



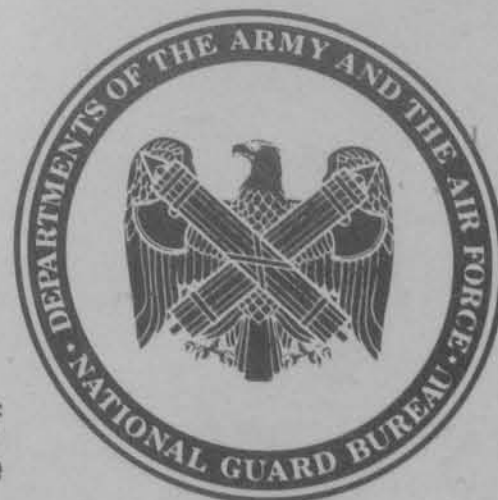
ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE CHIEF

National Guard Bureau

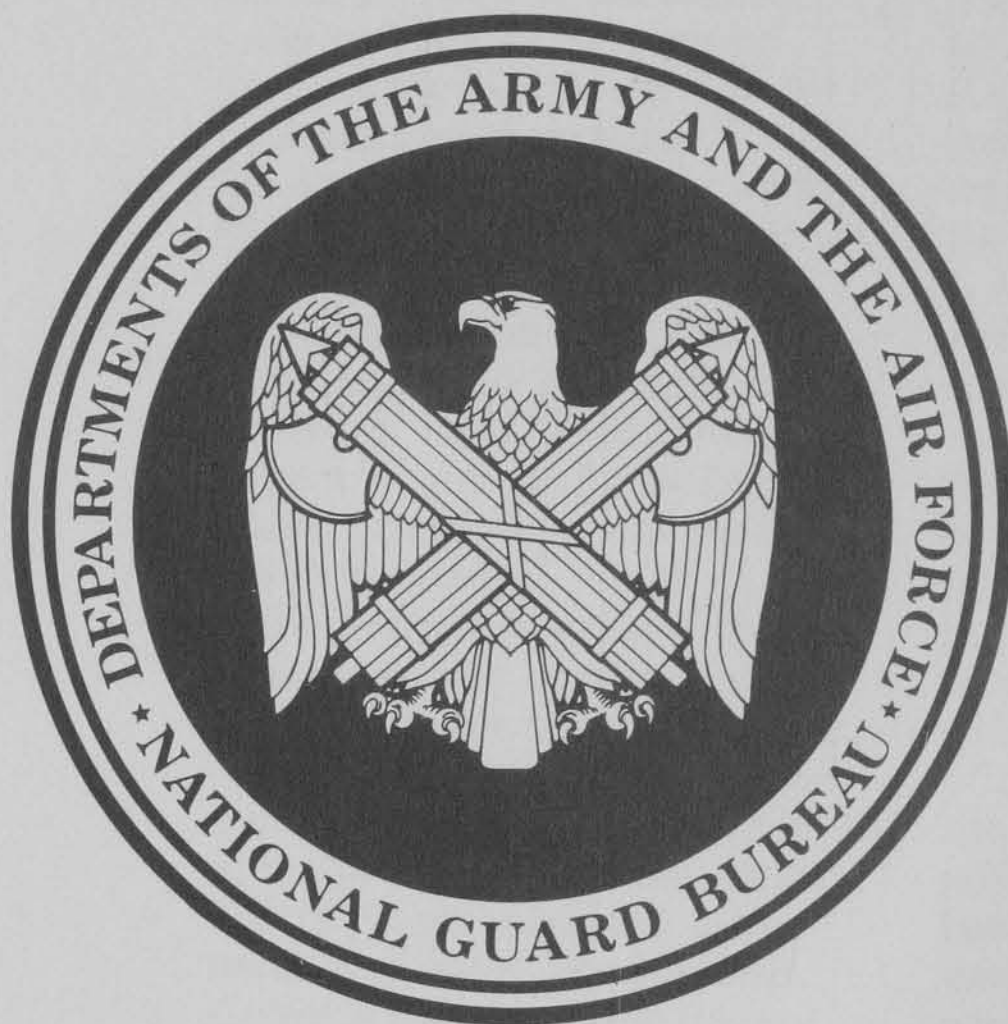


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Departments of
the Army and the Air Force



1985 Annual Review of the Chief, National Guard Bureau



Departments of the Army and the Air Force
National Guard Bureau
Washington, D.C. 20310

To the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force

The Annual Review of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 September 1985, is respectfully submitted. This report details the National Guard's accomplishments and programs for Fiscal Year 1985 (FY 85).

Both the Army and Air National Guard maintained their place as an integral part of our national defense. Under the Total Force policy, the Army National Guard contributes 44% of the combat units and 37% of the support forces of the U.S. Army. The Air National Guard provides 78% of the air defense interceptor force, 49% of the tactical reconnaissance force, 32% of the tactical airlift units, 24% of the tactical air support forces, and 26% of the fighter aircraft in the U.S. Air Force. Both the Army and the Air National Guard provide units for the Central Command.

The primary mission of the National Guard remains, as always, the defense of the nation. The National Guard's other vital mission is to assist state authorities in the preservation of life, protection of property and the maintenance of order. The National Guard is called in these emergency situations because it is a well-trained and disciplined force capable of responding quickly to a wide range of contingencies. During FY 85 the National Guard responded 614 times to emergency conditions in 49 states and territories. A total of 20,731 soldiers and airmen were involved in these call-ups. The National Guard continued its cooperation with various Federal agencies, helping to implement important Federal programs relating to national security and law enforcement.

The National Guard continued its emphasis on equal opportunity for all its members. Minority strength in the Army National

Guard reflected population parity with 112,829 personnel, 25.6% of the force. Minorities make up 14.7% of the Air National Guard, for a strength of 16,049.

At the end of FY 85, Army National Guard strength was 440,778 officers and enlisted personnel. This record strength reflects the high morale and volunteer spirit of today's National Guardsmen. This year saw the reorganization of the 29th (Blue and Gray) Infantry Division (Light), bringing the number of Army National Guard divisions to ten, and giving the ARNG one of the Army's four light divisions.

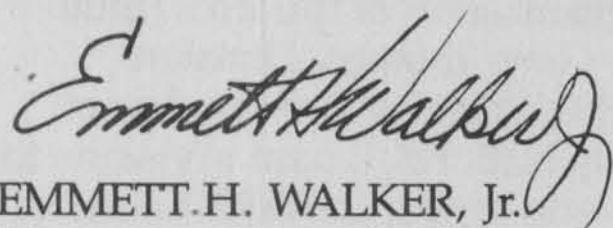
As the force structure of the Army National Guard has remained stable, its mobilization readiness has increased. This year ARNG personnel trained in 44 countries, and the number of ARNG units and cells participating in JCS, SOUTHCOM, and other exercises increased by over 40%.

In FY 85 the Air National Guard continued its high levels of achievement. As part of the Total Force, ANG units continue to be assigned to seven gaining major commands of the Air Force. This helps to insure that they are capable of merging smoothly with the Air Force in wartime.

The Air National Guard ended FY 85 with 109,398 officers and airmen, a record number. This is the seventh consecutive fiscal year that the ANG has exceeded its programmed end strength.

Continued modernization and training enables the ANG to maintain its combat-ready status. Air National Guard units continued their heavy participation in both unified command exercises and Air Force deployments. In FY 85 ANG units deployed to Europe, the Middle East, the Far East, and Central America.

Next year the National Guard will celebrate its 350th birthday. For three and a half centuries, since this country's beginnings as a small group of European colonies, the National Guard has served and protected both the nation and the states. The National Guard is proud of its long and distinguished history of service, and proud of its vital role in today's Total Force.



EMMETT.H. WALKER, Jr.
Lieutenant General, USA
Chief, National Guard Bureau



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Mission: Organization and Administration

The National Guard is rooted in the concept that able-bodied citizens have the privilege and responsibility of bearing arms for the common defense. This tradition began in America in the 17th century with the organization of militia units in the various colonies.

The National Guard traces its heritage to the organization of the North, South and East regiments organized in the Massachusetts Bay Colony on December 13, 1636. It has fought in every American war from the Pequot War of 1637 to Vietnam.

At the end of the Revolutionary War, it was recognized that the militia had played an important role in winning the nation's independence. The militia's Revolutionary service demonstrated that it had a dual mission—the defense of the nation and the defense of the respective state. The authors of the Constitution empowered Congress to “provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia.” However, recognizing the militia's state role, the Founding Fathers reserved the appointment of officers and training of the militia to the states.

Subsequent national military policy increased the National Guard's role as a Federal reserve force. Today, in accordance with the traditional military policy of the United States, the National Guard continues its historic mission as an integral part of the nation's firstline defense.

Both Army and Air National Guard units are assigned to the U.S. Central Command. Air National Guard fighter-interceptor units provide 24-hour air defense, and Army National Guard units round out active Army divisions. Support of the active forces is on a worldwide basis, and as a result, training is conducted in Europe,

Greenland, Central America and Asia.

While its Federal reserve role has been strengthened, the National Guard of each state remains, constitutionally, a state-administered force. The dual state-Federal status is set forth in National Guard Regulation 350-1 and Air National Guard Regulation 201. The state mission is to provide units trained and equipped to protect life and property and to preserve peace, order and public safety, under the orders of state and Federal authorities.

In its state role, the National Guard responded 614 times this year for the preservation of life and the maintenance of order.



The National Guard Heritage Painting "Stand Your Ground" depicts the Lexington Company, Middlesex Brigade, Massachusetts Militia at the Battle of Lexington. The 181st and 182d Infantry Regiments perpetuate the Middlesex Brigade.



Arizona and New Mexico Guardsmen of the 1st and 2d Squadrons of the "Rough Riders" charge up Kettle Hill, Cuba, 1898.



The National Guard Heritage Painting "Guardians of the North" depicts the 297th Infantry and the 176th Tactical Airlift Group, Alaska National Guard, in 1965.

Army National Guard

Personnel

440,778 Personnel

46,553 Support Personnel

Organization

3,540 Units

Major Units

8 Divisions (5 Infantry, 2 Armored, 1 Mechanized)

2 Division Headquarters

22 Separate Brigades (10 Infantry, 8 Mechanized, 4 Armored)

4 Armored Cavalry Regiments

2 Special Forces Groups

1 Infantry Group (Arctic Recon)

20 Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters

4 Engineer Brigade Headquarters

3 Medical Brigade Headquarters

2 Signal Brigade Headquarters

4 Military Police Brigade Headquarters

1 Air Defense Artillery Brigade Headquarters

1 Transportation Brigade Headquarters

1 Corps Artillery Headquarters

1 Signal Command Headquarters

1 Support Command Headquarters

4 Infantry Battalions (TLAT)

Facilities

2,858 Armories

2,234 Non-armory Facilities and Camps

National Guard Bureau Personnel Strength

<i>Military</i>	<i>Authorized</i>	<i>Assigned</i>
ARNG	50	47
Active Army	61	60
ANG	35	33
Active Air Force	54	52
Total	200	192
<i>Civilian</i>		
Army	140	137
Air Force	116	92
Total	256	229

The National Guard in American Wars

War or Conflict

Guardsmen/Militia on Active Duty

Revolutionary War	164,087
War of 1812	489,173
Mexican War	73,260
Civil War	1,933,779*
Indian Wars	65,397
Spanish-American War	164,932
Philippine Insurrection	13,154
Mexican Border Service	158,664
World War I	379,071
World War II	300,034
Korean War	183,600**
Berlin Crisis	65,438**
Vietnam War	22,745**

*Union forces only

**Army and Air National Guard

Air National Guard

Personnel

109,398 Personnel

22,671 Support Personnel

Organization

1,078 Units

24 Wings

67 Groups

91 Squadrons

663 Support Units

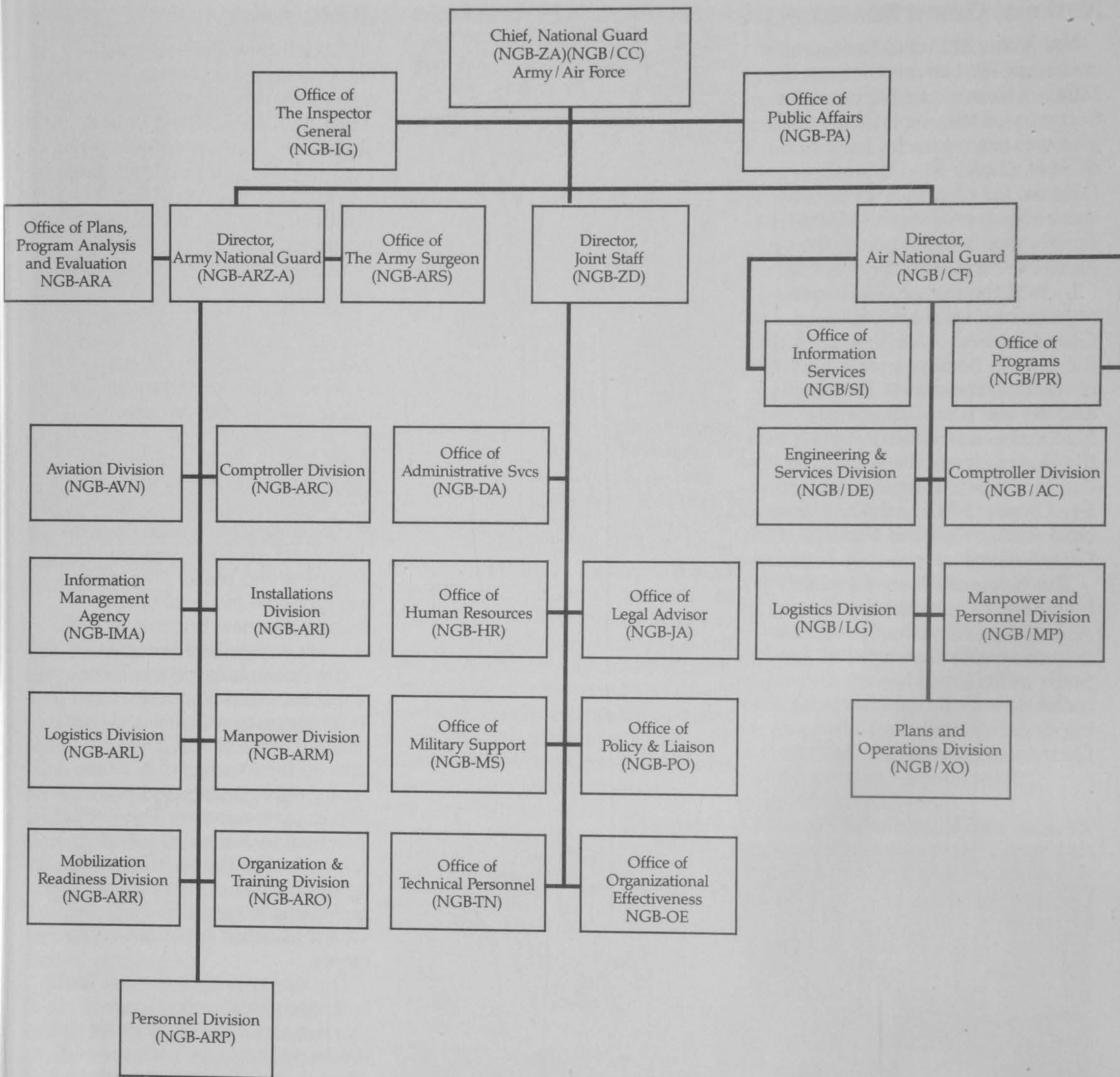
103 Communications-Electronics Units

125 Miscellaneous Units

Facilities

86 Flying Bases

110 Non-flying Installations



National Guard Bureau

The National Guard Bureau was created in 1908 as the Division of Militia Affairs in the Office of the Secretary of War. In 1910, the Division was placed under the Chief of Staff. Under the National Defense Act of 1916, the Division was redesignated as the Militia Bureau and became one of the bureaus of the War Department.

In 1933 the Militia Bureau was redesignated as the National Guard Bureau. After World War II, the Bureau became a joint agency 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 Chief of Staff and is the principal staff advisor for National Guard affairs.

The National Guard Bureau is both a staff and operating agency. As a staff agency, the Bureau participates with the Army and Air Staffs in the development and coordination of programs pertaining to or affecting the National Guard. As an operating agency,

the National Guard Bureau formulates and administers the programs for the training, development and maintenance of the Army and Air National Guard and acts as the channel of communications between the states and the Departments of the Army and the Air Force.

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 organization of the National Guard Bureau is shown on page 5. There are seven joint offices which report to the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) through the Director, Joint Staff. The Office of Public Affairs and the Office of the Inspector General report directly to the Office of the CNGB. The Army Directorate is organized into two offices and nine divisions; The Air Directorate is organized into two offices and five divisions.

Public Affairs

The Office of Public Affairs is responsible for gathering and disseminating information about the Army and Air National Guard. The office monitors and evaluates press reports and public reaction to matters pertaining to the National Guard, and increases public support for the National Guard's missions and capabilities. The Office of Public Affairs is organized into five functional teams: Policy, Plans and Special Projects; Community Relations; Public Information; Command Information; and Historical Services.

The Policy, Plans and Special Projects Team is responsible for National Guard Bureau policy review of Department of Defense, Army and Air Force regulations, programs and plans. This team produces the National Guard Bureau overview briefing, as well as other, specialized briefings.

The Public Information Team responds to media queries from local, regional, national and international news media. They arrange for coverage of National Guard deployments and participation in joint exercises. The Public Information Team also serves as liaison for the Public Affairs representatives on temporary duty in Panama to cover the National Guard's Central American deployments.

The Community Relations Team is responsible for coordinating flyovers and static displays for civic events, military open houses and other events. This team continued its program of orientation flights and public affairs airlifts for local press and civic leaders. These flights, at no additional cost to the government, increase public knowledge of the role of the National Guard.

The Historical Services Team

A-7 aircraft from the 149th Tactical Fighter Group, Virginia ANG.





Kansas Guardsman from the 2d Bn, 137th Infantry keeps a sharp eye for enemy movement.

handles all matters dealing with history, heraldry, and museums. This office maintains historical files and answers official and unofficial correspondence concerning National Guard history. During FY 85, the Historical Services Team added four prints to the "National Guard Heritage Series" of historical paintings. The Historical Services Team also performed archival research to further trace the history of several Army National Guard regiments.

The Command Information Team deals mainly with official military publications. This team produces the National Guard's bulletin board newspaper, *On Guard*, a prizewinner in the Keith L. Ware Army Journalism contest. The Command Information Team also provides the Departments of the Army and the Air Force with centralized information on hundreds of National Guard state and unit publications.

Policy and Liaison

The Office of Policy and Liaison continued to provide analysis, evaluation, and development of proposals on policy and program issues. It also provided liaison with Department of Defense, Secretariat, and Headquarters-level boards, committees, and offices, including legislative liaison, as well as with external organizations, associations, and Congress.

To improve the flow of information to and from internal and external agencies, the office was structured into teams. This provides a clear, professional and personalized approach in serving as the NGB focal point for identifying, evaluating, and further developing issues being raised at higher levels.

The responsibility for State Defense Forces was transferred to the Office of Military Support.

Inspector General

During the period 1978-1979, the Chief of Staff, US Army directed the Army Inspector General to conduct a special inspection of inspector general support to the Reserve Components. One of the recommendations contained in the special inspection report was to assign active component colonels to each of the states and territories to serve as full-time State Inspectors General. The CSA approved this recommendation on 9 June 1979.

In February 1981, seven states agreed to participate in a test program with the assignment of active component colonels to serve as full-time State Inspectors General. In October 1981, the Chief, National Guard Bureau concluded the test phase of the program implementation and declared the test to be successful.

Subsequently, staff actions were initiated to fully implement the program in 20 additional states and territories. Implementation of the program was approved in January 1983 and 27 additional State Inspectors General were assigned during 1984.

State participation in the National Guard Inspector General Program continues to be voluntary. Resources to support the program are currently a state responsibility.

In March, 1983, the CNGB established a National Guard Inspector General Workgroup which was tasked to examine in detail the existing National Guard Inspector General system and identify an optimum system. Membership in this workgroup included representatives from both the Army and Air National Guard Directorates as well as Departments of the Army and Air Force and US Army Forces Command Inspectors General offices.

On 11 October 1983, the CNGB

approved National Guard Inspector General Workgroup recommendations to implement a full-time, full-service Inspector General system at the National Guard Bureau as well as at the state level. On 1 April 1985 the office of Inspector General, NGB, was established.

There are currently 35 active component full-time Inspectors General assigned at the state level, with three additional states requesting full-time inspector general support for FY 86. Supporting this active component IG force are 20 AGR detailed or assistant IGs. Also assigned at the state level, in MTOE/TDA drill status positions, are an additional 153 detailed, assistant or acting Inspectors General.

Legal Advisor

During FY 1985 the Office of Legal Advisor (NGB-JA) was organized into four teams: General Law; Contract and Fiscal Law; Labor and Civilian Personnel Law; and Litigation. In addition, NGB-JA supervised the operations of the National Guard Bureau Contracting Support Office, the 428th JAG Detachment, the 352nd JAG Detachment, and the 340th JAG Detachment, and the Air National Guard JAG Detachment. The four judge advocate detachments are assigned to the D.C. National Guard, but perform their training with NGB-JA.

General Law

FY 1984 saw a continuation of a high volume of administrative law, legislative, and military personnel law actions for our primary clients, the CNGB, the Directorates and Divisions of NGB, the U.S. Property and Fiscal Officers (USPFOs) and the State Adjutants General.

Our administrative advice included reviews of reports of sur-



A-10 pilots from the 175th Tactical Fighter Group, Maryland ANG, prepare to take part in Gunsmoke 85.

vey and numerous line of duty determinations. Reviews included significant revisions of environmental regulations, AGR regulations, and USPFO regulations. Clarification of roles and responsibilities as well as criteria for appointments and removals of USPFOs and AGRs were subjects of high levels of concern.

Military personnel actions centered mainly on adverse action reviews, retirement eligibility questions, congressional inquiry responses, and selective/qualitative retention actions. Composition of boards, the scheduling, and the procedures after board recommendations were areas reviewed and revised.

Significant legislative initiatives during the year dealt with AGR retirement grade standardization, educational assistance and loan repayment programs, and restricted air space proposals.

The full-time AGR judge advocate program has progressed to the point where approximately 40 states have personnel on board

and several others are advertising the positions. While each state utilizes the JAG somewhat differently, all have experienced a dramatic increase in responsiveness with a full-time attorney. A broader range of subjects are receiving legal scrutiny, including environmental, labor, claims, and contracting issues.

The National Guard Judge Advocate Conference was held at the Xerox Conference Facility at Leesburg, Virginia, in March 1985. A three-day AGR Judge Advocate Orientation Course was followed by the traditional three-day program for senior State Judge Advocates. Over 175 ARNG and ANG Judge Advocates attended the conference. Also, a number of representatives of state Attorneys General were present. The full-time AGR program included 12 hours of specialized instruction in labor law. The keynote speaker for the conference was the Attorney General of the United States. NGB-JA was able to obtain continuing legal education credit for

the conference from 15 states which require annual continuing legal education of attorneys.

NGB-JA also conducted Standards of Conduct compliance reviews for the NGB staff, USPFOs and designated ARNG and ANG technicians and AGR personnel. All persons in the National Guard who were required to file statements of affiliations and financial interests did so.

NGB-JA continued its Legal Information Line program, a recorded telephone presentation of current National Guard legal information which is updated weekly. The telephone line with current legal information is open 24 hours per day.

Litigation

NGB-JA assists the Litigation Divisions of the Judge Advocate Generals of the Army and Air Force in defending lawsuits against ARNG and ANG units and personnel, and suits filed against the DOD from incidents resulting from National Guard activities. The U.S. Department of Justice represents most personnel sued as a result of Federal activities. They look to the Army or Air Force for instruction on military matters. The Army and Air Force consult NGB-JA for guidance about the National Guard and its intricacies. The Army and Air Force provide litigation advice and support through NGB-JA to the states on lawsuits involving state interests which are defended by State Attorneys General.

In 1985, many Districts Courts and at least three Circuit Courts handed down strong decisions requiring prospective litigants to exhaust administrative remedies before filing suit. Both EEO complaint channels and ABCMR/AFBCMR channels were cited as

administrative forums where an administrative record could be created and where meritorious complaints could be redressed without judicial action. The inadvisability of allowing subordinates to sue commanders in civilian courts for perceived wrongs, first enunciated clearly in *Chappel v. Wallace*, has been reaffirmed continuously in several cases involving different areas of military command discretion.

The Department of Justice has not yet adopted specific criteria for approval of requests for Federal representation by Guardsmen. That topic continues to be a major concern of NGB-JA.

Labor and Civilian Personnel Law

In separate cases, two federal administrative agencies have upheld the National Guard Technician Act's state military control over technician adverse actions. The Federal Labor Relations Authority in a very significant decision ruled that it has limited jurisdiction to adjudicate an unfair labor practice charge alleging anti-union discrimination in a military personnel action.

In a separate case, the Merit Systems Protection Board held that

the Special Counsel could not prosecute National Guard technician supervisors for alleged violations of prohibited personnel practices stated in 5 U.S.C. 2302. The law imposes disciplinary sanctions on federal supervisors who violate provisions of section 2302 of Title 5, but the MSPB held that it only applies to federal employees in a federal agency. Although technicians are federal employees, they are employed in the National Guard, a state agency. Consequently, the Board did not have jurisdiction to hear the Special Counsel complaint.

The Supreme Court has denied review of a Second Circuit Court of Appeals decision which held that the military uniform was non-negotiable in collective bargaining with technician unions. Two other Circuit Courts (First and Eleventh) have also upheld the FLRA decision that the military uniform is a 7106(b)(1) management right ("methods and means of performing work"). It is expected that the two remaining Circuit Courts (Ninth and Seventh), which are reviewing the same issue, will issue their decisions within the next year.

A platoon from the 2d Bn, 127th Infantry moves out from the Fort McCoy airfield.



Contracting and Fiscal Law

The National Guard Bureau is an Army contracting activity, and the Chief, Office of the Legal Advisor is the Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting (PARC) to the CNGB. NGB-JA reviews contracts by the USPFOs in the 54 jurisdictions for legal sufficiency; prepares opinions and renders advice on legal problems relating to negotiations, administration, and formally advertised contracts for procurements of supplies, services and construction; 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 ADPE contract protests before the General Services Board of Contract Appeals; and prepares litigation reports for the DA Contract Appeals Division on matters appealed to the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals.

There are approximately 225 contracting officers and procurement agents at our contracting activities. As of 30 September 1985, National Guard expended \$418,806,000 in federal contract actions. Continued NGB-JA emphasis resulted in 82.7% or \$275,244,000 awarded to small businesses. The National Guard Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (SADBU) program accounted for a total of \$28,900,000 in awards with \$18,555,000 from the 8(a) set-aside program, \$10,345,000 from the direct awards program and \$9,301,000 awarded to woman-owned firms. The National Guard exceeded all of its small and disadvantaged business goals for FY85. In FY85, 85.4% of all awards were made through the competitive process.

During FY85 the Contract and Fiscal Law Team and the NGB

Contracting Support Office worked together to implement the Competition in Contracting Act (CICA) (Public Law 98-369) beginning 1 April 1985. The two offices prepared seven revised formats for construction, architect-engineering contracts, supply contracts and services. In conjunction with the implementation of CICA, the Chief, NGB-JA was appointed as Competition Advocate for the NGB, while each United States Property and Fiscal Officer was appointed a Competition Advocate for Federal contracting in his respective state. Also in implementation of CICA, contracting policy was appropriately revised and numerous revisions were made to the National Guard Contracting Instruction.

The NGB Contract Support Office conducted management reviews at various USPFOs and ANG units. These management reviews have proved invaluable, resulting in significant improvement in the Air Force Inspector General contracting inspections.

Human Resources

This office is responsible to the CNGB and to the Director of the NGB Joint Staff for oversight of military and technician equal opportunity, social actions, civil rights, and other human resource programs for both the Army and the Air National Guard. The office develops programs, policies and plans and provides functional program administration, advice to the NGB staff, and assistance to the states.

Equal Opportunity

Overall minority strength in the National Guard continued to increase numerically during FY85. ARNG minority strength continued to reflect population parity with 112,829 minority personnel or 25.6% of the force. ARNG minority officers increased to 9.7% of the officer corps. ANG minority strength has not yet reached population parity, with a total of 16,049 or 14.7% of the force. ANG minority officers make up 7.4% of the officer corps.

1LT Angela Gibson, Hawaii ARNG, qualifies with the pistol.



During FY85, the representation of ARNG women increased to 22,795 or 5.2% of the ARNG force. Women make up 5.2% of the ARNG officer corps. In the ANG, women increased to 12,285 or 11.2% of the force. Women make up 6.8% of the ANG officer corps. Detailed military minority and female statistics are at Tables 1 and 2, Appendix G.

During FY85, ARNG minority technician representation increased to a year end total of 2846 or 11.2% of the workforce. Women constitute 13.5% of ARNG technicians. ANG minority technicians increased to a year end total of 1,898 or 8.5% of the workforce. Women make up 10.4% of ANG technicians. Detailed technician statistics are at Tables 3 and 4, Appendix G.

During the reporting period, NGB published its first extensive EEO accomplishment report under the new multi-year Affirmative Action Plan published in 1984. The report documented significant gains of minority technicians in most categories. The long term goal in the National Guard is that technician minority and female representation reflect their representation in the military structure of the ARNG and ANG respectively.

Also during this period, NGB compiled its first accomplishment report for the handicapped program. This program focuses on employment of handicapped personnel in competitive positions in the Guard (not requiring military membership) and on accessibility of facilities to the handicapped. Although limited in scope, this program is documenting the successful employment of handicapped personnel in numerous states.



A Connecticut Guardsman takes part in a squad attack.

Training

In order to provide maximum training opportunities for new National Guard Equal Opportunity (EO) personnel, the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) continued to offer the year-long combined resident/nonresident course. This includes two annual cycles each of ARNG and ANG students. In FY85, 80 National Guard personnel, 67 ARNG and 13 ANG, graduated from DEOMI.

Based on firm DOD and NGB policy, the National Guard Sexual Harassment Prevention Training Program continued to receive

strong emphasis during FY85. Training for course managers has been made available by NGB at the National Guard Professional Education Center (PEC) and through training seminars held in Kentucky and Washington. To date, 172 course managers have been trained in these programs. NGB has prepared and provided audio visual material to the states for use in local training efforts. By the end of FY85, 31 states reported they were participating in this training effort with over 19,000 personnel trained. Wyoming and Mississippi have particularly energetic programs with Wyoming having

trained all technician and military personnel, and Mississippi reporting over 4,000 technicians, AGRs, and military members trained. In addition to the NGB sponsored training program, sexual harassment prevention training is being conducted at unit level in a variety of forms, in conjunction with other management and technical training programs.

NGB continues to train EO/EEO personnel at the PEC. FY85 efforts included an ARNG EO Officers' conference in Nov 84, an ANG Social Actions Officers' Conference in March 1985, and a state EEO Managers' Course in April 1985.

Discrimination Complaints Management

Discrimination complaints are managed by the HR Field Operating Activity. In FY85, new procedures were fully implemented for both military and technician complaints. Technician complaints (Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964) are now investigated by contract investigators, greatly reducing processing time. Military complaints (Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964) are now investigated at state level and final decision rendered by the Adjutant General, with NGB in a review role. This new procedure stresses state level responsibility for successfully resolving cases at the lowest possible level.

During FY85, NGB-HR received 14 formal new complaints filed by technicians. A total of 14 complaints were investigated during the period. In addition, the states reported nearly 500 informal complaints which were resolved by National Guard EEO counselors.

During FY85, NGB received ten military discrimination complaints for formal review after decisions had been issued by the Adjutants General. In addition, NGB

organized and convened a special Appeals Board to review the appeals of a group of military complaints filed previously under the old Title VI procedures. The Board reviewed, issued decisions on, and closed out 12 such appeals cases.

On Site Assistance

During FY85, NGB-HR began an active program of on-site technical assistance visits to the states to review and help the states strengthen their military and technician EO and EEO programs. Visits were made to thirteen states, and most included visits to a variety of National Guard units in weekend drill status. NGB-HR personnel also provided on site training support by participating in a number of state-level conferences, seminars, and training pro-

grams for commanders, managers, or EO personnel.

Public Relations

NGB has continued a major public relations effort designed to improve the image of the Guard in minority communities which has helped bring results in minority officer recruiting. National Guard general officers participated in many of the national minority organization conventions in FY85. In addition, National Guard exhibition booths were staffed at the conventions. Also during FY85, NGB participated with the office of the Secretary of Defense in developing and conducting DOD special observance activities for Black History Month, Women's History Week, Hispanic Heritage Week, and National Handicapped Week.



A C-130 from the 146th Tactical Airlift Wing, California ANG, drops fire retardant.

Military Support

Increased requests for specialized equipment and personnel in a variety of missions continues to reflect better training and public acceptance as a professional emergency force available to protect the citizens of and visitors to the United States and its territories and possessions (See Appendix for detailed missions). This year National Guard personnel responded to 614 call ups in 48 states and territories.

Weather extremes were again the cause of major call ups. They ranged from snow storms and significant cold spells in the northern and southern United States during the first six months of FY 85, to flooding and tornado conditions in the central and southern half during the same period. Considerable tornado and flooding activity was noted in the third quarter and disastrous hurricane conditions in the south and along the NE coast. Forest fires were significant causes of call ups in the western and southeastern states during the summer of 1985.

A variety of other natural causes, ranging from flood recovery to stream maintenance, required the help of citizen soldiers. The human element was injected as oil spill, housing of the homeless, chemical fire, and search-and-rescue missions were also conducted. Support to drug enforcement agencies continued as an increasing number of states engage in the task of marijuana eradication/interdiction and other drug-suppression efforts.

Civil Disturbance Control

Four civil disturbance call ups in four states occurred in FY85, involving 240 personnel. These operations involved judicial outcomes, motorcycle gangs, and dissatisfied copper mine workers.

Natural Disasters and Other Emergencies

Natural disasters and other emergencies continue to dominate requests for National Guard support. Natural disasters accounted for 131 call ups: fourteen floods, 29 snow/ice storms, 67 forest/range fires, six tornados, and fifteen hurricanes. The remaining 489 operations involved 272 medical evacuations, 66 search and rescue missions, 20 water hauls to areas experiencing drought, contamination or system under repair, four power outages requiring emergency electrical power, three chemical spills/chemical fires, and 117 support missions involving sundry emergencies. The total of 614 call ups involved 48 states and territories, 20,731 personnel, and required 124,561 mandays.

Guardsmen from the 125th Military Police Bn, Puerto Rico ARNG, look for survivors after a mud slide.



Administrative Services

Administrative Systems

During FY 85 the ARNG and ANG administrative systems programs combined their automatic data processing (ADP) and information systems functions. As of 1 March 1985, all word processing equipment for the ARNG will be acquired through the Information Management Agency. As of 1 July 1985, all word processing equipment for the ANG will be acquired through the office of Information Systems.

Administrative Systems Conferences

In June 1985 the first annual ARNG and ANG Administrative Systems Conferences were held at the PEC. These conferences addressed problem issues and

made recommendations for resolving them. Proposed recommendations were reviewed by appropriate program action officers and acted upon at NGB level.

Publications

In FY 85, the National Guard Bureau issued 75 regulations and 18 changes, and three technician personnel publications. Publications are prepared in-house and sent to the NGB Duplicating and Forms Center, Augusta, Maine, for printing and distribution to the states.

The NGB is still undergoing a long-range program to consolidate and integrate National Guard publications with existing Army publications. The elimination of publications that duplicate information or instructions currently in Army and Air Force publications resulted in a reduction of six Army National Guard regulations and two Air National Guard regulations.

Advertising Distribution Center

Management of the NGB Advertising Distribution Center, located at Edgewood, MD, was transferred to NGB-DA after the disestablishment of the Advertising Support Center. The primary mission of the NGB Advertising Distribution Center is to receive and distribute Army and Air National Guard recruiting and retention advertising materials, ranging from pamphlets and posters to films and TV spots. The secondary mission is to maintain, transport and install exhibition units at national conventions.

Currently the Center directly supports 1,693 Army National Guard recruiting locations, 54 Army National Guard recruiting and retention managers, 54 Army National Guard public affairs offices, 53 Army National Guard Officer Candidate Schools, 65 Army National Guard in-service recruiters, 54 advertising, sales and

promotion NCOs, 156 Air National Guard recruiting locations, 53 Air National Guard senior recruiters, 94 Air National Guard Base career advisors, 54 Adjutants General, and 200 miscellaneous accounts throughout the several states.

Freedom of Information Act

During FY 85, both ARNG and ANG Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests increased; NGB received 140 requests. Because of the increased number of requests, guidance about the latest FOIA policies, procedures and training was provided quarterly by All States Letter. NGR-340-17/AGR 12-30, "Release of Information and Disclosure of Records to the Public," was revised and distributed in the summer of 1985.

Technician Personnel

Labor Relations

Unfair labor practice cases had the heaviest third party activity with 47 cases pending on 1 October 1984, 23 cases filed during the year and 21 cases closed, which left 49 cases pending as of 30 September 1985. Requests for negotiability determinations stood at 11 cases open on 1 October 1984. Five additional cases were filed, and with seven cases closed, nine cases remained open on 30 September 1985.

The year began with six open arbitration cases, and five more were filed. As five were closed, the year ended with six cases. Though these grievances and charges involve many different

Guardsmen on the firing line during the National Guard Biathlon.



subjects, the most common are allegations of failure to negotiate the impact of management decisions on the technician workforce. The circuit courts have continued to rule in our favor, finding that 32 USC 709 precludes the binding arbitration of adverse actions and RIF issues. There was limited activity in the area of whether or not ANG flight training instructors, GM-13, are members of the bargaining unit.

The National Guard Bureau continues to offer assistance and guidance to State Adjutants General and their negotiating teams in the negotiation of labor management agreements. This assistance is provided in many forms, beginning with pre-negotiations advice and counseling, meetings with state negotiators, guidance during negotiations, and advice concerning contract administration after the contract is approved. In addition, NGB advises and assists the states on third party issues such as representation questions, unfair labor practices, charges and complaints, negotiability issues, and arbitration hearings.

The decision that military technicians on TDY must occupy government quarters based on military grade was upheld by the DC Circuit. The FLRA ruled on 17 July 1984 that the wear of the military uniform is a methods and means of performing work which is only bargainable with labor organizations at the option of management. This decision has been upheld by the Circuit Court, with the Supreme Court refusing to review the Circuit decision. This has resulted in military technicians in many states being required to wear their service uniform.

Compatibility continued to be found a non-negotiable topic with labor organizations by the FLRA since compatibility concerns the



South Dakota Guardsman prepares for a Field Training Exercise.

military aspects of military technician employment. In these cases, the FLRA consistently ruled compatibility was not a bargainable matter.

NGB-TNL developed in 1985 a labor relations training course which, when fully implemented, will be our first comprehensive training program for state labor relations personnel. This course will be conducted in February 1986 at the PEC.

In 1985, the office began a two-day orientation program for newly assigned state labor relations personnel. The orientation includes all aspects of TN responsibilities and an LMR orientation to include the law, cases pending, and a review of important issues.

NGB-TNL conducted a Labor Relations Workshop from 30 July through 1 August 1985 at the PEC. A total of 40 states were represented. The workshop consisted of panel discussions and problem-solving workshops designed to explore problems and issues labor relations specialists are encountering, and investigate possible solutions. Ways of dealing with current and developing issues were discussed. An after-action report on the workshop was furnished to all workshop attendees as well as Labor Relations Specialists from states that were not in attendance.

NGB-TNL has begun a computerized program to place key activity and agreement provisions in the WANG. Systems were

devised in April 1985 to accomplish this and contract review to implement this effort commenced in July 1985.

Technician Data Management

A software systems package on the Burroughs 1955 computer provides immediate feedback on the accuracy and validity of personnel actions. Transactions are submitted by AUTODIN to the National Guard Bureau for processing. The quality of final products has improved and the corrections workload has been reduced. Error rates are down from an average of 19% to 2%.

The Technician Personnel Management Information System (TPMIS) master file is available to the states via the WANG VS-100 minicomputer. Using the WANG, state Support Personnel Management Offices (SPMO) personnel can formulate, create, modify, and print ad hoc inquiries and reports. The WANG MAILWAY provides user-oriented electronic mail services. Using the MAILWAY system, mail items can be sent to any number of recipients in the National Guard Bureau and the states within minutes.

WANG terminal training was conducted in September 1985 at the PEC. Formal training was also conducted in processing and documenting personnel actions, in accordance with requirements established by the Office of Personnel Management.

The Equal Employment Opportunity officers from the SPMOs were briefed at PEC during the EEO conference in April 1985. EEO information is now available on the WANG VS-100 for the EEO officer to gather statistical information for required reports.

Analysis has begun on an integrated Support Personnel Automated Management System



105mm Howitzer crew from the 1st Bn, 487th FA, Hawaii ARNG, prepare to fire.

that would provide a single source for information concerning all National Guard full-time support personnel. As currently envisioned, the system would mechanize the SF-50, replace the manual Service Control File (SF7 cards), and automate position management.

NGB Position Classification and Position Management Education Program

The purpose of the NGB Classification and Position Management Education Program is to sharpen awareness of the principles of position classification and position management at all levels of supervision and management to insure regulatory compliance and correct salary costs. The education program seeks to demystify the classification process to minimize potential strife between management's mission accomplishment and NGB-TNC's advisory/support role. Supporting elements of the program are as follows:

- The NGB Position Classification Seminar for Managers and

Supervisors, a two-day course presented on site at no cost by the servicing Classification Activity at state request.

- The NGB Basic Position Classification and Position Management Seminar, a four-day course presented annually at the PEC. This year 23 people attended the course.
- The NGB Advanced Position Classification and Position Management Seminar, a four-day course presented annually at the PEC which teaches students how to interpret classification standards, perform desk audits and write evaluation reports. This year 20 people attended the course.
- Position Classification and Position Management Training for NGB Management Officials, an overview presentation. This year presentations were made to a number of NGB management officials.

■ The Position Classification Familiarization Course, developed this year as a presentation by the three servicing classification activities for new state-level Position Classification Specialists. It is presented periodically, as needed, to assist new personnel.

Past accomplishments include the development and publication of two useful guides. A Guide for Technician Managers and Supervisors (NGB Pam 690-1/ANGP 40-1) is available through publication channels and should be made

available to all local managers and supervisors. A Guide for Functional Managers and Offices of Primary Responsibility is a special booklet designed for NGB staff and is available through the Director, NGB Position Classification and Position Management Education Program, NGB Eastern Classification Activity (NGB-ECA), 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332 or by calling AV 221-9640 or (202) 325-9640.

This year a special, 20-minute slide-tape has been developed and shipped to all SPMOs which pro-

vides a quick look at position classification in clear, non-technical language. SPMOs may use this slide-tape at their discretion for all personnel as an efficient method to explain position classification and position management.

Personnel Services

During FY 85, the Professional Education Center continued to expand. The current annual enrollment at PEC exceeds 9,500, and FY 86 enrollment is expected to be almost 12,000. A new 200-student dormitory and gymnasium are now complete. The classroom building is scheduled for completion on 1 December 1985 and the Learning Center will be ready for use after 1 January 1986.

During FY 85, over 400 suggestions were processed, resulting in tangible savings of \$2,202,396.76 to the government. Numerous suggestions also resulted in awards based on various levels of intangible benefits, and others were recommended for honorary recognition.

Personnel from 23 states became qualified hearing examiners after attending a December 1984 NGB Hearing Examiner Course at the PEC. The NGB staff presented an intermediate-level Personnel Staffing Course at the PEC during April 1984. There were 33 participants representing 31 state Support Personnel Management Offices and NGB. This was the sixth presentation of this course material and as in the past emphasized professionalism in administering placement and promotion programs at state level. The course material also places a strong emphasis on the methodology necessary to develop localized qualification standards, and the candidate evaluation process. To date, 210 students have completed this course.

MSgt Robert Annes, 156th Tactical Airlift Sqdn, North Carolina ANG, completes his paperwork for an aerial drop.



In general, the National Guard has met the Congressionally mandated standards concerning compatible military assignments of military technicians. The standard requires that, in any state, no more than 5 percent of the technician work force will have military assignments which are incompatible with full-time technician duties. As of 30 June 1984 the ARNG rate ranged from zero percent to 15 percent, for an overall average of three percent; the average for the ANG was one percent, with two states at three percent.

Organizational Effectiveness

The Organizational Effectiveness program serviced 54 states and territories, providing help in strategic planning and force integration to Adjutants General and to division- and brigade-level commanders and staff. The office also provided numerous training development and leadership courses to junior-grade officers and senior noncommissioned officers of the Army and Air National Guard.

The Office of Organizational Effectiveness was eliminated from the National Guard Bureau effective 30 September 1985. This action coincides with the Army's elimination of Organizational Effectiveness as a separate program.

Army National Guard

The Army National Guard ended FY 1985 with a record assigned strength of 440,778. Officer strength was 42,340, the highest level ever achieved. High school graduates made up almost 76% of non-prior-service enlistees, exceeding the FY 85 recruiting goal. The In-Service Recruiting Program also exceeded its FY 85 objectives.

Fiscal year 1985 saw the number of Army National Guard divisions raised to ten. On 30 September 1985 the 29th (Blue and Gray) Infantry Division, from Maryland and Virginia, was reorganized as the National Guard's first light infantry division. The fiscal year also saw the full organization of Vermont's 3d Battalion, 172nd Infantry, the U.S. Army's only mountain battalion.

Participation in overseas exercises was up 40% over FY 84. Army National Guard personnel trained in 44 countries in FY 1985. Fifty five ARNG units and cells deployed to West Germany for

REFORGER. More than 10,000 personnel trained in Central America, including two artillery units who participated in joint field exercises with the Honduran Army.

At the National Training Center at Ft. Irwin, California, five Army National Guard infantry battalions took part in the Roundout Rotation Program. They trained with active component brigades in the Army's most realistic training environment.

Planning and Programing

The Office of Plans, Program Analysis and Evaluation develops long-range plans and programs for the Army National Guard. The ARNG long-range plan for the years 1987 to 2001 was published in April 1985. This plan focused on initiatives and programs to improve ARNG combat ready units during the Program Objective Memorandum and Extended Planning Annex periods. An ARNG Program Analysis and Resource Review was prepared

Massing of the colors of the 29th Infantry Division. The 29th was reorganized on 30 Sept. 1985 as a Light Infantry Division.



from input of resource requirements packages by the NGB staff and several states. During the FY 87-91 Program Objective Memorandum process the ARNG's projected funding for FY 87 was increased to \$5.944 billion, an increase of approximately \$229 million dollars over the FY 86 level of \$5.715 billion.

Personnel

Military Strength

Fiscal Year 85 opened with a record assigned strength of 434,702. Throughout the fiscal year assigned strength remained above 430,000 and ended the year at a new all-time high of 440,778, 100.2% of authorized strength. Commissioned/Warrant Officer strength was 42,340 or 95.9% of authorized, while the enlisted strength of 398,438 was 100.7%.

Fiscal year 85's record strength was attained through aggressive recruiting. Net gain of 6,076 over FY 84 reflects the tremendous

effort in recruiting to sustain and increase strength to such a high level.

During first quarter FY 85, SIDPERS-ARNG became operational. The change to this new system had a tremendous effect on the reporting procedures of personnel data for the ARNG. Therefore much of the data for this fiscal year does not reflect basic or historical trends. As the fiscal year progressed, and especially by the third quarter, significant improvements were being realized in the accuracy and quality of the output data from the Standard Installation/Division Personnel System — Army National Guard (SIDPERS-ARNG). Strength data is considered to be much more accurate than that reported under the old ARNG Personnel Reporting System. Throughout transition to the new system, invaluable assistance continues from the Defense Manpower Data Center, the Department of Defense element tasked

with the compilation of official statistics of the Reserve Components Common Personnel Data System.

Minority Strength

At the end of the fiscal year total minority strength consisted of 112,097 commissioned/warrant officers and enlisted personnel, representing 25.4% of the total assigned strength.

Black strength reflected net gains for this fiscal year, especially in the officer category. Officer strength reflected 4.8% of total officer strength while enlisted personnel ended at 18.1% of enlisted strength. At the end of FY 84 Black commissioned and warrant officer strength was 2,048 and enlisted personnel was 73,449 for a total of 75,497, comprising 17.1% of the total assigned strength.

Female strength during FY 85 increased only slightly. This strength category continues to be effected primarily by the significant number of female officers and enlisted personnel serving in closed units. Loss of previously open positions in combat support units has impaired recruiting in this area. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 2,209 female commissioned/warrant officers and 20,586 female enlisted personnel for a total of 22,795 female personnel comprising 5.2% of assigned strength.

Inactive National Guard

The Inactive National Guard (ING) is authorized to retain soldiers who leave units of the Army National Guard prior to fulfillment of their contracted term of service. These individuals are attached to their parent unit for administrative accounting purposes and remain available for deployment with their unit in the event of mobilization. The strength of the ING as of end

Nebraska OCS Candidates are instructed on the use of the LAW.





An M48-A5 tank from the 1st Bn, 221st Armor, Nevada ARNG, during a road march from home station to Ft. Irwin, CA.

FY 85 was 9,918, consisting of 948 commissioned and warrant officers and 8,970 enlisted personnel.

Enlisted Personnel

Enlisted personnel gains during FY 85 totaled 82,952, 95.4% of the programmed objective. Throughout the fiscal year non-prior-service enlisted accessions continued below program, while the recruiting of prior-service personnel continued to exceed program. The ARNG is currently recruiting 46% of all non-prior-service personnel being recruited into the DOD Reserve Components. Non-prior-service enlistments were 39,410 or 80.4% of objective while prior-service enlistments were 43,542, or 114.9% of objective. Of the total gains for the year, 47.5% were non-prior service and 52.5% were prior service.

Non-prior-service enlistments continue to reflect a high quality of personnel. The Department of Army and Congressional ceiling of 20% enlistments of Test Score Category IV personnel/continued in effect this fiscal year. ARNG ceiling remained at 10%. During the fiscal year enlistments began a steady rise from FY 84's end level of 6.9%. At the end of FY 85 Category IV enlistments were 10.8%, well below the ceilings imposed by Congress and the ARNG objective.

Beginning this fiscal year, the ARNG can now separate categories 1-III A and 1-III B. Percentage data for 1-III A is 46.8, and 42.4 for 1-III B non-prior-service enlistments. ARNG is proud of this continuing record of quality enlistments which is attributable in part to the Selective Reserve Incentive Program.

The minimum recruiting standard of at least 72% non-prior-service accessions to be high-school graduates was established as the ARNG objective. Beginning with the second half of fiscal year 85, ARNG continued to exceed this objective, ending the year with high-school graduates comprising 75.7% of total enlistments. This percentage does not include General Education Development (GED) enlistments, which are not classified as high school graduates.

Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP).

The Selected Reserve Incentive Program has increased Army National Guard strength in critical skills, and in priority units with longer enlistments and commitments. It has raised quality through increases in mental category I-II and high school and college graduates. Introduced ARNG-wide in FY 79, it is designed to work where other, less-costly methods do not. Of all FY 84 ARNG non-prior-service accessions, 54% entered via the SRIP. Under the SRIP, three- and six-year extensions are increasing. (SRIP's Retention Bonus is the only program specifically requiring three-year or six-year extensions). Under SRIP, 75% select six-year extensions.

Losses

Both ETS and non-ETS enlisted losses remained well below the programmed objective the entire fiscal year. The below-program ETS losses were, in turn, reflected in better-than-programmed retention. This significant development reflects the need for control of attrition. Losses were 64,413 or 76.0% of the objective. ETS losses were 20,768 or 87.4% of the program; non-ETS losses were 43,645, or 71.5%. The loss ratio was 32%

ETS to 68% non-ETS, reflecting a growth in completion of obligations. However, actual enlisted losses were at least 77,369, 7,381 below program. Shortfall in losses resulted from problems in the automated personnel information system.

Military Entrance and Processing

During FY 85 the ARNG completed the phase-out of the Army Classification Battery and on 30 Sep 85 was testing exclusively the standard Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery.

In addition, the ARNG increased its use of Military Entrance and Processing Stations from 20% to just over 50% of all non-prior enlistments. Plans were finalized for 100% use of Military Entrance and Processing Stations for all new enlistees by the end of the first quarter of FY 86.

Officer Personnel

During FY 85 the ARNG continued to make notable progress towards enhancing both the size and quality of its officer force. The requirement for officers who are able to operate in the high-technology environment of the future became more apparent as new structure, systems, and strategies came on line during FY 85.

Key innovations combined with ongoing initiatives to result in the largest, best-educated officer force in the history of the ARNG. Among the ongoing efforts the Reserve Officers Personnel Management Act (ROPMA) moved a notch closer towards passage. This legislation, which is designed to align Reserve Component officer personnel management policies with those of the active component, was sent to the Office of Management and Budget after coordination with all the services in June 1985. Congressional review



Maine Guardsmen of the 3d Bn, 172d Infantry (Mountain) "Skijoring."

and passage is anticipated during FY 86.

Educational assistance available under the Army Continuing Education System and the Assistance for Military Professional Development Program contributed towards one of the largest initial class enrollments for State Officer Candidate Schools since school year 79-80. Additionally, this year's State OCS class experienced one of the lowest attrition rates recorded, less than 42.5%. This success was due in part to increasing civilian education requirements for initial OCS enrollment.

New programs with the greatest impact on the officer force during FY 85 included implementation of the Army Lieutenants Management Team (ALMT) and recommendations resulting from the Department of the Army Total Warrant Officer Study (TWOS).

The ALMT was implemented 1 July 1985 at St. Louis, MO to increase the flow of Reserve Forces Duty officers to the ARNG. The ALMT serves as a centralized

management system to facilitate recruitment of newly commissioned ROTC officers and the unassigned pool of obligated, trained officers in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). Referrals are made to the states based on reported officer vacancies.

During the three months it operated in FY 85, the ALMT made approximately 2250 referrals to the states, resulting in 412 appointments. Once fully operational, the three-man cell is expected to provide a minimum of 800-1200 additional appointments annually.

On 24 June 1985, the TWOS Group, consisting of active, ARNG, and USAR warrant officers, provided the Chief of Staff, Army with recommendations necessary to meet current and future warrant officers needs of the Total Army. All proposals were approved. Actions to implement the CSA decisions began immediately at the Officer Personnel Branch, Army Personnel Division.

On 30 July 1985, the Director, Army National Guard sent a mes-

sage to the field directing the new Warrant Officer Training System implementation, with an effective date of 1 October 1985. This program requires warrant officer candidate training and MOS technical certification prior to initial appointment. NGR 600-101 (Warrant Officer — Federal Recognition and Personnel Actions) and NGB Pamphlet 600-2 (Warrant Officer Professional Development for the Army National Guard) are currently being revised to reflect the TWOS changes.

The total officer and warrant officer closing strength for FY 85 was 42,340. While this was the highest level achieved in the history of the ARNG, it represented only 96.8% of end strength objective of 43,751. However, to place this statistic in perspective, it must be remembered that this shortfall included the 1,153 officer deficit carried forward from FY 84.

Assigned strength for commissioned officers was 33,161 and 9,179 for warrant officers. These strengths were 97.7% and 92.2% of respective budgeted objectives and represented a net increase of 296 commissioned officers and 197 warrant officers from FY 84. In spite of the overall gains in basic branch officers, significant shortages continued to exist in selected professional officer specialties including doctors, nurses, and chaplains. Intensive recruiting efforts have been targeted for these critical personnel specialties to reduce the shortages during FY 86. Current officer personnel management policies will continue to focus on improving quality through increased civilian and military education requirements.

Officer accessions from ROTC were over 1,600. However, the implementation of the ALMT is expected to significantly boost ROTC appointments during FY 86.

The Simultaneous Membership Program remains the key to this success. There were approximately 2,440 participants in FY 85. Approximately 42% of the officers gained from ROTC were commissioned under the Early Commissioning Program (ECP), giving units the maximum opportunity to select and train quality officers.

ROTC Reserve Forces Duty Scholarships were awarded to 91 members of the ARNG. These two-year scholarships are designed to attract college students with outstanding potential as future National Guard officers. Support for and administration of the program improved during the fiscal year. The projected expansion of the Scholarship Program to authorize three- and four-year scholarships to ARNG personnel is expected to enhance the value of ROTC as a source for quality officer accessions.

The State Officer Candidate Schools continue to be the most consistently reliable source of ARNG career officers. The State

OCS programs produced 1,147 second lieutenants, 32% of the total ARNG officer accessions for FY 85. Additionally, 93 officers were commissioned from the active component OCS program at Ft. Benning, Georgia.

The ARNG Captains to Europe, Panama, and Korea Program is now in its fifth year and continues to provide ARNG officers with active-duty experience in an overseas theater. Following either a one- or three-year tour of duty, the officer returns to the ARNG with valuable experience. During FY 85, 80 officers were involved in the program. A total of 19 new officers entered the program and 26 returned to their ARNG assignments.

The ARNG continued to participate in the US Military Academy Preparatory School and US Military Academy accession programs. Enlisted members of the ARNG wishing to attend West Point have several options available, including direct application, Congressional appointment, or application as an

A California Guardsman in protective clothing has just finished camouflaging his Jeep.



enlisted member of the ARNG. Enlisted members normally apply to the Preparatory School to prepare themselves for a competitive appointment to West Point. Six National Guardsmen enrolled at the Preparatory School this fiscal year; four graduates were appointed to West Point.

Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) Retirements

Since receiving retirement approval authority from US Army Military Personnel Center on 5

March 1984, to retire Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) commissioned and warrant officers completing 20 years of active service, during FY 85 13 officers were retired under the provisions of Title 10, 3911. ARNG Personnel Center continues to act in an advisory capacity for enlisted AGR retirement actions.

Reserve Officers Personnel Act (ROPA) Promotions

Table 4, Appendix E, shows the results of selection boards con-

vened during FY 85. These boards considered officers for promotion under the mandatory provisions of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA).

Microfiche Personnel Records

The Military Personnel Records Branch, ARNG Personnel Center, currently maintains updateable microfiche Official Military Personnel Files (OMPF) on ARNG commissioned and warrant officers. Approximately 95% of the OMPF's are on microfiche. The remaining 5% are new cases and transfers from the USAR and are processed as received. Due to turnover, this percentage is likely to remain relatively constant. The microfiche personnel records are being used for all personnel management actions to include promotion boards. The OMPF of officers on AGR, statutory tours and in the Inactive Army National Guard are also maintained by the ARNG Personnel Center.

Personnel Actions

During fiscal year 1985, Federal recognition and related actions of Army National Guard commissioned and warrant officers increased over the previous year. Appointments increased from 5,055 to 5,485 and promotions increased from 4,891 to 5,364. Separations decreased from 4,891 to 4,621. There were 1,447 extracts of special orders published which affected the federal recognition of 18,811 commissioned and warrant officers.

Military Service Verification

During FY 85, 5,469 letters certifying eligibility for retired pay at age 60 were issued. Each individual was offered the opportunity to elect an option for participation in the Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Plan. A total of

PFC Ross Beougher, 1st Bn, 148th Infantry, Ohio ARNG, prepares his 81mm mortar for firing.



2,682 requests for verification of service performed in the Army National Guard were completed.

Women in the Army National Guard

The Army National Guard policy concerning the utilization of women mirrors the Department of the Army Direct Combat Probability Code policy. Because Army National Guard units are predominately combat and combat support, women are only authorized to serve in approximately 34% of all authorized positions. As a result of the limited number of open positions, demographic dispersion of Army National Guard units, and stability of the force, there are some career development limitations for women.

Recruiting of women is limited to those areas where positions are open to women and this has had a negative impact on the female accession rate. However, the Army National Guard has taken action to encourage female accessions in those areas where the number of positions open to women supports the recruitment of additional women.

Recruiting

Department of Defense-imposed HTLV-III (Aids Antibody) testing requirements will have far-reaching impact on Army National Guard recruiting and enlistment processing during FY 86. The impact of HTLV-III testing is most significant as it relates to full Military Entrance Processing Station processing of all ARNG accessions.

FY 86 recruiting and retention goals have been broken into four quarterly enlisted end-strength objectives for each state. This provides command emphasis on both recruiting and on the reduction of loss rates.

ARNG advertising efforts were



ARNG engineers emplace a bridge in Panama.

concentrated to support recruiting of critical skill MOS's through the use of television public-service advertising and six-minute MOS tapes for video monitoring. Films planned for FY 86 include ADA, aviation, retention and Officer Candidate School. Initial purchase of 1/2" video monitors began during 1985; they will be fielded incrementally to the States over the next three years. States and territories requiring unique advertising programs were funded for production of local public-service announcements. "New G.I. Bill" advertising was of primary importance in FY 85, and will continue to be so through FY 86. Minority, officer and medical professional programs will continue to be a priority.

During FY 85 increased emphasis was placed on unit sponsorship programs. Copies of the Commanders' / Trainers' Guide to Unit Sponsorship Programs were distributed to all states. During the year 14,652 first-term soldiers extended (85.0%), and 55,179

career soldiers extended (78.5%). The total retention rate was 79.8%. Retention NCOs in 85 battalions participated in a pilot program to determine the effectiveness of retention personnel at unit levels. Results will be evaluated during first quarter, FY 86.

The National Guard Family Program made significant progress in FY 85. Emphasis has been on increased communication, involvement, support, and recognition of National Guard family members. Steps were taken to establish the written guidance and initial staffing of the program at state level in FY 87.

SIDPERS-ARNG

Standard Installation / Division Personnel System - Army National Guard (SIDPERS-ARNG) was implemented 1 November 1984 through the combined efforts of the states and the National Guard Bureau. SIDPERS-ARNG utilizes terminal entry at state SIDPERS Interface Branch (SIB) level and provides front end edits at the ter-

minal. Input is verified by SIB personnel from source documents submitted by units or other elements authorized to provide input. Additional compatibility and validity edits are performed by the B1955 Computer at the USPFO. The transactions to support JUMPS-RC are furnished to the Military Pay Branch, USPFO. SIDPERS-ARNG is similar to the Active Army SIDPERS-2.5, but SIDPERS-ARNG contains additional edit features and supports the pay function.

Through SIDPERS-ARNG, the Defense Management Data Center (DMDC) is furnished official strength and personnel data for the ARNG. This information is used by Congress, DOD, DA and NGB in the budget, staffing, and fiscal process.

Since April 1985 SIDPERS-ARNG has been updated daily via AUTODIN. This results in prompt updates of SIDPERS files at NGB and consolidates the state files with NGB files. As a result of this update, the CAMIS SIDPERS file also reflects a current monthly status of the NGB SIDPERS files.

A data element to identify new GI Bill-eligibles will be added to SIDPERS-ARNG as soon as the specific reporting format is provided by DOD. In the interim, an off-line reporting system is being studied for use within CAMIS. A Retirement Points module is being tested for SIDPERS in conjunction with the New Hampshire ARNG.

Data accuracy continues to improve. The ARNG Personnel Division has implemented US Army Project Personnel Research Information Data Extract. The Quality Assurance section of NGB-ARP-S is responsible for this program.

Personnel Services Centers were established in January 1984 in four

states: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, and New York. Additional states will be added as manpower resources become available. Implementation of the Personnel Services Center at the state level will reduce unit/organization administrative requirements.

Organization and Training

In FY 85 the ARNG experienced many changes in its force structure. There were numerous conversions to the Army of Excellence design Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) and many modernization actions in order to meet Total Army requirements. The transfer of water supply functions from engineer to quartermaster units began, with the completion date to be in FY 86. Along with these conversions will come some very important equipment modernization. New water purification equipment, which can purify not only contaminated water but also brackish and salt water for human consumption, will be part of these units.

After much preparation, the first ARNG light infantry division, the 29th Infantry Division (Light) was officially reorganized on 30 September 1985 with the reorganization of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 29th Infantry Division at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The remainder of the divisional units are scheduled for activation during FY 86 in the states of Maryland and Virginia. The reorganization plan was approved by NGB in July and forwarded to DA for review and implementation. Two infantry brigades, division artillery, and the engineer battalion will be located in Virginia; the division support command, aviation brigade, and one infantry brigade will be located in Maryland. The reorganization of these units will be sup-

ported by cross-leveling of equipment within and between these states, based on NGB planning. The division's first annual training will be conducted at Fort A.P. Hill and Fort Pickett in FY 86.

During FY 85, a number of new training Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) concepts were submitted for staffing, in concert with the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations' Training Plan for Reserve Components, for implementation in the next few years. Examples of these concepts are Battle Skills course, regional NCO academies, Light Leaders course, tank commanders course, western aviation training sites, and regional maintenance training sites.

Other FY 85 force structure actions included organizations and conversions. The only mountain battalion in the Army was fully activated in the ARNG in FY 85. The 3rd Battalion, 172nd Infantry (Mountain) was fully organized in October of 1984. The HHC and Company A are in Vermont, Company B in Maine, Company C in New York, and Support Company in New Hampshire. Three ARNG heavy divisions (40th Mechanized Infantry, 49th Armor, and 50th Armor) were reorganized from H-series TOEs to the J series. The fourth heavy division (35th Mechanized Infantry) plans full activation for FY 86. The 249th Signal Battalion, Texas ARNG, became the first ARNG divisional signal battalion to receive the AN/TRC-145 radio terminals, resulting in a significant upgrade of their communications capability. Most other ARNG divisional signal battalions will be similarly equipped over the next few years. During FY 85, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 53rd Signal Group, Florida ARNG was approved for early conversion to a

theater signal brigade headquarters, effective on 1 Oct 85. The Army's only ROLAND air defense battalion, which was activated in the New Mexico ARNG in 1984, now consists of a headquarters and two certified firing batteries.

Also activated in FY 85 were an 8" artillery battalion, HHC of an engineer battalion, an assault ribbon bridge company, one support battalion, one division support command, three water purification teams, one light/medium truck company, and one field service company.

The reorganization of eight state-operated training sites to Installation Support Units (ISU) occurred this year. The purpose of the reorganization was to provide organizational continuity in the transition from peacetime to mobilization. Installation support units will perform a training mission in peacetime and a mobilization and deployment mission in wartime.

The process of developing and validating mobilization State Area Readiness Commands TDAs was continued in FY 85. This will be completed with documentation in FY 86.

Training

The ARNG Key Personnel Upgrade Program (KPUP) made significant contributions to the mission readiness of ARNG soldiers during FY 85. Continuing its policy of providing maximum training opportunities for every Guardsman, the National Guard Bureau initiated centrally-managed KPUP programs. Innovative programs were begun to address some of the Guard's historically difficult training areas in the medical and communications-electronics fields. Almost 300 medical personnel, primarily doctors, dentists, and nurses, and 200 communications-electronics personnel increased their individual skills under these new programs. Those personnel joined the 1100 other ARNG personnel who participated in KPUP training overseas. An additional 2,700 Guardsmen enhanced their military knowledge while training at the National Training Center.

Roundout participation at the National Training Center (NTC) increased significantly this fiscal year. Five ARNG battalions participated in the NTC Roundout Rotation Program: 1st and 2d Battal-

ions, 121st Infantry, Georgia ARNG; 2d Battalion, 152d Armor, Alabama ARNG; 2d Battalion, 120th Infantry, NC ARNG; and 3d Battalion, 156th Infantry, Louisiana ARNG. Each unit trained with an active component brigade. The training was highly realistic and focused on how to fight and win on the modern battlefield.

The National Training Center was also the site of leader training for another fourteen units participating in the FORSCOM Leader Training Program. This training focused on intensive chain of command activities at battalion and company level.

The Overseas Deployment Training (ODT) Program continued to expand, both in numbers and scope. Participation increased 40% from FY 84 to FY 85, with the major increase occurring in JCS exercises. Fifty-five ARNG units and cells participated in REFORGER 85, and FY 85 marked the first year for major ARNG ODT to Central America. Over 10,000 ARNG personnel conducted mission and environmental training in Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) exercises in Central America in FY 85.

Other events sponsored by the ARNG have boosted interest in military training and physical fitness. The 15th Annual Winston P. Wilson Rifle, Pistol and Machine Gun Championships were conducted 31 August - 14 September 1985 at Camp Robinson, Arkansas. Participation continued to increase in 1985 with 1626 individuals and 213 teams (123 combat and 90 composites) competing in the championships. All of the 54 National Guard states, except Guam, were represented by one or more teams. The joint efforts of Army and Air National Guard marksmen have again resulted in significant achievements at each

On Guard.



level of marksmanship competition.

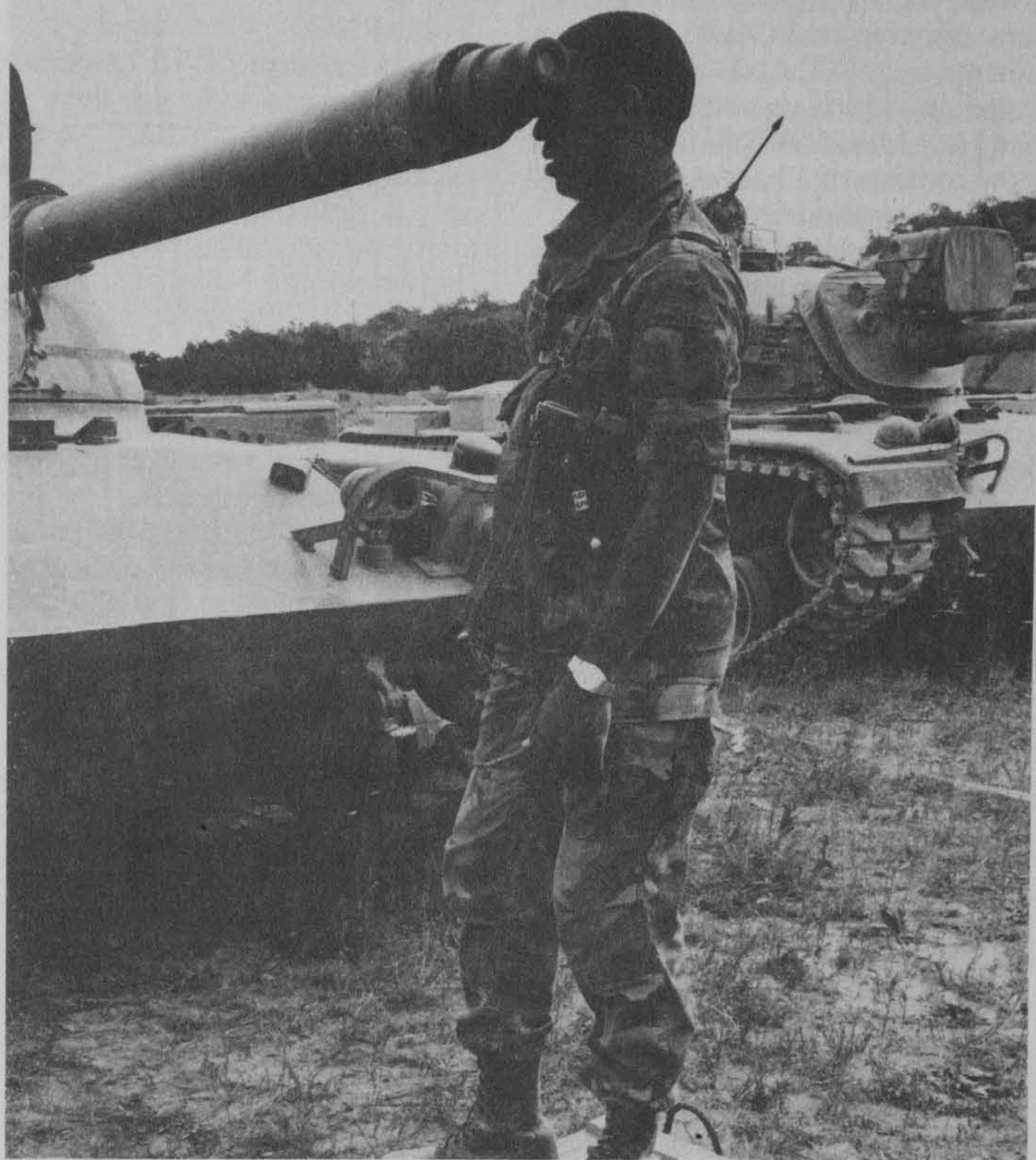
The NGB Biathlon championships originated in 1974, after several states became interested in the sport. From its early stages, with only a handful of participants from seven states the championships have evolved into a major, centrally-funded activity, with 130 individuals from 31 states participating in 1985.

Interest in military training is also promoted through ARNG participation in competitions sponsored by the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR). Their goal is to promote partnership, goodwill, close contact within a military framework, and appropriate training for Reserve Officers of NATO countries. Four ARNG officers were selected as part of the United States team that competed in Oslo, Norway.

To spur additional interest in physical fitness, the Second National Guard Marathon was held on 5 May 1985 at Lincoln, Nebraska in conjunction with the Lincoln Marathon. Approximately 400 runners from 54 states and territories participated. Wisconsin won the team title, followed by California and Utah. Twenty-five of the top competitors will represent the National Guard in the Marine Corps Marathon at Washington, D.C. on 3 November 1985.

Military Education

Growth patterns for military education during FY 85 showed increased participation by officer and enlisted personnel in all areas. The Reserve Component Noncommissioned Officers Education System in the ARNG trained over 33,000 soldiers in courses designed to develop a well trained, mission-motivated and professionally competent NCO corps. The State Mili-



A tanker from the 49th Armored Division, Texas ARNG, prepares to borescope.

tary Academy Officer Candidate Schools, the largest source of junior officer accessions for the Army National Guard, graduated 1186 students.

Training Support

The Training Support Branch identifies ARNG requirements for training devices and simulations, range and training area development for present and future training requirements, and managing of ammunition requirements, authorizations and expenditures.

The first draft of NGB PAM 350-XX, ARNG Five Year Training

Devices Plan, is nearing completion. This publication is intended for use by commanders, trainers, and training support personnel at battalion and higher levels. It will be used as a reference document for planning purposes, to identify and address the distribution of training devices and simulations scheduled to be fielded during FY 86-90.

The Mobile Conduct of Fire Trainer (M-COFT) program developments during FY 85 included the completion of the Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP) for the ARNG and the production of the

M-COFT training strategy. The ARNG will receive a total of 74 M-COFTs. Versions will include seven M-1 Tank systems, six M2/M3 Fighting Vehicle systems, and 61 M60A3 Tank versions. Delivery will begin in FY 86 with completion scheduled for FY 93.

The ARNG's proposed "GUARDFIST" family of training devices moved closer to realization as the Armor School, Ft. Knox, KY, accepted proponentcy for GUARDFIST I, an armor training device. The artillery device, GUARDFIST II, is under development by the Artillery School, Ft. Sill, OK. The acronym "GUARDFIST" is defined as Guard Unit Armory Device Full Crew Interactive Simulation Trainer. This family of training devices will permit an entire crew to perform its mission, using organic equipment, at an armory/garrison training area.

Development continues on the Five Year Master Range Plan designed to delineate ARNG needs and priorities. This plan is currently being converted to a computer data file and updated as information from the states' Five Year Development Plans are received.

A new Training Site General Information Summary, NGB PAM 25-1, has been approved for printing. NGB PAM 25-1 supercedes NGB PAM 210-21. It is scheduled for printing in November 1985 with normal distribution to follow. To date, troop usage sizings have been completed on 45 ARNG training sites. Implementation of the winterization sizing formula has resulted in 15 training sites sized for winterization.

The Training Support Branch continued to coordinate the development of Regional Training Centers (RTC), Regional Maintenance Training Sites (RMTS),

Regional Training Sites-Medical (RTS-MED), and a Field Medical Training Site (FMTS). The RTC planned for Ft. Dix, NJ, will be a test facility for developing combat arms, combat support, and combat service support soldier skills through device-based training. The RTC's battle simulation center will provide leader training at battalion, brigade, and division level.

The RMTSs will be located in areas with a high density of non-divisional maintenance units. The RMTS will be the keystone in training for the Reserve Component non-divisional maintenance unit personnel for the repair of current and force modernization equipment. There are two categories of RMTS: a standard, which provides individual training on combat vehicles and weapons systems; and a high technology RMTS, which provides training on electronics and communication systems. Both are joint ventures providing centralized training for National Guard and Army Reserve personnel.

The RTS-MED will provide ARNG medical units with complete sets of Deployable Medical Systems hospital equipment for training. The two ARNG locations, Cp. Shelby, MS and Ft. Indian-town Gap, PA, will be operational in FY 88 and FY 89 respectively. The FMTS, planned for Panama, will provide ARNG medical units with practical experience in a tropical field environment.

The implementation of Standards in Training Committee (STRAC) has resulted in approximately 150 ARNG units being selected to participate in an evaluation of the DA Circular 350-85-4 and the validation of the STRAC standards and strategies.

The ARNG training ammunition authorization for FY 85 was \$194 million, or 71% of the stated

requirement, the highest level in the history of the ARNG. This level of authorization was based on the requirements identified under the STRAC document. Unit computations of requirements according to STRAC have lent increased credibility to the ARNG ammunition requirements process, which resulted in greater resourcing.

During FY 85, the ARNG participated in testing of 5.56mm and .50 calibre plastic training ammunition, with very favorable results. Plastic ammunition is scheduled for acquisition in FY 86 pending approval of the DA ammunition budget. Plastic ammunition will enhance training at local training areas and facilitate the operation of indoor ranges. The 5.56mm and .50 cal. plastic ammunitions were type-classified 1 Sep 85, and the appropriate firing adapters are being considered for type classification at the present time.

Other munitions-related device developments during FY 85 included approval of the 60mm mortar sub-caliber device for the 4.2" mortar, with publication of standard firing tables scheduled for the first quarter FY 86; safety certification of the "Fordster" smoke pot, a device which utilizes a down-loaded 155mm artillery smoke cannister to provide a low-cost substitute for the conventional ground smoke pot; and a .45 caliber inbore device for use in lieu of the Combat Engineer Vehicle main gun.

Force Integration

Modernization of National Guard equipment continued during FY 85. Integration of the M-1 and M60A3 tank into the entire ARNG armor force began. Field Artillery modernization continues with the first fieldings of the Battlefield Computer System and

Firefinder radar. Bradley Fighting Vehicle and Improved TOW Vehicle fielding is modernizing the infantry forces. These new weapons systems, in conjunction with common items such as the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HUMMV), Commercial Utility Cargo Vehicle (CUCV), and Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT) have added a new dimension to modernizing the Army National Guard.

Unit Authorization

As the ARNG continued to modernize its force structure, the major documentation actions achieved in FY 85 were the conversion of all ARNG mechanized and armored divisions and roundout brigades to the Army of Excellence design, and the activation of the 29th Infantry Division (Light).

HQDA's Documentation Modernization (DOCMOD) policy required that documentation of all actions for FY 86 and FY 87 be accomplished in FY 85. This increased the number of HQDA-directed documentation actions from 114 in FY 84 to 689 in FY 85. Previously, only the actions for one fiscal year were documented per year. The thrust of the DOCMOD policy is to standardize, stabilize and modernize authorization documents (MTOE and TDA) and project them into the second fiscal year in order to manage resourcing.

ARNG/Southern Command Exercises

ARNG participation in SOUTHCOM exercises started in 1983 with AHAUS TARA I. Since then, ARNG participation has steadily increased. Exercise participation involves engineer, medical, combat arms, logistical, and transportation units. NGB is working with

SOUTHCOM to develop long range ARNG training opportunities in the SOUTHCOM area of operations and the 193d Infantry Brigade, Panama, in developing training opportunities.

Blazing Trails is a combined engineer exercise involving units of the ARNG, the active Army, and the Panama Defense Forces. The exercise objective was to repair and construct a 26-mile road on the western coast of the Azuero Peninsula, 150 miles from the Panama Canal. The exercise began in early January and concluded in mid-May. Approximately 10,000 Guardsmen participated in this year's exercise. Participating units conducted volunteer, off-duty community relations activities such as improving school buildings, distributing clothes donated by local communities in the U.S., and sponsoring Easter egg hunts. Medical assistance to residents of the area was provided by exercise medical personnel incidental to the military mission.

Medical training started with a short exercise in Honduras from 12-28 Mar 85 conducted by the 823rd Medical Detachment, North Carolina ARNG. The Director, ARNG approved a SOUTHCOM request for NGB to provide a 10-12 person medical team (Dispensary Detachment type "OA") for deployment to JTF Bravo, Plame-rola Air Base, Honduras, during May, July and September. Additionally, a clearing platoon from the 508th Medical Company, Illinois ARNG, conducted ARTEP mission training and provided medical treatment to civilian personnel surrounding Salinas Air Base, Ecuador in July and August. Plans are being developed by SOUTHCOM to establish a hospital medical exercise in the SOUTHCOM area of operations. Due to the complexity of legal

issues, equipment shortages, and defining the level of medical care, start of the exercise is not expected until late 1986.

In the combat arms arena, the Guard will continue to participate in JCS-sponsored SOUTHCOM exercises. Participation is developed through the Overseas Deployment Training program and the Directed Training Association (affiliation) program. This year, a Texas ARNG Armor Task Force participated in Ahaus Tara III in the Choluteca Province of Honduras, 31 March to 18 April 1985. The unit trained with the Honduran Army in an anti-armor exercise 3 miles from the Nicaraguan border. The tactical operation was very successful and provided needed training to Honduran forces as well as the Guardsmen. In addition to the tactical exercise, the Guard unit conducted civic actions in the local communities such as distributing donated foods, evaluating water sources, treating farm animals, providing medical care to residents, and hosting a Texas-style barbeque.

Also in Honduras, joint field artillery training was conducted by Battery C, 2d Battalion, 123d Field Artillery, Illinois ARNG, and 1st Battalion, Honduras Field Artillery. The units conducted field artillery ARTEP-related training near Zambrano, Honduras. The training included several joint live-fire exercises.

Logistical training is not addressed as a specific exercise, but comes as an added benefit in supporting ongoing exercises. This provides logistics units with opportunities to exercise organic and support transportation, maintenance, service support, and medical capabilities to the fullest extent possible in a harsh and foreign environment. The support provided is a major exercise in

itself.

Transportation training, like logistics training, has been an integral part of the exercises. Specialized training for the 1118th Transportation Company (Medium Boat), Washington ARNG, is being developed. The unit will work with the 1097th Transportation Company (Medium Boat) in Panama. This will provide the 1118th Transportation Company the opportunity to conduct training in an environment and under conditions similar to those expected during combat.

Comptroller

Budget Request

The ARNG budgets submitted to Congress in January and February 1984 supported a beginning military strength of 433,000, an average strength of 440,100 and an ending strength of 447,283 for over 3,200 ARNG units. Included were 26,583 Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) members of the Army National Guard. The budget submissions were as follows:

Appropriation	Requested
Personnel Administration (NGPA)	\$3,075,000,000
Operations & Maintenance (OMNG)	\$1,404,643,000
ARNG Equipment	—0—

Appropriations

Congress appropriated \$4,350,393,000 for training, organizing, administering, operating and maintaining the ARNG for FY 85. An appropriation of \$150,000,000 for equipment procurement continued a practice begun by Congress in FY 82 to improve the equipment posture of the ARNG. The initial amounts for National Guard Personnel, Army (NGPA), Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard (OMNG),

and ARNG Equipment appropriations were as follows:

Appropriation	Appropriated
NGPA	\$2,926,100,000
OMNG	\$1,424,293,000
ARNG Equipment	\$ 150,000,000

NGPA

The Congress appropriated \$2,926,100,000 (PL 98-473) for the NGPA appropriation. This appropriation provided for an average strength of 432,880 and an end strength of 438,383 which included 20,583 AGRs. Actual paid strength at the end of FY 85 was 439,952 which included 21,059 AGRs. A 4% pay raise effective 1 January 1985 was authorized and amounted to \$59 million. As a

result of a shortfall in attaining budgeted average strength, the pay raise requirement was absorbed. The total availability of FY 85 funds for NGPA, including funded reimbursements, was \$2,914,040,000.

OMNG

Congress appropriated \$1,424,293,000 (PL 98-473) for the FY 85 OMNG appropriation. The Congress added a net of \$19,650,000 over the budget request for logistics support and base operations. A civilian pay raise of 3.5% effective 1 January 1985 was authorized for ARNG technicians and DA civilians. The cost of the FY 85 pay raise was \$15,000,000 but Congress provided only \$13,194,000 (PL 99-88) which required \$1,806,000 to be absorbed by adjusting FY 85 programs.

Rhode Island's 19th Special Forces personnel board an Army landing craft in Hawaii to practice infiltration techniques.



Including automatic reimbursement authority, the total availability of funds for this appropriation was \$1,464,287,000.

Financial Services Branch

Major improvements to military pay and travel systems were initiated during FY 85. The USPFO drill pay system was completely redesigned to eliminate most manual controls and provide immediate computer response to erroneous input without having to wait for computer listings of errors. The new system is called JUSTIS (JUMPS Standard Terminal Input System): The management information provided is improved and much simpler to understand.

The Active Duty Automated Pay System was redesigned to provide immediate computer response to erroneous input without waiting for computer listings of errors. The revised system also automatically prepares accounting reversal vouchers when a check has to be returned to the Finance Center.

The Inactive Duty Emergency Pay System has been accepted for general use after a successful test period. Now, where a legitimate hardship exists, emergency payments of drill pay and bonus payments can be made in a few days.

The NGB Automated Travel System has been implemented. This should result in more prompt payment of travel claims to all ARNG soldiers because the microcomputer procured for each USPFO automatically computes the amount due and prints the voucher. Improvements to this system are planned for FY 86.

Internal Controls

The Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act of 1982 and Office of Management and Budget Circular A-123 have emphasized the need for managers to assess the suscep-

tibility of their functions to fraud, waste and mismanagement and to continually review their controls. The Deputy Director, ARNG has been assigned Senior Army National Guard executive of the Internal Controls (IC) Program. A full-time IC Administrator has been appointed at Army-Directorate level.

States have appointed IC Administrators for the program, with the Chief of Staff of each state having overall program responsibility. States have submitted the annual assurance statement and semi-annual reports on internal controls for FY 85 which have been reported to ACOA (F&A) for the Secretary of the Army. Twenty-four highly assessable areas have been prepared by the NGB Operating Committee; for these the states must conduct and complete internal control reviews by the end of FY 86.

Management Audit Program

In light of the vast amount of federal resources currently being channeled into the reserve forces, the Army Chief of Staff suggested that the Army National Guard increase its review and oversight capabilities. Accordingly, in FY 85 the Chief, National Guard Bureau initiated the Army National Guard Management Audit Program. A Management Audit Section under the Management Analysis Branch of the ARNG Comptroller Division has been established.

The Management Audit Section will address National Guard issues, functions, activities, and systems on a national level only. The states themselves will handle these issues at the state level.

Two civilian employees were reassigned to head the section and six NGB tour personnel are currently assigned as Management Auditors. Additional personnel are

projected for later years. The first audit was performed in FY 85 on the NGB Advertising Distribution Center. Five findings with a monetary value of over \$1.3 million were reported.

Productivity Capital Investment Program

The Productivity Capital Investment Program (PCIP) continues to be the cornerstone for the Army National Guard's Productivity Improvement Program. The objectives of PCIP are to improve readiness, reduce costs and to increase productivity through timely investments in projects for capital tools, equipment and facilities. The incentive to continue productivity improvement through PCIP is that the savings can be used to finance other priority mission requirements that amortize in two to four years.

The ARNG's exceptional utilization of this program resulted in the funding of sixty-one projects in FY 85 at a cost of \$4,144,962. These sixty-one projects will generate savings in the amount of \$32,745,199 over the economic life of the projects. PCIP will continue to serve as an excellent means to fund worthwhile productivity projects that cannot be funded from the regular budget because of other priority requirements.

Since the Productivity Capital Investment Program began in 1981 for the Guard, 165 projects have been funded at a cost of \$9,311,372. These projects have a calculated savings, over the economic life of the equipment, of over \$74 million.

Management Information Control System

During FY 85, the Comptroller Division approved 25 ARNG management information requirements which the Bureau imposed directly on the states. Eight of

for the Western AATS located in Marana, Arizona began in May 1985 and will be completed during the 4th quarter of FY 86, with training scheduled to begin in FY 87. The thrust of training at Eastern and Western AATS will be individual aviator qualification and tactical skills acquisition, respectively. Procurement contracts were awarded in FY 85 by the Department of the Army for two AH-1S flight weapons simulators that will begin operation at both sites in FY 88.

The ARNG utilized 115 percent of its allocated Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT) quotas during FY 85. The year started with an allocation of 249. USAR and active Army shortfalls created an additional 32 officer/warrant officer and four warrant officer candidate quotas which the ARNG was able to fill on short notice. Total UPT input was 285 students. Twenty-nine states exceeded and nine states met this initial allocation. Recruitment of UPT applicants must continue to be a high priority so as to sustain age reduction initiatives and meet force structure growth requirements.

FY 85 marked the first full year of operations for the twelve C12 aircraft assigned to the ARNG support program. The regional support program that is provided by 12 states accrued 9,519 flying hours. Two full-time AGR aviators and separate POL allotments are authorized to each of the 12 states operating a C12 regional support program.

Maintenance

The ARNG Army Aviation Depot Maintenance Roundout (ADMUR) program provides the U.S. Army Materiel Command with a relatively large and rapidly deployable aviation depot maintenance mobilization capability. It



Two infantrymen from the 1st Bn, 299th Infantry, Hawaii ARNG, set up a Dragon.

consists of one Mobilization AVCRAD Control Element (MACE) and four ARNG Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD) units. The Missouri AVCRAD will conduct OCONUS training in FY 86 as action continues to finalize the location and provisioning of a fully operational OCONUS "warm base".

The ARNG fleet Mission Capable (MC) average for FY 85 (Oct-Sept) was 67% available (3% below the standard of 70%). The aircraft fleet of over 2,600 rotary and fixed wing aircraft did not achieve the MC standard for nine of the 12 reporting periods. The Not Mission Capable Supply (NMCS) average was 11%, and the Not Mission Capable Maintenance (NMCM) average was 22% for the same period. Major materiel shortages included servo cylinders and

lever assemblies for the UH1H and main rotor blades for the UH1M/AH1 aircraft fleets. The high NMCM rate resulted from a variety of causes which included a backlog of maintenance generated by materiel shortages, routine maintenance, and annual training requirements.

The first of 29 AH1G/T aircraft was inducted for conversion to the TOW-capable AH1S modified configuration. The program is on schedule with the next group of 29 scheduled for induction 1st quarter, FY 86. The last group will be inducted 1st quarter, FY 87. These aircraft are part of the modernization program of the ARNG attack fleet, replacing existing UH1M aircraft.

The programmed fielding of the first AH64 attack battalion to the NC ARNG is on schedule. Conver-

sion of the unit to the J-series TOE is in progress, with equipment identification and redistribution requirements being completed. Main differences, shortages of equipment for the AH64 support were passed on for action to the Apache project manager.

The Army recently purchased 11 new CH47C aircraft from the Agusta Aircraft Company at Cosina Costa, Italy. These were manufactured to the same specification as existing U.S. Army CH47C aircraft. These aircraft were assigned to the PA ARNG. Personnel from the gaining unit contributed significantly in flight acceptance and ferrying of the aircraft to Bremerhaven, Germany. The aircraft were transported on a RO-RO ship to Norfolk, VA where PA ARNG personnel reassembled, test flew and returned the aircraft to home station in PA.

In late FY 85 the ARNG began to field the first UH60 equipped Combat Support Aviation Company (CSAC) in the Reserve Components. The first four of 15 UH60s were delivered in October to the 718th CSAC, KY ARNG. By August of 1986 all 15 UH60s will be assigned to this unit, which is part of the newly-activated 35th Infantry Division. In early FY 86 four UH60As will be delivered to the AK ARNG. Two UH60As will serve with the 207th Scout Group and two will be assigned to 5/297th Recon Group. Fieldings will continue with two more UH60s being delivered to the 45th Avn Battalion OK ARNG and one to the VA ARNG.

The UH60 Black Hawk will provide the ARNG with state-of-the-art tactical transport capability. This capability includes transporting troops and equipment into combat, resupplying those troops while in combat, and accomplishing the associated multiple func-

tions of aeromedical evacuation and crash rescue, repositioning of reserves, resupplying troops not in combat and command and control.

An AVSCOM-sponsored CH54 sustainability study is currently in progress. Final reports from the study, which is to determine actions essential to provide adequate sustainability for the aircraft, are due in February 1986.

Logistics

Equipping of ARNG units was a top priority effort throughout FY 85. Emphasis has been placed on early-deploying, "first to fight" units. New equipment destined for the ARNG is normally distributed in Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL) sequence, just as in the active Army. However, in some instances, equipment is distributed out of DAMPL sequence under VCSA initiatives such as the Minimum Essential Equipment for Training (MEET) program. Under MEET guidelines, lower-priority units are provided certain items of equipment which have been deemed vital to peacetime training requirements. This program has had a substantial positive training impact on units involved.

During FY 85, NGB and FORSCOM finalized the Reserve Component Initiative (RCI), a written agreement which promises to provide great benefits to certain ARNG units. Under the provisions of RCI, active Army units being deactivated, with missions being transferred to ARNG units, will transfer all MTOE equipment to the receiving ARNG unit as a package. The equipment will be in combat-ready status, available to the ARNG for immediate training use. This program will ensure a minimum reduction in capability from the Total Army standpoint

during the transfer process and will conserve ARNG maintenance dollars by providing serviceable equipment to new units.

New equipment is also procured with congressionally-dedicated funds. The funding provided in FY 85 will improve the equipment-on-hand readiness of early-deploying ARNG units. Congressionally dedicated funds in FY 85 were appropriated as follows: \$33 million for procurement of Commercial Utility Cargo Vehicles (CUCV) and \$117 million for procurement of communication equipment, 5-Ton Cargo Trucks, M198 Towed Howitzers, M113A3 Armored Personnel Carriers, and M901 ITV Weapon Stations.

Some 200 AMIM items are scheduled into the Army inventory during the POM, with the ARNG programmed for much of this new equipment. In many instances, ARNG high priority units are scheduled to receive new items before active Army units. These new systems are being fielded under the total package/unit materiel fielding process whereby the unit receives the end item, spare parts, manuals, associated equipment and training at the same time. This allows units being fielded major new systems, (i.e., M1 Abrams Tanks) to reach the desired level of combat readiness in a much shorter period of time than with previous fielding methods.

Modernization

The modernization effort during FY 85 was highlighted by the receipt of 180 new M1 Tanks, 64 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, 20 Fire Support Team Vehicles (FISTV), and 75 Improved TOW Vehicles. In addition, Guard units received 41 M198 155mm howitzers, 458 5-ton cargo trucks and over 5,000 CUCVs.

NGB centrally funded \$10.7 million for medical equipment modernization during FY 85. This included upgrading of 210 battalion aid station sets; 41 clearing station sets; 3700 surgical instrument and supply sets; and 257 dental equipment sets. Additionally, an evacuation hospital set of deployable medical systems equipment was acquired for the first ARNG Regional Training Site—Medical.

A major effort was made in FY 85 to improve the Equipment on Hand readiness ratings as reflected on the Unit Status Report. The Equipment Readiness Analysis (ERA) computer program was developed and fielded to all states and territories. ERA provides commanders and staff with an important management tool which readily identifies equipment which has been misaligned within units with respect to current DA and NGB priorities. The ERA has such enormous potential for readiness

enhancement that the Undersecretary of the Army has directed that it be implemented to the Total Army.

Food Service

The ARNG continues to place considerable emphasis on upgrading its Food Service Program. With a \$52 million dollar budget programmed for FY 86 and more food service personnel authorized than the active component, the visibility of food service in the ARNG has increased tremendously. A total of 14 training sessions, excluding those sponsored at the state level, are scheduled. All areas of administration accountability, sanitation and management will be covered in these courses. State Food Management Assistance Teams have been authorized in each state/territory during FY 86 and various policies and procedures are under review to enhance the program.

Transportation

Since 1981 NGB has pursued establishing a formalized relationship, where feasible, with Scheduled Airline Traffic Offices (SATO). Since deregulation of the airline industry in 1979 the mission of providing the lowest cost transportation to meet the travel requirements became increasingly difficult. The DOD relationship with the Air Transport Association's SATOs has provided the automated support necessary to effect cost effective travel in peacetime and will meet contingency requirements. With forty-four states utilizing SATO for their official travel, NGB has realized a \$7.7 million cost avoidance without increasing its remaining requirements.

Automation

To date the ARNG has fielded 75 decentralized automated service support systems (DAS3), 49 "A" model nondivisional systems and 26 "B" model divisional systems. One additional system is scheduled for Jan 1986; 37 additional DAS3 systems are required. Army redistribution of DAS3s has been put on hold by the Undersecretary of the Army until the repair parts negotiations between CECOM and Honeywell Systems Corp. have been completed.

The ARNG has scheduled the opening of four logistics support centers (LSCs) to support the fielding and sustainment of approximately 3000 Tactical Army CSS Computer Systems (TACCS), 9700 Unit-Level Computer Systems (ULC), a yet-to-be-determined number of logistics applications of automated marking and reading symbols—tactical (LOGMARS-T), and the continued fielding of DAS3s. In addition, non-tactical LOGMARS systems will be distributed to 53 states during FY 86/87 for SSSC, warehouse inven-

ARNG engineers constructing roads in Panama.



tory and retail receipts applications.

Property Accountability

The Army Logistics Division initiated programs to improve property accountability and supply discipline during FY 85. The Organizational Supply Management System (OSMS) was instituted early in FY 85. OSMS is a self-paced course of instruction taught at three functional levels. Separate facilitator guides and workbooks were developed and distributed for the three levels. The primary supply manager workshop is for first line supervisors, platoon leaders, platoon sergeants and sub handreceipt holders. The supervisory supply manager workshop is for company supply personnel, the S4, and the property book officer. Battalion commanders, battalion executive officers, and command sergeant majors are given the command supply manager workshop. Facilitator training was conducted for personnel from each state ARNG to provide OSMS-qualified instructors to conduct workshops and to train additional instructors. States implementing OSMS have achieved superior property accountability and logistics readiness. Training materiel are being reprinted to provide for the conduct of OSMS well into FY 86.

The ARNG Reports of Survey system improved dramatically during FY 85. The large numbers of open Reports of Survey had focused attention on the system in previous years. To continue progress in reducing Reports of Survey, the Army Logistics Division conducted two Reports of Survey seminars during FY 85. These seminars provided two days of instruction to 94 personnel, including seven general officers. Interaction among instructors,

approving authorities, and action officers provided a basis for future policy formation in accounting for lost, damaged and destroyed property. Effective use of Reports of Survey and other property adjustment documents is instrumental in establishing the credibility to receive larger appropriations.

Materiel Maintenance Programs

The condition of ARNG equipment improved in FY 85 as indicated by equipment operational readiness reports for many items that compared favorably with active Army standards. ARNG commanders and maintenance managers continued to emphasize the importance of improved resource management to sustain the overall good condition of ARNG equipment. The FY 85 repair parts funding allocation of \$189.9 million provided a substantial increase of over \$72.0 million above the FY 84 level.

This increase resulted in a significantly enhanced ARNG FY 85 materiel readiness posture. The most notable repair parts improvements were realized in the increased stockage levels of combat essential prescribed load list (PLL) maintained at ARNG unit level. Efficient management of the FY 85 repair parts funding allocation ensured that adequate quantities of repair parts were available to fully support day-to-day maintenance operations.

Other noteworthy maintenance program improvements realized in FY 85 include significant improvements to the ARNG automated maintenance management programs. All ARNG maintenance reporting systems were replaced with the automated standardized ARNG Maintenance Reporting System (SAMRS) designed to ensure an effective maintenance

management. The ARNG rust-proofing program is responsible for the repair and retention of over 13,000 items in the ARNG tactical vehicles fleet.

The full time training day (FTTD) maintenance program accomplished over 54,000 major repairs and 19,000 minor scheduled services to reduce the ARNG maintenance backlog by approximately 40% in FY 85. All states have reported that the on-the-job training received by M-day mechanics was invaluable. The NGB initiated a revised biomedical equipment maintenance support program to improve ARNG medical equipment material readiness. The NGB also initiated numerous successful maintenance training programs designed to improve both maintenance operations and management programs. These maintenance training programs were implemented to improve the effectiveness of supervisors in the conduct of maintenance programs.

A series of depot-level maintenance programs designed to improve materiel readiness were fully funded in FY 85. These programs include modernization of over 400 M113 Armored Personnel Carriers, the rebuild of 225 2-1/2 ton and 40 5-ton trucks. The ARNG Coordinated Logistics Support Program was initiated with the US Army Communications and Electronics Command to provide improved direct exchange and repair and return to user programs for all ARNG communications and electronics equipment. Planning and Programming to modernize the ARNG Communications Security (COMSEC) Program was finalized in FY 85.

The ARNG implemented and continued in FY 85 significant aviation depot maintenance programs designed to enhance the readiness of ARNG aviation equipment. All

of these overhaul programs provide increased reliability and sustainability of ARNG equipment. The significant improvements gained in FY 85 can be directly attributed to the substantial increases in the FY 85 ARNG Maintenance Program Budget that provided the funds needed to fully support ARNG day-to-day maintenance operations.

Installations

NGB assists the states in licensing available federally-controlled facilities, and in leasing appropriate privately-owned facilities for the ARNG. During FY 85, the ARNG made use of 338 federally-controlled facilities and 134 privately-owned facilities under Federal lease. These leases include 9 aircraft facilities, three organizational maintenance shops, three U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer offices and warehouses, 99 training area sites and ranges, 13 armory and one each docking space and recruiting space.

Training Sites

Training sites are designed to provide essential training requirements for support of ARNG units during periods of both annual and weekend training. Generally, the following cantonment-type facilities are authorized support: mess halls and kitchens, latrines, company administrative and supply buildings, battalion and brigade headquarters, dispensaries, enlisted barracks and officers' quarters.

Construction at sites used primarily for weekend training is generally limited to more austere facilities, required for the health and safety of troops as well as the security of Federal property. In addition, many types of range facilities and tactical maneuver areas are provided to enhance

combat readiness.

A total of \$63.2 million in FY 85 federal funds was allotted to support the year-round maintenance and operation of ARNG training sites. Federal reimbursement to the active Army for ARNG troops performing annual training at active Army locations amounted to \$5.4 million in FY 85. Training was also conducted at 275 state-operated training sites. During the period of this report, minor construction using OMARNG funds at these sites totaled \$4.6 million.

Support Facilities

Federal funds in the amount of \$48.5 million for FY 85 were allotted to the States under 55 separate service funding agreements to operate, maintain, and repair the nonarmory support facilities of the ARNG. Included was \$1.4 million for facility leasing costs.

These funds provided for the costs of utilities, operations, maintenance and repair, labor, and security of the following type facilities: USPFO offices and warehouses, combined support maintenance shops, organizational maintenance shops, aviation support facilities and aviation classification and repair activity depots. These facilities are required for the care and safeguarding of federal equipment and property used by the states to perform their federal missions. Included for FY 85 was the Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center, which was funded \$5.2 million by NGB. In addition to funding under the service agreements, \$7.4 million in FY 85 OMARNG funds were allotted to support projects for minor construction, alterations, additions, renovations and relocations of nonarmory facilities.

A program to counter the terrorist threat at armories located in high-risk areas was initiated in FY

85. \$2.1 million in federal funds was expended to support this program.

Military Construction

Congress approved the 38 requested major construction projects submitted as part of the President's FY 85 budget. They also provided \$10.9m to support 10 FY 85 projects reprogramed into FY 86. The enacted Authorization and Appropriations Bill increased the number of major construction projects to 51, bringing the total appropriated funds to \$98.6 million.

Five of the programed projects and one added project were determined to be not awardable during the fiscal year. Congress approved the deferral of three of these six projects and the substitution of three new projects for execution. One approved project was executed under minor construction authority and two others were reprogramed into FY 86; thus they were dropped from the major program.

The final FY 85 major program execution included 49 projects at 42 locations in 28 states. The projects provided for 22 armories, 12 equipment maintenance shops, 7 aviation facilities, six training site facilities, one USPFO office building, and one land acquisition action.

51 of the 54 authorized FY 85 and prior-year projects were awarded during the fiscal year. 94% of the FY 85 major construction projects were awarded during the fiscal year. However, the Secretary of the Army credited 100% of the FY 85 authorized projects as awarded, because the award of three remaining projects was beyond the control of NGB.

Funding

Carryover funds from prior years for the military construction

program amounted to \$11.7 million. With the \$98.6 million FY 85 appropriation, the total funding available during FY 85 was \$110.3 million. Obligations made in the execution of the construction program accounted for \$99.7 million, which represents 90% of the total available funds. The \$10.6 million from three projects not awarded and from savings generated from the continued competitive bidding environment will be carried over into FY 86. The funds not needed to complete the authorized construction program will be reprogrammed to accelerate designs of projects planned in the FY 88 program.

Mobilization Readiness

The Mobilization Exercise Program continued its rapid growth in FY 85. Over 550 mobilization exercises were conducted involving more than 1,100 company-size units. Over 800 units participated in the Joint Chiefs of Staff Mobilization Exercise POWDER RIVER. As the program grows, states have not only expanded the number and quality of exercises, but have also involved mobilization stations, Continental U.S. Army (CONUSA) headquarters, other states and reserve component elements in their planning and conduct.

Fiscal year 1985 saw the formal beginning of the Mobilization and Deployment Planners Course. The course was a result of a FORSCOM/NGB pilot program conducted in FY 84. During the year, the ARNG sent more than sixty mobilization planners to the course. The course provides standardized instruction for current and future mobilization planners at all levels in the active and reserve components.

A Mobilization Functional Area Assessment (MOB-FAA) was presented to the Vice Chief of Staff

of the Army in May 1985. National Guard Bureau representatives played an active part in this detailed review of the mobilization process. Over 140 major issues were raised, and are now being worked on by Department of the Army and major command staffs.

From the end of FY 84 to the end of FY 85, readiness of ARNG units improved five percent overall and ten percent in available equipment, the most constraining resource area. This significant improvement was due to intensive

management of available resources and force modernization.

The major initiative responsible for this improvement was the mandatory ARNG policy to manage Instant Unreadiness. This permits adjustment of E-dates for force structure changes to coincide with the availability of resources, and designates certain equipment items as non-reportable until such items are projected to be fielded. Additionally, the ARNG developed and implemented the Equipment Readiness Analysis (ERA) pro-

Tank crew from the 1st Bn, 195th Armor, Nebraska ARNG replaces a track.



gram. The ERA provides states and territories a tool for optimal management of on hand and new equipment by distributing these assets in accordance with readiness requirements.

To manage these programs effectively, the ARNG has increasingly emphasized the State Readiness Committees. These committees identify readiness problems within the states and apply available state resources to correct deficiencies.

Readiness issues requiring attention beyond the state level are managed by the ARNG Readiness Council, which is representative of all Army areas, and the ARNG Force Readiness Committee chaired by the Director, Army National Guard.

In the personnel area, NGB had an ongoing Strength Action Plan which monitors overall strength posture. This plan places emphasis on recruiting prior-service per-

sonnel and reenlistment of careerists. In professional skill areas, retention and recruiting efforts were directed toward physicians, nurse anesthetists and operating room nurses. To improve MOS Qualification (MOSQ) status, the ARNG organized a task force to stress MOSQ training, better management of training seats and MOSQ documentation on personnel records.

To further highlight readiness detractors, readiness data is briefed by warplan scenario so that problem areas can be evaluated as part of a war plan package. This format was used in the quarterly readiness briefing for the Army Staff Council, the semiannual readiness briefing for the FORSCOM commander and the quarterly readiness briefing for the ARNG Force Readiness Committee. The briefings focused on the non-combat-ready ARNG units.

ADP Development

During the past year the Mobilization Readiness Division developed a challenging, dynamic new automated data processing (ADP) development plan. Incorporated into this plan are four major projects, which are phases of the total ADP effort.

The first phase involves designing and developing a new Unit Status Reporting (USR) data entry subsystem for the ARNG in the field. This new USR data entry subsystem will be completely tested, documented, and trained for scheduled implementation 1 April 1986.

The second phase encompasses a total rewrite of the ARNG Headquarters-level UNITREP System. The system is currently written using a program language called NIPS which is no longer supported by IBM. It is therefore difficult to maintain, not efficient

Soldiers from Company D, 724th Engineer Battalion, Wisconsin ARNG, erect a log crib obstacle designed to slow down attacking tanks.



by current standards, and not cost-effective to train personnel to use. Scheduled implementation is summer 1986.

The third phase entails the rewrite and design modification of the field system currently installed and running on the states' Burroughs 1955 computer in order to install the system and run it on an IBM-compatible Intel 310. This will allow an instantaneous total edit/update process. This phase is scheduled for implementation not later than October 1986.

The final phase requires the enhancement of both systems to implement suggested improvements and incorporate changes required by an ongoing revision to AR 220-1, Unit Status Reporting. This should be implemented in October 1986.

Information Management

The Automation/Communications Division was redesignated as the Information Management Agency (NGB-IMA) and provides automation management and policy functions for the entire ARNG. NGB-IMA is responsible for providing data processing services to the CNGB, the ARNG, and for establishing a standard ADP system for ARNG field data processing activities.

Hardware

An existing government-owned IBM 4331 computer was upgraded to an IBM 4361 Model 5 12 megabyte computer at the national level. With the addition of state-of-the-art direct access devices, high speed tape devices and the installation of the MVS operating system, a capability exists to incorporate standard Army functional systems and install various productivity enhancement tools.

Upgrading of software on the Burroughs B1985 installed in the

various states and the national-level VS 100 system has provided the capability to rapidly exchange data between command and field level headquarters. Addition of an improved message control system on the Burroughs equipment vastly improved system security and reduced the probability of unauthorized use and disclosure of sensitive data.

During FY 85 NGB-IMA installed approximately 230 WANG PC's and 10 IBM PC's in the Bureau and FOAs.

Software

A WANG PC Installation Guide was created for the state Management of Information Systems Officer (MISO) which aided in the installation of the WANG PC's.

A loadable operation system diskette was created for the Request Retain System.

The Equipment Readiness Analysis (ERA) computer program was developed to maximize equipment-on-hand readiness in the ARNG. This system subsequently has been used for selected analysis of the active Army. It was fielded to all states in the ARNG and converted for use by TRADOC and MRSA. It has been selected as a standard Army program.

The new SAMRS system was released to the states in September 85. Takeover at customer service for maintenance will be in November 85. Logistics Management System rewrite was sent to the states 14 May 85.

During FY 85 the budget system and reservation system were enhanced to interact with the fiscal system. The reservation system is now more manageable because of timely adjustments of unreserved funds for ADAPS payroll. It went from 60-90 days to 2-3 days for adjustment actions. The budget system now provides the program

manager with an almost-current financial status. Three separate files were eliminated on the FAC/SAC tables to make a single file, interactive between the reservation, budget and fiscal system.

The lot number reporting system was developed and fielded on the WANG VS 100 in February 85. It is an interactive system which requires all users from the state logistics community to report their inventory of training ammunition by lot number not later than March of each year. This information is then consolidated and forwarded to the Army Materiel Command.

The annual training plan system was rewritten to provide timely reporting of annual training plans (initial submission and updates) to ARNG. This allows reporting in an interactive environment with an architecture beginning at the state level and consolidating at the national level. Users from each state and territory were brought to Washington, D.C. and trained on the use of this system.

Applications Software

During FY 85, the field operating level and headquarters operating level of SIDPERS-ARNG were developed and implemented. After implementation, two major enhancements were made to the systems and a third is planned for FY 86. The next release will include the GI Bill system incorporated into SIDPERS.

The automated flight scheduling system was initiated during 1985 and is projected to be completed in FY 86. It is being converted from a system the Navy developed and will run on the INTEL computer.

Communications and Security

In 1985, the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) authorized NGB to establish its

own Communications Security (COMSEC) custodian school at the Professional Education Center. The school is administered by IMA using contractor-provided instructors. It offers a TRADOC-approved standardized COMSEC custodian course. 211 students have been trained to date. It has significantly improved the proficiency of COMSEC custodians throughout the ARNG. This is indicated by a 20% drop in ARNG security violations, as reported by the Intelligence and Security Command.

Information Management

The Information Management Master Plan and the ARNG Information Systems Plan were reviewed and approved by The Assistant Chief of Staff for Information Management. These documents were briefed and delivered to the Chief of Staff, the USPFO, and the MISO of each state during the five Army Areas Management Conferences (conducted September through December 1985). Distribution to remaining active Army commands will be made during the 2nd and 3rd quarters of FY 86.

Computer Based Training (CBT)

Coordination and work was started to establish a Computer Based Education Center at the Professional Education Center, Little Rock, AR. It will provide permanent training facilities to support NGB automation training requirements. Planning is under way to supplement the Computer Based Education Center with regional training centers to be located centrally throughout each Army Area.

Automation Training Management

The capability for users to train themselves on the actual equipment used in their job has now been made available. The first

course was developed in conjunction with American Training Institute (ATI) and introduces the ARNG's standard software for micro computers. This will provide effective, cost-efficient training throughout the ARNG.

Manpower

The Manpower Division manages the full-time support program for the Army National Guard. This management responsibility is divided into two general areas. First, the Manpower Division manages the extensive AGR Long Tour Program. At the end of FY 85, 960 ARNG officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel were stationed at various installations, headquarters, agencies and major commands at all levels in CONUS and OCONUS. These AGR tour personnel act as the principal points of contact for National Guard matters.

The second area of full-time support program managed by the Manpower Division involves identification of requirements, validation, authorization, evaluation, and general policy management for all full-time support provided to the states and territories. As of 30 September 1985 25,474 military technicians, 410 Department of the Army civilians, 21,059 AGR personnel, 295 active Army personnel serving in the full-time manning program, active component IGs, and on the NGB staff were providing support to the ARNG. The FY 85 appropriation contained language establishing a floor on the number of technicians at 24,119. In a major effort to provide equitable technician payroll funding, NGB continued to link payroll dollars with mandays guidance and the actual average cost of technicians.

21,059 AGR spaces were filled within various support programs as follows:

AGR PROGRAM	ACTUAL
Full-Time Manning	13,080
Recruiting	3,243
AMEDD Recruiters	38
Retention	357
SIDPERS	469
Automated Logistics (DAS3)	431
Training & Logistics Support	520
Readiness Support	2,341
ROLAND Battalion	332
Augmentation Support	128
Statutory Tours	120
TOTAL	21,059

Major Full-Time Support Initiatives

During FY 85, the ARNG expanded its mix-of-the-force based on recommendations of a workgroup composed of state representatives. This expansion focused on increasing the number of mobility, advancement, and progression (MAP) positions in State Headquarters activities that can be held by either technicians or AGR personnel. The remaining portions of the mix-of-the-force, in which full-time unit support is to be provided by AGR and maintenance support by technicians, has generally not changed.

A comprehensive revision of three major regulations concerning full-time support was virtually completed during FY 85. These regulations form the core of management guidance for the full-time support program. Major areas of change include personnel accession, continuation and separation, career management, military education, and assignment policies. It is likely that these regulations will have an impact on states' management of their full-time support programs for years to come.

The ARNG also instituted an Evaluation and Utilization Branch to evaluate the utilization of full-time support assets. During FY 85,

33 states were visited by teams from the branch.

In FY 85 the Manpower Division began incorporation of Army Performance Oriented Reviews and Standards (APORS) with its Manpower Staffing, Standards System (MS-3) in order to meet Army standards for determination of manpower requirements. Also, the responsibility for determining long-tour requirements has shifted from the Tours Management branch to the Requirements and Documentation branch. These changes in the method of operation within the Manpower Division were made to improve the timeliness of manpower procedures and enhance operating efficiency.

FY 85 also saw changes in manpower policy which have provided more flexibility to states. Among the major initiatives were increased full-time support to logistics activities and state headquarters; distribution of full-time unit support through the Department of the Army Master Priority List instead of the Reserve Component Priority List; institution of an AGR "flex" program enabling states to decide where certain AGR positions will go; and institution of a limited temporary AGR (T-AGR) program to provide backfills for AGR personnel unable to perform duty due to illness and/or schooling. In a move to attain compliance with the mix-of-the-force plan, virtually all AGR personnel in positions no longer requiring AGR fill will be removed by 31 October 1985.

Surgeon

The first student in the Guard program to train nurse anesthetists in civilian schools graduated in August 1985. The program will be expanded to decrease the critical shortage of nurse anesthetists in

the Guard.

The \$10.7 million FY 85 program to modernize ARNG medical and dental equipment sets concentrated on division-level medical and dental equipment. Additionally, it funded the deployable medical systems equipment which will, upon delivery in FY 88, be placed in the first ARNG Regional Training Site-Medical, located at Cp Shelby, MS. Concurrent with the modernization program, the ARNG began implementation of revitalized biomedical equipment maintenance program, designed to sustain the readiness of our growing inventory of medical equipment.

Mobilization and deployment readiness has been greatly enhanced through the participation of ARNG medical units on ODT exercises. Central America has provided a tremendous opportunity for this training. The ARNG deployed medical units and cells to Panama, Honduras, and Ecuador. These exercises required deployment with organic equipment and supplies.

In addition to the deployment

experience provided in getting to Central America, the exercise areas of operation provided an austere environment with uncommon tropical diseases, disorders, and dangers seldom seen in CONUS training scenarios. ODT in Central America provided a genuine challenge to all participating medical units. The exercise reinforced the criticality of training to insure mobilization, deployment, and operations readiness of medical units.

The National Guard Bureau made every effort to insure that each ARNG member has the required dental records. Dental records requirements and guidelines have been issued to the field. These records serve as an invaluable instrument for individual casualty identification. In addition, these records enhance mobilization, deployment, and sustainment readiness, provide epidemiological data and establish base-line data for dental health care claims adjudication. The ARNG implemented a program to provide required x-ray equipment to the field.

Nebraska Guardsmen evacuate a casualty.



Air National Guard

The Air National Guard ended FY 85 with its highest recorded strength, 109,398 officers and airmen, as it continued its vital role in the national defense. As a key part of the Total Air Force, the Air National Guard provides 78% of the air defense force, 49% of the tactical reconnaissance force, 32% of the airlift capability, 24% of the tactical air support force and 26% of the tactical fighters.

New and modernized aircraft are essential to the performance of the many missions of the Air National Guard. In FY 85, the ANG received its first C-5 aircraft. The last of the ANG's 13 air refueling units received the upgraded KC-135E aircraft.

Altogether, over 1,600 aircraft were assigned to the Air National Guard in FY 85. In 424,563 hours of flying time, the Air National Guard achieved the lowest accident rate in its history; the Category A mishap rate was 1.9.

Air National Guard units continued to deploy on world-wide missions. Tactical deployments were made to Europe, the Philip-

pinas, and Canada; tactical airlift units flew to Europe and Korea. Air National Guard communications units deployed to, among other areas, Central and South America. JCS and Air Force exercises in the U.S., Europe, and Korea were supported by Air National Guard communications, engineering installation and tactical control units.

Manpower and Personnel

The Air National Guard exceeded its programmed end strength for the seventh consecutive year with 109,398 members aboard, the highest overall strength in the history of the ANG. Minority strength increased in FY 85 to 16,049, or 14.7%. The number of women in the ANG continued to increase to a total of 12,285, or 11.2%. The retention effectiveness rate improved from 80% in FY 84 to 85% in FY 85. Emphasis on personnel acquisitions remains on filling valid vacancies and obtaining skills deemed the most critical to ANG missions. The stated goal for the

F-16s from the 169th Tactical Fighter Group, South Carolina ANG.



ANG is to achieve 100% manning of all authorized documented positions, exclusive of non-prior-service personnel undergoing or awaiting initial technical training.

Technician and AGR Programs

The actual technician end strength on 30 September 1985 was 22,671. Flexibility to manage the ANG technician program within available dollar resources was granted by the Congress for FY 85. Specifically, DOD civilian manpower was exempted from end strength control. Consequently, the programmed end strength of 22,401 was exceeded.

The Active Guard/Reserve program continued to grow in FY 85. The number of Air Guardsmen in the AGR program increased to 6,369, a 10% increase. A new Military Duty Personnel Regulation (ANGR 35-03) was published effective 15 August 1985, combining All States letters and messages. The increased fulltime support (technician and AGR) was necessary to meet the requirements for conversion, modernization, and new missions such as Civil Engineering, REDHORSE, JCSE Communications, ADTAC Training, etc.

Mobilization Manpower Requirements

Beginning in FY 85, ANG military resources were broken out by command in the Five Year Defense Plan. This allows the gaining command to compare funded resources to wartime requirements and determine if there are significant overage or shortage specialties.

Personnel Readiness

As an integral part of the Total Force, personnel readiness in the ANG is a vital concern. A measure of readiness is participation and throughout FY 85 the Air

National Guard personnel community increased their participation in Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Exercises. Involvement included ANG representatives on Personnel Support for Contingency Teams for the JCS exercise Team Spirit 85, conducted in Korea.

Unit commanders have overall responsibility to ensure that members meet weight standards and are tested annually for fitness to meet mobilization requirements. During the third and fourth quarters of FY 85 the ANG officially began testing members for fitness. A revised copy of USAF Physical Fitness and Weight Control Program (ANGR 35-11) was forwarded to each state and territory clarifying new procedures for ANG members.

Military Personnel Programs Branch

The strength authorizations of officer and enlisted programs continue to climb to all-time highs, as noted by recruiting and retention accomplishments. To help states manage the largest peacetime force in our history, the Advanced Personnel Data System—Second Operation (APDS II) is being made available to each state. The installation of APDS II (IBM-PC) equipment at the TAGs and CBPOs began in August 1984 with a projected completion in 1987.

APDS II provides work processing and networking at base level (Sperry) or HAF (Honeywell), and enables the TAGs to create files and manage products in-system. Future developments will place the TAG as an interactive partner in PDS processing with data following to or through the TAG for approval/disapproval.

A strong Awards and Decorations Program is an important management tool that effects individual morale and unit esprit

de corps. During FY 85 command support resulted in the ANG realizing increased emphasis on awards and decorations. To date, 98 programs are available to members and organizations.

Recruiting and Retention

One of the most significant events of FY 85 was the attainment of 109,398 end strength, a figure which exceeded programmed end strength for the ANG. More importantly, the programmed end strength for the ANG has been met for the seventh straight year.

Several programs contributed to the overall effort. Four regional recruiting and retention workshops and formal courses offered at the Air National Guard Professional Military Education Center (PMEC) focused on the challenges of 1985. Emphasis that began in mid-1984 in such areas as new strategies, loss analysis, trend forecasting, command involvement, targeting, managing of recruiting and retention funds, and effective advertising were carried through the year. Goals were quantified and set for each mission type and distinct unit.

Another key element in the ANG achieving programmed end strength was the Palace Chase Program to attract prior-service enlistees. Over 17% of all enlisted accessions came to the ANG through the program.

On 1 July 1985, the Educational Assistance Act of 1984, "The New G.I. Bill", was implemented, entitling all qualifying members to tuition assistance for undergraduate schooling. In addition, monetary incentives or bonuses have continued to enhance recruiting and retention efforts particularly in our critical enlisted specialties.

Advertising efforts during FY 85 were significant. The most noteworthy culminated in the

production of a fifteen minute movie titled "The Air Guard Experience". This film received three Gold Camera Awards in the International Industrial Film Festival for the best recruiting, best educational, and best training film.

Plans and Operations

The Plans and Operations Division has the broad responsibility for all ANG aircraft current operations and future war plans. Tactical air control and weather support operations were recently incorporated into this division. Another new feature in 1985 has been the ANG's reentry into the strategic airlift area after a ten-year absence. These new and continuing responsibilities made 1985 a dynamic and challenging year.

Two programs of considerable importance to our Total Force partnership with the Air Force and Air Force Reserve are ongoing aircraft modernizations and exercises/deployments participation. These programs have expanded greatly in recent years and the swift pace continued in 1985. ANG units participated in and deployed to exercises and foreign locations at an increased rate over 1984 levels. 1985 witnessed the inauguration of our first F-15 squadron (New Orleans) and second F-16 squadron (San Antonio).

Intelligence

Over 800 personnel are assigned to ANG units as intelligence personnel. They make up 18% of the total Air Reserve Forces intelligence capabilities and are assigned to each of the 91 flying units and the two ANG reconnaissance technical squadrons.

The role of integrated intelligence as a force multiplier took on greater significance during FY 85 as congressional pressure mounted to cut DoD programs.

Recognizing the inherently high experience levels within the ANG, US Air Forces Europe (USAFE) began a cooperative effort to utilize ANG intelligence personnel assigned wartime tasking within the European theater. Using annual training periods, ANG intelligence augmentees met the dual goals of meeting USAFE requirements and of providing realistic in-theater training for ANG personnel. Invaluable experience was gained through augmentation of exercise "ABLE ARCHER 85", "WINTEX-CIMEX 85", and the ANG Reconnaissance Technical Squadron augmentation to USAFE. C-130 unit intelligence personnel provided support to their units and SOUTHCOM as part of "VOLANT OAK" rotations.

Tailored training was developed through ATC and ANGSC/TE to provide specific training requirements for ANG intelligence personnel and all ANG intelligence

operations were funded to receive information systems support.

Aerospace Defense Forces

The ANG continued its support to the Air Defense/Tactical Air Command (ADTAC) and the North American Air Defense Command by providing 11 ADTAC-gained fighter interceptor units. One ANG general-purpose tactical fighter group, the Hawaii ANG, maintained its commitment to Pacific Command for the air defense of the Hawaiian Islands by providing fighters, long range radar and control. The 144th Fighter Interceptor Wing, California ANG, completed its conversion from the F-106 to the F-4D.

Additional NORAD Alert commitments undertaken by ANG air defense forces include establishment of alert detachments by the 120th Fighter Interceptor Group, Montana ANG at Davis-Monthan AZ; 107th Fighter Interceptor

In field gear and protective masks, members of the 142d Civil Engineering Flight, Oregon Air National Guard, repair simulated runway bomb damage with metal mats during AT at Eglin AFB, Fla.



Group, New York ANG at Charleston AFB, S.C.; and the 147th Fighter Interceptor Group, Texas ANG at New Orleans, LA. The ANG also continued training commitments through the F-106 Central Academic Facility of Montana's 120th Fighter Interceptor Group, and growth in the air defense F-4 training unit, the 114th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Oregon ANG. Another notable achievement was the two top-five finishes in William Tell '84 registered by the 142nd Fighter Interceptor Group, Oregon ANG and the 119th Fighter Interceptor Group, North Dakota ANG.

Tactical Airlift

Air National Guard tactical airlift organizations provided substantial support to active forces throughout the year in several types of operations, including joint airborne/air transportability training. Each month, ANG C-130s accomplished missions involving airdrop and airland of troops, equipment, and supplies to support U.S. Army training activities.

In response to major forest fires in California ANG, C-130s from the 146th Tactical Airlift Group, California ANG, the 153rd Tactical Airlift Group, Wyoming ANG; the 145th Tactical Airlift Group, North Carolina ANG; and two AFRES C-130s airdropped over 5.7 million pounds of fire retardant using the Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System. Using specifically configured C-130 aircraft, these crews are able to airdrop 30,000 pounds of fire retardant per aircraft in non-accessible areas.

The JCS-directed deployment VOLANT OAK involves the positioning of six aircraft at Howard AFB, Panama, on a continuing basis. ANG C-130s provide intra-theater movement of SOUTHCOM personnel and material throughout



KC-135 aircraft from the 101st ARW, 126th ARW and 128th ARG.

Central and South America. During a typical month, the C-130s fly 52 missions consisting of 144 sorties, totaling 382 flying hours.

European operations involved supplemental bi-weekly airlifts on logistical routes throughout Europe. Additionally, ANG units provided extensive augmentation to theater airlift requirements on numerous occasions during this period.

The 109th Tactical Airlift Group, New York ANG, continued to provide supplies to the radar, communications, and scientific stations in the Arctic. They transport cargo, fuel and rations from Sondstrom AB, Greenland, to the Greenland Ice Cap Dye Stations.

The 167th Tactical Airlift Group, West Virginia ANG won the first place trophy for best maintenance at this year's world-wide airlift competition, VOLANT RODEO '85. The competition included ANG, active duty, Air Force

Reserve and several foreign units.

Along with their active duty counterparts, ANG airlifters also participated in five JCS and USAF-directed exercises during the year. REFORGER '85 involved extensive support airlift by aircrews and aircraft from the 137th Tactical Airlift Wing, Oklahoma ANG, the 172nd Tactical Airlift Group, Mississippi ANG, and the 165th Tactical Airlift Group, Georgia ANG. Missions for this exercise involved operations from unimproved airfields, intra-theater logistical and tactical airlift, and aeromedical evacuation.

Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service (ARRS)

The two ARRS-gained ANG units, the 106th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Group, New York ANG, and the 129th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Group, California ANG, provided extensive and immediate response to national search and rescue mission

requirements. These units, flying both HC-130 aircraft and HH-3E helicopters, received invaluable training while performing actual rescue missions. In 1985, they were credited with saving 24 lives. They also performed numerous precautionary search and rescue missions for air defense exercises, space shuttle launch and recovery operations, and other special missions.

Strategic Airlift

The Air National Guard re-entered the strategic airlift arena in 1985 with the introduction of the C-5A Galaxy. The 105th Military Airlift Group, New York ANG began C-5 operations in FY 85 and are presently flying training missions world-wide in support of MAC. In FY 86, the ANG will begin C-141B operations, with the 172nd Military Airlift Group, Mississippi ANG performing both airlift and airdrop missions.

Close Air Support

ANG A-10 units' primary mission is to provide close air support to Army ground operations. During FY 85, ANG units provided over 40% of Ninth Air Force and Twelfth Air Force requirements for close air support. They also participated in support to the National Training Center, and numbered Air Force exercises. Additionally, A-10s, A-7s, and OA-37s of the ANG participated in a joint effort to integrate ground based laser locator/designators into Georgia ARNG operations.

Tactical Reconnaissance

The Air National Guard provides 49% of the Air Force's reconnaissance assets. ANG tactical reconnaissance units are gained by the 9th and 12th Air Forces. In addition, two units, the 117th TRW and 186th TRG, are also assigned to

the U.S. Central Command.

The 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Training Flight, Idaho ANG, provides training for ANG reconnaissance crews at the initial and instructor levels. The Reconnaissance Weapons School, at Boise, Idaho, teaches advanced reconnaissance tactics to ANG and Air Force personnel.

Overseas deployments increased unit readiness by providing training experience in European and Southwest Asian environments. In addition, ANG reconnaissance units took part in a number of exercises throughout the year.

The ANG hosted Photo Finish '85, a biennial tactical reconnaissance competition at McClellan AFB, CA. Competition participants included units from the ANG, Pacific Air Forces, U.S. Air Forces in Europe, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps, and Royal Australian Air Force. The "Best Overall" category was won by the 124th TRG, Idaho ANG.

KC-135 Refueling Activities

The 13 KC-135 units' primary mission is to provide strategic air refueling in support of the Strategic Air Command's Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP). During FY 85, each unit provided aircraft and crews to support one continuous line of SIOP alert. The alert crew and aircraft are capable of immediate response to short-term enemy attack warnings.

In FY 85, ANG KC-135 units also supported the European and Pacific tanker task forces. Under a new concept, each tanker unit annually deploys four aircraft and as many as 200 supporting personnel to Moron AB, Spain, Anderson AFB, Guam, and Eielson AFB, Alaska for two-week periods. The experience gained from these unit deployments

improves the readiness of KC-135 units to deploy worldwide.

During FY 85, units supported numerous other higher headquarters deployments and exercises. In many cases, this support far exceeded the 17% pro rata share of the KC-135 fleet assigned to the ANG. Currently, all 13 tanker units have received re-engined KC-135E aircraft. Because of its improved capabilities over the KC-135A through increased fuel efficiency (14%), reduced emissions (90%) and increased thrust (25%), the KC-135E has added a new dimension to the ANG tanker units' worldwide mission.

Tactical Fighters

The ANG provides over 25% of the Air Force's tactical fighter assets, ranging from vintage F-4C's to new generation F-15 "Eagles" and F-16 "Fighting Falcons". The ANG maintains formal schools training Air Guardsman and active duty Air Force aircrews in the A-7 and F-4. The bulk of the units train, like their active duty counterparts, to support war plans and are deployable world-wide.

ANG tactical fighter units regularly participate in CONUS and overseas exercises which increase readiness and provide exposure to theater operational environments. Notable among the many CONUS exercises is RED FLAG at Nellis AFB, NV, which is specifically designed to enhance aircrew training and readiness.

Electronic Combat

Through a letter of agreement with the Tennessee Air National Guard, a two-year test program was initiated to determine the effectiveness of assigning threat simulators to a tactical control unit,

to be used in support of exercises. The program, using Sentry Dawg simulators, has been highly successful to date, more than doubling the available threat simulator support at no additional cost.

As a result of overall USAF budget austerity measures, we have experienced some slow-downs in units receiving equipment upgrades, with most unit EC upgrades resulting from aircraft conversions. A major success was the USAF agreement to fund Flare/Chaff dispenser improvements for the RF-4C. But while the trend is still toward improvement in equipment, the rate is even slower than in 1984.

In 1985, ANG electronic combat tactics instructor courses presented by the Fighter Weapons Schools at Tucson, AZ and McConnell AFB, KS continued to provide top quality EC threat training for ANG, AFRES, USAFE, and PACAF aircrews. Goals for 1986 include improved EC threat training availability for Airlift and Tac Control units, and achievement of a credible flare/chaff capability for ANG F-15A/B aircraft.

Life Support

During 1985, ANG life support units participated in major operational test and evaluation programs for future generation aircrew life support equipment. Projects included sea-water-activated parachute release system (SEA WARS), LPU-9/P water-activated life preserver, and anti-drown systems for incapacitated aircrew members. Acquisition of this equipment will greatly enhance survivability for ANG aircrew members. During the year, ANG life support units also conducted various combat survival exercises. The simulated combat conditions presented in these exercises play an important role in

preparing ANG aircrews for escape and evasion if ejection is initiated behind enemy lines. Search and rescue is also included in this training program to cover all aspects of combat survival.

Disaster Preparedness

Chemical warfare defense (CWD) continues to play an important part in ANG training programs. Disaster preparedness (DP) instructors are now presenting CWD training to over 75,000 ANG personnel annually in addition to training presented in other areas such as shelter management, accident response and decontamination. The importance and increased emphasis given to the DP field has resulted in the addition of 91 additional DP positions at ANG flying units. ANG units have received over 300 of the new USAF light-weight decontamination units concurrently with active units. These new decon units will

enhance the survivability of ANG units in a contaminated environment.

During 1985 the ANG negotiated the first-ever United States visit of a mobile training team from the Nuclear, Biological, Chemical (NBC) Department of the NATO School, Oberammergau, Germany. This team will present the NATO NBC Control Center Operations Course to ANG DP personnel. This course was previously only available to USAF personnel stationed in Europe, and will increase interoperability between ANG Units and their NATO counterparts.

Operations Computer

Use of computers to enhance combat capability made some advances during the year. Flight planning, weapons delivery computations, and radar simulation computer programs were distributed to TAC-gained units. Take-

ANG mechanics in protective clothing.



off computation and mission planning/reporting programs were inaugurated into SAC-gained units with automated remote mission reporting added. MAC-gained units received the first demonstration of load-planning programs on the Z-100 computer.

All ANG flying units were given an opportunity to have two operations people trained in the first ANG computer school at the ANG's Professional Military Education Center, Knoxville, TN. An outstanding procurement effort by ANGSC/SI in late FY 85 secured needed computer systems for operations functions. This equipment will fulfill requirements for several years. The goal of the operations computer program is to enhance combat capability; training and applications programs to support this goal are the priorities for FY 86.

Exercises and Deployments

The greatest number of ANG units deployed to support exercises in FY 85 since the development of the exercise/deployment program. ANG assets continue to be sought for all exercises. However, a significant increase in the overall exercise/deployment program will be limited by the availability of personnel, travel funds and airlift.

ANG fighter, reconnaissance and tactical air support units participate in CONUS and OCONUS exercises. Under the Tactical Air Command's tactical deployments program, these units deploy forces to overseas locations in support of theater exercises. Tactical deployments train units in theater operations at their designated-theater training bases in wartime employment roles. Theater exercises, such as Display Determination, Oppertune Journey and Reforger allow deployed ANG units to accom-



Two C-130H aircraft from the 172d Tactical Airlift Group, Mississippi ANG.

plish unit training while supporting JCS exercise objectives.

Airlift costs, which account for more than 90% of the total deployment cost, ranged from 0.7 to 1.3 million dollars for the typical single-unit deployment. NGB has been able to reduce the per unit cost of airlift by 20-25% through the use of multi-unit deployments. Except for certain JCS-sponsored exercises, NGB pays all airlift costs.

Tactical Control Units

The 28 Tactical Control units in the Air National Guard are all worldwide wartime tasked in the Time Phased Force Deployment Listing (TPFDL). These mission support units have been assigned state-of-the-art tactical equipment and are highly qualified in operating and maintaining the equipment. In order to successfully interface with existing national tactical radar assets, as well as tactical assets being used by the nations that we will re-enforce in the event of war, it is vital that these units deploy to their wartime beddown locations.

C-130 Units

ANG C-130 units deploy overseas for exercise participation, scheduled rotations, Special Assignment Airlift Missions (SAAM), Guardlift missions and USAF airlift augmentation missions. Approximately nine different units participate in Europe each year through JCS exercises and European augmentations. Also, two or three units are programmed in the Pacific Theater every year. The 20 different units can also expect to provide airlift for overseas deployment, employment and redeployment of other DOD personnel and materials throughout the year. For six months of every year, Air National Guard C-130's rotate to Howard AFB, Panama to support Southern Command forces.

KC-135 Units

Four units deployed four aircraft each and as many as 300 unit personnel to Moron AB, Spain for 15 days annual field training in support of the European Tanker Task Force. Training benefits were: (1)

European theater air refueling tactics for aircrews, (2) unit support operations away from home station and (3) mobility preparedness exercise.

Nine ANG KC-135's provided the air refueling support in May for Coronet Buffalo, in which 36 ANG A-7s deployed to England, the largest non-mobilization overseas deployment of ANG aircraft. The 101st AREFW, Maine ANG, acted as Tanker Task Force Command for the ANG KC-135's, augmented by USAF KC-135 and KC-10 aircraft. Two units with four aircraft and approximately 120 personnel deployed to Cairo, Egypt, in August, in support of Bright Star 85.

Communications Units

In 1985, Air National Guard communications units participated in dozens of exercises and deployments. Most of the ANG Engineering Installation Squadrons, Information Systems Flights and Combat Information Systems units participated in at least one exercise. In all, over 2000 personnel participated in over 30 activities involving all theaters of the world. Of note was the beginning of exercise participation by two units with new missions for the Air National Guard, the 244th Joint Communications Support Squadron (JCSS) and the 290th JCSS. As a critical part of the Joint Communication Support Element, the 224th and 290th participated in numerous JCS-directed exercises.

Fighter/RECCE Units

In FY 85, 10 units participated in 7 Checkered Flag deployments to Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom. The program was highlighted by Coronet Buffalo, the largest peacetime deployment of ANG fighter assets in its history. Thirty-six A-7 aircraft and over 950

personnel from three units (132nd TFW, IA ANG, 114th TFG, SD ANG; 185th TFG, IA ANG) participated during the 30-day exercise at RAF Waddington, UK.

Twenty-four ANG fighter/recce/interceptor units participated in the Red/Maple Flag program in FY 85. FY 85 also marked the first ANG interceptor participation in the "adversary air" role at Red Flag (120th FIG, MT ANG and 142nd FIG, OR ANG).

Three ANG A-10 units (175th TFG, MD ANG; 128th TFW, WI ANG; 174th TFW, NY ANG) deployed to Howard AFB, Panama during Feb-Mar 85 in support of Coronet Cove. This marks the first time that other than A-7 aircraft have supported the Canal Zone defense commitment since the ANG assumed responsibility for its support in 1977.

Training

ANG Formal Schools

The ANG operates formal schools at several locations. These schools provide technical and professional training to members of the Air and Army National Guard, USAF personnel, and some foreign nationals in the military assistance program. Four of the schools are advanced flying schools providing combat crew training for tactical fighter aircrews. Another, the ANG Professional Military Education Center (PMEC) provides precommissioning training for officer candidates in the ANG and also offers continuing professional military education for noncommissioned officers.

The 133d Field Training Flight (FTF) located at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, is an off-campus unit of the 3785th FTW, Sheppard AFB, TX. The 133d FTF has been identified as a mobile training team and aids in the training needed to support

those many needs of various ANG units such as hazardous cargo and the unique training required for units possessing C-130 aircraft. In FY 85, the 133d FTF provided basic flight engineer and loadmaster training for airmen from the ANG, the active Air Force, and military assistance program.

A-7 Combat Crew Training Schools

The 162d TFG, Tucson, AZ, provides advanced flying for ANG and Active Air Force pilots assigned to A-7 units. It also provides transition training for ANG pilots assigned to A-7 tactical fighter units as well as upgrade and maintenance training for converting A-7 units. During FY 85, 20 long course, 24 conversion, 18 transition, 37 tactical leadership, 52 enemy defense penetration aids, and 17 instructor pilots (includes FIC/Intr Course) were trained by the 162d TFG.

F-4 Combat Crew Training School

The 184th TFG, McConnell AFB KS, provides advanced flying training for ANG, AFRES, and Air Force aircrews, and transitioning training for pilots and weapons systems officers with previous fighter experience assigned to F-4 units. During FY 85, the 184th TFG provided long course training for 32 pilots and 33 Weapons Systems Officers (WSOs), conversion training for 11 pilots and two WSOs, instructor training for five pilots and seven WSOs and fighter weapons instructor training for 17 pilots and 16 WSOs.

F-4 Air Defense Combat Crew Training School

The 114th TFTS, Kingsley Field, OR, was activated in FY 83 to provide advanced flying training for ANG pilots and WSOs in their ADTAC F-4 mission. In FY 85 they trained 27 pilots and 23 WSO's in

Air Defense related courses.

RF-4 Combat Crew Training School

The 124th TRG/TRTF, Gowan Field, Boise, ID, is the ANG RF-4 training school. ANG aircrews are trained to operate the RF-4C weapon system. During FY 85, 11 pilots and five weapons systems officers were trained in the long course at Boise. Additionally, four instructor pilots and four instructor WSOs were trained.

Comptroller

Budget Overview

The major Federal sources of Air National Guard funding are the Operation and Maintenance (O&M), Military Personnel (MILPERS), and Military Construction (MILCON) appropriations. The O&M account is the largest appropriation and is used to finance the day-to-day operating and maintenance costs of ANG activities. These funds include amounts for the pay of civilians and military technicians, contract

services for maintenance of equipment and facilities, and fuel, supplies, and repair parts for weapon systems and equipment.

Fiscal Year 1985 O&M obligations amounted to \$1,824,581,260. The MILPERS account finances the pay and allowances, clothing, subsistence, travel expenses, and active and inactive duty training costs of ANG members. MILPERS obligations in FY 85 were \$885,201,000 and supported an average strength of 106,407 Air Guard members. The MILCON account supports major and minor construction of ANG facilities. Over 85 percent of the FY 85 MILCON obligations of \$61,252,727 were devoted to major construction projects. Fiscal Year 1985 obligations for these three federal appropriations totaled \$2,771,034,987.

Other sources of ANG funding are the Other Procurement, Air Force appropriation, Guard and Reserve Equipment appropriation, and substantive contributions by each of the 50 States, Puerto Rico,

the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the District of Columbia. The total FY 85 obligations for Other Procurement were \$3,622,085 and \$26,537 in the Guard and Reserve Equipment account. The Other Procurement account finances miscellaneous items of equipment costing more than \$3,000, while the Guard and Reserve Equipment account finances special equipment requirements of the Reserve components.

Budget Highlights

The President's Budget for FY 85 totaled \$2,872,872,000. This included requirements for Operation and Maintenance, Military Personnel, and Military Construction. The budget was based on approved force structure of 91 flying units and contained funding for 106,200 military average strength and 427,562 flying hours.

FY 85 Congressional actions included increases of \$8.3 million in Military Construction and \$20.0 million for Guard and Reserve Procurement with decreases of \$51.8 million in Operation and Maintenance and \$20.6 million in Military Personnel. Supplementary appropriations amounted to \$15.1 million in Operation and Maintenance and \$17.5 million in Military Personnel.

In the O&M appropriation, Congress added \$17.2 million to complete the ANG's KC-135 reengining program. They also added \$8.1 million for civilian technician growth in lieu of AGR growth of 555 personnel. The aircraft conversion change, C-19 to C-5, at Stewart, New York, resulted in a net decrease of \$21.3 million. Lastly, fuel price decreases amounted to \$55.8 million.

The Congress decreased the Military Personnel appropriation by \$15.3 million for strength-related items. They cut average

An ANG A-7D refuels.



drill strength by 762, AGR strength by 200 and transferred 555 AGR strengths to technician strengths. A \$1.3 million cut for clothing prices and a \$4.0 million reduction, to account for a FY 1984 surplus, summarizes Congressional actions.

In the MILCON appropriation, Congress made a general reduction of \$10.0 million for unspecified projects. Congress added \$10.5 million for Stewart, New York and \$7.8 million for Jackson, Mississippi to accommodate unit aircraft conversions.

The Congress also provided \$20.0 million in the Guard and Reserve Equipment appropriation. This funding was used primarily for:

Communications	\$15.0 Million
Security Police Equipment	3.1
Aircraft Support Equipment	1.7
Other	0.2

Comptroller Support

The Air National Guard Comptroller Support Center was moved from St. Louis, Missouri to Andrews AFB, Maryland, where it was merged with the Budget Execution Branch to form the Comptroller Division, ANG Support Center. To ensure continuity of operations the move of functions and personnel was accomplished incrementally throughout the first half of the fiscal year.

Budget execution for Fiscal Year 1985 was the best we have experienced in recent years. The execution of construction contracts has been expedited and financial resources which would otherwise have lapsed have been reprogrammed to permit funding of many programs which will contribute directly to readiness of our



F-4D aircraft of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group (RTU), Kansas ANG.

mission units. This was the direct result of the close cooperation between various functions of the ANG Support Center and was made possible by the consolidation of those functions at the ANG Support Center during the past year.

ANG Base Comptrollers began computing the travel vouchers for personnel assigned to their bases. This action was taken in order to provide trained and experienced travel personnel for mobilization and to improve the timeliness of payment to our members. Each base Comptroller was authorized a travel technician and was provided a micro-computer, programs for computing travel vouchers and the required technical training.

A program of regional workshops was developed to bring together personnel from various base comptroller specialties. These workshops have proved exceptionally valuable in resolving questions pertaining to base level resource management systems

and the military pay and travel areas.

The audit and internal control review interests continue to grow as demand upon the Air National Guard increases. During the past year, audit activity within the ANG more than doubled. Auditors from the General Accounting Office, DOD(IG)-Auditing and Air Force Audit Agency conducted these audits. During FY 1984, these agencies made 130 visits to ANG units and issued 34 audit reports. In FY 85, 197 visits were made and 74 audit reports were issued. Internal Control Reviews were conducted using selective sampling methods for 91 flying units and no significant problems were revealed during the ICR process.

Logistics

Modernization programs for the Air National Guard aircraft fleet during FY 85 included modification of three KC-135A aircraft by installation of JT3D engines, bringing the total modified aircraft to 99

with the remaining five to be completed in FY 86; modification of 57 A-10 aircraft with inertial navigation systems; low smoke modification of the J79 engines of one F-4D special capability unit and 74% completion of RF-4C units; and major upper reskin of 38 F-106 aircraft.

Depot Maintenance Program

A total of \$353,877,000 was spent in FY 85 for depot level maintenance support of ANG aircraft. Work performed included both programmed and unprogrammed maintenance, analytical condition inspections, numerous modifications, and overhauls on over 814 engines.

Weapons System Support

Continued modernization of the ANG has increased the equipment inventory to over 18.4 billion dollars in authorized assets. The first

ANG F-15 and F-4E squadrons were established and conversions continue into the F-16, C-5, C-12F, C-22B, and C-141 aircraft. The latest initiative was the ANG/USAFE alert role in Germany involving intensive logistical management and coordination between the ANG and the USAFE staff. In the aircraft support area, the Pacer Savings program (organic overhaul of the J-79 engine) has resulted in more than 20 million dollars in cost avoidance for the ANG since the program began in 1980.

Logistics Automation

ANG supply activities completed conversion to the new standard Air Force computer system. New terminals and software techniques provide a far superior and more responsive system in supporting the ANG mission.

Additional terminals were

provided to all ANG supply functions, eliminating previous problems in computer access.

Implementation of the USAF Logistics Applications of Automated Marking and Reading Symbols (LOGMARS) technology, which involves bar coding of supply assets and documentation, has begun and will also improve supply response to mission support. This extensive modernization effort provides a firm foundation for further improvement in inventory management, stock control, and mission support.

Thirty-one ANG flying units are scheduled to receive the new Combat Supply System (CSS). The CSS will use a small portable computer to perform inventory control, accounting, and resupply for war/contingency materials during deployments. The 117th TRW of Birmingham, Alabama, will be the first unit, reserve or active duty, to receive the CSS and will serve as prototype for the Air Force.

Supply

In FY 85, the theme "Year of Supply" was adopted and many changes were made. Under HQ USAF/LE project "Harvest Resource", the ANG began several key initiatives to upgrade supply support to the customer. ANG base supply organizational structure was realigned to focus more on customers and materiel needs for sortie production, and to provide flexibility. The requirement to use AF Form 601 was eliminated for items approved at base-level in order to reduce paperwork. The base-level turn-in policy was simplified to make it easier for supply customers to return items to base supply. Finally, increased emphasis was placed on the Zero Overpricing Program which has led to greater participation at the user

Support personnel load ordnance onto a 169th TFG F-16.



level and significant cost savings for the ANG.

Engineering and Services

The Air National Guard Civil Engineering Prime BEEF (Base Engineer Emergency Force) ended FY 85 with 94 units totalling 10,914 authorized strength, almost one-third of the Total Force Prime BEEF assets. Effective July 1985, the CE flights were redesignated CE squadrons with the commanders reporting directly to the wing or group commanders. Deployments played a major role in training CE units, with 26 units deploying to Eglin AFB for field training and Rapid Runway Repair training. Additionally, 23 units deployed outside the CONUS to Europe, Hawaii, Alaska, Azores, Panama and Korea.

A new ANG RED HORSE (Rapid Engineer Deployable, Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer) squadron was federally recognized in January 1985. This is the first new RED HORSE squadron in over a decade, and gives the ANG two squadrons of the seven total worldwide.

Services within the ANG had major changes that occurred in 1985. The Prime RIBS (Readiness in Base Services) teams were restructured into five of the six new Air Force Unit Type Codes (UTC's).

Seventy-seven units participated in RIBS field training at Eglin AFB, FL and Dobbins AFB, GA. ANG Prime RIBS personnel participated in the following JCS or AF exercises: TEAM SPIRIT, WINTEX, ELF ONE, DISTANT HAMMER, BRIM FROST, BORDER STAR, GALANT KNIGHT, BOLD EAGLE and SALTY DEMO. In addition, support was given to Hurlbert Field, FL; Duke Field, FL; Tyndall AFB, FL; George AFB,



New York's 105th Tactical Air Support Wing traded in its O-2A for the C-5A and was redesignated as the 105th Military Airlift Group.

CA; Rhein-Main AB, GE and Lajes Field, AZ as requested by HQ AFESC.

Real Property Maintenance and Repair Program

Major maintenance and repair projects for Air National Guard are accomplished in this program, as well as minor construction projects costing up to \$100,000 each. A record \$50.0 million was expended in the ANG RPM Program for FY 85. Major maintenance and repair activities include airfield pavements, utility systems, roofs and POL storage systems. A program to develop comprehensive ANG Base Master Plans was started at 13 bases.

Operations and Maintenance Agreements

The daily operation and maintenance of ANG facilities is accomplished through cost-sharing agreements between the Federal government and the states and territories. Funds are provided for routine facility maintenance, utilities, airport user fees, and certain

service contracts. The Federal government's share of these costs in FY 85 totalled \$72.0 million.

Environmental Protection

The ANG Installation Restoration Program, a program to identify and clean up critical hazardous waste sites caused by past disposal practices, is in progress. Approximately thirty ANG bases have been surveyed and a number of potential sites identified. Identified sites are being investigated to determine the degree of threat and necessity for clean-up. Action is underway to include the remaining ANG installations, about 55, in the program. Recent estimates indicate at least a \$200 million program requiring five to eight years to complete.

Employment of a natural resources staff person has added much direction to the natural resources program. The policy for accomplishment of Integrated Land Use Management Plans for applicable ANG bases has been developed and plans for three bases are already in progress.

Environmental assessment of ANG actions was a very active function in 1985. Assessments were accomplished for 33 real property actions, 19 airspace actions and for 23 unit re-equippages/mission realignments. The Environmental Impact Statement for the 146th TAW's relocation to Pt Mugu was completed.

A survey of ANG installations for historic sites was accomplished. No sites of significance were revealed by the survey effort, although one site was identified that will require further study. Project program activity resulted in discovery and recognition of three historic sites as follows:

1. An early settler cabin on a property to be acquired at Peoria, IL.
2. Facilities at Cheyenne, WY, determined to have been of significance because of their relationship to WW II and the local community.
3. Family cemetery site at a Rick-enbacker, OH, construction site.

Surgeon

The Air National Guard Medical Service has made substantial progress in responding to the medical readiness requirements of the active force. Aeromedical evacuation capability was increased with the addition of twenty-four new AE crews, the first of forty-nine, to be added to the 134 formerly authorized. Eight mobile aeromedical staging facilities (184 personnel) and eight aeromedical evacuation liaison teams (24 personnel) were also added. The authorization was also given to add a third full-time medical technician to each of the nine aeromedical evacuation units to support the additional administrative requirements that accompany the personnel increases that will eventually effect all ANG AE units.

Five ANG medical units spent their Annual Training period within an active Air Force medical facility in Europe. The medical units participated in readiness exercises and worked side by side with their active force counterparts.

Increases in the personnel strength of hospitals and clinics has been addressed within NGB and HQ USAF/SG. These increases are in response to medical readiness requirements to support the active force in the event of mobilization. A FY 88 POM initiative has been submitted to meet this requirement. The Air National Guard Medical Service is a full participating member in the Total Force Policy and hopes to be successful in obtaining these needed personnel increases.

Medical investment equipment funds for FY 85 were the highest ever for the ANG, totalling \$800,000. Fourteen medical X-ray units were purchased and other needed equipment was also obtained.

Safety

The ANG flew 423,823 hours and experienced twelve Class A aircraft mishaps, seven crew fatalities and twelve destroyed aircraft in calendar 1985. The Class A mishap rate was 2.8 per 100,000 flying hours.

Air National Guard units continued to demonstrate their capabilities and potential to perform wartime missions by successfully passing all Operational Readiness Inspections and Management Effectiveness Inspections. Increasing emphasis on inspection realism and deployment participation has resulted in increased readiness and most effective wartime mission training.

Air National Guard units received seven USAF Flight Safety

Awards, one Explosive Safety Award and fifteen National Safety Council Awards in calendar year 1985.

Information Systems

In FY 85, ANG Information systems units continued to play a significant role in support of USAF exercise, deployment and real world requirements. In addition, the merge of Data Automation and Communications was accomplished at NGB, ANGSC and base level. Data Automation personnel were transferred from the Resource Management Squadron to the Information Systems Flights. This functionally aligned the ANG unit responsibilities with those of the Air Force. Name changes of the units to correspond to the Air Force standard are as follows: Combat Communications is now Combat Information Systems; Communications Flights (support) are Information Systems Flights. Engineering Installation units remained the same. With the merger, the Office of Information Systems (NGB/SI) transferred functional management of the ANG Tactical Control System units and ANG Weather Flights to NGB/XO. This aligned those functions with their active counterparts.

Several mission changes by ANG Combat Information Systems units occurred during the year. The 290th, MacDill AFB, FL and the 224th, St Simons Island, GA were redesignated Joint Communications Support Squadrons (JCSS) and tasked with direct support to USREDCOM. New equipment to support this mission has been programmed and funded. In addition, the 280th CISS, Montgomery, AL has been tasked to support the Information Systems requirements associated with the Contingency Communications Test Facility for USREDCOM. Equip-

ment has also programmed and funded to support this new mission.

Actions have been initiated, and approval from HQ USAF, HQ TAC and HQ AFCC has been received, to convert the two ANG Air Support Radar Teams (ASRT) at Phoenix, AZ and State College, PA to Air Traffic Control Flights. This will occur during FY 86. The addition of data automation personnel to the base Information Systems Flights increased AFCC gained personnel in these units by 590 officers and airmen. This brings the total ANG personnel in these flights to 2,867 and the total ANG AFCC-gained personnel to 14,664.

Overseas Deployments

Overseas deployment activities continue to increase in all mission areas. Three Tactical Control radar units from the ANG deployed 175 personnel to Europe in support of Joint US/NATO exercises. Five hundred Combat Information Systems personnel from Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee made twenty-three deployments to Europe in support of the CORONET Exercise Program. Two Engineering Installation squadrons deployed to Europe under exercise HEALTHY COMET and nine Collocated Operating Base (COB) Communications Support Elements from the ANG Information Systems Flights deployed in support of their host flying unit or other flying units they are tasked to support. Additional augmentation of European Information Processing Centers and Combat Information Systems units by ANG flight personnel was done throughout the year to provide realistic theater training and assist in workload during peak operating periods. In addition to the European operations, Combat Information Systems units from Hawaii,

California, Washington and Oregon supported major exercises in Korea and the Philippines.

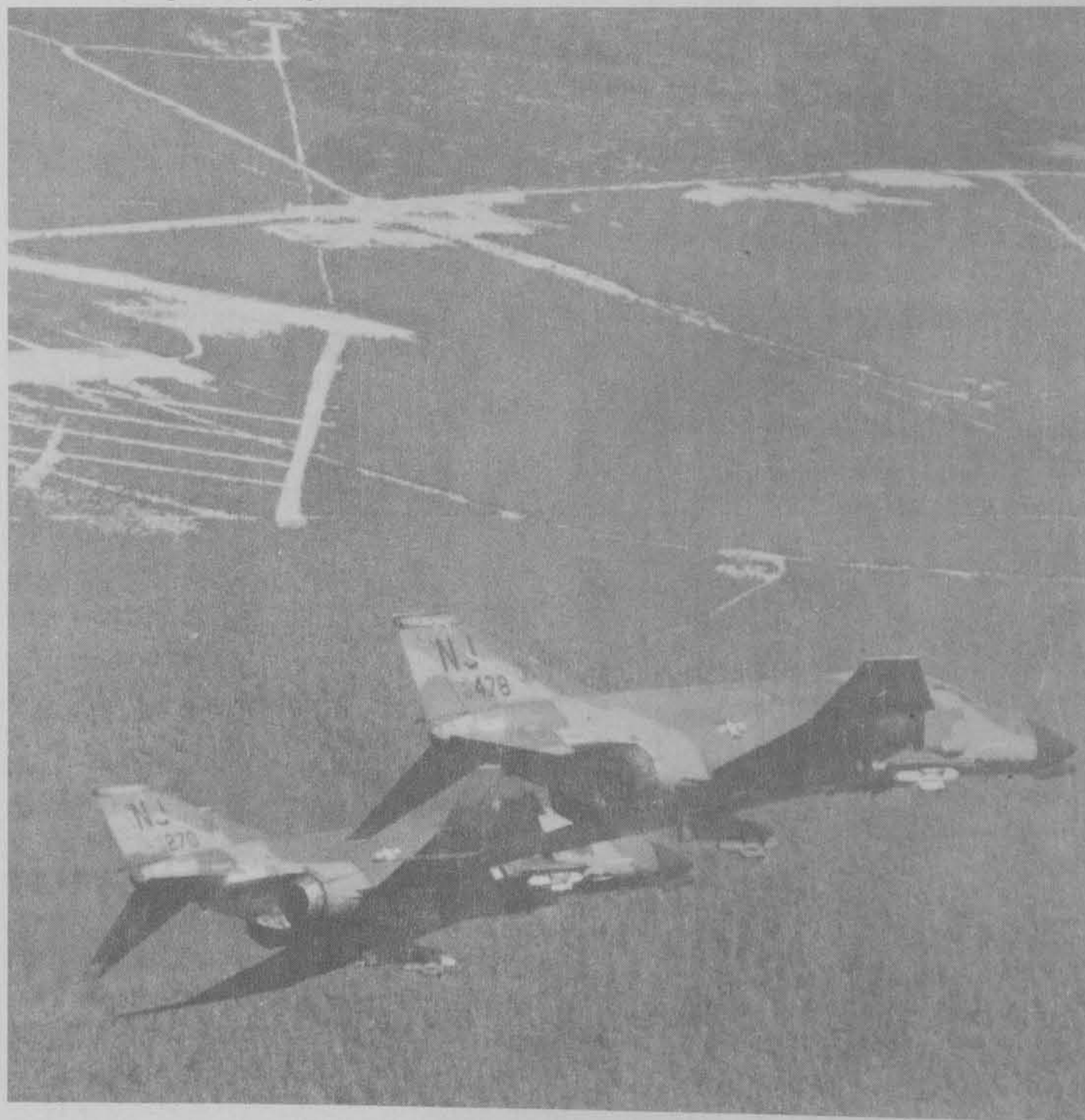
CONUS exercise support was provided by remaining units throughout the year.

Equipment Improvements

Equipment improvements for ANG information systems units for the year include the acquisition and initial delivery of AN/SB-3614 switchboards to combat information systems units and COB Communications Elements of Information Systems Flights. Combat Information Systems units received three AN/TSC-62 technical control facilities and are under contract to receive 55 time diversity modems.

Fifty-five modern simulators are being procured and are to be delivered to ANG tactical control units to enhance training of operations personnel. The Sperry System 11, which replaces the obsolete H700 (RJET) computer at ANG units has been installed at four locations, including the ANG Support Center. Completion of this computer replacement program at the 86 ANG flying locations is scheduled for FY 88. The System 11 will enhance the automation capability of ANG units, including geographically separated units and state headquarters, and will allow for eventual information transfer between all levels.

Two F-4Ds from the 108th Tactical Fighter Wing, New Jersey ANG, turn toward a gunnery range.



Appendices

Appendix A

Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau

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 (Act.)	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 La Vern E. Weber	1974-1982
Lieutenant General Emmett H. Walker, Jr.	1982-
	Present

Appendix B

State Adjutants General

Alabama.....	Maj. Gen. William A. Hornsby
Alaska.....	Maj. Gen. Edward G. Pagano
Arizona.....	Maj. Gen. Donald L. Owens
Arkansas.....	Maj. Gen. Fred M. Carter
California.....	Maj. Gen. Willard A. Shank
Colorado.....	Maj. Gen. John L. France
Connecticut.....	Maj. Gen. John T. Gereski
Delaware.....	Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Lank
Dist. of Col.....	Maj. Gen. Calvin G. Franklin (CG)

Florida.....	Maj. Gen. Robert F. Ensslin, Jr.
Georgia.....	Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Griffin
Guam.....	Brig. Gen. Frank C. Torres, Jr.
Hawaii.....	Maj. Gen. Alexis T. Lum
Idaho.....	Maj. Gen. Darrell V. Manning
Illinois.....	Maj. Gen. Harold G. Holesinger
Indiana.....	Maj. Gen. Alfred F. Ahner
Iowa.....	Maj. Gen. Warren G. Lawson
Kansas.....	Maj. Gen. Ralph T. Tice
Kentucky.....	Maj. Gen. Billy G. Wellman
Louisiana.....	Maj. Gen. Ansel M. Stroud, Jr.
Maine.....	Maj. Gen. Paul R. Day
Maryland.....	Maj. Gen. Warren D. Hodges
Massachusetts.....	Maj. Gen. Anthony C. Spadorcia
Michigan.....	Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews
Minnesota.....	Maj. Gen. James G. Sieben
Mississippi.....	Maj. Gen. Nat G. Troutt
Missouri.....	Maj. Gen. Charles M. Kiefner
Montana.....	Maj. Gen. James W. Duffy
Nebraska.....	Maj. Gen. James Carmona
Nevada.....	Maj. Gen. Robert J. Dwyer
New Hampshire.....	Maj. Gen. Lloyd M. Price
New Jersey.....	Maj. Gen. Francis R. Gerard (CofS)
New Mexico.....	Maj. Gen. Edward D. Baca
New York.....	Maj. Gen. Vito J. Castellano (CofS)
North Carolina.....	Maj. Gen. Hubert M. Leonard
North Dakota....	Maj. Gen. Alexander P. Macdonald
Ohio.....	Maj. Gen. Raymond R. Galloway
Oklahoma.....	Maj. Gen. Robert M. Morgan
Oregon.....	Maj. Gen. Richard A. Miller
Pennsylvania.....	Maj. Gen. Richard M. Scott
Puerto Rico.....	Maj. Gen. Alfredo J. Mora
Rhode Island.....	Maj. Gen. John W. Kiely (CG)
South Carolina....	Maj. Gen. T. Eston Marchant, Jr.
South Dakota.....	Maj. Gen. Ronald F. Williamson
Tennessee.....	Maj. Gen. Carl D. Wallace
Texas.....	Maj. Gen. James T. Dennis
Utah.....	Maj. Gen. John L. Matthews
Vermont.....	Maj. Gen. Donald E. Edwards
Virgin Islands.....	Brig. Gen. Ernest R. Morgan
Virginia.....	Maj. Gen. John G. Castles
Washington.....	Maj. Gen. Keith Eggen
West Virginia.....	Maj. Gen. John A. Wilson III
Wisconsin.....	Maj. Gen. Raymond A. Matera
Wyoming.....	Maj. Gen. James L. Spence

Appendix C

United States Property and Fiscal Officers

Alabama.....	Col. Max S. Bowdoin
Alaska.....	Col. Edward M. Johnson
Arizona.....	Col. Paul C. Moseley
Arkansas.....	Col. Willis B. Leslie
California.....	Col. John J. McGoff, Jr.
Colorado.....	Col. Donald S. Hightower
Connecticut.....	Col. Richard V. Lugli
Delaware.....	Col. Paul J. Gallagher
Dist. of Col.....	Col. Andrew D. Perkins
Florida.....	Col. George H. Moseley
Georgia.....	Col. Robert C. Sheldon
Guam.....	Col. Simon C. Krevitsky
Hawaii.....	Col. Thomas S. Ito
Idaho.....	Col. Milton J. Hengel
Illinois.....	Col. Gene W. Blade
Indiana.....	Col. Thomas R. Woods
Iowa.....	Col. Franklin D. Peterson
Kansas.....	Col. William E. Searcy
Kentucky.....	Col. Paul T. Ryan
Louisiana.....	Col. James D. Flick
Maine.....	Col. Dennis D. Lunney
Maryland.....	Col. James M. McFall
Massachusetts.....	Col. Thomas J. Bittelari
Michigan.....	Col. Arthur J. Ueberroth
Minnesota.....	Col. William S. Mahling
Mississippi.....	Col. James E. Williamson
Missouri.....	Col. Robert L. Gooderl
Montana.....	Col. Leon G. Schneider
Nebraska.....	Col. Robert G. Fletcher
Nevada.....	Col. Charles W. Fulkerson
New Hampshire.....	Col. Russell J. Grady
New Jersey.....	Col. Thomas E. Hansen
New Mexico.....	Col. Antonio M. Gabaldon, Jr.
New York.....	Col. Frank Polis
North Carolina.....	Col. Frank B. Fuller, Jr.
North Dakota.....	Col. Earl D. Holly
Ohio.....	Col. Robert P. Orr
Oklahoma.....	Col. James M. Bullock, Jr.
Oregon.....	Col. Hugh B. Nelson
Pennsylvania.....	Col. Glen L. Kifer
Puerto Rico.....	Col. José A. Buitrago
Rhode Island.....	Col. John B. Altieri
South Carolina.....	Col. Catha L. Ridgeway, Jr.
South Dakota.....	Col. Lowell M. Davis
Tennessee.....	Col. Billy F. Alderson
Texas.....	Col. Edward G. Balagia
Utah.....	Col. Wayne H. Holt

Vermont.....	Col. William C. Wilson
Virgin Islands.....	Col. Thomas S. Farrell
Virginia.....	Col. Horace Mann III
Washington.....	Col. Gerald A. Dines
West Virginia.....	Col. Zane H. Summers
Wisconsin.....	Col. John M. Spaulding
Wyoming.....	Col. Robert E. Latta

Appendix D

National Guard Bureau Staff

Joint Offices

Walker, Emmett H., Jr., Lieutenant General, ARNGUS, Chief, National Guard Bureau
Denman, Harold R., Colonel, ANGUS, Executive Officer
Robertson, Wayne A., Special Assistant to the Chief
Squier, Michael J., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNGUS, Assistant Executive Officer
Best, David M., Colonel, USA, Inspector General
Bray, Francis, Chief, Office of Military Support
Donohue, Daniel, Chief, Office of Public Affairs
Hise, James C., Chief, Office of Legal Advisor
Lee, W. F., Chief, Office of Administrative Services
Link, Thomas L., Chief, Office of Technician Per- sonnel
Pollard, Gordon K., Colonel, USA, Director, Joint Staff
Tech, Larry L., Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Office of Policy and Liaison
Wood, Nelson V., Colonel, USA, Chief, Office of Human Resources

Director, Army National Guard

Temple, Herbert R., Jr., Major General, ARNGUS, Director, Army National Guard
Dean, Richard A., Brigadier General, ARNGUS, Deputy Director, Army National Guard
Sullivan, James A., Colonel, USA, Executive Officer
Galioto, Joseph, LTC, ARNGUS, Assistant Executive Officer
Fox, David E., Command Sergeant Major, ARNGUS, Enlisted Advisor
Alsop, Jack R., Colonel, USA, Chief, Comptroller Division
Aron, Fred W., Chief, Installations Division
Carson, A. Jane, Colonel, USA, Chief Nurse
Calderone, Rosindo E., Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Logistics Divisions

D'Araujo, John B., Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief,
Organization and Training Division
Elliott, David R., Colonel, USA, Chief, Manpower
Division
Karney, David H., M.D., Colonel, USA, Surgeon
Magrogan, Francis G., Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief,
Mobilization Readiness Division
Philbrick, John C., Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Office
of Plans, Program Analysis and Evaluation
O'Connell, Robert J., Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief,
Information Management Agency
Rhodes, Charles E., Colonel, USA, Chief, Personnel
Division
Stanko, John J., Jr., Chief, Aviation Division

Director, Air National Guard

Conaway, John B., Major General, ANGUS, Direc-
tor, Air National Guard
McMerty, John F., Brigadier General, ANGUS, Dep-
uty Director
Stewart, Wilbert T., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Direc-
torate Staff
Sparks, William T., Lieutenant Colonel, ANGUS,
Executive Officer
Duncan, Larry A., Capt., USAF, Assistant Executive
Officer
Carbon, Bernard E., CMSgt., ANGUS, Senior
Enlisted Advisor
Domingues, Thomas, Jr., Colonel, USAF, Chief,
Logistics Division
Dorwaldt, Richard H., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office
of Programs
Downs, Spencer R., M.D., Colonel, USAF, Air
National Guard Surgeon
Gatto, Francis R., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of
Programs
Harmon, Kenneth T., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Comp-
troller Division
Hostetler, Richard O., Lieutenant Colonel, ANGUS,
Chief, Office of Training
Williams, John M., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Man-
power and Personnel Division
Juve, Gene L, Colonel, USAF, Chief, Plans, Opera-
tions and Readiness Division
Parrish, Robert J., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of
Information Systems
Pezzullo, Richard E., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief,
Engineering and Services Division

Appendix E

ARNG Statistics

**Table 1 — Army National Guard Obligations
Fiscal Year 1985 (All Appropriations)**

Army National Guard 1985	Grand Total All Appropriations	National Guard Personnel, Army 2152060	Operation and Maintenance ARNG 2152065	Military Construction ARNG 2152085	Military Procurement DOD 9750350
Grand Total	4,566,601,075.97	2,871,667,357.91	1,457,282,507.02	87,674,941.04	149,976,270.00
State Obligations — Total	2,102,342,271.59	691,728,358.57	1,322,938,971.98	87,674,941.04	.00
Alabama	87,847,911.09	36,162,087.09	49,361,668.79	2,324,155.21	.00
Alaska	31,733,968.11	5,503,518.52	19,580,365.70	6,650,083.89	.00
Arizona	37,349,676.89	7,898,402.72	20,995,512.77	8,455,761.40	.00
Arkansas	47,718,761.88	18,838,003.25	27,633,964.02	1,246,794.61	.00
California	109,581,354.63	32,516,057.09	75,203,444.88	1,861,852.66	.00
Colorado	17,612,982.38	5,467,332.53	12,145,649.85	.00	.00
Connecticut	27,466,714.51	6,791,399.86	20,618,645.61	56,669.04	.00
Delaware	13,299,710.80	4,257,453.73	8,998,750.87	43,506.20	.00
District of Columbia	10,434,522.16	4,195,946.32	6,134,180.84	104,395.00	.00
Florida	49,768,567.96	18,198,471.34	30,038,006.24	1,532,090.38	.00
Georgia	64,134,525.73	17,160,761.66	41,549,208.30	5,424,555.77	.00
Guam	2,546,206.87	1,038,182.46	1,508,024.41	.00	.00
Hawaii	23,109,183.58	5,929,747.28	17,001,528.55	177,907.75	.00
Idaho	26,930,198.18	7,573,657.59	18,490,298.76	866,241.83	.00
Illinois	42,272,559.99	13,200,548.74	24,499,474.51	4,572,536.74	.00
Indiana	43,968,460.38	16,689,699.97	27,092,524.01	186,236.40	.00
Iowa	33,367,180.39	10,729,578.14	21,800,466.07	837,136.18	.00
Kansas	29,935,156.83	9,061,699.94	20,638,504.30	234,952.59	.00
Kentucky	31,805,847.56	11,367,761.03	18,821,159.89	1,616,926.64	.00
Louisiana	47,620,452.91	17,371,746.30	28,797,625.88	1,451,080.73	.00
Maine	18,829,639.27	6,745,692.42	11,970,424.13	113,522.72	.00
Maryland	35,779,062.83	10,585,970.76	24,700,842.07	492,250.00	.00
Massachusetts	50,082,757.35	17,940,241.11	31,862,459.89	280,056.35	.00
Michigan	56,040,116.95	17,087,709.89	37,424,074.99	1,528,332.07	.00
Minnesota	50,267,223.57	16,476,682.65	32,536,009.97	1,254,530.95	.00
Mississippi	88,909,321.00	22,794,881.88	55,969,681.47	10,144,757.65	.00
Missouri	48,694,083.24	14,071,987.38	32,256,590.57	2,365,505.29	.00
Montana	17,505,891.33	5,214,215.82	12,110,688.13	180,987.38	.00
Nebraska	22,513,468.64	9,194,368.69	13,134,808.15	184,291.80	.00
Nevada	10,740,079.67	2,531,295.44	8,208,784.23	.00	.00
New Hampshire	11,296,492.55	3,472,700.63	7,821,788.81	2,003.11	.00
New Jersey	50,090,156.68	14,779,109.05	33,040,386.57	2,270,661.06	.00
New Mexico	21,299,043.57	7,092,185.77	14,144,821.60	62,036.20	.00
New York	87,538,408.18	28,238,028.94	56,461,233.83	2,839,145.41	.00
North Carolina	52,212,118.38	18,885,754.09	32,694,680.72	631,683.57	.00
North Dakota	18,240,321.98	4,993,859.55	13,214,082.13	32,380.30	.00
Ohio	59,520,184.28	18,549,198.16	35,448,055.79	5,522,930.33	.00

Army National Guard 1985	Grand Total All Appropriations	National Guard Personnel, Army 2152060	Operation and Maintenance ARNG 2152065	Military Construction ARNG 2152085	Military Procurement DOD 9750350
Oklahoma	40,813,391.25	14,153,663.00	25,502,884.82	1,156,843.43	.00
Oregon	35,270,807.87	13,447,849.13	21,769,876.54	53,082.20	.00
Pennsylvania	69,876,371.14	23,753,667.07	42,732,192.18	3,390,511.89	.00
Puerto Rico	44,624,178.29	19,702,420.45	22,303,961.83	2,617,796.01	.00
Rhode Island	14,811,384.05	4,863,934.41	9,761,624.01	185,825.63	.00
South Carolina	48,715,211.00	20,140,555.27	27,788,168.59	786,487.14	.00
South Dakota	21,358,328.99	6,478,582.26	13,836,994.64	1,042,752.09	.00
Tennessee	57,906,164.50	24,376,725.01	32,852,189.99	677,249.50	.00
Texas	86,099,508.14	27,247,048.64	53,888,553.29	4,963,906.21	.00
Utah	32,678,831.34	16,080,301.39	16,336,340.28	262,189.67	.00
Vermont	18,544,266.91	5,133,269.59	11,204,835.16	2,206,162.16	.00
Virgin Islands	6,018,588.80	2,174,541.53	3,693,831.85	150,215.42	.00
Virginia	39,277,198.13	11,202,555.88	25,815,315.80	2,259,326.45	.00
Washington	34,335,847.57	10,950,070.87	23,269,016.74	116,759.96	.00
West Virginia	18,225,385.05	5,736,977.97	12,478,951.92	9,455.16	.00
Wisconsin	43,863,425.91	14,413,926.97	27,263,498.25	2,186,000.69	.00
Wyoming	11,861,070.35	3,266,331.34	8,532,318.79	62,420.22	.00
Others:	2,464,258,804.38	2,179,938,999.34	134,343,535.04	.00	149,976,270.00
Chief, NGB	2,129,373,600.00	2,123,573,600.00	5,800,000.00	.00	.00
FAO USA MDW	244,837,111.38	804,399.34	94,056,442.04	.00	149,976,270.00
USAFAC Bonus	55,561,000.00	55,561,000.00	.00	.00	.00
Defense Supply Agency	6,595,444.12	.00	6,595,444.12	.00	.00
Chief of Engineers	1,217,325.46	.00	1,217,325.46	.00	.00
The Adjutant General	3,198,877.22	.00	3,198,877.22	.00	.00
Chief of Staff DA	5,457,439.24	.00	5,457,439.24	.00	.00
MEPCOM	605,165.97	.00	605,165.97	.00	.00
HQS USAREUR	484,373.82	.00	484,373.82	.00	.00
Surgeon General	11,198,155.25		11,198,155.25		
FORSCOM	5,730,311.92		5,730,311.92		

**Table 2—Army National Guard Strength
FY 50-FY 84**

Fiscal Year	Year End		
	Aggregate	Officer	Enlisted
1950	326,395	30,716	295,679
1955	358,241	34,665	323,576
1960	401,765	37,142	364,623
1965	378,985	34,353	344,632
1970	409,192	29,391	379,801
1975	401,981	33,821	368,160
1980	368,254	37,287	330,967
1981	390,659	38,364	352,295
1982	409,238	40,387	368,851
1983	417,791	41,678	376,113
1984	434,702	41,847	392,855
1985	440,778	42,340	398,438

Table 3—ARNG Assigned Strength (000's)

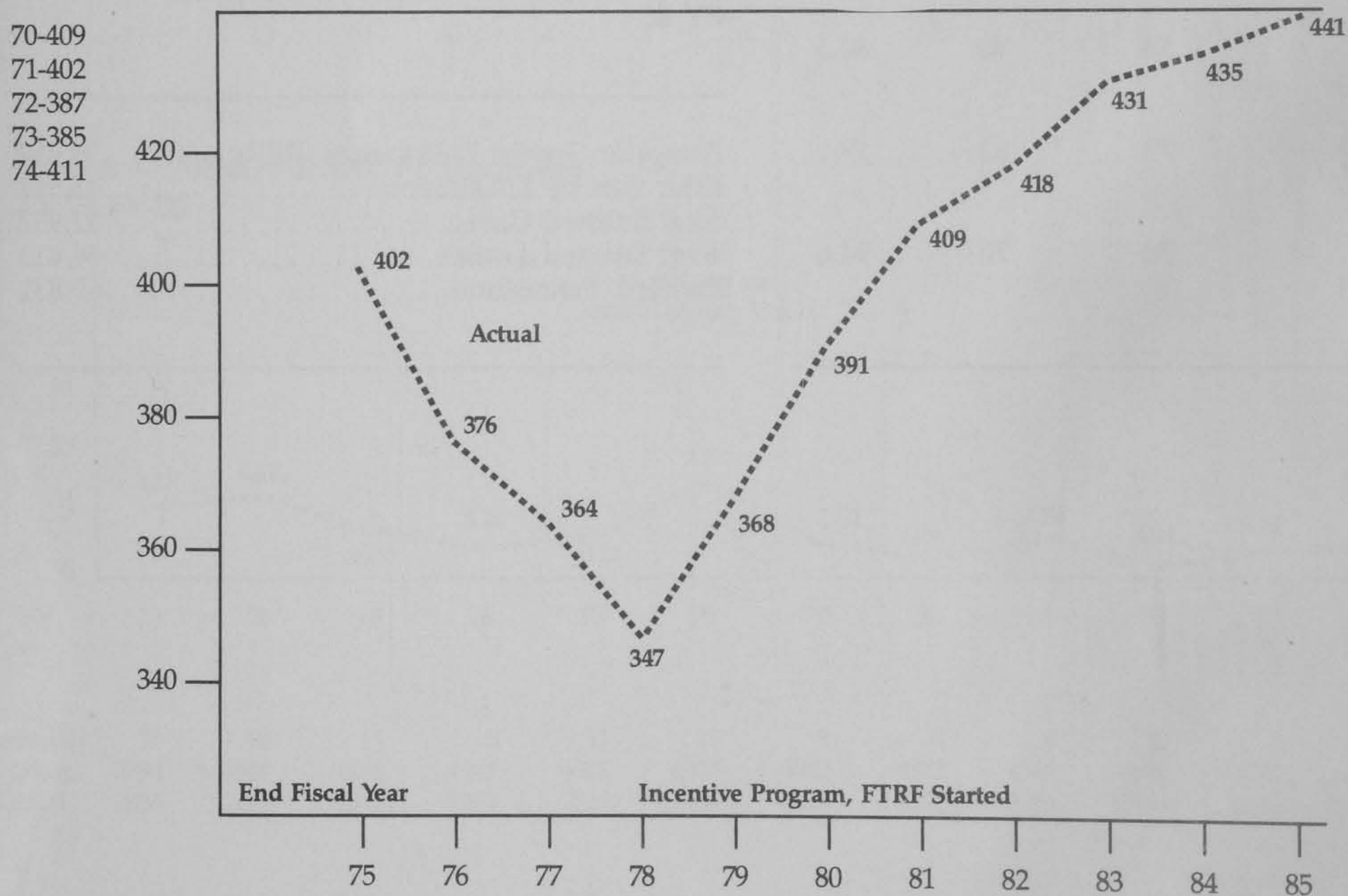


Table 4
Reserve Officer Personnel Act Promotions,
Fiscal Year 1985

Grade	Number Considered	Number Selected	Percent Selected
LTC to COL (APL & CH)	745	235	31.5
MAJ to LTC (APL & CH)	414	243	58.6
CPT to MAJ (APL & CH)	1,282	743	57.9
1LT to CPT (APL & CH)	771	551	71.5
LTC to COL (AMEDD)	143	45	30.7
MAJ to LTC (AMEDD)	58	49	84.5
CPT to MAJ (AMEDD)	79	63	79.7
1LT to CPT (AMEDD)	74	70	94.6

Table 5
Line of Duty Determinations

Formal Investigations (Other than death).....	964
In Line of Duty.....	550
Not in Line of Duty — Not Misconduct....	366
Not in Line of Duty — Misconduct.....	48
Returned as Unnecessary.....	280
Death Cases (No determination made).....	45
Informal Investigations.....	5,893
TOTAL	7,182

Table 6
Enlisted Personnel Procurement
FY 85

Nonprior Service Enlistments (REP).....	39,410
Prior Service Enlistments.....	43,542
Total Enlisted Gains.....	82,952
Total Enlisted Losses.....	64,413
Enlisted Extensions.....	69,831

Table 7
Aircraft Availability Status

DA Standards

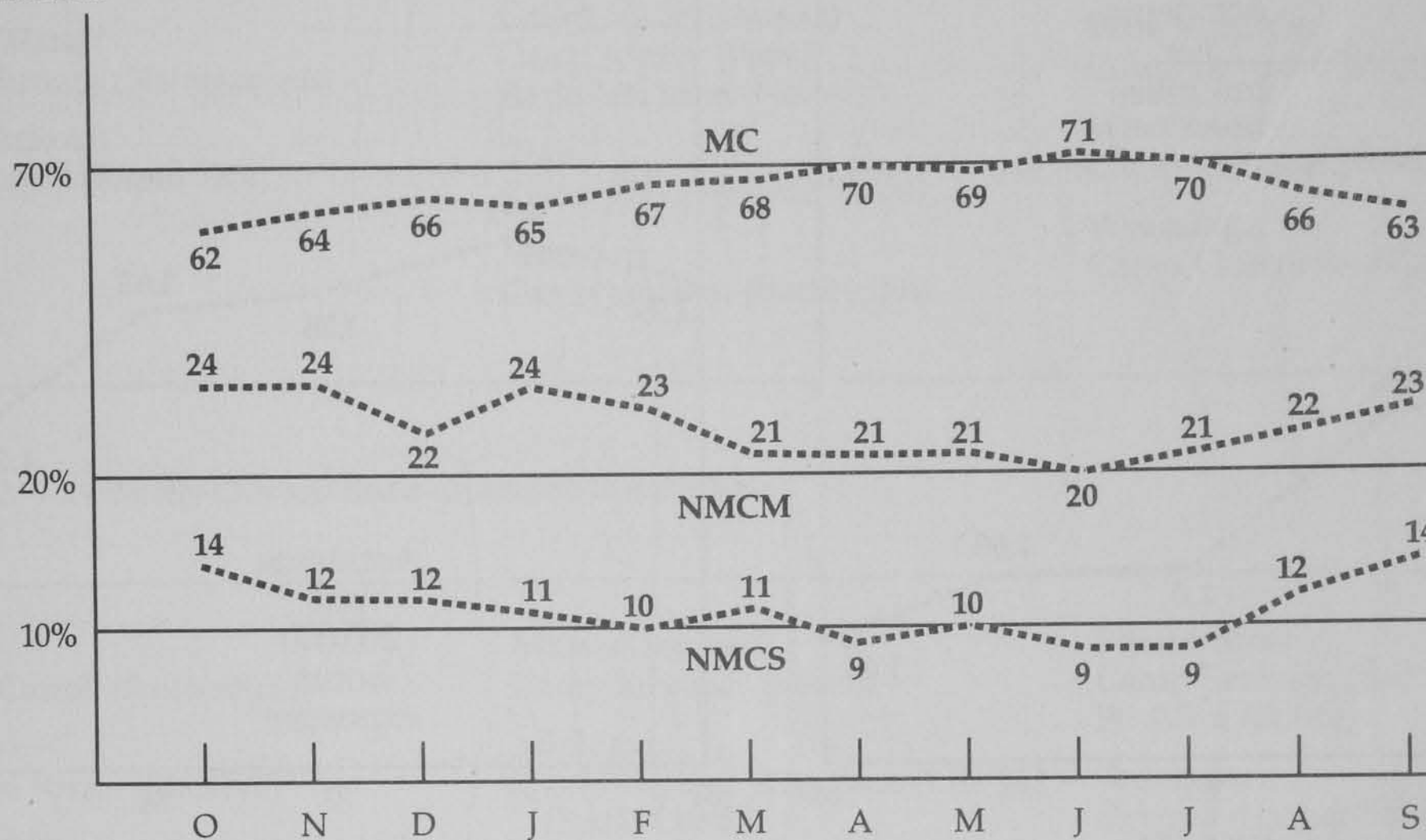
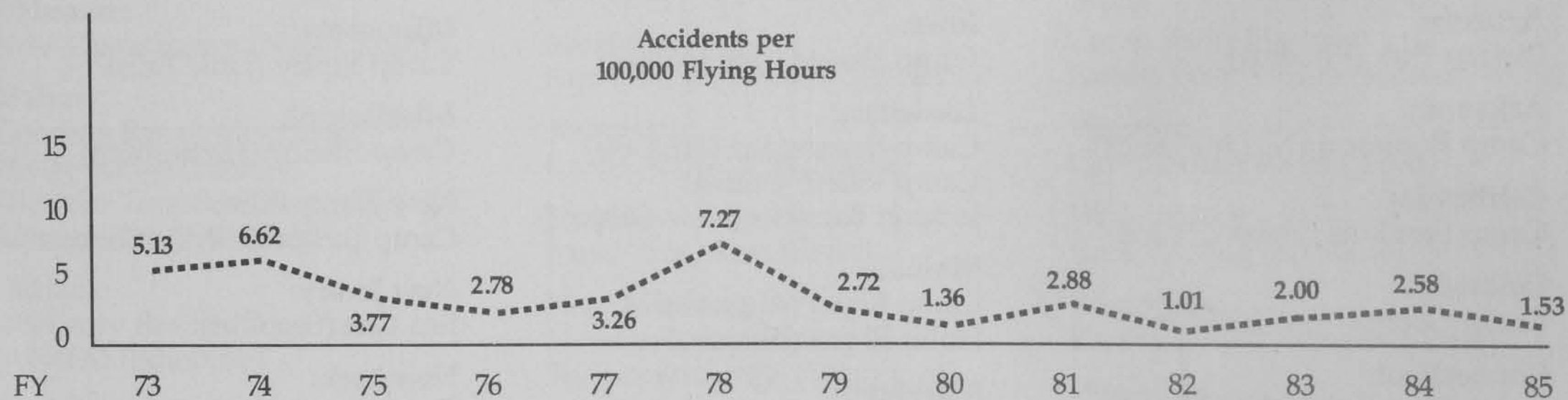


Table 8 — ARNG Aircraft Accident Rate
FY 73-FY 85



Accidents	16	20	11	9	11	22	8	4	9	3	6	8	5
Aviators	3790	3924	4182	4615	4878	4928	4585	4522	4546	4619	4740	4960	4971
Aircraft	1808	2161	2312	2551	2569	2536	2528	2525	2545	2594	2643	2624	2658

Table 9 — ARNG Motor Vehicle Accident Rate FY 81-FY 85

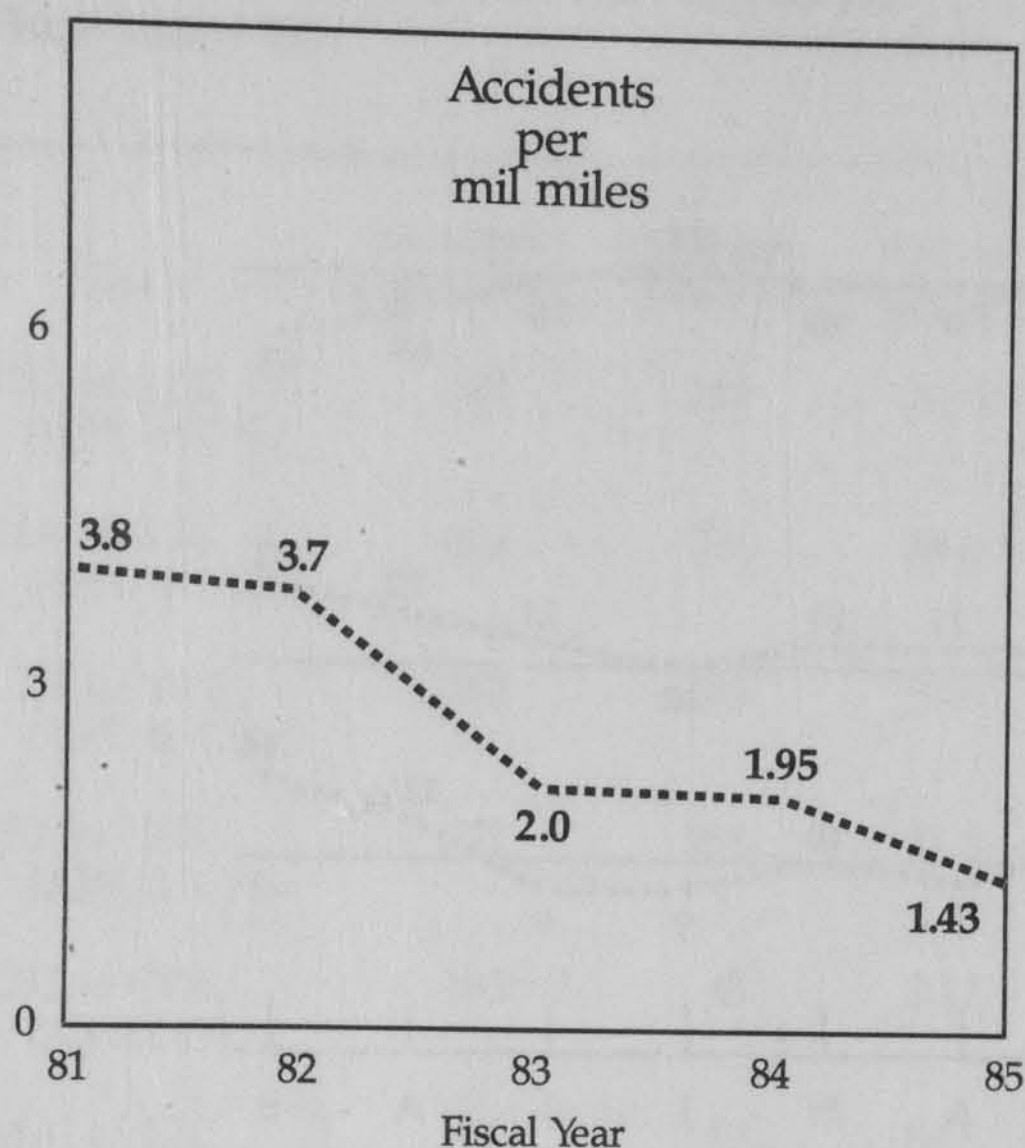


Table 10 — ARNG Overall Accident Rate FY 81-FY 85

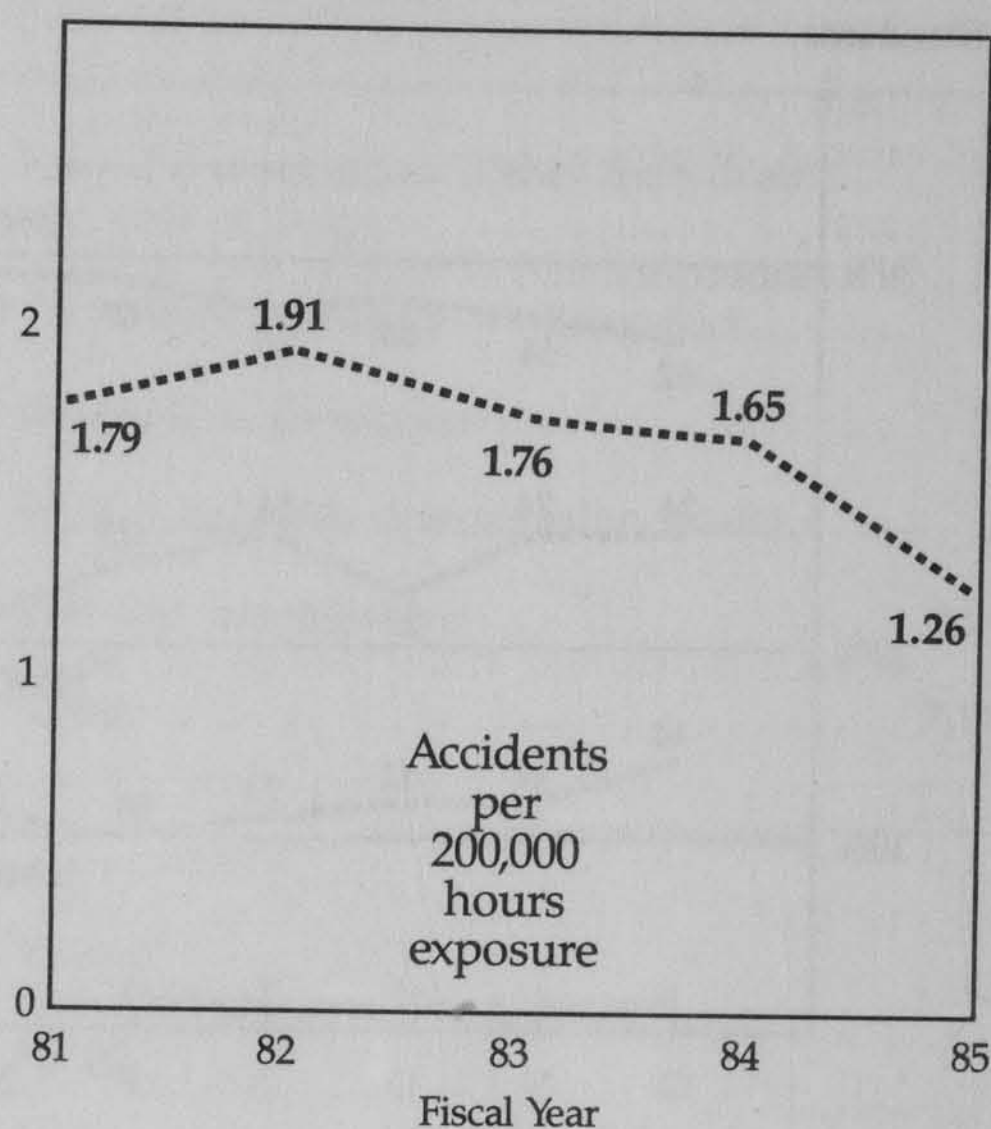


Table 11—State-Owned Installations

Arizona:

Papago Park (Phoenix)

Arkansas:

Camp Robinson (N. Little Rock)

California:

Camp San Luis Obispo (Same)

Colorado:

Camp George West (Golden)

Connecticut:

Camp Hartell (Windsor Locks)

Camp O'Neill (Niantic)

Stone's Ranch (E. Lyme)

Delaware:

Bethany Beach (Rehobeth)

Florida:

Camp Blanding (Starke)

Illinois:

Camp Lincoln (Springfield)

Camp Logan (Zion)

Iowa:

Camp Dodge (Des Moines)

Louisiana:

Camp Beauregard (Pineville)

Camp Villere (Slidell)

Jackson Barracks (New Orleans)

Maine:

Camp Keyes (Augusta)

Hollis Plains (Buxton)

Maryland:

Gunpowder Range (Glen Arm)

State Military Reservation
(Havre de Grace)

Massachusetts:

Camp Curtis Guild (Wakefield)

Michigan:

Camp Grayling (Grayling)
(Except Airfield)

Minnesota:

Camp Ripley (Little Falls)

Mississippi:

Camp Shelby (Hattiesburg)

New Hampshire:

Camp La Bonte SMR (Concord)

New Jersey:

Sea Girt (Sea Girt)

New York:

Camp Smith (Peekskill)

North Carolina:

Camp Butner (Butner)

North Dakota:

Camp G.C. Grafton (Devils Lake)

Ohio:

Camp Perry (Port Clinton)

Oregon:
Camp Rilea (Astoria)
Camp Withycombe (Clackamas)

Rhode Island:
Camp Varnum (Narragansett)

South Dakota:
Camp Rapid (Rapid City)

Texas:
Camp Barkeley (Abilene)
Camp Bowie (Brownwood)
Camp Mabry (Austin)
Camp Maxey (Paris)
Eagle Mt. Lake (Newark)

Utah:
Camp W.G. Williams (Lehi)

Vermont:
Camp Johnson (Burlington)

Virginia:
State Military Reservation
(Virginia Beach)

West Virginia:
Camp Dawson (Kingwood)

Wisconsin:
Camp Williams (Tomah)

Wyoming:
Camp Guernesey (Guernsey)

Table 12 — Federally-Owned State-Operated Installations

Alaska:
Camp Carroll (Anchorage)

Arizona:
Buckeye Range (Buckeye)

California:
Camp Roberts (Paso Robles)
AFTC Los Alamitos (Los Alamitos)

Guam:
Fort Juan Muna (Dededo)

Delaware:
New Castle Range (New Castle)

Idaho:
Gooding Range (Gooding)
Hailey Range (Hailey)
Pocatello Trng Site (Pocatello)
Kimama Trng Site (Rupert)

Indiana:
Atterbury Res For Trng Area
(AFRTA) (Edinburg)

Louisiana:
New Iberia Trng Site (New Iberia)

Maine:
Auburn Range (Auburn)
South Bristol (Bristol)
Caswell Range (Caribou)

Massachusetts:
Camp Edwards (Bourne)

Michigan:
Custer Res For Trng Area (CRFTA)
(Battle Creek)

Mississippi:
Camp McCain (Grenada)

Missouri:
Camp Clark (Nevada)
Fort Crowder (Neosho)

Montana:
Fort Wm. H. Harrison (Helena)

Nebraska:
Camp Ashland (Ashland)

Nevada:
Stead Trng Area (Reno)

New Mexico:
Deming Range (Deming)
Tucumcari Range (Tucumcari)

Oklahoma:
Camp Gruber (Muskogee)

Oregon:
Camp Adair (Corvallis)

Puerto Rico:
Camp Santiago (Salinas)
Ft. Allen (Ponce)

Tennessee:
Smyrna (Former Stewart AFB)
(Smyrna)
Catoosa Range, GA
(Fort Oglethorpe)
John Sevier Range
(Fountain City)

Texas:
Camp Swift (Bastrop)
Former Fort Wolters (Mineral Wells)

Vermont:
Camp Ethan Allen (Jerico)

Washington:
Camp 7 Mile (Spokane)

Wisconsin:
Racine County Range (Racine)

Wyoming:
Lander Range (Lander)
Lovell Range (Lovell)
Sheridan Range (Sheridan)

Appendix F

ANG Statistics

Table 1 — Air National Guard Fiscal Year 1985 Obligations by State

	Proc-Oth 5753080	Mil Con 5753830	O&M 5753840	Mil Pers 5753850	Equip Def 97503850	State Totals
Alabama	48,516	305,490	26,827,915	1,180,206		28,362,127
Alaska	72,169		10,723,090	534,928		11,330,187
Arizona	159,008	327,800	29,537,036	855,074		30,878,918
Arkansas	56,272	1,085,297	17,046,325	714,014		18,901,908
California	116,828	1,317,444	49,644,863	2,233,186		53,312,321
Colorado	90,638	198,847	23,096,930	555,535		23,941,950
Connecticut	32,675		10,109,854	402,466		10,544,995
Delaware	32,789	738,800	8,255,083	446,348		9,473,020
District of Columbia	15,346		15,493,226	369,652		15,878,224
Florida	14,837	1,567,478	12,577,710	451,059		14,611,084
Georgia	182,496	300,366	24,590,780	1,283,423		26,357,065
Guam			188,040	98,330		286,370
Hawaii	145,780	200,000	24,911,459	751,261		26,008,500
Idaho	38,157	428,563	13,078,564	418,938		13,964,222
Illinois	94,629	3,607,981	29,627,029	1,038,482		34,368,121
Indiana	23,645		21,645,713	712,202		22,381,560
Iowa	64,962	425,709	20,572,579	705,806		21,769,056
Kansas	132,540	127,710	34,004,804	745,337		35,010,391
Kentucky	9,311		10,670,621	396,787		11,076,719
Louisiana	38,040	49,951	12,194,364	441,309		12,723,664
Maine	21,813	46,215	10,160,828	458,148		10,687,004
Maryland		233,250	13,304,467	686,834		14,224,551
Massachusetts	122,844	202,667	33,201,598	895,120		34,422,229
Michigan	123,738	2,919,032	52,402,704	1,154,005		56,599,479
Minnesota	31,747	2,671,254	22,867,811	808,752		26,379,564
Mississippi	43,271	10,606,535	22,457,201	1,171,670		34,278,677
Missouri	163,861	1,386,796	24,779,720	1,192,672		27,523,049
Montana	40,425	545,975	12,722,521	453,207		13,762,128
Nebraska	66,704		10,273,024	355,184		10,694,912
Nevada	69,784	797,683	10,576,736	269,061		11,713,264
New Hampshire	10,946		6,876,289	270,724		7,157,959
New Jersey	91,444	3,141,825	29,714,091	909,536		33,856,896
New Mexico	4,397	46,622	10,803,132	256,662		11,110,813
New York	118,172	2,859,065	50,084,791	1,940,653	14,956	55,017,637
North Carolina	22,910	1,409,995	8,655,952	524,673		10,613,530
North Dakota	8,511	337,619	11,228,754	380,930		11,955,814
Ohio	87,210	1,935,544	68,316,693	2,053,068		72,392,515
Oklahoma	136,275	659,508	19,650,931	860,581		21,307,295
Oregon	35,035	5,410,211	26,533,441	818,941		32,797,628
Pennsylvania	183,035	5,908,225	34,272,114	1,696,500	11,581	42,071,455
Puerto Rico	57,029	294,292	13,620,164	413,295		14,384,780
Rhode Island	16,078	175,000	10,297,011	466,963		10,955,052
South Carolina	59,261	161,843	10,882,815	435,028		11,538,947
South Dakota	26,459		9,391,039	336,933		9,754,431
Tennessee	161,240	42,976	32,830,477	2,024,017		35,058,710
Texas	204,365	2,013,509	36,927,415	1,332,991		40,478,280
Utah	77,053		12,642,794	632,693		13,352,540
Vermont	5,300		10,704,186	429,235		11,138,721
Virginia	16,627	2,391,137	11,127,545	438,649		13,973,958

Virgin Islands					0
Washington	154,020	158,289	15,663,853	926,306	16,902,468
West Virginia	47,002	1,769,213	15,035,134	901,899	17,753,248
Wisconsin	32,340	1,768,478	20,964,055	670,820	23,435,693
Wyoming	14,550	114,618	7,900,894	396,220	8,426,282
AFAFC				841,757,401	841,757,401
ANGSC			725,791,807	736,088	726,527,895
Bolling AFB			76,307		76,307
Hill AFB			62,193		62,193
HQ USAF Pentagon			8,449,725		8,449,725
Kelly AFB TX			26,865		26,865
Lackland AFB TX				1,811,198	1,811,198
McClellan AFB CA			105,899		105,899
Robins AFB GA			117,635		117,635
Tinker AFB OK			138,455		138,455
Wright-Patterson AFB OH			8,146,209		8,146,209
Totals	3,622,085	61,252,727	1,824,581,260	885,201,000	26,537 2,774,683,609

Table 2 — Force Structure Flying Units

Gaining Command		WGS	GPS	SQDNS
ADTAC	Fighter Interceptor	2	9	11
SAC	Air Refueling	4	9	13
TAC	Tactical Fighter	11	23	34
PACAF	Composite		1	1
TAC	Tactical Reconnaissance	2	4	6
TAC	Tactical Air Support		3	3
MAC	Special Operations		1	1
MAC	Tactical Airlift	5	14	19
MAC	Aerospace Rescue/Recovery		2	2
MAC	Strategic Airlift		1	1
Total		24	67	91

Table 3 — Units by Number & Type Assigned to the ANG

1076 Total Units

24 Wings

- 4 Air Refueling
- 2 Fighter Interceptor
- 5 Tactical Airlift
- 11 Tactical Fighters
- 2 Tactical Reconnaissance

67 Groups

- 2 Aerospace Rescue/Recovery
- 9 Air Refueling
- 1 Composite
- 14 Tactical Airlift
- 3 Tactical Air Support
- 1 Special Operations
- 23 Tactical Fighters
- 4 Tactical Reconnaissance
- 1 Military Airlift
- 9 Fighter Interceptor

91 Squadrons

- 2 Aerospace Rescue/Recovery
- 13 Air Refueling
- 11 Fighter Interceptors
- 19 Tactical Airlift
- 34 Tactical Fighters
- 6 Tactical Reconnaissance
- 3 Tactical Air Support
- 1 Special Operations
- 1 Military Airlift
- 1 Composite

126 Miscellaneous Units

- 54 ANG HQs
- 4 Aircraft Control & Warning Squadrons
- 12 Air Force Bands
- 3 Civil Engineering Flights (PRIME BEEF)
- 3 Civil Engineering Squadrons (PRIME BEEF)
- 2 Civil Engineering Heavy Repair Flights (RED HORSE)
- 2 Civil Engineering Heavy Repair Squadrons (RED HORSE)
- 1 Field Training Flight
- 1 Air Base Defense Squadron
- 2 Air Base Defense Flights
- 1 Aerial Port Flight
- 1 Weather Squadron
- 40 Weather Flights

103 Communications/Electronics Units

- 7 Air Traffic Control Units
- 4 Combat Information Systems Flights
- 8 Combat Information Systems Groups
- 33 Combat Information Systems Squadrons
- 19 Engineering Installation Squadrons
- 19 Tactical Control Flights
- 9 Tactical Control Groups
- 3 Tactical Control Squadrons
- 1 Range Control Squadrons

661 Support Units

- 7 Aeromedical Evacuation Flights
- 2 Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons
- 89 Civil Engineering Flights (PRIME BEEF)
- 91 Combat Support Units
- 4 Communication/Electronic Maintenance Squadrons
- 25 USAF Clinics
- 91 Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadrons
- 86 Communication Flights (Support)
- 3 Direct Air Support Center Squadrons
- 9 Mobile Aerial Port Flights
- 10 Mobile Aerial Port Squadrons
- 91 Resource Management Squadrons
- 2 Reconnaissance Technical Squadrons
- 25 Security Police Flights
- 45 Tactical Clinics
- 21 Tactical Hospitals
- 61 Weapon System Security Flights

4 Training Units

- 3 Tactical Fighter Training Squadrons
- 1 Tactical Recon Training Flight

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

Aircraft	Unit	Location	Aircraft	Unit	Location
Air Defense-Tactical Air Command					
F-4A/B	102 FIW	Otis ANGB MA	F-4C	122 TFW	Ft. Wayne IN
	120 FIG	Great Falls MT		149 TFG	Kelly AFB TX
	125 FIG	Jacksonville FL		159 TFG	New Orleans LA
	177 FIG	Atlantic City NJ		163 TFG	March AFB CA
F-4C	107 FIG	Niagara Falls NY	F-4D	181 TFG	Terre Haute IN
	142 FIG	Portland OR		188 TFG	Ft. Smith AR
	147 FIG	Ellington AFB TX		108 TFW	McGuire AFB NJ
	191 FIG	Selfridge ANGB MI		113 TFW	Andrews AFB MD
F-4D	119 FIG	Fargo ND	F-4E	116 TFW	Dobbins AFB GA
	144 FIW	Fresno CA		158 TFG	Burlington VT
	148 FIG	Duluth MN		183 TFG	Springfield IL
Strategic Air Command				184 TFG	McConnell AFB KS (RTU)
KC-135E	101 ARW	Bangor ME		187 TFG	Montgomery AL
	126 ARW	Chicago IL	131 TFW	St. Louis MO	
	141 ARW	Fairchild AFB WA	RF-4C	117 TRW	Birmingham AL
	171 ARW	Pittsburgh PA	123 TRW	Louisville KY	
	128 ARG	Milwaukee WI	124 TRG	Boise ID	
	134 ARG	Knoxville TN	152 TRG	Reno NV	
	151 ARG	Salt Lake City UT	155 TRG	Lincoln NE	
	157 ARG	Pease AFB NH	186 TRG	Meridian MS	
	160 ARG	Rickenbacker ANGB OH	OA-37	110 TASG	Kellogg MI
	161 ARG	Phoenix AZ	111 TASG	Willow Grove NAS PA	
	170 ARG	McGuire AFB NJ	182 TASG	Peoria IL	
	189 ARG	Little Rock AFB AR	Military Airlift Command		
	190 ARG	Forbes FLD KS	C-130 A	118 TAW	Nashville TN
Tactical Air Command			E	133 TAW	Minn/St. Paul MN
A-7	121 TFW	Rickenbacker ANGB OH	B	136 TAW	Dallas NAS TX
	127 TFW	Selfridge ANGB MI	H	137 TAW	Will Rogers IAP OK
	132 TFW	Des Moines IA	E	146 TAW	Van Nuys CA
	140 TFW	Buckley ANGB CO	H	109 TAG	Schenectady NY
	112 TFG	GTR Pittsburgh PA	E	130 TAG	Charleston WV
	114 TFG	Sioux Falls SD	B	135 TAG	Baltimore MD
	138 TFG	Tulsa OK	A	139 TAG	St. Joseph MO
	150 TFG	Kirtland AFB NM	A	143 TAG	Quonset Point RI
	156 TFG	San Juan PR	B	145 TAG	Charlotte NC
	162 TFG	Tucson AZ (RTU)	B	153 TAG	Cheyenne WY
	178 TFG	Springfield OH	A	164 TAG	Memphis TN
	180 TFG	Toledo OH	H	165 TAG	Savannah GA
	185 TFG	Sioux City IA	A	166 TAG	Wilmington DE
	192 TFG	Byrd VA	B	167 TAG	Martinsburg WV
F-16	169 TFG	McEntire ANGB SC	H	176 TAG	Anchorage AK
A-10	128 TFW	Truax FLD WI	H	172 TAG	Jackson MS
	174 TFW	Syracuse NY	B	179 TAG	Mansfield OH
	103 TFG	Bradley IAP CT	HC-130/	106 ARRG	Suffolk NY
	104 TFG	Barnes FLD MA	HH-3	129 ARRG	Moffett NAS CA
	175 TFG	Baltimore MD	C-5A	105 MAG	Stewart RTC NY
			EC-130E	193 ELCG	Harrisburg PA
			Pacific Air Force		
			F-4C	154 COMP GP	Hickam AFB HI

Table 5 — Activation of New Units

	Effective Date
Puerto Rico IAP, PR 141st Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron	1 Sep 85
Willow Grove NAS, PA 111th Weapons System Security Flight	1 Jan 85

Table 6 — Inactivations

	Effective Date
Puerto Rico IAP, PR Det 1, 140th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron	1 Sep 85

Table 7 — Redesignations

	Effective Date		Effective Date
McGuire AFB, NJ from: 108 Tac Hospital to: 108 Tac Clinic	1 Jul 85	Harrisburg, PA from: 193 Tac Clinic to: 193 Tac Hospital	1 Jul 85
Truax Fld, WI from: 115 Tac Hospital to: 115 Tac Clinic	1 Jul 85	MacDill AFB, FL from: 290 Combat Comm Sq to: 290 Joint Comm Support Sq	1 Jul 85
Selfridge ANGB, MI from: 127 Tac Hospital to: 127 Tac Clinic	1 Jul 85	St. Simons Island, GA from: 224 Combat Comm Sq to: 224 Joint Comm Support Sq	1 Jul 85
Burlington, VT from: 158 USAF Clinic to: 158 Tac Clinic	1 Jul 85	All Combat Communications Groups redesignated Combat Information Systems Groups, 1 July 1985	
Tucson, AZ from: 162 USAF Clinic to: 162 Tac Clinic	1 Jul 85	All Combat Communications Squadrons redesignated Combat Information Systems Squadrons, 1 July 1985	
Duluth, MN from: 148 USAF Clinic to: 148 Tac Clinic	1 Jul 85	All Combat Communications Flights redesignated Combat Information Systems Flights, 1 July 1985	
Hickam AFB, HI from: 154 USAF Clinic to: 154 Tac Hospital	1 Jul 85	All Communications Flights redesignated Information Systems Flights, 1 July 1985	
		All Civil Engineering Flights redesignated Civil Engineering Squadrons, 1 July 1985	

Table 8 — Tactical Deployments

Fighter/RECCE/ADTAC				
Exercise/Date	Unit	Home Station	Location	#A/C
Coronet Barracuda Apr 85	138 TFG	Tulsa OK	UK	12/A-7
Cope Thunder 10 May-25 May 85	154 COMPG	Hickam AFB HI	Clark AFB Philippines	4/F-4C
Amalgam Brave 28 May-8 Jun 85	117 TRW 119 FIG 125 FIG 127 TFW 144 FIW 191 FIG	Birmingham AL Fargo ND Jacksonville FL Selfridge ANGB MI Fresno CA Selfridge ANGB MI	Goosebay Labrador	4/RF-4C 2/F-4D 4/F-4A/B 6/A-7 4/F-4D 6/F-4C
Coronet Buffalo May-June 85	121 TFW 178 TFG 180 TFG	Rickenbacker ANGB OH Springfield OH Toledo OH	UK	36/A-7
Coronet Sabre Jun 85	175 TFG	Baltimore MD	W. Germany	12/A-10
Coronet Snipe Jul 85	152 TRG	Reno NV	W. Germany	12/RF-4C
Coronet Meteor Aug 85	116 TFW 187 TFG	Dobbins GA Montgomery AL	W. Germany	24/F-4D
Coronet Panther Sep 85	192 TFG	Richmond VA	Norway	10/A-7
Coronet Vampire Sep 85	169 TFG	McEntire SC	Norway	8/F-16

Table 8 — Tactical Deployments (Continued)

Air Refueling				
Exercise/Date	Unit	Home Station	Location	#A/C
Europe				
Oct 84	190 AREFG	Forbes Fld KS	Cairo/Aviano	2
Feb 85	151 AREFG	Salt Lake City UT	RAF Mildenhall UK	1
Mar-Apr 85	160 AREFG	Rickenbacker ANGB OH	Moron AB Spain	4
Apr 85	189 AREFG	Little Rock AR	RAF Fairford UK	4
Jun 85	128 AREFG	Gen Mitchell Fld WI	Moron AB SP	4
Jun 85	161 AREFG	Phoenix AZ	Moron AB SP	4
Jul-Aug 85	171 AREFW	Pittsburgh PA	Moron AB SP	4
Aug 85	128 AREFG	Gen Mitchell Fld WI	Cairo	2
Aug 85	126 AREFW	O'Hare ARFF IL	Cairo	2
Aug 85	151 AREFG	Salt Lake City UT	Moron AB Spain	1
Aug 85	189 AREFG	Little Rock AR	Moron AB Spain	1
Sep-Oct 85	161 AREFG	Phoenix AZ	RAF Mildenhall UK/ Rome	1
Sep-Oct 85	160 AREFG	Rickenbacker ANGB OH	RAF Mildenhall UK/ Rome	1
Sep-Oct 85	134 AREFG	McGhee Tyson TN	RAF Mildenhall UK/ Rome	1
Pacific				
Nov 84	157 AREFG	Pease AFB NH	Kadena AFB Okinawa	1
Nov 84	128 AREFG	Gen Mitchell Fld WI	Kadena AFB Okinawa	1
Nov 84	160 AREFG	Rickenbacker ANGB OH	Kadena AFB Okinawa	1
Mar 85	151 AREFG	Salt Lake City UT	Andersen AFB Guam	4
Mar 85	141 AREFW	Fairchild AFB WA	Andersen AFB Guam	4
Mar-Apr 85	134 AREFG	McGhee Tyson TN	Andersen AFB Guam	4
Jul-Aug 85	160 AREFG	Rickenbacker ANGB OH	Andersen AFB Guam	1
Aug 85	151 AREFG	Salt Lake City UT	Andersen AFB Guam	1
Alaska				
Jan-Feb 85	171 AREFW	Pittsburgh PA	Eielson AFB AK	1
Jan-Feb 85	170 AREFG	McGuire AFB NJ	Eielson AFB AK	1
Jan-Feb 85	141 AREFW	Fairchild AFB WA	Eielson AFB AK	1
Jan-Feb 85	151 AREFG	Salt Lake City UT	Eielson AFB AK	1
Jul 85	151 AREFG	Salt Lake City UT	Eielson AFB AK	1
Jul 85	101 AREFW	Bangor ME	Eielson AFB AK	1
Jul 85	126 AREFW	O'Hare ARFF IL	Eielson AFB AK	2

Tactical Airlift

Brim Frost	193 SOG	Harrisburg PA	Alaska	2
Brim Frost	176 TAG	Alaska	Alaska	4
Brim Frost	153 TAG	Cheyenne WY	Alaska	2
Brim Frost	164 TAG	Memphis TN	Alaska	2
Buccaneer Sword	193 SOG	Harrisburg PA	US	2
Display Determination	193 SOG	Harrisburg PA	Italy	2
Distant Hammer	118 TAW	Nashville TN	Europe	5
Distant Hammer	164 TAG	Memphis TN	Europe	3
Flintlock	193 SOG	Harrisburg PA	Europe	3
Reforger	165 TAG	Savannah GA	Europe	3
Reforger	137 TAW	Oklahoma City OK	Europe	3
Reforger	172 TAG	Jackson MS	Europe	2
Solid Shield	193 SOG	Harrisburg PA	SE US	2
Tandem Orbit	193 SOG	Harrisburg PA	Pacific	1
Team Spirit	133 TAW	Minn-St Paul MN	Korea	4
Team Spirit	193 SOG	Harrisburg PA	Korea	2

Table 9 — Mission Support Unit Deployments

Communications			
Exercise	Unit	Home Station	Location
Ahuas Tara III	224 CCS	St Simons Island GA	Honduras
Balikatan	252 CCG	Tacoma WA	Philippines
Bold Venture	252 CCG	Tacoma WA	Washington
Border Star	254 CCG	Garland TX	SW US
Bright Star	224 CCS	St Simons Island GA	SW Asia
Bright Star	290 CCS	MacDill AFB FL	SW Asia
Brim Frost	252 CCG	Tacoma WA	Alaska
Cope North	201 CCG	Hickam AFB HI	Japan
Cope North	201 CCG	Hickam AFB HI	Japan
Coronet Barracuda	138 CF	Tulsa OK	Europe
Coronet Bronco	162 CCG	N Highlands CA	Europe
Coronet Buffalo	114 CF	Sioux Falls SD	Europe
Coronet Cobra	108 CF	McGuire AFB NJ	Europe
Coronet Cobra	170 CF	McGuire AFB NJ	Europe
Coronet Cougar	254 CCG	Garland TX	Europe
Coronet Mosquito	226 CCG	Gadsen AL	Europe
Coronet Sabre	226 CCG	Gadsen AL	Europe
Coronet Saint	162 CCG	N Highlands CA	Europe
Coronet Snipe	152 CF	Reno NV	Europe
Coronet Thud	226 CCG	Gadsen AL	Europe
Distant Hammer	226 CCG	Gadsen AL	Europe
Flintlock	226 CCG	Gadsen AL	Europe
Fuerzas Unidas	224 CCS	St Simons Island GA	Columbia/Ecuador
Green Flag	254 CCG	Garland TX	Wendover UT
Healthy Comet	218 EIS	St Louis MO	Spain/Italy
Healthy Comet	220 EIS	Zanesville OH	Germany
Oksboel	226 CCG	Gadsen AL	Europe
Red Flag	252 CCG	Tacoma WA	Wendover UT
Sentry Volunteer	228 CCS	Knoxville TN	Camp Shelby MS
Solid Shield	224 CCS	St Simons Island GA	Elgin AFB FL
Solid Shield	253 CCG	Wellesley MA	Camp Geiger NC
Solid Shield	290 CCS	MacDill AFB FL	Eglin AFB FL
Team Spirit	130 EIS	Salt Lake City UT	Korea
Team Spirit	162 CCG	North Highlands CA	Korea
Team Spirit	201 CCG	Hickam AFB HI	Korea
Vigilant Overview	252 CCG	Tacoma WA	Northwest
Wintex	138 CF	Tulsa OK	Europe
Wintex	149 CF	Kelly AFB TX	Europe
Wintex	150 CF	Kirtland AFB NM	Europe
Wintex	183 CF	Springfield IL	Europe

Tactical Air Control

Exercise	Unit	Home Station	Location
Anchor Express	117 TCS	Savannah GA	Norway
Brim Frost	104 TCF	North Bend OR	Elmendorf AFB AK
Central Enterprise	106 TCF	Salt Lake City UT	Germany
Cold Fire	109 TCF	Salt Lake City UT	Germany
Display Determination	123 TCF	Blue Ash OH	Italy
Display Determination	102 TCS	Smithfield MA	Italy
Display Determination	108/113 TCF	Syracuse NY	Italy
Display Determination	112 TCF	State College PA	Italy
Distant Hammer	128 TCF	Milwaukee WI	Italy
Oksboel	129 TCF	Kennesaw GA	Denmark
Oksboel	157 TCF	St Louis MO	Denmark
Oksboel	124 TCF	Blue Ash OH	Denmark
Quick Force	107 TCS	Phoenix AZ	Gila Bend AZ
Quick Force	139 TCF	Buckley CO	Gila Bend AZ
Quick Thrust	129 TCS	Kennesaw GA	Savannah GA
Reforger	111 TASG	Willow Grove PA	Europe
Reforger	182 TASG	Peoria IL	Germany
Sentry Cowboy	117 TCS	Savannah GA	Gulfport MS
Sentry Volunteer	110/119 TCF	Alcoa TN	Gulfport MS
TACS Iceland	116 TCS	Portland OR	Iceland
Team Spirit	169 AC&W	Wheeler AFB HI	Korea
Team Spirit	169 AC&W	Wheeler AFB HI	Korea

Table 10 — ANG Red/Maple Flag Participation

Exercise	Unit	Home Station	Location	#A/C
Red Flag 85-1 20 Oct-17 Nov	149 TFG	Kelly AFB TX	Nellis AFB NV	6/F-4
	181 TFG	Terre Haute IN	Nellis AFB NV	6/F-4
	108 TFW	McGuire AFB NJ	Nellis AFB NV	6/F-4
Red Flag 85-2 05 Jan-16 Feb	188 TFG	Ft Smith AR	Nellis AFB NV	6/F-4
	178 TFG	Springfield OH	Nellis AFB NV	6/A-7
	179 TAG	Mansfield OH	Nellis AFB NV	3/C-130B
Green Flag 85-3 02 Mar-13 Apr	116 TFW	Dobbins AFB GA	Nellis AFB NV	6/F-4
	158 TFG	Burlington VT	Nellis AFB NV	6/F-4
	122 TFW	Ft. Wayne IN	Nellis AFB NV	6/F-4
	127 TFW	Selfridge ANGB MI	Nellis AFB NV	6/A-7
	172 TAG	Jackson MS	Nellis AFB NV	4/C-130H
Maple Flag 15 27 Apr-25 May	123 TRW	Louisville KY	Canada	4/RF-4
	124 TRG	Boise ID	Canada	4/RF-4
Red Flag 85-4 01 Jun-13 Jul	120 FIG	Great Falls MT	Nellis AFB NV	6/F-106
	139 TAG	St Joseph MO	Nellis AFB NV	3/C-130A
	137 TAW	Oklahoma City OK	Nellis AFB NV	3/C-130H

Exercise	Unit	Home Station	Location	#A/C
Green Flag 85-5				
27 Jul-07 Sep	186 TRG	Meridian MS	Nellis AFB NV	4/RF-4
	117 TRW	Birmingham AL	Nellis AFB NV	4/RF-4
	124 TRG	Boise ID	Nellis AFB NV	4/RF-4
	142 FIG	Portland OR	Nellis AFB NV	6/F-4
	150 TFG	Kirtland AFB NM	Wendover AFB UT	10/A-7
	156 TFG	San Juan PR	Wendover AFB UT	6/A-7
	180 TFG	Toledo OH	Wendover AFB UT	6/A-7
	121 TFW	Rickenbacker ANGB OH	Wendover AFB UT	10/A-7
Red Flag 85-5				
Aug 85	157 AREFG	Pease AFB NH	March AFB CA	4/KC-135E
Aug 85	101 AREFW	Bangor ME	March AFB CA	1/KC-135E
Aug 85	190 AREFG	Forbes Fld KS	March AFB CA	1/KC-135E
Aug 85	170 AREFG	McGuire AFB NJ	March AFB CA	1/KC-135E
Aug-Sep 85	141 AREFW	Fairchild AFB WA	March AFB CA	1/KC-135E
Aug 85	161 AREFG	Phoenix AZ	March AFB CA	1/KC-135E
Aug-Sep 85	101 AREFW	Bangor ME	March AFB CA	4/KC-135E
Aug-Sep 85	126 AREFW	O'Hare ARFF IL	March AFB CA	1/KC-135E
Maple Flag 16				
14 Sep-12 Oct	155 TRG	Lincoln NE	Canada	4/RF-4
	122 TFW	Ft Wayne IN	Canada	6/F-4
	152 TRG	Reno NV	Canada	4/RF-4
	183 TFG	Springfield IL	Canada	4/RF-4
	153 TAG	Cheyenne WY	Canada	3/C130B
	176 TAG	Alaska	Canada	1/C130H

Appendix G

Joint Office Statistics

Table 1 — Army National Guard Military Race/Ethnic Statistics

	Officers		Enlisted		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black	2,048	4.8	73,449	18.4	75,497	17.1
Hispanic	1,432	3.4	27,619	6.9	29,051	6.6
Asian/PI	475	1.1	4,117	1.0	4,592	1.0
Native American	154	0.4	3,535	0.9	3,689	0.8
Minority Sub Total	4,109	9.7	108,720	27.3	112,829	25.6
Whites/Oth/Unk	38,204	90.3	289,682	72.7	327,886	74.4
Total	42,313	100.0	398,402	100.0	440,715	100.0
Women	2,209	5.2	20,586	5.2	22,795	5.2

Table 2 — Air National Guard Military Race/Ethnic Statistics

	Officers		Enlisted		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black	302	2.4	7,634	7.9	7,936	7.3
Hispanic	293	2.3	4,120	4.3	4,413	4.0
Asian/PI	193	1.5	1,728	1.8	1,921	1.8
Native American	94	.7	896	.9	990	.9
Other	42	.3	539	.6	581	.5
Minority Sub Total	924	7.2	14,917	15.5	15,841	14.5
Whites	11,885	92.6	81,174	84.3	93,059	85.3
Unk/Uncl/None	27	.2	149	.2	176	.2
Total	12,836	100.0	96,240	100.0	109,076	100.0
Women	874	6.9	11,334	11.8	12,208	11.2

Table 3 — Army National Guard Technician Race/Ethnic Statistics

	GM		GS		WS/WL/WG		Total	
Blacks	6	1.7	714	5.8	658	5.1	1,378	5.4
Hispanics	10	2.8	555	4.5	665	5.2	1,230	4.8
Asian/PI	0	0.0	34	0.3	34	0.3	68	0.3
Native American	2	0.6	77	0.6	91	0.7	170	0.7
Min Subtotal	18	5.1	1,380	11.3	1,448	11.2	2,846	11.2
Whites/Other	334	94.9	10,873	88.7	11,444	88.8	22,651	88.8
Total	352	100.0	12,253	100.0	12,892	100.0	25,497	100.0
Women	0	0	3,311	27.0	134	1.0	3,445	13.5

Table 4 — Air National Guard Technician Race/Ethnic Statistics

	GM		GS		WS/WL/WG		Total	
Blacks	2	0.2	308	4.0	413	3.0	723	3.2
Hispanics	17	2.1	336	4.3	627	4.5	980	4.4
Asian/PI	1	0.1	32	0.4	35	0.3	68	0.3
Native American	5	0.6	45	0.6	77	0.6	127	0.6
Min Subtotal	25	3.1	721	9.3	1,152	8.4	1,898	8.5
Whites/Other	791	96.9	7,016	90.7	12,640	91.6	20,447	91.5
Total	816	100.0	7,737	100.0	13,792	100.0	22,345	100.0
Women	0	0	2,067	26.7	260	1.9	2,327	10.4

Table 5 — Civil Disturbances (FY 85)

State/Date	Location	Nature of Emergency	Strength
Alabama 15-16 Apr	Springville	Civil Disturbance	100
Arizona 04-06 Jan	Clifton	Possible Civil Disturbance	24
Missouri 16-21 Apr	Springfield	Civil Disturbance	106
South Carolina 17-19 May	Myrtle Beach	Possible Civil Disturbance	10

Table 6 — Natural Disasters and Other Emergencies

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
Alabama			
14 Nov	St. Clair County	Aerial Search	20
01-03 Dec	Barbour County	Ground Search	64
24-27 Jan	Ft. Payne	Cold Weather Emergency	7
01-06 Feb	NW Area of State	Snow/Ice Storm	157
21 Feb	Barbour County	Ground Search	13
08-13 Mar	Evergreen	Train Derailment	12
11-24 Mar	DeKalb	Engineering Support	59
05 Apr	Aliceville	Tornado	1
04-05 Jun	Hamilton	Engineering Support	2
27-28 Jun	Montgomery	Emergency Power	3
25-26 Jul	Hackelburg	Forest Fire	2
11 Aug	Birmingham	Aerial Search	3
16-17 Aug	Walker County	Tornado	2
29Aug-9Sep	Mobile	Hurricane "Elena"	246
Alaska			
24-25 Oct	Kodiak	Search and Rescue	6
01-05 Jun	Pilot Station	Flood	4
26 Jun	Selawik Lake	Search and Rescue	3
07 Jul	Mekoryuk	Medevac	3
03-05 Sep	Gambell	Emergency Power	7
Arizona			
11 Oct	Maricopa County	Aerial Search	6
29 Dec	Baghdad	Search and Rescue	3
03 Jan	Haraquahala Valley	Aerial Damage Survey	3
24 Jan	Ano	Search and Rescue	2
29Jan-3Feb	Keams County Area	Cold Weather Emergency	38
25 Feb	Yavapi County	Aerial Search	4
01 Apr	Maricopa County	Search and Rescue	1
11 Jun	Phoenix	Emergency Shelter	1
01-03 Jul	Pima County	Forest Fire	3
06-19 Jul	Phoenix	Forest Fire	7
12 Jul	Maricopa	Search and Rescue	6
28-29 Jul	Phoenix	Emergency Shelter	2
05-09 Aug	Roosevelt Lake	Forest Fire	15

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
Arkansas			
16-17 Oct	Cedarville	Tornado	8
10-12 Jun	Pine Bluff	Chemical Spill	2
22 Jun	Van Buren	Crowd Control	15
California			
06 Oct	San Clemente Island	Medevac	6
10 Oct	Placer County	Search and Rescue	4
20 Oct	Beale-Travis AFB	Medevac	5
22 Oct	Eldorado County	Search and Rescue	4
28 Oct	Chico	Search and Rescue	3
01 Nov	San Francisco (Coast)	Air Transportation	6
03 Nov	Tuolumne County	Search and Rescue	4
07 Nov	San Francisco (Coast)	Search and Rescue	8
01 Feb	Ft. Ord	Medevac	5
05-07 Jul	Columbia	Emergency Shelter	1
09 Jul	Red Bluff	Search and Rescue	7
10 Jul	Ft. Ord	Medevac	5
10-11 Jul	Nevada County	Emergency Shelter	1
10,11,&29 Jul	Monterey County	Water Haul	2
11 Jul	Santa Gloria/Santa Cruz	Forest Fire	8
12,22 Jul	Monterey County	Water Haul	1
13 Jul	Placer County	Medevac	5
13-17 Jul	6-County Area N. Central	Forest Fire	3
13-30 Jul	Statewide	Drug Control	3
31 Jul-06 Aug	Kern County	Flood	4
02-05 Aug	Bell	Security	2
27-30 Aug	Statewide	Drug Control	3
21 Sep	60 mls SSW San Francisco	Search and Rescue	5
21-22 Sep	1,000 mls W. San Francisco	Medevac	27
06 Jan	Coast of Santa Cruz	Aerial Surveillance	6
10 Jan	Coast of San Francisco	Medevac	12
11-27 Jan	Vacaville	Metal Search	24
15-17 Jan	Coast of San Francisco	Search and Rescue	15
15-19 Jan	Off Coast of California	Search and Rescue	26
23-24 Jan	Sacramento	Structure Fire	8
07 Feb	Ft. Ord-Letterman	Medevac	5
08-09 Feb	Castle AFB-Letterman	Medevac	11
25 Feb	Moffett NAS	Airlift	5
26 Feb	40 Miles off Portland, OR	Search and Rescue	6
02-04 Mar	100 Miles off San Francisco	Search and Rescue	8
27-29 Mar	Yureka	Snow Storm	2
28 Mar	San Francisco	Medevac	5
29 Mar	Stockton	Support Mission	1
11 Apr	160 Miles off Coast	Medevac	12
12 Apr	Fort Ord	Medevac	4
14 Apr	San Francisco	Medevac	18

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
16-17 Apr	700 Miles off Coast	Medevac	21
17-18 Apr	San Francisco	Training Support	8
20 Apr	Lone Pine	Search and Rescue	6
01-04 Jun	Vacaville	Metal Search	21
04 Jun	Vacaville	Metal Search	21
06 Jun	Moffett AFB	Medevac	3
06 Jun	Off NW Coast	Search and Rescue	5
10 Jun	Monterey Bay	Search and Rescue	11
13 Jun	Ft. Hunter Liggett	Forest Fire	35
20-22 Jun	Mt. Shasta	Forest Fire	1
21 Jun	Trinity County	Search and Rescue	3
25 Jun	Trinity County	Search and Rescue	3
28-30 Jun	Redding	Medevac	4
01 Jul	Ft. Ord	Medevac	3
03-18 Jul	Monterey/Ventura	Forest Fire	508
04-19 Jul	Monterey/Ventura	Forest Fire	439
29Jul-7Aug	Trinity County	Forest Fire	36
08-09 Aug	Ketchikan, AK	Search and Rescue	6
15-16 Aug	Fort Ord	Medevac	3
17 Aug	Placer County	Medevac	4
27 Aug	Santa Cruz County	Search and Rescue	10
08 Sep	French Meadows	Medevac	4
11 Sep	Fort Ord	Medevac	4
12-17 Sep	Solidad Prison	Metal Search	20
Colorado			
No missions reported			
Connecticut			
20-21 Oct	Naugatuck/Southington	Forest Fire	8
27Sep-01Oct	Statewide	Hurricane "Gloria"	274
Delaware			
26-27 Sep	Statewide	Hurricane "Gloria"	76
District of Columbia			
No missions reported			
Florida			
23-24 Nov	St. John County	Medevac	4
19 Dec	Daytona-Sebastian Coast	Aerial Damage Survey	16

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
31Jan-04Feb	Naples	Forest Fire	22
08-11Mar	Hamilton County	Forest Fire	12
17-24 May	Marion/Flagler	Forest Fire	286
07-14 Jun	Lafayette/Madison	Forest Fire	51
29Aug-09Sep	Western Portion	Hurricane "Elena"	260
Georgia			
No missions reported			
Guam			
13-16Nov	Guam	Typhoon	8
Hawaii			
24-25 Sep	Oahu	Drug Control	3
30Sep-06Oct	Island of Hawaii	Drug Control	23
01-06 Oct	Island of Hawaii	Drug Control	14
05 Dec	Honolulu	Training Support	5
21 Jan	Honolulu/Oahu	Training Support	5
20 Apr	Honolulu/Oahu	Training Support	7
24-26 Apr	Maui	Drug Control	17
29 Apr	Kauai	Drug Control	2
13-17 May	Island of Hawaii	Drug Control	47
17-20 Sep	Maui	Drug Control	22
24-25 Sep	Oahu	Drug Control	4
Idaho			
20-28 Dec	Howe	Ice Jam	6
01-11Jan	Howe	Ice Jam Control	6
22 Jun-17 Jul	Pocatello/Boise	Insect Eradication	5
29 Jun-02 Jul	Idaho City	Water Haul	1
01 Jul-11 Aug	Sunbeam/Long Town	Forest Fire	200
16 Jul-13 Sep	Salmon/Payette/Nez Perce	Forest Fire	385
26 Aug-12 Sep	Salmon National Forest	Forest Fire	96
Illinois			
24 Oct	Matoon	Medevac	2
25 Oct	Springfield	Medevac	2
30 Oct	Hoopeston-Springfield	Medevac	3
04 Nov	Centralia	Medevac	3
05 Nov	Centralia-Springfield	Medevac	3

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
06 Nov	Paris	Medevac	3
14 Nov	Shelbyville	Medevac	3
27 Nov	Flora	Medevac	3
28 Nov	Effingham	Medevac	3
29 Nov	Effingham	Medevac	3
29 Nov	White Hall	Medevac	3
30 Nov	Greenville	Medevac	3
01 Dec	Quincy	Medevac	3
01-02 Dec	Rushville	Medevac	3
02 Dec	Mattoon	Medevac	3
04 Dec	Danville	Medevac	3
04 Dec	Vandalia	Medevac	3
06 Dec	Cairo	Medevac	3
06 Dec	Effingham	Medevac	3
06 Dec	Vandalia	Medevac	3
07 Dec	Pittsfield	Medevac	3
08 Dec	Galesburg	Medevac	3
08 Dec	Quincy	Medevac	3
15 Dec	Keokuk	Medevac	3
16 Dec	Effingham	Medevac	3
18 Dec	Jerseyville	Medevac	3
21 Dec	Pittsfield	Medevac	3
26 Dec	Galesburg	Medevac	3
27 Dec	Macombe	Medevac	3
28 Dec	Shelbyville	Medevac	3
03 Jan	Rushville	Medevac	3
03-04 Jan	Cairo	Emergency Housing	2
04 Jan	Galesburg	Medevac	3
04 Jan	Whitehall	Medevac	3
05 Jan	Mendota	Medevac	3
07 Jan	Effingham	Medevac	3
25 Jan	Mattoon	Medevac	3
31 Jan	Mattoon	Medevac	3
05 Mar	Moline	Medevac	3
06 Mar	Williamson Cnty Aprt	Medevac	3
07 Mar	Effingham	Medevac	2
08-13 Mar	Rushville	Flood	4
09 Mar	Effingham	Medevac	3
09 Mar	Kewanee	Medevac	3
10 Mar	Mattoon	Medevac	3
12 Mar	Aledo	Medevac	3
13 Mar	Jerseyville	Medevac	3
15 Mar	Danville	Medevac	3
15 Mar	Streator	Medevac	3
15 Mar	Quincy	Medevac	3
15 Mar	Danville	Medevac	3
16 Mar	Quincy	Medevac	3
17 Mar	Mattoon	Medevac	3
17-18 Mar	Ottawa	Medevac	3
18 Mar	Mattoon	Medevac	3

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
19 Mar	Pontiac	Medevac	3
20 Mar	Murphysboro	Medevac	3
20 Mar	Staunton	Medevac	3
22 Mar	Effingham	Medevac	3
23 Mar	Peoria	Medevac	3
24 Mar	Harrisburg	Medevac	3
25 Mar	Streator	Medevac	3
25 Mar	Mattoon	Medevac	3
26 Mar	Quincy	Medevac	3
27 Mar	Salem	Medevac	3
01 Apr	Hannibal	Medevac	3
03 Apr	Galesburg	Medevac	3
04 Apr	Springfield	Medevac	3
04 Apr	Effingham	Medevac	3
07 Apr	Galesburg	Medevac	3
06-07 Apr	Watseka	Medevac	3
09 Apr	Flora	Medevac	3
09 Apr	Mattoon	Medevac	3
11 Apr	Moline	Medevac	3
13 Apr	Rock Island	Medevac	3
15 Apr	Carrollton	Medevac	3
15-16 Apr	Aledo	Medevac	3
16 Apr	Mattoon	Medevac	3
23 Apr	Effingham	Medevac	3
26 Apr	Rock Island	Medevac	3
26 Apr	Denton	Medevac	3
26 Apr	Peoria	Medevac	3
29 Apr	Moline	Medevac	3
02 May	Olney	Medevac	3
09-10 May	Carrollton	Medevac	3
11 May	Olney	Medevac	3
11 May	Centralia	Medevac	3
12 May	Staunton	Medevac	3
12 May	Vandalia	Medevac	3
13 May	Mattoon	Medevac	3
13-14 May	Peoria	Medevac	3
14 May	Pinckneyville	Medevac	3
15 May	Galesburg	Medevac	3
16 May	Quincy	Medevac	3
17 May	Vandalia	Medevac	3
18 May	Watseka	Medevac	3
18 May	Streator	Medevac	3
19 May	Ottawa	Medevac	3
19 May	Quincy	Medevac	3
19 May	Danville	Medevac	3
20 May	Ottawa	Medevac	3
20 May	Ottawa	Medevac	3
20 May	Centreville	Medevac	3
21 May	Flora	Medevac	3
23 May	Mt. Vernon	Medevac	3

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
24 May	Galesburg	Medevac	3
24 May	Pittsfield	Medevac	3
24 May	Watseka	Medevac	3
24 May	Geneseo	Medevac	3
25 May	Olney	Medevac	3
25 May	Streator	Medevac	3
26 May	Moline	Medevac	3
28 May	Flora	Medevac	3
31 May	Watseka	Medevac	3
04 Jun	Peoria	Medevac	3
04 Jun	Chicago	Medevac	3
07 Jun	Vandalia	Medevac	3
07 Jun	Springfield	Medevac	3
08 Jun	Rock Island	Medevac	3
12 Jun	Mt. Vernon	Medevac	3
12 Jun	Peoria	Medevac	3
03 Jul	Champaign	Medevac	3
09-10 Jul	Fairbury	Medevac	3
12 Jul	Streeter	Medevac	3
12 Jul	Moline	Medevac	3
12 Jul	Mattoon	Medevac	3
12-13 Jul	Chicago	Medevac	3
24 Jul	Vandalia	Medevac	2
29 Jul-1 Aug	Statewide	Medevac	11
01 Aug	Vandalia	Medevac	2
02 Aug	Effingham	Medevac	3
04 Aug	Chicago	Medevac	3
07 Aug	Mattoon	Medevac	3
07 Aug	Mattoon	Medevac	3
09 Aug	Vandalia	Medevac	3
10 Aug	Shelbyville	Medevac	3
15 Aug	Lawrenceville	Medevac	3
15 Aug	Pontiac	Medevac	3
17 Aug	Shawnee National Forest	Drug Control	9
19 Aug	Lawton	Drug Control	1
24 Aug	Mt. Vernon	Medevac	3
24-25 Aug	Shawnee National Forest	Drug Control	7
30 Aug	Carmi	Medevac	3
30 Aug	Decatur	Medevac	3
31 Aug	Streator	Medevac	3
03 Sep	Watseka	Medevac	3
13 Sep	Silvis	Medevac	3
05 Sep	Rock Island	Medevac	3
06 Sep	Mattoon	Medevac	3
06 Sep	Effingham	Medevac	3
09 Sep	Vandalia	Medevac	3
09 Sep	Pittsfield	Medevac	3
09 Sep	S.E. Area	Drug Control	1
10 Sep	Galesburg	Medevac	3
10 Sep	Streator	Medevac	3

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
11 Sep	Vandalia	Medevac	3
12 Sep	Mattoon	Medevac	3
12 Sep	Galesburg	Medevac	3
13 Sep	Moline	Medevac	3
13 Sep	Quincy	Medevac	3
13 Sep	Mattoon	Medevac	3
14 Sep	Streator	Medevac	3
15 Sep	Pontiac	Medevac	3
15 Sep	Jerseyville	Medevac	3
16 Sep	Marion	Medevac	3
16 Sep	Kewanee	Medevac	3
17 Sep	Cairo	Drug Control	3
17 Sep	Macomb	Medevac	3
18-19 Sep	Streator	Medevac	3
19 Sep	Olney	Medevac	3
21 Sep	Shelbyville	Medevac	3
29 Sep	Galesburg	Medevac	3
29 Sep	Streator	Medevac	3
Indiana			
25-26 Jan	No. Portion of State	Snowstorm	25
12-15 Feb	Central and N.W. Area	Snowstorm	43
28 Feb-07 Mar	Allen/Vigo/Know Counties	Water Haul	4
Iowa			
22 Oct	Des Moines	Aerial Surveillance	1
03 Nov	Des Moines and Winterset	Aerial Surveillance	3
28Feb-28Mar	Statewide	Support to Farmers	9
04-07 Mar	Four County Area (N)	Snow/Ice Emergency	6
05 Mar	Greene County	Snowstorm	2
05 Mar	Rowan	Snowstorm	2
06 Mar	Fostoria	Snowstorm	2
15 Jul	Council Bluffs	Medevac	4
04Mar-15Apr	Statewide	Support to Farmers	1
Kansas			
09-10 Jan	North/Emporia	Emergency Shelter	9
Kentucky			
01-04 Feb	12-County Area	Snow/Ice Storm	50
12-17 Feb	Cent. and E. Area	Snowstorm	140
06-08 Mar	E./S.E. Kentucky	Forest Fire	6

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
20-21 Mar	S.E. Area (7 Counties)	Forest Fire	6
18-24 Apr	Laurel/Knox	Forest Fire	6
03-05 May	Louisville	Traffic/Crowd Control	300
31May-02 Jun	Lexington	Medevac	4
08-09 Jun	Frankfort	Medevac	4
02-04 Aug	Lexington	Crowd Control	30
Louisiana			
21-25 Oct	So. Cen. Louisiana	Flood	69
01Aug-XX	12 Parishes (Southern Area)	Insect Eradication	49
29Aug-09Oct	New Iberia	Hurricane "Elena"	81
Maine			
04 Oct	Bangor-Boston	Medevac	4
25 Nov	Bigelow-Bangor	Medevac	4
27-29 Nov	Brownville	Engineer Support	12
13 Jan	Baxter Park/Bangor	Medevac	5
20 Feb	Baxter Park	Search and Rescue	7
27 Mar	Calais	Medevac	4
10-11 Apr	Bangor/Rockland	Medevac	5
21 Apr	Dover/Fox	Water Haul	6
22 Apr	Calais/Waterville	Medevac	5
06 May	Machais	Medevac	4
10 May	Pittsfield	Medevac	5
10 May	Mt Desert Rock	Medevac	3
25 May	Brunswick	Medevac	5
25 May	Baxter State Park	Medevac	4
25 May	Bangor	Medevac	5
26 May	Flagstaff Lake	Medevac	4
28 May	Caribou	Medevac	5
28-31 May	Anvik	Flood	3
01 Jul	Bangor	Medevac	6
12 Jul	Lincoln/Council Bluff	Medevac	3
24 Jul	Orrington	Fire Fighting Support	1
27 Jul	Huppers Island	Medevac	4
04 Aug	Millinocket	Medevac	5
15 Aug	Bangor	Medevac	4
21 Aug	Nicatous Lake	Medevac	4
21 Aug	West Lake	Medevac	4
22 Aug	Bar Harbor	Medevac	4
22 Aug	Acadia National Park	Medevac	4
11 Sep	Bar Harbor	Medevac	6
11 Sep	Bangor	Medevac	5
20 Sep	Bangor	Medevac	3
27-28 Sep	Coastal Areas	Hurricane "Gloria"	31
29 Sep	Calais	Medevac	4

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
Maryland 26-28 Sep	Crisfield	Hurricane "Gloria"	77
Massachusetts 16-17 Oct 20-22 Oct 15 Apr 01 Aug 27Sep-3Oct	Lee Monson Boston Brookline Redding/Cape Cod	Forest Fire Forest Fire Crowd Control Flood Hurricane "Gloria"	30 17 325 2 2137
Minnesota 24-25 Jan 13-14 Feb 29Jun-2Jul	Polk County Franklin Aitkin County	Snowstorm Water Haul Search and Rescue	3 2 30
Mississippi 01-08 Sep	Gulfport/Biloxi	Hurricane "Elena"	781
Missouri 16-23 Apr	Statewide	Support to Law Enforcement	2
Montana 24Jun-1Jul 02-07 Jul 06-14 Jul	Milltown Clearwater Junction Sandpoint	Forest Fire Forest Fire Forest Fire	7 38 37
Nebraska 02 Jan 19 Feb 04 Mar 09 Mar 26 Mar 14 Apr 06 May 20 May 05 Jun 06 Jun	Columbus/Lincoln Grand Island Lincoln/Maryville Falls City Omaha Pawnee City Pawnee City Hasting Lynch Lynch	Medevac Medevac Medevac Medevac Medevac Medevac Medevac Medevac Medevac Medevac	3 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 3

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
07-08 Jun	Omaha	Medevac	4
03-11 Jul	Dawes County	Forest Fire	50
08-15 Jul	Big Ben/Quail Canyon	Forest Fire	101
20 Jul	Council Bluffs	Medevac	4
13 Aug	Geneva	Medevac	3
04 Sep	Red Cloud	Medevac	3
04 Sep	Central City	Medevac	3
05 Sep	Auburn	Medevac	3
25 Sep	Geneva	Medevac	3
28-29 Sep	Sidney	Snowstorm	2
18 Dec	Pawnee/Lincoln	Medevac	4
28 Dec	Fremont/Lincoln	Medevac	4
Nevada			
23-25 Jun	South of Reno	Brush Fire	18
19-21 Jul	North of Reno	Brush Fire	10
19-22 Jul	Elko	Brush Fire	3
19-22 Aug	Winnemacca	Forest Fire	18
19-22 Aug	Elko	Forest Fire	9
20-22 Aug	Ely	Forest Fire	6
New Hampshire			
3 Oct	Glenclyff/White Mts	Search and Rescue	4
20 May	Moultonboro	Search and Rescue	3
New Jersey			
26-28 Sep	Coastal Areas	Hurricane "Gloria"	800
New Mexico			
18 Oct	No. NM/So. Colorado	Search and Rescue	8
23 Oct	Farmington/Grant	Search and Rescue	3
05 Dec	Rio Aruba	Search and Rescue	3
10 Jan	Hope Well Lake	Snowstorm	4
14 Jan	White Rock	Search and Rescue	4
22 Jan-03 Feb	Chimayo	Water Haul	1
24 Jan	Sante Fe	Medevac	4
30 Jan	Albuquerque	Cold Weather Emergency	2
12 Apr	Vallecitos	Water Haul	5
19 Apr-3 May	Farmington	Traffic Control/Evacuation	36
30 Apr-3 May	Farmington	Chemical Spill	36
14 May	Pilar	Flood	2
04 Jun	Monterey County	Search and Rescue	5
05 Jun	Glorietta Peak	Search and Rescue	3
05-11 Jul	Canjilon	Water Haul	3

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
New York			
03 Nov	New York City	Emergency Shelter	69
15 Nov	Albany/New York City	Medevac	3
20 Nov	S. of Norwich, CT	Search and Rescue	4
20-30 Nov	E. of Cape May, NJ	Search and Rescue	11
29 Nov	Eastern Long Island	Medevac	5
16 Dec	Grand Canyon, AZ	Search and Rescue	13
26 Dec	Islip/Boston	Medevac	8
21-27 Jan	Buffalo	Snowstorm	393
07 Apr	Southhampton	Medevac	8
11 Apr	Suffolk	Medevac	4
11-13 May	South of Fire Island	Search	9
21 May	Suffolk City Airport	Medevac	5
07 Jun	Cornfield Point	Medevac	6
08 Jun	Smithtown	Medevac	4
11 Jun	Stonybrook	Medevac	4
12 Jun	St Charles	Medevac	6
13 Jun	Stonybrook	Medevac	3
28 Jun	Plainview	Medevac	5
02 Jul	Lakehurst NAS, NJ	Medevac	4
14 Jul	Off Long Island	Search and Rescue	3
16 Jul	Off East Coast	Search and Rescue	11
27 Jul	Eglin AFB	Medevac	3
30 Jul	Melville	Medevac	3
07 Aug	Kingston	Medevac	3
15 Aug	Kingston	Medevac	3
15 Aug	Bennington, VT	Medevac	3
16 Aug	Albany	Medevac	3
North Carolina			
06 Oct	Hickory	Aerial Search	3
15 Oct	Waynesville	Motor Transportation	6
27 Oct	Raleigh	Aerial Search	3
05-08 Nov	Laurinburg	Water Haul	1
23 Nov	Laurinburg	Water Haul	1
07 Dec	Wilson	Aerial Search	2
04-05 Jan	Durham	Emergency Power	2
12 Jan	Scotland County	Water Haul	2
12-16 Jan	Sunset Beach	Medevac-Standby	9
21-22 Jan	Union/Iredell Counties	Cold Weather Emergency	4
22-23 Jan	Nashville	Cold Weather Emergency	1
23 Jan	Gastonia	Search and Rescue	3
29 Jan	Halifax County	Cold Weather Emergency	2
18 Feb	Newton	Aerial Search	3
05 Mar	Scotland County	Search and Rescue	1
	Jackson County	Search and Rescue	3

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
04-06 Apr	Knott/Whitney	Forest Fire	6
04-15 Apr	5 SW Counties	Forest Fire	610
17-18 May	Wake County	Nuclear Power Plant Exer.	9
16 Jun	Morgantown	Search and Rescue	3
26 Jun	Jefferson	Logistical Support	7
27 Jun	Concord	Search and Rescue	3
29 Jun	Shelby	Emergency Shelter	1
22 Nov-3 Jul	Laurinburg	Water Haul	2
13 Jul	Orange County	Search and Rescue	3
20 Jul	Wake County	Aerial Search	3
23-24 Jul	New Bern	Emergency Power	1
27-28 Jul	Washington	Traffic Control	8
15-17 Sep	Madison County	Aerial Search	12
26 Sep-03 Oct	Outer Banks	Hurricane "Gloria"	100
North Dakota			
27-28 Aug	Wells County	Hazardous Material Spill	7
Ohio			
13-19 Feb	Statewide	Snow Storm	375
01-04 Mar	Mantua	Water Haul	2
31 May-08 Jun	NE Area	Tornado	875
Oklahoma			
02-04 Oct	Loves Valley	Ground Search	35
04 Nov	Ada	Ground Search	25
15-16 Dec	Geronimo	Search and Rescue	4
24 Dec	Wagoner	Search and Rescue	22
24 Feb	Miami	Flood	24
31 May-03 Jun	Pawhuska	Ground Search	17
10 Jun	Pawhuska	Flood	10
31 Jul	Statewide	Drug Control	1
01-31 Aug	Statewide	Drug Control	33
04-05 Aug	Checotah	Security/Debris Removal	98
20-21 Aug	Stillwater	Drug Control	9
19-23 Aug	Pitcher	Water Haul	4
Oregon			
22-24 Jul	Mosier	Brush Fire	6
25-28 Jul	Mt. Hood National Forest	Forest Fire	15

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
Pennsylvania			
01-09 Jun	NW Area	Tornado	652
27 Sep-04 Oct	Scranton	Hurricane "Gloria"	118
Puerto Rico			
07 Oct-06 Dec	Central/N. Eastern	Flood	500
Rhode Island			
23-25-27 Jun	Providence	Support Mission	3
27-29 Sep	Coastal Areas	Hurricane "Gloria"	800
South Carolina			
06-12 Apr	Hoory County	Forest Fire	53
South Dakota			
04 Mar	Chamberlain	Snowstorm	5
05-07 Mar	Madison	Snowstorm	3
12-20 Jul	Hot Springs	Forest Fire	61
28-29 Jul	Spearfish	Forest Fire	24
Tennessee			
03-07 Feb	Tracy City	Snow/Ice Storm	15
18-19 Jul	Camden	Water Haul	6
03-04 Sep	Clingman Dome	Search and Rescue	5
Texas			
19-20 Oct	Sinton and Odom	Flood	18
22 Dec	Dallas	Aerial Survey	10
20 Feb	Houston	Training Support	4
20 Mar	San Antonio	Training Support	5
11 Apr	Sinton	Flood	4
13 Apr	Austin	Training Support	5
02-03 Jun	Riesel	Water Haul	2
11 Sep	Houston	Training Support	4

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
Utah			
21-24 Dec	Orangeville	Food Service Support	14
22-23 Dec	Orangeville	Medevac	6
22-23 Dec	Orangeville	Medevac	10
25 Jun	Ashley National Forest	Forest Fire	18
Vermont			
15-16 Jul	Barre	Clean up/ Security	19
Virginia			
15 Nov	Lake Anna	Nuclear Power Plant Exer.	5
19-21 Jan	Washington, D.C.	Inaugural Support	22
15 Mar	Chesterfield County	Forest Fire	3
05 Apr	Sandston	Forest Fire	3
20-21 Jul	Vicinity of Exmore	Forest Fire	3
04-16 Aug	SW Area	Drug Control	19
27-30 Aug	Central Area	Drug Control	10
26-27 Sep	Tidewater	Hurricane "Gloria"	898
Virgin Islands			
No Missions Reported			
Washington			
30 Aug-08 Sep	Olympic National Forest	Forest Fire	105
West Virginia			
23 Jan-01 Feb	Preston/ Grafton Counties	Snowstorm	21
12-22 Feb	4-County Area	Snowstorm	38
13-19 Feb	SW Area of State	Snowstorm	41
21 Feb	Charles Creek	Water Haul	2
07 Mar	Glinville	Medevac	2
21 Feb-07 Mar	Winfield	Water Haul	4
22 Feb	Parsons	Ground Search	3
08-16 May	McDowell	Landfill Fire	6
18-20 May	Parkersburg	Structure Fire	2
28-31 Jul	Statewide	Transportation	4
24-24 Aug	Logan County	Drug Control	21
09 Sep	Parkersburg	Medevac	2
02-06 Sep	Statewide	Surplus Food Distribution	4

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
09-10 Sep	Statewide	Surplus Food Distribution	4
09-12 Sep	Statewide	Surplus Food Distribution	19
27 Nov	Parsons	Water Haul	2
08 Dec	Parkersburg	Medevac	3
09-10 Sep	Statewide	Surplus Food Distribution	4
09 Sep	Parkersburg	Medevac	2
14-23 Sep	Statewide	Surplus Food Distribution	4
16-19 Sep	Statewide	Surplus Food Distribution	10
18-19 Sep	Statewide	Surplus Food Distribution	30
23-27 Sep	Statewide	Surplus Food Distribution	29
26 Sep-01 Oct	Nicholas County	Engineering Support	21
Wisconsin			
28 Oct	Washington County	Search and Rescue	2
31 Oct	Dodge	Search and Rescue	5
21-23 Feb	King	Flood	2
09-16 Jun	Oreida County	Tornado	29
Wyoming			
23-24 Feb	Albany County	Aerial Search	4
23-27 Jun	Guerney	Forest Fire	2
24-26 Jun	Laramie Park	Forest Fire	13
04-07 Jul	Natrona County	Forest Fire	15
01-05 Aug	Cheyenne	Tornado/Flood	40
01-11 Aug	Cheyenne	Flood	18
21-30 Aug	Teton and Sublette	Forest Fire	31
22-26 Aug	Crook County	Forest Fire	26
29-30 Aug	Platte County	Prairie Fire	2
31 Aug-03 Sep	Rattlesnake Mountains	Prairie Fire	17

