Army Guardsmen actually entered the IADT program during FY 79 and 32,389 personnel completed IADT and returned to units. By the end of the fiscal year, 15,063 personnel were participating in the IADT program in Army Training Centers, Service Schools, and other facilities within the United States. The percentage of NPS people lost before they enter the training based continued to improve: from 11.7 percent in FY 77; 9.4 percent in FY 78 to 6.1 in FY 79. Trainee Discharge Program (TDP) loss rate has also improved: FY 76—15 percent; FY 77—9.7 percent; FY 78—7.9 percent. The total losses in the training base remain high; FY 77—21 percent; FY 78—21.6 percent; but has shown a downward trend in FY 79; as of 30 September 79—14.5 while TDP losses are down, the total losses from the training base continue to be essentially the same—about 1 in 5 trainees are discharged be-

fore completion of Basic Training and Advanced Individual Training.

RECRUITING & RETENTION

The ARNG continues to recruit in a no-draft environment with new enlistment and reenlistment incentives available to high-priority units. Enlistment incentives (cash bonus, and educational assistance) were added for the first time in 1979. The full impact of these programs has not been determined.

The use of newly recruited personnel to assist in securing peer group enlistments is receiving considerable attention. The states of California and Pennsylvania have undertaken pilot "Recruiter Assistance" programs to assess the viability of implementing this program nationally.

Recruiting and retention of Army Medical Department (AMEDD) officers has improved since the establishment of an AMEDD program. A Non-Prior Service Referral Program (TEST) is being implemented in FY 80 that will authorize promotion advancement (up to pay grade E-3) for personnel who refer qualified personnel who subsequently enlist.

Our concern of identifying non-ETS loss solutions has prompted the formation of an "Attrition Management" Work Group. This group is specifically tasked to provide solutions that will reduce non-ETS losses.

MILITARY SERVICE VERIFICATION

During FY 79, 3,021 Letters of Eligibility for Retired Pay at Age 60 were issued. This is at approximately the same level as previous years. In addition, requests for verification of service performed in the ARNG and requests for statements of service for retired



pay purposes were handled. Correspondence of this nature totaled 2,617 pieces.

RESERVE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT (ROPA)

Table 5, Appendix F shows the results of selection boards reported during FY 78 and FY 79. These boards considered officers under the mandatory provisions of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act.

SURVIVOR BENEFIT PLAN

On 28 September 1978 the Congress enacted Public Law 95-397 which provided for expanded coverage for reservists under the Survivor Benefit Plan. A one year

period was provided to allow eligible reservists (National Guard Personnel) to enroll in the program. The primary benefit allows for the service member to provide an annuity for their spouse based on the attainment of at least 20 qualifying years of service for retirement. The annuity is payable at the service member's option either immediately upon their death or at the time they would have attained age 60.

Due to late receipt of necessary regulatory and informational documents, official enrollment in the program was not begun until

May of 1979 for eligible National Guard personnel.

An intensive educational and promotional campaign conducted by most states on receipt in October 1978 of an interim program, resulted in a high rate of official enrollment (97 percent). By the close of the enrollment period, 30 September 1979, only 2 percent of eligible active National Guard personnel had not indicated an election of options. Congressional action to extend the enrollment period was still pending as of 10 October 1979.

OFFICER AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL LINE OF DUTY DETERMINATIONS

The CNGB continued to exercise responsibility for line of duty determinations for ARNG personnel not on active duty. The 1978 change allowing certain injury cases occurring during annual training to be finalized by the state Adjutants General has proven effective in reducing processing time and in expediting claims for these cases. Continued emphasis is being placed at all levels on timely and accurate processing of all injury and disease incidents which require a Line of Duty determination. Statistics are reflected in Table 6, Appendix F.

GUARDSWOMEN

Department of the Army (DA) policy is to fuse the guidelines for the sexes and apply equal policy

¹ South Carolina Army Guard personnel of the 125th Engineer Company get the jump of their life as they rappell from 30 and 60 foot towers during annual training.

² British Exchange training at Fort Pickett, Virginia.

³ Hawaii Army National Guard's 2nd Battalion, Company C, swiftly deplane from 25th Infantry Division helicopters during an airmobile assault at Dillingham Airfield.

to both males and females. Exception criteria for women is fast disappearing and the near future will find women absorbed into the male atmosphere and with the same obligations. The minimum mental category percentile was lowered from 59 to 50 as an incentive to the accession plan, and effective 25 April 1979, the percentile was further lowered to 31. This aligns the female entrance requirements with the male enlistments. However, the requirement for female enlistees to be high school graduates will not change until 1 October 1979. As of 30 September 1979 there were 1,039 officers (463 Army Nurse Corps; 535 other commissioned officers COMM OFF; 41 warrant officers) and 13,595 enlisted personnel for a total of 14,634 which comprised 90.7 percent of the FY 79 goal of 16,131 and 4.2 percent of the total ARNG strength. Enlisted female strength has shown a steady gain during FY 79. Enlisted females comprise 4.3 percent of total enlisted strength.

MINORITY STRENGTH

Throughout the fiscal year, minority strength has fluctuated, but in relation to total strength, continues to hold a steady percentage. As of 30 September 1979, minority strength of 90,934 is 26.2 percent of assigned strength and includes 2,751 officers and warrant officers; and 88,183 enlisted personnel. Included in this figure is black strength of 59,047 which is 17.0 percent of assigned strength.

While officer strength has steadily increased, enlisted strength has fluctuated so as to reflect a slight overall downward trend. However, a small but significant gain of 511 enlisted personnel was realized for this fiscal year against a total enlisted loss of approximately 1,910 during the same period. Total gains of 896 (officers and enlisted) was realized in the minority strength through FY 79.

PERSONNEL REPORTING SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

ARNG entered into an active role in developing the Standard Installation/Division Personnel System-Reserve Components (SIDPERS-RC) during the past year. SIDPERS-RC is the Headquarters, Department of the Army umbrella term for two systems—SIDPERS-ARNG and SIDPERS-United States Army Reserve (USAR). The projected date for extension of SIDPERS-ARNG to the field has slipped approximately 24 months to early 1983 due to lack of resources (manpower) for the development project. SIDPERS-ARNG will replace our current officer and enlisted personnel reporting systems. The primary goal of the new system is to enhance the mobilization process by making our system as similar and compatible to the active Army system as possible while retaining those unique data elements and features needed for peacetime ARNG personnel management. Other significant functions include the capability for improved strength accounting, personnel management, and interface with Headquarters, Department of the Army and other Department of Defense agencies.

TOUR PROGRAM

The Army Directorate of the NGB has continued to closely scrutinize active duty for training (ADT) tour positions against declining authorizations. Only the highest priority tours have been retained. Requests for the establishment of new ADT positions have received particularly close attention since the approval of a new position dictates the identification of an existing position for elimination. A new statutory tour position has been approved as National Guard Advisor to the Judge Advocate General School.

FULL-TIME MANNING

The first year of a two year congressionally directed test program to convert vacant technician positions to full-time military, the Conversion to Full-Time Military (CFTM) Program, was completed on 30 June 1979 when 1,098 conversions were accomplished, exceeding the goal of 1,042 by 56.

Plans were developed to augment the full-time support of early deploying and early mobilizing employed non-deploying units, in order to improve unit readiness. The Additive Full-Time Manning (AFTM) Program is expected to contribute to unit readiness in the administration, training, supply, and maintenance fields. Authority to implement the AFTM Program is expected in early FY 80.

Surgeon

The Army Surgeon's Office continued its deep involvement with the many aspects of the total medical situation of the Army National Guard (ARNG) during FY 79.

ARNG MEDICAL BRIGADES

All three medical brigades within the ARNG have been in existence for over four years. They are becoming the regional medical oper-

ators while the Army Surgeon's Office in the National Guard Bureau (NGB) remains the central medical planner. Brigade quarterly reports from each state are examined and consolidated within each Army area by the brigade and then sent to the Army Surgeon's Office for information and recording. On 4 April 1979, a medical brigade mission statement was issued by the Director, ARNG.

Each medical brigade commander is a member of the Advisory Council to the Surgeon General on reserve component medical affairs, which meets twice annually. Thru this forum, each brigade commander is able to establish a direct relationship with The Surgeon General, Department of the Army and other key members of his staff, and thus to certain degree effect medical policy as regards the reserve components of the United States Army.

ARNG 91C CIVILIAN EDUCATION PROGRAM

This federally funded program completed its third full year of operation at the end of FY 79. In this program, individuals receive their 91C equivalent training at a local Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) school within 50 miles of their home. They are placed in a federal pay training status (FTTD) from the day the school starts until the day they graduate. Graduates are then awarded the 91C MOS and assume a four year obligation to the ARNG. The attrition rate in this program remains well under ten percent. This program is the major reason for the steady gain of qualified 91Cs within the ARNG during the past few years. The 30 September strengths of MOS 91C are listed at Table 7, Appendix F. In FY 79, one hundred and sixty-eight individuals were started in this program which compared favorably with the 180 in FY 78 and the 112 in FY 77 who were placed in the pro-

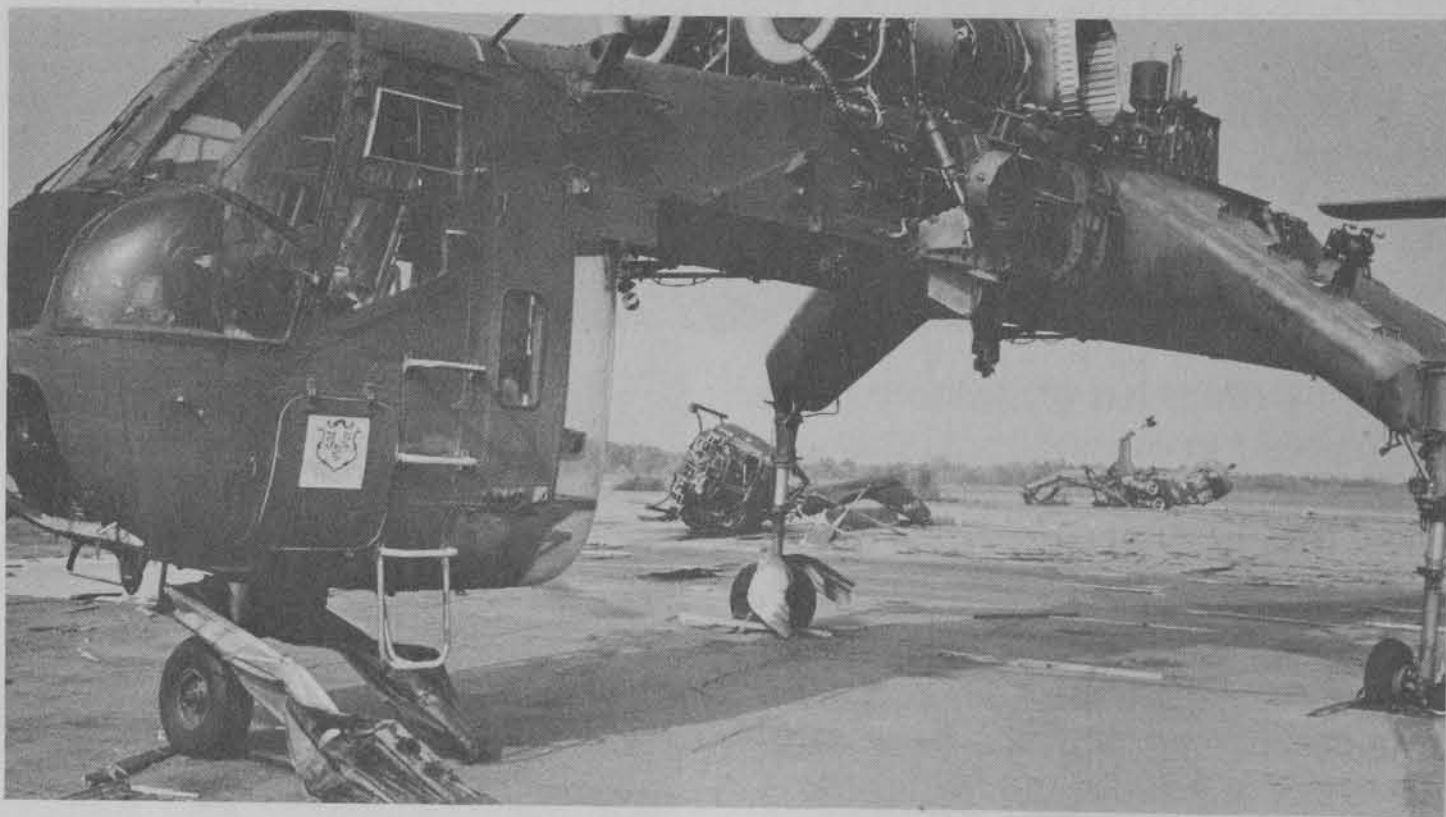
gram during those respective years. Of additional interest is the fact that women have constituted close to one-half of the individuals approved for this training.

ARNG PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT PROGRAM WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE (USAF)

On 20 June 1979, a historic event occurred in the advent of this program. On that day, the first four candidates ever to enter the program graduated from the course at Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft Sam Houston, Texas. Here each one received their graduate diploma as a physician's assistant from the USAF, a Bachelor of Medicine degree from the University of Oklahoma and an appoint-

ment as a warrant officer in the ARNG.

In this program, outstanding ARNG medical personnel are selected for two years of physician's assistant training. They are then placed on FTTD and take their first year, which is academic, at Sheppard Air Force Base near Wichita Falls, Texas. The second year training is clinical, and is taken at Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft Sam Houston, Texas.



An estimated 50 million plus in damages to the Connecticut ARNG facility from the devastating tornado that swept through isolated sections of Windsor Locks and Windsor, Connecticut.



2

These first four graduates have a six year service obligation in the ARNG. Another class of three will graduate in October 1979 and a third class of six is scheduled to graduate in February of 1980. A new class of physician's assistants consisting of a few to several individuals should be graduating from this system every four months. The class size for ARNG candidates was expanded from five to eight effective June 1979. The first female student has been accepted into the program and will start class in October 1979.

**COMBINED STATE
SURGEON'S AND MEDICAL
COMMANDER WORKSHOP AT
ARNG ARMY AREA
MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE**

This past year in FY 79 the State Surgeons and the key ARNG medical commanders combined



1 & 2

Members of the Puerto Rico Army National Guard Infantry Brigade ordered to active duty on a voluntary basis by the Secretary of the Army to support the as-

sistance operation to the Dominican Republic in the aftermath of Hurricanes David and Frederick.

their workshop sessions at the ARNG Management Conferences. This enabled key outside speakers to give their presentation one time, and could then respond to questions that frequently overlapped from both State Surgeons and key AMEDD commanders. The sessions were well attended and in the 5th and 6th Army Area Management Conferences only one State Surgeon out of thirty was missing. Again, the active Army AMEDD supported these meetings to the maximum. In each Army Area the medical brigade commander and his staff were able to give an update briefing on the medical status of ARNG medical units within their Army Area and to give an overview briefing of certain actions and activities of their medical brigade in pursuit of their out-of-state mission. Again, the State Surgeon's reports at these Management Conferences were some of the best and most interesting of all the presentations given. They gave us all opportunities to perceive just how things were going medically within the ARNG of each respective state. It is believed that these Management Conferences are the single most important annual activity of the Army Surgeon's Office within the Army Directorate of the NGB.

Organization and Training

FORCE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

As of 30 September 1979, the Army National Guard (ARNG) structure included 3,367 allotted units or 4,152 including splits. The organizations in the structure are noted in Table 9, Appendix F.

During Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79) the following major changes occurred within the ARNG structure. The initial increment of signal conversions was completed,

this action was designed to align the signal portion of the ARNG Troop Basis to the developed doctrine for echelons above division. This action is the first step towards the implementation of the Integrated Tactical Communications System (INTACS). A second major action was the activation of four Aviation Classification, Repair Activity's Depot (AVCRAD) to replace the older Transportation Aircraft Repair Shop (TARS) organization. The principal mission of the AVCRAD units will be to provide a Department of the Army Material Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) interface for aviation material oriented on diagnostics, collection and classification of engines and components, cannibalization and limited depot repair of all aviation material and an off-shore terminus for closed loop support.

An additional maintenance oriented structure change was involved in the continued program of division modernization. A missile maintenance company was added to the division to provide a maintenance capability for the Tube Launched Optically Tracked Wire Guided Missile (TOW)/DRAGON systems. Other division modernization efforts were the assignment of a Forward Area Support Coordinating Office (FASCO) to the Division Support Command (DISCOM) Material Management Center, and the completion of a program to provide a TARGET Acquisition Battery to the 26th Infantry and 49th Armored Divisions.

A significant major action was the introduction of Air Traffic Control (ATC) elements into the structure, this provides for the implementation of the single manager concept for ATC. Within the Continental United States the 7th Signal Command is now that manager.

Not all actions were activation of units, it was determined that the ARNG was overstructured in Special Forces units and we were directed to inactivate a number of Special Forces units. Coordination with Department of the Army Staff by the National Guard Bureau (NGB) reduced the impact of inactivation to only one Battalion in 1979.

In coordination with the National Headquarters, Selective Service System, the NGB redistributed selective service spaces within 25 states. A number of government study reports were issued which were critical of the distribution and planned use of our Selective Service Reserve Force. The states that were scheduled to lose spaces in the Selective Service Section of the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Table of Distribution and Allowance were authorized to incorporate spaces of the same grade into the document. And lastly, the action to establish a Command and Control, Table of Distribution and Allowances in each state, for the control of separate units, was completed by the NGB.

Modernization of the force continues to be one of the major objectives of the force structure element of NGB, modernization of the force that is in keeping with the short and long-term goals of the Total Army.

TRAINING

The "One Army" policy was again proven valid during FY 79 through the Outside Continental United States (OCONUS) Program and the Active Component Support to Annual Training (ACSAT) Program.

Forty-eight units trained in six different countries under the OCONUS Program, which is an increase of 10 units or 25 percent from FY 78. This FY 79 and future

projected increases are indicative of the success of this program.

The Affiliation Program establishes a formal relationship between active and Reserve Component units. Eighty ARNG battalions, 38 of which are elements of eight separate brigades are in this formal interface which complements the ability of the US Army to mobilize at maximum strength as a "Total Army" force.

The ACSAT Program establishes formal procedures for Active Component (AC) units to support non-affiliated ARNG divisions, separate brigades and armored cavalry regiments during annual training. During ACSAT-79, eight ARNG divisions, 13 separate brigades, and four armored cavalry regiments benefited by the training and exposure to the new equipment of the AC.

The CONUS Exchange Program provided selected ARNG battalions with a realistic atmosphere of training by attaching ARNG company/battery/troop size elements from other states during annual training. These battalions provided support and command and control to the attached units. During FY 79, 16 units participated in the program.

The Division Partnership pilot program was conducted throughout the fiscal year. Feedback indicates that the program is a tremendous success and contributed measurably to increased combat proficiency within the Army National Guard at both individual and unit levels.

This increased proficiency was most notable in the areas of individual Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) training, small unit and crew served weapons training, and development of unit staff proficiency. In addition to improved combat readiness, the partnership program also fosters an exchange of ideas and techniques that is beneficial to both

the Reserve Component and Active Component partners. In the near future, the partnership program will be expanded to incorporate training assistance and support during inactive duty training (IDT). This support will normally be in the form of mobile training teams.

To supplement the above programs continued use of a series of battlefield simulation devices improved staff readiness. The computer assisted wargames (CATTS) (Combined Arms Tactical Training Simulator) and CAMMS (Computer Assisted Map Maneuver System) were utilized by over 80 armor and mechanized infantry battalions. Other manual battlefield simulators such as Logistics Module, Administrative Module, Pegasus, and Dunn Kempft were used by company sized units. Additionally, combat arms units began making maximum use of Mini-Tank and Field Artillery Scaled Ranges.

Additional emphasis was placed on increasing participation in unit level marksmanship programs during this Fiscal Year. We believe this is important, not only for the training benefits achieved, but also for recruiting and retention. The highlights of the marksmanship program include Guard domination of the All-Army Championships, and record participation in both the National Guard Rifle, Pistol and Machinegun Championships and the National Guard Bureau Biathlon Championships.

The above programs coupled with the Joint Readiness Exercises that 56 ARNG company-size elements participated in during FY 79 (i.e., LOGEX, BRAVE SHIELD XIX, JACK FROST, GALLANT EAGLE and FOAL EAGLE), document the fact that "THE GUARD BELONGS."

SCHOOLS PROGRAM

The FY 79 schools program called for an estimated 33,297 officer and enlisted personnel of the ARNG to participate in school training. School training courses range in length from two days to 52 weeks, covering all aspects of training from the basic skills through proficiency training, career development and the senior service colleges.

In addition to the projected number of individuals who would participate in school training identified above, it was estimated that 60,000 individuals would be enrolled in correspondence programs.

The actual participation in the schools program for FY 79 was 40,742 officers and enlisted and 61,751 enrolled in correspondence courses.

The State Officer Candidate Program started the FY 78 and 79 school year with 2,782 participants enrolling. The total graduated from the State Military Academies was 1,495.

The noncommissioned officer program, using the ARNG Standardized Program of Instruction, has been accredited in all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Currently 42 basic courses, 49 advance courses and 43 senior courses are being conducted.

The ARNG continued the Civilian Education program for medical specialists and continuing medical education for medical personnel. There were 170 individuals enrolled in the 91C medical specialist training in FY 79, and 143 individuals participated in the continuing medical education programs.

AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT

The ARNG had a requirement of \$104.8 million in FY 79 for training ammunition. Of this amount, Department of the Army (DA) gave an initial authorization of \$52.9 for FY 79 was allocated to the ARNG. After further review and analysis

of prior year training ammunition expenditures, it was determined that an additional authorization was required. On 16 January 1979, DA gave another authorization of \$6.5 million making the total FY 79 training ammunition authorization of \$59.4 million.

In FY 79 New Equipment Training (NET) continued on the following items: TOW missile system, dragon missile system, test set guided missile, scoop loader, heavy equipment transporter, fuel injection system, nuclear soil density and moisture tester and the GOER family of vehicles. A new item, the roller, vibratory, Rexnord Model SP848, road equipment, was introduced during FY 79.

Aviation

AVIATION LOGISTICS

During FY 79 the Army National Guard (ARNG) Aviation Logistics Program continued to provide viable support for the ARNG Aviation Program. Table 10, Appendix F displays the Fiscal Year (FY 79) monthly aircraft inventory. Year end totals were 2,416 rotary wing and 128 fixed wing aircraft.

The aviation requirements for the Combat Structure of the Army (ARCSA III) have been completed in the ARNG. The transfer of a CH-54 company and a separate CH-54 detachment to the ARNG from the active Army were the final actions to be accomplished. In addition, the redistribution of assets is also completed.

Recent receipt of a limited number of TH-1G "Cobra" aircraft is facilitating the initial "Cobra" training in five of the 12 attack helicopter companies in preparation of receipt during FY 80 of AH-1S "Cobra" aircraft.

In compliance with Department of the Army directives, the ARNG turned in U8D/G aircraft in accordance with schedules developed by United States Army Troop Support and Aviation Materiel Readiness Command (TSARCOM). During FY 79, 38 U8D/G



1
Hawaii Army National Guard personnel on their way to annual training.



2
Kauai Guardsmen move out—Hawaii Army Guardsmen of the 1st Battalion swiftly assault a Kahuku landing zone in Schofield Barracks.



3
Assuring the citizens on TV, Actor Leslie Nielson as the mayor stands before a Vermont Army National Guard UH-1 "Huey" as VTARNG members load "victims" in a scene from the motion picture "City on Fire" filmed in Montreal.

aircraft have been excessed while 24 have been turned in. Eight aircraft have been screened for disposition by TSARCOM and five still remain to be delivered to Military Aircraft Storage and Disposition Center (MASDC). Replacements for these indirect and combat support aircraft will consist of U8F, T42, U3, and U21 aircraft. The

ARNG's allocation plan for distribution of the replacement aircraft to fill indirect and combat support requirements is based upon safety, operational requirements, geographic area of support, and climatic condition factors.

As the result of the allocation factors enumerated above, it became apparent that it would be necessary to modify selected fixed wing aircraft so as to in-



During FY 79, the ARNG funded and paid for all aircraft depot work. A total of 90 aircraft were input into the depot during FY 79 at a total cost of \$13,094,124.

The Aviation Depot Maintenance Round Out concept was approved by Department of the Army and implemented by the ARNG during FY 79. As a result of this implementation, the four ARNG Transportation Aircraft Re-

crease the safety margin. A contract was awarded in Fourth Quarter of FY 79 to upgrade nine T42/U3 aircraft by installing larger engines and new propellers which together would provide the required safety margin. All nine aircraft were modified by year end.

Although the mixed composition of the ARNG aircraft fleet creates logistical support challenges, the operational rate of the ARNG fleet remained above Department of the Army standards for 10 of the 12 months in FY 79. Table 11, Appendix F, displays the monthly operational readiness rate for the ARNG aircraft inventory.

The ARNG Aviation Repair Parts Direct Exchange (DX) program continued to increase in transactions during FY 79. As displayed on Table 12, Appendix F, this program experienced a two percent growth while simultaneously contributing significantly to the sustainability of aircraft operational readiness rates due to rapid turn-around times of DX items and components.

The ARNG Consolidated Aviation Intensive Management Items (AIMI) program, which is managed by the four Transportation Aircraft Repair Shops (TARS) in support of all ARNG requirements for AIMI assets, again produced significant cost savings as well as enhancing the availability of intensively managed repair parts which also contributed to the aircraft operational readiness rates during FY 79.

1

North Platte ambulance personnel wheel an elderly woman who broke an ankle in a rare accident into hospital. She was flown from her snowbound ranch house by Nebraska Army National Guard medevac helicopter during blizzard emergency.

2

Alaska Army National Guard CH-54 "Skycrane."

3

Arizona Army National Guard on emergency during flooding in the Phoenix area. Photo by Kevin Schofield, Arizona Republic.



pair Shops (TARS) were redesignated as Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depots (AVCRAD) as mobilization TDA units. These units will have the mission of rounding out the Department of the Army Material Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) aviation depot upon mobilization and absorb a portion of the anticipated surge in depot workload. In addition, a Mobilization AVCRAD Control Element (MACE) organization was created to provide command/control, liaison, and interface with CONUS and outside continental United States (OCONUS) logistical support elements of the active forces.

Implementation of the ARNG Aviation Manpower Accounting Data (AMAD) System progressed well during FY 79. The system was tested and refined by a representative sample of 22 Army Aviation Support Facilities (AASF's) in 18 states selected on the basis of location, number and kind of aircraft supported, and size of activity. When properly executed, AMAD will involve each AASF in the collection, analysis, adjustment, and reporting of information about their duties and responsibilities. This data will be useful at all levels of maintenance management.

The TSARCOM program for the application of aviation equipment MWO's has been limited by the availability of required kits at the modification (OLR) sites. The ARNG has, to eliminate associated movement (flight delivery) costs, applied these MWO kits on a nonreimbursable basis. The TSARCOM Modification Work Order (MWO) application program is severely limited as a result of non-availability of kits. The Communications Electronics Readiness Command (CERCOM) program is nearly complete on four applicable MWO's. Approximate cost reimbursement due the ARNG is \$82,000. In view of the continued shortage of kits to accomplish the

TSARCOM sponsored MWO's, an estimated completion date cannot be projected.

AVIATION OPERATIONS

The ARNG manages a comprehensive Aviation Program for 4,674 aviators, 2,544 aircraft and 89 flight facilities. This represents 48 percent of the Army's aviation assets in the Continental United States (CONUS). The Army Aviation Division (NGB-AVN) has overall staff executive and operating responsibility to insure proper utilization of all aviation assets in the ARNG. Aviation Operations is responsible for presentation and defense of the ARNG Aviation Program. This includes development of policy to ensure maximum combat readiness can be attained with the resources provided. Executive management is accomplished with three teams: (1) Operations Team; (2) Training and Standardization; and (3) Aviation Personnel Management Team.

At the end of FY 79, the ARNG was authorized 4,716 aviators with 4,674 assigned. The ARNG at all levels is continuing its dedicated effort to recruit every available rated military aviator leaving the active forces. During the past year, 401 such aviators were successfully recruited, and retention of these highly skilled officers in ARNG aviation service represents a dollar value of \$15,317,799. The ARNG developed and implemented in May 1978 an innovative program to recruit and appoint as Army Aviators qualified civilian pilots. Personnel selected under the Civilian Skills Program possess exceptional aviation skills acquired in civilian service. By virtue of their previous training, these aviators attend a 12-week qualification course, rather than the normal 38 weeks which represents a savings of \$68,000 per individual. During FY 79, 29 aviators were accessed under this program and graduated from the three month Rotary Wing Qualification Course at Fort Rucker, Alabama.

This brings to 57 the total number of aviators appointed under the program. Compared to the cost of training a like number of aviators through initial entry, we have so far realized a savings of over \$3 million.

While recruiting and retention will always be of primary concern, the ARNG must now direct a concerted effort toward stabilizing the aging aviator forces. The present average age of the aviator force indicates that an increase in Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT) is required to provide young combat leaders and long term sustenance to the ARNG Aviator Program. To this end, the ARNG is petitioning for the existing input of 90 quotas per year to be increased to 135 in FY 81, 170 in FY 82, and 205 in FY 83 and beyond.

During FY 79, the ARNG flew 293,807 hours in accomplishing individual aviators and aviation unit training programs, and support missions required to maintain the combat readiness posture expected of ARNG Aviation. The hours flown represent 96.8 percent completion of 303,500 hours programmed. Table 13, Appendix F.

The objective of the aviation training program is to develop and maintain units at the state of operational readiness required to conduct combat or other operations in accordance with assigned missions. To accomplish the objective, individual aviator skills in aerial gunnery, instruments, and terrain flying are being utilized to enable units to concentrate on unit training programs. The Aircrew Training Manual (ATM) outlines individual training requirements; and, when in conjunction with the Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP), provides

a systematic aviation training program directed towards combat readiness. The ATM and ARTEP program was fully implemented during FY 79.

The status of training for individual aviators is determined by their classification into three Aviator Readiness Levels (ARL). ARL 3 aviators are participating in aircraft qualification/refresher training. ARL 2 aviators qualify in tasks essential to the unit's mission. ARL 1 aviators are considered combat ready. Reporting procedures are being developed to monitor aviators in each ARL so readiness trends in individual training can be projected. Initial reports indicate 63 percent of assigned aviators are ARL 1, 22 percent are ARL 2, and 15 percent are ARL 3.

With the assignment of AH-1S (COBRA/TOW attack helicopters) into the ARNG inventory, the ARNG will maximize its potential as a source of operational ready attack helicopter units. The ongoing transition to this more complex aircraft system is being accomplished efficiently. States with AH-1 helicopters assigned, and those designated to receive them have undertaken to qualify instructor pilots, and establish the training base necessary to support this new system.

The Aviation Division continues its joint ARNG United States Army Aviation Center Standardization Instructor Pilot/Instructor Pilot (USAAVNC SIP/IP) Refresher Training Courses conducted regionally at ARNG facilities to insure ARNG instructor pilots are kept abreast of the latest flying techniques, standardization, and tactical doctrine. Over 250 ARNG IP's from all the states have participated in this program since FY 75.

During FY 79, the ARNG aviation community provided over 3,000 aircraft flying hours in sup-

port of disaster relief missions. These vital missions were flown by aviators in many different states in response to disasters which included a severe winter, floods, and forest fires.

The ARNG had its first Air Ambulance Unit designated by the Secretary of Defense for participation in the Interagency Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) Program during FY 79. It is envisioned more ARNG participation in this humane program will be forthcoming.

SAFETY BRANCH

The ARNG's Safety Branch devoted its efforts this year toward not only the reduction of specific Guard oriented accidents but also to the development of a more meaningful safety educational program. The main thrust of this endeavor is a special emphasis program centered around the Guards most active period of operation "Annual Training." The Program contains four essential elements consisting of 13 lessons which are being developed to familiarize officers and non-commissioned officers with their duties and responsibilities in Accident Prevention, Occupational Safety and Health Act, Convoy Operations, and Hearing Conservation. These programs represent a sampling of the innovativeness of the Guard in its endeavor to preserve its men and equipment thru a viable and active Safety Program for a more positive readiness posture.

The ARNG aviation accident rate for FY 79 is a significant decrease from the FY 78 rate of 7.27. The aviation accident rate of 3.06 accidents per 100,000 flying hours in FY 79 compares favorably to the FY 75 thru FY 77, ARNG rates. See Table 14, Appendix F. Only two of the nine aircraft accidents of FY 79 were maintenance related, however the last maintenance related accident of

the fiscal year resulted in the loss of four Guardsmen and a \$2.8 million aircraft. See Table 15, Appendix F.

Pilot error, lack of effective supervision or planning, or a combination of these three factors were found to be the contributing causes in the other seven aircraft accidents. Efforts are being made at all levels of the ARNG to create the necessary safety attitude and atmosphere to reduce the aircraft accidents which fall into these categories.

Logistics

ARNG LOGISTICS

Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79) was a particularly rewarding year in terms of logistical growth and improvements. These successes encompassed both the management and operational field unit levels. Possibly two of the most critical accomplishments were, establishing a prioritized and well defined road map to insure continued logistics enhancements throughout the 1980's and surviving the early year energy crisis. This latter problem could have severely impacted on both weekend and annual training had not both micro and macro management principles been applied throughout the year.

An overview of key ongoing logistic readiness improvement programs and their progress status as of the end of FY 79 are as follows:

READINESS FROM REDISTRIBUTION OF ARMY MATERIAL (REDFRAM)

This closely-managed program continues to be very viable for the ARNG as it insures excess equipment from one state is screened



and redistributed to match other states requirements, based on unit priorities, prior to reporting the assets to the Inventory Control Point. To date, this program has resulted in accumulative distribution/redistribution of 134,483 items since its inception in 1974. This is a very cost-effective technique to improve logistics readiness.

TUBE LAUNCHED OPTICALLY TRACKED WIRE GUIDED MISSILE/Dragon (TOW/DRAGON)

Deployment of the TOW missile system is 53 percent complete. Currently, 1,150 systems have been fielded with completion expected in early 1980. At that time, the ARNG will have 100 percent of all TOW authorizations. The ARNG has fielded 30 percent, or 990 of the Dragon weapons systems. A 100 percent fill of all infantry unit Dragon authorizations is expected by March 1980.

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Significant improvements in the on-hand assets of radio teletype-writers (GRC-142, 46, and GRC-260) were recorded. Just a few short years ago the ARNG had only 35 percent of this authorization. By the end of FY 80, this



percentage should be near the 95 figure.

DIRECT SUPPORT SYSTEM (DSS)

In conjunction with Department of the Army Material Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM), procedural details to facilitate the ARNG conversion to this system were developed. When operational, DSS represents sig-

1
Speed, the critically essential ingredient for firefighters of the 678th Engineer Det., South Carolina Army National Guard.

2
An Illinois Army National Guard armored personnel carrier pulls a truck from a snow drift to the safety of a nearby parking lot. Troops and equipment of Troop B, 1st Squadron, 194th Cavalry, were on state emergency duty during the blizzard which struck northern Illinois during January and February.

nificant pipeline improvement as it provides support directly from the wholesale level to the DSS field activity.

PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY

During the year, two key ARNG regulations were completely revised. They insure correlation with the corresponding Army regulation and improve readability. Included in this task was the design of an automated information system to track lost, damaged, or destroyed property and a 2-day workshop to discuss accountability procedures indepth with key State personnel.

PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (PIP)

During the year, the modernization of combat equipment proceeded at a brisk pace. Approximately 176 major items were upgraded which represented over a \$2.5 million expenditure. ARNG readiness and sustainability were improved greatly as a result of these actions.

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, (OCONUS) TRAINING

During the fiscal year, nearly 5,700 ARNG members trained outside of CONUS. To support this realistic concept, new procedures were developed to forecast international passenger traffic. The benefit from these changes are improved aircraft scheduling and reduced costs associated with additional man-days awaiting travel or enroute as was the situation prior to this change.

COMMAND LOGISTICS REVIEW TEAM (CLRT)

CLRT is an assistance-oriented program. During the year, 22 states and selected units were visited. These teams assessed the logistical health of the units, provided onsite technical assistance and returned with detailed input for the rewrite of every ARNG logistical document during the past 12 months.

LOGISTICS SYSTEM AUTOMATION

Plans and necessary coordination were finalized in FY 79 to permit converting the remaining two divisions and three separate brigades to the standard Division Logistics System (DLOGS) in FY 80. Due primarily to the Presidential hiring freeze, these conversions could not be accomplished in FY 79. Additionally, ARNG completed the planning and budget justifications necessary to receive the mini-

computers used with the nondivisional DS/GS unit Decentralized Automated Service Support (DAS3) system. Initial receipt of the hardware starts in FY 80 and extends through FY 83 at which time all 84 eligible ARNG units should be automated.

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

This vital service was expanded greatly during the FY to better support effective accomplishment of the ARNG missions. Access to the Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON) has now been extended to all state headquarters. To obtain access to the Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN), which allows narrative and data communications throughout the worldwide network, the last of 41 remote terminals have been installed.

BELOW

Eskimo Scouts during annual training.



FOOD SERVICE

FY 79 marked the first year the ARNG competed in the Philip A. Connelly Awards Program. The Connelly Award, established in 1968, is sponsored by the International Food Service Executive Association (IFSEA). The purpose is to recognize excellence within the Army Food Service Program. The ARNG winner, B Battery, 171st Field Artillery of the Oklahoma National Guard, was presented the winner's award in Las Vegas, Nevada.

FULL-TIME RECRUITING FORCE (FTRF) SUPPORT

Extensive coordination with the General Services Administration (GSA) culminated in receiving 726 new vehicles for the FTRF. These 1979 cars will replace a like number of vehicles formerly leased on a decentralized state basis. The economics of GSA support equate to well over a \$1 million annual savings to the ARNG.

Installations

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The National Defense Act of 1950 (PL 81-783) provides for federal support of Army National Guard (ARNG) facilities construction. Each year since Fiscal Year 1952 (FY 52), with the exception of FY 67, funds have been appropriated for purchase, construction, expansion, rehabilitation and conversion of existing facilities. Under this legislation the states are required to furnish suitable construction sites for armories at no cost to the federal government. Funding for approved armory construction is 75 percent federal and 25 percent state, with 100

percent federal support for approved nonarmory construction.

FY 79

Congress approved during FY 79 the construction, rehabilitation, or addition to 23 armories for \$10.4 million and 42 non-armory projects for \$345 million. During FY 79 armories and non-armory prior year and FY 79 projects were awarded and their breakout is as follows:

Type Project	Prior Year Projects		FY 79 Projects		Totals	
	No Proj	\$000	No Proj	\$000	No Proj	\$000
Armory	1	325	23	10,232	24	10,557
Nonarmory	5	5,005	38	33,552	43	38,557
Total	6	5,330	61	43,784	67	49,114

The non-armory projects consisted of 9 organizational maintenance shops, 11 training facilities, 9 aviation facilities, 2 combined support maintenance shops, 4 mobilization and annual training equipment sites, 2 unit training equipment sites, 3 DLOG facilities, and 3 miscellaneous projects. Three projects worth \$0.6 million, which were authorized and apportioned by Congress were not awarded during FY 79.

FUNDING

Carry-over funds from prior years for the Military Construction ARNG Program amounted to \$4.2 million. An additional \$52.2 million appropriation was made by the Congress in PL 95-374 bringing the total available to \$56.4 million.

OBLIGATIONS

In the execution of the program, the total obligation for FY 79 was \$55.3 million, which represents 98 percent of the total funds avail-

able. The breakdown is as follows:

	\$000
Armory	\$10,621
Non-armory	39,608
Advance planning and design (A&E)	2,569
Minor construction	2,461
	\$55,259

The difference in the armory and non-armory obligation figures and the awards noted above is due to construction contract change orders. With the \$56.4 million available and the \$55.3 million obligated, \$1.1 million was carried over to FY 80.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

The ARNG operates and maintains facilities in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. There are 2,799 armories used for home station assembly, storage and training. Additionally, there are over 1,846 administrative and logistical support facilities located in individual communities. There are also 297 State operated training sites of various sizes and two

semi active Army installations at which the National Guard Bureau (NGB) supports the military construction requirements. Camp facilities are in accordance with approved master plans. A tabulation of facilities by general category is located in Table 17, Appendix F.

Approximately, 20 percent of the facilities listed in Table 17, Appendix F are not adequate to provide the intended support function and must be replaced. The backlog of construction requirements at the beginning of FY 72 was approximately \$300 million. As a result of increased amounts of equipment issued to ARNG units and the increased emphasis placed on reserve component readiness, additional requirements for maintenance, storage, and training facilities have been created. With these added requirements and the construction cost escalation, the construction backlog increased of \$736 million as of the end of FY 80.

Although other factors, such as personnel and equipment, are equally important, there is a direct relationship between the availability of adequate facilities and the readiness posture of ARNG units. Armories, which comprise 50.1 percent of the backlog of construction, are needed for assembly of the unit, storage of weapons and supplies and for the administration and training of the unit at the home station. The overcrowded, insecure and makeshift facilities now used at over 565 ARNG armories result in a waste of valuable training time, lower morale, loss or damage of supplies and equipment, create a more difficult recruiting and retention problem, and an overall lowering of unit readiness. 37.6 percent of the construction backlog is for non-armory facilities. These are of three general types: administrative/logistical facilities not in

an armory, state-operated training sites and two designated semi-active Army camps used for annual training. All of these nonarmory facilities are urgently required to support the training of units either during the year or during the two weeks annual training period. Any lack or inadequacy in these non-armory facilities, which are at best austere, will seriously detract from the achievement of prescribed training readiness goals.

REAL PROPERTY

The NGB provides all possible assistance to the states in licensing available federally-owned facilities and in leasing appropriate privately-owned facilities for the ARNG. During FY 79, the ARNG made use of 312 federally-owned facilities and 150 privately owned facilities under federal lease, including 11 aircraft facilities, 4 organizational maintenance shops, 1 United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO) and warehouse, 1 mooring space and 122 training area sites and ranges. Table 18, Appendix F, is a list of state-operated camps.

SUPPORT FACILITIES

Federal funds in the amount of \$19.6 million for FY 79 were allotted under 53 separate service contracts with the states to operate, maintain and repair the non-armory support facilities of the ARNG.

These funds provide for the costs of utilities, operations, and for maintenance and repair of facilities such as USPFO offices and warehouses, combined support maintenance shops, organizational maintenance shops, aviation support facilities and transportation aircraft repair shops required for the care and safeguarding of federal equipment and property used in the various states to perform their federal missions.

In addition to funding under service contracts, \$684,000 for FY 79 in O&M Operation and Maintenance (ARNG) funds were allotted to support projects for minor new construction, alterations, extensions and relocations of non-armory facilities.

TRAINING SITES

Training sites are designed to provide minimum essential requirements for support of ARNG units during periods of both annual and weekend training. Generally the following cantonment-type facilities are authorized for sites that are used both for annual and weekend training: mess halls and kitchens, latrines, company administration and supply buildings, battalion and brigade headquarters, dispensaries, enlisted barracks and officer's quarters. Construction at sites that are used primarily for weekend training is generally limited to more austere facilities required for the health and safety of troops as well as security of federal property. In addition, range facilities of all kinds and tactical maneuver areas are provided to enhance combat readiness.

A total of \$21.0 million for FY 79 in federal funds was allotted to support the year-around maintenance and operation of ARNG training sites. Federal funding reimbursement to the active Army for ARNG troops performing annual training at active Army locations amounted to \$3.9 million in FY 79.

Training was conducted at 297 training sites during the period of this report. Minor construction using OMARNG funds at these sites during FY 79 totalled \$684 thousand.



Mobilization Readiness

Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79) saw continued growth and increased responsibility for the relatively new Mobilization Readiness Division within the Army National Guard (ARNG) Directorate. The Mobilization Readiness Division's new motto is "Ready Units Win" and all division efforts are guided toward providing the most efficient and ready ARNG forces in time to meet the threat.

The responsibilities of this division include the review and preparation of recommendations for plans, policies, and procedures pertaining to mobilization of the ARNG and to provide the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) and the Director, Army National Guard (DARNG) with continuous appraisals of ARNG mobilization readiness. The division also serves as the primary link between CNGB, DARNG, office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), senior commands, Adjutants General, and other officials to address matters involving the ARNG's mobilization role. Of equal importance is the responsibility to represent the ARNG in all readiness measuring actions at Department of the Army (DA) and Department

of Defense (DOD) levels and to constantly monitor the readiness status and trends of ARNG units.

A significant portion of this latter responsibility is discharged through the division's use of the World Wide Military Command Control System (WWMCCS) classified computer terminal. WWMCCS provides a wide array of vital information on all ARNG units throughout the United States and its territories. The National Guard Bureau (NGB) has been fully integrated into the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network which includes the service chiefs, the National Military Command Center, most DA staff agencies, Forces Command (FORSCOM), joint and specified commands, and will eventually include all overseas commands. The entire system was employed during exercise NIFTY NUGGET/MOBEX 78 and will be employed again during exercise NIFTY NUGGET/MOBEX 80 as a means to manage and account for the vast number of moving player units.

Inherent to the utility of the WWMCCS and Force Status and Identity Report (FORSTAT) System is AR 220-1, which was revised in 1978 constituting a comprehensive change in the readiness reporting system for the Army and ARNG. This regulation

155mm SP howitzers of 1st Battalion, 168th Field Artillery, move through the hills of Fort Carson, Colorado during 1979 annual field training.

is currently being revised to include pertinent input from the Mobilization Readiness Division. These changes will be implemented in FY 80. It is imperative that this AR provide a system of accurate reporting procedures in order to provide an increasing degree of credibility in the ARNG.

The data base within the FORSTAT system is also used extensively in the planning processes associated with initiation of major readiness improvement programs such as full-time manning, educational benefits, and enlistment/re-enlistment bonuses. In addition, the data is used to determine priorities for distribution of fiscal assets, manday allocations, logistical procurement and distribution, and force structure requirements of current and future years.

The full significance of the FOR-STAT system capabilities is recognized by NGB and the authorized Readiness Management Specialist technician positions initiated by this division have had a tremendous impact.

All of the above improvements of the past fiscal year are now beginning to mesh together in a manner which has greatly improved the NGB's ability to fulfill a professional management role as a contributing member of the total Army. The various information systems are used on a daily basis by the entire NGB staff in support of ongoing actions to provide the most capable and ready ARNG units for placement on the Post-Mobilization Deployment List in support of national contingency plans.

This year, for the first time, this division participated in the development of the Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD). This allowed NGB to impact on unit selection for filling requirements. In addition, the division assisted in the development of the following new programs and identification of units to participate in the programs.

a. CAPSTONE—Army CAPSTONE program aligns active components (AC) and reserve components (RC) to meet United States Army Europe (USAREUR) wartime requirements and the needs of the Continental United States (CONUS) sustaining base. The program provides the basis for the development of training and planning associations in peacetime with the organization the unit will operate with in wartime.

b. Additive Full Time Manning (AFTM). This program provides additional full-time military personnel to selected roundout, minimum essential, and support units. The plan calls for over 2,300 personnel to be assigned to ARNG units by the end of FY 80.

c. Rapid Reinforcement of NATO (R²N). This program identifies selected support units to provide primary and backup support to AC units for North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) requirements. Approximately 65 RC United States Army Reserve (USAR)/ARNG type units Standard Requirements Code (SRC).

The division constantly reviews and makes recommendations to

1 & 2

North Carolina Army National Guardsmen during annual training.

1



2



joint strategic plans which impact on the future of the ARNG structure.

During FY 79 considerable effort was devoted to the evaluation activities of the largest post-WW II mobilization exercise, MOBEX 78. The purpose of the exercise was to examine the policies and procedures designed to mobilize and deploy ARNG forces in support of the active Army during a national emergency. Over 440 units from 44 states participated in this exercise. Alert systems, plans for movement to mobilization stations, mobilization station processing, and training requirements, and deployment to an overseas theater were subjected to critical review at all levels.

The results of MOBEX 78 have been compiled and the major issues requiring corrective action were assigned to the appropriate agency for resolution. The NGB was assigned proponentcy for four of these major issues. An update of the progress of these issues from each agency will be published later this year. Significant improvement in our mobilization system is mandatory at all levels.

NIFTY NUGGET/MOBEX 80 is currently being planned as a follow-on to NIFTY NUGGET/MOBEX 78 to further evaluate the Army and the ARNG mobilization and deployment capabilities and improvements from MOBEX 78. Participation will include all states and approximately 450 units. This division is heavily involved with the pre-planning for this exercise.

Revitalization of the State Area Command (STARC) in 1978 and its mobilization mission has received increased emphasis from all levels of command this past year. Each state formally organized this essential stand-by operational headquarters which will play a crucial role in any future full mo-

bilization. Each STARC is organized, and will be staffed upon mobilization to assume Operational Control (OPCON) over and provide increased levels of support to federalized ARNG units as they are moved from home stations to mobilization stations or ports of embarkation. The feasibility of this concept was evaluated as a part of MOBEX 78. The STARCs will also exercise OPCON over units engaged in Land Special Security Force (LSSF) and Military Support of Civil Defense (MSCD) missions. STARC organization and capabilities in each state will be evaluated as a prime objective in MOBEX 80. This division has just completed a new National Guard Regulation (NGR) 10-X to provide STARC additional guidance and responsibilities. This NGR will be distributed early in 1980.

In addition to MOBEX 78 follow-on and planning for MOBEX 80, the Mobilization Readiness Division is involved with an evaluation of the direct deployment concept. This is an exercise directed by DA Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) as a result of NGB's self-initiated Preparation for Overseas Movement/Preparation for Overseas Replacement (POM/POR) exercise in 1978. The exercise is titled Rapid Mobilization for Direct Deployment to POMCUS (RAMDEP) and is a two year study to be completed in 1980. The exercise is designed to evaluate State Area Commands (STARCs) and selected units capability to be alerted, mobilized, and directly deployed from home station to POMCUS. Five units were selected and evaluated in FY 79 and eight will be evaluated in FY 80/81. The concept offers great promise for significant reduction in time necessary to deploy certain units overseas and to further enhance our mobilization readiness and response time.

The Mobilization Readiness Division is also responsible for moni-

toring the conduct and results of all general inspections performed in ARNG units. CONUSA (the numbered armies in the Continental United States) inspection reports are reviewed and analyzed in an effort to detect trends and problem areas as well as to assist in the evaluation of many programs designed to enhance readiness. Inspector General regulations, bulletins, and inspection policies at all levels are also reviewed for applicability to and impact upon ARNG units.

During 1979 the division started the development of an automated system for maintaining General Inspection reports for functional use of all divisions with the Army Directorate. This new system should be functional in 1980.

Computer Center

The National Guard Computer Center (NGCC) is responsible for the automation management, AMO, functions and policy for the Army National Guard (ARNG) to include the 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia. NGCC is responsible for providing data processing services to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, the Director, Army National Guard and for establishing a standard Automated Data Processing (ADP) system for implementation by the National Guard field data processing installations. During Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79) the ARNG initiated action to replace existing data processing equipment and systems at 54 data processing activities with a minicomputer system. This ambitious project will be completed during FY 81 and will, for the first time, bring the ARNG data processing to a level of sophistication equal to that of the active Army.

Air National Guard

The Air National Guard (ANG) attained a combat ready status of 92 percent during FY 79. The five percent drop from the previous year was the direct result of 13 conversions. Thirty-six A-10 and eight C-130H aircraft were received directly from the production line and F-4C, RF-4C, and A-7D aircraft were added to the ANG inventory and allowed the retirement of RF-101 and F-100D aircraft.

Air National Guard aircrews and aircraft flew missions in support of active force requirements from Greenland to Guyana and the Philippine Islands to Europe. These missions include KC-135 tanker task force in Europe, Alaska, and Guam, A-7s and C-130s to Howard AFB, Canal Zone and a total of 53 units from every ANG assigned mission participating in Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercises. Direct support of the active Air Force and invaluable training was accomplished during the deployments of ANG flying, communications and electronic, and tactical control units.

The ANG completed the fiscal year with a Class "A" aircraft accident rate of 3.4 while flying 380,102 hours, compared to 5.2 while flying 382,115 in FY 78.

The ANG exceeded the programmed and strength level of 92,900 and ended FY 79 with 93,379 personnel on board. The

recruitment of blacks and women was again successful. Increased emphasis placed on retention coupled with reenlistment incentives aided in a marked improvement of the retention rate from 49.3 percent in FY 78 to 64.8 percent in FY 79.

Minority strength in the ANG continued to increase reflecting an end FY 79 total of 12,593 or 13.49 percent of the ANG force. Of this 6.62 percent are blacks, 3.94 Hispanics, and 2.93 percent other minorities. Guard women make up 7.71 percent of the ANG. During FY 79 special emphasis continued to be placed on recruiting of minority officers with the establishment of a minority officer recruiting team to provide specialized assistance to the states in this effort. Minority officer strength increased half a percentage point during FY 79 to 5.79 percent of the ANG officer corps.

The Congressionally directed conversion from technician manning to military fulltime active duty at the Air National Guard (ANG) Permanent Field Training Sites and Gunnery Ranges was accomplished during FY 79. Further, the Congressionally directed program to test the Reserve Forces ability to attract and employ personnel in a military fulltime status rather than technician status was implemented during FY 79. The ANG ended the FY with 437 on board against a program level of only 364.

Fiscal year weapon system conversions, enhanced recruitment of new personnel, and increased proficiency and upgrade training requirements all contributed to an all-time high in ANG training for FY 79. During the year, 9,604 ANG officer and airmen students attended one or more formal training courses. This number represents approximately a 20 percent increase above the FY 78 training levels. Dollar expenditures to support this training requirement exceeded \$16,000,000. It is expected that FY 80 training to support unit mission readiness will generate approximately the same large requirement present throughout FY 79. A milestone in F-105 combat crew training also occurred during the fiscal year. The 184th Tactical Fighter Training Group completed its final F-105 training course during FY 79 and began work to provide F-4 advanced flying training instructions.

FY 79 saw deployment of 85 ANG Civil Engineering units for training. The deployments were in support of projects at United States Air Force bases, 27 ANG bases, and 11 Army National Guard installations, including, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone. The other five deployments were for Rapid Runway Repair Training at Eglin AFB, Florida.

Comptroller

BUDGET

ANG Financial Overview

The three major federal financial sources of the Air National Guard (ANG) include the Operation and Maintenance (O&M), Military Personnel and Military Construction appropriations of the United States Congress. The largest of these, the Operations and Maintenance appropriation, is used to finance the recurring operation and maintenance of ANG organizations and facilities. Fiscal year 1979 (FY 79) O&M obligations amounted to \$949,122,391. Fiscal year 1979 Military Personnel obligations of \$265,658,146 were devoted to the training, pay and allowances for an average monthly strength of 92,194 Air Guard members. The bulk (90 percent) of the 1979 Military Construction obligations of \$34,103,869 were devoted to major construction projects. The total obligation for these three federal appropriations amounted to \$1,248,884,406 for FY 79.

Other sources of ANG funding are the Other Procurement, Air Force appropriation and substantive contributions by each of the 50 states, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The amounts of these state contributions are not available but all obligations of federal funds are as shown in Table 1, Appendix G. The total FY 79 obligations for other Procurement, miscellaneous items of equipment

costing more than \$1000, was \$1,476,592.

Budget Highlights

The President's Budget for FY 79 totaled \$1,232,300. This included requirements for military personnel, operation and maintenance, and military construction. The budget was based on an Office of the Secretary of Defense/Air Force approved force structure of 91 flying units and contained funding for 92,150 military average strength and 397,716 flying hours.

Supplemental appropriations were requested as follows:

	1979*
Military Pay Raise	\$10,023,000
General Schedule Pay Raise	\$10,100,000
Wage Board Pay Raise	\$7,200,000

*These figures are included in the total appropriations.

In other FY 79 actions, the Congress added O&M funds of \$7.8 million for Depot Maintenance and \$6 million for T-43s transferred to the ANG, Congress reduced O&M funds of \$10.8 million for the Crude Oil Equalization Tax; \$4.4 million for reduced F-4 and KC-135 flying hours and \$4 million for reduced technician manyears associated with the program to test the use of Guardsmembers on full time active duty and the conversion of permanent field training site/range technicians to

full time active duty. In the Military Personnel Appropriation, \$1.8 million was added for recruiting and retention incentives (later reduced to \$.4 million by Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and \$2.5 million was added for the test program and the conversion of permanent field training sites/range technicians to full time active duty. Congress added \$3.25 million to the Military Construction Program for six additional projects.

Fiscal Year 1979 reimbursable obligations for the support of other agencies, and not included below, were \$248,000 in the Military Personnel appropriation and \$14,580,000 in Operation and Maintenance.

In the Military Construction Program (MCP) the Congress appropriated \$44.8 million.

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

During FY 79 the ANG continued to improve accuracy and timely financial reporting through command emphasis. As a result of further headquarters reductions, virtually all remaining accounting and finance functions and the management of reporting requirements were transferred to the ANG Comptroller Support Center in St. Louis, Missouri.

DATA AUTOMATION

Increased standardization with the Air Force continued in base level automated data processing (ADP) systems in FY 79. ANG-

	FY79			
	National Guard Personnel	Operation and Maintenance	Military Construction	Total ANG Appropriation
President's Budget	\$252,200,000	\$938,600,000	\$41,500,000	\$1,232,300,000
Initial Congressional Appropriation	256,477,000	932,700,000	44,750,000	1,233,927,000
Prior Year Carryover	—	—	16,911,000	16,911,000
Supplemental Appropriations	10,023,000	17,300,000	—	27,323,000
TOTAL	\$266,500,000	950,000,000	61,661,000	1,278,161,000

products to customers, obsolete punched card accounting machines can be discontinued.

Data Automation personnel from the Bureau and from units in the field participated in the Air Force-wide data processing installation conference held at the Air Force Data Systems Design Center at Gunter AFS Alabama.

The NGB continued to monitor the Air Force Phase IV Program. Air National Guard participation in this Air Force-wide program to replace the base level B3500 and U1050-11 computers (which support the ANG via the Remote Job Entry Terminal System) by new equipment in the mid-80s is another example of how the Total Force Policy is being applied in the ADP community.

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PROGRAMS

Organization

During FY 79 the ANG maintained its 91 flying squadrons organized under 24 wings and 67 groups while converting 13 units to newer aircraft. The 231 independent non-flying ground support organizations were also maintained. See tables 2, 3, 4, and 5, Appendix G.

Manpower and Personnel

PERSONNEL STRENGTHS AND MANNING LEVELS

During Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79), the Air National Guard (ANG) exceeded the programmed end strength of 92,900 and ended the

wide application of the Maintenance Management Information and Control System (MMICS) was approved, as well as the Engine Tracking System for selected flying basis. Implementation at earlier units was slow due to non-availability of ADP equipment, but the schedule is expected to resume in early Calendar Year 1980 (CY 80).

The ADP facility at the ANG Comptroller Support Center in St. Louis, Missouri was destroyed by fire on 11 February 1979. Headquarters, Military Airlift Command (MAC) at Scott AFB Illinois and the United States Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administrative Center in St. Louis are providing back-up ADP support while permanent arrangements are being made. A first step in recovery was to utilize commercial time-sharing for the Funds Issuance system.

The Remote Job Entry Terminal System (RJETS) enhancement, which allows uploading/downloading of B3500 products simultaneously with the processing of U1050-II supply transactions, was completed. A further enhancement is planned for FY 80 which consists of a disk drive. Besides improving turnaround time for

fiscal year with 93,379 on board. The average strength achieved was 92,194 or 100.2 percent of the Congressional average floor. See Table 6, Appendix G. This is the first year since FY 73 that we exceeded both the Congressional floor and programmed end strength levels. Retention improved significantly to 64.8 percent in FY 79 from 49.3 percent in FY 78. The recruiting of blacks was down from FY 78, however, a net gain of 416 was achieved. The recruiting of women continued successfully with a net gain of 810 for the fiscal year. See Tables 7 and 8, Appendix G.

RECRUITING

The ANG Recruiting Program was developed in FY 73 with 91 full-time recruiters. In FY 74, the recruiting program expanded to 169 positions. Recruiting force increased in FY 75 to 210, in FY 77 to 340, and in FY 79 to the present 401. Recruiter authorizations are expected to remain at the 401 level in FY 80.

A Minority Officer Recruiting Program has been established and is in operation. The program

uses a five-member team to assist states and units in establishing minority officer recruiting programs.

ANG recruiting programs have been designed to furnish the Adjutants General with necessary resources to assure procurement of quality personnel to achieve adequate manning levels.

Total losses were 13,912 while total enlistments were 15,248. Sixty-eight and seven tenths percent of total losses were for reasons other than ETS. Major impact on strength was the increase in retention rate (64.8 percent through 30 September 1979) versus 54 percent programmed for the fiscal year and recruiting achieved its goal while approximating its recruitment program during the same time frame.

AIR TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

The requirements for fulltime air technician continued to increase during FY 79 along with assignment of more sophisticated aircraft in the ANG. However, due to Congressional direction to test the use of fulltime military in lieu of air technician growth, 437 of these requirements were sup-

ported with Air Guard personnel on active duty. Consequently, the 30 September 1979 air technician strength of 22,471 was two lower than 30 September 1978.

MANNING OF PERMANENT FIELD TRAINING SITES (PFTSs) AND GUNNERY RANGES

Congress directed that the manning for all PFTSs and Ranges be converted from technician status to fulltime military (Title 32 USC 503) during review of the FY 79 President's Budget.

The affected states were noti-

¹ F-100D Supersaber of the Arkansas Air National Guard.

² F-106 from the Montana Air National Guard.

³ Members of the 117th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, Alabama Air National Guard worked many long, hot and hard hours in both preparation and execution of the ORI/WAR Games. The 117th was performing annual training at the Permanent Field Training Site in Savannah, Georgia.

⁴ F-105s from the 184th Tactical Fighter Training Group, Kansas Air National Guard.



fied of the change in December 1978 and the actual change occurred during the fourth quarter of FY 79. All PFTSs and ranges are now manned with Guard personnel on fulltime military active duty four year tours and all future growth will be in a military status.

MILITARY FULL-TIME TRAINING AND ADMINISTRATION (MFTTA) TEST

During review of the FY 79 President's Budget, Congress directed the reserve forces to test their ability to attract/employ personnel in a military duty status for full time training and administration. Three hundred and sixty-four military spaces were identified for the ANG with a corresponding decrease in the air technician program. The program was very successful in the ANG. At the end of FY 79, all states were participating and our goal of 364 was exceeded. A total of 60 officers and 377 enlisted were on two year active duty tours under Title 32, USC 503 at the end of the fiscal year.

INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Public Law 95-481 (Appropriations Act FY 79) established an enlistment and reenlistment incentive program for the Selected Reserves. The ANG program was designed to work towards resolving a limited number of component wide critical specialties. The original Congressional funds allocation would have provided bonus payments to approximately 2,000 people. However, funds reductions greatly reduced the scope of the program. The uncertainty of available/adequate funds resulted in a program that was constantly adjusted and surely caused misunderstanding and apprehension in the field.

Specifically, Congress appropriated \$1.8M for FY 79 Incentive Program (\$1.5M enlistment bo-

nus/education assistance, \$.3M reenlistment bonus). Department of Defense (DoD) reduced apportionment to \$.1M and \$.3M respectively.

In February 1979, the program was implemented with two enlistment and four reenlistment bonus Air Force Specialty Codes (AFSCs). DOD approved an expanded program in April 1979. However, due to program implementation delays ANG requirements were projected at \$.3M enlistment, \$.85M reenlistment. A reprogramming request was forwarded. With DOD approval, the list of enlistment bonus paying AFSCs was expanded in April 1979 and the reenlistment bonus paying AFSCs in May 1979. In July 1979, the reenlistment bonus program for FY 79 was curtailed due to lack of funds; the remaining eligibles were encouraged to extend enlistment to obtain bonus from FY 80 funds. Because time limitation precluded execution, the ANG requested cancellation of reprogramming request in September 1979.

Seventy percent of FY 79 enlistment bonus funds were committed. The requirement to complete Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT) before qualifying for bonus precluded additional approvals. Ninety-nine percent of FY 79 reenlistment bonus funds were committed.

ANG CIVILIAN PERSONNEL ACTIVITY

During FY 79, approximately 1,250 ANG Title 5 employees were serviced by Civilian Personnel Offices at nine field installations including: Selfridge ANG Base Michigan, Otis AFB, Massachusetts, Buckley ANG Base, Colorado, Forbes ANG Base, Kansas, Randolph AFB, Texas, Portland, IAP, Oregon, Ellington AFB, Texas, Randolph AFB, Texas, Hill AFB, Utah, and Robertson ANG Base, Missouri. Negotiations were begun during FY 79 to add more than 300 additional Title 5 and 100

nonappropriated fund employees at Rickenbacker AFB, Ohio, as of 1 April 1980.

The impact of the various provisions of the Civil Service Reform Act (PL 95-454) was the subject of much attention in the Title 5 civilian personnel program during FY 79. To keep abreast of the rapid changes brought about by the Act, ANG Support Center/Manpower & Personnel Division, Civilian Personnel Action (ANGSC/MPK) staff and ANG installation Civilian Personnel Office (CPO) staff attended several courses and seminars. They, in turn, briefed management officials and supervisors of Title 5 employees on potential changes which would affect their organizations, and their Title 5 employees.

Significant changes which have occurred as a result of the Act include downgrading of certain Title 5 positions based on classification actions and placement of incumbents of these positions. Detailed instructions for effecting these downgrades were provided by Headquarter USAF to implement the DOD Classification and Placement Plan, and ANG Title 5 Civilian Personnel Offices took 31 such actions. There had been a moratorium on downgrading these positions since October 1977, and in the interim, the ANG CPO staff had carefully explained the requirement to downgrade positions to the employees affected with the result that none appealed their downgrades. All actions were taken within the deadline of 14 July 1979 established by Headquarters USAF.

Another change brought about by the Act was the Experimental and Alternative Work Schedule Programs. All installations having ANG Title 5 employees were provided with specific guidance and requirements to assure that experiments (such as a four-day work week with 10-hour days) had potential tangible benefits. To date, such experiments were con-



ducted by an organization on Otis AFB, Massachusetts and by a unit serviced by the CPO at Hill AFB, Utah.

ANGSC/MPK staff were involved in providing advice and assistance to the Civilian Personnel Office at Otis AFB in their contract negotiation with the National Association of Government Employees (NAGE) Local RI-191 which has held exclusive recognition to represent Title 5 fire department employees. A dispute arose among the union employees as to whether they should continue to have NAGE as their exclusive union representative or whether they should consider a more militant union which had made overtures to them. Because of the internal disputes in the local NAGE

union, contract negotiations which had begun with Otis AFB management continued with one faction of the NAGE local requesting that the negotiations be discontinued. The local president resigned and the vice president was appointed acting president. The acting president notified the NAGE national office that 24 of the 25 bargaining unit members revoked their dues withholding, and wanted another union to represent them. NAGE placed the local in trusteeship with a national representative as trustee. Despite the opposition of the local NAGE membership, negotiation of the contract proceeded between Otis management and the national representative. The contract was signed but the local NAGE union

filed a petition for election claiming the exclusive representative was defunct. The Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) ruled that since the local RI-191 was willing and able to represent the employees it was not defunct. Another petition has been filed by the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) questioning whether the newly assigned Precision Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased Array Warning System

¹ The 177th Fighter Interceptor Group, NAFEC, Atlantic City, New Jersey, flight line crew loading the Weapons System Evaluator Monitor.

² Air National Guard firefighters.





(PAVE PAWS) tenant at Otis should be part of the existing bargaining unit. ANGSC/MPK staff is working closely with the Civilian Personnel Officer at Otis and will assist as needed. A hearing has been held and decision is expected shortly.

ANG objectives at field installations were realized in the Community Outreach Program. A target was established to hire 50 Summer Aide Youths and 250 Work Experience Service and Youth Employee Training Program aides at Selfridge and Otis. Results were realized and 59 Summer Aide Youths were hired (44 women, 14 blacks), also 188 Comprehensive Employees Training Act (CETA) summer youths (109 women, 79 blacks) and 7 Learning Exchange Program Youths for a total of 254 for FY 79.

In response to Headquarters USAF direction to increase efforts in Upward Mobility initiatives for Department of the Air Force (DAF) Title 5 employees, a 10 percent increase in participation was programmed for Otis and Selfridge. Positions were restructured, under-utilized employees identified, and employees selected for the Upward Mobility Program were provided with developmental training. Some were detailed to obtain work experience to enhance their qualifications as par-

ticipants in Project Mainstream (an USAF-wide Upward Mobility training agreement for lower-graded General Schedule and Wage Grade employees). The Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program during FY 79 was in a transition period preparatory to its administration in the federal sector by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. EEO Plans have been prepared to focus on specific affirmative action initiatives for FY 80. EEO activity increased over the previous year and five formal discrimination complaints were filed at Selfridge and two at Otis. ANGSC/MPK staff provided management assistance in on-site visits to improve communications between management and employees and attempted to improve complaint resolution during informal stages. The ANG Title 5 Drug and Alcohol Abuse Program received praise from Headquarters USAF when it indicated ANG CPO's are among the leaders in having a viable program with favorable rates of re-mission. ANGSC/MPK provided congratulatory letters to ANG CPO's.

In accordance with applicable Air Force and U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) directives, the quality of the ANG civil-

ian personnel management and administration was determined through on-site formal evaluations at Selfridge. The Otis evaluation was rescheduled for FY 80 to permit the newly assigned Civilian Personnel Officer to implement his programs. An evaluation was conducted at Selfridge with primary emphasis on obtaining information from employees and supervisors relative to their opinions and knowledge of personnel management and administration. Civilian Personnel Officers at Otis AFB Massachusetts and Selfridge ANGB, Michigan have been asked to work with management officials to develop an annual Personnel Management Assessment and Improvement Plan. It will identify problems, their cause, the action taken to correct, official personally responsible (OPR), and target date for correction.

FY 79 was a stable year in terms of Title 5 civilian workforce movement. Attention to average grades, manning levels, and reductions-in-force reduced recruiting to lower levels. A primary



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251st Combat Communications Group, Ohio Air National Guard, radio maintenance NCO conducting a voice test of air to ground radio circuits of a mobile radio vehicle.

2

183rd Tactical Fighter Groups F-4 Armament personnel at work.

reduction-in-force was held at Smokey Hill Bomb Range, Kansas, where approximately 15 civilian positions were abolished. Insignificant adverse impact resulted, since the employees either retired or found employment elsewhere in the area. Overall, Title 5 employees were reduced by approximately 30 during FY 79. However negotiations were begun in FY 79 to assume responsibility for managing Rickenbacker AFB, Ohio. CPO will serve approximately 350 Title 5 employees plus a similar number of tenant.

All ANG Title 5 civilian positions serviced by ANG Civilian Personnel Offices were reviewed for necessity, and unnecessary positions abolished between 10 October 1978 through 30 September 1979. These positions were also reviewed for classification accuracy, and necessary classification adjustments were made. In response to Headquarters USAF/MPK guidelines, efforts were made to control average grade growth in General Schedule posi-

tions. The classification program has excellent acceptance by Title 5 employees as indicated by the absence of appeals. The implementation of the Factor Evaluation System (FES) is proceeding without incident since employees have been informed that the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) will apply special indefinite pay retention for employees whose positions are adversely affected by FES standards.

The enhancement of the mechanized personnel data system continues with a new sub-system, Pipeline Management, in the process of replacing the Training Management Information System (TRAMIS) system for obtaining, monitoring and managing training quotas during FY 79. As in the previous year, civilian training quotas were sharply reduced by the Air Training Command and further cuts are scheduled for FY 80. Close scrutiny and tradeoffs in requirements have become necessary, and only mission essential requirements are being met. Both Otis and Selfridge have experienced losses in employee development specialists during FY 79, and their replacements continue to gain in expertise. Decreased funding has resulted in closer controls and the ANGSC/MPK review process is critical to assure that scarce training funds are well managed.

SCREENING OF THE READY RESERVE

Pursuant to the provisions of DOD Instruction 1200.7, continued attention was given to the screening

of ANG personnel. Six officers and 432 airmen were screened out of the ANG program during FY 79.

Surgeon

MEDICAL SERVICE

The Air National Guard (ANG) Medical Service continued to provide medical care and service to the 93,000 plus ANG members during monthly unit assemblies and active duty training missions thereby ensuring that Guard personnel are medically capable of worldwide deployment. As part of the readiness enhancement program, opportunity for training at active duty medical treatment facilities was expanded during Calendar Year 1979 (CY 79). Sixty-two percent of our medical units trained at active duty facilities this year. Three ANG medical units performed their annual training overseas at Torrejon AB, Spain and Hahn and Sembach AB, Germany. This new training concept provided the units with the opportunity to become more familiar with their respective wartime missions and train with their active duty counterparts in one-on-one situations.

The Unit Detail Listings (UDL) of the Guard Medical Units were revised during this CY. This Command-National Guard Bureau

(NGB) coordinated action resulted in better alignment of unit manning with current and projected workload; and provided Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) authorizations that were more compatible with the units' wartime mission. A joint Air Force Inspection Safety Center (AFISC/SG) and NGB Study was finalized and resulted in ANG Combat Communication medical elements being designated as operating locations of the nearest ANG Medical Units.

Professional personnel from ANG medical units provided 539 mandays of critical manning support to active duty facilities. The manning assistance provided by the ANG professionals allowed the active duty facilities to maintain their mission capability, provide continued care for eligible beneficiaries, and invaluable military training and experience for the Guardsmen.

The Medical Materiel Test Pro-

gram was completed this year and resulted in all ANG medical facilities being directed to satellite themselves off of active duty medical materiel B-3500 accounts. This program has resulted in significant reductions in pipeline time to fill ANG medical supply requisitions; reduced on-hand inventories in the ANG units; improved readiness posture; improved training and experience for ANG 915XO personnel and reduced materiel costs by avoiding base supply-induced surcharges.

Aeromedical Evacuation nurses and technicians from two ANG units participated in a joint Air Force Reserve (AFR)/ANG field training exercise at Richards-Gebaur AFB, Missouri. The exercise involved the triage, medical air evacuation and treatment of mock casualties under simulated wartime conditions using C-130 aircraft. Three additional ANG Aeromedical Evacuation units

participated in a joint Aeromedical Evacuation (A/E) exercise at Pope AFB, North Carolina.

Physician recruitment and retention has been a topic of special interest and action throughout the year. The Surgeon General's first Annual Air Reserve Forces Physician Manning Award was presented to the California ANG. This award reflected the superior efforts on the part of the California ANG in the recruitment and retention of physicians in the Air National Guard. The superior efforts of the California ANG provided a significant impact to the ANG's overall recruitment of 72 physicians during the year. This effort has been accomplished on a physician-to-physician basis without the benefits of any additional med-

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1 Members of the 112th Tactical Control Flight, Pennsylvania Air National Guard, setting up S-80 hut for control center of radar (mobile) unit.

2 Coming up—A National Guard HH-3 helicopter from the 129th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Group, Hayward, lifts Reverend Eugene Royal from his plane, downed in California's snowy Sierra Nevada Mountains.

ical recruiting personnel or funds.

From 1-5 October 1979 the ANG medical service held its annual medical convention in conjunction with the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. The program consisted of workshops and seminars developed and presented by Guard personnel. These sessions provided continuing education credits for all professional personnel. Highlights of the program consisted of addresses by the Air Force Surgeon General, Chief of the United States Air Force (USAF) Nurse Corps, Chief of the USAF Medical Service Corps, The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Reserve Affairs and a Scientific Lecture program. The Scientific program was developed and utilized to provide Guard professional personnel the opportunity to publically present scholarly papers and research.

The ANG implemented a Medical Workload reporting system during 1979. This computerized reporting system formally documents the historical workload data of ANG medical units. We anticipate full implementation, including copies to gaining commands during the first quarter FY 80 report period.

This year the ANG medical service implemented the Medical Readiness Reporting. After two

successful quarters of unit reporting, a fire destroyed computer equipment at the ANG's primary computer facility in St. Louis, Missouri. Due to the excessive workload created by the fire, ANG units began medical readiness reporting by "exception" during the third and fourth fiscal year quarters. The ANG will implement the Air Force Unit Status and Identity Report (UNITREP) at the end of CY 79. This system will provide a timely and accurate assessment of our units' readiness and give the active Air Force essential information to use in making preliminary decisions on resource allocation and force deployment.

Aerospace Safety

The Air National Guard (ANG) completed Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79) with a Class "A" aircraft accident rate of 3.4 while flying 380,102 hours, compared to 5.2 while flying 382,115 in FY 78.

- 7 Flight Safety Certificates for three years of accident free operations (1 January 1976 - 31 December 1978)
- 3 National Safety Council Awards (Ground Safety) (1 January - 31 December 1978)
- Nuclear, Explosive, Missile,

and Flight Safety—The 107th Fighter Interceptor Group is the only ANG unit that received all four Safety Awards for calendar year 1978

In FY 79, the ANG continued unit participation in the enhanced Operational Readiness Inspection (ORI) concept. The units performance is graded in the following areas. Initial response, employment, ability to survive and combat support. Many of the units utilizing annual training periods deploy to ANG Permanent Field Training Sites to accomplish their ORI. The pass rate for FY 79 was 100 percent for the third consecutive year.

Plans, Operations and Readiness

TRAINING

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF/MAJOR COMMAND (JCS/MAJ-COM) EXERCISES

The ANG participated in nine major exercises in FY 79 at a cost of \$1.2 million in ANG military personnel and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) funds. Fifty three units from every ANG-assigned mission deployed 5,673 personnel (23 percent of the total number of Air Force personnel).



³
District of Columbia Air National Guard's T-43.

⁴
Members of the 129th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Group Clinic, California Air National Guard, test their ability to respond to a medical disaster.

TACTICAL DEPLOYMENTS

ANG Tactical Fighter and Reconnaissance units made six out of CONUS deployments in FY 79. In addition, twenty one ANG Communications units deployed to United States Air Force Europe bases in support of six major exercises.

Eight Tactical Deployments are proposed for FY 80, and nine for FY 81.

RED FLAG

Nineteen ANG units (approximately 1,500 personnel) participated in these realistic tactical exercises at Nellis AFB, Nevada, which have proven to be extremely valuable in providing valuable cost-effective training in a multiple, high-threat environment. Twenty eight ANG units are programmed for FY 80 RED FLAG/MAPLE FLAG participation.

BLUE FLAG

Selected members of the ANG participated in BLUE FLAG at Eglin AFB, Florida. BLUE FLAG is a command control, communications and intelligence interoperability training exercise that provides emphasis on specific environments in a crisis management situation.

U.S. ARMY CLOSE AIR SUPPORT

Air National Guard TAC-gained fighter units assisted in Ninth Air Force and Twelfth Air Force commitments to U.S. ground forces by flying Close Air Support (CAS) sorties representing 59 percent of all CAS missions flown in FY 79.

SNOWBIRD DEPLOYMENTS

Eight northern-based ANG Tactical Fighter and Tactical Air Support units deployed to Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona, under the

NGB-funded annual SNOWBIRD operation program. Other units flew to George AFB, Luke AFB and Hill AFB vice Davis-Monthan.

TAC FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER (FAC) TRAINING SUPPORT

Seven TAC-gained ANG fighter units deployed to Patrick AFB, Florida, in FY 79 in support of Tactical Air Command's Forward Air Controller Training program.

HIGHER HEADQUARTERS DIRECTED AIR REFUELING SUPPORT

Thirteen SAC-gained ANG Air Refueling units provided 445 KC-135 airframes in support of SAC Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments missions such as Tactical Deployments and JCS exercises.

Additionally ANG KC-135s were responsible for two lines of the Mildenhall Permanent Tanker Task Force (TTF). For three months ANG supported one line of the Eielson TTF.

JOINT AIRBORNE/AIR TRANSPORTABILITY TRAINING

Continues to play an important role in the continuation of all ANG C-130 units.

Flew 949 sorties in support of U.S. Army (Active and Reserve).

AEROSPACE RESCUE AND RECOVERY

The two ANG Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Groups continue to provide support for Higher Headquarters directed rescue missions.

Have been credited for saving many lives in FY 79.

CONVERSIONS

The Operations, Plans, and Readiness Division maintained overall

supervision of the 13 ANG unit aircraft conversions during 1979, managed initial aircrew training for converting units and established aircrew training requirements for new weapon systems.

TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE AND AIR SUPPORT (TAC/RECCE)

The six units of the ANG Tactical Air Support Force provided extensive support in numerous JCS and RED FLAG exercises. The ANG Tactical Reconnaissance Force also participated in numerous JCS and RED FLAG exercises, deployed to Norway on Coronet Shetland, Germany on Coronet Bridle and Alaska on Coronet Bit, and participated in Photo Finish, a tactical reconnaissance competition.

KC-135

July 1979 marked the thirteenth and final programmed conversion to the KC-135 strategic tanker. Completion of this milestone meant the ANG has all thirteen of its Strategic Air Command (SAC) gained units performing continuous ALFA ALERT with one aircraft and crew in support of the Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP). Additionally these units support SAC's European and Alaskan permanent Tanker Task Forces.

C-130

While providing significant support to both Army and Air Guard activities throughout FY 79, the Air Guard C-130 tactical airlift units have continued their vital role of providing airlift.

The Air Guard's readiness received focused visibility during the recovery operations after the Guyannan Massacre as well as during the airlift support provided for the U.S. withdrawal from Nicaragua, all part of the Guard Airlifters' rotation to Howard AFB, Panama.

USAF arctic activities were again sustained by the unique resources of the Air Guard C-130 fleet, while other specially configured "Hercules" contained the forest fires that ravaged Southern California.

Airlift augmentation of the active duty units afforded Guardsmen the tremendous training opportunity and exposure to the complexities of Operations in the European environment; while force modernization was continued through FY 79 when the 137th Tactical Airlift Wing, Oklahoma City, converted to production line C-130 "H" models—the latest of an illustrious family!

AEROSPACE DEFENSE FORCES

Five F-106, three F-101 and two F-4 units continue to provide 60 percent of the dedicated air defense and 46 percent of the peacetime Air Sovereignty alert force for the Continental United States.

The 158th Defense System Evaluation Group flying the EB-57, is the only Air Force unit dedicated to the Electronic Counter Measures (ECM) training of United States Air Force ground and flying units. Six to eight aircraft are deployed at all times in support of this mission.

Two ANG ADCOM gained units, the 147th Fighter Interceptor Group, Ellington AFB, Texas and the 191st Fighter Interceptor Group, Selfridge Air National Guard Base (ANGB), Michigan, have assumed detached alert detachments at New Orleans Naval Air Station and Seymour Johnson AFB, North Carolina. This is in addition to their normal home alert.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AIRLIFT MISSIONS

Air National Guard C-130 units flew 39 Special Assignment Airlift Missions (SAAM) for Military Airlift Command during 1979. This

earned the ANG a banked airlift credit of \$1.52 million. An additional \$.56 million were earned on Channel missions. 2.037 million dollars of banked airlift credit was spent in support of Tactical Air Deployments and in airlift support of RED FLAG leaving the Air National Guard with a \$47,000 credit for FY 79.

T-43 AIRCRAFT

The ANG completed the T-43A aircraft conversion in the fourth quarter of FY 79. Four T-43A aircraft were assigned to the District of Columbia Air National Guard at Andrews AFB, Maryland for the purpose of flying operational support airlift through Military Airlift Command (MAC) scheduling. Two T-43A aircraft were assigned to the Colorado ANG at Buckley ANGB, Colorado, for the purpose of flying missions in support of the USAF Academy Airmanship Program.

FLYING HOUR PROGRAM

ANG flying units flew more than 380,000 hours in FY 79, achieving 98 percent of the programmed flying hours.

The percent of flying units combat ready averaged 92 percent, a decrease from FY 78. The decrease was caused by the thirteen units converting to more modern aircraft.

ANG mobility commitments and war plan tasking continued to increase during the year. Virtually

every ANG unit is specifically tasked in a war plan. This specific tasking should provide an impetus to more realistic training and sharpen mission objectives.

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS AND METEOROLOGY

Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79) saw a continuation of concentrated training in the Communications-Electronics and Meteorology (CEM) units with emphasis on participation in joint and United States Air Force (USAF) exercises. CEM units provided assistance to the Air Force and Air National Guard (ANG) whenever possible by accomplishing work that needed to be done as training projects. Maximum efforts also continued toward equipping units with late model mission equipment to enhance mobility. Significant progress was also made in the identification and definitizing of wartime mission requirements for ANG CEM units. Specifics are included under the various mission areas.

BASE COMMUNICATIONS

The overall base communications support provided in FY 79 was improved by the installation of new telephone systems, and improved AUTODIN terminals, and by the

BELOW

KC-135 from the Ohio Air National Guard.



addition of Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON), Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) and computer remote circuitry. It is still the objective of the ANG to provide our bases with the latest state-of-the-art equipment and facilities in order to meet the expanding requirements of our ANG flying units.

Communications Flights (Support): Personnel continued to support active duty communications units at several Air Force bases during FY 79. Communications Flight personnel also provided augmentation for several Continental United States (CONUS) and overseas deployments/exercises. Flights were deployed to Europe in support of AF/ANG tactical aircraft deployments to collocated operating bases (COB).

Headquarters USAF directed Air Force Communications Command (AFCC) to conduct a Communications Flight reorganization study. The study should be completed in FY 80. The study will address current and future Communications Flight mission requirements and should result in significant changes to the flights' manning structure.

ELECTRONICS INSTALLATION (EI) SQUADRONS

During FY 79 the 19 ANG EI Squadrons continued training at Air Force bases overseas and at CONUS locations, including ANG and Army National Guard (ARNG)

bases. Fifty percent of the Air Force's capability is in the ANG EI units.

During FY 79 ANG EI personnel obtained proficiency training by contributing approximately 50,000 mandays of direct labor (mission skills) to the gaining command (AFCS) workload. The work accomplished by ANG EI personnel would require considerably more active duty people to get the same job done.

It costs the taxpayers approximately \$9 million a year to have this ready force, and they put back over \$5 million a year in construction work, or to put it another way, they pay 56 percent of the cost of having a wartime force in the Reserve.

WEATHER UNITS

The ANG weather force remained constant at 39 flights and one weather squadron which functions as the parent organization for all flights. Thirty-one flights are organized and trained to support flying units. Eight are in support of Army units. Both types provide services in unit training assemblies (UTA's) and during annual training that would otherwise be required from active Air Force resources. Efforts were continued in FY 79 to have noncollocated weather flights train in active Department of Defense (DOD) weather stations, i.e., Navy, Air Force, etc. A second ANG Tactical Weather System (TWS) located at Gadsden, Alabama, which became fully operational in FY 78, was deployed and exercised successfully in FY 79. Approximately 50 percent of our weather personnel are trained on the TWS. FY 79 also saw ANG weather personnel participating and supporting ANG flying units during operational readiness inspections. ANG weather personnel also participated in Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and Air Force exercises, and provided direct weather support to ANG flying units that deployed to the four ANG Permanent Field Training

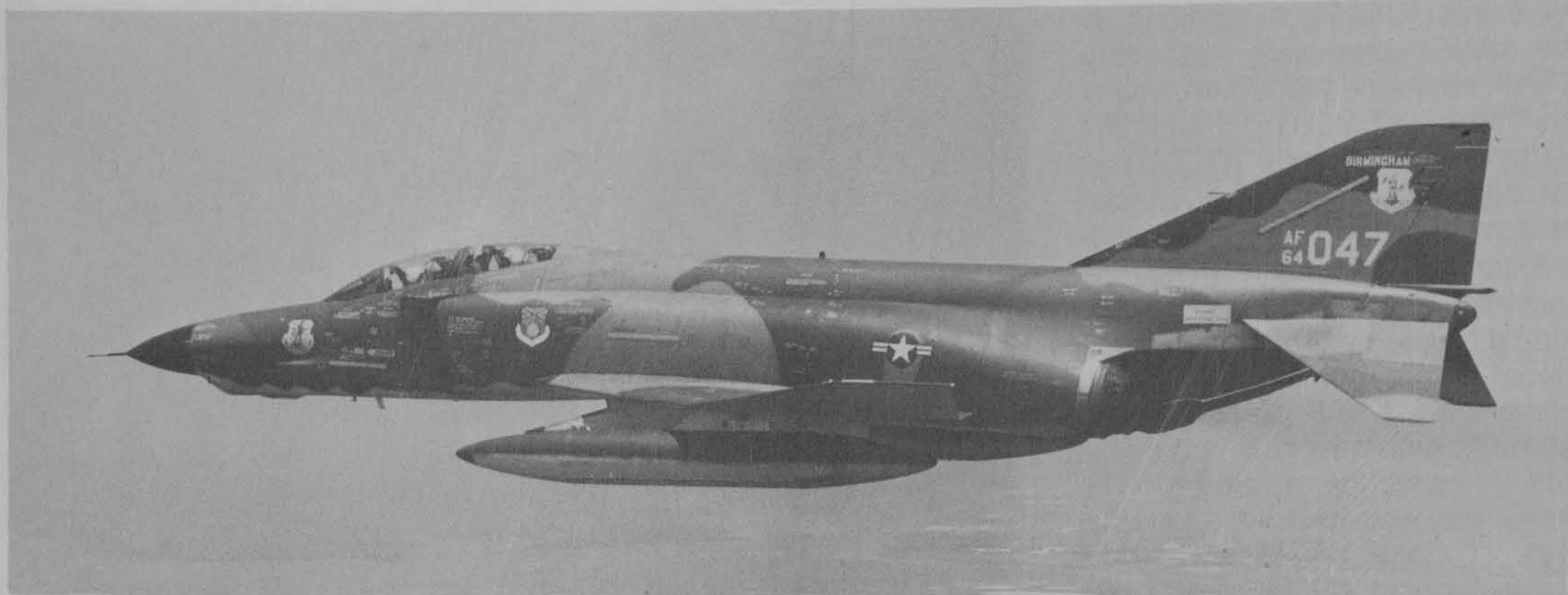
Sites. Twenty-nine designated weather flights were advised in February 1979 that effective 1 October 1979 their primary mission was being changed from Air to Army support.

COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS UNITS

Air National Guard Combat Communications units' participation in JCS exercises increased in FY 79. Approximately 75 to 80 percent of combat communications support to the JCS exercises was provided by ANG Combat Communications units. The ANG 201st Combat Communications Group, which is the only tactical communications unit in the Pacific theater supported several minor Pacific Air Force (PACAF) deployments throughout the Pacific and provided the majority of the tactical communications to the PACAF flying units that deployed to Korea under Operations Team Spirit.

Air Traffic Control Specialists from these Combat Communications groups not only participated in these same exercises, but they further enhanced their readiness by operating and maintaining active tower and radar facilities. During FY 79 most of the ANG's new high frequency (HF) radios (AN/TSC-60s) were received. A contract for six new technical control vans was awarded with delivery scheduled in mid 1980. A contract for 42 topographic scatter radios which was to be awarded in fourth quarter FY 79 has been delayed until first quarter FY 80. Delivery of this equipment and its associated antennas will be completed by March 81. This equipment will greatly enhance the ANG's capability to support the USAF Tactical Air Control System (TACS).

ANG Combat Communications units in the Midwest, Southwest and Far West also provided extensive and valuable communications support to their respective states during periods of emer-



gency, e.g., forest fires in California, tornadoes in the Far West and Southwest, and floods in the Midwest.

TACTICAL CONTROL SYSTEM

Announcement was made during June 1979 of the deactivation of three Tactical Control units. Additionally, the nine Heavy Forward Air Control Posts were significantly reduced in size. The full impact of this action was a reduction of 1,426 Military spaces and 185 Air Technician authorizations. The drawdown was effective on 1 October 1979.

Sixteen TRC-97 Tropo Radios were delivered to ANG TACS units, improving readiness noticeably. Seven units were equipped with the new GSQ-120 Radar Data Transfer System which permits locating the radar sensor up to 10 miles from the control facility. This affords increased flexibility in siting the radar and improved protection from anti-radiation missiles for the operating site. Twenty-one AE24U-8 Generators were provided to units scheduled to convert to the TPS-43E Radar during FY 80. These turbine generators provide the high quality power source necessary to operate the modern electronics equipment entering the inventory.

ANG Tactical Air Control units participated in JCS Exercises JACK FROST 79, GALLANT

EAGLE 79, BRAVE SHIELD 20, and TEAM SPIRIT 79. These exercises provided excellent opportunities for generation, mobility, regeneration and employment training. The 157th Tactical Control Group planned and executed Exercise OZARK DAWN which offered units of that Group effective training in a tactical environment.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

The fixed Aircraft Control and Warning Systems in Hawaii and Puerto Rico are stable programs and did not experience significant changes during FY 79.

Training

The Office of Training serves as the National Guard Bureau (NGB) focal point for unit training activities. Training management responsibilities range from basic military training through appointment to senior service schools. The training office represents the NGB on the Air Staff for Rated Distribution and Training Management (RDTM). It is responsible for rated resource management including the allocation of undergraduate flying training quotas and follow-on formal flying training.

The Office of Training formulates and defends basic requirements for the ongoing readiness

RF-4C Phantom of the Alabama Air National Guard.

training requirements of the ANG. Through the monitor, review, and allocation of training resources in the form of unit training assemblies, annual training, special training, school training, basic military training and additional flying training period, the office insures maximum benefit for each training dollar expended.

Air National Guard (ANG) training policy as directed by Department of Defense and Air Force is reviewed by the training office, for the Director ANG, prior to implementation at the unit level.

The NGB Office of Training provides guidance and support to the ANG Center Training Branch at Andrews AFB, Maryland, the ANG Multi-Media Training Branch at Buckley ANGB, Colorado, and the I.G. Brown Professional Military Education Center and Office of History at Knoxville, Tennessee.

SCHOOL TRAINING

The ANG School Training Branch is located at the ANG Support Center, Andrews AFB, Maryland and is responsible for programming, managing, and approving all formal schools. ANG members are primarily trained by courses conducted by the United States

Air Force (USAF). In addition to the ANG members attending USAF sponsored courses, many members of the Guard attend Department of Defense (DOD) and factory courses to satisfy special or nonrecurring training requirements. ANG-sponsored training includes technical and professional training to Army and Air National Guard members, Air Force Reservists, USAF personnel and some foreign nationals in the Military Assistance Program. The ANG manages two advanced flying schools providing combat crew training for tactical fighter aircrews; one provides technical training for C-130 aircrews; while another, the I. G. Brown ANG Professional Military Education Center provides precommission training as well as leadership training for Junior Noncommissioned Officers (NCO's) and professional military education for Senior NCO's. During FY 79, 333 officers and 2,124 enlisted personnel graduated from one of the ANG operated schools. The ANG trained an all-time high of 9,604 ANG officer and airmen students during FY 79.

ON-THE-JOB-TRAINING

The ANG Office of Training expanded its capabilities, to include professional management of on-the-job training (OJT), through the establishment of a new position of Superintendent of Training. The primary function of the Superintendent of Training is to review policy and procedure for conducting OJT, supply guidance to ANG units in OJT matters, and provide direction to ANG OJT efforts on an ANG-wide basis. The Superintendent of Training is the focal point for all ANG and USAF major command directed modifications of AFR 50-23 and established ANG OJT policy. This includes coordination with offices concerned in adjunct functional areas regard-

ing policies with OJT impacts. It is anticipated that the new Superintendent of Training will enhance unit OJT effectiveness, thereby enhancing unit mission readiness.

I. G. BROWN ANG PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION CENTER (PMEC)

The I. G. Brown ANG Professional Military Education Center (PMEC) is the single ANG organization charged with the conduct of ANG Professional Military Education. It stresses positive motivation in the development of skills and values necessary for professional service to our nation's aerospace team. On 30 June 1978, the ANG PMEC celebrated its tenth anniversary and was dedicated the I. G. Brown ANG Professional Military Education Center. The Center uniquely combines into one organization, the functions of what have traditionally been separate activities.

The ANG Leadership School trains noncommissioned officers in the grades of E-4 and E-5 in a learning climate that will expand the airman's capacity in supervisory skills and provides a military training experience that will lead to confident and competent leadership. The Leadership School has trained, to date, 614 airmen.

The Noncommissioned Officers

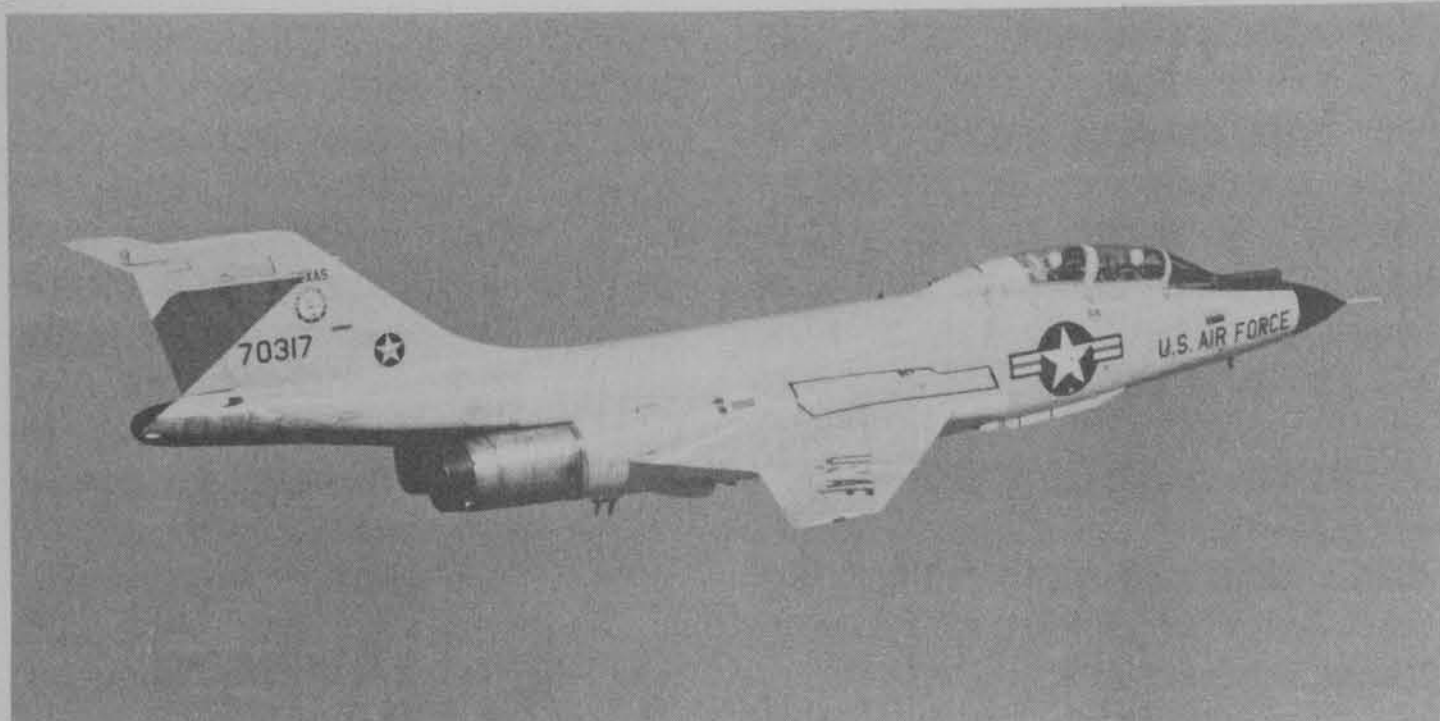
Academy (NCOA) provides an academic and training environment that will increase the non-commissioned officers ability to function as a supervisor, communicator, resource manager, and professional leader. Since inception, 4,795 NCO's in the grades of technical sergeant and master sergeant have graduated from the NCOA.

The mission of Academy of Military Science (AMS) is to prepare high calibre men and women mentally, morally, and physically to become commissioned officers in the ANG. The school has helped 1,944 students achieve commissions in the ANG.

A-7 COMBAT CREW TRAINING SCHOOL

The primary mission of the 162nd Tactical Fighter Training Group, Tucson, Arizona, is to provide advanced flying training for pilot training graduates assigned to A-7 units. They also provide transition, conversion, and Fighter Weapons training for ANG and active Air Force pilots assigned to A-7 tactical fighter units. During FY 79, a total of 107 ANG and 34 active Air Force pilots completed training at the 162nd Tactical Fighter Training Group.





F-105/F-4 COMBAT CREW TRAINING SCHOOL

The 184th Tactical Fighter Training Group, McConnell AFB, Kansas, completed the final F-105 training course during FY 79. The unit is currently in conversion to the F-4 and is programmed to begin advanced flying training in the F-4 beginning in the third quarter of FY 80. During FY 79, the 184th Tactical Fighter Training Group provided F-105 training to 37 ANG, five Air Force Reserve and three active Air Force aircrews.

133D FIELD TRAINING FLIGHT (FTF)

The 133d Field Training Flight, St. Paul, Minnesota provides maintenance and technical training for aircrews assigned to the C-130 aircraft. Courses are offered in Aircrew Familiarization, Basic/Technician Loadmaster, and Flight Engineer Technician Cruise Control. Since FY 71, the 133d Field Training Flight has been identified as a Mobile Training Team (MTT) and aided in the timely training needed to support those ANG units converting to the C-130 aircraft. In FY 78, the 133d Field Training Flight provided training for 147 pilots and 924 airmen from the ANG, the United States Air Force and Military Assistance Program.

THE MULTI-MEDIA TRAINING BRANCH

The Air National Guard Multi-Media Training Branch (MMTB), lo-

cated at Buckley ANG Base, Aurora, Colorado, is responsible for all media assets in the ANG.

The Multi-Media Production Center (MMPC) colocated with the Training Branch is responsible for development and production of media training material for closed circuit television or slide/tape format concerning operation and maintenance of aircraft and weapons systems, procedures and training of supporting units, combat support, ancillary training, documentation of federal/state activations and/or deployments, exploitation of the accident safety programs and other combat readiness subjects.

During FY 79 the MMTB completed the revision, development and production of 18 closed circuit television/audio visual (CCTV/AV) programs. At the end of the year, over 36 programs were in process with completion scheduled within the first half of the coming year.

Sixty-one unit CCTV/media personnel attended six two-week training courses sponsored by the MMTB this year.

Logistics

The aircraft inventory of the Air National Guard (ANG) at the end of Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79) was 1,497, compared to 1,540 at the end of FY 78. The net decrease of

1

Manning the Chinese sentry—SSgt. James Mills, a security policeman with the 147th Fighter Interceptor Group, stands guard for the official plane of the People's Republic of China. The Texas Air Guardsman and more than 50 of his fellow policemen augmented state and national security forces during the Chinese vice premier's historic visit to Houston.

2

F101 Voodoo of the Texas Air National Guard.

43 aircraft was the result of the largest aircraft turnover in ANG history. There was a turnover of 495 aircraft during FY 79 as the ANG modernization program continued. Our F-100s and RF-101s were replaced with A-7s, A-10s, F-4s and RF-4s. Additionally, eight new C-130H aircraft were received directly from the production line to replace older model C-130s. The support aircraft fleet remained relatively stable throughout the year. However, we did gain six T-43 aircraft and will be losing our two T-39s. Management of spares and equipment lay-in and the training of maintenance personnel to support the new weapon systems as rapidly as possible continued to be the prime effort of the Logistics Division.

WEAPONS MODERNIZATION AND READINESS FINANCING

While upgrading of ANG weapons is essential, the associated conversion and support costs for much more highly sophisticated aircraft were extremely heavy. However, through planning and reprogramming, additional financing was obtained to sustain an orderly conversion process and attainment of combat status on

time. Also during the same period, resolution of the contents of the standard mobility bag for ANG personnel was realized and immediate action was taken to fill shortages, resulting in all currently authorized mobility supplies being on hand or on order. Readiness equipment requirements were also fully financed in FY 79. Authorizations as of 28 February 1979 requirements were also fully financed in FY 79 are on hand or due in to include all weapon system conversion requirements.

The tornado losses at the 153 Tactical Airlift Group, Cheyenne, Wyoming, included damage to four C-130B aircraft. Maintenance personnel quickly identified replacement parts requirements and financing was provided to return all but one aircraft to serviceability. The one remaining aircraft will require an extensive period of time for repairs and depot maintenance assistance due to the severity of airframe damage. In summary, supplies and equipment financing for FY 79 provided the ANG with the highest level of readiness equipment ever achieved.

DEPOT MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

A total of \$126,786,000 was spent during FY 79 for depot level maintenance in support of ANG aircraft and equipment. The type of work performed included both programmed and unprogrammed Depot Maintenance, Analytical Condition Inspections, numerous modifications, and overhauls or repairs on 949 engines. The FY 79

depot maintenance cost was higher than that of any previous year and was triggered by the recent conversions to the more technically sophisticated weapons systems such as the F-4 Phantom, the A-7 Corsair, and the KC-135 Stratotanker.

WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT

The Logistics Readiness Center (LRC) manned with volunteers from ANG field activities, gave essential support to ANG units in assisting them to fill priority aircraft spares requirements. The effectiveness of this support was typified in the low (4.8) percentage of ANG aircraft that were grounded in FY 79 for spare parts. This percentage gains perspective when compared to the Air Force figure of 6.4 percent. Working on a daily basis with unit personnel, the LRC was able to sustain this excellent spare parts support throughout the ANG. Continuing programs and actions that have aided in this area are: proper classification of repair assemblies, improved identification of equipment designators, update of reference data, analysis of aircraft support data, etc.

Readiness has not only improved in the area of existing aircraft spares support but also in spares support for unit aircraft entering the inventory through conversions. Methods for determining the scope and depth of spares to place at a unit have been modified and are being used in all unit conversions.

Management of War Readiness Spares Kits (WRSK) for both aircraft and equipment shows continual improvement, specifically in the Tactical Air Control and Combat Communications organizations. Kit identification to aid in reporting shortages and reviewing item authorizations has improved to make kit serial numbers more definitive as to the equipment the spares are authorized to support.

ANG Cargo pallet availability for tactical airlift has improved over the past year increasing our on-hand assets from 6,000 to 6,585 which is above our minimum essential quantity for mobilization. We are encouraged by the steady improvement in the ANG because the Air Force overall reports a significant shortage in 463L Cargo pallets.

COMMAND EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT

The ANG maintains the largest accountable equipment record account in the United States Air Force (USAF). The total dollar value of authorized equipment increased from \$1.3 billion in FY 78 to \$1.4 billion in FY 79. Likewise the total number of authorized equipment item records increased from 323,527 in FY 78 to 336,160 for FY 79. The substantial increase in figures was generated from the steady conversion of ANG flying units to more modern and effective weapon systems.

The ANG CEMO continues to manage a cost effective equipment redistribution program to fill current ANG shortages with available excess equipment. During FY 79, a cost avoidance of nearly \$2.5 million in equipment assets was realized within the Air Force Equipment Management System (AFEMS) as a result of this program.

The ANG Chemical Warfare Defense Equipment (CWDE) program is progressing in a satisfactory manner. Headquarters USAF allocated the ANG "CWDE" funds in the amounts of \$980,000, \$847,000, and \$962,000 for FY 77, FY 78, and FY 79 respectively. Through these funding allocations, approximately fifty-five percent of the ANG's total CWDE requirements have been funded. Thus far, a total of eighty (80) Tactical Air Command (TAC) and Military Airlift Command (MAC) gained ANG flying and ground support units have requisitioned and received or are receiving CWDE assets to support their mis-

sion. Remaining ANG CWDE shortages will be satisfied by subsequent funding allocations from HQ USAF.

AVIATION FUELS

The ANG remains the fourth largest fuels activity in the Air Force, issuing more than seven million barrels of aviation fuel in support of a broad scope of training and active duty missions. To keep pace with the increased emphasis on fuel management, many units have modernized their facilities to improve their limited fuel testing

capability. Still other units have increased their bulk fuel storage capacity to accommodate later model aircraft.

Tactical unit personnel have begun training in refueling aircraft for Air Force Combat Quick Turns which are designed to speed the return of aircraft for mission use. Other special training has been extended to selected ANG units in the use of Aerial Bulk Fuel Delivery Systems (ABFDS) and the Air Transportable Hydrant Refueling System (ATHRS). Both of these systems increase the mobility in

servicing fuel to aircraft.

TRANSPORTATION

The ANG vehicle inventory consists of 15,816 vehicle authorizations with approximately fifty percent of these used to support mobility requirements. There are 14,892 assets currently on hand valued at \$178,267,578. The continued growth and increased complexity of vehicles being added to our fleet are the direct result of the introduction of more complex and sophisticated aircraft in the ANG inventory.

During FY 79, \$566,414 were expended toward depot repair of 14 ANG special purpose vehicles through contracts controlled by Warner Robins Air Logistics Center. These vehicles consisted of Aircraft Refuelers, Aircraft Loaders, Aircraft Tow Tractors and Snow Removal trucks. The Air Force is in the process of replacing all R-2 and R-5 aircraft refuelers within the next few years. These replacements will be new units with all improvements over the last eight years incorporated. The ANG will receive approximately 200 of these new vehicles which will completely update our aircraft refueling vehicle fleet.

The FY 79 Air Force vehicle procurement program provided



¹ A ground crew from the 124th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Boise, Idaho, unloads supplies for one of the competing teams in Exercise Photo Finish. Seven Air National Guard and two active Air Force units participated in Photo Finish which was an Air Guard sponsored tactical reconnaissance competition. After four days and nights of flying, the 152d Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Reno, Nevada, was named the overall winner of the meet.

² C-7 Caribou of the Maryland Air National Guard.

the ANG with 582 additional new vehicles valued at \$13,693,799. These vehicles will be delivered over the next two years.

The ANG Mobile Aerial Port units experienced a steady growth rate in recruitment and retention of personnel over this past fiscal year. Current manning is at 89 percent of the authorized strength of 1,450. Seven of 19 mobile aerial port units have all authorized positions filled. Over 800 personnel participated in proficiency or hands-on training in the Continental United States (CONUS) strategic aerial ports, off-shore locations or Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercises. Academic and airdrop training was conducted at home stations. Centralization of ANG mobile aerial port units annual field training assignments at National Guard Bureau (NGB) level provided units with training opportunities they were unable to obtain through their individual efforts.

The 165th Mobile Aerial Port Flight won the 21st Air Force Air Reserve Forces Mobile Aerial Port Flight Award for 1978 and the Outstanding Military Airlift Command (MAC) Reserve Aerial Port Flight of the Year Award for 1979. This was the first year ANG mobile aerial port units competed with Air Force Reserve units on a numbered Air Force and MAC-wide basis in this competition.

Civil Engineering

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (P 321)

The Guard's Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79) Military Construction Program (MCANG) rose slightly from FY 78, \$37.3 to \$39.3 million. During FY 79, 34 projects in 20 states totaling \$31.9 million were obligated, while 21 projects, in 15 states are still waiting to be obligated. As of 1 October 1979, 17 of the original projects submitted to Congress

were deferred to another fiscal year for funding.

Total obligations during the fiscal year amounted to \$52.7 million. This total includes \$20.8 million of prior year uncommitted funds which were obligated in FY 79 involving 23 projects in 15 states.

The construction atmosphere continued to be unfavorable during FY 79 as it had been during FY 78. No cost savings were realized, since five of the projects exceeded the National Guard Bureau's (NGB) approval authority and with two being submitted to the Congressional Committees for reclearance at the higher costs. The funding problems realized in FY 78 showed that the cost data for FY 79 had to be reevaluated, causing all of the project costs to be increased. As a result, fewer of the projects had to be recleared after the bids were opened, but the inflation rate was greater than expected, so some did still exceed the approval authority of which three bids were rejected and redesign started to reduce the cost.

After the FY 79 authorizations are obligated there will still be a long range requirement of \$420 million in authorizations to eliminate the known facility deficiencies at Air National Guard (ANG) installations in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION (P 341)

Two million (\$2,000,000) was allocated for P 341 projects in FY 79. The carryover of FY 78 was \$363,515, which resulted in a total fund availability for Minor Construction projects of \$2,363,515. Of this, \$1,892,690 was obligated.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR (P 449)

Major maintenance and repair projects are accomplished in this program as well as minor construction projects up to \$50,000 each. The wide variety of projects include airfield pavement proj-

ects, utility systems repairs, and all major building maintenance and repairs. Energy conservation measures are emphasized in all appropriate projects as are security improvements and reduced operating costs. For FY 79 a total of \$25.04 million in projects were awarded.

REAL ESTATE

The total value of real estate administered by the ANG was approximately \$607 million at the close of FY 79. The ANG consisted of 91 flying units which were located on 69 civilian airports, 13 active Air Force bases, three Naval Air Stations and four ANG bases. There were 81 non-flying units which were not collocated with an ANG flying unit.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (P 448.02)

The daily operation and maintenance of ANG base facilities is accomplished through operation and maintenance (O&M) Agreements between the federal government and the states. These federal/state cost sharing agreements provide utilities, recurring facility maintenance, airport use fees, custodial services, pest control and similar services. The federal share of these costs during FY 79 totaled \$33.7 million.

PRIME BEEF AND RED HORSE TEAMS

During FY 79, five ANG Prime BEEF teams deployed to Eglin AFB Florida for Prime BEEF RRR (Rapid Runway Repair) Training.

In FY 79, 80 ANG Civil Engineering units deployed for annual training with 27 deployments to other ANG bases, eleven to Army National Guard (ARNG) installations, and 42 deployments to United States Air Force (USAF) bases; this included deployments to Alaska, Hawaii, and Canal Zone.



The modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS) unit from the 146th Tactical Air-lift Wing, California Air National Guard takes less than 90 minutes to load and assemble in preparing for a mission.

The deployments were designed to provide training not available at home station and enhance the mobility mission. The training projects, as well as the deployments themselves, were aimed at developing and maintaining a highly skilled, mobile military engineering force, capable of rapid response to tactical air warfare and contingency operations worldwide. A double benefit accrued to the Air Force and Air Guard from these deployments: Readiness of the Prime BEEF/RED HORSE units was markedly increased, and Air Force and Air Guard priority projects were accomplished.

The practice of supporting USAF requirements with a "composite team" continues, due to the availability of volunteers for periods of 30 to 120 days supported by USAF mandays. Deployments were conducted to Tyndall AFB Florida for RRR Crater Test; Robins AFB Georgia for facility renovation; Davis-Monthan AFB Arizona to develop a master drainage plan; and the following Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercises to provide landing zone and air oper-

ations fire protection: Golden Celtic in Wisconsin; Gallant Eagle 79 in Florida; Alpine Warrior 79 in New York; Brave Shield 19 in Texas; and Solid Shield 79 in North Carolina. In FY 79 both ANG RED HORSE units, the 200th Civil Engineering Squadron, Camp Perry, Ohio and the 201st Civil Engineering Flight, Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania again deployed the majority of their personnel for training projects. Both units provided essential maintenance and repair support to ARNG facilities at Camp Beauregard Louisiana and roadway maintenance and repair support at Davis-Monthan AFB Arizona.

Both ANG RED HORSE Units again deployed a small portion of their personnel to Hill AFB, Utah in support of priority air-to-ground range projects for Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC).

Chaplain

Training, manning and deployment are the key words for the chaplain service in the Air National Guard (ANG) in Fiscal Year 1979 (FY 79).

TRAINING

The command chaplains of the Tactical Air Command (TAC), the Strategic Air Command (SAC), the now defunct Aerospace Defense Command (ADC), the Military Air-lift Command (MAC) and the Air Force Communications Service (AFCS) all sponsored workshops for their gained ANG unit and state staff chaplains. In one instance, the enlisted chapel managers were also included. By means of these training experiences, the chaplain personnel were given new exposure to the world-wide mission of the commands and the particular requirements for chaplains.

ANG chaplains continue to attend the professional chaplain courses at the Air University,

along with their active duty and Air Force Reserve counterparts. Ten newly appointed ANG chaplains accounted for more than half the membership for an orientation course during the summer months. One chaplain is in residence at the Air War College.

Enlisted chapel managers who cannot attend the eight-week basic level course at Keesler AFB, Mississippi now have the option of attending a two-week version of the course, offered twice last summer.

MANNING

The end of the decade of the seventies has produced an unprecedented number of chaplain retirements. Recruiting has kept apace, indicating a ready interest in the chaplaincy by civilian clergy. Nineteen new ANG chaplains were processed during 1979, representing 11 different denominations. Twelve of these chaplains were recruited from civilian communities near the units, the others had prior active duty or reserve experience.

Only four vacancies await filling at the end of the year.

ANG chaplain advisor positions, in the grade of colonel, at TAC and MAC headquarters were approved during the year. The selectee for the TAC position is in place, offering valuable assistance to that command.

DEPLOYMENTS

In addition to participation in a number of Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercises during the year, more chaplains have deployed to overseas bases with their units for training than in any previous year. Our chaplains have reported enthusiastically on interfaith, international cooperation at sites in at least five different North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO) countries. With this kind of experience and exposure, the chaplain force is ready to serve God and mankind whatever the contingency.

Appendices

Appendix A

Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau and Predecessor Organizations

Chief of National Guard Bureau 1933-Present Militia Bureau 1916-1933 Division of Militia Affairs 1908-1916

Colonel Erasmus M. Weaver	1908-1911
Brigadier General Robert K. Evans	1911-1912
Major General Albert L. Mills	1912-1916
Major General William A. Mann	1916-1917
Major General Jessie Mcl. Carter	1917-1918
Brigadier General John W. Heavey (Acting)	1918-1919
Major General Jessie Mcl. Carter	1919-1921
Major General George C. Rickards	1921-1925
Major General Creed C. Hammond	1925-1929
Colonel Ernest R. Redmond (Acting)	1929-1929
Major General William G. Everson	1929-1931
Major General George E. Leach	1931-1935
Colonel Herold J. Weiler (Acting)	1935-1936
Colonel John F. Williams (Acting)	1936-1936
Major General Albert H. Blanding	1936-1940
Major General John F. Williams	1940-1944
Major General John F. Williams (Acting)	1944-1946
Major General Butler B. Miltonberger	1946-1947
Major General Kenneth F. Cramer	1947-1950
Major General Raymond H. Fleming (Acting)	1950-1951
Major General Raymond H. Fleming	1951-1953
Major General Earl T. Ricks (Acting)	1953-1953
Major General Edgar C. Erickson	1953-1959
Major General Winston P. Wilson (Acting)	1959-1959
Major General Donald W. McGowan	1959-1963
Major General Winston P. Wilson	1963-1971
Major General Francis S. Greenlief	1971-1974
Lieutenant General LaVern E. Weber	1974-Present

Appendix B

State Adjutants General

Alabama	Maj. Gen. Henry H. Cobb, Jr.
Alaska	Maj. Gen. Conrad F. Necrason
Arizona	Maj. Gen. John G. Smith, Jr.
Arkansas	Maj. Gen. James H. Jones
California	Maj. Gen. Frank J. Schober, Jr. (CG)
Colorado	Maj. Gen. William D. Weller
Connecticut	Maj. Gen. John F. Freund
Delaware	Maj. Gen. Francis A. Ianni
Dist. of Col.	Maj. Gen. Cunningham C. Bryant (CG)
Florida	Maj. Gen. Kennedy C. Bullard
Georgia	Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones
Hawaii	Maj. Gen. Valentine A. Siefermann
Idaho	Maj. Gen. James S. Brooks
Illinois	Maj. Gen. John R. Phipps
Indiana	Maj. Gen. Alfred F. Ahner
Iowa	Brig. Gen. Roger W. Gilbert
Kansas	Maj. Gen. Edward R. Fry
Kentucky	Maj. Gen. Billy G. Wellman
Louisiana	Maj. Gen. O'Neil J. Daigle, Jr.
Maine	Maj. Gen. Paul R. Day
Maryland	Maj. Gen. Edwin Warfield III
Massachusetts	Maj. Gen. Vahan Vartanian
Michigan	Maj. Gen. John A. Johnston
Minnesota	Maj. Gen. James G. Sieben
Mississippi	Maj. Gen. Glenn D. Walker
Missouri	Maj. Gen. Robert E. Buechler
Montana	Maj. Gen. John J. Womack
Nebraska	Maj. Gen. Edward C. Binder
Nevada	Maj. Gen. William E. Engel
New Hampshire	Maj. Gen. John Blatsos
New Jersey	Maj. Gen. Wilfred C. Menard, Jr. (CofS)
New Mexico	Maj. Gen. Franklin E. Miles
New York	Maj. Gen. Vito J. Castellano (CofS)
North Carolina	Maj. Gen. William E. Ingram
North Dakota	Maj. Gen. C. Emerson Murry
Ohio	Maj. Gen. James C. Clem
Oklahoma	Maj. Gen. Robert M. Morgan
Oregon	Maj. Gen. Richard A. Miller
Pennsylvania	Maj. Gen. Richard M. Scott
Puerto Rico	Maj. Gen. Orlando Llenza
Rhode Island	Maj. Gen. Leonard Holland (CG)
South Carolina	Maj. Gen. T. Eston Marchant, Jr.

South Dakota	Maj. Gen. Duane L. Corning
Tennessee	Maj. Gen. Carl D. Wallace
Texas	Maj. Gen. Willie L. Scott
Utah	Maj. Gen. Maurice L. Watts
Vermont	Maj. Gen. Reginald M. Cram
Virginia	Maj. Gen. William J. McCaddin
Washington	Maj. Gen. Robert J. Collins
West Virginia	Maj. Gen. Robert L. Childers
Wisconsin	Maj. Gen. Raymond A. Matera
Wyoming	Maj. Gen. James L. Spence
Virgin Islands	Brig. Gen. Joe E. Burke

Appendix C

United States Property and Fiscal Officers

Alabama	LTC Max S. Bowdoin
Alaska	Col. Edward M. Johnson
Arizona	Col. Norman L. Erb
Arkansas	Col. Lavaun M. James
California	Col. Theodore M. Robinson
Colorado	Col. Harold L. Wright
Connecticut	LTC Harold S. Rogozinski
Delaware	Col. Clarence E. Atkinson
Dist. of Col.	Col. Andrew D. Perkins
Florida	Col. William H. Pruitt
Georgia	Col. George W. Roberts
Hawaii	Col. Daniel K. C. Au
Idaho	Col. Milton J. Hengel
Illinois	Col. Thomas B. Bishop
Indiana	Col. John N. Owens
Iowa	Col. Arnold E. Harjehausen
Kansas	Col. Clayton H. Bowman
Kentucky	Col. Edward H. Milburn
Louisiana	Col. Henry J. Lala
Maine	Col. Calvin E. Nichols
Maryland	Col. James M. McFall
Massachusetts	Col. Joseph M. Ambrose
Michigan	Col. Ralph C. Phillips
Minnesota	Col. Duane W. Kunde
Mississippi	Col. Robert M. Dent, Jr.
Missouri	Col. William E. Hasler
Montana	LTC Peter Tyanich
Nebraska	Col. Harold S. Sherman
Nevada	Col. Willis L. Garretson
New Hampshire	Col. Russell J. Grady
New Jersey	Col. Edward F. Barth
New Mexico	Col. Antonio M. Martinez
New York	Col. Donald V. Holsclaw
North Carolina	Col. William P. Keeton, Jr.
North Dakota	Col. Raymond J. Bohn
Ohio	Col. Thomas S. Farrell
Oklahoma	Col. James M. Bullock, Jr.
Oregon	Col. John G. Yeager

Pennsylvania	Col. Richard H. Houser
Puerto Rico	Col. Jose A. Canals-Vidal
Rhode Island	Col. Lynwood F. Hoxsie
South Carolina	Col. Clifton B. Wingate
South Dakota	Col. Edward P. Rowen
Tennessee	Col. Billy F. Alderson
Texas	Col. Vernon M. Scofield
Utah	Col. Wayne H. Holt
Vermont	Col. Burton A. Paquin
Virginia	Col. Horace Mann III
Washington	Col. Val E. McCreary
West Virginia	Col. Zane H. Summers
Wisconsin	Col. John M. Spaulding
Wyoming	Col. William A. Maxwell
Virgin Islands	LTC Lionel A. Jackson

Appendix D

Military Personnel on Duty in the National Guard Bureau

Weber, LaVern E., Lieutenant General, ARNG, Chief, National Guard Bureau

Neitz, Robert H., Colonel, ANG, Executive, National Guard Bureau

House, Murphy T., Major, ARNG, Assistant Executive, National Guard Bureau

Buckley, Paul R., Colonel, USA, Assistant for Audits and Investigations, Office of the Chief, National Guard Bureau

Christenson, Willard M., Colonel, USA, Chief, Office of Human Resources

Edler, Anthony L., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Office of Policy and Liaison

Florence, William E., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Office of Policy and Liaison

Grubaums, Gunar, Major, USA, Office of Public Affairs

Halus, Michael B., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Chief, Organizational Effectiveness Branch, Office of Human Resources

Harrison, Joseph J., Jr., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Assistant for Property and Fiscal Affairs, Office of the Chief, National Guard Bureau

Jessup, Harold G., Major, ARNG, Office of Public Affairs

Kelly, Ivan B., Captain, ANG, Office of Human Resources

Matthews, Thomas O., Captain, USAF, Office of Legal Advisor

Phillips, Edelbert F., Major, USA, Office of Legal Advisor

Pratt, Andrew C., Major, USAF, Office of Legal Advisor

Ragan, James H., Major, USAF, Office of Public Affairs

Steeves, Robert G., Colonel, ANG, Chief, Office of Public Affairs

Tudor, Donald M., Major, ARNG, Chief, Compliance Review Branch, Office of Human Resources

Vierra, Victor S., Colonel, USA, Chief, Office of Policy and Liaison

Director, Army National Guard

Walker, Emmett H. Jr., Major General, ARNG, Director, Army National Guard
Temple, Herbert R. Jr., Brigadier General, ARNG, Deputy Director, Army National Guard
Keener, Robert E., Colonel, USA, Executive, Army National Guard
Tech, Larry L., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Assistant Executive, Army National Guard
Glasscock, James A., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Administrative Officer, Army National Guard
Acree, Carl L., Colonel, ARNG, Chief, Organization & Training Division
Bache, William H., Major, ARNG, Organization & Training Division
Badger, Bill D., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Chief, Aviation Operations Branch, Aviation Division
Baird, Raymond P., Major, USA, Mobilization & Readiness Division
Blevins, Dean S., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Organization & Training Division
Bogard, Robert L., Major, USA, Organization & Training Division
Bryan, Alan J., Major, ARNG, Personnel Division
Burkhead, Junior H., Colonel, ARNG, Chief, Mobilization & Readiness Division
Caladarone, Rosindo E. Jr., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Chief, Materiel Branch Logistics Division
Carpenter, Donald B., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Logistics Division
Chessnoe, John M., Major, USA, Logistics Division
Chipps, James D., Major, USA, Logistics Division
Coleman, John L., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Personnel Division
Compton, Otha H., Major, USA, Logistics Division
Coverdale, Charles E. Jr., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Logistics Division
Cronin, Kenneth J. Jr., Captain, USA, Personnel Division
Daniels, John R., Colonel, USA, Chief, Office of the Army Surgeon
Devlin, Barbara, Major, USA, Logistics Division
Dilworth, Robert L., Colonel, USA, Chief, Comptroller Division
Duffy, George G., Major, USA, Personnel Division
Engen, Dennis L., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Aviation Division
Futamase, Atsushi, Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Comptroller Division
Galioto, Joseph, Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Chief, Technical Manpower & Program Branch, Comptroller Division
Gereski, John T., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Chief, Training Branch, Organization & Training Division
Gore, Thomas P., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Office of the Army Surgeon
Gray, Franklin M., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Comptroller Division
Hakola, John A., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Mobilization & Readiness Division

Hall, James W., Major, USA, Logistics Division
Hartmeyer, James T., Major, USA, Logistics Division
Hinton, Edith M., Colonel, USA, Chief, Personnel Division
Huffman, Linda O., Captain, ARNG, Personnel Division
Hunter, Harry D., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Mobilization & Readiness Division
James, Lynn M., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Chief, Force Programs & Structure Branch, Organization & Training Division
Johnson, Tom M., Major, USA, Comptroller Division
Kilgore, Jack E., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Chief, Plans & Analysis Branch, Logistics Division
Knapp, George C. Jr., Captain, USA, Logistics Division
Koba, Roger B., Major, ARNG, Personnel Division
Komorski, Zenon A. SGM, USA, Organization & Training Division
Laird, William R., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Chief, Recruiting & Retention Branch, Personnel Division
Lauer, Donald M., Major, USA, Organization & Training Division
Lawson, Johnny B., MSG, USA, Logistics Division
Leinweber, Don L., Major, ARNG, Installations Division
Lyle, Millard D., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Mobilization & Readiness Division
Mackert, William C., Colonel, ARNG, Chief, Logistics Division
Meyer, Henry W. Jr., Captain, USA, Logistics Division
Moore, Albert F., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Personnel Division
Morai, Edward C., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Organization & Training Division
Moreau, James G., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Logistics Division
Murdoch, Robert V., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Chief, Tour Management Branch, Personnel Division
O'Connell, Robert J., Major, USA, Organization & Training Division
Patterson, Gordon W., Major, USA, Personnel Division
Paul, Harlow W., CW4, USA, Office of the Army Surgeon
Perkins, Gordon R., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Chief, Officers Branch, Personnel Division
Philippovic, Gordon, Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Logistics Division
Propp, Carl R., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Chief, Enlisted & Special Activities Branch, Personnel Division
Randle, Jimmie L., Jr., MSG, USA, Logistics Division
Runken, Roy G., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Chief, ARNG Safety Branch, Aviation Division
Reeder, Alan D., Captain, USA, Logistics Division
Renner, Stephen A., Major, USA, Personnel Division
Sanders, Dale M., SFC, USA, Mobilization & Readiness Division
Sarantakes, John E., Major, USA, Personnel Division
Sempek, Robert A., Major, USA, Logistics Division
Sirois, George A., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Chief, Maintenance Branch, Logistics Division
Socks, Hugh H., Jr., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Mobilization & Readiness Division
Swanson, Edward L., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Organization & Training Division
Thomas, James M., Major, USA, Personnel Division
Van Fleet, Frank C., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNG, Organization & Training Division
Walker, Lynn O., Major, ARNG, Mobilization & Readiness Division

Wallace, Raymond R., Major, ARNG, Logistics Division
Ward, William E., Major, USA, Personnel Division
Watts, Pitt M., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Organization & Training Division
Welborn, Larry D., Major, USA, Logistics Division
Wheelock, Eddie D., Major, USA, Personnel Division
Wilson, Winfield S., Major, ARNG, Logistics Division
Woodruff, John W., Major, ARNG, Installations Division

Director, Air National Guard

Guice, John T., Major General, ANG, Director, Air National Guard
Conaway, John B., Brigadier General, ANG, Deputy Director, Air National Guard
Daley, Terrence P., Colonel, ANG, Assistant to the Director and Deputy Director, Air National Guard
Denman, Harold R., Lieutenant Colonel, ANG, Executive, Air National Guard
Shoemaker, Sidney L., Major, USAF, Protocol Officer, Office of the Director, Air National Guard
Hoadley, William F., Major, USAF, Office of the Director, Air National Guard
Alexander, Lynn E., CMS, ANG, Senior Enlisted Advisor
Adams, Thomas R., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Logistics Division
Allen, Richard N., Lieutenant Colonel, ANG, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Anderson, James E., Major, ANG, Comptroller Division
Balseiro, Manuel, Captain, ANG, Comptroller Division
Bloomer, Dennis W., Lieutenant Colonel, ANG, Logistics Division
Bobick, James C., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Comptroller Division
Branch, George H., Major, ANG, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Brimmer, Kirk R., Major, ANG, Comptroller Division
Buckey, Robert G., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Burkett, Theodore J., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Communications-Electronic and Meteorology, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Cain, Edward M., Captain, USAF, Civil Engineering Division
Carter, Ronald K., Major, USAF, Logistics Division
Chapman, Samuel B., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Deputy Chief, Office of the Air Surgeon
Chrisjohn, Robert G., Lieutenant Colonel, ANG, Chief, Office of Training
Clark, John W., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Logistics Division
Cobb, Billy J., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Chief, Current Operations Branch, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Corea, Anthony N., Major, USAF, Comptroller Division
Cronan, William C., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Manpower and Personnel Division
Cunningham, Joseph D., Major, ANG, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division

Curran, James E., Jr., Major, USAF, Office of Training
Daft, Roger, Captain, USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon
Dedona, Daniel B., Major, USAF, Manpower and Personnel Division
DeFranco, Carl P., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Downer, Ronald E., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Logistics Division
Fell, James R., Captain, USAF, Logistics Division
Festerman, Gary T., Major, USAF, Logistics Division
Fisher, John A., Captain, USAF, Comptroller Division
Frey, Bernard E., Captain, ANG, Manpower and Personnel Division
Gagnon, Raymond C., Colonel, ANG, Chief, Civil Engineering Division
Gerken, Thomas, Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Gustafson, Charles R., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Chief, Plans and Flying Hours Branch, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Glessner, Donald G., Major, USAF, Manpower and Personnel Division
Golsby, Robert, Major, USAF, Logistics Division
Gueting, Donald A., Major, USAF, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Guggolz, Allan D., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Chief, Civil Engineering Support Division
Halt, Charles I., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Logistics Division
Hanig, William J., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Harland, Bernard S., Major, USAF, Comptroller Division
Harris, Richard C., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Programs Branch, Comptroller Division
Haskell, Paul F., Captain, ANG, Logistics Division
Hayward, Stacey L., Lieutenant Colonel, ANG, Manpower and Personnel Division
Higgins, R. Clark, Major, ANG, Logistics Division
Hindman, John F., Major, ANG, Logistics Division
Holtman, Ashley N., Major, USAF, Logistics Division
Horton, Roy E., Major, ANG, Comptroller Division
Immel, Allen E., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Chief, Plans and Programs, Civil Engineering Division
James, William K., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Johnson, Clarence E., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Manpower and Personnel Division
Kampe, Arnold J., Major, USAF, Logistics Division
Lesley, Harry M., Major, ANG, Office of Training
Long, Richard W., Lieutenant Colonel, ANG, Logistics Division
Little, Harrell W., Major, USAF, Civil Engineering Division
Mann, Ernest D., Jr., Major, USAF, Logistics Division
May, Harold D., Major, USAF, Office of Training
Meshell, Raymond E., Major, ANG, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Montplaisir, David H., Colonel, ANG, Deputy Chief, Manpower and Personnel Division

Mullen, James A., Major, ANG, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Orellana, William B., Captain, USAF, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Richwine, Barton W., Jr., Major, USAF, Logistics Division
Sawhill, Robert P., Jr., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of Aerospace Safety
Schantz, Bruce M., Major, ANG, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Schneider, John A., Major, ANG, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Schreiber, Charles G., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Comptroller Division
Shelton, Douglas C., Captain, ANG, Manpower and Personnel Division
Sowerby, John H., Lieutenant Colonel, ANG, Civil Engineering Division
Stevens, Michael C., Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Plans, Operations and Readiness Division
Stevens, Robert E., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Manpower and Personnel Division
Sturn, William A., Major, ANG, Manpower and Personnel Division
Tollefson, Harold R., Major, ANG, Logistics Division
Vance, Jane H., Major, USAF, Comptroller Division
Walsh, Thomas M., Major, ANG, Civil Engineering Division
Weaver, James D., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of the Air Surgeon
Wherley, David F., Jr., Major, ANG, Office of Aerospace Safety
Williams, John M., Major, ANG, Manpower and Personnel Division
Yakovich, Jack A., Captain, ANG, Office of Training

Appendix E

Trophies and Awards

Army National Guard

The Army National Guard Superior Unit Award. This certificate award is presented annually by Chief, National Guard Bureau to Army National Guard units, at the company battery, troop or detachment level, which have demonstrated a high degree of performance and have been rated "Superior" for the previous training year. Units are required to attain established Department of the Army minimum standards in the measurable areas of personnel strength and MOS qualification, training progression and satisfactory performance during the Annual General Inspection.

Eisenhower Trophy. This trophy, named in honor of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, is a bronze cup permanently on display in the National Guard Association Memorial in

Washington, DC. Identical cups are awarded each year to the outstanding company-size unit in each state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The trophies are rotated annually within each state with the winners receiving one-half scale replicas for permanent retention. Names of winning units are also inscribed on a parchment folio in the National Guard Association Memorial Announcement of winning units is made annually in NGB Official Bulletins.

The National Guard Award for Efficiency in Maintenance. The National Guard Bureau Award for Efficiency in Maintenance is awarded to the Army National Guard company-size unit in each state that achieves the highest degree of efficiency during the fiscal year in maintenance of material and maintenance management. National Guard Bureau certificate award is issued by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to the respective State Adjutant General for presentation to the winning unit at a suitable ceremony during the Annual Training period following the inspection.

The Erickson Trophy. This trophy is named for Major General Edgar C. Erickson who served as Chief of the National Guard Bureau from 1953 to 1959. It is awarded annually to the distinguished graduate of each of the Officer Candidate courses conducted by the U.S. Army Infantry School and the U.S. Army Artillery and Missile School and the distinguished graduate of each of the State Officer Candidate Schools. The original Erickson Trophy, a replica of the "Sons of Liberty" bowl made by Paul Revere, is permanently displayed in the Milton A. Reckord Lounge at the National Guard Association Memorial, Washington, DC. Each distinguished graduate receives a smaller facsimile of the trophy. Additionally, the names of the recipients are permanently recorded on parchment displayed with the original trophy.

Association of the United States Army Award. This award consists of a plaque awarded to the graduate of each State Officer Candidate School who demonstrates the highest standards of leadership while participating in the program. Leadership criteria for this award are established by each school. The plaques are provided by the Association of the United States Army.

Armor Leadership Award. The Armor Leadership Award is a plaque awarded on an annual basis by the Commander, U.S. Army Training & Doctrine Command, to outstanding Army National Guard tank companies, armored cavalry troops and similar sized units of armor designation. The plaque is rotated within each state until all the inscription spaces provided thereon are filled with the unit designations of the annual winners.

The Milton A. Reckord, Outstanding Battalion/Squadron Award. The award is named in honor of Major General Milton A. Reckord, and is the most prestigious award within the Army National Guard. The award is a rotating trophy presented each year to the outstanding battalion/squadron in each Army Readiness Region (ARR). It is pre-

sented at the NGAUS General Conference. The original trophy remains in the custody of the winning battalion for one year or until called for by the NGAUS. The designation of the winning battalion is engraved on the trophy and a replica of the trophy will be presented to the battalion for permanent possession.

National Rifle Association (NRA) Tournament Trophy and Awards. The NRA Tournament is conducted under the overall direction of the State Adjutant General utilizing NRA rules. In 1974 the NRA Tournament was changed. As a way of exposing a larger number of potential Guardsmen to the shooting program, team entries now consist of two Guardsmen and two teenage civilians who are potential members of the Guard. The NRA Trophy is awarded annually to the NG team attaining the highest score and announcement of the winners is made annually in the NGB official bulletins.

Itschner Award. This award is presented to the most outstanding Army National Guard Engineer Company. The intent of the award, named after former Chief of Engineers, LTG Emerson C. Itschner, is to promote leadership in junior engineer officers and to foster "esprit" in company size engineer units. The award was first presented in 1974.

Keith L. Ware Awards for Excellence in Newspapers, Radio and Television. The annual Army awards are named in memory of Major General Keith L. Ware, former Chief of Information, Department of the Army, who was killed in Vietnam in 1968 while commanding the 1st Infantry Division. The purpose of the award is to stimulate excellence among authorized Army and civilian enterprise newspapers and news magazines, the Army radio and television programs. Winners of the above are announced annually in NGB official bulletins.

Department of Defense Thomas Jefferson Awards Contest. First place winners in the various service media contests compete at Department of Defense level. Statuettes of Thomas Jefferson are presented to the winning activities and to the individual who contributed the most toward each winning entry.

National Guard Association Trophy, Pershing Trophy, and National Guard (State) Trophy. These awards are presented as a result of annual marksmanship qualification competition with assigned individual weapons based on the highest figure of merit attained by Army National Guard units. The National Guard Association Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit of all competing teams. The Pershing Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each Army Area. The National Guard (state) Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each state. Winners of the above trophies are published annually in National Guard Bureau official bulletins.

Chief, National Guard Bureau Annual Indoor Rifle and Pistol Tournament Trophies and Awards. Marksmanship competition for these trophies and awards is conducted in three separate indoor .22 caliber rifle and pistol postal matches. The matches are sponsored jointly by Chief, National Guard Bureau and the National Rifle Association of America and consist of Individual Match, Unit (company level) Team Match and Battalion (or equivalent level) Team Match with each weapon. The winning unit team receives the trophy plaque which is rotated annually to subsequent team winners. The name of winning units are permanently inscribed on the plaques. The complete list of winners is published in NGB official bulletins.

Francis S. Greenlief Award for Excellence in ARNG Aviation. This award is presented in the name of former Chief, National Guard Bureau, Major General Francis S. Greenlief. A plaque is presented to award winners who may be either civilian or military assigned to any agency within the Department of Defense. The purpose of the award is to give special recognition for contributions of outstanding significance to ARNG Aviation.

The Colonel James B. Deerin Public Affairs Award. An award for excellence in the area of information activity, the Colonel James B. Deerin Public Affairs Award established in 1978. Each year the top Public Affairs Detachment will receive the award to recognize their achievements. Personnel strength, MOS qualification, training, equipment status, professional products, and past performance are the criteria upon which the evaluations are made. The best units are those selected for training exercises with the active forces. The first winner was the 29th Public Affairs Detachment, Maryland Army National Guard. In addition, individuals and units making other outstanding contributions to the National Guard in the area of public affairs, will also be eligible to receive the award.

Air National Guard

Spaatz Trophy. This trophy, named for General Carl Spaatz, former Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, is awarded by the National Guard Association each year to the most outstanding Air National Guard flying group. It remains in permanent possession of the winning unit. Units are judged on the basis of their tactical, technical, administrative, logistical efficiency, aircrew readiness, readiness of other than aircrew personnel, operational readiness of aircraft and flying safety program. The trophy is a large silver globe on a silver base. The FY 79 recipient is the 161st Air Refueling Group, Arizona Air National Guard.

ANG Distinguished Flying Unit Plaques. These plaques are awarded by the National Guard Association each year to the next five flying groups adjudged most operationally ready in Spaatz Trophy competition:
172nd Tactical Airlift Group, Mississippi Air National Guard

- 120th Fighter Interceptor Group, Montana Air National Guard
- 118th Tactical Airlift Wing, Tennessee Air National Guard
- 114th Tactical Fighter Group, South Dakota Air National Guard
- 113th Tactical Airlift Wing, Minnesota Air National Guard

Communications and Electronics Trophy. This large silver globe, mounted on a silver base, is awarded by the National Guard Association each year to the C&E unit adjudged most operationally ready. The trophy is permanently retained by the winning unit, the FY 79 winner is the 263d Combat Communications Squadron, North Carolina Air National Guard.

ANG Distinguished CEM Unit Plaque. These large distinctive plaques are awarded by the National Guard Association each year, one to the runner-up C&E unit, one to the most outstanding weather unit, and one to the most outstanding communications flight (support).

Runner-up C&E Unit—169th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, Hawaii Air National Guard

Outstanding Weather Flight—131st Weather Flight, Massachusetts Air National Guard

Outstanding Communications Flight—153rd Communications Flight, Wyoming Air National Guard

Outstanding Tactical Control Unit—105th Tactical Control Flight, Washington Air National Guard

Air Force Association Outstanding Unit Trophy. This trophy is awarded yearly on a rotating basis to the most outstanding Air National Guard flying group (winner of the Spaatz Trophy). The trophy is a large bowl upon which is engraved the name of each winning unit. The 165th Tactical Airlift Group, Georgia Air National Guard is the FY 79 winner.

Winston P. Wilson Trophy. This trophy is named for Major General Winston P. Wilson, former Chief, National Guard Bureau. This trophy is a large silver urn, surmounted by an American Eagle and engraved with the inscription: "The Winston P. Wilson Trophy, awarded to the most operationally ready jet-engine equipped fighter/reconnaissance group." FY 79 winner is the 150th Tactical Fighter Group, New Mexico Air National Guard.

William W. Spruance Safety Award. In December 1975, the National Guard Bureau announced the establishment of the William W. Spruance Safety Award, named in honor of Delaware's Brigadier General (Retired) William W. Spruance, former Assistant Adjutant General for Air, Delaware Air National Guard. Air National Guard units throughout the nation compete for this award which is presented annually to the unit which is judged to have contributed most significantly toward accident prevention. The first award was presented at the 98th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States. The first winner of the award was the 149th Tactical Fighter Group, Texas ANG and the FY 79 winner is the 184th Tactical Fighter Training Group, Kansas Air National Guard.

Earl T. Ricks Memorial Trophy. The Ricks Trophy is awarded by the Air Force Association to the most outstanding Air National Guard aircrew. The selection is based on the most significant achievement by an aircrew or aircrew member coping with an inflight emergency during the year. The trophy is a large silver replica of the Washington Monument, surmounted by a bronze jet airplane on a silver base. Miniature replicas of the trophy are retained permanently by the winning unit and aircrew. Captains John S. Payne and Harry Brooks from the 187th Tactical Reconnaissance Group were the FY 79 recipients.

Outstanding ANG Airmen of the Year. Six Air National Guard airmen are selected and nominated each year to Headquarters, United States Air Force to compete for designation as Outstanding Airman of the Year Award sponsored by the Air Force Association. Air National Guard nominees were Master Sergeant James Evans, Colorado; Master Sergeant Roger A. Stolen, Iowa; Technical Sergeant Gary L. Brenner, Illinois; Technical Sergeant Spencer T. Hayes, Alabama; Senior Airman Sharon E. Bates, Indiana and Senior Airman Robert A. Martensen, Massachusetts. Technical Sergeant Spencer T. Hayes, Alabama was a United States Air Force winner and was honored by the Air Force Association at the annual convention.

Hughes Trophy. The 147th Fighter Interceptor Group, Ellington AFB, Texas was the Air National Guard nominee for the Hughes Trophy Competition. The 147th Fighter Interceptor Group lost the close competition to the 49th Fighter Interceptor Squadron for the honor of the Hughes Trophy for 1979.

The Colonel James B. Deerin Public Affairs Award. An award for excellence in the area of information activity, the Colonel James B. Deerin Public Affairs Award established in 1978. Each year the top Public Affairs Detachment will receive the award to recognize their achievements. Personnel strength, MOS qualification, training, equipment status, professional products, and past performance are the criteria upon which the evaluations are made. The best units are those selected for training exercises with the active forces. The first winner was the 29th Public Affairs Detachment, Maryland Army National Guard. In addition, individuals and units making other outstanding contributions to the National Guard in the area of public affairs, will also be eligible to receive the award.

**Table 1—
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1979 (ALL APPROPRIATIONS)**

Army National Guard 1979	Grand Total All Appropriations	National Guard Personnel, Army 2192060	Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard 2192065	Military Construction, Army National Guard 2192085
<i>Grand Total</i>	1,654,585,134	788,543,748	810,682,300	55,259,086
<i>State Obligation Total</i>	1,072,251,648	265,938,811	754,779,396	51,533,441
Alabama	39,813,363	11,929,548	25,047,948	1,835,867
Alaska	12,770,296	2,165,454	10,594,467	10,375
Arizona	12,649,106	2,960,431	8,429,596	1,259,079
Arkansas	24,031,493	6,859,110	16,128,662	1,043,721
California	69,940,763	12,276,605	54,641,666	3,022,492
Colorado	10,153,432	1,934,760	7,319,372	899,300
Connecticut	17,843,685	3,680,432	13,871,195	292,058
Delaware	8,412,647	1,705,522	6,707,125	-0-
District of Columbia	6,230,053	1,614,202	4,447,502	168,349
Florida	21,738,691	6,865,163	14,839,499	34,029
Georgia	29,998,367	6,924,018	23,016,856	57,493
Hawaii	11,900,062	2,774,144	9,118,449	7,469
Idaho	12,427,381	2,108,887	10,060,188	258,306
Illinois	19,009,856	4,985,619	13,942,738	81,499
Indiana	27,311,799	6,848,939	16,475,170	3,987,690
Iowa	16,996,347	3,852,353	12,990,739	153,255
Kansas	17,375,458	3,521,127	12,314,539	1,539,792
Kentucky	15,582,601	4,638,702	10,308,146	575,753
Louisiana	24,139,921	5,503,794	15,987,921	2,648,206
Maine	9,310,657	2,372,963	6,926,481	11,213
Maryland	18,126,484	4,090,275	12,855,685	1,180,524
Massachusetts	26,524,085	7,722,849	17,794,819	1,006,417
Michigan	29,292,699	6,766,439	20,163,682	362,578
Minnesota	23,756,678	6,109,553	16,915,597	731,528
Mississippi	42,003,206	9,451,963	29,758,326	2,792,917
Missouri	29,721,715	6,074,348	19,045,283	4,602,084
Montana	9,551,678	1,641,026	6,713,865	1,196,787
Nebraska	12,736,667	2,804,357	8,575,725	1,358,585
Nevada	5,050,161	814,189	4,235,992	-0-
New Hampshire	5,937,492	1,440,727	4,496,765	-0-
New Jersey	32,721,254	7,028,546	21,139,217	4,553,491
New Mexico	10,645,913	2,703,138	7,205,339	737,436
New York	46,960,625	10,512,833	31,934,348	4,513,444
North Carolina	26,558,776	7,715,575	18,288,153	555,048
North Dakota	8,873,663	2,173,859	6,195,662	504,142
Ohio	31,521,184	8,485,691	21,779,188	1,236,305
Oklahoma	20,474,045	6,212,373	14,100,204	161,468
Oregon	16,975,845	4,215,123	12,320,000	440,722
Pennsylvania	35,129,579	9,652,786	24,728,393	748,400
Puerto Rico	18,400,734	7,489,144	10,482,698	428,892
Rhode Island	8,498,409	2,059,686	6,404,742	33,981
South Carolina	22,778,625	7,347,607	15,303,224	127,794
South Dakota	12,139,592	2,819,727	7,734,256	1,585,609
Tennessee	29,689,075	9,783,052	18,102,452	1,803,571
Texas	42,942,194	11,822,425	31,113,452	6,317
Utah	12,449,952	3,518,053	8,901,799	30,100
Vermont	7,933,707	2,022,913	5,897,108	13,686
Virginia	19,611,391	4,945,905	14,606,835	58,651
Washington	18,352,890	3,398,020	14,807,557	147,313
West Virginia	9,587,253	2,486,810	7,098,255	2,188

Wisconsin	22,066,780	5,173,346	15,081,767	1,811,667
Wyoming	7,210,504	1,238,224	5,056,430	915,850
Virgin Islands	2,392,195	696,476	1,696,339	-0-
Obligations by other than States—Total	582,333,486	522,704,937	55,902,904	3,725,645
Chief, National Guard Bureau	521,319,096	516,291,285	5,027,811	
F&AO, USA MDW	30,648,807	103,652	30,545,155	
Chief of Engineers	4,274,519	—	548,874	3,725,645
The Adjutant General	9,760,065	—	9,760,065	
Chief of Staff—DA	5,339,174	—	5,339,174	
FORSCOM	4,441,666	—	4,441,666	
USAHS	10,000	10,000	—	
USARC	181,082		181,082	
Defense Supply Agency	59,077		59,077	
USAFAC	6,300,000	6,300,000	—	

**Table 2—
ARNG Assigned Strength
FY 51-FY 79**

Year End				Average		
Aggregate		Officer	Enlisted	Aggregate	Officer	Enlisted
1951	226,785	24,142	202,643	257,532	26,155	231,377
1956	404,403	34,889	369,504	380,242	34,550	345,692
1961	393,807	36,245	357,562	402,925	36,584	366,341
1966	420,924	33,764	387,160	409,052	34,455	374,599
1971	402,175	30,263	371,912	400,842	29,590	371,252
1972	387,539	32,821	354,718	386,528	31,380	355,148
1973	385,600	33,863	351,737	388,025	33,725	364,300
1974	410,682	34,486	376,196	399,962	34,538	365,424
1975	401,981	33,821	368,160	402,488	34,110	365,378
1976	375,706	34,325	341,381	390,540	33,958	356,582
TO	376,141	34,145	341,996	375,029	34,234	340,795
1977	363,777	33,973	329,804	367,304	33,923	333,381
1978	347,340	34,305	313,035	354,715	33,765	320,950
1979	<u>346,974</u>	<u>35,849</u>	<u>311,125</u>	<u>346,170</u>	<u>34,738</u>	<u>311,432</u>



1
World War II Japanese tanks captured during the war were hauled from storage in Nevada desert at the U.S. Navy bombing range and will become fixtures in the



Guard museum at Camp Withycombe, Oregon.

2
Florida Guardsmen prepare for river crossing operations, May 79.

**Table 3—
Source of Second
Lieutenants**

Fiscal Year 1979

Officer Candidate Schools:

Active Army:	8
Reserve Component:	214
State:	1,413
Total	1,635

**Table 4—
Enlisted Personnel
Procurement**

Enlisted in FY 79 to take ADT	42,580
Veterans	18,273
Obligors	7,350
Transferred from Inactive	
National Guard	813
Enlisted from Other	
Reserve Forces	5,445
Reenlistments	10,389
Total Gains	84,850
Total Losses	84,196

**Table 7—
Army Medical Strength**

Branch	Auth	Asgd
MC	1,234	531
MSC	1,071	1,261
DC	203	185
ANC	662	562
AMSC	21	10
VC	26	13
PA	261	114
Enl Pers	17,862	13,595

**Table 5—
Reserve Officer Personnel Act**

Grade	FY 78		
	Number Considered	Number Selected	Percent Selected
1LT to CPT	1,504	1,449	96.3
CPT to MAJ	1,621	977	60.3
*Note 1 MAJ to LTC	—	—	—
*Note 1 LTC to COL	—	—	—
Grade	FY 79		
	Number Considered	Number Selected	Percent Selected
1LT to CPT	1,006	787	78.2
CPT to MAJ	1,557	1,006	64.6
MAJ to LTC	367	280	76.3
Note 2 LTC to COL	612	148	24.2

Note 1 Board reported with FY 77 statistics as 1970 activity.

Note 2 Selection based on best qualified to fill existing or anticipated vacancies in the Reserve of the Army. For this reason selection rates will remain at low levels and fluctuate from year to year.

*FY 78 Chart as published in the FY 78 Annual Review is corrected as shown above.

**Table 6—
Line of Duty Determinations**

Type of Action

Formal Investigations (other than death)	830
In Line of Duty	572
Not in Line of Duty-Not Misconduct	117
Not in Line of Duty-Misconduct	62
Returned as Unnecessary	79
Death Cases (No Determinations made)	37
Informal Investigation	3006
Total	3873

**Table 8—
Medical examination
Reviews**

Federal Recognition	6,682
Waivers (Enl & Off)	1,048
Schools	1,741
Line of Duty	173
Annuals	8,750
Vouchers	1,340
Requests for Care	1,135
Notification of Medical Care ..	1,426

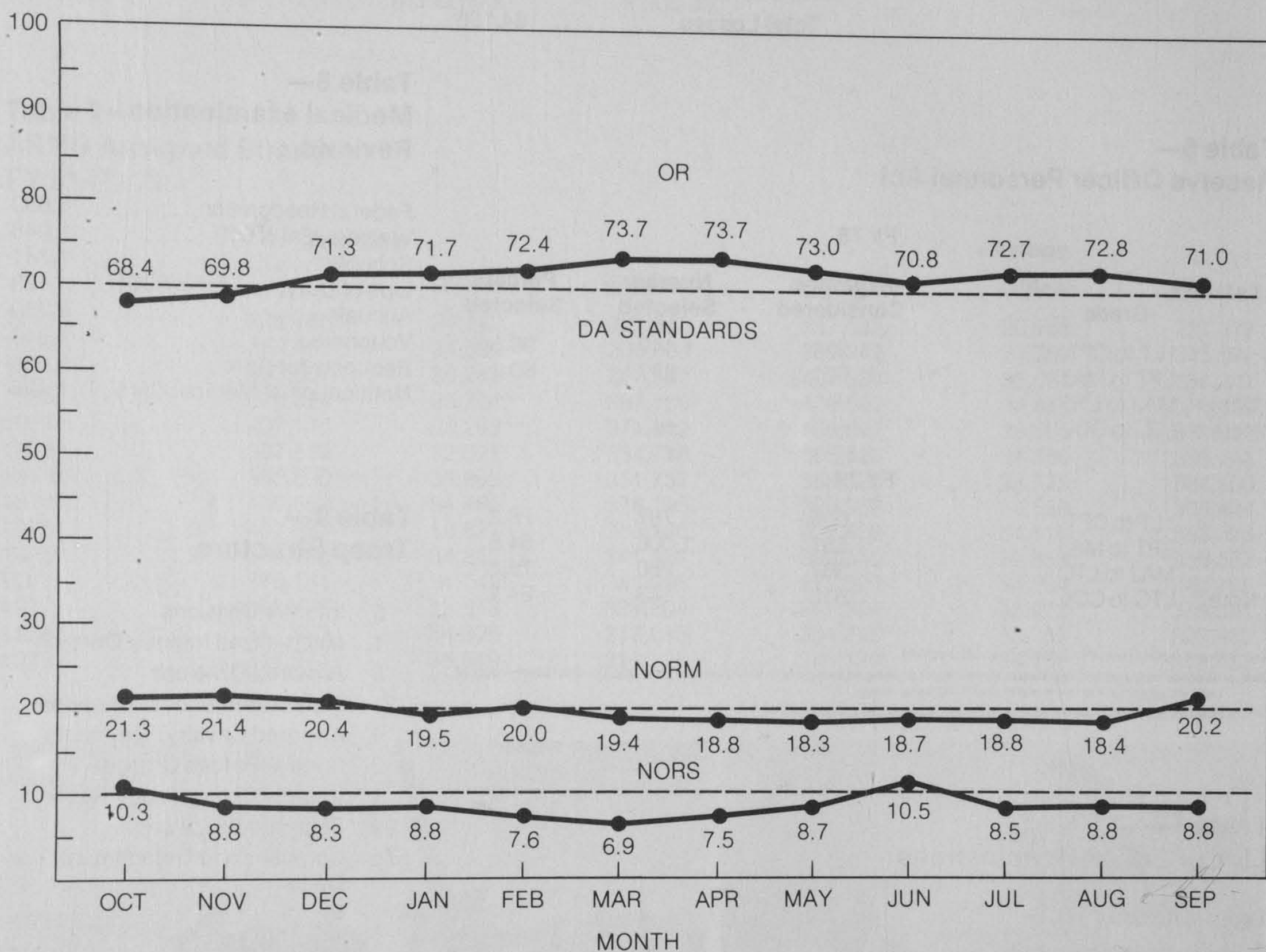
**Table 9—
Troop Structure**

5	Infantry Divisions
1	Mechanized Infantry Division
2	Armored Divisions
21	Separate/Roundout Brigades
4	Armored Cavalry Regiments
2	Special Forces Groups
1	Infantry Group (Arctic Recon)
129	Separate Battalions
675	Company and Detachment Size Units

**Table 10—
ARNG Aircraft Inventory for FY 79**

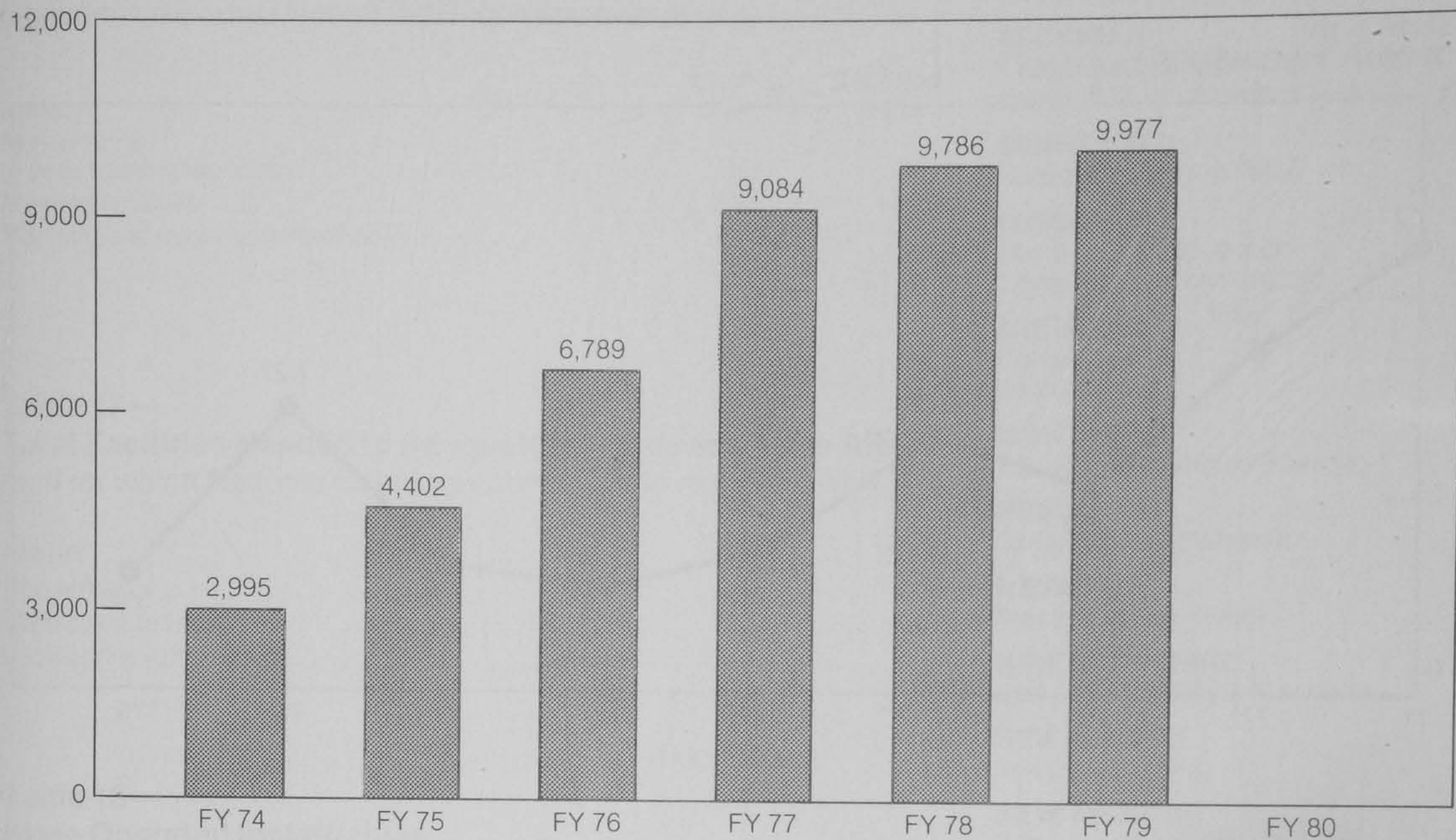
Type Acft	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Rotary Wing	2393	2390	2404	2403	2387	2375	2381	2380	2395	2397	2413	2416
Fixed Wing	139	139	138	138	135	129	128	140	128	133	131	128

**Table 11—
Aircraft Availability Status for FY 79**



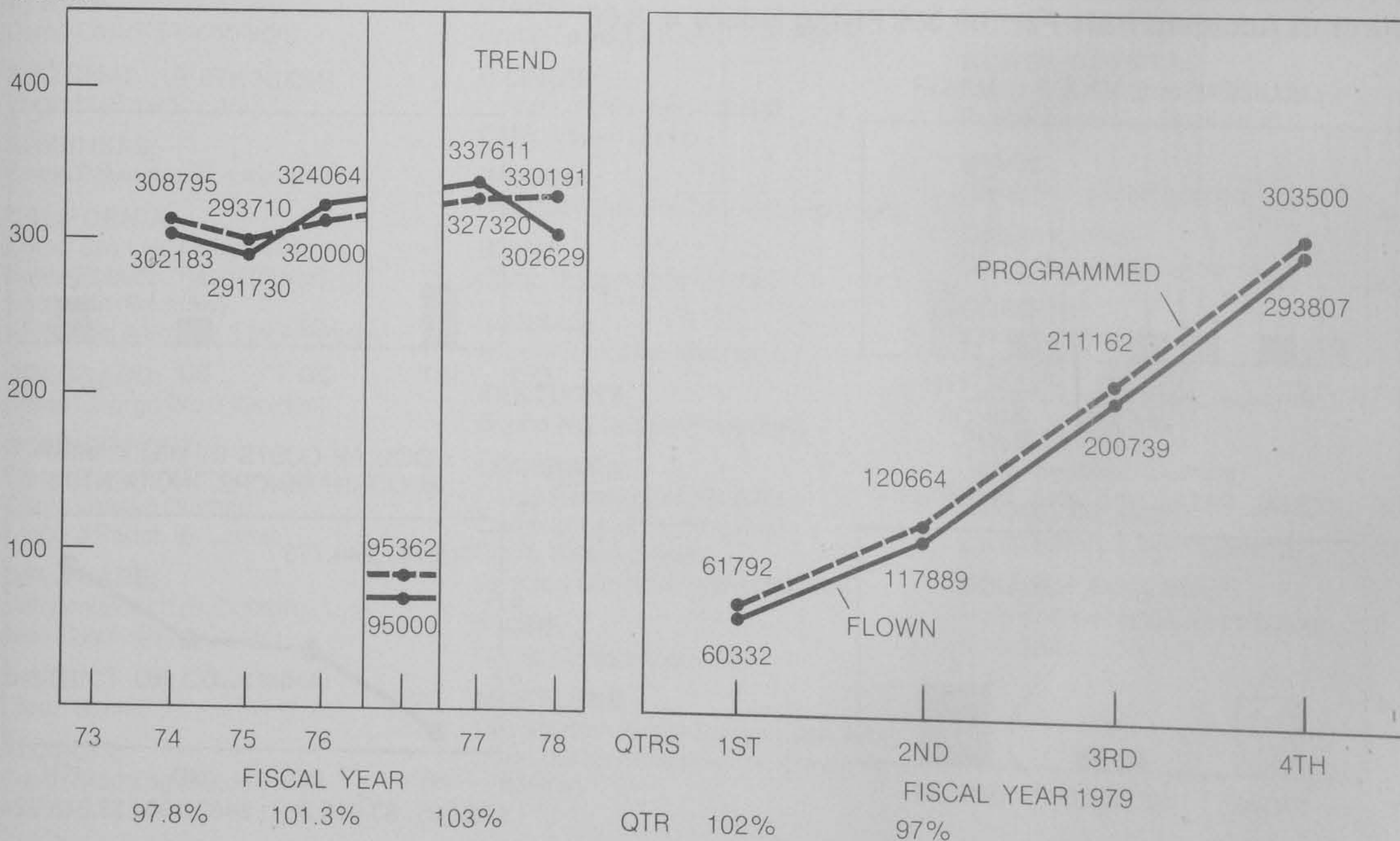
Members of "Charlie Company" 262nd Engineers construct a timber truss bridge being built at Beddington by Company C (Skowhegan-Newport), 262 Engineer Battalion, Maine Army National Guard, during their 15-day annual training.

**Table 12—
Total DX Transactions by the ARNG TARS FY 74 Thru FY 77**



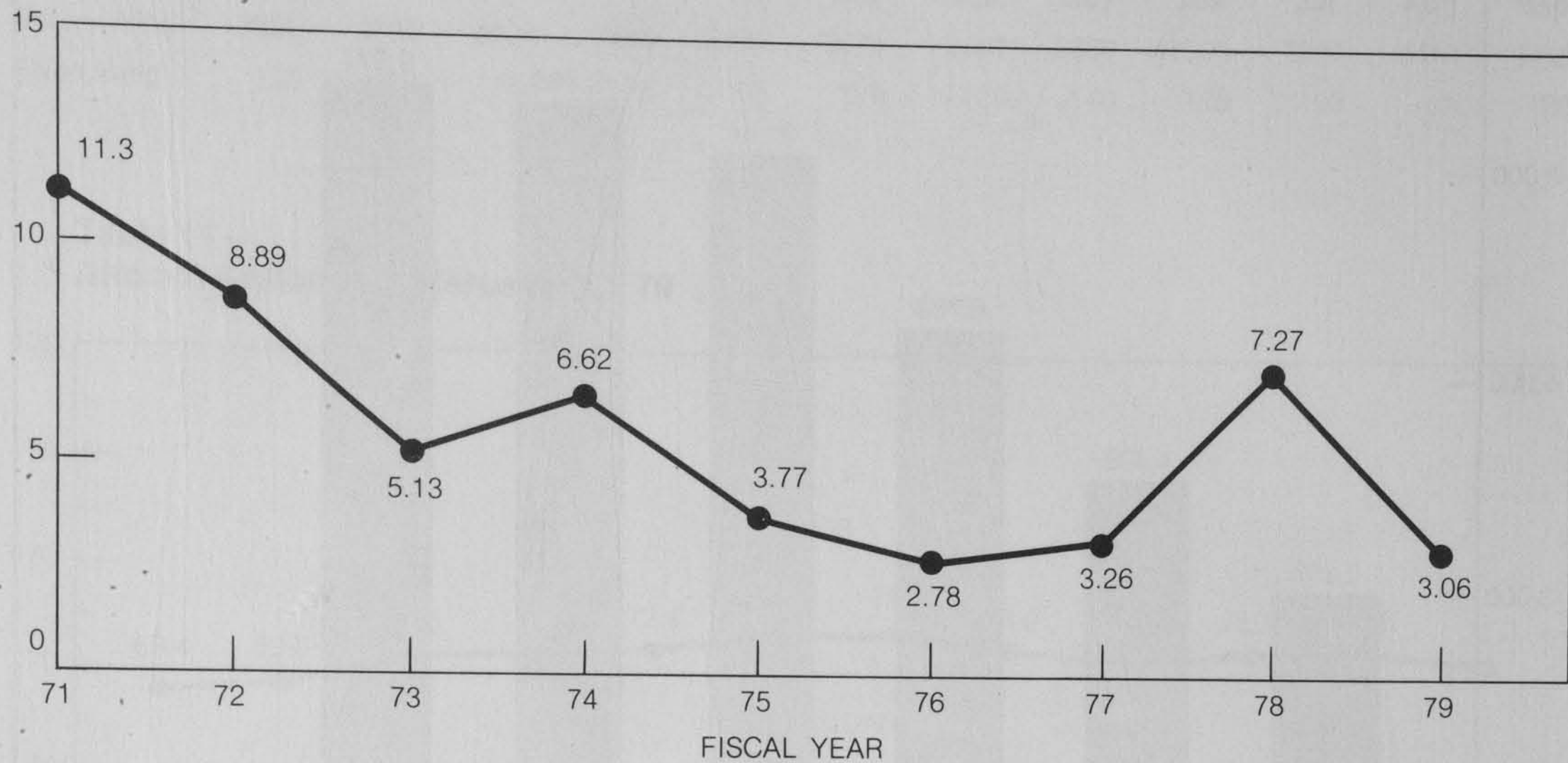
**Table 13—
ARNG Aviation Program-Flying Hours**

THOUS



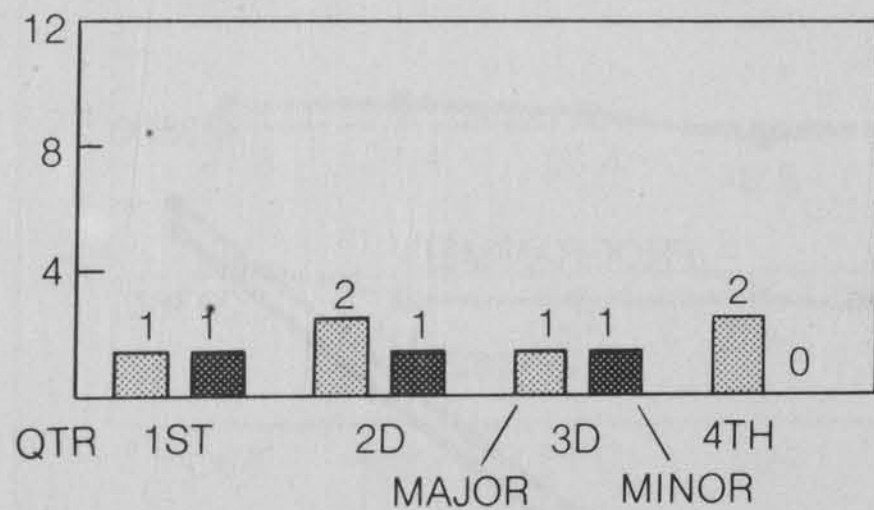
**Table 14—
ARNG Aircraft Accident Rate FY 71-79**

Accidents per
100,000 FLYING HOURS

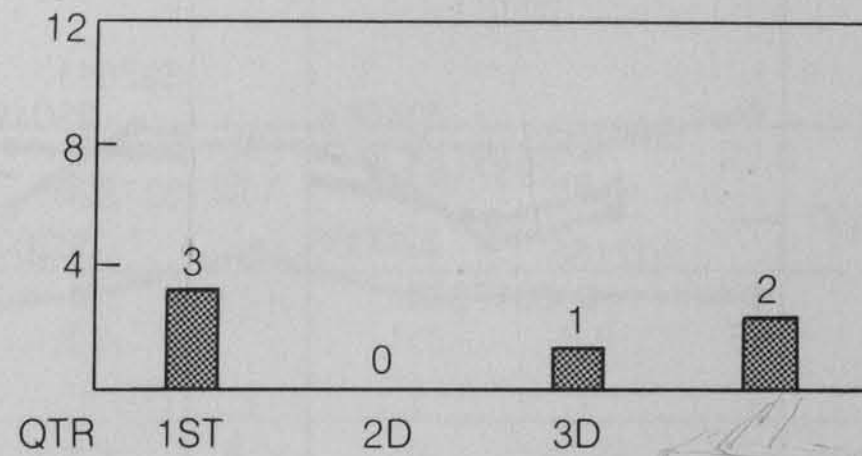


**Table 15—
FY 79 Accident Statistics and Information
Aircraft Accident Rate Per 100,000 Flying Hours = 3.06**

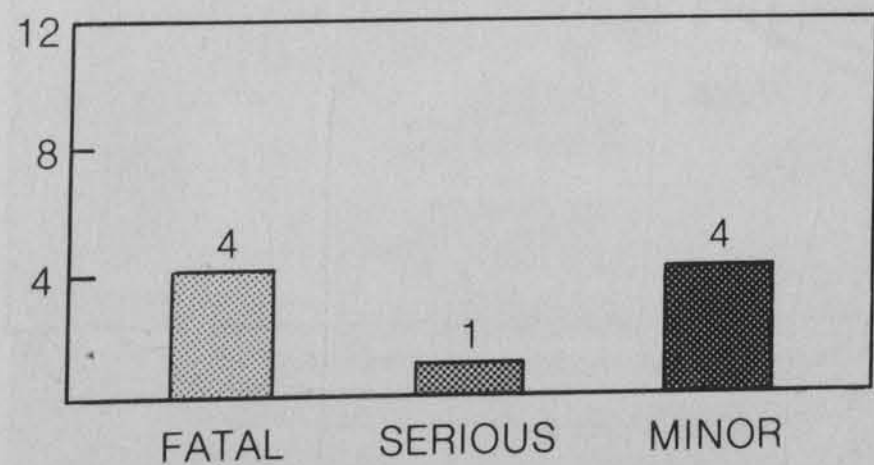
ACCIDENTS: 6 MAJOR 3 MINOR



INCIDENTS 6



TOTAL FATALITIES AND INJURIES



DOLLAR COSTS IN MILLIONS
MAJORS, MINORS, INCIDENTS

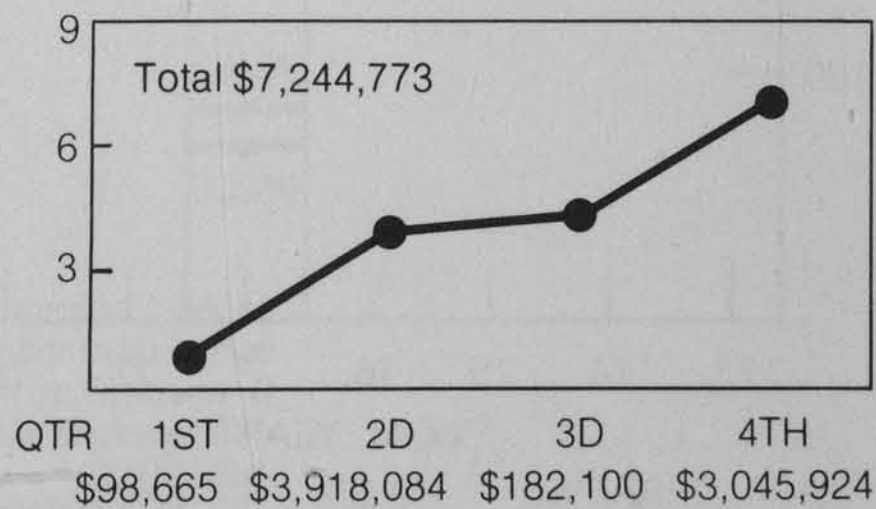


Table 16—
Construction Requirements and Costs
(includes new construction, additions and alterations)

	No Proj	\$ Million
Armory	565	\$369
Non-armory (less training facilities)	183	98
Training facilities	239	179
Planning and minor construction	—	90
	<u>987</u>	<u>\$736</u>

Table 17—
Total Facilities Needed to Adequately House and Train ARNG
(and for which National Guard has construction responsibility)

Armory	2,799
Non-armory	1,846
State operated camps	297
Semi-active Army camps	2
	<u>4,944</u>

Table 18—
State Operated Installations

ALABAMA:
Montgomery (Montgomery)

ALASKA:
Camp Carroll (Anchorage)

ARIZONA:
Phoenix (Papago Park)

ARKANSAS:
Camp Robinson (N. Little Rock)

CALIFORNIA:
Camp San Luis Obispo (Same)
Camp Roberts (Paso Robles)
Fort Irwin (Barstow)
AFRC Los Alamitos (Los Alamitos)

COLORADO:
Camp George West (Golden)

CONNECTICUT:
Camp Hartell (Windsor Locks)
Camp Grasso (Niantic)
Stone's Ranch (E. Lyme)

DELAWARE:
Bethany Beach (Rehobeth)
New Castle (New Castle)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:
Camp Simms

FLORIDA:
Camp Blanding (Starke)

GEORGIA:
Portion Fort Stewart (Hinesville)

IDAHO:
Camp Farragut (Coeur d'Alene)

ILLINOIS:
Camp Lincoln (Springfield)
Camp Logan (Zion)

INDIANA:
Atterbury Res For Tng Area (Edinburg)

IOWA:
Camp Dodge (Des Moines)

KANSAS:
Nickell Barracks (Salina)

KENTUCKY:
Boone NG Center (Frankfort)

LOUISIANA:
Camp Beauregard (Pineville)
Camp Livingston (Pineville)
Camp Villere (Slidell)
Jackson Barracks (New Orleans)

MAINE:
Camp Keyes (Augusta)

MARYLAND:
Gunpowder Target Range (Glen Arm)
State Military Reservation (Havre de Grace)

MASSACHUSETTS:
Camp Curtis Guild (Wakefield)
Camp Edwards (Bourne)

MICHIGAN:
Camp Grayling (Grayling)
Custer RFT Area (Battle Creek)

MINNESOTA:
Camp Ripley (Little Falls)

MISSISSIPPI:
Camp McCain (Grenada)
Camp Shelby (Hattiesburg)

MISSOURI:
Camp Clark
Fort Crowder

MONTANA:
Fort Wm. H. Harrison (Helena)

NEBRASKA:
Camp Ashland (Ashland)

NEVADA:
Stead Trng Fac (Reno)

NEW HAMPSHIRE:
Camp La Bonte SMR (Concord)

NEW JERSEY:
Sea Girt (Sea Girt)

NEW MEXICO:
Dona Ana Range (Ft. Bliss, TX)

NEW YORK:
Camp Smith (Peekskill)

NORTH CAROLINA:
Camp Butner (Butner)

NORTH DAKOTA:
Camp G.C. Grafton (Devils Lake)
Fraire Barracks (Bismarck)

OHIO:
Camp Perry (Port Clinton)

OKLAHOMA:
Camp Gruber (Muskogee)

OREGON:
Camp Adair (Corvallis)
Camp Rilea (Astoria)
Camp Withycombe (Clackamas)

PUERTO RICO:
Camp Santiago (Salinas)

RHODE ISLAND:
Camp Varnum (Narragansett)

SOUTH CAROLINA:
Former Charleston Army Depot
(Charleston)

SOUTH DAKOTA:

Camp Rapid (Rapid City)

TENNESSEE:

Smyrna (Former Stewart AFB)

Catoosa Range, GA (Ft. Oglethorpe)

TEXAS:

Camp Barkeley (Abilene)

Camp Bowie (Brownwood)

Camp Bullis (San Antonio)

Camp Mabry (Austin)

Camp Maxey (Paris)

Camp Swift (Bastrop)

Eagle Mt. Lake (Newark)

Former Ft. Wolters (Mineral Wells)

UTAH:

Camp W.G. Williams (Lehi)

VERMONT:

Camp Johnson (Burlington)

VIRGINIA:State Military Reservation
(Virginia Beach)**WASHINGTON:**

Camp Murray (Tacoma)

WEST VIRGINIA:

Camp Dawson (Kingwood)

WISCONSIN:

Camp Williams (Tomah)

Camp Wismer (Hayward)

WYOMING:

Camp Guernsey (Guernsey)

Appendix G

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Table 1—**Air National Guard FY 79 Obligations
By State**

State	5793080 Other Procurement	5793830 Military Construction	5793840 Operations & Maintenance	5793850 ANG Mil Personnel	State Total
Alabama	35,957	100,723	16,310,512	585,060	17,032,252
Alaska	37,973	79,612	6,800,570	230,648	7,148,803
Arizona	43,682	185,445	18,843,516	384,845	19,457,488
Arkansas	4,419	275,271	11,432,932	385,885	12,098,507
California	77,770	608,035	29,872,885	1,019,893	31,578,583
Colorado	48,099	875,541	10,984,597	248,184	12,156,421
Connecticut	12,640	1,486,844	6,391,620	234,958	8,126,062
Delaware	3,312	919,081	5,141,777	179,532	6,243,702
Andrews AFB	16,690	84,400	11,180,220	183,000	11,464,310
Florida	34,005	768	8,514,647	167,679	8,717,099
Georgia	53,488	231,855	17,003,637	909,784	18,198,764
Hawaii	34,978	—	15,004,554	348,310	15,387,842
Idaho	17,497	—	6,617,187	317,406	6,952,090
Illinois	99,570	61,298	17,701,701	533,583	18,396,152
Indiana	14,951	174,778	13,690,148	376,186	14,256,063
Iowa	25,612	165,572	13,048,484	346,434	13,586,102
Kansas	64,032	729,251	14,886,731	247,706	15,927,720
Kentucky	5,228	—	6,331,376	222,969	6,559,573
Louisiana	23,087	—	6,483,046	240,891	6,747,024
Maine	21,137	9,034	7,274,357	277,536	7,582,064
Maryland	2,332	—	7,454,650	257,098	7,714,080
Massachusetts	44,159	—	20,518,998	484,787	21,047,944
Michigan	52,771	83,512	29,232,796	513,064	29,882,143
Minnesota	23,264	1,154,950	13,415,428	482,768	15,076,410
Mississippi	33,179	—	13,339,196	599,040	13,971,415
Missouri	33,109	2,497,224	16,771,554	579,170	19,881,057
Montana	16,462	1,302,399	8,124,728	175,614	9,619,203
Nebraska	9,838	—	6,509,027	166,543	6,685,408
Nevada	13,608	492,674	6,236,734	152,871	6,895,887
New Hampshire	4,457	—	4,883,020	117,442	5,004,919
New Jersey	64,458	88,291	18,311,656	355,505	18,819,910
New Mexico	4,317	15,690	8,588,005	146,064	8,754,076
New York	41,631	182,545	29,473,044	895,386	30,592,606
North Carolina	7,782	144,961	5,883,904	261,195	6,297,842

North Dakota	—	265,621	7,239,093	147,426	7,652,140
Ohio	58,488	1,587,849	30,276,115	933,715	32,856,167
Oklahoma	50,048	38,566	12,049,286	495,960	12,633,860
Oregon	15,339	4,614	11,033,820	349,543	11,403,316
Pennsylvania	56,917	102,740	22,460,272	733,660	23,353,589
Puerto Rico	4,123	—	8,012,356	304,813	8,321,292
Rhode Island	23,155	3,583,869	7,147,728	380,308	11,135,060
South Carolina	6,268	753,602	6,557,698	167,278	7,484,846
South Dakota	14,730	—	5,745,734	150,421	5,910,885
Tennessee	74,241	290,201	20,747,081	863,604	21,975,127
Texas	27,935	8,586	22,190,662	627,798	22,854,981
Utah	22,369	70,373	7,319,957	223,784	7,636,483
Vermont	7,654	—	5,904,293	144,211	6,056,158
Virginia	11,155	58,498	7,036,369	148,391	7,254,413
Washington	10,012	—	11,056,583	351,755	11,418,350
West Virginia	24,123	—	9,781,043	360,951	10,166,117
Wisconsin	44,541	146,040	12,525,993	320,611	13,037,185
Wyoming	—	100,250	4,982,919	143,632	5,226,801
ANGCSC, St. Louis, MO			293,827,558	(248,000)	293,579,558
Bolling AFB			50,198		50,198
Wright Patterson, AFLC			6,160,476		6,160,476
Tinker AFB, OCAFLC			31,550		31,550
Hill AFB, OOAFLC			78,608		78,608
McClellan AFB, SMAFLC			71,358		71,358
Kelley AFB, SAAFLC			63,368		63,368
Robins AFB, WRAFLC			47,802		47,802
HQ USAF, Pentagon			4,467,234		4,467,234
Lackland AFB				1,000,553	1,000,533
AFAFC/ACF				245,430,716	245,430,716
Army Corps of Engineers		14,511,959			14,511,959
Naval Facilities Eng Cmd		631,347			631,347
Totals	1,476,592	34,103,869	949,122,391	265,658,146	1,250,360,998

**Table 2—
Force Structure Flying Units**

Gaining Command		Wings	Groups	Squadrons
ADCOM	Fighter Interceptor	2	8	10
ADCOM	Defense Systems Evaluation. . . .	—	1	1
SAC	Air Refueling	4	9	13
TAC	Tactical Fighter	10	20	30
PACAF	Tactical Fighter	—	1	1
TAC	Tactical Reconnaissance	2	6	8
TAC	Tactical Air Support.	1	5	6
TAC	Tactical Electronic Warfare. . . .	—	1	1
MAC	Tactical Airlift	5	14	19
MAC	Aerospace Rescue/Recovery . . .	—	2	2
Total		24	67	91



A-7 of the Iowa Air National Guard waiting for air to air refueling.

**Table 3—
Additional Support Units
By Types of Mission**

Force Summary	
AC&W Units	3
Tactical Control Units	
Group Headquarters	3
Tactical Air Control Center Sq	2
Control and Reporting Center Sq	3
Control and Reporting Post Sq	6
Forward Air Control Post (Heavy) Flt	9
Forward Air Control Post (Light) Flt	8
	<u>31</u>
Communications Units	
Group Headquarters	8
Air Force Component Headquarters Sq	4
Tactical Air Base Sq	5
Contingency Sq	16
Defense Communications Systems	
Contingency Support Sq	2
Combat Communications Flt	9
Air Traffic Control Flt	9
Electronic Installation Sq	19
Special Communications Sq	1
Range Support Sq	1
	<u>74</u>
Weather Units	40
Miscellaneous Units	
Bands	12
Civ Eng Sq/Flt	3
Fld Tng Flt	1
Permanent Field Training Sites	4
State Hq	52
Operating Locations	10
Professional Military Education Center	1
	<u>83</u>
Grand Total	231

**Table 4—
Aircraft, Unit and Location
by Gaining Command**

Aircraft	Unit	Location
Aerospace Defense Command		
F-101B/F	107 FIG	Niagara Falls NY
	142 FIG	Portland OR
	147 FIG	Ellington TX

F-106A/B	102 FIW	Otis MA
	144 FIW	Fresno CA
	120 FIG	Great Falls MT
	125 FIG	Jacksonville FL
	177 FIG	Atlantic City NJ
F-4C	191 FIG	Selfridge AFB MI
F-4D	119 FIG	Fargo ND
EB-57B/C	158 DSEG	Burlington VT
Strategic Air Command		
KC-135A	101 ARW	Bangor ME
	126 ARW	Chicago IL
	141 ARW	Fairchild AFB WA
	171 ARW	Pittsburgh PA
	134 ARG	Knoxville TN
	157 ARG	Pease NH
	160 ARG	Rickenbacker OH
	189 ARG	Little Rock AR
	170 ARG	McGuire AFB NJ
	161 ARG	Phoenix AZ
	128 ARG	Milwaukee WI
	151 ARG	Salt Lake City UT
	190 ARG	Forbes KS
Tactical Air Command		
A-7D	121 TFW	Rickenbacker OH
	127 TFW	Selfridge AFB MI
	132 TFW	Des Moines
	140 TFW	Buckley CO
	112 TFG	Pittsburgh PA
	150 TFG	Kirtland NM
	156 TFG	San Juan PR
	169 TFG	McEntire SC
	185 TFG	Sioux City IA
	114 TFG	Sioux Falls SD
	178 TFG	Springfield OH
	138 TFG	Tulsa OK
	162 TFG(RTU)	Tucson AZ
	180 TFG	Toledo OH
F-105B	108 TFW	McGuire AFL NJ
F-105D/F	113 TFW	Andrews AFB DC
	192 TFG	Byrd VA
	184 TFG(RTU)	McConnell KA
F-105G	116 TFW	Dobbins GA
A-37B	174 TFW	Syracuse NY
	175 TFG	Baltimore MD
A-10	103 TFG	Bradley CT
	104 TFG	Barnes MA
F-4C	122 TFW	Ft. Wayne IN
	131 TFW	St. Louis MO
	149 TFG	Kelly TX
	159 TFG	New Orleans LA
	181 TFG	Terre Haute IN

	183 TFG	Springfield IL	H	137 TAW	Will Rogers OK
	188 TFG	Ft. Smith AR	B/E	146 TAW	Van Nuys CA
			D	109 TAG	Schenectady NY
RF-4C	117 TRW	Birmingham AL	E	130 TAG	Charleston WV
	123 TRW	Louisville KY	A	139 TAG	St. Joseph MO
	124 TRG	Boise ID	A	143 TAG	Providence RI
	148 TRG	Duluth MN	B	145 TAG	Charlotte NC
	152 TRG	Reno NV	B	153 TAG	Cheyenne WY
	155 TRG	Lincoln NE	A	164 TAG	Memphis TN
	187 TRG	Montgomery AL	E	165 TAG	Savannah GA
	186 TRG	Meridian MS	A	166 TAG	Wilmington DE
			B	167 TAG	Martinsburg WV
O-2A	128 TASW	Truax WI	E	172 TAG	Jackson MS
	105 TASG	Westchester NY	E	176 TAG	Anchorage AK
	110 TASG	Kellogg MI	B	179 TAG	Mansfield OH
	111 TASG	Willow Grove PA			
	163 TASG	Ontario CA	C-7A	135 TAG	Baltimore MD
	182 TASG	Peoria IL			
			HC-130/HH-3	106 ARR	Suffolk NY
EC-130E	193 TEWG	Harrisburg PA		129 ARR	Hayward CA

Military Airlift Command

C-130	A	118 TAW	Nashville TN	F-4C
	A	133 TAW	Minn/St. Paul MN	
	B	136 TAW	Dallas TX	

Pacific Air Force

154 Comp Gp	Hickham AFB HI
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**Table 5—
Aircraft Conversions**

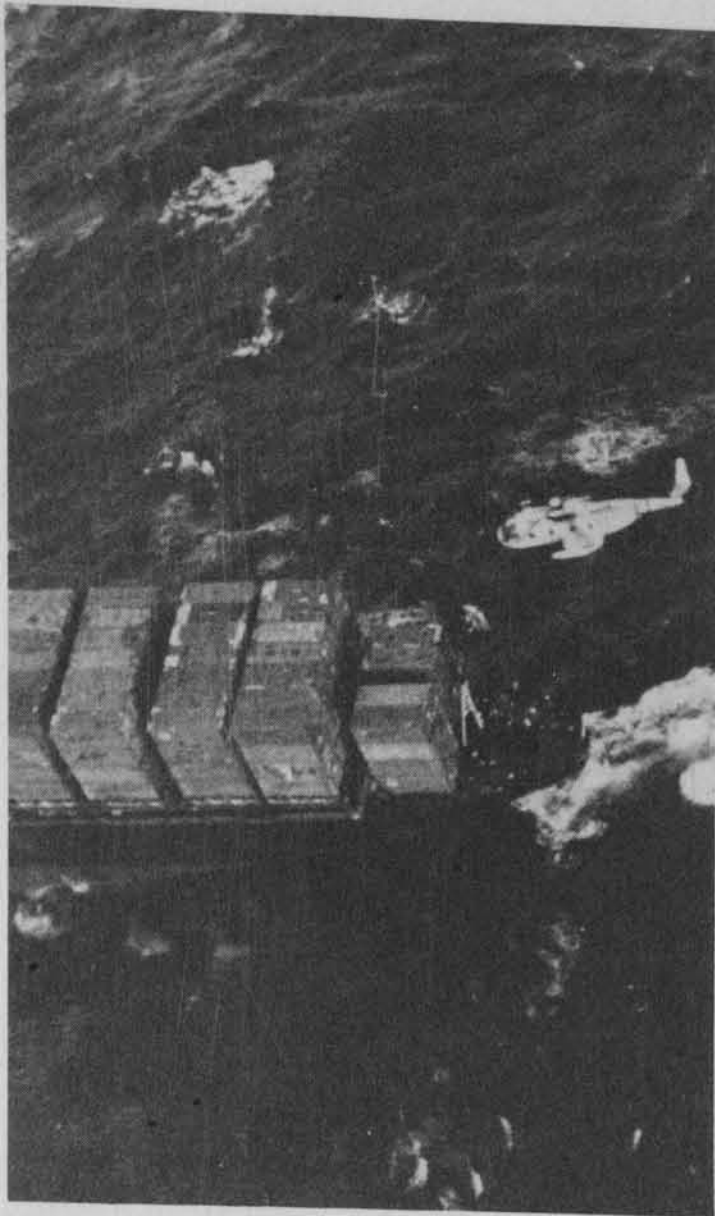
Location and Unit		From	To	Quarter
Dobbins GA	116 TFW	18 F-100D	18 F-105G	2
Lambert MO	131 TFW	24 F-100D	18 F-4C	2
Selfridge MI	126 TFW	18 F-100D	18 A-7D	2
Meridian MS	186 TRG	18 RF-101C	18 RF-4C	2
Ft. Wayne IN	122 TFW	24 F-100D	18 F-4C	3
Kelly TX	149 TFG	24 F-100D	18 F-4C	3
New Orleans LA	159 TFG	18 F-100D	18 F-4C	3
Barnes MA	104 TFG	18 F-100D	18 A-10A	4
Bradley CT	103 TFG	18 F-100D	18 A-10A	4
Ft. Smith AR	188 TFG	18 F-100D	18 F-4C	4
Terre Haute IN	181 TFG	24 F-100D	18 F-4C	4
Toledo OH	180 TFG	24 F-100D	18 A-7D	4
Oklahoma City OK	137 TAW	8 C-130A	8 C-130H	4

Increased PAA

Location and Unit		From	To	Quarter
Capitol IL	183 TFG	18 F-4C	24 F-3C	4



Missouri and Oklahoma Air National Guard airlift professionals training in Panama provided the backdrop for an unusual mission, in a bizarre event that resulted in the death of California Congressman Leo Ryan and the suicide of over 900 U.S. citizens in distant town of Jonestown, Guyana on the northern tier of South America.



2



¹ An HH-3E helicopter from the 129th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Group, California Air National Guard hovers over the SS Hawaiian Citizen, 180 miles off the California coast, preparatory to airlifting an injured seaman to a hospital.

² A Wyoming Air National Guard C-130 cargo plane airdrops hay to isolated livestock near Worland, Wyoming. The hay drop is part of winter emergency operations involving the state's Army and Air Guard.

**Table 6—
Air National Guard Strength**

	FY 75	FY 76	FY TQ	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
Total	95,360	90,992	91,206	91,840	91,674	93,379
Officers	11,635	11,417	11,341	11,219	11,157	11,503
Airmen	83,725	79,575	79,865	80,621	80,517	81,876

**Table 7—
Black Strength**

	FY 75	FY 76	FY TQ	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
Total	3,716	4,388	4,573	5,308	5,912	6,328
Officer	118	135	135	153	176	197
Airmen	3,598	4,253	4,438	5,155	5,736	6,131

**Table 8—
Women Strength**

	FY 75	FY 76	FY TQ	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
Total	3,087	4,338	4,583	5,629	6,387	7,197
Officer	432	413	413	434	453	493
Airmen	2,655	3,925	4,170	5,195	5,934	6,704
Nurses	413	387	385	391	398	407
Male	44	41	43	46	58	52
Female	369	346	342	345	339	355

**Table 9—
Officer Personnel**

**Officers Average Age by Grade
Total Officers**

Gen	Col	Lt Col	Maj	Capt	1Lt	2Lt	WO	Average
53	50	47	40	34	30	27	56	38

Total Pilots

Gen	Col	Lt Col	Maj	Capt	1Lt	2Lt	Average
53	49	45	38	32	28	26	37

**Table 10—
Officer Longevity**

Average Years of Service by Grade

Gen	Col	Lt Col	Maj	Capt	1Lt	2Lt	W-4	W-3	Average
33.2	29.9	25.3	17.8	11.7	8.5	6.2	34.2	—	15.9

**Average Years of Service of Officers
on Flying Status by Grade**

Gen	Col	Lt Col	Maj	Capt	1Lt	2Lt	Average
32.9	29.0	24.4	16.9	10.5	7.5	5.8	15.1

**Table 11—
Rated Officers**

	Assigned FY 1979
Pilots	3,755
Navigators & Weapons Systems Officers	1,050
Others on Flying Status	410

**Table 12—
Grade Distribution of Pilots**

Gen	Col	Lt Col	Maj	Capt	1Lt	2Lt	Total
61	148	607	928	1,724	230	57	3,755

**Table 13—
Total Airman Personnel**

Airman Average Age by Grade

E9	E8	E7	E6	E5	E4	E3	E2	E1	Average
50	47	43	36	31	27	24	22	21	32

**Table 14—
Officer Flying Status**

Aeronautical Rating Boards	(49)
Cases Pending	4
Cases Approved	41
Disapproved or Declined	4
Flying Evaluation Boards	(70)
Cases Pending	8
Cases Approved	60
Disapproved or Declined	2

**Table 15—
ROPA Board Results**

	Considered	Selected	Deferred First	Deferred Second
First Lieutenant to Captain	217	216	1	0
Captain to Major	390	313	59	18
Major to Lieutenant Colonel	248	141	72	35
Warrant Officers	0	0	0	0

Table 16— Officer Promotion Actions

Unit Vacancy Promotions Effected in FY 79 to the Grades Indicated:

Brigadier General to Major General.....	9
Colonel to Brigadier General.....	34
Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel.....	90
Major to Lieutenant Colonel.....	198
Captain to Major.....	430
First Lieutenant to Captain.....	194
Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant.....	41

Table 17— Involuntary Recall Cases (FY 79)

Reserves with ready reserve obligation who failed to participate satisfactorily during the fiscal year: 277

- a. Ordered to 45-day active duty for training: 271 Approved
- b. Discharged: 4
- c. Cases disapproved/or returned: 2 (Palace Chase) NPS (0)
- d. Cases pending for ordered to active duty to complete two years active duty under the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 673A: (0)
- e. Palace Chase: 182 NPS 95 Total: 277

Table 18— Communications Installations and Units by Location

Location

Alabama

Birmingham	117 Comm Flt
Martin	226 Cmbt Comm Gp/ 226 Cmbt Comm Sq

Maxwell AFB
Dannelly Field

280 Comm Sq
232 Cmbt Comm Sq
187 Comm Flt

Alaska

Kulis

176 Comm Flt

Arizona

Phoenix/Sky Harbor
Tucson

161 Comm Flt
162 Comm Flt

Arkansas

Hot Springs Mem Fld
Little Rock
Ft Smith

223 Cmbt Comm Sq
189 Comm Flt
188 Comm Flt

California

Van Nuys

147 Cmbt Comm Sq
146 Comm Flt
129 Comm Flt/

Hayward Air Terminal

234 Cmbt Comm Sq

North Highland

162 Cmbt Comm Gp
149 Cmbt Comm Sq
148 Cmbt Comm Sq
222 Cmbt Comm Sq
163 Comm Elect Sq/
163 Comm Flt

Compton
Costa Mesa
Ontario

144 Comm Flt
261 Cmbt Comm Sq

Fresno Air Terminal
Sepulveda

Colorado

Buckley

140 Comm Flt

Connecticut

Bradley Intl

103 Comm Flt

Delaware

Greater Wilmington

166 Comm Flt

District of Columbia

Andrews

231 Cmbt Comm Sq
113 Comm Flt

Florida

No Unit

Georgia

Dobbins AFB/ATNAS
Savannah

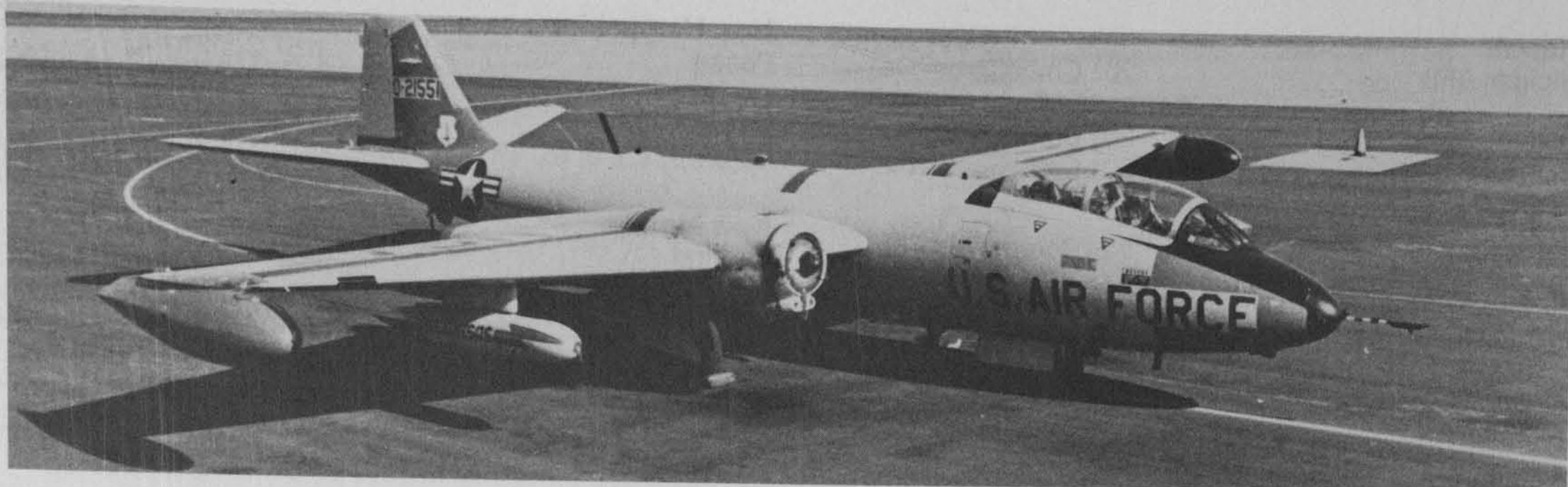
116 Comm Flt
165 Comm Flt
283 Cmbt Comm Sq
224 Cmbt Comm Sq

McKinnon Airport

Thousands of visitors poured into the Alabama Air National Guard Base at Birmingham's Municipal Airport as the 117th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing held its annual open house.



Hawaii Hickam AFB	201 Cmbt Comm Gp/ 202 Cmbt Comm Flt 201 Cmbt Comm Sq 201 Cmbt Comm Flt	New Hampshire Pease	157 Comm Flt
Hilo Kahului		New Jersey McGuire AFB	108 Comm Flt 170 Comm Flt
Idaho Boise Air Terminal	124 Comm Flt	New Mexico Kirtland	150 Comm Flt
Illinois Chicago/O'Hare Intl	126 Comm Flt/ 226 Cmbt Comm Sq 182 Comm Flt 183 Comm Flt	New York Hancock Roslyn Schenectady Co Suffolk Co Westchester Co	174 Comm Flt 274 Cmbt Comm Sq 109 Comm Flt 106 Comm Flt 105 Comm Flt
Greater Peoria Capital		North Carolina Douglas Badin	145 Comm Flt 263 Cmbt Comm Sq
Indiana Ft Wayne Mun Hulman Field	122 Comm Flt 181 Comm Flt	North Dakota	No Unit
Iowa Des Moines Sioux City	132 Comm Flt 185 Comm Flt	Ohio Mansfield Lahm Toledo Express Springfield	179 Comm Flt 180 Comm Flt 251 Cmbt Comm Gp/ 178 Comm Flt/ 269 Cmbt Comm Fl 121 Comm Flt 160 Comm Flt
Kansas McConnell AFB	184 Comm Flt	Rickenbacker	
Kentucky Standiford	123 Comm Flt	Oklahoma Will Rogers World Tulsa	137 Comm Flt 138 Comm Flt
Louisiana New Orleans Hammond	159 Comm Flt 236 Cmbt Comm Sq	Oregon Portland	224 Cmbt Comm Flt 224 Cmbt Comm Sq
Maine Bangor So Portland	101 Comm Flt 265 Cmbt Comm Sq	Pennsylvania Greater Pittsburgh	112 Comm Flt 171 Comm Flt 271 Cmbt Comm Sq 193 Comm Flt 111 Comm Flt
Maryland Glenn L. Martin	135 Comm Flt 175 Comm Flt	Ft Indiantown Gap Harrisburg/Olmsted Willow Grove	
Massachusetts Otis AFB Barnes Wellesley	102 Comm Flt 104 Comm Flt 253 Cmbt Comm Gp/ 267 Cmbt Comm Sq	Puerto Rico Puerto Rico	156 Comm Flt
Michigan Selfridge ANGB W K Kellogg	127 Comm Flt 110 Comm Flt	Rhode Island Coventry	281 Cmbt Comm Gp/ 282 Cmbt Comm Sq 143 Comm Flt
Minnesota Minn/St Paul Duluth	133 Comm Flt 148 Comm Flt	Theodore F Green	
Mississippi Gulfport Biloxi Key Field	255 Cmbt Comm Sq 186 Comm Flt 238 Cmbt Comm Flt 172 Comm Flt	South Carolina McEntire ANGB	240 Cmbt Comm Flt/ 169 Comm Flt
Allen C. Thompson		South Dakota Joe Foss Field	114 Comm Flt
Missouri Lambert/St Louis	131 Comm Flt 239 Cmbt Comm Flt 139 Comm Flt	Tennessee Nashville Metro McGhee/Tyson	118 Comm Flt 134 Comm Flt 228 Cmbt Comm sq 164 Comm Flt
Rosencrans Mem		Memphis	
Montana	No Unit		
Nebraska Lincoln	155 Comm Flt		
Nevada Reno	152 Comm Flt		



B-57 Canberra of the Kansas Air National Guard.

Texas

Dallas	136 Comm Flt
Kelly	149 Comm Flt
Garland ACS	254 Cmbt Comm Gp/ 254 Cmbt Comm Flt

Utah

Salt Lake City	151 Comm Flt 299 Cmbt Comm Sq
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Vermont

No Unit

Virginia

Richard E. Byrd	192 Comm Flt
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Washington

Fairchild	141 Comm Flt
Seattle	143 Cmbt Comm Sq
Spokane	242 Cmbt Comm Sq
Camp Murray	252 Cmbt Comm Gp 256 Cmbt Comm Sq
Bellingham/MAP	262 Cmbt Comm Sq

West Virginia

Kanawha Co	130 Comm Flt
E WVA Regional	167 Comm Flt

Wisconsin

Dane Co Region	115 Comm Flt
Gen B Mitchell	128 Comm Flt

Wyoming

Cheyenne MAP	153 Comm Flt
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Westchester County, NY	105 RMS	1 July 1979
Suffolk County, NY	106 RMS	1 July 1979
Niagara Falls, NY	107 RMS	1 July 1979
McGuire AFB, NJ	108 RMS	1 July 1979
Schenectady Co, NY	109 RMS	1 July 1979
W.K. Kellogg, MI	110 RMS	1 July 1979
Willow Grove, PA	111 RMS	1 July 1979
Greater Pittsburgh, PA	112 RMS	1 July 1979
Andrews AFB, MD	113 RMS	1 July 1979
Joe Foss Field, SD	114 RMS	1 July 1979
Dane Co RGN Truax, WI	115 RMS	1 July 1979
Dobbins AFB/ATNAS, GA	116 RMS	1 July 1979
Birmingham, AL	117 RMS	1 July 1979
Nashville Metro, TN	118 RMS	1 July 1979
Hector Field, ND	119 RMS	1 July 1979
Great Falls Intl, MT	120 RMS	1 July 1979
Rickenbacker, OH	121 RMS	1 July 1979
Fy Wayne Map, IN	122 RMS	1 July 1979
Standiford, KY	123 RMS	1 July 1979
Boise Air Terminal, ID	124 RMS	1 July 1979
Jacksonville, FL	125 RMS	1 July 1979
Chicago/O'Hare Intl, IL	126 RMS	1 July 1979
Selfridge, MI	127 RMS	1 July 1979
Dane Co RGN Truax, WI	128 RMS	1 July 1979
Kanawha County, WVa	130 RMS	1 July 1979
Lambert/St Louis, MO	131 RMS	1 July 1979
Des Moines, IA	132 RMS	1 July 1979
Minn/St Paul, MN	133 RMS	1 July 1979
McGhee/Tyson, TN	134 RMS	1 July 1979
Glenn L. Martin, MD	135 RMS	1 July 1979
Dallas, TX	136 RMS	1 July 1979
Will Rogers World, OK	137 RMS	1 July 1979
Tulsa, OK	138 RMS	1 July 1979
Rosecrans, Mem, MO	139 RMS	1 July 1979
Buckley, CO	140 RMS	1 July 1979
Fairchild, WA	141 RMS	1 July 1979
Portland, OR	142 RMS	1 July 1979
Quonset State, RI	143 RMS	1 July 1979
Douglas, NC	145 RMS	1 July 1979
Ellington, TX	147 RMS	1 July 1979
Duluth/ANG, MI	148 RMS	1 July 1979
Kelly, TX	149 RMS	1 July 1979
Kirtland, NM	150 RMS	1 July 1979
Salt Lake City, UT	151 RMS	1 July 1979
Reno, NV	152 RMS	1 July 1979

Table 19— Activations

The following units were activated on dates indicated below:

Location & Unit	Effective Date	
Resource Management Squadrons (RMS)		
Bangor, Maine	101 RMS	1 July 1979
Otis AFB, MA	102 RMS	1 July 1979
Bradley Intl, CT	103 RMS	1 July 1979
Barnes, MA	104 RMS	1 July 1979

Cheyenne Map, WY	153 RMS	1 July 1979	Springfield, OH	178 RMS	1 July 1979
Hickam AFB, HI	154 RMS	1 July 1979	Mansfield Lahm, OH	179 RMS	1 July 1979
Lincoln, NE	155 RMS	1 July 1979	Toledo Express, OH	180 RMS	1 July 1979
Puerto Rico, PR	156 RMS	1 July 1979	Hulman Field, IN	181 RMS	1 July 1979
Pease, NH	157 RMS	1 July 1979	Greater Peoria, IL	182 RMS	1 July 1979
Burlington Intl, VT	158 RMS	1 July 1979	Capital, IL	183 RMS	1 July 1979
New Orleans, LA	159 RMS	1 July 1979	McConnell, KS	184 RMS	1 July 1979
Rickenbacker, OH	160 RMS	1 July 1979	Sioux City, IA	185 RMS	1 July 1979
Phoenix Sky Harbor, AZ	161 RMS	1 July 1979	Key Field, MS	186 RMS	1 July 1979
Tucson, AZ	162 RMS	1 July 1979	Dannelly Field, AL	187 RMS	1 July 1979
Memphis, TN	164 RMS	1 July 1979	Ft Smith, AR	188 RMS	1 July 1979
Savannah, GA	165 RMS	1 July 1979	Little Rock, AR	189 RMS	1 July 1979
Greater Wilmington, DE	166 RMS	1 July 1979	Forbes Field, KS	190 RMS	1 July 1979
E WV Regional WV	167 RMS	1 July 1979	Selfridge, MI	191 RMS	1 July 1979
McEntire, SC	169 RMS	1 July 1979	Richard E Byrd, VA	192 RMS	1 July 1979
McGuire, NJ	170 RMS	1 July 1979	Harrisbrg/Olmsted, PA	193 RMS	1 July 1979
Greater Pitts, PA	171 RMS	1 July 1979			
Allen C. Thompson, MS	172 RMS	1 July 1979			
Hancock, NY	174 RMS	1 July 1979			
Glenn L. Martin, MD	175 RMS	1 July 1979			
Kulis, AK	176 RMS	1 July 1979			
Nafec Atlantic City, NJ	177 RMS	1 July 1979			

**Table 20—
Inactivations**

The following units were inactivated on dates indicated below:

Location & Unit		Effective Date
Roslyn, NY	152 Tactical Air Control Center Sq	30 September 1979
Portland, OR	153 Tactical Air Control Center Sq	30 September 1979
Westchester, NY	Hq. 105 Tactical Air Support Wg.	1 July 1979
Truax Field, WI	Hq. 115 Tactical Air Support Group	1 January 1979
Windsor Locks, CT	103 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Westfield, MA	104 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
McGuire AFB, NJ	108 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Schenectady, NY	109 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Pittsburgh, PA	112 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Andrews AFB, MD	113 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Sioux Falls, SD	114 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Dobbins AFB, GA	116 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Birmingham, AL	117 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Nashville, TN	118 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Rickenbacker, OH	121 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Ft Wayne, IN	122 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Louisville, KY	123 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Boise, ID	124 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
MtClemens, MI	127 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Charleston, WV	130 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
St Louis, MO	131 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Des Moines, IA	132 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Minn/St Paul, MN	133 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Glenn L. Martin, MD	135 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Dallas, TX	136 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Oklahoma City, OK	137 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Tulsa, OK	138 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
St Joseph, MO	139 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Buckley, CO	140 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979

Duluth, MN	148 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Kelly AFB, TX	149 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Kirtland, NM	150 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Reno, NV	152 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Cheyenne, WY	153 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Lincoln, NE	155 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
San Juan, PR	156 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
New Orleans, LA	159 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Memphis, TN	164 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Savannah, GA	165 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Wilmington, DE	166 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Martinsburg, WV	167 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Eastover, SC	169 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Jackson, MS	172 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Syracuse, NY	174 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Glenn L. Martin, MD	175 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Springfield, OH	178 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Mansfield, OH	179 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Toledo Express, OH	180 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Terre Haute, IN	181 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Springfield, IL	183 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Sioux City, IA	185 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Meridian, MS	186 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Montgomery, AL	187 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Ft Smith, AR	188 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Providence, RI	143 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Charlotte, NC	145 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Van Nuys, CA	146 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Sandston, VA	192 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979
Harrisburg/Olmstead, PA	193 Mobility Support Flt	31 March 1979

**Table 21—
Redesignations**

The following units were redesignated as shown, on dates indicated below:

Hancock, NY
From: Hq 174 TAC FTR GP
To: Hq 174 TAC FTR WG
1 July 1979

Location & Unit Change	Effective Date
Tucson, AZ From: Hq 162 TAC FTR TNG GP To: Hq 162 TAC FTR GP	24 July 1979
From: 152 TAC FTR TNG SQ To: 152 TAC FTR SQ	24 July 1979

**Table 22—
Units by Number and Type
Assigned to ANG**

The following units, by number and type are assigned to the Air National Guard Force Structure:

Number Assigned	Organization Nomenclature
1	Aircraft Control and Warning Det
3	Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron
2	Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Group
2	Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Sq
12	Air Force Band
7	Aeromedical Evacuation Flight
2	Aeromedical Evacuation Sq
9	Air Refueling Heavy Group
13	Air Refueling Heavy Sq
4	Air Refueling Heavy Wing
9	Air Traffic Control Flight
9	Combat Communications Flight
8	Combat Communications Group
27	Combat Communications Sq
92	Civil Engineering Flight

1	Civil Engineering Heavy Replacement Flight	5	Tactical Airlift Wing
1	Civil Engineering Heavy Replacement Sq	5	Tactical Air Support Group
6	Communications/Electronic Maintenance Squadron	6	Tactical Air Support Squadron
31	USAF Clinic	1	Tactical Air Support Wing
89	Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Sq	43	Tactical Clinic
80	Communications Flight	17	Tactical Control Flight
2	Communications Squadron	3	Tactical Control Group
1	Composite Group	9	Tactical Control Squadron
91	Combat Support Squadron	1	Tactical Electronic Warfare Group
5	Direct Air Support Center Squadron	1	Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron
1	Defense System Evaluation Group	18	Tactical Fighter Group
1	Defense System Evaluation Squadron	29	Tactical Fighter Squadron
19	Electronic Installation Squadron	10	Tactical Fighter Wing
8	Fighter Interceptor Group	2	Tactical Fighter Training Group
10	Fighter Interceptor Squadron	2	Tactical Fighter Training Squadron
2	Fighter Interceptor Wing	17	Tactical Hospital
1	Field Training Flight	6	Tactical Recon Group
14	Mobile Aerial Port Flight	8	Tactical Recon Squadron
5	Mobile Aerial Port Squadron	2	Tactical Recon Wing
52	HQ ANG	39	Weather Flight
91	Resources Management Squadron	1	Weather Squadron
2	Recon Technical Squadron	56	Weapon Systems Security Squadron
25	Security Police Flight	30	Operations Locations
14	Tactical Airlift Group		
19	Tactical Airlift Squadron		



The new A-10, production line aircraft received this year in the Air National Guard Inventory.

**Table 23—
Support of JCS, USAF, MAJCOM, and Army Exercises**

Exercise	Type	Date	No. Units	No. Personnel	Location	Supported Activity
Gallant Eagle 79	JCS	10 October-9 November 1978	18	1,986	Eglin AFB, FL	USREDCOM
Jack Frost 79	JCS	15 January-5 February 1979	6	286	Alaska	ALCOM
Reforger 79	JCS	Winter 1979	2	32	Europe	USREDCOM
Team Spirit 79	JCS	Spring 1979	2	225	Korea	PACAF
Wintex 79	JCS	Spring 1979	—	27	Europe	USAFE
Brave Shield 19	JCS	24 March-19 April 1979	7	737	Ft Hood, TX	USREDCOM
Flintlock 79	JCS	Spring 1979	1	46	Europe	USAFE
Solid Shield 79	LANTCOM	Spring 1979	8	908	SE CONUS	LANTCOM
Brave Shield 20	JCS	13-31 August 1979	9	1,426	Yakima, WA	USREDCOM
Totals 9			53	5,673		

**Table 24—
Tactical Deployments:**

Deployment	Date	UNIT	Home Station	No. Personnel	No. A/C	Location
Coronet Belmont	23 January-5 February	117TRW	Birmingham, AL	170	6/RF-4	Alaska
Coronet Bridle	3-24 August	148TRG	Duluth, MN	*240	8/RF-4	Germany
Coronet Stallion	20 August-12 September	132TFW	Des Moines, IA	*310	18/A-7	England
Coronet Bit	18 August-29 August	124TRG	Boise, ID	120	6/RF-4	Alaska
Coronet Rider	19 September-15 October	140TFW	Denver, CO	*310	18/A-7	Turkey
Coronet Shetland	17 September-12 October	124TRG	Boise, ID	*240	9/RF-4	Norway
Totals 6		6		1,390	65	

*Represents approximate UMD positions. Rotation of personnel resulted in approximately double the UMD positions being deployed for a net total of 2,490 personnel.

**Table 25—
ANG Communications Unit Tactical Deployments**

Exercise	Location/Date	Unit	No. People	Remarks
Flintlock 79	England— 27 February-19 May	148CF 159CF 189CF 223CCS 232CCS 235CCS 236CCF 236ATCF 238CCF 254CCF 255CCS 263CCS	151	Supported various active AF Units, SOTFE
Coronet Palomino	Italy— 7-28 May	238CCF 254CCF 255CCS	45	Supported 301TFW (AFRES)
Coronet Bridle	Germany— 29 July-25 August	148CF 223CCS 236CCF 237CCS 238CCF	54	Supported 148TRG (ANG)

		239CCS 254CCF 255CCS 269CCS		
Coronet Stallion	England— 22 August-12 September	114CF 132CF 155CF 185CF	25	Supported 132TFW (ANG)
Coronet Shetland	Norway— 13 September-10 October	223CCS 236ATCF 238CCF 239CCS 254CCF 263CCS 269CCS	48	Supported 124TRG (ANG)
Coronet Rider	Turkey— 29 September-15 October	140CF 153CF 223CCS 254CCF 255CCS	50	Supported 140TFW (ANG)
Totals		21 Units	373 Personnel	

**Table 26—
ANG Red Flag Participation**

Exercise	Unit	Home Station	Location	No. Aircraft	No. Personnel
79-1 21 October- 18 November 1978	102TCS	N. Smithfield, RI	Ft Irwin, CA	N/A	314
79-3 6 January- 3 February 1979	156TFG 149TFG 129ARRG	San Juan, PR San Antonio, TX Hayward, CA	Nellis AFB, NV	8/A-7 5/F-100 3/HH-3, 1/C-130	75 65 14
79-4 10 February- 10 March 1979	185TFG 193TEWG 124TRG	Sioux City, IA Harrisburg, PA Boise, ID	Nellis AFB, NV	12/A-7 1/EC-130 4/RF-4	100 12 35
79-5 17 March- 14 April 1979	150TFG 183TFG 148TRG 111TASG 116TFW	Albuquerque, NM Springfield, IL Duluth, MN Willow Grove, PA Atlanta, GA (17-30 March)	Nellis AFB, NV	8/A-7 10/F-4 4/RF-4 4/O-2 5/F-105G	75 110 35 28 110
79-7 2 June- 30 June 1979	193TEWG 108TFW	Harrisburg, PA (9-16 June) McGuire AFB, NJ	Nellis AFB, NV	1/EC-130 5/F-105	12 65
79-8 7 July- 4 August 1979	112TFG 193TEWG 116TFW	Pittsburgh PA Harrisburg, PA (14-21 Jul) (28 Jul-4 August) Atlanta, GA (21 July-4 August)	Nellis AFB, NV	12/A-7 1/EC-130 5/F-105G	100 28 65
79-9 18 August- 29 September 1979	114TFG 162TFG	Sioux Falls, SD (18 August-1 September) Tucson, AZ (18 August-1 September)	Nellis AFB, NV	8/A-7 4/A-7	80 40

	187TRG	Montgomery, AL		
		(18 August-1 September)		
	138TFG	Tulsa, OK (2-29 September)	4/RF-4	40
	123TRW	Louisville, KY (2-29 September)	12/A-7	100
			4/RF-4	40
Totals	19		121	1,543

**Table 27—
ANG Share of Close Air
Support of Ground Forces**

FY 76	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
65%	55%	58%	59%

ANG TAC—Gained fighter units assisted in 9th and 12th Air Force commitments to U.S. ground forces by flying CAS sorties representing 59 percent of all CAS missions flown in FY 79.

**Table 30—
ARRS Support of Higher
Headquarters Directed Missions**

	FY 78	FY 79	% Δ FY 78/FY 79
Sorties Flown	205	318	+ 55%
Hours Flown	787.5	710.2	- 10%
Lives Saved and Credited to ANG	10	20	—
Persons Found and Credited to ANG	3	0	—

**Table 28—
Snowbird**

113 TFW	26 Nov-3 Dec 1978 (George AFB)
114 TFG/ 115 TASG. . . .	6-20 Jan 1979
112 TFG/ 110 TASG. . . .	21 Jan-3 Feb
178 TFG/ 182 TASG. . . .	4-17 Feb
132 TFW	18 Feb-3 Mar
138 TFG	4-17 Mar
113 TFW	18-24 Mar (Hill AFB)

**Table 31—
Participation in the Joint Airborne/
Air Transportability Program**

	FY 78	FY 79	% Δ FY 78/FY 79
Sorties Flown . . .	830	949	+ 14%
Personnel Airdropped/ Airlanded	12,349	14,310	+ 16%
Tons Equipment Airdropped/ Airlanded	58.1	66.2	+ 14%

NOTE: Figures Denote Air National Guard's support of MAC OPORD 17-76 (Joint Airborne/Air Transportability Training)

**Table 29.—
Forward Air Controller
(RTU) Support**

Date	Unit	No. Aircraft
6-19 Nov 78	159 TFG	8/F-100
4-15 Dec 78	174 TFG	8/A-37
7 Jan-3 Feb 79	113 TFW	8/F-105
18 Feb-17 Mar 79	174 TFG	8/A-37
16-28 Apr 79	178 TFG	8/A-7
24-30 Jun 79	175 TFG	8/A-37
6-10 Aug 79	175 TFG	8/A-37

**Table 1—
ARNG Assigned Strength
Military Minority Participation**

	Officer		Enlisted		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Black	1,215	3.39	57,832	18.58	59,047	17.01
Hispanic	1,074	3.00	24,014	7.72	25,088	7.29
Asian American	286	.80	1,957	.63	2,243	.65
American Indian	66	.18	1,356	.44	1,422	.41
Other	110	.31	3,204	.97	3,134	.90
Minority Subtotal	2,751	7.67	88,183	28.33	90,934	26.20
Caucasian	33,094	92.31	222,887	71.64	255,981	73.78
Unknown/Unclas	4	.01	55	.02	59	.02
Total	35,849	100	311,125	100	346,974	100
Women	1,039	2.90	13,595	4.37	14,634	4.22
Minority	215	.60	5,181	1.66	5,396	1.55

**Table 2—
ANG Assigned Strength
Military Minority Participation**

	Officer		Enlisted		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Black	195	1.69	5,985	7.31	6,179	6.62
Hispanic	232	2.02	3,449	4.21	3,681	3.94
Asian American	145	1.26	1,326	1.62	1,471	1.58
American Indian	72	1.63	761	.93	833	.89
Other	23	.20	406	.50	429	.46
Minority Subtotal	666	5.79	11,927	14.57	12,593	13.49
Caucasian	10,801	93.70	69,722	85.15	80,523	86.23
Unknown/Unclas	36	.31	227	.28	263	.28
Total	11,503	100	81,876	100	93,379	100
Women	493	4.29	6,704	8.19	7,197	7.71
Minority	54	.47	1,552	1.90	1,606	1.72

**Table 3—
Minorities in the Technician Workforce**

ARNG	Total	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Oriental	Others
1 Oct 78	28,216	850	759	69	71	26,437
30 Sep 79	26,794	794	1,146	65	67	24,696
ANG						
1 Oct 78	22,513	445	603	82	58	22,325
30 Sep 79	22,474	473	898	73	59	20,971



A Nebraska Army National Guard truck from 1st Battalion 168th Field Artillery loaded with eight tons of feed makes its way into a cattle herd in Nebraska's blizzard-stricken Sandhill during January 1979 snow emergency.

**Table 4—
Women in the Technician Workforce**

ARNG	Total	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Oriental	Others
1 Oct 78	2,328	134	48	6	8	2,127
30 Sep 79	2,270	139	63	5	9	2,270
ANG						
1 Oct 78	1,713	96	39	10	6	1,562
30 Sep 79	1,821	97	53	7	5	1,821

**Table 5—
Civil Disturbances**

State/Date	Location	Nature of Emergency
Alabama		
18-23 Nov 78	Huntsville	Police & Fireman Strike
2-4 May 79	Birmingham	Police & Fireman Strike
9 Jun 79	Decatur	Possible Civil Disturbance
14-27 Jun 79	North Central	Trucker Strike
Florida		
21-29 Jun 79	Southeast	Independent Trucker Strike
Illinois		
22 Jun-1 Jul 79	Southern	Independent Trucker Strike
Indiana		
20 Jun 79	Elkhart	Independent Trucker Strike
Iowa		
15 Jun 79	Des Moines	Independent Trucker Strike
Kentucky		
22 Jun-5 Jul 79	Southeast	Independent Trucker Strike
Louisiana		
8-16 Nov 78	St. Bernard Parish	Fireman Strike
1-6 Dec 78	Lake Charles	Fireman Strike
9-10 Feb 79	New Orleans	Police Strike
16 Feb-4 Mar 79	New Orleans	Police Strike
Massachusetts		
22 Jun 79	Chelsea	Independent Trucker Strike
23-24 Jun 79	Worcester	Possible Civil Disturbance
Minnesota		
19 Jun-11 Jul 79	Statewide	Independent Trucker Strike
Missouri		
23 Jun 79	Hannibal	Independent Trucker Strike
27-29 Jun 79	Cape Girardeau	Fireman Strike
Montana		
5 Feb 79	Statewide	State Employee Strike
New York		
18 Apr-7 May 79	Statewide	State Employee Strike
North Carolina		
28-30 Jun 79	Greensboro/Charlotte	Independent Trucker Strike
Ohio		
1-3 Jul 79	Toledo	Possible Civil Disturbance

Rhode Island

22-25 Jun 79
12-20 Sep 79

Cranston
Cranston

Independent Trucker Strike
State Employee Strike

South Carolina

18 Nov 78
28 Sep 79

Jenkinsville
Barnwell

Demonstration
Nuclear Demonstration

West Virginia

23 Jun-5 Jul 79

Marion/Preston
Counties

Independent Trucker Strike

**Table 6—
Natural Disasters and Other Emergencies**

State/Date	Location	Nature of Emergency
Alabama		
5 Oct-10 Dec 78	Curtiston	Water Haul
3-6 Nov 78	Scottsboro	Forest Fire
4 Nov-29 Dec 78	St. Clair Springs	Water Haul
28 Nov-8 Dec 78	Collinsville	Water Haul
7-12 Feb 79	South Central	Snow Emergency
24-26 Mar 79	Warrior	Water Haul
8-9 Apr 79	FL & AL border	Train Derailment
13 Apr 79	Bibb County	Flooding
13-15 Apr 79	Pickens County	Water Haul
13-16 Apr 79	Berry	Flooding
15-20 Apr 79	Southwest	Flooding
22-30 Jun 79	Calhoun County	Water Haul
12-Sep 79-	Mobile	Hurricane
Alaska		
7-12 Feb 79	South Central	Snow Emergency
Arizona		
25-27 Nov 78	Greenlee County	Flooding
18 Dec 78-29 Jan 79	Phoenix, Tucson & Safford	Flooding
20-21 Jan 79	Navajo Reservation	Flooding
30 Jun-17 Jul 79	Yavapai County	Forest Fire
26 Sep 79-	Tucson	Radioactive Incident
Arkansas		
1-5 Jan 79	Fayetteville	Ice Storm
6 Jan 79	Southeast	Ice Storm
7-9 Feb 79	Hot Springs	Snow Storm
25 Feb-3 Mar 79	North Central	Snow Storm
6-12 Apr 79	Camden & Hamburg	Tornado
California		
6-20 Oct 78	Inyu County	Search & Rescue
24-25 Oct 78	Mandville Canyon	Forest Fire
31 Oct-1 Nov 78	Balden	Forest Fire
3 Jan 79	Baxter	Support Mission
3 Jan 79	Sierra County	Search & Rescue
14-15 Feb 79	Imperial County	Support Mission
2 Jun 79	Shasta County	Support Mission
2 Jun 79	Sacramento County	Search & Rescue
4-7 Jun 79	Shasta County	Search & Rescue
8-11 Jun 79	San Diego County	Provide Shelter
13-15 Jun 79	Fresno County	Forest Fire
12 Jul 79	Ontario	Forest Fire
13 Jul 79	Susanville Prison	Support Mission
14 Jul 79	Orange County	Forest Fire
29-31 Aug 79	Soledad	Support Mission
4-6 Sep 79	Soledad	Support Mission
15-20 Sep 79	Paseo	Forest Fire
16-17 Sep 79	Fresno County	Forest Fire



Wyoming Army National Guard assist during emergency operations to open 27 miles of snow-clogged roads north of Van Tassel, while the 133rd Engineer Company worked on roads in the Medicine Bow area.



1
Cadet Ruffo and Cadet Carmona, assigned to A/230th Cav, Tennessee Army National Guard, look on as a mission is planned. The cadets were participating in the senior ROTC Cadet Troop Leader Training program by spending two weeks with the Tennessee Army National Guard during its Annual Training.

2
32nd Engineer Co., 32nd Infantry Brigade, a unit split between Onalaska and Neillsville, Wis., conducting a rafting operation at Fort McCoy during AT 79—M-113 personnel carriers.

16-23 Sep 79
17-23 Sep 79
17-21 Sep 79
21-25 Sep 79

Colorado

22-27 Mar 79

Delaware

7-8 Feb 79
19-23 Feb 79

Florida

24-25 Oct 78
3-4 Mar 79
8-9 Apr 79
20-21 Apr 79
8-9 May 79
24-25 May 79
22-23 Aug 79
2-4 Sep 79
12-21 Sep 79
26-27 Sep 79
27 Sep-1 Oct 79

Georgia

18-20 Feb 79
5-7 Mar 79

Hawaii

12 Nov 78
20-28 Dec 78
15-16 Jan 79
20 Feb 79
20 Feb 79
24-26 Apr 79
4-28 Jun 79

Idaho

7-17 Jan 79
19-20 Jan 79
5-20 Aug 79

Illinois

5-6 Oct 78
13 Nov 78
14 Nov 78
14 Jan-7 Feb 79
13-20 Feb 79
16 Feb 79
24-28 Feb 79
25-28 Feb 79
19-27 Mar 79
9-12 Mar 79
23-28 Mar 79
27 Mar-6 Apr 79
5 Apr 79
19 Apr 79
20 Apr 79
23 Apr 79
26 Apr 79
9 May 79
10 May 79
15 May 79
4 Jun 79
14 Jun 79
5 Jul 79
26 Jul 79

Placerville
Lake Isabella
Mandeville
Orange County

Albert

New Castle County
East Coast

Lake County
Escambia County
Crestview
Jasper
Auburndale
Lake County
Hamilton County
Southeast
Pensacola
St. Augustine
Tampa

Rome, Augusta & Atlanta
Cedartown

Maui
Kelowa
Waipo Valley
Hawaii County
Hawaii County
Kauai County
Hawaii, Maui & Kauai
Counties

Blackfoot
Payette
Northwest & Central

Danville
Macomb
Peoria
Northern
Robins
Chicago
Joliet
Southern
Sycamore
Cairo
Rome
Kampsville
Carthage
Paris
West Frankfort
Bloomington
Mattoon
Effingham
Carlinville
Quincy
Springfield
Mattoon
Springfield
Springfield

Forest Fire
Forest Fire
Forest Fire
Forest Fire

Power Outage

Snow Storm
Snow Storm

Train Derailment
Flooding
Train Derailment
Search
Tornado
Water Haul
Support Mission
Hurricane
Hurricane
Support Mission
Flooding

Snow Emergency
Flooding

Flooding
Volcano Survey
Support Mission
Medical Evacuation
Flooding
Support Mission
Support Mission

Flooding
Structure Fire
Forest Fire

Support Mission
Medical Evacuation
Medical Evacuation
Snow Storm
Snow Storm
Medical Evacuation
Support Mission
Snow Storm
Flooding
Flooding
Water Haul
Flooding
Medical Evacuation
Medical Evacuation
Medical Evacuation
Medical Evacuation
Medical Evacuation
Medical Evacuation
Medical Evacuation
Medical Evacuation
Medical Evacuation
Medical Evacuation

2 Aug 79	Decatur	Medical Evacuation
22 Aug 79	Peoria	Medical Evacuation
3 Sep 79	Danville	Medical Evacuation
24 Sep 79	Mattoon	Medical Evacuation
25 Sep 79	Monmouth	Medical Evacuation
Indiana		
24-25 Jan 79	Benton County	Snow Storm
8-16 Mar 79	Shelby County	Flooding
26 Jul 79	Milltown, Princeton	Flooding
Iowa		
14-22 Jan 79	Mt. Pleasant	Snow Storm
24 Jan-6 Feb 79	Southeast	Snow Storm
3-4 Mar 79	Storm Lake	Snow Storm
5 Mar 79	Sheldon	Snow Storm
19 Mar 79	Central	Search
23-25 Mar 79	Cherokee	Flooding
27 Mar 79	Braddyville	Tornado
29 Mar-1 Apr 79	Madison, Alcona & Goldfield	Tornado
6-11 Sep 79	Newell	Water Haul
Kansas		
13-14 Jan 79	Statewide	Snow Storm
8-9 Jun 79	El Dorado	Flooding
24-25 Jul 79	Pawnee County	Flooding
Kentucky		
10-17 Dec 78	Eastern	Flooding
4-6 Jan 79	La Grange Reformatory	Water Haul
7-8 Jan 79	Danville	Power Outage
5 May 79	Louisville	Support Mission
10-25 May 79	Hazard	Structure Fire
18 Jul 79	Pikeville	Flood
Louisiana		
3-21 Dec 78	Bossier City	Tornado
18-22 Feb 79	Winnfield/Olla	Ice Storm
21-28 Apr 79	Baton Rouge Parish	Flooding
20 Sep 79	Lake Charles	Flooding
Maine		
6 Nov 78	Bangor	Medical Evacuation
15 Nov 78	Bangor	Search & Rescue
13 Mar 79	Vinalhaven	Medical Evacuation
30 Apr-2 May 79	Fort Kent	Flooding
2 Jun 79	Limington	Medical Evacuation
21 Jun 79	Baxter State Park	Medical Evacuation
3 Jul 79	Bangor	Medical Evacuation
15 Jul 79	Old Speck Mountain	Search & Rescue
18 Jul 79	Bangor	Search & Rescue
18 Aug 79	Bar Harbor	Medical Evacuation
16 Sep 79	Warren	Medical Evacuation
Maryland		
18 Feb-24 Feb 79	Statewide	Snow Emergency
6 Sep 79	Millers Island	Flooding
Massachusetts		
27-28 Jan 79	Andover	Flooding
Minnesota		
17 Apr-2 May 79	East Grand Forks	Flooding
Mississippi		
6-12 Jan 79	Parchman	Ice Storm
6-7 Mar 79	Quitman County	Flooding
12-30 Apr 79	Jackson	Flooding

22-25 Jun 79	Meridian	Support Mission
12-23 Sep 79	Gulfport/Pascagoula	Hurricane
Missouri		
11-18 Nov 78	Joplin	Search & Rescue
15-25 Jan 79	Northwestern	Snow Storm
25 Feb-2 Mar 79	Southwestern	Snow Storm
21 Mar 79	Northwestern	Flooding
13-18 Apr 79	Eastern	Flooding
15-22 Apr 79	Arnold	Flooding
Montana		
6-16 Aug 79	West Central	Forest Fire
2 Sep 79	Dillon	Airplane Crash
Nebraska		
21 Jan 79	Fairbury	Medical Evacuation
24 Jan-10 Feb 79	Box Butte, Cherry & Lincoln County	Snow Storm
11-16 Feb 79	Hastings	Explosion
14-28 Feb 79	East Central	Flooding
16 May 79	David City	Medical Evacuation
14 Aug 79	Lincoln	Medical Evacuation
Nevada		
10-15 Jun 79	Reno Area	Forest Fire
4-6 Jul 79	NE Carlin	Forest Fire
17-21 Jul 79	Elko	Forest Fire
17-19 Jul 79	Mary River Ranch	Forest Fire
2-3 Aug 79	Carlin	Forest Fire
New Hampshire		
9 Mar 79	North Stratford	Flooding
11 May 79	Littleton	Support Mission
2 Jul 79	Crawford Notch	Medical Evacuation
25-26 Jul 79	Groveton	Water Haul
New Jersey		
19-21 Feb 79	Atlantic, Cape May & Cumberland Counties	Snow Storm
New Mexico		
26-27 Oct 78	Colfax County	Search
27 Nov 78	San Miguel County	Search
24 Dec 78	Ruidoso	Water Haul
19-20 Jan 79	Gallop	Flood Emergency
7-11 Feb 79	Rio Arriba County	Snow Storm
8-11 Feb 79	Des Moines	Water Haul
15-28 Feb 79	Gallop	Water Haul
17 Feb-12 Apr 79	Tesuque	Water Haul
1-9 May 79	Anapra	Water Haul
8-11 May 79	Bernalillo County	Search
24 May-24 Jun 79	Taos	Water Haul
23 Jun-17 Jul 79	San Mateo	Water Haul
15-17 Jul 79	McKinley County	Forest Fire
New York		
15 Feb 79	Port Byron	Flooding
26-27 Aug 79	Massena	Support Mission
27 Aug 79	Massena	Support Mission
North Carolina		
10-11 Oct 78	Halifax	Power Outage
14-15 Oct 78	Long Beach	Flooding
17 Oct-4 Dec 78	Sylva	Water Haul
6-9 Nov 78	Randolph	Search & Rescue
17 Nov 78	Durham	Power Outage

15 Dec 78	Durham	Search
13 Jan 79	Stanley County	Ice Storm
20-23 Jan 79	Wilkes County	Ice Storm
15-21 Feb 79	New Hanover	Search
19-22 Feb 79	Raleigh	Fire
19-22 Feb 79	Wake County	Power Outage
25 Feb 79	Chatham	Rescue
1 Mar 79	Franklin County	Water Haul
7 Mar 79	Transylvania County	Flooding
7-14 Mar 79	Halifax	Water Haul
17-18 Apr 79	Phelps Lake	Search
11 Jun 79	Wake County	Search & Rescue
27-28 Jun 79	Butner	Search & Rescue
24-27 Aug 79	Durham	Power Outage
14 Sep 79	Goldsboro	Water Haul
20 Sep 79	Robeson County	Water Haul
22-26 Sep 79	Surry County	Flooding
North Dakota		
13 Apr 79	Grafton/Grand Forks	Flooding
16-20 Apr 79	Eastern	Snow Emergency
Ohio		
13-14 Oct 78	Winona	Tornado
9-13 Dec 78	Southern	Flooding
15 Feb 79	Belmont	Water Haul
26 Feb-2 Mar 79	Southern	Flooding
2 Mar 79	Hamilton County	Medical Emergency
4-7 Mar 79	Coshocton County	Flooding
14 Sep 79	Licking County	Flooding
Oklahoma		
3-8 Jan 79	Davenport	Water Haul
8-9 Jan 79	Garfield County	Snow Storm
13-14 Jan 79	Wakita/Enid	Ice Storm
26-27 Jan 79	Guthrie	Snow Storm
29-30 Jan 79	Ardmore	Snow Storm
31 Jan 79	Poteau	Search
8 Feb 79	El Reno/Edmond	Snow Storm
3-4 Mar 79	Oklahoma City	Security
4-5 Mar 79	Idabel	Search
5 Mar 79	Wilson	Search
10-12 Mar 79	Lawton	Tornado
28 Mar 79	Oklahoma City	Support Mission
5-7 Jul 79	Piedmont	Water Haul
27-28 Jul 79	Lawton	Support Mission
22-23 Sep 79	Wynnewood	Tank Farm Explosion
Oregon		
18-24 Jul 79	Bryant Mountain	Forest Fire
19-24 Jul 79	Shaw Mountain	Forest Fire
20-22 Jul 79	Kirby Peak	Forest Fire
25 Jul 79	Bridge Creek	Forest Fire
2 Aug 79	Maupin	Forest Fire
10 Aug 79	Ukiah	Forest Fire
25-26 Sep 79	Sweet Home	Forest Fire
Pennsylvania		
31 Mar-6 Apr 79	Three Mile Island	Nuclear Power Plant Incident
Puerto Rico		
19-30 Jun 79	San Juan	Pan American Games
12-20 Sep 79	San Juan Area	Hurricane
South Carolina		
7-12 Feb 79	Central	Snow & Ice Storm
18-20 Feb 79	Eastern Half	Snow Storm
15-18 May 79	Whitmier	Water Haul

22-23 May 79	Rock Hill	Chemical Plant Explosion
25-26 May 79	Cloverville	Water Haul
2-3 Jun 79	Seneca	Support Mission
4-6 Sep 79	Charleston Area	Hurricane
Tennessee		
18-19 Oct 78	Madisonville	Train Derailment
Texas		
10-22 Apr 79	Wichita Falls	Tornado
25 Jul-3 Aug 79	Five Southeast Counties	Flooding
29 Aug 79	Aransas County	Support Mission
18-19 Sep 79	Aransas Pass	Flooding
19-22 Sep 79	Harris County	Flooding
Utah		
3-26 Feb 79	Escalante Area	Snow Storm
Vermont		
27 Jul 79	Franklin County	Drought
Virginia		
19-20 Feb 79	Richmond	Snow Storm
16 Jul-1 Aug 79	Grundy	Water Haul
13 Sep 79	Bridgewater	Search & Rescue
Virgin Islands		
29-31 Aug 79	St. Croix/St. Thomas	Hurricane
Washington		
13 Feb 79	Makah Indian Reservation	Wind Storm & Power Outage
West Virginia		
13-28 Sep 78	Williamson	Water Haul
31 Oct 78	Bluefield	Water Haul
15 Nov-1 Dec 78	Chattaroy & Mingo County	Water Haul
9-15 Dec 78	Lewis & Logan Counties	Flooding
2-4 Feb 79	Preston County	Snow Storm
19-23 Feb 79	Hinton	Water Haul
19-26 Feb 79	Terra Alta	Snow Storm
26-27 Feb 79	Moundsville	Flooding
26-27 Feb 79	Welch	Power Outage
8-9 May 79	Shenandoah Forest	Search
12-13 May 79	Davy	Water Haul
12-14 Jun 79	Charleston	Security Mission
18 Jun 79	Mannington	Water Emergency
16 July 79	Milton	Water Haul
3 Aug 79	Red Jacket	Water Haul
21-30 Aug 79	Weirton	Flooding
Wisconsin		
20 Nov 78	Outagamie County	Search & Rescue
17-25 Jan 79	Milwaukee	Snow Storm
25-29 Jan 79	Milwaukee County	Snow Storm
1 Apr 79	East Central	Flooding
23 May 79	Mauston	Chemical Spill
5 Jul 79	Milwaukee	Search
Wyoming		
7 Feb 79	North Goshen County	Snow Storm
7 Feb 79	Washakie County	Flooding
8 Feb 79	Medicine Bow/Rock River	Snow Storm
14 Feb 79		Snow Storm
4 Mar 79	Weston County	Snow Storm
16 Jul 79	Cheyenne	Tornado
6 Aug 79	Wheatland & Fremont County	Forest Fire
27 Sep 79	Natrona County	Search & Rescue
22-26 Sep 79	Park County	Forest Fire

14th Annual NGB-NGAUS Photo Contest



Best In Show, Color

SSGT James L. Knapp
180th Tactical Fighter Gp
Ohio Air National Guard

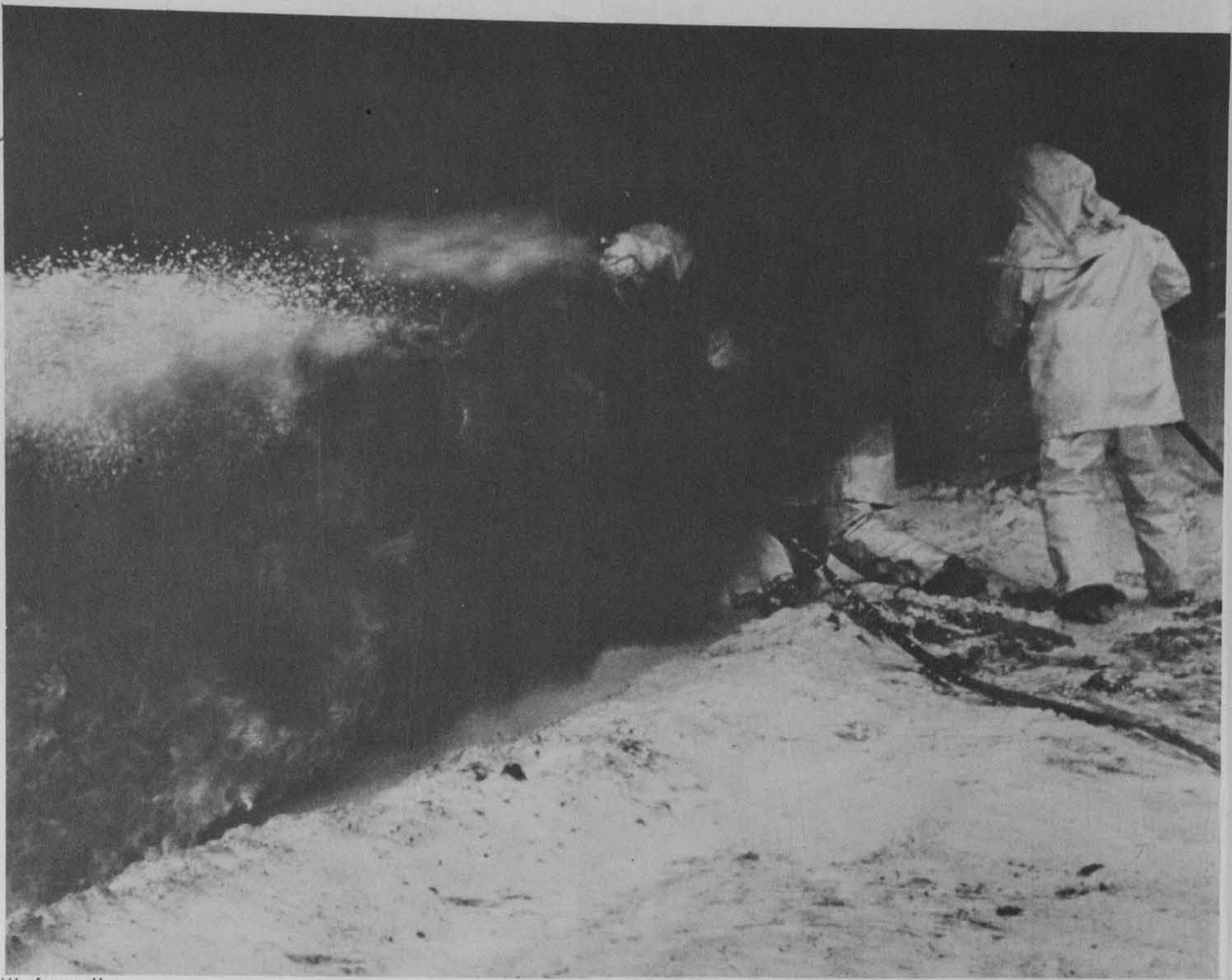
"My Buddy"



"Hang in there Charlie—we're almost there"



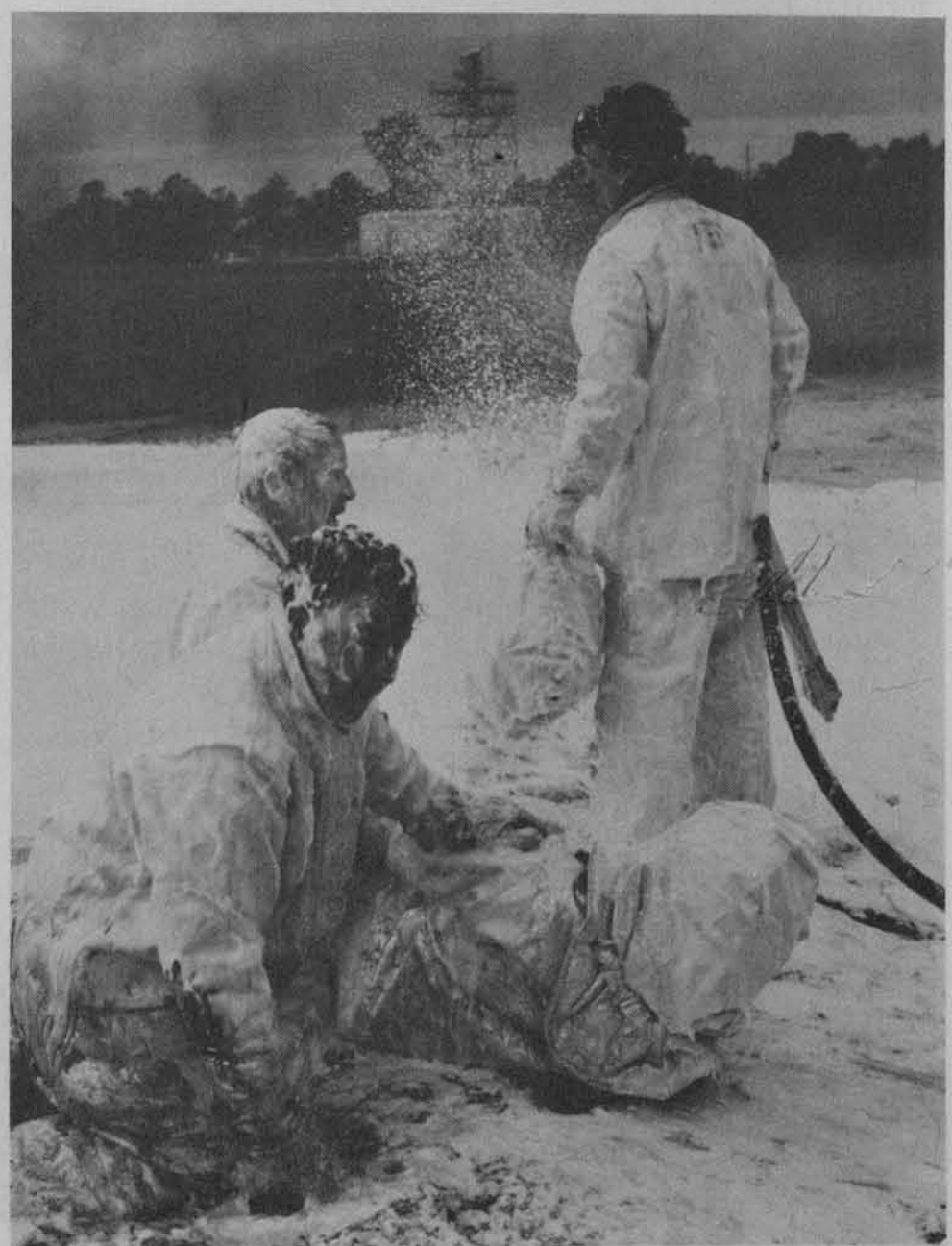
"Into the edge of hell"



"Inferno"



"Tall mission"



"Corpsman!!"



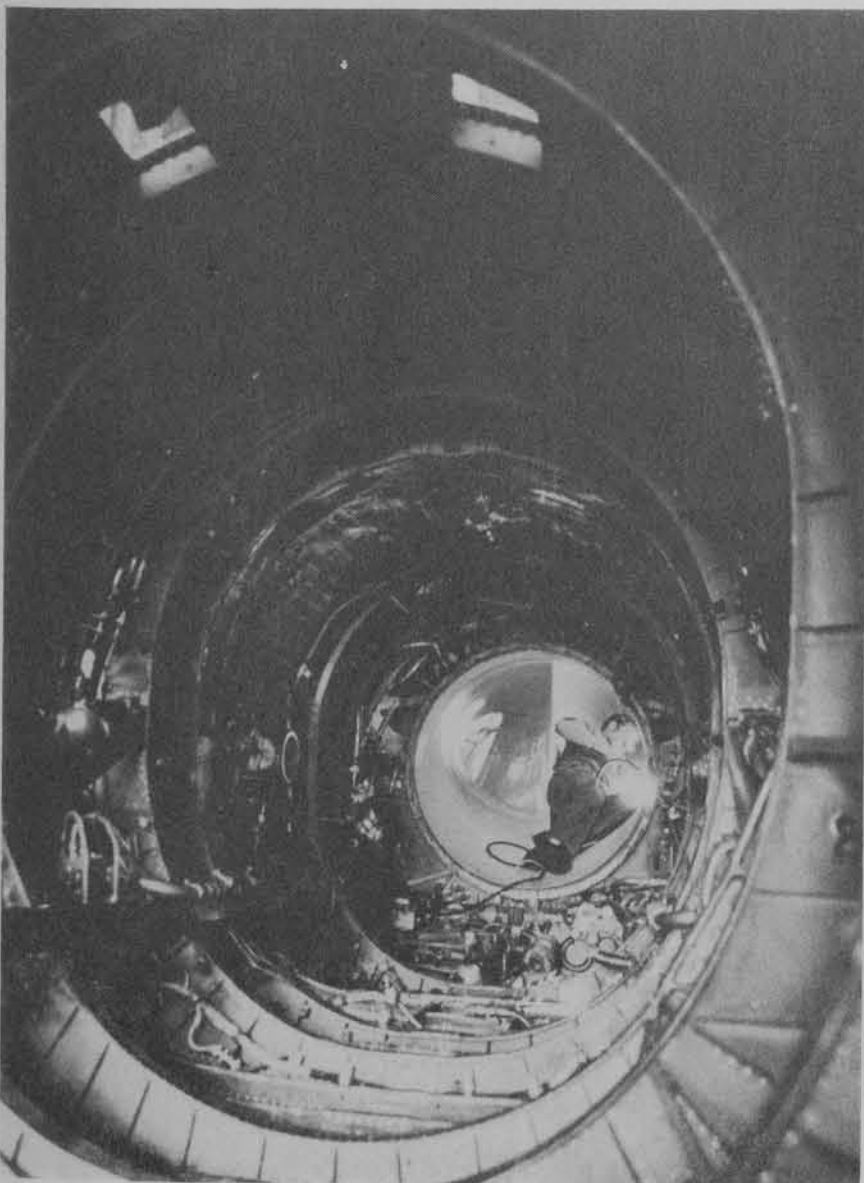
"Over here, Doc"

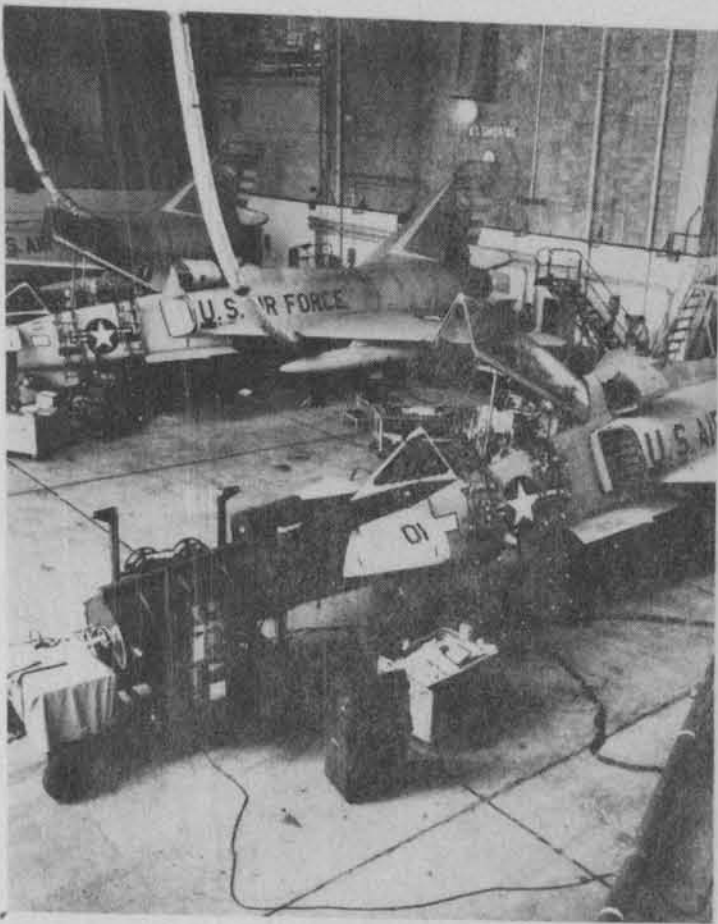
"He ain't heavy . . . he's my brother"

Best in Show, Black and White

TSGT Steven M. Ware
102d Css/OTCP
Massachusetts Air National
Guard

"State Mission: Air Defense"





State Missions, First Place
 E-6 J. William Lockhart
 107th PAD
 Florida Army National Guard

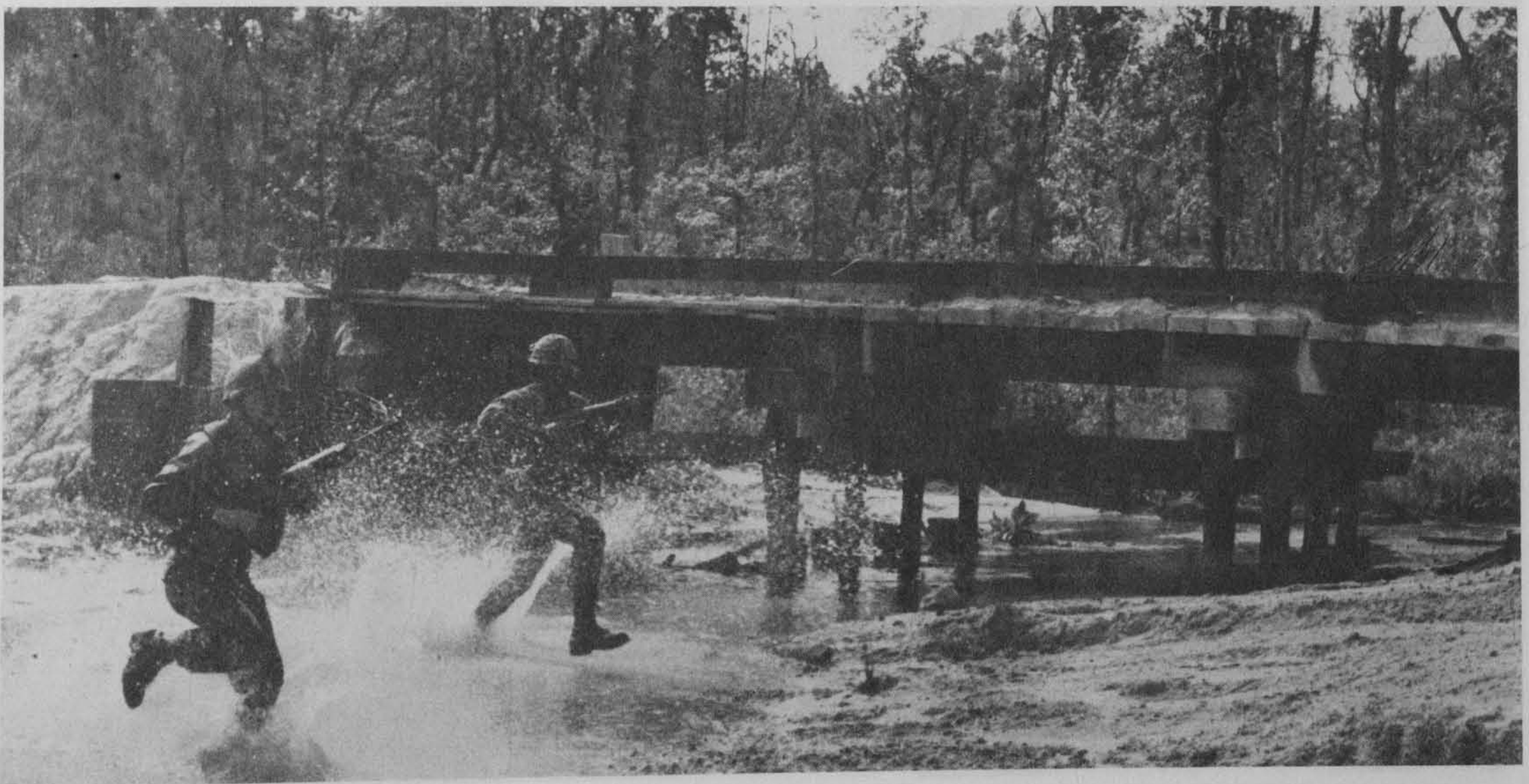
"River Crossing"



State Missions, Second Place

1ST LT. Danny H. Hickman
 HHC(-) 1st Battalion 120th
 Infantry (Mech)
 North Carolina Army National
 Guard

"Crossing a danger area"





Community Service/Domestic Action, First Place

SSGT Dennis J. Dudley
106th Combat Support Squadron
New York Air National Guard

"All in a day's work"

Community Service/Domestic Action, Second Place

SP4 Hugh A. Smith
133d PAD
Kentucky Army National Guard

"Kentucky Guardsmen were called in to guard oil refinery during truckers' strike"



Human Interest, First Place

MSGT Melvin Sumpter
137th Combat Support Squadron
Oklahoma Air National Guard

"Mommy's home!"



Human Interest, Second Place

TSGT Ronald E. J. Myzie
170th AREFG (Air Refueling Gp)

"An experienced Duo"



When the 170th Air Refueling Group, NJANG, was assigned a C-131B Aircraft as a VIP transport, the aircraft became the only reciprocating engined aircraft based at McGuire AFB, New Jersey. Photographed with Msgt Paul Boenig, crew chief.

Photo Feature, First Place

MAJ Kent Jewell

148th PAD

Idaho Army National Guard

"The airborne assault"





Photo Feature, Second Place
SSG E6 Viesturs V. Pakis
145th PAD
Oklahoma Army National Guard

"Now to set this—"



"Additional duties"



"On the move"



"Road-side rest"

