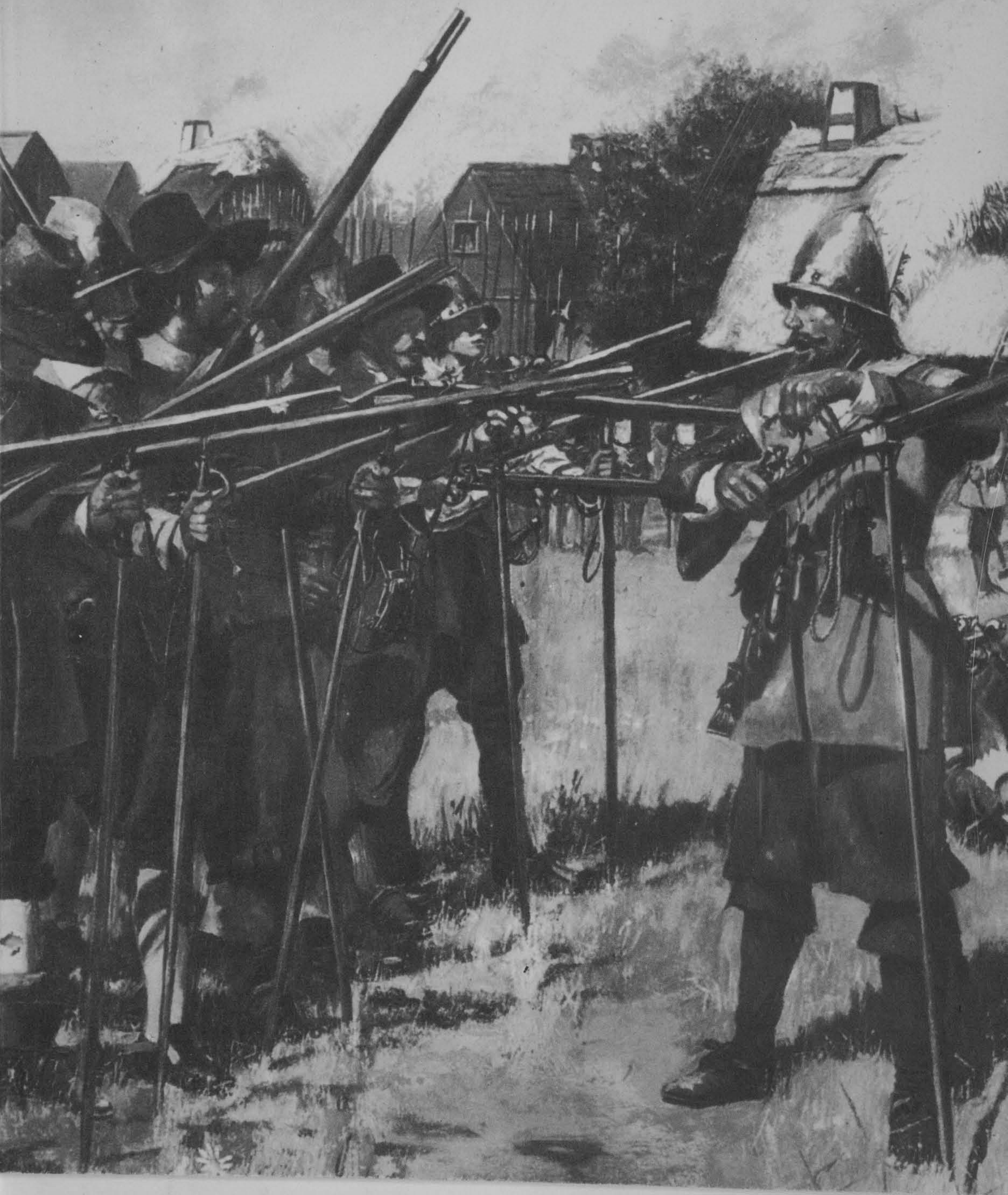


# **ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE CHIEF NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU**

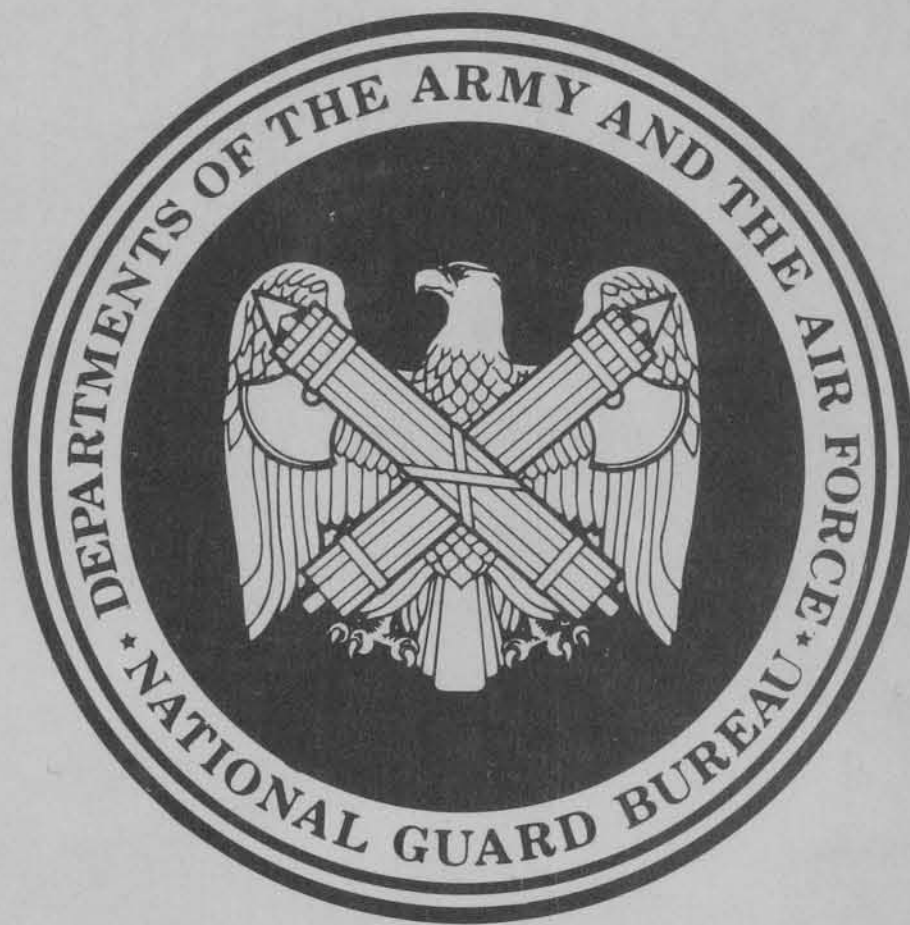
**1986**





# **1986**

## **Annual Review of the Chief, National Guard Bureau**



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

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"The First Muster" — A National Guard Heritage Painting by Don Troiani

- In honor of the National Guard's 350th birthday year, the cover of this Annual Review depicts the first muster of the East Regiment, Massachusetts Bay Colony militia, some time in the spring of 1637. Organized on December 13, 1636, colonial Massachusetts' North, South, and East Regiments are today the 181st and 182d Infantry, the 101st Field Artillery, and the 101st Engineer Battalion, Massachusetts Army National Guard. These are the four oldest regiments in the U.S. Army, and among the oldest military units in the world.



# 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 1986, is respectfully submitted. This report details the National Guard's accomplishments and programs for Fiscal Year 1986.

As I assume the position of Chief, National Guard Bureau, the National Guard is celebrating its 350th birthday year. Few institutions in the United States are older than the Guard. Since the first colonists arrived from Europe, we have played a crucial role in the history of this country. We are the oldest component of the Armed Forces of the United States, and have fought in every one of this country's major wars.

Today, the readiness of both the Army and Air National Guard has never been higher. Both Army and Air Guard units and personnel undertook demanding and realistic training during this fiscal year, in CONUS and overseas.

I am confident that the National Guard, as an integral part of the Total Force, will continue its 350-year-old tradition of service to both state and nation.



HERBERT R. TEMPLE, Jr.  
Lieutenant General, USA  
Chief, National Guard Bureau



# Contents

<b>Mission: Organization and Administration</b> .....	2
National Guard Bureau .....	5
Public Affairs .....	6
Inspector General .....	7
Legal Advisor .....	7
Military Support .....	8
Administrative Services .....	9
Technician Personnel .....	10
Human Resources .....	12

<b>Army National Guard</b> .....	16
Personnel .....	17
Organization and Training .....	19
Comptroller .....	23
Aviation .....	24
Logistics .....	26
Mobilization and Readiness .....	28
Information Management .....	30
Manpower .....	32
Surgeon .....	34

<b>Air National Guard</b> .....	36
Plans and Operations .....	36
Manpower and Personnel .....	38
Comptroller .....	41
Logistics .....	43
Engineering and Services .....	45
Information Systems .....	46
Air Surgeon .....	47
Safety .....	48

<b>Appendices</b> .....	49
A. Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau .....	49
B. State Adjutants General .....	49
C. United States Property and Fiscal Officers .....	50
D. National Guard Bureau Staff .....	50
E. ARNG Statistics .....	52
F. ANG Statistics .....	65
G. NGB Joint Office Statistics .....	72

# 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 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 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 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. The National Guard responded 531 times this year for the preservation of life and the maintenance of order.

*The flag is passed: MG Herbert R. Temple, Jr. assumes the position of Chief, National Guard Bureau following the retirement of LTG Emmett H. Walker, Jr.*





## Army National Guard

### Personnel

446,872 Personnel  
51,621 Support Personnel

### Organization

3,540 Units

### Major Units

10 Divisions (5 Infantry, 1 Light Infantry, 2 Armored, 2 Mechanized)  
18 Brigades (8 Infantry, 6 Mechanized, 3 Armored, 1 Light Infantry)  
4 Armored Cavalry Regiments  
2 Special Forces Groups  
1 Infantry Group (Arctic Recon)  
18 Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters  
3 Medical Brigade Headquarters  
4 Engineer Brigade Headquarters  
3 Signal Brigade Headquarters  
4 Military Police Brigade Headquarters  
1 Transportation Brigade Headquarters  
1 Corps Artillery Headquarters  
1 Signal Command Headquarters  
1 Support Command Headquarters  
1 Air Defense Artillery Brigade Headquarters

## Air National Guard

112,592 Personnel  
31,589 Support Personnel

### Organization

1,079 Units  
24 Wings  
67 Groups  
91 Squadrons  
665 Support Units  
103 Communication-Electronics Units  
124 Miscellaneous Units  
5 Training Units

### Facilities

89 Flying Bases  
62 Geographically Separate Units

## National Guard Bureau Personnel Strength

<i>Military</i>	<i>Authorized</i>	<i>Assigned</i>
ARNG	51	48
Active Army	59	58
ANG	35	35
Active Air Force	55	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>193</b>
<i>Civilian</i>		
Army	140	132
Air Force	116	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>228</b>

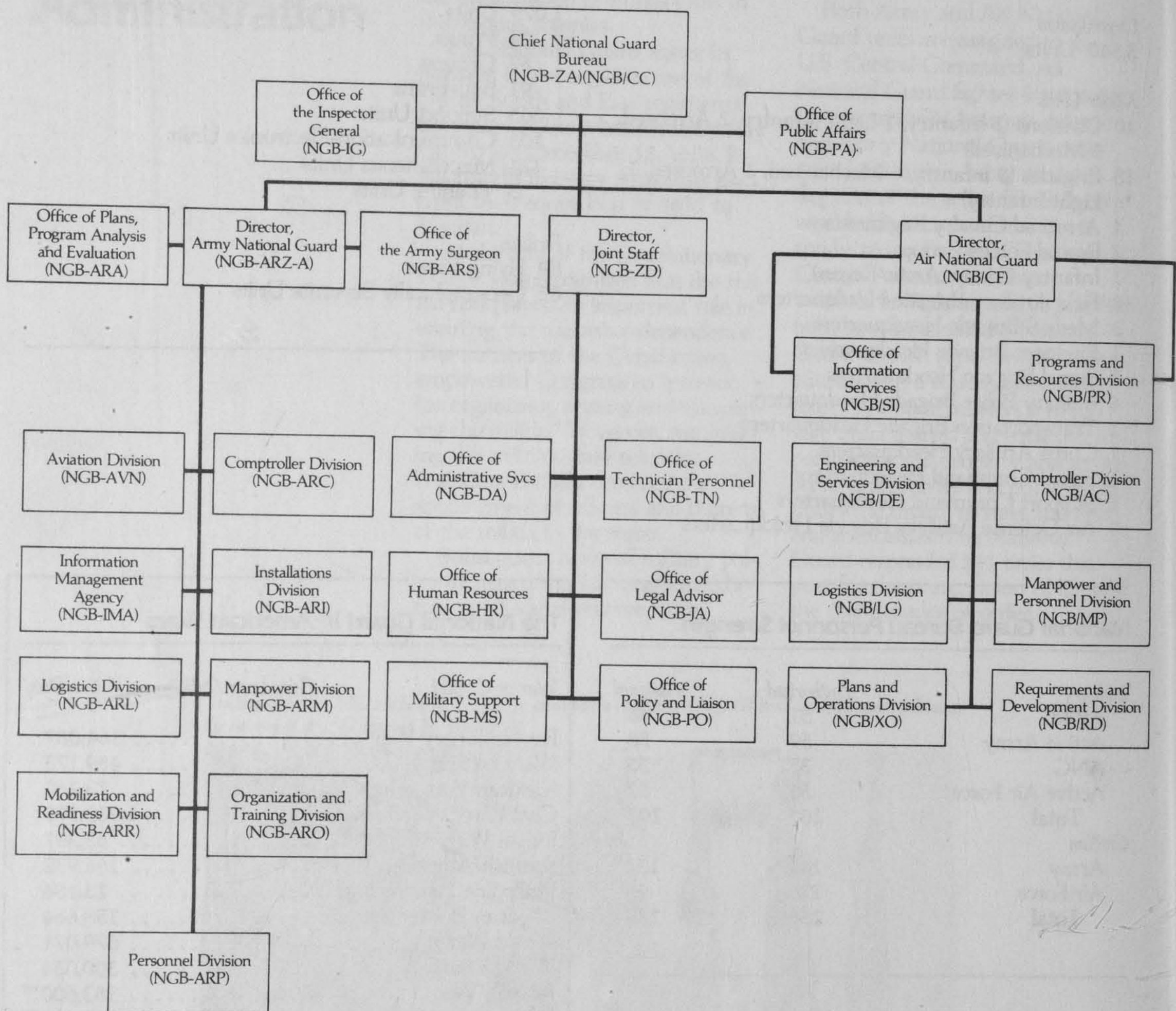
## The National Guard In American Wars

<i>War or Conflict</i>	<i>Guardsmen/Militia on Active Duty</i>
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

# National Guard Bureau Organization





# 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 4. There are seven joint offices which report to the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) through the

*The four famous faces of Mt. Rushmore make an impressive backdrop for four A-7's from the 175th TFS, South Dakota ANG.*







Photo by LTC Don Borowski

*A South Korean veterans organization welcomes 40th Infantry Division troops from California arriving at Osan AFB for the joint US-South Korean exercise Team Spirit. One of two National Guard divisions which carry Korean War battle honors, the 40th ID was returning to Korea for the first time since 1952.*

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 one office and seven divisions.

## Public Affairs

The Chief, Office of Public Affairs reports directly to the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB). Office personnel are divided into five functional teams.

The Public Information Team responds to media queries from local, regional, national and international news media. They also serve as liaison for the National

Guard Public Affairs representatives on temporary duty in Central America to cover Guard deployments to that region. During this fiscal year the team answered a record number of media inquiries.

During FY86, the Historical Services Team was heavily involved in planning for the 350th birthday of the National Guard, to be celebrated on 13 December 1986. The team produced a 55-page "Brief History of the Militia and the National Guard," a poster depicting uniforms worn by Guardsmen from 1636 to the present, public service announcements, and various articles on National Guard history. NGB historians also arranged for a display of historical artifacts, located in

the Pentagon. The team was also proponent for NGR 600-82, which implemented the U.S. Army regimental system for combat arms units of the Army National Guard.

The Command Information Team deals with internal military communications and publications. The team continued to produce *On Guard*; the 350th birthday souvenir edition of this bulletin board newspaper won an honorable mention in this year's Keith L. Ware Army journalism competition. Command Information personnel were involved in other 350th birthday events. This team also received responsibility for producing General Officer biographies for both the Army and Air National Guard.



## Inspector General

State participation in the National Guard Inspector General Program continues to be voluntary. There are currently 41 active component full-time Inspectors General assigned at the state level, with two additional states requesting full-time Inspector General support for FY87. Supporting this active-Army IG force are 66 AGR IGs.

## Legal Advisor

During FY86, the Office of Legal Advisor consisted of three teams: Administrative Law/Litigation, Labor/Federal Personnel Law, and Contract Law. In addition, NGB-JA supervised the operations of the National Guard Bureau Contracting Support Office (NGB-JA-C). Four Judge Advocate Detachments of the D.C. National Guard perform their training with and are supervised by NGB-JA.

The three-day Judge Advocate Conference was attended by full-time (AGR) and part-time Judge Advocates from all states. The annual conference is part of NGB-JA's program of continuing legal education for all National Guard Judge Advocates.

## Administrative Law/Litigation

The Administrative Law Team saw a significant upswing in environmental advice and concerns, along with continuing emphasis on line of duty, report of survey, and general opinion tasking. The legislation program was also active.

NGB-JA assisted in administrative processing of environmental actions by state and federal environmental protection agencies. Third party sites are locations on private land where the allegation exists that National Guard activities contributed to the pollution at the site, normally through intermediate waste disposal contractors. There are currently less than 10 such sites under investigation. Compliance with state, county and municipal

fees and environmental standards generated a continuing series of questions.

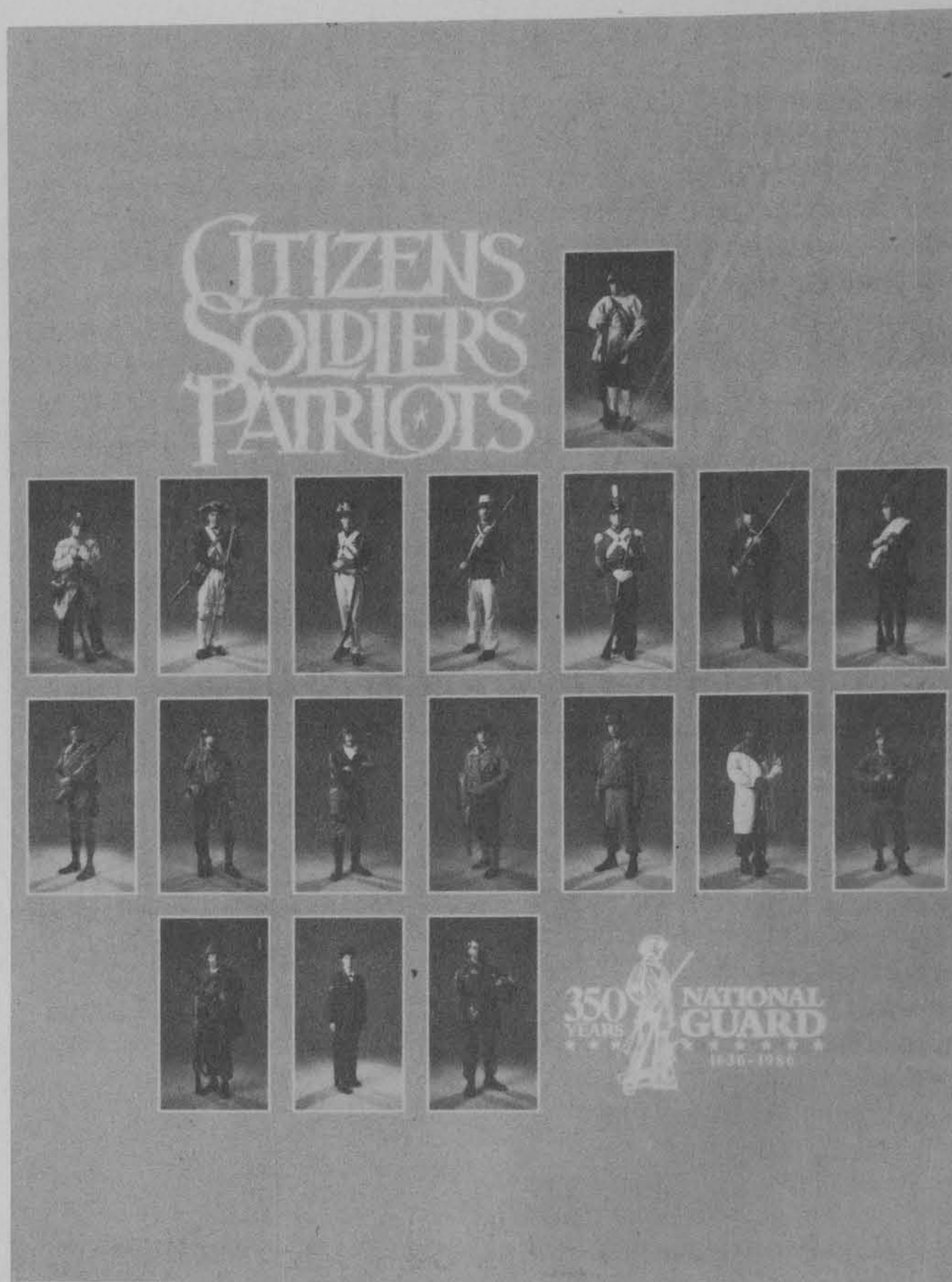
The new emphasis on urinalysis testing and drug-related separations also generated inquiries. The current AIDS controversy has also been a source of concern.

## Litigation and Legislation

NGB-JA assists the Litigation Divisions of the Judge Advocate Generals Departments of both the Army and the Air Force in preparing the Department of Justice to

defend military entities and individuals. It also assists State Judge Advocates in preparing State Attorneys General to defend National Guard defendants in state courts on non-federal cases. The bulk of cases filed were by current or former Guard members and in particular AGR members. Failure to provide follow-on tours, termination for cause, and failure to reenlist have generated suits.

Several legislative initiatives were enacted during FY86. They include a revision of the incapacitation pay



*National Guard uniforms from 1636 to 1986 are shown on this poster celebrating the Guard's 350th birthday.*



system, a provision to allow recall of reservists to Title 10 status for disciplinary action based upon infractions committed while on a prior Title 10 tour, and a provision to allow Guardsmen and Reservists to utilize Commissary privileges for up to 10 days throughout the course of a cycle between Annual Training tours.

### **Contract Law**

The National Guard Bureau is a contracting activity of the Army, and the Chief, NGB-JA is the Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting (PARC) to the CNGB. In addition to his role as the PARC, the Chief, NGB-JA has been appointed the Competition Advocate for NGB. In this capacity, he is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Competition in Contracting Act and for improving

contracting competition in the National Guard.

### **Contracting Support Office**

The primary purpose of this office is to provide staff supervision and technical advice to the USPFOs and their staffs relative to the improvement and administration of their Federal contracting programs. In FY86, approximately 1,000 Federal contract actions were reviewed by both contract attorneys and procurement analysts. The Procurement Training Program established in 1977 was continued this fiscal year. As an integral part of this program, NGB-JA-C conducted the annual Contracting Conference.

In FY86, the National Guard expended \$400 million in Federal contract actions. Increased emphasis on competition in contracting resulted in 91.6% of the Guard's

contracting dollars being spent on competitive procurements, exceeding the established goal of 85%. The emphasis on small business contracting resulted in \$137 million being set aside for small business firms. The Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (SABDU) program accounted for a total of \$46.3 million. NGJB-JA-C also negotiates and administers the multi-million dollar NGB Advertising Services Contract.

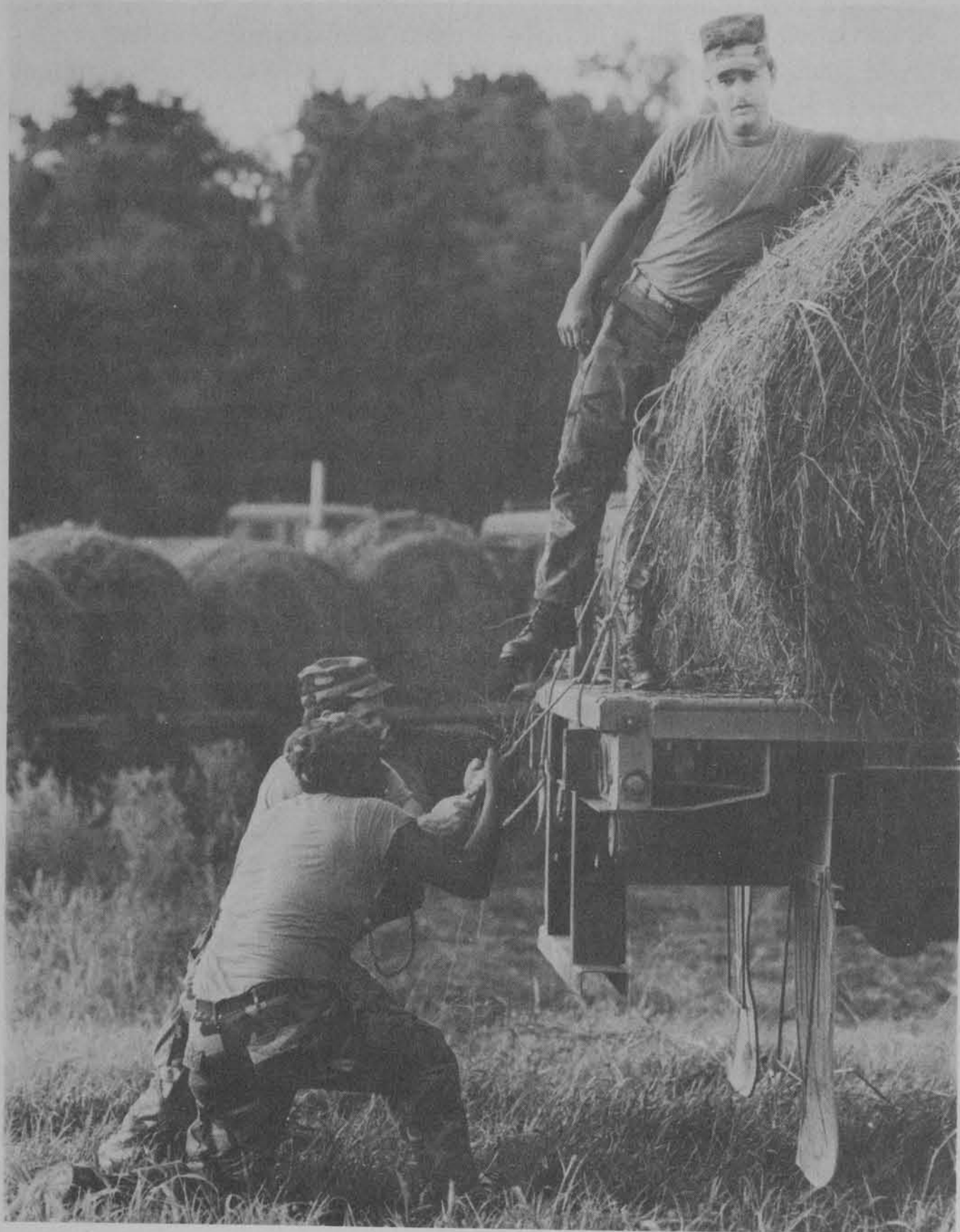
### **Military Support**

In FY86 the Guard continued to respond to emergencies throughout the states and territories, assisting in the preservation and protection of life and property and the maintenance of order. Personnel responded to 531 call ups in 46 states and territories. Support to

*A Soviet "Bear" bomber flying through the air defense identification zone off Florida's east coast, intercepted by an F-16 of the 149th FIS, Florida ANG.*







*During the summer drought which gripped the Southeastern U.S., Guardsmen from South Carolina's 1052d Transportation Company unloaded hay donated by Midwestern farmers.*

drug enforcement agencies was a source of emphasis and a viable source of missions, as an increasing number of states engage in marijuana eradication/interdiction and other drug suppression efforts.

Weather extremes were again the cause of major call ups. Considerable tornado and flooding activity, and disastrous hurricane conditions in the south and along the east central coast, were noted in the third quarter of the fiscal year. In the western states, forest fires were significant causes of call ups during the summer months.

### **Civil Disturbance Control**

Two civil disturbance call ups in two states involved 1,059 personnel during this fiscal year. These operations involved an alert for a possible prison disorder in Thomaston, OK and a meat packers' strike in Austin, MN.

### **Natural Disasters and Other Emergencies.**

Natural disasters accounted for 140 call ups: 85 floods, 28 forest/range fires, 16 snow/ice storms, and 11 tornados and hurricanes. The remaining 389 operations involved

204 medical evacuations, 49 search and rescue missions, 23 water hauls, five power outages requiring emergency electrical power, two chemical spills/fires, and 106 miscellaneous emergencies. 12,238 personnel from 46 states and territories were involved in the total of 531 callups, requiring 135,661 mandays.

### **Support to Drug Enforcement Operations**

The increased emphasis on support to drug enforcement operations resulted in an increase in the number of missions conducted. Nineteen states and territories participated in 230 support missions, resulting in \$1,064,733,311 in illegal drugs eradicated or confiscated.

### **Administrative Services**

#### **Administrative Systems Training**

In July 1986 NGB-DA conducted two training seminars at the National Guard Professional Education Center (PEC), Camp Robinson, Little Rock, Arkansas. One session was conducted to train the new administrative support services supervisors; the second course was for the MILPO and state stockroom managers and was a follow-on to the first conference in 1985.

### **Publications**

In FY86 the National Guard Bureau issued 86 regulations and 39 changes to Army and Air National Guard publications. The Army National Guard has been tasked by the Vice Chief of Staff, Army, to reduce regulations, consolidate where possible with Army Regulations, and create more handbooks rather than regulations. NGB has identified five regulations which will be consolidated into the 10 Series Update by March 1987.

### **Freedom of Information Act**

During FY86, both ARNG and ANG Freedom of Information Act requests increased. NGB received 183 requests. With the increased FOIA requests, guidance about



policies, procedures and training also increased.

### **Files Management**

The Army Functional File System (TAFFS), as prescribed by AR 340-18, has been replaced by the Modern Army Record Keeping System (MARKS). Implementation for the National Guard Bureau and Active Army is 1 January 1987 for calendar year files and 1 Oct 87 for fiscal files. For the reserve components, implementation will be 1 Jan 88 for calendar year and 1 Oct 88 for fiscal year files. MARKS training classes for National Guard Bureau personnel began in September 1986.

### **Micrographics**

At the suggestion of HQDA, NGB instituted a policy that no new micrographic systems should be procured until the results of a Department of the Army study on Optical Disk Imagery have been published. However, a micrographic system was approved to support the North Carolina USPFO. This project will be watched for possible future implementation by other states; a tie-in with Optical Disk technology will also be considered, after the DA study is completed.

### **Mail Management**

Effective 1 Oct 86, ZIP + 4 became mandatory through the Department of Defense. During the fiscal year, there was considerable effort in updating address lists, both computer and manual, to reflect the changes.

## **Technician Personnel**

### **Labor Relations**

FY86 brought many new programs and policies which created labor relations concerns. The issue of smoking in government buildings is now before the FLRA for a ruling on its negotiability. In addition, the FLRA issued numerous decisions involving management rights which were found to be negotiable.

In a case of first impression, the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) ruled that management officials of a State National Guard organization do not have a duty to bargain over military reenlistments of National Guard technicians. The FLRA found the proposal nonnegotiable on three separate grounds. The FLRA also reaffirmed its position that any reduction in force proposal that requires the agency to fill vacant positions with RIFed technicians must take into account the compatibility requirements of the National Guard.

NGB continues to provide assistance and guidance to state adjutants general and their teams in the negotiation of labor/management agreements. In addition, the Bureau advises and assists the states on third-party issues such as representation questions, charges and complaints, negotiability issues, and arbitration hearings.

In February 1986 NGB conducted a Labor Relations Administration course for state personnel. A Labor Relations Workshop, con-

sisting of panel discussions and problem-solving workshops, was held at the PEC. Work continues on a computerized program for LMR data.

### **Technician Data Management**

In accordance with requirements established by the Office of Personnel Management, formal training was conducted in processing and documenting personnel actions at the PEC in April 1986. NGB also participated in a resource capacity at the Pay and Wage Administration Course in May 1986.

A functional description and all necessary edits have been prepared on a redesign of the data sent to OPM via the Central Personnel Date File (CPDF). This change will require approximately 12 new data elements to be submitted by each SPMO.

Analysis has begun on replacing the current TPMIS system with the Advanced Personnel Data System—Civilian (APDS-C). This system will automate the SF 50, provide a daily updated master file, and

*The National Guard Heritage Painting "Men of Iron," by the noted military artist Don Troiani, shows the first action in World War I of the 110th Infantry, 28th Division. This Pennsylvania National Guard division saw more than its share of combat in both world wars.*







Photo by LTC Don Borowski

*US Air Force Europe welcomed Air National Guardsmen from three states to Ramstein AFB in W. Germany. The Creek Klaxon deployments protected NATO airspace while regular Air Force units were undergoing F-16 conversion.*

provide on-line inquiry on one computer system. It will also include the capability to track authorized, encumbered, and vacant positions.

### **Compensation and Classification**

The NGB Position Classification and Position Management Education Program achieved all of its FY86 goals and objectives. Both basic and advanced seminars were held at the PEC. For state-level employees, a Position Classification Familiarization Course was developed for new position classification specialists. A 20-minute slide/tape

presentation on position classification, in language suitable for non-specialists, was shipped to all SPMOs.

FY86 was the first year of full operation for the Performance Management and Recognition System (PMRS), which replaced the Merit Pay Plan for GM-13/15 technicians. OPM has approved this system, which is found in TPR 430.

### **Personnel Management Evaluation**

The Office of Technician Personnel has begun an expanded

personnel management evaluation program designed to put additional personnel in the field for more state evaluations. In conjunction with other offices, a training program designed to provide skills in personnel management evaluation is being developed. Five groups of ten states each will be trained, beginning in FY87.

### **Employment of the Handicapped**

Employment of handicapped individuals has met with much success in the National Guard workforce. Because the majority of



personnel with handicaps are not eligible for National Guard membership, placements are directed to the competitive workforce.

Mrs. Martha W. Usry, a payroll clerk with the USPFO of Mississippi, was honored at the Office of Personnel Management and Department of Defense ceremonies after being selected for a Presidential award as Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee of the Year of 1986. Deaf since birth, Mrs. Usry has received seven consecutive outstanding performance evaluations, a QSI and an NGB Commendation Certificate for Special Achievement.

### Employee' Compensation

The Department of Labor pays eligible technicians' benefits from the Employee's Compensation Fund for job-related injuries and diseases, and at the end of each fiscal "chargeback year," bills the National Guard for benefits paid. The cost of

this program has grown from \$10 million in 1984 to over \$16 million in 1986. New procedures have been implemented that should drastically reduce the cost of this program for the National Guard. Seven OWCP Compensation Specialist positions, collocated with the various OWCP regional offices throughout the states, will work directly for the SPMO.

### 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 program, 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 continues to increase numerically during FY86. ARNG minority strength continued to reflect population parity with 109,045 minority personnel, or 24.4% of the force. ARNG minority officers increased to 9.9% of the officer corps. ANG minority strength, with 15,609, or 13.9% of the force, has not yet reached population parity.

During the fiscal year, the representation of women in the ARNG increased to 23,832, or 5.3% of the force. Women make up 5.6% of the ARNG officer corps. Increases of women in the ARNG are minimized by the limitations on assigning women to combat units. This also reflects itself in the technician Excepted Service workforce as well, due to the MOS and AFSC compatibility requirement. In the ANG, women increased to 13,018,

*During the severe flooding of November 1985, West Virginia Army National Guard personnel evacuate an elderly man from his home.*



Photo by SSG James Butler



11.6% of the force, and make up 7.5% of the officer corps. Detailed statistics are at Tables 1 and 2, Appendix G.

During FY86, ARNG minority technician representation increased to a year-end total of 3,242, or 11.8% of the workforce. 4,112 women constitute 14.9% of ARNG technicians, of which 1,912, or 6.9%, are competitive technicians. ANG minority technicians increased to a total of 1,909, or 8.7% of the workforce. 2,183, or 10%, are women; of these, 472, or 2.2%, are competitive technicians. Detailed statistics are at Tables 3 and 4, Appendix G.

During the reporting period, NGB published a new regulation (NGR 600-21) governing the ARNG military EO program, which included the military Affirmative Action Plan. A new regulation, ANGR 35-29, was also published for the Air National Guard Military Affirmative Action Plan. The longterm affirmative action goal is for the Army and Air Guard of each state to reflect the racial and ethnic parity of the civilian population that it serves, and for women to be fully utilized in all positions that are not excluded by departmental policy or law.

NGB continued to place emphasis on the technician Handicapped Individual Employment Program. This program focuses on affirmative employment of the handicapped in competitive technician positions, 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. At the end of FY86 there were 80 handicapped persons employed among the 2,523 competitive employees, or 3.2% of the workforce. Of these, there were 29 severely handicapped employees with "targeted disabilities."

### Training

In order to provide maximum training opportunities for new EO personnel, the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute continued to offer a year-long combined resident/nonresident course. This includes two annual cycles each of ARNG and ANG students. In FY86 38 ARNG and 9 ANG

personnel graduated from this course. NGB has funded many ARNG and ANG adjunct facilitators in support of this training.

The National Guard Bureau Sexual Harassment Prevention Training Program continued to receive strong emphasis during FY86. Training for course managers has been made available by NGB at



*A CH-57 Skycrane from Alabama's 307th Trans Co. delivers an Louisiana ANG F-4 aircraft to its new home at the Louisiana Military History and State Weapons Museum, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.*





*BG Ralph Howell, Asst. Adjutant General of Florida, presents the National Guard Heritage Painting "The Rough Riders" to 105-year-old Ralph Taylor, last survivor of the famous charge led by Teddy Roosevelt during the Spanish-American War. Mr. Taylor died several months later.*



the PEC and through seminars hosted by various states. To date, 250 course managers have been trained.

NGB has prepared and provided to the states audio visual material for use in local training efforts. By the end of FY86 37 states reported that over 14,000 personnel had been trained using the NGB-specified program. In addition to the NGB-sponsored training, sexual harassment prevention training is being conducted at unit level in a variety of forms.

### **Discrimination Complaints Management**

New discrimination complaint procedures are fully implemented for both military and technician complaints. Technician complaints (title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964) are investigated by contract investigators, greatly reducing processing time. Military Complaints are investigated at state level and final decision rendered by the Adjutant General, with NGB in a review role. This procedure stresses state-level responsibility for successfully resolving cases at the lowest possible level.

During FY86, NGB-HR received 31 new formal complaints filed by technicians. A total of 300 informal complaints were reported as counseled by the States and either resolved, referred, or otherwise closed out informally.

During FY86, NGB received 16 military discrimination complaints for formal review after decisions had been issued by the Adjutants General.

### **Alcohol and Drug Program**

NGB-HR also manages the military alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control programs for the Army and Air National Guard. Random urinalysis inspection testing for drugs was initiated in the

ANG for all military personnel in April 1986. In the ARNG mandatory urinalysis drug testing has been initiated for aviation personnel (officers and enlisted).

In FY88 the program will be expanded to include mandatory testing for military police and for those governed by the Personnel Reliability Program, with all other personnel subject to possible testing. It is anticipated that such programs will help serve as a strong deterrent against the use of illegal drugs by National Guard members.

### **On-Site Assistance**

NGB-HR continued to make 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 17 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 programs for commanders, managers, and EO personnel. Of particular interest is the growing number of state-sponsored women's conferences. NGB support of these has included participation by the Chief, NGB as keynote speaker.

### **Public Relations**

In order to improve the image of the Guard in minority communities and stimulate minority officer recruitment, National Guard general officers participated in several national minority organization conventions in FY86. In addition, National Guard exhibition booths were staffed at national women's and minority group conventions. NGB also participated in developing and conducting DOD special-observance activities for various minority groups.



# Army National Guard

The Army National Guard ended FY86 with a record assigned strength of 446,872. Officer strength was 43,566, also a record.

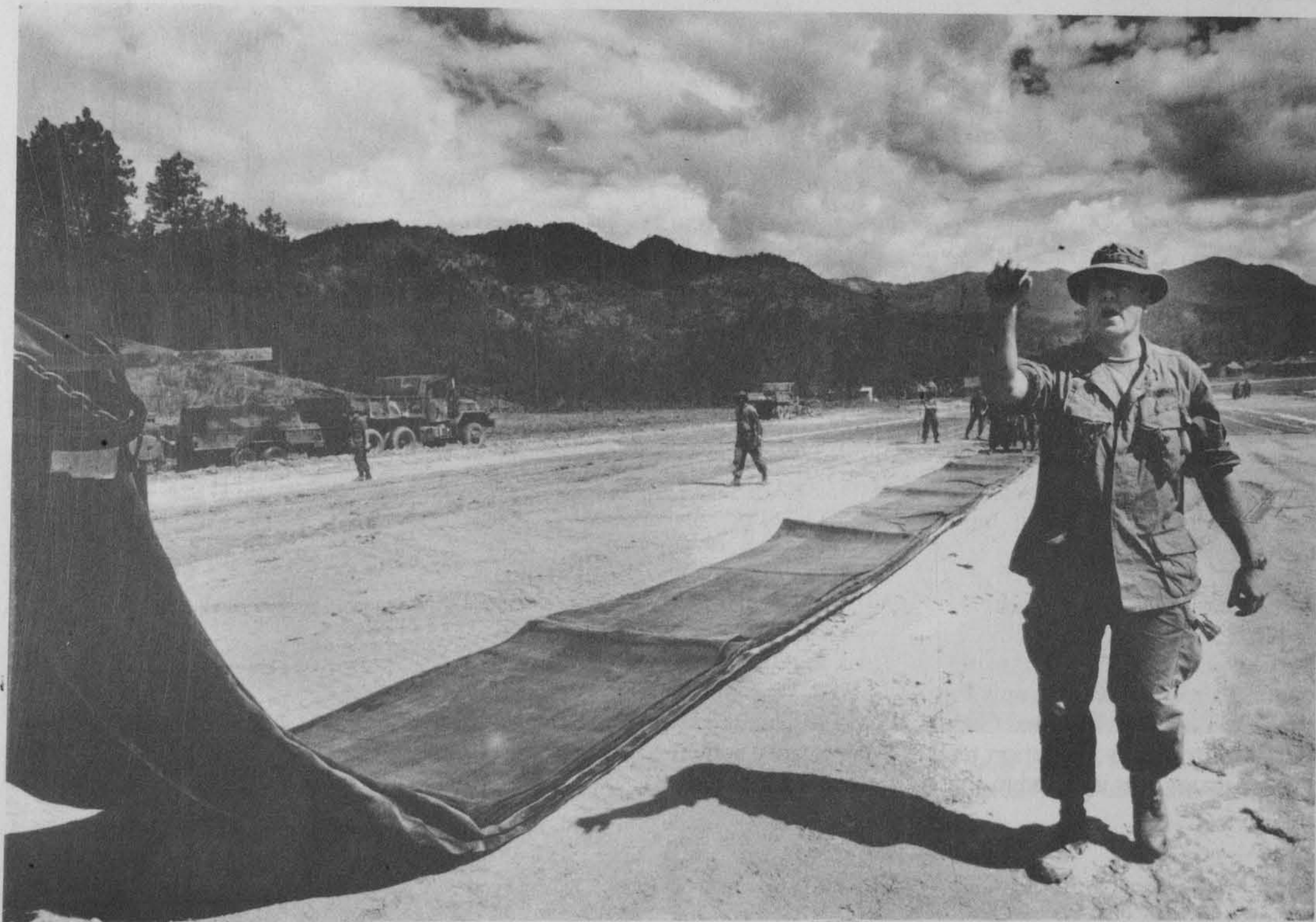
During this fiscal year, 30,000 Army National Guard personnel trained overseas in 35 foreign countries. For the first time, an ARNG brigade, Wisconsin's 32d Infantry Brigade (Mechanized), deployed overseas with all of its equipment and personnel. An infantry task force from the 40th Infantry Division, CA ARNG, deployed to Korea for exercise TEAM SPIRIT, marking the first return of a 40th Division unit since the end of the Korean War. More than 7,600 Army Guard personnel trained in Central America, continuing a tradition of exercise participation begun in FY83.

## Planning and Programming

The ARNG long-range plan for the years 1988-2002 was published in February 1986. This plan focuses on initiative and programs to improve the combat readiness of ARNG units during the Program Objective Memorandum and Extended Planning Annex periods. An ARNG Program Analysis and Resource Review was prepared from input of resource requirements packages by the NGB staff and several states.

During the FY88-92 Program Objective Memorandum process the ARNG's projected funding was \$5.877 billion. This represents an increase of approximately \$484 million over the FY87 funding of \$5.393 billion.

*The Army National Guard's road-building mission in Central America continues to grow.*





## Personnel

### Strength

The ARNG ended FY86 with another record assigned strength of 446,872, 100.7% of authorized. Assigned strength remained above 437,000 throughout the fiscal year. Commissioned/Warrant Officer strength was 43,566 or 96.1% of authorized, while the enlisted strength of 403,306 was 100.7%. Paid strength of 446,194 reflects a net gain of 6,242 over FY85.

Strength data as reported through SIDPERS-ARNG is considered accurate. However, the quality of data reflecting the monthly update transactions continues to need improvement.

### Minority Strength

At the end of the fiscal year total minority strength was 109,045 representing 24.4% of total assigned strength. 2,208 Black commissioned and warrant officers made up 5.1% of total officer strength; 73,877 black enlisted personnel comprised 18.3% of total enlisted strength.

Female strength continued to be effected primarily by the 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. In FY86, the 2,434 female commissioned/warrant officers and 21,301 female enlisted personnel totaled 5.3% of ARNG assigned strength.

### Enlisted Personnel

FY86 enlisted personnel gains of 82,763, 89.5% of the programmed objective, were slightly less than FY85. Of the total gains for the year, 54% were non-prior service and 46% prior service, a reversal in the recruiting mix but following the outline of the enlisted accession plan.

#### Enlisted Personnel Procurement

Nonprior Service (REP)	44,271
Prior Service	38,492
Total Enlisted Gains	82,763
Total Enlisted Losses	74,838
Enlisted Extensions	75,612

With the attainment of the FY86 record strength, overall quality enlistments were slightly below FY85. The ceiling of 20% enlistments of Category IV personnel continued in effect; ARNG ceiling remained at 10%. During the fiscal year Category IV enlistments began a steady rise from the FY85 level of 10.8%. At the end of FY86 Category IV enlistments were 13.7%, still well below the Congressionally-mandated ceilings. Percentage data for 1-III A and 1-III B categories was 46.8% and 42.4%, respectively. 87% of non-prior service accessions were High School Diploma Graduates, exceeding the minimum recruiting standard of 81.8%.

Enlisted losses of 74,838 were well below the programmed objective at 89.1%. ETS losses were 24,677, or 102.9%; non-ETS losses were 50,161, 83.1% of program. The loss ratio was 33% ETS to 67% non-ETS, reflecting a growth in completion of obligations.

### Incentive Program

The Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP) has raised quality

WO Nancy Albachten, a pilot with Oregon's 141st Support Bn, checks out her Huey before a flight.





through increased recruitment of those in mental category I-II and high school graduates. Current SRIP programs are \$2,000 or \$1,500 enlistment bonus, \$2,500 or \$1,250 retention bonus, \$50 per month affiliation bonus, student loan repayment, and health professionals loan repayment.

The New GI Bill has been available in the ARNG since July 1985, and is scheduled to continue until June 1988. Designed to attract high school graduates for six-year commitments, the New GI Bill pays full-time students \$140 per month, up to a total of \$5,040. As of July 1986, 13,000 ARNG soldiers were using the New GI Bill.

Part-time students are eligible for benefits from the Army Continuing Education System (ACES). The Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support (DANTES) provides various educational testing and evaluation resources.

### Recruiting and Retention

During the first quarter of FY86 year the ARNG completed the transition to 100% use of Military Entrance and Processing Stations (MEPS) for all nonprior service enlistees. This was required in order to comply with DOD directives on HTLV-III (AIDS) testing. The ARNG also increased the percentage of prior service enlistees processed through the MEPS to 40%.

The ARNG retention rate for the ETS category continued to be acceptable during FY86. The non-ETS loss rate, however, was a major concern. To assist unit commanders and reduce the non-ETS loss rate, three retention initiatives were implemented in FY86:

- NGR 601-280, which prescribes the basic elements of a retention program at both state and unit levels.

- Operation CARE, to nurture ARNG commanders' awareness of existing retention programs.

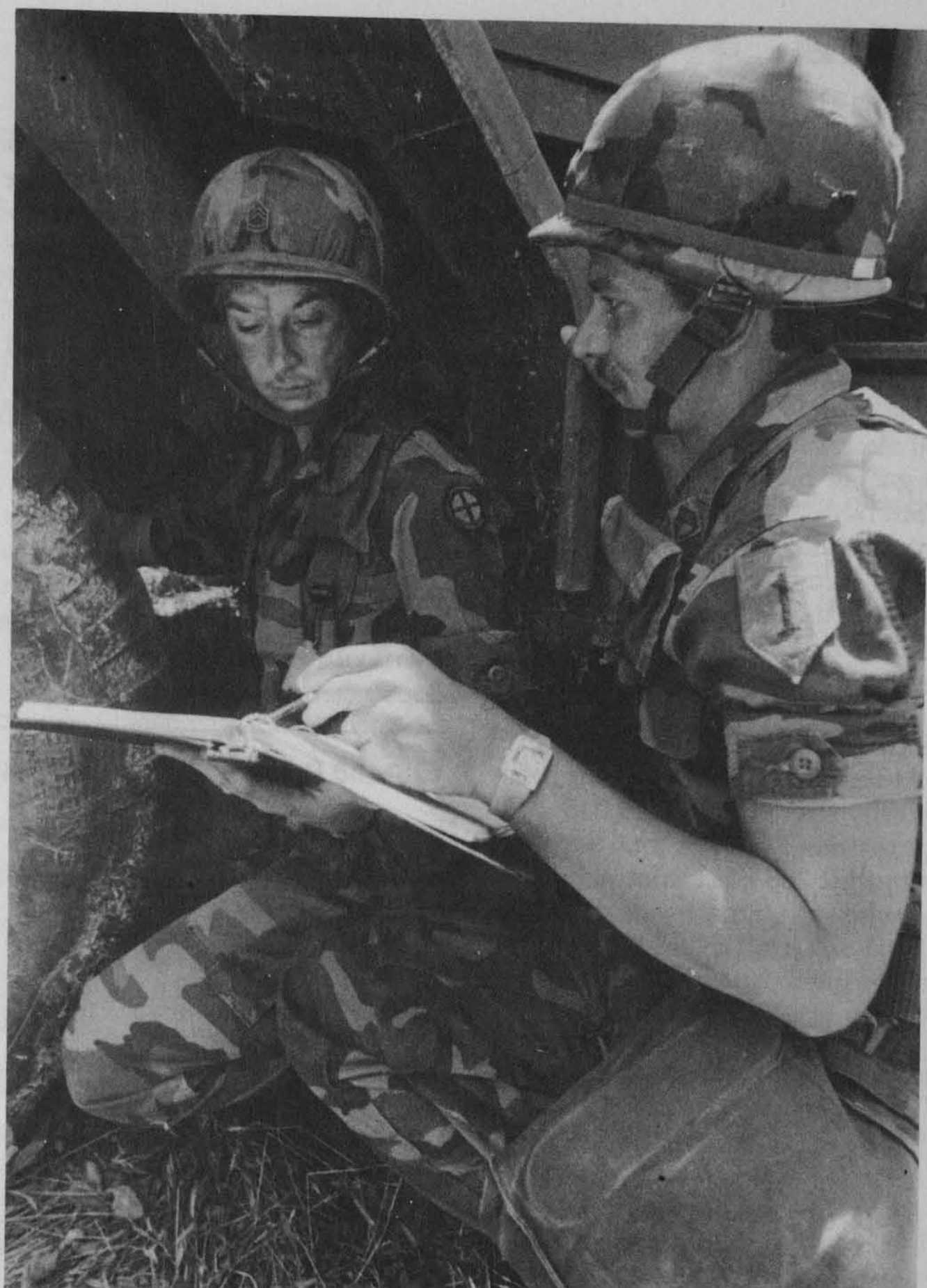


Photo by SSG Mike Dorsey

Patches from both active and National Guard divisions are highly visible at Ft. Riley, Kansas, as SSG Henry Rodriguez from the "Big Red One" helps SFC Jana Ashley, a transportation supervisor with the 35th Infantry Division.

- State/territory attrition management goals for FY87, in order to meet or exceed a national attrition rate of 18.8% for that fiscal year.

### Officer Program

Total FY86 officer strength was 99% of objective at 43,566, representing a 3% net growth from FY 85. This achievement was the

best since FY83. Recruiting and retention efforts were aided by enhanced overstrength policies which resulted in 5,240 total officer gains, 93% of programmed, up from 5,125 (80%) gains in FY85. Total losses of 3,868 were 98% of programmed, and the resulting overall 9% officer loss rate was an improvement over the 11% rate in FY85.



Appointments from ROTC School Year (SY) 85-6 were significantly below program and were a major factor in the overall FY86 deficit. Only 507 of 1,312 projected gains were realized.

ARNG support of the two-year Army ROTC Reserve Forces Duty (RFD) continues to show improvement. During SY 85-6, 117 scholarships were awarded to members of the ARNG against a program allocation of 108. This 108% utilization rate compares to an 82% rate during the previous school year. Efforts continue to secure expansion of this program to offer three and four-year scholarships for the Guard, but actual implementation is not anticipated before SY 88 or 89.

State OCS production was outstanding. An extraordinary recruiting campaign in FY86 resulted in one of the largest initial class enrollments (2,527) since 1982. The final attrition was of 38% was the lowest ever achieved. Final graduation for SY86 was 1,556 second lieutenants, of which 1,405 were appointed in ARNG units. Those not commissioned received certificates of eligibility good for two years.

The reduction of warrant officer (WO) appointments caused by the implementation of the Warrant Officer Training System (WOTS) also contributed to the officer shortfall. This program ended the direct appointment authority for technical service skill warrants and implemented a three-phased training and certification process which takes approximately three years to complete. Current technical certification resident courses are too long for Reserve Component participation. Some of the MOS proponents are developing interim methods for technical certification, and proponents are developing long-term methods for implementation by FY89.

Shortages of combat arms captains and Medical Corps officers continue. ROTC remains the primary longterm source for lieutenants. Army Medical Department (AMEDD) accessions are likely to remain short of programmed, but special efforts by AMEDD full-time recruiters are expected to reduce the deficit.

The ARNG First Lieutenants and Captains to Europe, Panama, and Korea Program continued to provide ARNG officers with active Army experience in an overseas theater. During FY86, 48 officers participated.

The ARNG Lieutenants Management Team (ALMT), implemented in July 1985 to screen the IRR for company-grade officers, netted the referral of 950 lieutenants to the Army National Guard.

During FY86 the ARNG Personnel Center began a major reorganization designed to consolidate several personnel functions and provide continuity of services to the States and to individual members of the ARNG. This reorganization will combine the functions of the ARNG Personnel Center, SIDPERS, and Tour Management.

### **Inactive National Guard**

The mission of the Inactive National Guard (ING) remains unchanged. It 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 the end of FY86 was 768 commissioned and warrant officers and 8077 enlisted personnel.

## **Organization and Training**

### **Training Support and Management**

The Training Support and Management Branch has been organized with additional missions and functions following the FY86 reorganization of the Division. This branch identifies ARNG requirements for training devices and simulations, range and training area development, and management of ammunition requirements, authorizations and expenditures. The branch also manages various training funds and is the point of contact for ARNG training issues and policy. Recently, the branch was assigned the mission of central manager for all ARNG training sites.

The first Mobile Conduct of Fire Training (M-COFT) was fielded to the ARNG during FY86. The ARNG is scheduled to receive a total of 75 M-COFTS by FY96. Authority was granted by HQDA to use 100% federal funding for construction, operations and maintenance of M-COFT sites.

The Army National Guard Range Modernization Program is the key factor in providing the ARNG with up-to-date, modern, and adequate training support facilities. The ARNG Master Range Plan encompasses each state's "Five Year Range Development Plan," incorporating all aspects of range and support facility requirements. The ARNG Master Range Plan serves as the tool for programming, resourcing, prioritizing, and standardizing ARNG range modernization projects in order to conform to the DA Range Master Plan.

The ARNG is proponent for twelve Regional Maintenance Training Sites (RMTS) for divisional and non-divisional maintenance units. Cp Shelby, MS, and Ft Bragg, NC are operational and conducting





Photo by SSG Mike Dorsey

*During an ARTEP exercise at Ft. Riley, CPL Michael Keehn pilots an APC while Sgt. Ralph Kropp, track commander, mans the .50 caliber machine gun and SP4 Russell Lynne, medic, rides shotgun. All are members of the 2d Bn, 137th Infantry, Kansas ARNG.*

limited training until the construction of facilities is completed in FY87. A Field Medical Training Site (FMTS) is under construction in Panama to store and maintain equipment for medical units deploying to the SOUTHCOM area of operations.

NGB participation in the Winston P. Wilson Rifle, Pistol and Machinegun Championships, the NGB Biathlon championship, and the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) competitions stresses military skills and promotes physical fitness. Three ARNG officers were selected as part of the U.S. CIOR team that competed in Athens, Greece. To spur additional interest in physical fitness, the third National Guard Marathon was held in Lincoln, Nebraska, in conjunction with the

Lincoln Marathon. Almost 500 runners from 54 states and territories participated.

Approximately 150 ARNG units participated in a program to evaluate the STRAC document. DA Circular 350-85-4, Standards in Weapons Training, during its first year of implementation. Seventy five percent of the units responding indicated that for various reasons they were not meeting STRAC standards. The STRAC evaluation will continue for an additional year to validate updates to the document.

Training ammunition authorizations for FY86 was \$265 million, or 90% of units' stated requirements, the highest level in the history of the ARNG. The ARNG received an authorization of .50 caliber plastic ammunition in FY87; however,

other than the Battleskills Course and a handful of innovative states, few states have developed a plan to implement short range ammunition into their programs.

Shortage of 2.75" rockets for aviation gunnery allowed only new crewmen to qualify and prevented all crews from sustaining. In FY86, the ARNG requirement for smoke pots used in tactical training was \$2 million. However, the use of a simulator (the Fordster Smoke Pot) produced a net savings of \$1,927,000.

### **Military Education**

A total of 44,298 ARNG NCOs received training in active and reserve component schools. The Reserve Component Noncommissioned Officers Education System (RCNCOES) trained 23,399 in the



State Military Academies, 13,307 in ARNG regional schools, and 7,592 in Active Component NCOES Schools.

The largest source of junior officer accessions for the ARNG, the state military academy Officer Candidate Schools, graduated 1551 students, an increase of 365 over FY85.

### Training

The ARNG Key Personnel Upgrade Program (KPUP) continues to provide significant contributions to ARNG mission readiness. Under this innovative program, over 2200 Guardsmen trained with forward-deployed active Army units in Europe, Southwest Asia, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Central and South America. While the majority of OCONUS KPUP training is conducted during major JCS exercises, a large number of Guard personnel realize tremendous benefits from training with their active counterparts during intensive non-exercise training periods.

Some 2700 ARNG KPUP personnel trained at the Army's premier training site, the National Training Center (NTC) at Ft. Irwin, CA. However, because of force modernization actions affecting virtually all of the ARNG's Roundout units this past year, training of Roundout units at NTC decreased to two battalions. Integration of new equipment will result in a reduced level of NTC training for the next few years.

The number of ARNG personnel training overseas continued to expand, both in numbers and in scope, as the ARNG moves from a mobilization base force to a deployment base force. Almost 30,000 ARNG personnel trained in 35 foreign countries during FY86.



*It's easy to see that most of the Guardsmen on this Central American deployment are engineers from the Missouri ARNG.*

Never have so many major ARNG formations deployed with personnel and equipment to so many different countries, and a number of "firsts" were achieved. Wisconsin's 32d Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) became the first ARNG combat brigade to deploy overseas with all of its personnel and equipment, as part of REFORGER 86. California's Task

Force 1/184 Infantry, in Korea for TEAM SPIRIT 86, became the first ARNG combat force to return to Korea since the end of the Korean War.

7,600 Guardsmen trained in U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) exercises in Central America during this fiscal year. ARNG participation started in 1983 and has steadily increased since then.



During this fiscal year, ARNG units participated in two engineer exercises, a communications exercise, and nine deployment for training exercises for infantry, artillery, medical and Special Forces units.

"Blazing Trails" is the name given to combined engineer exercises involving units of the ARNG, the active army, and the USAR. During FY86 one each was held in Panama and Honduras. The exercises began in early January and concluded in mid June, with approximately 7,500 Guardsmen taking part.

Participating units conducted volunteer, off-duty community relations activities such as improving school building, distributing clothes donated by local U.S. communities, and sponsoring Easter egg hunts. Medical assistance to area residents was provided by exercise medical

personnel, and was incidental to the military mission.

### Force Development

Upon reorganization of the Organization and Training Division, the Unit Authorization, Force Structure and Force Integration branches were combined to form the Force Development branch. There were two Management of Change windows during which over 2,000 documentation actions were completed.

### Force Structure

On 1 July 1986 the remainder of the 29th Infantry Division (Light), VA and MD ARNG, was officially organized (with the exception of the air defense battalion). The first annual training for the division took place at Fts. A.P. Hill and Pickett. The 27th Infantry Brigade (Light),

NY ARNG, became a Roundout Brigade for the 10th Mountain Division (Light) during this fiscal year. Corps and Theater aviation units began reorganization, and in New Mexico plans were completed to activate the ARNG's first Hawk missile battalion. Transfer of water supply functions from engineer to quartermaster branch, begun during FY85, was completed.

### New Equipment

Fielding of the AN/TRC-145 radio terminal, begun in FY85, was 50% complete on 30 Sep 86, with 100% completion scheduled for 4th QTR FY87. Fielding of the Commercial Utility Cargo Vehicle (CUCV) was completed, and first deliveries were made of the High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HUMMV). HUMMV fielding will take several years.

*Don Troiani's painting of New Hampshire militiamen at the Battle of Bennington captures the overwhelming surprise that the American militia achieved over German mercenaries in August, 1777. It was one of the great American victories of the Revolutionary War.*





## Comptroller

### Budget Request

The FY 86 ARNG budgets submitted to Congress in Feb 85 supported an average strength of 444,000 and an end strength of 450,496 for over 3,200 ARNG units. Included were 30,679 (end strength) Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) members of the Army National Guard. The budget submissions were as follows:

Appropriation	Requested
Personnel Administration (NGPA)	\$3,430,800,000
Operations & Maintenance (OMNG)	\$1,605,200,000
Military Construction (MCNG)	\$ 102,100,000
ARNG Equipment	-0-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,138,100,000</b>

### Appropriations

Congress appropriated \$4,821,573,000 for training, organizing, administering, operating and maintaining the ARNG for FY 86. An appropriation of \$531,800,000 for equipment procurement continued a practice begun 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), Military Construction, National Guard (MCNG), and ARNG Equipment appropriations were as follows:

Appropriation	Appropriated
NGPA	\$3,066,568,000
OMNG	\$1,652,800,000
MCNG	\$ 102,205,000
NG-EQ	\$ 531,800,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,353,373,000</b>



Photo by SSG Pat Mitchell

A soldier from Oregon's Co B, 1st Bn, 162d Infantry, part of "Task Force Bravo," stops for first aid during the February 1986 training exercise in Honduras.

In addition, the ARNG received over \$1,800,000,000 from other Army appropriations and accounts, mostly for equipment.

Congress approved \$3,066,568,000 for the NGPA appropriation. This provided for an average strength of 440,025 and an end strength of 450,496 which included 23,731 AGRs. Congress reduced the budget request by \$364,232,000, primarily for retired pay accrual and the AGR reduction. A 3% pay raise was authorized effective on 1 Oct 86 for military personnel. Based on past experience, agencies were directed to absorb 10% of the pay raise requirement.

Congress approved \$1,652,800,000 for the FY86 OMNG appropriation. An additional \$47,600,000 over the budget request was appropriated by Congress for pay. However, no pay raise was authorized for civilians for FY86.

Congress approved \$102,205,000 for the FY86 MCNG appropriation. An additional \$105,000 over the budget request was appropriated by Congress.

### Financial Services Branch

Additional technical improvements to military pay and travel systems were completed during FY86. The USPFPO drill pay system was improved by the addition of an inquiry tracking system which will provide a history of the most frequently occurring inquiries. The Active Duty Automated Pay System was also improved by simplifying the terminal input methodology, reducing the number of manual controls. Procedures to manage and pay Selective Reserve Incentive Program bonuses were also simplified and improved.

The NGB Automated Travel System has been standardized into the same system used by the active Army finance and accounting offices. The system has saved work and improved pay service for soldier and technician travel claims.

### Productivity Capital Investment Program

The ARNG's exceptional utilization of this program resulted in the funding of 88 projects in FY86 at a



cost of \$17,801,478. These projects will generate savings in the amount of \$138,851,528 over the economic life of the projects. Since the program began in 1981, 254 projects have been funded, with a calculated savings of over \$213 million.

### **Management Audit Program**

Based on an initiative suggested by the Chief of Staff, Army, the CNGB established the Management Audit Program during the latter part of FY85 and the beginning of FY86. Its primary function is to provide both the Chief, NGB and Director, ARNG with review and oversight of NGB activities, functions, systems, and programs.

Staffed with a minimum force, the Management Audit Section completed its first full year of existence in good order. Five major audits were completed, and two were still in process at year's end. Approximately \$3.1 million in monetary savings, as well as areas for improved effectiveness, were identified in reviewed areas. Further expansion of the program is expected.

### **Audits**

The ARNG participated in 15 audits/surveys/reviews initiated by external agencies during FY86. This is a decrease of 12 from the previous year. Seven audits initiated by the US Army Audit Agency include five comprehensive state audits and two multi-location audits of military construction and of the engineer training exercise in Honduras, "Blazing Trails 86," were particularly significant from the ARNG point of view. The General Accounting Office started five reviews, primarily concerning training, readiness and management.

### **Incapacitation Pay Program**

This program has undergone a considerable amount of scrutiny and many improvements and

changes in FY86. The DA IG conducted a special study of the program covering the ARNG and Army Reserves. As a result of the study a Task Force was established to implement the recommendations of the DAIG study. Two members of the NGB staff served on this task force, chaired by the chief of DCSPER.

In addition to these efforts, NGB made significant improvements to the management of this program by automating the reporting system and giving the states access to the data base files. Three training sessions for state technicians were held in April 1986. As a result of student suggestions, a Line of Duty Conference was held in Phoenix AZ in September. The conference was attended by ARNG representatives from every state and territory, and representatives from Health Services Command, the Physical Disability Review Board, MilPerCen, DCSPER and NGB.

The cost of this program has been growing significantly over the past few years. In FY86 it increased by \$3.9 million from the FY85 amount of \$13.9 million. Legislation introduced in FY86 is designed to reduce these costs and make the system more equitable by reducing the potential for windfall benefits, limiting payments without the approval of the Secretary of the Army to six months, and paying for loss of civilian income even if there is no loss of military drill pay.

### **Aviation**

#### **Operations**

During FY86 over 335,000 hours were flown in support of the tactical training and support requirements of 199 TOE units and 50 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. Several night vision goggle unit qualifications were met, qualifying over 60% of all ARNG aviators.

FY86 saw the fielding of five more C-12s in the ARNG, bringing the total to 17. Regional support C-12s flew over 10,000 hours in support of 1649 state and 1085 regional support missions.

Finalized stationing and fielding plans for two ARNG AH-64 Aviation Battalions (Attack Helicopter) were approved by the Vice Chief of Staff. Units in North and South Carolina, because of their proximity to the 18th Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, were selected to convert to AH-64 Apaches. Officer and enlisted personnel from North Carolina departed in the last quarter of FY86 for MOS technical training.

In FY86 the ARNG provided the nine crew chiefs for the nine aircraft that comprised the all-Army U.S. Precision Helicopter Team participating in the 1986 World Helicopter Championships, conducted in England. All competing enlisted crewmembers for all U.S. teams, Active and Reserve, were Guardsmen. The final results placed a Texas ARNG crew in fifth place worldwide, while the U.S. team retained its overall World Team Championships standing.

#### **Training**

The ARNG utilized 132% of its allocated Undergraduate Pilot Training quota during FY86. Active Army and USAR shortfalls created an additional 70 officer/WO quotas which the ARNG was able to fill on short notice. Recruitment of aviators to fill AOE-created aviation units continues in all available areas. Projected aviator end strength for FY86 was 5202, while actual strength attained was 5262.

The Eastern ARNG Aviation Training Site at Ft. Indiantown Gap, PA completed its third full year of operation. FY86 highlights include conduct of 21 various aviator skills qualification courses and six aviation safety classes. 5354



flying hours were used to train 503 students, while 13,657 hours were logged on the UH-1 flight simulators. Construction at the Western AATS at Marana, AZ was completed during this fiscal year. When this training facility begins operations in FY88 it will specialize in aeroscout and attack training.

### Logistics

The ARNG aircraft fleet Mission Capable (MC) average for the first six months of the fiscal year was 63%. In March DA established new standards, which consider only Fully Mission Capable aircraft; the Fully Mission Capable average for the last six months of the fiscal year was 65%.

The aircraft fleet did not achieve

desired standards in FY86. Problem areas included safety of flight grounding, materiel shortages for main rotor hub, tail boom assemblies, main rotor blades, fuel control and coupling clamps. In addition, a maintenance backlog has been generated by materiel shortages, scheduled maintenance, and Annual Training requirements.

The second of 29 AH1G/T aircraft was inducted for conversion to the TOW-capable AH1S modified configuration. These aircraft are part of the modernization program of the ARNG attack fleet, replacing existing UH1M aircraft.

The UH-60 Black Hawk will provide the ARNG with tactical transport capability. In late FY85 the ARNG began to field the first

UH60-equipped Combat Support Aviation Company. Fifteen UH60s are programmed for delivery to the 718th CSAC, KY ARNG, part of the 35th Infantry Division. In FY86 four production UH60s were delivered to the AK ARNG, two to the 5/297th Recon Group and two to the 207th Scout Group. Two UH60s are assigned to the 45th Avn Bn (OK ARNG) and one to the VA ARNG.

### Safety

The aviation accident rate was 1.19 per 100,000 hours flown in FY86. Human error continues to be a prime contributor to aircraft accidents. Pure materiel-failure-related accidents decreased.

*The weather looked familiar to Guardsmen from Wisconsin's 32d Infantry Brigade, in W. Germany for NATO exercise REFORGER. The 32d was the first National Guard brigade to deploy to REFORGER with all of its equipment.*



Photo by LTC Don Borowski



Training of aviation safety officers and key individuals continues to be a priority objective. The Aviation Mishap Prevention Orientation Course trained 378 commanders, operation/maintenance officers and first-line supervisors. Selected TOE/TDA aviation safety officers/NCOs attended the six-week Aviation Safety Officers Course or the two-week Aviation Accident Prevention Course for NCOs.

Safety/accident prevention efforts were also targeted toward reducing motor vehicle accidents and personal injuries. The motor vehicle accident rate for 1-3 quarters of FY86 was 1.17 accidents per million miles drive, down from 1.43 in FY85. The overall accident rate for 1-3 quarters was 0.99 accidents per 200,000 hours of exposure, down from the previous year's rate of 1.26.

The ARNG successfully completed the first year of "SafeArmy 1990" plan. The effectiveness of this plan is evidenced by significant improvements in safety program management and accident prevention in several key areas through the ARNG in FY86.

## Logistics

The modernization effort continued thru FY86, as the ARNG received 279 M60A3 tanks and 102 Bradley Fighting Vehicles. ARNG units also received over 5,000 Commercial Utility Cargo Vehicles (CUCVs) during this period.

To date the ARNG has opened two of four scheduled Logistics Support Centers (LSCs), at Ft. Indiantown Gap, PA, and Whitaker Training Center, Pryor, OK. The LSCs will support the fielding and sustainment of approximately 3000 Tactical Army CSS computer systems (TACCS), 9700 Unit-Level

Computer (ULC) systems, a yet-to-be-determined number of Logistics Applications of Automated Marking and Reading Symbols-Tactical (LOGMARS-Tactical), and the continued fielding and sustainment of Decentralized Automated Service Support Systems (DAS3). Most of

the 105 DAS3s authorized have been fielded. Distribution of non-tactical LOGMARS systems was begun in FY86.

## Materiel Maintenance

FY86's significant materiel readiness improvements can be directly

*The ground looks a long way down for these Virginia Guardsmen from the 29th Infantry Division (Light), the National Guard's only Light Division.*





attributed to substantial funding increases. FY86 reports revealed an ARNG equipment readiness posture that compared favorably with that of the active Army.

An increase in repair parts funding improved ARNG readiness by increasing on-hand stockage levels of combat-essential repair parts. The FY86 full time training day maintenance program reduced the ARNG maintenance program backlog by approximately 40%. A series of depot overhaul programs, including the major overhaul of aircraft, combat vehicles, missiles, and trucks, continued in FY86. Many aviation depot maintenance programs were accomplished to enhance the readiness of ARNG aviation units, and special depot-level coordinated programs were initiated to maintain communication and electronic equipment of ARNG signal units.

The depot overhaul program was a key contributor to an improved FY86 materiel readiness posture. This program provided the opportunity to maintain and sustain older models of equipment at the highest levels of readiness.

### **Food Service**

The ARNG, with more food service personnel authorized than the active component, spent \$54 million on its food service program in FY86. A total of 10 training sessions, excluding those sponsored at the state level, were conducted. All areas of administration accountability, sanitation and management were covered in the courses. State Food Management Assistance Teams were organized in 53 states/territories during FY86 and various policies and procedures were developed to enhance the program.

### **Transportation**

Since 1981 NGB has pursued a policy of using Scheduled Airline

Traffic Offices (SATO). With 47 states using SATO for their official travel, NGB has realized an \$18 million cost avoidance in FY86 without increasing its manning requirements. This compares to the \$7.7 million cost avoidance for FY85.

### **Property Accountability**

The Organizational Supply Management System, instituted early in FY85, received continued emphasis. States implementing the system have improved property accountability and logistics readiness. The Report of Survey system



*Men of the 2d Bn, 162d Infantry take a ship-to-shore ride in U.S. Marine Corps amphibious vehicles. These Oregon Guardsmen spent their Annual Training with the Marines at Camp Pendleton, California.*

Photo by Sgt Mark Crummett



continued to improve during the fiscal year, with the number of open reports of surveys continuing to drop.

## **Installations**

NGB assists the states in obtaining real estate required for National Guard activities. These actions include licensing of Federally owned real estate and the leasing or purchase of privately owned property. During FY86 there was a dramatic increase in both the leasing and acquisition of real estate. This increase was required to provide facilities and temporary armories for new National Guard units and to meet the required increased level of readiness for all units.

## **Training Sites**

A total of \$63.1 million in FY86 federal funds was allotted to support the year-around maintenance operation of ARNG training sites. Federal reimbursement to the active Army for ARNG troops performing annual training at active Army locations amounted to \$5.1 million in FY86. 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 \$6.0 million.

## **Support Facilities**

Federal funds in the amount of \$45.7 million for FY86 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 \$1.5 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 maintenances shops, aviation support facilities and aviation classification and repair activity depots. Included for FY86 was the Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center, which was funded \$5.2 million by NGB. In addition to funding under the service agreements, \$7.8 million in FY86 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 FY86. \$3.5 million was expended to support this program.

A program to assist the States in reducing their Armory Backlog of Maintenance and Repair (ABMAR) was initiated in FY86. \$28.1 million in Federal funds was issued in support of this program.

## **Military Construction**

Congress approved 60 requested major construction projects submitted as part of the President's FY86 budget. Ten additional projects were authorized with \$13.25 million provided from program adjustments for execution in FY86. The enacted Authorization and Appropriations Bill included the 70 major construction projects, \$15 million for minor construction and \$12 million for planning and design, with the total appropriated funds at \$102.2 million. This amount included a directed \$6.0 million general reduction applied against major construction. The appropriations were further reduced \$5.0 million by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act for a final appropriations total of \$97,197,000.

Three of the programmed projects and two added projects were determined to be not awardable during the fiscal year. One of the

two projects carried over from FY86, and an addition project which was reprogrammed for execution as an FY86 project, was awarded during this period.

The final FY86 major program included 71 projects at 62 locations in 26 states. The projects provided for 32 armories, 18 equipment maintenance shops, 3 aviation and 9 training site facilities, 3 USPFO buildings, 2 logistics facilities and 2 land acquisition actions.

67 of the 73 authorized FY86 and prior-year projects were awarded during the fiscal year. 93% of the FY86 major construction projects were awarded. However, the Secretary of the Army credited 96% of the FY86 authorized projects as awarded, because the award of two added projects was beyond NGB's control.

## **Mobilization and Readiness**

### **Mobilization**

Mobilization preparedness is the major goal of the ARNG. Mobilization exercises, progressive in nature and increasingly challenging for the participants, provide a basis to test plans and procedures in support of contingency plans, existing OPLANS, and possible national crises.

FY86 saw continued growth in the mobilization exercise program, with over 600 exercises and a budget of \$10.2 million. Growth has been made possible through the states' efforts to develop credible and imaginative programs. A mobilization capability study, scheduled for FY88 completion, will quantify exercise results and provide a definitive model against which units can be measured.

An exercise program begun in FY85 trains and evaluates the staffs of the state-operated mobilization



stations, including their installation support units. The Emergency Mobilization and Deployment Readiness Exercise Program (EMDREX), due for implementation in FY88, will test the ability of selected early-deploying units to move rapidly through the mobilization process to final employment by a gaining command.

### Readiness

During the fiscal year 65% of ARNG units reported an overall combat-ready status, with 75%

reporting combat-ready in equipment-on-hand. The major initiative responsible for this significant improvement is the mandatory Policy to Manage Instant Unreadiness. Major elements of this policy include the Logistics Unit Status Report (USR) Nonreportable Equipment List, which designates certain modernization and common equipment nonreportable until resources are fielded; and the Equipment Readiness Analysis (ERA) program, the Guard-wide effort to optimize the use of limited

equipment resources by redistributing equipment to readiness requirements.

To emphasize the importance of readiness management, the ARNG Directorate developed and implemented a Readiness Action Plan (REAP). It is intended to improve overall readiness through

- visits by the Director, ARNG, and selected staff officers to state-level readiness management committee.

- invitations to major unit commanders to present their

*Someone is watching as this soldier from New Hampshire's 197th Field Artillery sights down his M-60 machine gun.*







*It's a long way from southwestern Virginia to southeastern Norway as Co B, 2d Bn, 116th Infantry prepares to take up the march. These Virginia Guardsmen spent three weeks in Norway training with Norwegian, British, Dutch, U.S. and other NATO personnel.*

readiness status to the Director, ARNG during the quarterly Force Readiness Committee meetings.

— creation of the Level II Force Readiness Committee, with branch chiefs/action officers from all member division meeting as necessary to resolve readiness issues. To assist in reporting and to ensure unit status reporting accuracy, the Readiness Action Plan also includes increased feedback to reporting units from the DARNG and the Mobilization and Readiness Division.

Since March 1986, the Readiness Action Plan team has visited eight states and the District of Columbia. Three major combat unit commanders have briefed their unit readiness to the Director, ARNG.

#### **ADP Development**

The new USR Data Entry System for the ARNG was implemented in the field during the last two quarters of the fiscal year. Although some difficulty was experienced with the initial implementation, the system represents a major time-saving tool for entering required data. This system and the states' Burroughs UNITREP system are currently being modified to provide for changes required by the new AR 220-1.

A total rewrite of the ARNG Headquarters-level UNITREP system was begun by contractor during the summer of 1986. Because of the rewrite effort and a delay in implementing AR 220-1, implementation was delayed and is now scheduled for January 1987.

#### **Information Management**

The Information Management Agency (IMA) currently supports 66 automated systems, consisting of 3085 programs. A total of 592 Engineering Change Proposals were implemented for ARNG standard data processing systems this year.

IMA has been successful in the automation of report products by building data bases on INTEL 310 super micro computers. One such system currently being tested at State headquarters level is the automated orders processing system. IMA recently completed an update to the Information Management Plan, which resulted in the Assistant Chief of Staff for Information Management's approval of 144 initiatives currently in the plan.



The Sperry 5000 mini computer and the UNIX operating system have been selected by the Department of the Army as the Army standard. A study on sizing the 5000 mini computer, which will replace the Burroughs 1955 at the state level and the Burrough 1985 at the Bureau level, has begun. Parallel processing on both systems will take place until functional requirements on the Sperry are satisfied.

NGB's computer center, working closely with the Federal Emergency

Management Agency (FEMA), has expanded its base of operations to include the FEMA computer facility at Olney, Maryland. In May 1986 IMA began operating a Sperry 1100 computer from this facility. IMA is in the process of transferring classified system from the OMEGA computer, located in Falls Church, VA. to the Guard Sperry 1100 computer now operational at Olney. The interagency support agreement with FEMA includes the upgrading of the current AUTO-DIN capability at Olney to meet the

ARNG's data transfer requirements.

The DIALCOM public data network became available to the ARNG during this fiscal year. DIALCOM now has over 1200 users within the ARNG. In addition, site surveys were completed for a planned video teleconferencing network to provide two-way full motion color video teleconferencing, initially between four sites. The next phase will extend this capability to the Pentagon and five regional training centers.

*Soldiers from Vermont's 3d Bn, 172d Infantry, the only Mountain Battalion in the U.S. Army, on a training exercise in the Alps with their Italian Army counterparts.*





Several major training initiatives have been identified. The computer center is currently working with the Organization and Training Division to establish a training course at the PEC. The first course, an introduction for full-time ARNG personnel to micro computers and integrated software, is scheduled for early in the next fiscal year.

Hardware funding continues to receive high priority. The Office, Secretary of Defense — Productivity Investment Funding (OSD-PIF) program provided approximately \$11.5 million for the purchase and delivery of approximately 2,400 micro computers this year. In addition, over 150 multi-user computers and upgrades for systems currently fielded were purchased with OSD-PIF funds.

## Manpower

The Manpower Division manages the full-time support programs

for the Army National Guard. This management responsibility is divided into two general areas. First, the Manpower Division, Tours Branch manages the Title 10 AGR Long Tour program. At the end of FY86, a total of 1,266 ARNG officers and enlisted soldiers were stationed at various installations, headquarters, agencies, and major commands in CONUS and OCONUS. The AGR soldiers in these positions are serving as advisors to their active component counterparts on matters pertaining to the Army National Guard. Approximately 300 of these positions are staffed with National Guard officers serving as Assistant Professors of Military Science at various Colleges and Universities throughout the nation.

The second area of full-time support involves the identification of requirements, validation, authorization, evaluation and general policy

management for the full-time support provided to the 54 States and territories. As of 30 September 1986, a total of 27,376 technicians, 399 Department of the Army civilians, 23,846 AGR soldiers, and 235 active component soldiers were serving in full-time manning programs, active component IGs, and on the NGB staff providing support to the ARNG.

During 1986 technician requirements increased by 1,116. This increase occurred in the logistical support activities, primarily in maintenance support which increased greatly because of the addition of new and modern equipment. At the end of FY86 there were 27,376 technicians on board. This exceeded the Congressional floor for FY86 by 747. The AGR program ended FY86 with a total of 23,846 soldiers on board. This exceeded our objective of 23,731 and provided

*Kentucky Guardsmen during their Annual Training.*





full-time soldier support in the following areas:

Full-Time Manning	15,831
Recruiting	3,366
AMEDD Recruiters	46
Retention	325
SIDPERS	513
Automated Logistics (DAS3)	459
Training and Logistics Support	647
Readiness Support	2,069
ROLAND Battalion	340
Augmentation Support	120
Statutory Tours	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,846</b>

An evaluation of the management of the Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) Program was completed by the Evaluation and Utilization

Branch. All States and territories, with the exception of Guam, were visited by teams from the Branch. Each visit identified strengths and weaknesses of the program and the teams offered assistance for managerial improvements. The published evaluation summary received high visibility in the National Guard Bureau, the Army Staff, and Congress. This report served as the base for improvement of AGR Program management at national and State levels.

During FY86, three manpower regulations were revised and published. These regulations form the core of management guidance for the full-time support program. Major changes involve clarification of the role of the National Guard Bureau in manpower management

policy development and implementation, and the implementation of a comprehensive set of personnel management policies concerning Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) soldiers in the States. These changes already have had substantial impacts on the way full-time support is conducted within the ARNG.

Further regulatory revisions, concerning enlisted AGR mandatory retirements and requirements for time of service for initial entry into the AGR program, were staffed in FY86; implementation of these revisions are expected in early FY87.

A new policy initiative to promote additional opportunities for upward mobility and career progression for AGR soldiers was initiated in FY86. The program, called the Interstate 32 Vacancy

*Guardsmen from North Dakota and Oregon are shown in this National Guard Heritage Painting by Donna Neary, which depicts a scene from the Philippine Insurrection in 1899. Ten Guardsmen won the Medal of Honor for this and another action three days before.*

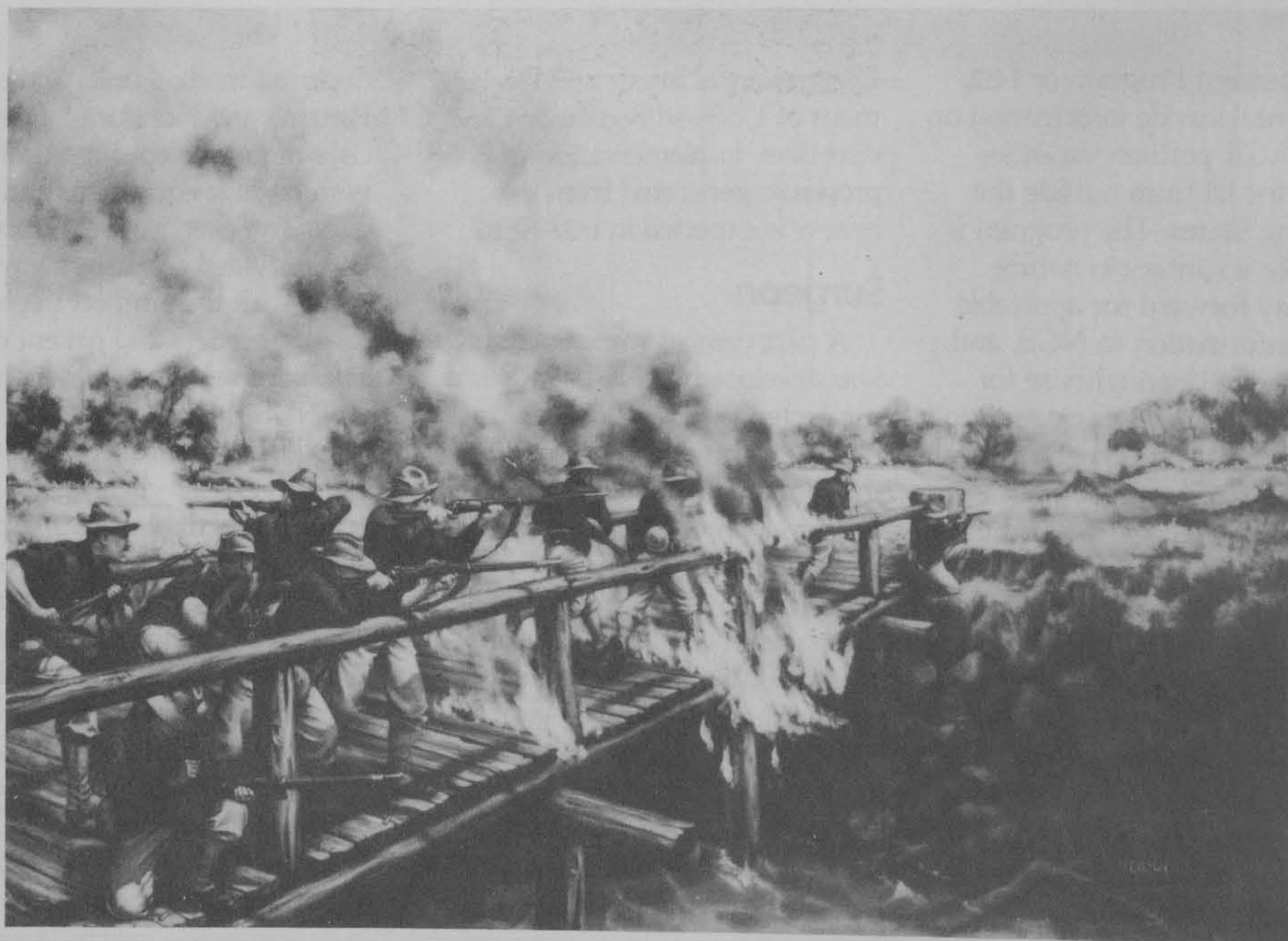






Photo by CPT Dan Miles

*Guard personnel who deploy to Central America find plenty of opportunities to be goodwill ambassadors for the United States. Here a medical officer with Alabama's 167th Support Command checks a Panamanian girl for tonsillitis.*

Announcement Program or I-32, provides nationwide information on Title 32 AGR position vacancies available for fill from outside the advertising States. The program is completely voluntary in nature; States may forward for applicable vacancy information to NGB, and NGB acts as a clearinghouse for advertising vacancy information to all other States. The program does not affect States' responsibilities and management prerogatives concerning the Title 32 program.

In FY86, the ARNG completed a comprehensive review of its mix-of-the-force based on the recommendations of a workgroup composed of State representatives. This review focused on developing an all encompassing philosophy for full-time support in State Headquarters which would be consistent with

Congressional intent and Department of Defense regulations and directives. Implementation of policy proposals generated from this review is expected in mid-FY87.

### Surgeon

A pilot combat nursing course was developed by NGB-ARS and conducted at Ft. Meade, MD in April 86. This course is providing the foundational core content for the development of a regional training course supported by ARNG personnel to train ARNG AMEDD personnel in combat medical skills.

Mobilization and deployment training has been greatly enhanced through participation of ARNG medical units on ODT exercises throughout the world. Central America has provided a tremendous training opportunity. The ARNG

deployed medical units and cells to Panama and Honduras. These exercises required deployment of units with organic equipment and supplies. The exercise areas of operation provided an austere environment with uncommon tropical diseases, disorders and patient care situations seldom experienced in CONUS.

ODT in Central America provides a genuine challenge to all participating medical units and personnel. These exercises reinforce the importance of realistic scenarios in training to ensure mobilization, deployment and professional readiness of medical units.

In July 86 the ARNG began performance under a national contract to screen all inservice ARNG soldiers for the presence of antibodies to Human Immunodeficiency Virus



(HIV). HIV is believed to be the virus which leads to the development of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). This action was undertaken at the direction of DOD and DA. When it was evident that this mass screening would become an IDT training detractor, the ARNG designed the contract to include a requirement for the contractor to report to specific locations in each state and on dates specified by the states. This method provided the least interference with training requirements while still accomplishing the screening of the entire ARNG. Each state was assigned a specific "window" within which to complete the screening of all assigned personnel. By Feb 88, all ARNG inservice personnel will have received their initial screening.

In the near future, DOD will be providing guidance as to continuance of this screening requirement for the reserve components. Those

ARNG soldiers determined to be antibody positive are not authorized to participate in any ODT training. Those antibody positive soldiers who show evidence of clinical progression of the virus or have suffered damage to the body's immune system are considered non-deployable and are processed for discharge.

The ARNG executed a \$13 million dollar program to complete modernization of all ARNG requirements for thirteen types of division-level medical and dental equipment sets. Modernization equipment funded in FY84 was received by units. New Equipment Training was conducted for ARNG hospital units on the Tent, Extendible, Modular, Personnel which is a component of the new Deployable Medical Systems hospital equipment system. Delivery began in August 86. The first ARNG Medical Logistics Management Course, designed to improve the manage-

ment of medical material in units, was conducted at the National Guard Professional Education Center in May 86. Additional courses to train USPFO stock control personnel in medical supply management and State Maintenance System personnel in serviceability inspection of medical material were conceptualized and will be offered in FY87.

NGB provided panographic xray equipment to nine ARNG mobilization/training sites during FY86. Funding and procurement processes were begun for an additional 15 machines to be placed in specific training sites throughout the country. Great improvement was achieved in the quantity and quality of identification materials retained in ARNG soldiers' dental health records. FY86 saw the appointment of the first ARNG AGR ANC officer as the Chief Nurse, Office of the Army Surgeon.



# Air National Guard

The Air National Guard ended FY86 with 112,592 officers and airmen assigned, the highest strength in its history. The Air National Guard makes up about 19% of the total Air Force's strength and 26% of its combat units. The Air Guard represents 73% of the Air Force's fighter-interceptor force, 53% of its tactical reconnaissance force, and 32% of its tactical airlift capabilities.

1,079 separate Air National Guard units are located in or near major cities in every state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam. The Air National Guard has 91 flying units in 24 wings, and 244 specialized mission support units.

5400 Air Guardsmen from 25 units participated in overseas

deployment training during FY86. Air Guardsmen deployed to Europe, Central America, the Middle East, East Asia, Iceland, and the Arctic.

## Plans and Operations

The Plans and Operations Division establishes policy for and manages the joint, combined and Air Staff-level issues affecting the Air National Guard. The office supervises the day-to-day operations of individual ANG units. As ANG plans executive, the Division works with all supported and supporting CINCs, coordinating potential wartime tasks. As the Air Guard's operations manager, the Division addresses all day-to-day activities, including exercise participation and support for gaining major commands.

*In a rare five-ship formation over Montana's Woods Mountains, members of the 120th FIG, Montana ANG fly the five operational aircraft assigned to the unit since 1956. The T-33 at bottom was delivered to the unit 31 years ago.*



Photo by MSGT Jack Cante





An A-10 from the 138th TFS, "The Boys from Syracuse" of the New York ANG. The nose markings indicate an overseas deployment.

### KC-135 Refueling Activities

The 13 ANG KC-135 units' primary mission is to provide strategic air refueling support of SAC's Single Integrated Operations Plan (SIOP). Several of the units are additionally tasked to provide tactical air refueling for conventional war plans. To enhance the air refueling capability for the Alaskan Air Command, the ANG has established a 4 PAA new air refueling squadron at Eielson AFB, Alaska.

In FY86, ANG KC-135 units also supported the European and Pacific tanker task forces, and many other higher-headquarters deployments and exercises. A KC-135 from the 141st AREFG, WA ANG, provided air refueling support for the bombing raid on Libya.

Currently, all tanker units are operating with the re-engined KC-135E aircraft.

### Tactical Airlift

Air National Guard tactical airlift units supported active forces with

operations ranging from special assignment airlift missions to joint airborne/air transportability training. European Theater operations involved supplemental airlift on logistical routes in Europe. In addition, ANG units provided 26 airplanes on a two-week basis throughout the year to augment theater airlift requirements.

ANG airlifters continued their support to SOUTHCOM with six months of duty in Panama. The Volant Oak deployment involves positioning six C-130s at Howard AFB to provide embassy support and intratheater movement of personnel and supplies throughout Central and South America. During a typical month, C-130s fly 60 missions totalling 150 sorties and nearly 400 hours flying time. Six ANG C-130 units were involved in Volant Partner deployments during the year: 146th TAW, CA ANG; 133d TAW, MN ANG; 145th TAG, NC ANG; 167th TAG, WV ANG; 135th TAG, MD ANG; and 136th TAW, TX ANG.

The 109th TAG, NY ANG, continued to provide supplies to radar, communications and scientific stations in the Arctic. They moved cargo, fuel and rations from Sondrestrom AB, Greenland, to the Greenland Ice Cap Dye Station. In response to major forest fires in North Carolina, C-130s from the 145th TAG, NC ANG, airdropped fire retardant using the Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System. The 145th TAG also won the overall first place trophy at this year's worldwide airlift completion, Volant Rodeo '86.

### Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service (ARRS)

The two ARRS-gained ANG units, the 106th ARRG, NY ANG, and the 129th ARRG, CA ANG, provided extensive and immediate response to national search and rescue missions. In 1986 they were credited with saving 55 lives. Flying HC-130 aircraft and HH-3E helicopters, their duties include precautionary search and rescue



missions, space shuttle launch and recovery operations, Presidential support, and other special missions.

### **Strategic Airlift**

The 105th MAG, NY ANG, continued to gain experience with the C-5A strategic airlifters they received in FY85. A second unit, the 172d MAG, MS ANG, received the first four of eight C-141s, with the remaining four aircraft due during FY87. The 172d will perform airlift and airdrop missions.

### **Aerospace Defense Forces**

The Air National Guard continued its support to 1st Air Force and the North American Air Defense Command by providing 11 1st Air Force-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 120th FIG, MT ANG, and the 125th FIG, FL ANG, started their conversion to F-16As.

In April 1986 Air Guardsmen from 22 F-4 units began a Central Europe defense alert mission at Ramstein Air Base, Germany. The one-year full-time mission, called Creek, Klaxon, involves 1,000 ANG personnel and will allow the active unit at Ramstein to convert smoothly to F-16s.

Additional NORAD alert commitments undertaken by ANG air defense forces include the establishment of alert detachments by the 120th FIG, MT ANG, at Davis Monthan AFB, AZ; and by the 107th FIG, NY ANG, at Charleston AFB, SC.

Three ANG units competed in William Tell '86. The 142d FIG was the top F-4 competitor and was

ranked second overall in the air-to-air gun section.

### **Tactical Reconnaissance**

The Air National Guard provides 51% of the Air Force's reconnaissance assets. ANG tactical reconnaissance units are gained by the 9th and 12th Air Force.

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

Checkered Flag overseas deployments provide theater training to ANG units at assigned bases in NATO, PACAF and Southwest Asia. In FY86, the 123d TRW, KY ANG, the 186th TRG, MS ANG, and the 117th TRW, AL ANG, all deployed to overseas locations. Additionally, all ANG reconnaissance units participated in numerous exercises and deployments for training throughout the U.S. and Canada.

### **Tactical Fighter**

The ANG provides over 25% of the Air Force's tactical fighter assets. The majority of these are deployable worldwide in support of contingency operations. The ANG also maintains two formal schools to train Guardsmen and active duty aircrews on the A-7 and F-16 (162 TFG, AZ ANG) and F-4 and F-16 (184th TFG, KS ANG).

ANG tactical fighter units participated in Checkered Flag overseas training deployments to gain theater experience in areas of potential tasking. In FY86, 11 tactical fighter units deployed overseas in the largest ANG Checkered Flag program in history. Similar growth was seen in ANG participation in CONUS exercises, with over

30 units participating in the Red/Maple/Green Flag and Air Warrior exercise series.

### **Manpower and Personnel**

The ANG exceeded its programmed end strength for the seventh consecutive year with 112,592 members assigned, the highest overall strength in its history. Minority members totaled 16,454 or 14.6% while female members were 13,115, or 11.6%. The ANG experienced a reenlistment rate of 92% and a retention effectiveness rate of 83%.

During FY86 the ANG reactivated the 148th Tactical Fighter Training Squadron in the Arizona ANG. Additionally, the 254th Air Base Group was established in Anderson AFB, Guam to provide direct mission support to the 254th Civil Engineering Squadron. Redesignation of Mississippi's 172d Tactical Airlift Group to 172d Military Airlift Group was based on the unit's conversion from C-130 to C-141 aircraft.

### **Technician and AGR Programs**

The actual technician end strength on 30 September 1986 was 22,491. This actual strength was 301 below the approved end strength programmed for FY86, due to funding reductions required by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation. At the time cuts were made, the ANG was well on the way to meeting the 22,792 technician program end strength.

The number of Air Guardsmen in the Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) program increased to 7,098. During FY86, policies affecting the AGR program were updated. A major change provided priority placement for those members who are overgraded to their assigned position. This should enable the ANG to place all overgraded AGR members in a position commensurate with his or her current grade.





*Members of Georgia's 159th Cbt Spt Sqdn practice "soldier skills" on the M-16 range.*

### **Civilian Personnel**

Since 1972, the ANG's mission has included the personnel administration of Title 5 Department of the Air Force civilian employees. During the fiscal year, the field strength decreased 60 spaces to 1,644 employees. Supplements were issued to the AFR 40 series regulations in the areas of position management and classification. Reduction in the General Schedule average grade resulted in a savings of \$229,000.00.

### **Military Personnel Programs**

In FY86, the ANG placed increased emphasis on officer accessions, especially in critical shortage specialties. This was needed to offset current vacancies and future increases in officer end strength objectives. At the end of FY86, 14,260 officers were authorized and 13,361 assigned (93.7%), a slight increase over FY85.

A major milestone was achieved when the ANG was granted Officer Appointment Authority on 24 June 1986. The ANG may now tender line and medical category reserve appointments (including waiver of minor offenses) without restrictions. Judge Advocate or Chaplain category reserve appointments must still be forwarded to HQ USAF/JA or HQ AFMPC/HC, as appropriate, for their review and approval prior to tendering these appointments. Waiver actions (other than minor offenses) must also be forwarded to the appropriate Air Force OPR for recommendation and then to HQ AFMPC for approval/disapproval. This appointment approval brings the ANG in line with the regular Air Force and Air Force Reserve.

The awards and decorations programs continued to expand. During FY86, nine additional special

trophies and awards programs were added, bringing to 107 the total programs in which units and individuals may compete. The ANG had two Air Force-wide winners. The 1985 Hughes Trophy was won by the 120th FIG, MT ANG. TSgt Larry W. Hackett, 192d TFG, VA ANG was selected as the 1986 Air Force Outstanding Life Support Airman, NCO Category.

Drug testing of all assigned personnel began on 1 April 1986. Each unit must randomly test no less than one percent and not more than two percent of its assigned strength on a monthly basis. Testing for the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrom (AIDS) started 1 September 1986 for all ANG personnel, who were included in an Air Force-contracted service. Appropriate retention/separation action is taken on each member tested positive, depending upon individual circumstances.



## Manpower and Personnel Data Systems

The Manpower and Personnel Division restructured to add a new branch at the ANG Support Center during the fiscal year. The new Data System Branch is the link between the users of the M&P computer systems at both base and national level, and the Air Force agencies which design and maintain those systems. During FY86, the branch oversaw installation of terminals at over 50 locations, giving state headquarters and ANG

commanders access to the central personnel files for the ANG at the Air Force Military Personnel Center (AFMPC).

The Data Systems Branch planned with the AFMPC systems staff for a major redesign of all base-level personnel computer systems over the next six years. The program is a major change to the base-level personnel service, with a planned decentralization of personnel computer access. The first stage of the decentralization process began at the end of 1986,

with conversion of over 1,000 orderly room administrative specialists to personnel specialists.

## 8200 Management Engineering Squadron (MES)

The Management Engineering Section of the ANG Support Center Manpower and Personnel Division was reorganized during FY86 into the 8200 MES. This move was necessitated by the rapid increase of duties, responsibilities, and personnel since the function's rebirth in 1981.

*Part of a continuous, year-long rotation to Ramstein AFB, Germany were F4-C's from the 178th FIS (North Dakota), 179th TRS (Minnesota), and the 194th FIS (California).*



Photo by LTC Don Borowski



In 1981, the Management Engineering team's charter was to establish the program and develop as many standards/guides as quickly and economically as possible. Today, the responsibilities have grown to include standards development, A-76 cost comparison studies, validating program decision packages, processing fast capital payback applications, conducting functional reviews, performing manpower change requests, and conducting manpower surveys and organizational studies.

### Recruiting and Retention

With a total strength of 112,592 at the end of the period, FY86 was an outstanding year for recruiting and retention. The basic military training elimination rate was 5.8%, well below either of the other Air Force components.

32 states exceeded the ANG goal of 98% unit manning document assigned, with 18 surpassing 100%. Combined officer and enlisted accessions were 15,857. The 12,691 losses were slightly higher than FY85, and more than anticipated.

Several programs contributed to the overall effort. Two regional recruiting and retention workshops and formal courses offered at the ANG Professional Military Education Center (PMEC) focused on the challenges of FY86. Another key element was the Palace Chase program; over 13% of all enlisted accessions came to the ANG through this program.

Another source of personnel which had not been fully explored were Air Force personnel returning to CONUS from USAFE and PACAF and who were separating from the active service. In FY86, a Recruiter Liaison position was established at McGuire AFB, NJ, where personnel returning from USAFE are processed. This program will be expanded in the

future to include additional Recruiter Liaisons.

FY86 retention efforts were better than expected. The New G.I. Bill reaped significant results, as evidenced by the 12% increase in six-year commitments. At the close of FY86, over 5,000 Air Guardsmen were participating.

Unlike the New G.I. Bill, the ANG's bonus and incentive programs were designed to fill critical war skill requirements. Membership in these programs exceeded 18,900 on 30 September 1986.

In the realm of advertising, participation at various national conventions grew to 45 events during the year. Several new initiatives included a motion picture theatre public service program, a high school distribution program, and TV public service announcements. The film "Air Guard Experience" won two additional national awards for excellence.

### Personnel Readiness

One of the major issues worked during FY86 was ANG Personnel Support Contingency Operation

(PERSCO) Teams to support deployed forces. ANG representatives attended PERSCO "Scrub-down" conferences which defined requirements for PERSCO teams in support of all operation plans. Efforts are now underway to train PERSCO team members.

## Comptroller

### Budget

The major Federal sources of ANG 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. FY86 O&M obligations amounted to \$1,723 million.

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 86 were \$974 million. The MILCON account supports major and minor construction

*A crew chief from the 142d FIG, Oregon ANG, working on the flaps of an F4-C.*



Photo by SSG Leo Mora



of ANG facilities. Over 91% of the FY86 MILCON obligations of \$100 million were devoted to major construction projects. FY86 obligations for these three federal appropriations totaled \$2,797 million.

Other sources of ANG funding are the Other Procurement, Air Force appropriation, Guard and Reserve Equipment appropriation, and substantive contributions by each of the 54 states and territories. The total FY 86 obligations for Other Procurement were \$2.8 million and \$145.5 million in the Guard and Reserve Equipment account. The Other Procurement account finances miscellaneous items of equipment costing more than \$5,000 while the Guard and Reserve Equipment account finances special equipment requirements of the Reserve components.

### Budget Highlights

The President's Budget for FY86 totaled \$2.9 billion. 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 108,700 military average strength and 443,372 flying hours. FY86 Congressional actions included a decrease of \$112.4 million in Operation and Maintenance, increases of \$86.5 million in Military Construction and \$243.0 million for Guard and Reserve Equipment, and a decrease of \$68.4 million in Military Personnel.

In the O&M appropriation Congress required the ANG to absorb \$4.4 million dollars of the civilian pay increase of \$31.8 million. The remaining Congressional reductions were: \$20.0 million and \$15.4 million for stock fund fuel and non-fuel anticipated price reductions respectively; \$3.9 million due to a \$5,000 vice a \$25,000 limit



*"Mission Over Normandy," a National Guard Heritage Painting by William Phillips, shows F-6As of the 107th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron flying over the French coast in the spring of 1944. Awarded a PUC for its reconnaissance support of the Normandy landings, the 107th, part of the Michigan National Guard, was the first U.S. reconnaissance squadron to operate from French soil.*

on expense equipment purchases from the stock fund; and \$7.0 million for anticipated savings in the ANG due to increased productivity. However, on 1 Mar 86 the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (GRH) sequestration reduced the ANG, O&M appropriation by an additional \$88.5 million: \$65.3 in mission forces; \$17.2 million in depot maintenance; and \$6.0 million in other support. The GRH sequestration also resulted in a 19,231 reduction in flying hours.

The Congress decreased the Military Personnel appropriation by \$68.4 million. This decrease consisted of \$42.7 million in Retired Pay Accrual and \$25.7 million for the 1 October 1985 military pay raise. At the same time Congress agreed to set aside prior year unobligated balances of appropriations to finance the military pay raise and payments to the military retirement

trust fund that were denied in the appropriation. On 1 March 1986, the GRH sequestration reduced the ANG Military Personnel appropriation by an additional \$3.9 million in special training.

In the MILCON Appropriation, Congress reduced \$300,00 each from the communication electronics training complex and the Miramar, CA support equipment shop projects at Andrews AFB, MD. Congress added \$1.8 million for dormitory winterization at Phelps Collins, MI. The appropriation was reduced by \$13.9 million for an unspecified reason. In addition, Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation took an additional \$5.3 million from the MILCON Appropriation.

The Congress provided \$255 million in the Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation reduced \$10.3 million and \$1.7



million due to economic revision. The remaining funding was used primarily for:

	Million
C-130 Aircraft	\$142.7
C-12J Aircraft	17.1
C-131 Modification	11.4
Air Combat Maneuvering System	25.1
Communications	14.7
C-21A Aircraft	13.2
TSQ Technical Control	9.0
A-7 Night Vision Goggles	3.7
Video Recorder Systems	2.3
AIM9 Technical Control	1.4
AIM9 for RF-4C	1.2
Field Trailer Kitchens	.9
Medical Equipment	.3

### Internal Control Review

The Comptroller Plans and Programs office was actively involved in the Internal Control Review Program and served as the NGB focal point for audit activity in the ANG. The ANG is playing an increasingly important role in the Air Force mission, and as resource requirements increase so does interest in how they are used. This interest is manifested in audit visits and reports issued, which have increased steadily over the past three years. Auditors from the General Accounting Office, DOD IG, and Air Force Audit Agency all conduct audits of ANG programs. During FY84 130 visits were made to ANG units and 34 audit reports issued. In FY86 over 200 visits were made and 78 audit reports issued.

### Logistics

Modernization programs for the Air National Guard aircraft fleet

during FY86 included modification of the final five KC-135A aircraft by installation of JT3D engines, bringing the total modified KC-135E aircraft to 104. Additional programs currently in work include: cartridge start, fuel savings advisory system and digital flight control modifications for KC-135 aircraft; low altitude night attack capability modifications for A-7D and A-7K Aircraft; and installation of inertial navigation systems in A-10 aircraft.

### Depot Maintenance Program

A total of \$320,567,795 was spent in FY86 for depot level maintenance support of the ANG's 1,758 aircraft. Work performed included both programmed and unprogrammed maintenance, analytical condition inspections, numerous modifications, and overhauls on aircraft and engine.

### Weapons System Support

Continued modernization of the ANG has increased the equipment inventory to over \$18.8 billion in authorized assets. Conversions continue into the F-15, F-16, C-5A, C-12J, C-21A, C-22B and C141B aircraft. The ANG/USAFE Alert role in Germany has gone exceptionally well from a logistics standpoint. The organic overhaul of the J-79 engine has resulted in more than 28.3 million dollars in cost avoidance for the ANG; 420 engines have been completed since the program began in 1980. The J79 engine low smoke program reflects a completion rate of 88% for the RF-4C aircraft. Of 615 F-4D aircraft due low smoke, only 93 are complete (15%).

### Logistics Automation

The use of micro computers continued to expand throughout the ANG Logistics community as one functional area after another increases their daily use of cost-effective data automation. ANG

Logistics Plans activities completed their conversion to the new standard Air Force computer system. One hundred and ninety micro-computers and unique application software packages were delivered to provide the logistics planning function with an automated Contingency Operations and Mobility Execution System (COMPES) capability. Subsequent to the delivery of these computers, the logistics planning function took delivery of additional unique software packages that provided them with the capability to accomplish automated aircraft load planning and to automate the scheduling of critical mobility events.

In a separation action, ninety-one ANG flying units are scheduled to receive the new Combat Logistics System (CLS). This will give them the capability to perform automated aircraft load planning and mobility scheduling activities for follow-on deployments and redeployments.

In FY86 ANG supply functions completed installation of the Logistics Application of Automated Marking and Reading Symbols (LOGMARS) and the deployable Combat Supply System (CSS). The LOGMARS (bar coding) application will significantly improve supply response to mission support requirements. The CSS provides a deployable small computer system for wartime supplies and equipment completely eliminating manual paperwork and providing wartime support virtually identical to peacetime computer operations. Two units deployed the system in FY86 to support European exercises with excellent results. The ANG was the USAF prototype developer with the 117th TRW, AL ANG as the USAF lead base.

Four ANG maintenance organizations have recently converted to the Core Automated Maintenance System (CAMS), allowing maintenance managers access to data as



soon as maintenance technicians load it into terminals in their work-centers. All other ANG units will convert to some version of CAMS as additional computer hardware becomes available.

ANGSC/LGT has distributed the new updated Computer Assisted Transportation System (CATS) conversion program. This program covers the majority of all functions within vehicle management. To date, all flying units have received a Z-120 computer to be utilized for the CATS program and other administrative in-house vehicle

management functions. During the August/September time frame, 178 Z-248 computers were placed on order for all ANG vehicle transportation activities. Flying units will use their computer in the vehicle maintenance area for the automated OLVIMS program. For non-flying units, the Z-248 will be utilized for all requirements in vehicle management and vehicle maintenance.

#### **Organizational Improvements.**

Base level supply military and full-time support organizations were reorganized during FY86,

resulting in a structure more responsive to user needs and sortie production. Numerous changes were implemented at base level during FY86 to streamline and simplify supply and equipment procedures to achieve more responsive support of ANG missions. HQ USAF/LE Harvest Resource initiatives implemented during 1985 have been perpetuated thru 1986. The program has four primary objectives: customer service/orientation, training, quality of life, and systems interface. As a result of the program, initiatives are currently

*Fighting Falcons from South Carolina's 157th TSE, the first ANG unit to convert to the F-16.*





underway to provide ANG accounts with computer assisted speciality training programs, local purchase improvements and AFLC support of storage warehouse enhancements.

## Engineering and Services

The ANG Engineering Prime BEEF (Base Engineer Emergency Force) ended FY86 with 94 units totalling 10,915 authorized strength, almost one-third of the total Air Force Prime Beef assets. Deployment played a major role in training Civil Engineering units, with 28 units deploying to Eglin AFB, FL for field training and rapid runway repair training. Additionally, 31 units deployed to Europe, Alaska, Panama, the Phillipines, Korea, Japan and Honduras.

The Services mission within the ANG is continuing to evolve. The Prime RIBS (Readiness in Base Services) teams were restructured and expanded in FY85 and aggressively recruited throughout FY86. All ANG flying units were authorized a full-time Prime RIBS NCO position. Approximately 100 flying and mission support units and over 900 personnel participated in Prime RIBS field training at Eglin AFB, FL and Dobbins AFB, GA. 22 of 102 required Mobile Kitchen Trailers were delivered to the ANG in FY86. Prime RIBS deployments over and above parent unit support have been to USAFE, AAC, PACAF, and CONUS gaining command bases, plus various JCS exercises.

The ANG has two RED HORSE (Rapid Engineer Deployable, Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer) Squadrons, almost 30 percent of the total Air Force RED HORSE assets. In June 1986 the 200th CES received a satisfactory rating in the first fully-deployed Operational Readiness Inspection (ORI) of any Air Force RED HORSE squadron. The 202d CES deployed elements

to Aviano AB, Italy, for field training.

### Military Construction

The ANG Military Construction Program provides the major facility construction to support conversions, alterations and modernization needed for training and readiness. The execution rate was over 99%, exceeding the OSD goal of 95% for FY86.



*A Tennessee Air Guard mechanic practices his skills in MOPP-4 protective clothing.*

### Real Property Maintenance and Repair Program

Major maintenance and repair projects as well as minor construction projects costing up to \$100,000 each are accomplished under this program. \$44.1 million was expended in FY86. The program to develop comprehensive ANG Base Master Plans continued, with four additional bases started.



## 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 FY86 totalled \$79.4 million.

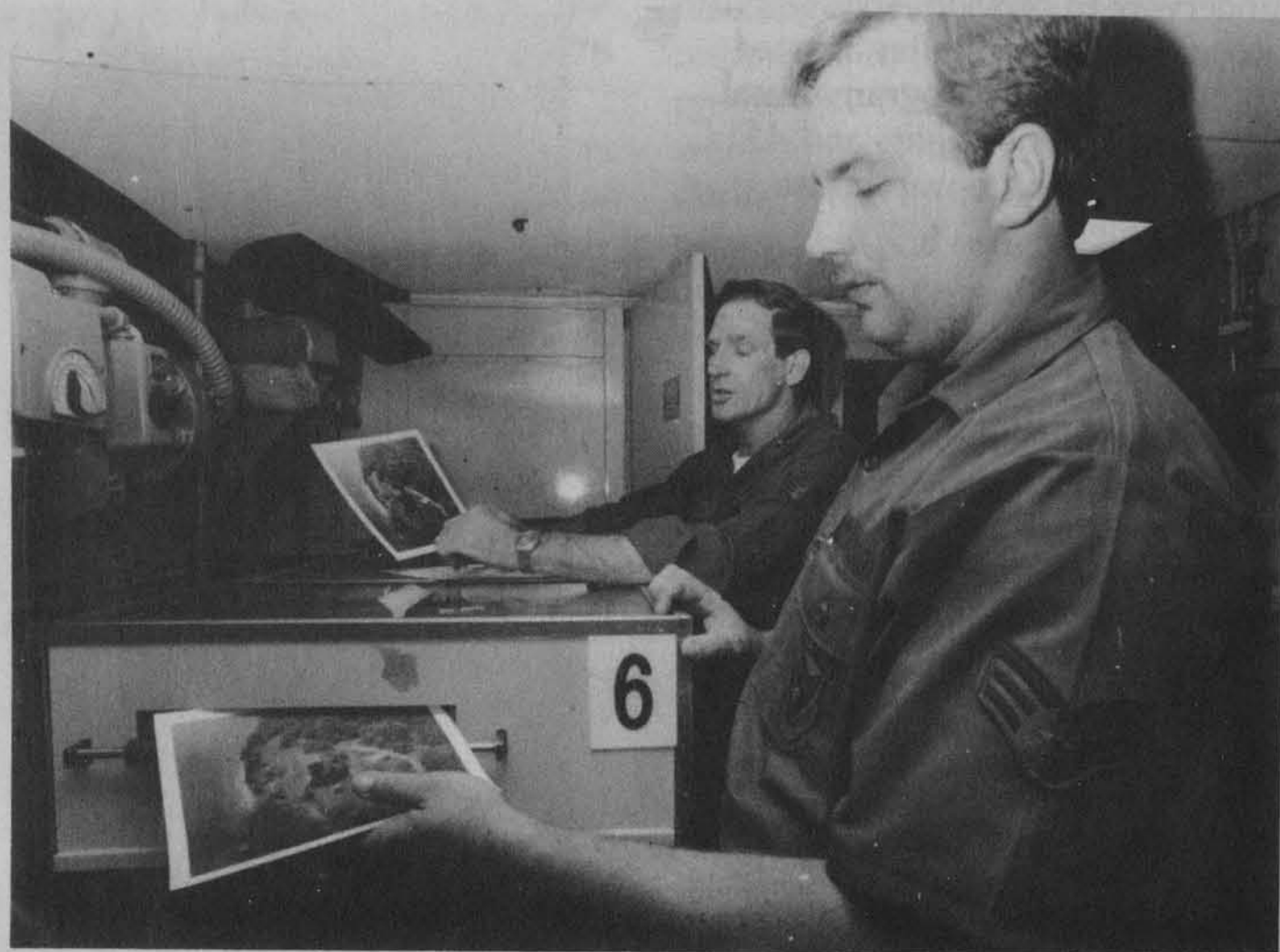
## Environmental Protection

An ANG multi-media environmental protection program is in operation. Of prime importance is the Installation Restoration Program, a program to identify and clean up critical hazardous waste caused by past disposal practices. Approximately 52 ANG bases have been surveyed and a number of sites identified. Action is underway to include the remaining installations, about 40, in the program. Recent estimates indicate at least a \$300 million program requiring up to 10 years to complete.

Environmental assessment of ANG actions continues to be a very active function. Assessments were accomplished for 50 real property and airspace actions, and for 20 unit reequipages/mission realignments. This activity is expected to increase with the assessment requirements associated with the Installation Restoration Program.

The ANG has established a policy for expenditure of \$400,000 in grazing and forestry receipts, part of which was received for the first time in this fiscal year. This will allow for a continuing budget to be used for implementation of the natural resources program.

The newest program to be initiated is the Environmental Compliance Audit Program, a DOD-mandated program to establish the compliance of all installations with environmental laws and regulations. All ANG installations are projected to be audited for



*Photo reconnaissance technicians from Alabama's 106th TRS.*

environmental compliance within three to five years.

## Information Systems

New missions and equipment modernization have enhanced ANG combat communications capabilities. The 281st Combat Communications Group, RI ANG, and its two subordinate squadrons, the 282d, also from Rhode Island, and the 283d from Georgia, were tasked to fulfill the U.S. Air Force portion of the Defense Communications Systems-Central Area mission. Specifically, the 281st CCGp will provide communications support for exercises, contingencies, and wartime requirements in the USCENTOM area of responsibility. This new mission will bring Joint Tactical Communications (TRI-TAC) communications-electronics equipment to the 281st CCGp.

Two former ANG Air Support Radar Teams were converted to Air Traffic Control Flights in FY86. The 111th ATCF, AZ ANG, and the 114th ATCF, PA ANG, have each received an AN/MPN-14 group

control approach radar and an AN/MRC-108 multipurpose HF/SSB, VHF, and UHF system integrated with an M-151 jeep. Each unit will also receive a tactical air traffic control tower upon completion of required funding/procurement actions.

The 290th JCCS, AL ANG, and the 224th JCCS, GA ANG, continued to receive new TRI-TAC generation equipment to meet their new missions. These two squadrons were redesignated Joint Communications Support Squadrons in FY85 and tasked with augmentation of the Joint Communication Support Element.

The 280th CCCSq, AL ANG, tasked in FY85 to support communications requirements for USREDCOM, has received the contingency communications test facility equipment for support of this new mission. The unit's participation in exercise Proud Spirit in FY86 demonstrated their abilities.

FY86 equipment deliveries to information systems units included 155 SB-3614 automatic telephone



switches and the first of at least 10 AN/TRC-170 digital tactical troposcatter radios. Equipment procurement initiated in FY86 include additional AN/TRC-170s; 2 AN/TSQ 111 Communications Technical Control Facilities; and \$3.4 million in test equipment. In addition to the new equipment deliveries, transfers from active duty units included an AN/TSC-107 from the 3d CCGp to the 285th CCFT, VI ANG. The Sperry System 11 has been installed at 30 of 87 pre-designated locations.

### Exercises/Deployment

Approximately 3000 Guardsmen from combat communications, engineering and installation, and information system units were involved in more than 40 CONUS and overseas deployments in support of JCS and NATO exercises. Engineering & Installation squadron personnel deployed to Europe under exercise HEALTH COMET and to Korea for TEAM SPIRIT. Collocated operating base communications support elements from ANG information systems flights deployed to European countries in support of host flying units exercise involvement. Sentre Vigilance, in direct support of Reserve and Active Duty flying during the summer months at Volk PFTS, WI and Phelps-Collins PFTS, MI involved substantial ANG air traffic control equipment and personnel resources. FY86 was the first year no active augmentation support was required; the ANG planned, implemented and managed the ATC portion of the exercise.

### Inspections/Competitions

The first Outstanding rating in an Operational Readiness Inspection (ORI) for a combat communications unit was awarded to the 263d CCSq, NC ANG. The 186th Information Systems Flight, MS ANG, also received an Outstanding rating in their Management Effectiveness Inspection in FY86.

Teams from five ANG E&I squadrons completed with active duty E&I teams in the "Shootout." The first ever "Total Force" competition for combat communications units was held this fiscal year. Four active and three ANG combat communications groups competed in nine categories. The 162d CCGp, CA ANG, placed first in four of the nine categories and won overall first place in Combat Challenge 86.

### Air Surgeon

The ANG medical service has undertaken a comprehensive

expansion program. During FY86 A/E capability was increased with the addition of 12 strategic A/E crews, increasing overall ANG authorization to 158 tactical and 12 strategic crews with 850 personnel. Two mobile aeromedical staging facilities (46 personnel) and three liaison teams (six personnel) were also added in FY86. A tenth aeromedical evacuation unit has been planned for FY87. Total personnel increases in aeromedical evacuation units was 1033.

During FY86 12 ANG medical units performed their Annual

*TSgt Marvin Eliason stirs dinner for fellow "Happy Hooligans" of North Dakota's 119th FIG.*





Training with active Air Force medical facilities in Europe. One of these units, deploying to Spangdahlem, Germany, obtained valuable training utilizing the Survival Collection Protection System-Medical (SCPS-M), the prototype support facility for all second-echelon medical units during wartime. Additionally, one ANG medical unit performed their annual training in the Philippines, and another participated in medical exercises in South America.

Personnel increases for ANG hospitals and clinics were identified and approved in FY86. These increases, responding to both peacetime requirements and wartime tasking, will expand ANG medical capability by 2609 personnel over five years. Thirteen ANG medical training facilities were initially identified to increase to 73 personnel each, and will be allocated during the 4th Otr FY87.

Medical investment equipment funds for FY86 totalled \$1,000,000. Expenditures were made to replace unserviceable and outdated equipment, as well as to purchase new equipment.

## **SAFETY**

In calendar year 1986, the Air National Guard flew 415,645 hours and experienced nine Class A Flight Mishaps. This resulted in a 2.2 mishap rate per 100,000 flying hours, the fourth best rate in ANG history. There were ten destroyed aircraft and four crew fatalities.

A reduction of over 60% was achieved over 1985 in the operator-related mishap causes. In light of the number of ANG unit aircraft conversions, and the number of fighter aircraft assigned, 1986 was an outstanding year for safety.

ANG units continued to demonstrate their capabilities and potential to perform wartime mission with a 100% pass rate on all Operational Readiness Inspections conducted by higher headquarters.



# 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.	1982-1986
Lieutenant General Herbert R. Temple, Jr.	1986-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. James A. Ryan
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. Carl G. Farrell
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. Nathaniel 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
New Mexico	Maj. Gen. Edward D. Baca
New York	Maj. Gen. Lawrence P. Flynn (CofS)
North Carolina	Maj. Gen. Charles E. Scott
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
Virginia	Maj. Gen. John G. Castles
Virgin Islands	Maj. Gen. Ernest R. Morgan
Washington	Maj. Gen. Keith M. 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. Ernest G. Bowden
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. George E. Higginson
Minnesota	Col. Donald G. Jensen
Mississippi	Col. James E. Williamson
Missouri	Col. Allen L. Stark
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. Jose A. Buitrago
Rhode Island	Col. James F. Reed, III
South Carolina	Col. James H. Tuten
South Dakota	Col. Lowell M. Davis
Tennessee	Col. Billy F. Alderson
Texas	Col. Edward G. Balagia
Utah	Col. Wyler J. Blackburn

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

Temple, Herbert R., Jr., Lieutenant General, ARNGUS,  
Chief, National Guard Bureau  
Lesley, Harry M., Lieutenant Colonel, ANGUS,  
Executive Officer  
Robertson, Wayne A., Special Assistant to the Chief  
Haus, Donald A., CPT, 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 Systems and  
Services  
Link, Thomas L., Chief, Office of Technician Personnel  
Tech, Larry L., Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Office of  
Policy and Liaison and Acting Director, Joint Staff  
Wood, Nelson V., Colonel, USA, Chief, Office of  
Human Resources

#### Director, Army National Guard

Dean, Richard A., Brigadier General, ARNGUS, Acting  
Director  
Sullivan, James A., Colonel, USA, Executive Officer  
Dickens, Homer Q., Jr., Lieutenant Colonel, ARNGUS,  
Assistant Executive Officer  
Fox, David W., Command Sergeant Major, ARNGUS,  
Senior Enlisted Advisor  
Aron, Fred W., Chief, Installations Division  
Calderone, Rosindo E., Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief,  
Logistics Division  
D'Araujo, John R., Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief,  
Organization and Training Division  
Elliott, David R., Colonel, USA, Chief, Manpower  
Division  
Eng, Harry F., Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Chief,  
Comptroller Division



Magrogan, Francis G., Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief,  
Mobilization Readiness Division  
Stankò, John J., Jr., Chief, Aviation Division  
Thompson, Patricia, Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief Nurse  
Van Sickle, James A., Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief,  
Information Management Agency  
White, Claude, Colonel, USA, Army National Guard  
Surgeon

### **Director, Air National Guard**

Conaway, John B., Major General, ANGUS, Director,  
Air National Guard  
McMerty, John F., Brigadier General, ANGUS,  
Deputy Director  
Stewart, Wilbert T., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief,  
Directorate Staff  
Duncan, Larry A., Capt., USAF, Assistant Executive  
Officer  
Green, Richard M., CMSgt, ANGUS, Senior Enlisted  
Advisor  
Domingues, Thomas, Jr., Colonel, USAF, Chief,  
Logistics Division  
Dorwaldt, Richard H., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of  
Programs  
Harmon, Kenneth T., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of  
Programs and Resources  
Lynch, Michael J., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Plans and  
Operations Division  
McAuliffe, Donald E., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief,  
Engineering and Services Division  
O'Donnell, Paul H., Jr., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief,  
Requirements and Developments Division  
Parrish, Robert J., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of  
Information Systems  
Pezzullo, Richard E., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief,  
Engineering and Services Division  
Self, Robert G., Colonel, USAF, Air National Guard  
Surgeon



## Appendix E. ARNG Statistics

**Table 1 — Army National Guard Obligations  
Fiscal Year 1986 (All Appropriations)**

Army National Guard 1986	Grand Total All Appropriations	National Guard Personnel, Army	Operation and Maintenance ARNG 2162065	Military Construction ARNG 2162085	Military Procurement DOD 9750350
Grand Total	5,302,707,126.02	3,166,845,652.96	1,636,599,692.34	90,088,624.72	423,057,354.00
State Obligations — Total	2,267,325,592.56	743,152,777.83	1,448,184,190.01	90,088,624.72	-0-
Alaska	29,019,053.03	6,615,082.68	22,021,709.35	658,261.00	.00
Alabama	89,203,742.29	33,153,917.44	52,260,277.51	4,486,547.34	.00
Arkansas	54,596,048.31	23,034,525.97	31,659,080.84	135,441.50	.00
Arizona	34,583,986.83	9,052,128.05	24,599,824.26	1,111,034.52	.00
California	111,963,666.57	31,479,529.00	79,617,117.63	1,988,019.94	.00
Colorado	20,188,100.52	6,540,157.09	13,568,137.43	210,806.00	.00
Connecticut	30,415,844.37	7,575,485.22	23,061,359.15	.00	.00
District of Columbia	12,964,398.05	4,376,335.55	8,096,542.50	548,520.00	.00
Delaware	15,724,593.00	4,787,004.21	9,992,135.58	1,018,453.21	.00
Florida	54,369,259.75	20,704,398.77	31,424,504.60	2,392,356.38	.00
Georgia	63,898,208.27	17,524,534.24	46,097,364.27	751,309.76	.00
Guam	2,743,900.78	1,230,038.97	1,509,861.81	10,000.00	.00
Hawaii	22,176,421.36	5,692,128.33	16,495,446.70	118,846.33	.00
Iowa	37,692,470.82	11,755,682.41	24,542,112.98	1,637,675.43	.00
Idaho	28,247,969.76	7,853,382.92	20,073,091.91	571,494.93	.00
Illinois	42,046,555.88	13,446,522.65	27,954,832.25	917,200.98	.00
Indiana	57,091,884.99	18,996,579.62	31,527,028.47	6,854,276.90	.00
Kansas	33,737,650.02	9,944,109.23	23,755,660.78	289,880.01	.00
Kentucky	32,753,845.64	11,375,047.05	21,590,889.42	23,909.17	.00
Louisiana	53,744,885.08	19,640,419.10	32,973,650.20	1,386,815.78	.00
Massachusetts	48,579,533.31	15,679,205.22	33,154,689.09	3,639.00	.00
Maryland	37,726,326.40	11,683,917.38	26,179,713.46	18,695.56	.00
Maine	20,568,444.00	7,183,050.04	13,243,304.92	269,089.04	.00
Michigan	68,278,961.60	17,693,088.99	41,623,319.77	9,407,552.84	.00
Minnesota	53,936,370.80	18,657,433.03	33,013,980.75	2,592,957.02	.00
Missouri	57,042,120.61	16,046,829.32	37,083,962.80	4,209,328.49	.00
Mississippi	90,478,037.82	25,143,245.21	59,071,980.00	6,810,812.61	.00
Montana	21,852,037.23	6,232,729.00	13,234,123.15	2,515,185.08	.00
North Carolina	61,423,151.84	20,787,988.84	38,807,679.00	2,333,484.00	.00
North Dakota	18,525,508.58	5,731,078.56	12,543,168.79	351,261.23	.00
Nebraska	25,366,425.45	10,683,260.11	14,800,529.34	12,636.00	.00
New Hampshire	12,042,343.43	3,367,159.50	8,317,653.73	434,530.20	.00
New Jersey	57,213,258.39	14,624,363.45	34,978,786.69	7,876,108.25	.00
New Mexico	21,657,821.57	6,594,960.62	13,079,278.70	2,107,582.25	.00
Nevada	13,484,034.14	3,433,497.09	10,150,622.80	19,914.25	.00



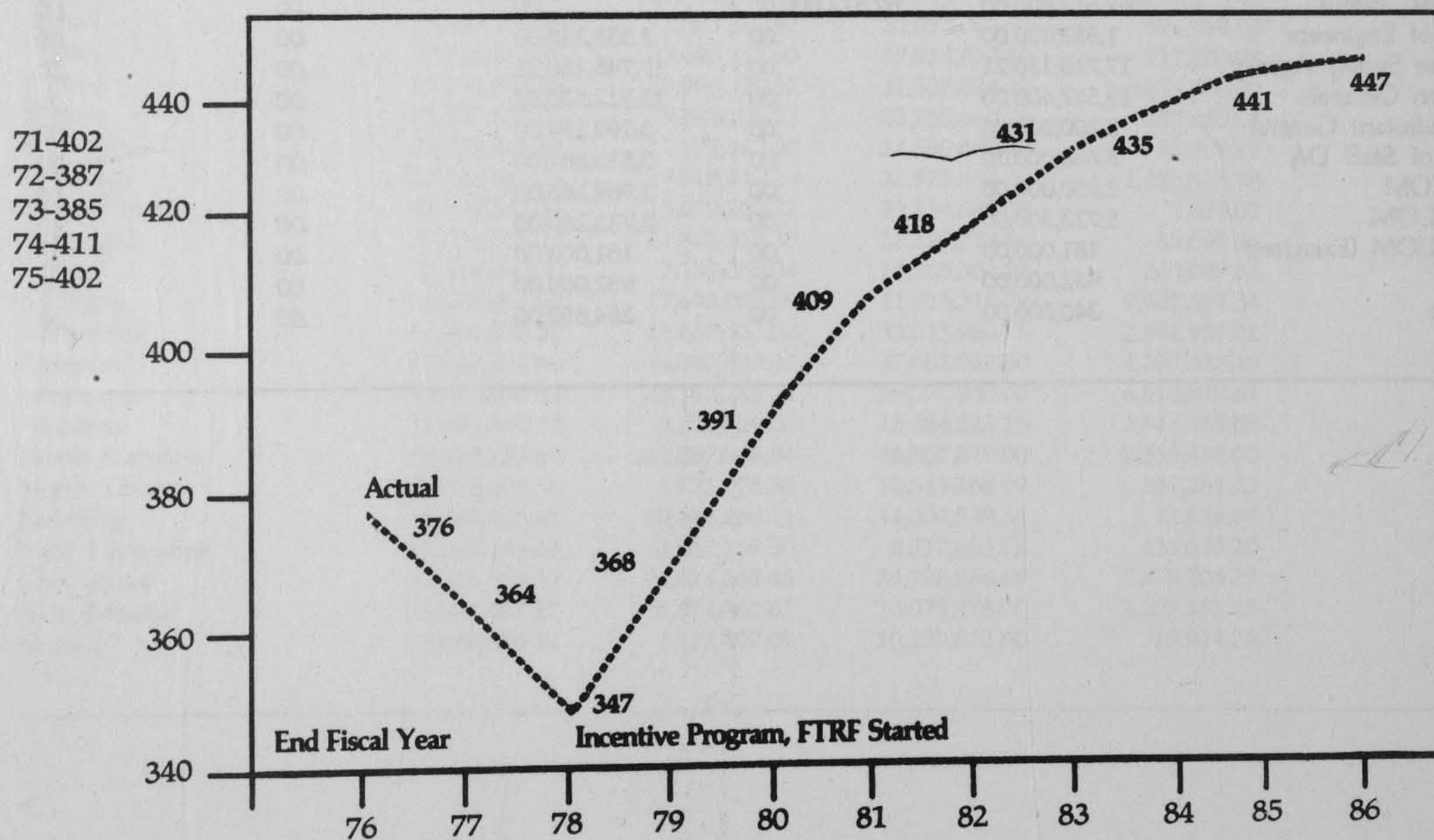
Army National Guard 1986	Grand Total All Appropriations	National Guard Personnel, Army	Operation and Maintenance ARNG 2162065	Military Construction ARNG 2162085	Military Procurement DOD 9750350
New York	88,869,390.91	28,738,775.75	58,896,912.69	1,704,702.47	.00
Ohio	59,726,402.12	19,537,028.34	39,980,681.36	701,692.42	.00
Oklahoma	48,059,897.97	16,029,390.16	28,628,213.69	3,668,294.12	.00
Oregon	42,087,791.93	15,376,340.29	23,528,165.84	3,384,285.80	.00
Pennsylvania	73,592,461.39	25,742,434.00	47,298,153.48	1,034,873.91	.00
Puerto Rico	48,856,496.64	20,730,484.13	27,911,539.76	354,372.75	.00
Rhode Island	16,907,129.61	5,599,566.20	11,396,563.41	.00	.00
South Carolina	55,702,114.22	22,962,741.71	30,871,919.01	2,145,453.50	.00
South Dakota	21,712,314.66	7,673,993.62	14,189,346.04	140,975.00	.00
Tennessee	66,109,356.51	24,690,676.68	37,093,812.33	4,656,867.50	.00
Texas	90,908,833.24	31,279,448.84	57,052,434.05	3,257,950.35	.00
Utah	35,038,962.50	16,377,143.49	18,087,853.20	783,965.81	.00
Virginia	41,921,226.96	12,287,244.18	27,416,206.37	2,429,776.41	.00
Virgin Islands	6,180,082.93	1,912,890.42	4,284,192.51	.00	.00
Vermont	18,139,158.61	5,904,711.06	12,121,519.21	203,928.34	.00
Washington	36,224,188.36	11,696,236.27	24,117,944.71	619,007.38	.00
Wisconsin	44,927,947.67	17,232,356.08	27,897,886.59	33,705.00	.00
West Virginia	22,289,886.67	7,070,272.96	15,197,917.71	117,696.00	.00
Wyoming	14,738,089.17	3,992,228.79	10,109,507.42	777,352.96	.00
Others:	3,035,381,533.46	2,423,692,875.13	188,415,502.33	.00	423,057,354.00
Chief NGB	2,362,834,940.00	2,355,299,400.00	7,535,540.00	.00	.00
FAO USA MDW	554,180,543.25	881,475.13	130,241,714.12	.00	423,057,354.00
USAFAC Bonus	67,512,000.00	67,512,000.00	.00	.00	.00
Chief of Engineers	1,552,000.00	.00	1,535,218.00	.00	.00
Defense Supply Agency	17,745,150.21	.00	17,745,150.21	.00	.00
Surgeon General	13,522,600.00	.00	13,522,530.00	.00	.00
The Adjutant General	3,200,000.00	.00	3,199,194.00	.00	.00
Chief of Staff DA	5,558,000.00	.00	5,515,881.00	.00	.00
MEPCOM	2,050,000.00	.00	1,969,165.00	.00	.00
FORSCOM	5,723,300.00	.00	5,723,260.00	.00	.00
FQRSCOM (Exercises)	181,000.00	.00	181,000.00	.00	.00
Korea	982,000.00	.00	982,000.00	.00	.00
Europe	340,000.00	.00	264,850.00	.00	.00



**Table 2—Army National Guard Strength  
FY 50-FY 86**

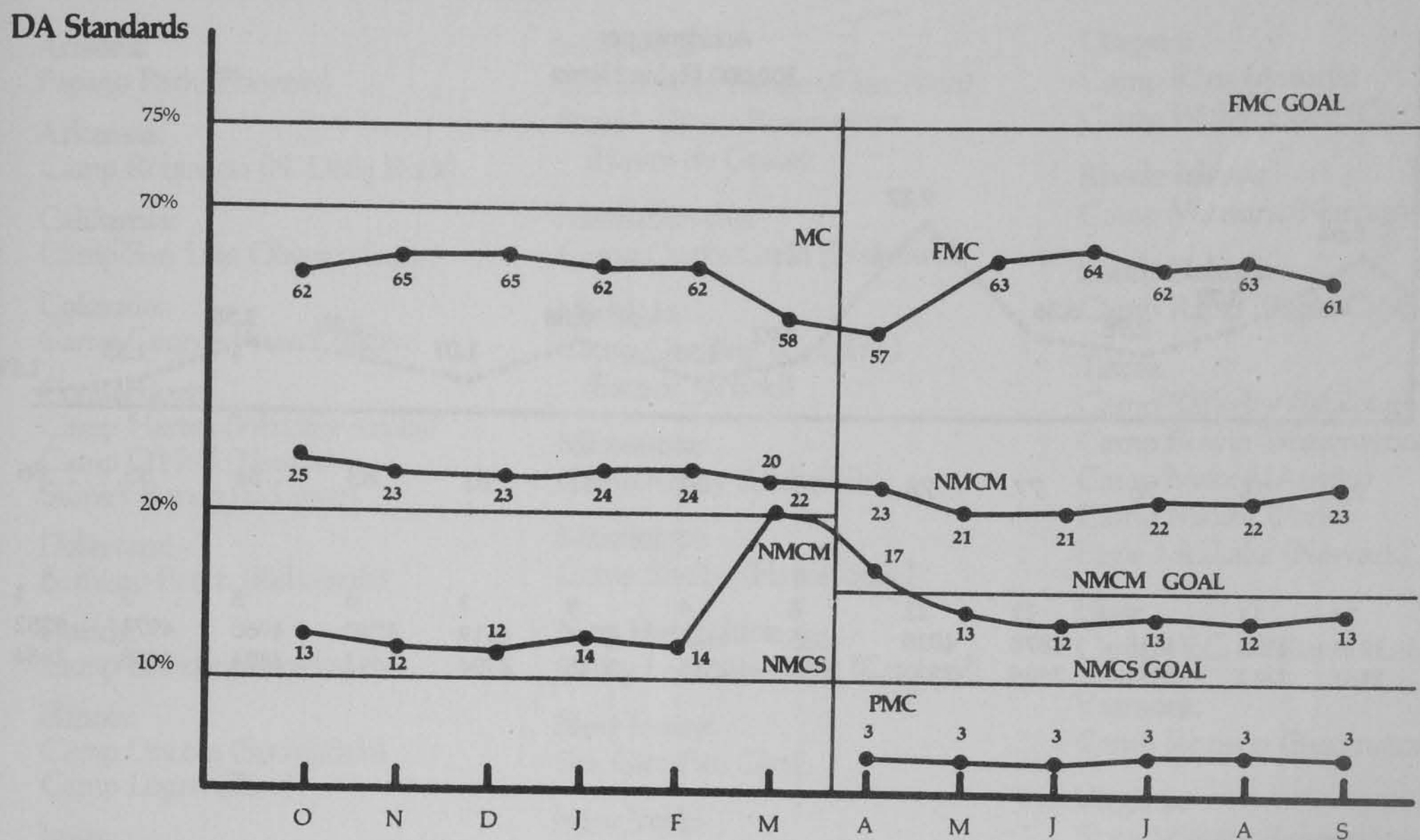
Fiscal Year	Aggregate	Officer	Enlisted
1950	326,395	30,716	295,679
1955	358,241	34,665	323,576
1960	401,765	37,142	364,623
1965	378,985	34,353	344,632
1970	409,192	29,391	379,801
1975	401,981	33,821	368,160
1980	368,254	37,287	330,967
1981	390,659	38,364	352,295
1982	409,238	40,387	368,851
1983	417,791	41,678	376,113
1984	434,702	41,847	392,855
1985	440,778	42,340	398,438
1986	446,872	43,566	403,306

**Table 3—ARNG Assigned Strength (000's)**



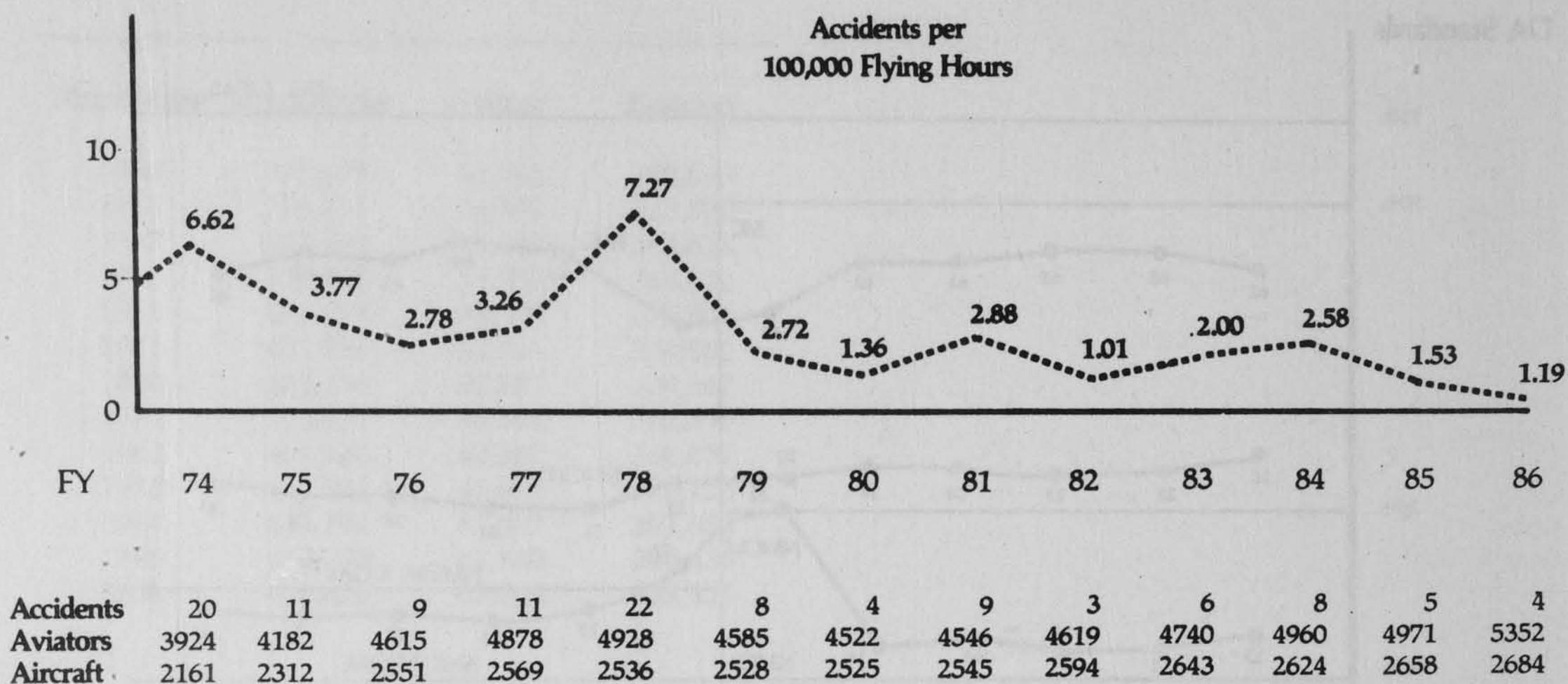


**Table 4**  
**Aircraft Fleet Availability**

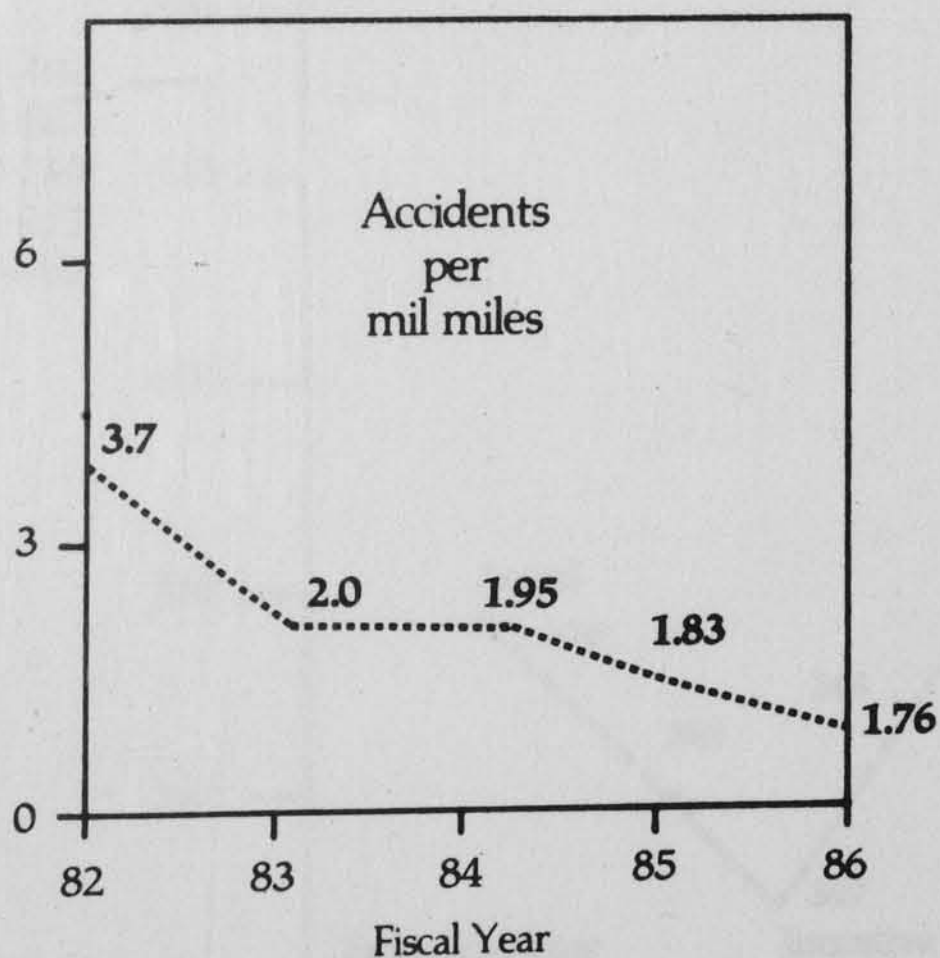




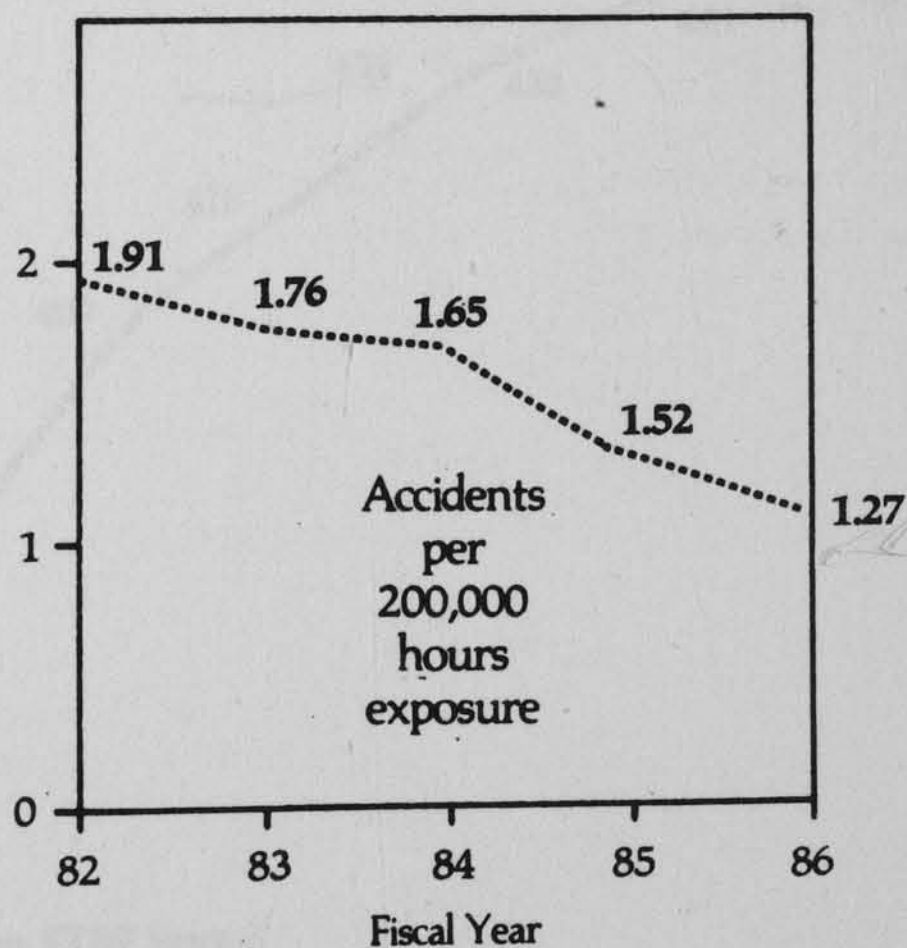
**Table 5—ARNG Aircraft Accident Rate  
FY 74-FY 86**



**Table 6—ARNG Motor Vehicle Accident Rate, FY 82-FY 86**



**Table 7—ARNG Overall Accident Rate, FY 82-FY 86**





**Table 8 — 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 9 — 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)



**Table 10 — Army National Guard Parent Regiments  
US Army Regimental System**

**Infantry**

<b>Regiment</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Initial Organization</b>	<b>Special Designation</b>
65th	Puerto Rico	1899	The Borinqueneers
69th	New York	1849	Fighting 69th
71st	New York	1850	The American Guard
72d	Vermont	1982	None
101st	Massachusetts	1798	The Fighting Ninth
102d	Connecticut	1672	Second Connecticut
104th	Massachusetts	1662	Hampshire and Berkshire Lights
105th	New York	1898	Apple-Knockers
107th	New York	1806	Seventh New York
108th	New York	1898	Third New York
109th	Pennsylvania	1877	Thirteenth Pennsylvania
110th	Pennsylvania	1873	Fighting Tenth
111th	Pennsylvania	1747	The Associators
112th	Pennsylvania	1878	Sixteenth Pennsylvania
113th	New Jersey	1858	First New Jersey
114th	New Jersey	1869	Third New Jersey
115th	Maryland	1881	First Maryland
116th	Virginia	1742	Stonewall Brigade
117th	Tennessee	1889	Third Tennessee
118th	South Carolina	1846	Palmetto Regiment
119th	North Carolina	1861	Second North Carolina
120th	North Carolina	1861	Third North Carolina
121st	Georgia	1860	Old Gray Bonnet
122d	Georgia	1980	None
123d	Illinois	1897	None
124th	Florida	1884	First Florida
125th	Michigan	1857	Third Michigan
126th	Michigan	1855	Second Michigan
127th	Wisconsin	1861	First Wisconsin
128th	Wisconsin	1861	Second Wisconsin
129th	Illinois	1861	Third Illinois
130th	Illinois	1809	Four Illinois
131st	Illinois	1874	First Illinois
133d	Iowa	1861	First Iowa
134th	Nebraska	1855	First Nebraska
135th	Minnesota	1861	First Minnesota
136th	Minnesota	1861	Bearcat Regiment
137th	Kansas	1879	First Kansas
141st	Texas	1880	First Texas
142d	Texas	1917	Seventh Texas
143d	Texas	1880	Third Texas
144th	Texas	1880	Fourth Texas



**Table 10 — Army National Guard Parent Regiments  
US Army Regimental System**

**Infantry (Continued)**

<b>Regiment</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Initial Organization</b>	<b>Special Designation</b>
147th	Ohio	1854	First Ohio
148th	Ohio	1876	Sixth Ohio
149th	Kentucky	1846	Second Kentucky
151st	Indiana	1846	First Indiana
152d	Indiana	1846	Second Indiana
153d	Arkansas	1890	First Arkansas
155th	Mississippi	1798	Mississippi Rifles
156th	Louisiana	1861	First Louisiana
159th	California	1879	Fifth California
160th	California	1895	Seventh California
161st	Washington	1886	First Washington
162d	Oregon	1887	None
166th	Ohio	1846	Fourth Ohio
167th	Alabama	1836	Fourth Alabama
168th	Iowa	1861	Third Iowa
169th	Connecticut	1672	First Connecticut
170th	Virginia	1861	Alexandria Light Infantry
172d	Vermont	1983	None
174th	New York	1854	Seventy-Fourth New York
175th	Maryland	1774	Fifth Maryland
178th	Illinois	1878	Eighth Illinois
179th	Oklahoma	1895	Second Oklahoma
180th	Oklahoma	1895	First Oklahoma
181st	Massachusetts	1636	Sixth Massachusetts
182d	Massachusetts	1636	North Regiment
183d	Virginia	1789	Richmond Light Inf. Blues
184th	California	1864	Second California
186th	Oregon	1922	None
225th	Michigan	1830	Detroit Light Guard
249th	Oregon	1980	None
279th	Oklahoma	1946	None
293d	Indiana	1846	Third Indiana
295th	Puerto Rico	1765	Los Milicianos
296th	Puerto Rico	1765	Los Cocorocos
297th	Alaska	1941	Alaska Scouts
299th	Hawaii	1915	Hawaiian Guardians
425th	Michigan	1968	None



**Army National Guard Parent Regiments  
US Army Regimental System**

**Armor**

<b>Regiment</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Initial Organization</b>	<b>Special Designation</b>
94th	Minnesota	1942	None
102d	New Jersey	1913	None
103d	Pennsylvania	1941	None
108th	Georgia	1959	None
109th	Tennessee	1917	None
110th	Massachusetts	1959	None
112th	Texas	1920	None
123d	Kentucky	1846	First Kentucky
127th	New York	1838	Buffalo City Guards
131st	Alabama	1921	Southern Leaders
149th	California	1895	None
152sd	Alabama	1920	None
156th	Louisiana	1977	None
172d	Vermont	1861	First Vermont
185th	California	1885	None
195th	Nebraska	1947	Prairie Men of Steel
198th	Mississippi	1959	None
210th	New York	1860	Tenth New York
221st	Nevada	1929	None
246th	Michigan	1949	None
252d	North Carolina	1959	None
263d	South Carolina	1947	None
303d	Washington	1940	None
632d	Wisconsin	1941	None
635th	Kansas	1954	None
803d	Washington	1974	None



# **Army National Guard Parent Regiments US Army Regimental System**

## **Cavalry**

<b>Regiment</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Initial Organization</b>	<b>Special Designation</b>
18th	California	1885	None
19th	Hawaii	1967	Na Lele Lio
26th	Massachusetts	1963	None
31st	Alabama	1973	Superquick Cav
82d	Oregon	1959	None
98th	Mississippi	1973	None
101st	New York	1885	Wingfoot
104th	Pennsylvania	1959	None
105th	Wisconsin	1941	None
106th	Illinois	1887	None
107th ACR	Ohio	1877	None
108th ACR	Mississippi	1956	None
116th ACR	Idaho	1920	Snake River Regiment
117th	New Jersey	1913	First New Jersey Cavalry
124th	Texas	1929	None
145th	Oklahoma	1963	None
150th ACR	West Virginia	1778	Second West Virginia
151st	Arkansas	1967	None
153d	Florida	1964	Florida Vanguard
158th	Maryland	1975	None
163d ACR	Montana	1884	First Montana
167th	Nebraska	1964	Prairie Soldiers
192d	Puerto Rico	1964	None
194th	Minnesota	1940	None
196th	North Carolina	1963	None
230th	Tennessee	1963	None
237th	Ohio	1977	None
238th	Indiana	1949	None
256th	Louisiana	1967	None
278th ACR	Tennessee	1977	Three Rivers Regiment
303d	Washington	1968	None
348th	Georgia	1973	None
713th	South Carolina	1974	None



**Army National Guard Parent Regiments  
US Army Regimental System**

**Field Artillery**

<b>Regiment</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Initial Organization</b>	<b>Special Designation</b>
49th	Wyoming	1888	Powder River Regiment
86th	Vermont	1861	Vermont Artillery
101st	Massachusetts	1636	Boston Light Artillery
102d	Massachusetts	1786	Second Corps of Cadets
103d	Rhode Island	1801	Providence Marine Corps of Artillery
104th	New York	1867	First New York Field Artillery
105th	New York	1908	Second New York Field Artillery
107th	Pennsylvania	1871	Fourteenth Pennsylvania
108th	Pennsylvania	1975	None
109th	Pennsylvania	1775	Wyoming Valley Guards
110th	Maryland	1915	Maryland Light Artillery
111th	Virginia	1877	First Virginia Artillery
112th	New Jersey	1855	First New Jersey Artillery
113th	North Carolina	1917	None
114th	Mississippi	1926	None
115th	Tennessee	1888	First Tennessee
116th	Florida	1917	Gator Redlegs
117th	Alabama	1916	Southern Redlegs
119th	Michigan	1911	None
120th	Wisconsin	1917	None
121st	Wisconsin	1880	None
122d	Illinois	1893	None
123d	Illinois	1882	Sixth Illinois
125th	Minnesota	1887	Third Minnesota
126th	Wisconsin	1880	Light Horse Squadron
127th	Kansas	1916	None
128th	Missouri	1917	None
129th	Missouri	1866	Truman's Own
130th	Kansas	1917	None
131st	Texas	1917	The Lost Battalion
133d	Texas	1899	None
136th	Ohio	1937	None
138th	Kentucky	1839	Louisville Legion
139th	Indiana	1917	Cyclone's Big Punch
140th	Utah	1941	None
141st	Louisiana	1838	Washington Artillery
142d	Arkansas	1893	None
143d	California	1912	None
144th	California	1917	None
145th	Utah	1894	None
146th	Washington	1883	None
147th	South Dakota	1884	None
150th	Indiana	1882	The Raiders
151st	Minnesota	1864	First Minnesota Heavy Artillery
152d	Maine	1922	None



**Army National Guard Parent Regiments  
US Army Regimental System**

**Field Artillery (Continued)**

<b>Regiment</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Initial Organization</b>	<b>Special Designation</b>
156th	New York	1998	First New York
157th	Colorado	1881	First Colorado
158th	Oklahoma	1921	None
160th	Oklahoma	1920	None
161st	Kansas	1880	Second Kansas
162d	Puerto Rico	1940	None
163d	Indiana	1922	River City Red Legs
168th	Nebraska	1946	Enforcers of Democracy
171st	Oklahoma	1963	None
172d	New Hampshire	1861	None
175th	Minnesota	1864	None
178th	South Carolina	1917	None
180th	Arizona	1921	None
181st	Tennessee	1916	None
182d	Michigan	1922	None
185th	Iowa	1878	None
187th	New York	1847	Fourteenth New York
189th	Oklahoma	1922	None
192d	Connecticut	1672	Fairfield County Regiment
194th	Iowa	1947	None
197th	New Hampshire	1861	None
201st	West Virginia	1735	First West Virginia
206th	Arkansas	1923	None
209th	New York	1898	The Rochester Redlegs
211th	Massachusetts	1840	None
214th	Georgia	1939	None
218th	Oregon	1866	Portland Light Artillery
222d	Utah	1894	None
229th	Pennsylvania	1914	None
230th	Georgia	1968	None
246th	Virginia	1917	None
258th	New York	1809	Washington Grays
487th	Hawaii	1893	Hiki No
623d	Kentucky	1846	Morgan's Men

**Air Defense Artillery**

111th	Virginia	1946	None
174th	Ohio	1944	None
200th	New Mexico	1880	First New Mexico
263d	South Carolina	1756	None
265th	Florida	1923	Determined Defenders



## Appendix F. ANG Statistics

Table 1 — ANG Obligations, Fiscal Year 1986 (All Appropriations)

FY86 OBL	FY17-3080	FC53-3830	FC58-3840	FC56-3850	FC13-0350	State Total
Alabama	23,914	129,136	25,113,121	1,369,291	0	26,635,462
Alaska	12,365	397,792	12,932,024	520,413	0	13,862,594
Arizona	184,835	411,647	31,868,019	1,032,463	0	33,496,964
Arkansas	19,935	492,997	16,589,558	619,632	0	17,722,122
California	148,546	2,589,585	48,303,232	2,051,508	16,846	53,109,717
Colorado	64,270	15,894	26,882,667	503,644	0	27,466,475
Connecticut	28,830	1,456,422	10,001,804	420,504	0	11,907,560
Delaware	17,483	0	7,107,741	363,800	0	7,489,024
District of Columbia	0	0	17,740,855	394,127	4,678	18,139,660
Florida	89,834	40,808	13,109,488	361,908	5,995	13,608,033
Georgia	51,793	150,957	26,644,092	1,192,067	7,000	28,045,909
Guam	15,000	0	0	2,069,548	0	2,084,548
Hawaii	94,611	47,602	24,002,986	800,463	0	24,945,662
Idaho	24,609	2,323,459	13,447,111	545,165	0	16,340,344
Illinois	19,339	679,722	28,074,700	1,329,181	7,590	30,110,532
Indiana	42,029	39,602	21,174,736	807,281	35,778	22,099,426
Iowa	23,332	14,531	20,042,788	791,572	6,014	20,878,237
Kansas	84,415	4,172,489	33,945,162	778,475	0	38,980,451
Kentucky	18,257	30,048	10,344,350	545,171	0	10,937,826
Louisiana	35,252	10,291	12,244,905	363,594	0	12,654,042
Maine	13,891	0	10,334,878	442,380	7,000	10,798,149
Maryland	82,292	15,200	13,205,200	790,364	0	14,093,056
Massachusetts	84,484	1,991,927	34,572,838	815,761	5,650	37,470,660
Michigan	61,013	6,827,411	53,603,425	1,215,559	3,341	61,710,749
Minnesota	63,481	0	22,861,810	932,066	11,582	23,868,939
Mississippi	89,926	2,469,141	20,825,867	1,263,786	9,395	24,658,115
Missouri	47,473	143,785	24,578,817	1,068,327	0	25,838,402
Montana	10,926	776,146	13,098,763	471,979	0	14,357,814
Nebraska	7,953	36,675	10,179,488	364,258	0	10,588,374
Nevada	9,817	16,528	9,978,091	376,726	0	10,381,162
New Hampshire	31,925	65,668	6,892,016	302,610	0	7,292,219
New Jersey	66,295	218,353	28,634,731	983,291	49,455	29,952,125
New Mexico	0	0	10,836,311	305,682	0	11,141,993
New York	130,906	20,674,438	77,014,615	2,106,816	8,000	99,934,775
North Carolina	11,564	175,698	8,752,103	628,191	0	9,567,556
North Dakota	31,925	65,668	6,892,016	302,610	0	7,292,219
Ohio	137,908	1,569,887	58,136,613	1,853,511	0	61,697,919
Oklahoma	128,610	3,034,872	17,724,805	1,030,791	9,750	21,928,828
Oregon	35,039	6,286,129	26,623,097	849,435	0	33,793,700
Pennsylvania	19,205	250,862	32,697,518	1,502,299	4,678	34,474,562
Puerto Rico	7,052	0	12,874,408	408,215	47,900	13,337,575
Rhode Island	89,597	23,827	10,779,343	472,038	0	11,364,805
South Carolina	13,333	6,584	10,230,548	393,467	11,300	10,655,232



FY86 OBL	FY17-3080	FC53-3830	FC58-3840	FC56-3850	FC13-0350	State Total
South Dakota	55,055	196,373	9,238,823	400,025	0	9,890,276
Tennessee	107,501	3,127,820	30,208,747	2,118,102	18,500	35,580,670
Texas	21,394	4,435,970	36,100,667	1,561,686	0	42,119,717
Utah	95,517	0	12,387,961	625,478	6,100	13,115,056
Vermont	18,195	582,878	11,257,361	405,160	0	12,263,594
Virginia	85,953	67,722	10,928,167	417,210	0	11,499,052
Virgin Islands						0
Washington	37,917	2,264,468	15,464,665	1,054,316	0	12,468
West Virginia	56,761	2,275,986	15,850,903	1,112,081	0	19,295,731
Wisconsin	58,290	1,847,551	20,289,104	677,372	0	22,872,317
Wyoming	8,530	3,561,253	8,623,260	399,594	6,817	12,599,454
AFAFC				868,365,537		868,365,537
ANGSC/NGB	81,623	23,988,198	631,753,702	61,123,470	142,670,168	859,617,161
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,800,000</b>	<b>100,000,000</b>	<b>1,723,000,000</b>	<b>974,000,000</b>	<b>145,535,482</b>	<b>2,945,335,482</b>

**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	13	18
MAC	Aerospace			
	Rescue/Recovery		2	2
MAC	Strategic Airlift		2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>91</b>



**Table 3 — Units by Number and Type Assigned to the Air National Guard**

**1079 Units**

**24 Wings**

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

**67 Groups (Flying Units)**

- 2 Aerospace Rescue & Recovery
- 9 Air Refueling
- 1 Composite
- 13 Tactical Airlift
- 3 Tactical Air Support
- 1 Special Operation
- 23 Tactical Fighter
- 4 Tactical Reconnaissance
- 21 Military Airlift
- 9 Fighter Interceptor

**91 Squadrons (Flying Units)**

- 2 Aerospace Rescue & Recovery
- 13 Air Refueling
- 11 Fighter Interceptor
- 18 Tactical Airlift
- 3 Tactical Air Support
- 1 Special Operation
- 35 Tactical Fighter
- 6 Tactical Reconnaissance
- 2 Military Airlift

**103 Communications/Electronics Units**

- 7 Air Traffic Control Flights
- 4 Combat Information System Flights
- 33 Combat Information System Squadrons
- 8 Combat Information System Groups
- 19 Engineering Installation Squadrons
- 17 Tactical Control Flights
- 9 Tactical Control Squadrons
- 3 Tactical Control Groups
- 1 Range Control Squadron
- 2 Joint Communication Support Squadrons

**665 Support Units**

- 7 Aeromedical Evacuation Flights
- 2 Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons
- 89 Civil Engineering Squadrons
- 91 Combat Support Squadrons
- 3 Communication/Electronic Maintenance Squadrons
- 27 USAF Clinics
- 91 Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadrons
- 86 Information Systems Flights
- 3 Direct Air Support Center Squadrons
- 8 Mobile Aerial Port Flights
- 10 Mobile Aerial Port Squadrons
- 91 Resource Management Squadrons
- 2 Reconnaissance Technical Squadrons
- 25 Security Police Flights
- 45 Tactical Clinics
- 20 Tactical Hospitals
- 62 Weapon System Security Flights
- 1 Aerial Port Squadron
- 2 Aerial Port Flights

**124 Miscellaneous Units**

- 1 Air Base Group
- 54 ANG State Headquarters
- 4 Aircraft Control & Warning Squadrons
- 12 Air Force Bands
- 2 Civil Engineering Flights (RED HORSE)
- 2 Civil Engineering Squadrons (RED HORSE)
- 3 Civil Engineering Flights (PRIME BEEF)
- 1 Field Training Flight
- 1 Weather Squadron
- 1 Air Base Defense Squadron
- 2 Air Base Defense Flights
- 39 Weather Flights
- 2 CE Squadron (Non-Flying Support)

**5 Training Units**

- 4 Tactical Fighter Training Squadrons
- 1 Tactical Reconnaissance Training Flights



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

<b>Aircraft</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Aircraft</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Air Defense - Tactical Air Command</b>					
106/A/B	102 FIG	Otis ANGB, MA	F-16	169 TFG	McEntire ANGB, SC
	120 FIG	Great Falls, MT	F-16	149 TFG	Kelly AFB, TX
	125 FIG	Jacksonville, FL	F-4C	163 TFG	March AFB, CA
	177 FIG	Atlantic City, NJ	F-4C	181 TFG	Terre Haute, IN
F-4D	144 FIW	Fresno, CA	F-4D	113 TFW	Andrews AFB, MD
F-4C	107 FIG	Niagara Falls, NY		158 TFG	Burlington, VT
F-4C	191 FIG	Selfridge ANGB, MI		183 TFG	Springfield, IL
F-4C	142 FIG	Portland, OR		184 TFG	McConnell AFB, KS (RTU)
F-4C	147 FIG	Ellington AFB, TX	F-4D	187 TFG	Montgomery, AL
F-4D	119 FIG	Fargo, ND	F-4E	131 TFW	St. Louis, MO
F-4D	148 FIG	Duluth, MN		122 TFW	Ft. Wayne, IN
<b>Strategic Air Command</b>				108 TFW	McGuire AFB, NJ
KC-135E	101 ARW	Bangor, ME	RF-4C	117 TRW	Birmingham, AL
	126 ARW	Chigaco, IL		123 TRW	Louisville, KY
	128 ARG	Milwaukee, WI		124 TRG	Boise, ID
	134 ARG	Knoxville, TN		152 TRG	Reno, NV
	141 ARW	Fairchild AFB, WA		155 TRG	Lincoln, NE
	151 ARG	Salt Lake City, UT		186 TRG	Meridian, MS
	157 ARG	Pease AFB, NH	F-15	116 TFW	Dobbins AFB, GA
	160 ARG	Rickenbacker ANGB, OH		159 TFG	New Orleans NAS, LA
	161 ARG	Phoenix, AZ	OA-37	110 TASG	Kellogg, MI
	170 ARG	McGuire AFB, NJ		111 TASG	Willow Grove NAS, PA
	171 ARG	Pittsburgh, PA		182 TASG	Peoria, IL
	189 ARG	Little Rock AFB, AR	EC-130E	193 SOG	Harrisburg, PA
	190 ARG	Forbes Fld, KS	<b>Military Airlift Command</b>		
<b>Pacific Air Force</b>			C-5A	105 MAG	Stewart RTC, NY
F-4C	154 Comp	Hickam AFB, HI	C-141	172 MAG	Jackson, MS
<b>Tactical Air Command</b>			C-130A	118 TAW	Nashville, TN
A-7D	112 TFG	Pittsburgh, PA	A	133 TAW	Minn/St Paul, MN
	114 TFG	Sioux Falls, SD	A	139 TAG	St. Joseph, MO
	121 TFW	Rickenbacker ANGB, OH	A	143 TAG	Quonset Pt, RI
	127 TFW	Selfridge ANGB, MI	A	164 TAG	Memphis, TN
	132 TFW	Des Moines, IA	A	166 TAG	Wilmington, DE
	138 TFG	Tulsa, OK	A	135 TAG	Baltimore, MD
	140 TFW	Buckley ANGB, CO	B	136 TAW	Dallas NAS, TX
	150 TFG	Kirtland AFB, NM	B	145 TAG	Charlotte, NC
	156 TFG	San Juan, PR	B	153 TAG	Cheyenne, WY
	178 TFG	Springfield, OH	B	167 TAG	Martinsburg, WV
	180 TFG	Toledo, OH	B	179 TAG	Mansfield, OH
	185 TFG	Sioux City, IA	D	109 TAG	Schenectady, NY
	192 TFG	Byrd Fld, VA	E	130 TAG	Charleston, WV
A-7/F-16	162 TFG	Tucson, AZ (RTU)	E	146 TAW	Van Nuys, CA
A-10	103 TFG	Bradley IAP, CT	H	165 TAG	Savannah, GA
	104 TFG	Barnes Fld, MA	E	176 TAG	Anchorage, AK
	128 TFW	Truax Fld, WI	H	137 TAW	Will Rogers IAP, OK
	174 TFW	Syracuse, NY	HC-130/	106 ARRG	Suffolk Fld, NY
	175 TFG	Baltimore, MD	HH-3	129 ARRG	Moffett NAS, CA



**Table 5 — Activation of New Units**

Location & Unit	Effective Date
Tucson IAP, AZ 148 Tactical Fighter Training Sq	15 Oct 1985
Anderson AFB, Guam 254 Air Base Group	1 Jun 1986

**Table 6 — Relocations**

164 Weather Flight From: Mansfield Lahm, Ohio To: Rickenbacker AGS, Ohio	15 Dec 1985
552 Air Force Band From: Roslyn ANG, New York To: Stewart IAP, New York	1 Oct 1985

**Table 7 — Redesignations**

Jefferson Barracks, MO From: 157 TAC Control Flight To: 121 TAC Control Flight	15 Dec 1985
Garland, Texas From: 254 Combat Info Sys Sq To: 221 Combat Info Sys Sq	15 Dec 1985
Papago AIN, AZ From: 111 TAC Control Flight To: 111 Air Traffic Control Flight	1 Oct 1985
State College AGS, PA From: 114 TAC Control Flight To: 114 Air Traffic Control Flight	1 Oct 1985
Allen C. Thompson Field, MS From: 172 Tactical Airlift Group To: 172 Military Airlift Group From: 183 Tactical Airlift Squadron To: 183 Military Airlift Squadron From: 172 Mobile Aerial Port Flight To: 172 Aerial Port Flight From: 172 Tactical Clinic To: 172 USAF Clinic	1 Jul 1986



**Table 8 — Tactical Deployments**

Unit	Home. Station	Activity	Location	Start. Date	End. Date	Type/No. ACFT	No. Off	No. Enl
113TFG	Andrews AFB MD	Coronet Kiowa	Iceland	04/19/86	05/03/86	F4/12	50	200
108TFW	McGuire AFB NJ	Coronet Ottawa	Norway	09/06/86	09/20/86	F4/12	50	200
117TRW	Birmingham AL	Coronet Mobile	United Kingdom	09/13/86	09/27/86	RF4/12	60	230
121TFW	Rickenbacker OH	Coronet Miami	United Kingdom	06/07/86	07/18/86	A7/8	60	230
122TFW	Fort Wayne IN	Coronet Cherokee	Turkey	09/27/86	10/10/86	F4/12	50	200
123TRW	Louisville KY	Coronet Shoshoni	Germany	06/28/86	07/12/86	RF4/12	60	230
163TFG	March AFB CA	Coronet Laguna	Spain	05/24/86	06/07/86	F4/12	50	210
178TFG	Springfield OH	Coronet Miami	United Kingdom	06/07/86	07/18/86	A7/8	60	230
180TFG	Toledo OH	Coronet Miami	United Kingdom	06/07/86	07/18/86	A7/8	60	230
181TFG	Terre Haute IN	Coronet Pawnee	Norway	06/02/86	06/23/86	F4/12	50	330
183TFG	Springfield IL	Coronet Wichita	Germany	08/02/86	08/16/86	F4/12	60	230
185TFG	Sioux City IA	Coronet Iowa	Korea	03/11/86	03/30/86	A7/12	50	200
186TRG	Meridian MS	Coronet Lake	Italy	07/26/86	08/10/86	RF4/12	50	200
188TFG	Ft Smith AR	Coronet Cherokee	Turkey	09/27/86	10/10/86	F4/12	40	160
<b>Snowbird:</b>								
110TASG	Battle Creek MI	Snowbird	D-M AFB AZ	03/02/86	03/15/86	OA37/12	25	110
111TASG	Willow Grove PA	Snowbird	D-M AFB AZ	01/05/86	01/18/86	OA37/12	25	110
112TFG	Pittsburgh PA	Snowbird	D-M AFB AZ	02/16/86	03/01/86	A7/12	24	110
114TFG	Sioux Falls SD	Snowbird	D-M AFB AZ	01/19/86	02/01/86	A7/12	24	110
132TFW	Des Moines IA	Snowbird	D-M AFB AZ	02/02/86	02/15/86	A7/12	24	110
174TFW	Syracus NY	Snowbird	D-M AFB AZ	03/16/86	03/29/86	A10/12	24	110
182TASG	Peoria IL	Snowbird	D-M AFB AZ	11/10/85	11/23/85	OA37/12	24	110
185TFG	Sioux City IA	Snowbird	D-M AFB AZ	12/07/85	12/21/85	A7/12	25	110
<b>Winterbase:</b>								
102FIW	Otis AFB MA	Winterbase	Luke AFB AZ	02/08/86	02/22/86	F106/8	15	80
107FIG	Niagara Falls NY	Winterbase	Tyndall AFB FL	04/13/86	04/26/86	F4/6	20	54
108TFW	McGuire AFB NJ	Winterbase	Tyndall AFB FL	03/08/86	03/15/86	F4/8	26	72
120FIG	Great Falls MT	Winterbase	Miramar NAS CA	12/08/85	12/13/85	F106/6	24	110
127TFW	Selfridge MI	Winterbase	Gulfport MS	02/08/86	02/22/86	A7/12	24	110
138TFG	Tulsa OK	Winterbase	MacDill AFB FL	02/07/86	02/18/86	A7/12	24	110
177FIG	Atlantic City NJ	Winterbase	Tyndall AFB FL	04/13/86	04/26/86	F106/6	20	54
181FIG	Terre Haute IN	Winterbase	Savannah GA	01/19/86	02/01/86	F4/12	42	110



**Table 8 — Tactical Deployments (Continued)**

Unit	Home. Station	Activity	Location	Start. Date	End. Date	Type/No. ACFT	No. Off	No. Enl
<b>Red Flag:</b>								
114TFG	Sioux Falls SD	Red Flag	Nellis AFB NV	05/31/86	06/14/86	A7/6	14	58
119FIG	Fargo ND	Red Flag	Nellis AFB NV	11/09/85	11/23/85	F4/6	24	58
130TAG	Charleston WV	Red Flag	Nellis AFB NV	10/26/85	11/09/85	C130E/4	22	40
133TAW	Minn-St Paul MN	Red Flag	Nellis AFB NV	02/01/86	02/15/86	C130E/2	16	26
137TAW	Oklahoma City OK	Red Flag	Nellis AFB NV	06/14/86	06/28/86	C130H/2	12	31
154								
COMPG	Hickam AFB HI	Red Flag	Nellis AFB NV	05/31/86	06/14/86	F4/6	24	58
176TAG	Anchorage AK	Red Flag	Nellis AFB NV	02/01/86	02/15/86	C130H/2	12	20
177FIG	Atlantic City NJ	Red Flag	Nellis AFB NV	01/04/86	01/18/86	F106/6	24	58
181TFG	Terre Haute IN	Red Flag	Nellis AFB NV	11/09/85	11/23/85	F4/6	24	58
185TFG	Sioux City IA	Red Flag	Nellis AFB NV	06/14/86	06/28/86	A7/6	14	58
187TFG	Montgomery AL	Red Flag	Nellis AFB NV	10/26/85	11/09/85	F4/6	24	58
226CCGP	Gadsden AL	Red Flag	Wenover UT	05/26/86	07/16/86	CCG/0	2	50
232CCS	Montgomery AL	Red Flag	Wenover UT	05/27/86	07/14/86	CCG/0	0	10
240CCS	McEntire SC	Red Flag	Wenover UT	05/25/86	07/16/86	CCG/0	1	50
<b>Maple Flag:</b>								
124TRG	Boise ID	Maple Flag	Cold Lake CAN	09/27/86	10/11/86	RF4/4	18	55
138TFG	Tulsa OK	Maple Flag	Cold Lake CAN	04/26/86	05/10/86	A7/6	14	58
140TFW	Buckley CO	Maple Flag	Cold Lake CAN	09/27/86	10/11/86	A7/6	14	58
153TAG	Cheyenne WY	Maple Flag	Cold Lake CAN	09/28/85	10/12/85	C130B/3	20	30
155TRG	Lincoln NE	Maple Flag	Cold Lake CAN	09/13/86	09/27/86	RF4/4	18	55
163TFG	March AFB CA	Maple Flag	Cold Lake CAN	09/13/86	09/27/86	F4/6	24	58
176TAG	Anchorage AK	Maple Flag	Cold Lake CAN	09/28/85	10/12/85	C130H/1	10	15
183TFG	Springfield IL	Maple Flag	Cold Lake CAN	10/01/85	10/11/85	F4/6	24	58
188TFG	Ft Smith AR	Maple Flag	Cold Lake CAN	05/10/86	05/24/86	F4/6	24	58



## Appendix G Joint Office Statistics

**Table 1 — Army National Guard Military**

	Officers		Enlisted		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black	2,208	5.1	73,877	18.3	76,085	17.0
Hispanic	1,452	3.3	23,248	5.8	24,700	5.5
AS/PI	476	1.1	4,097	1.0	4,573	1.0
Nat Am	162	0.4	3,525	0.9	3,687	0.8
Min Subtotal	4,298	9.9	104,747	26.0	109,045	24.4
White/Unkn/Other	39,244	90.1	298,408	74.0	337,652	75.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,542</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>403,155</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>446,697</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Women	2,435	5.6	21,397	5.3	23,832	5.3

**Table 2 — Air National Guard Military**

	Officers		Enlisted		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black	348	2.6	7,896	8.0	8,244	7.3
Hispanic	297	2.3	4,180	4.2	4,477	4.0
AS/PI	196	1.5	1,742	1.8	1,938	1.7
Nat Am	92	0.7	858	0.9	950	0.8
Min Subtotal	933	7.1	14,676	14.8	15,609	13.9
White/Unkn/Other	12,220	92.9	84,426	85.2	96,646	86.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,153</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99,102</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>112,255</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Women	988	7.5	12,030	12.1	13,018	11.6



**Table 3 — Army National Guard Technicians**

	GM		GS		WS/WL/WG			Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Black	6	1.7	744	6.1	793	5.4	1,573	5.7	
Hispanic	13	3.8	592	4.7	781	5.4	1,386	5.0	
AS/PI	0	0.0	38	0.3	42	0.3	80	0.3	
Nat Am	3	0.9	76	0.6	124	0.8	203	0.7	
Min Subtotal	22	6.4	1,480	11.7	1,740	11.9	3,242	11.8	
White/Other	322	93.6	11,136	88.3	12,858	88.1	24,316	88.2	
Total	344	100.0	12,616	100.0	14,598	100.0	27,558	100.0	
Women	0	0.0	3,913	31.0	199	1.4	4,112	14.9	

**Table 4 — Air National Guard Technicians**

	GM		GS		WS/WL/WG			Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Black	1	0.1	302	4.1	420	3.1	723	3.3	
Hispanic	16	2.0	332	4.5	650	4.7	998	4.6	
AS/PI	1	0.1	23	0.3	41	0.3	65	0.3	
Nat Am	5	0.6	40	0.5	78	0.6	123	0.6	
Min Subtotal	23	2.9	697	9.4	1,189	8.7	1,909	8.7	
White/Other	770	97.1	6,681	90.6	12,544	91.3	19,995	91.3	
Total	793	100.0	7,378	100.0	13,733	100.0	21,904	100.0	
Women	1	0.1	1,918	26.0	264	1.9	2,183	10.0	



**Table 5 — State Emergency Missions, Calendar Year 1986**

\* Air National Guard

Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
<b>Alabama</b>			
9-10 Feb	Collinsville	Chemical Spill	14
26 Mar-2 Apr	Collinsville	Water Haul	13
2 May-30 Sep	Holtville	Water Haul	4
10 May-30 Sep	Lloyd Chapel	Water Haul	4
26 Jun-15 Aug	Lincoln	Water Haul	2
29 Jul-16 Sep	Statewide	Hay Haul	151
9 Sept-30 Sep	Altoona	Water Haul	2
<b>Arizona</b>			
11-13 Jan	Gila County	Forest Fire	7
16 Mar	Cococino County	Chemical Leak	15
2-3 May	Beaver Creek	Search and Rescue	10
5-6 May	Tonto National Forest	Forest Fire	14
7 May	Clifton	Forest Fire	18
13-14 May	Yavapai County	Aerial Search	3
23 May	Prescott	Search	2
10-11 Jun	Flagstaff	Search and Rescue	12
19 Jun	Grand Canyon	Extraction	6
20-23 Aug	Grand Canyon	Search and Rescue	4
31 Aug	Payson	Search	4
<b>Arkansas</b>			
14-10 Oct	Clark County	Search	65
20 Nov	Madison County	Search and Rescue	3
20 Nov	Madison County	Aerial Survey	6
24 Feb-6 Mar	Fayetteville	Aviation Transportation	4
6 Mar	Gravel Ridge	Aerial Search	2
1-2 Apr	Center Ridge	Motor Transportation	5
4, 7 Apr	Green Forest	Motor Transportation	
23-24 Apr	War Eagle Mill	Aerial Search	3
<b>California</b>			
15-17 Jan	Bishop	Search and Rescue	8
16-21 Jan	Tehachapi	Metal Search	17
24 Jan	Soledad Prison	Power Failure	6*
14-15 Feb	Willows	Flood/Evacuation	8
14-16 Feb	Tehama County	Flood/Evacuation	8
17-20 Feb	Sonoma County	Evacuation	142
17-21 Feb	Napa City	Flood/Evacuation	19
17-20 Feb	Tehama County	Flood	30
17-27 Feb	Glenn County	Flood/Engr Spt	5
17-19 Feb	Hopland	Flood/Evacuate	15
17-18 Feb	Chico	Flood/Engr Spt	5
17-19 Feb	Humboldt County	Flood/Transportation	24
17-19 Feb	Lassen County	Flood/Housing	14
17-18 Feb	Sacramento	Flood	8/4*
17-20 Feb	Santa Clara County	Flood/Evacuation	12
17-18 Feb	Red Bluff	Flood	3



Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
<b>California (Cont)</b>			
18-24 Feb	Janeyway	Housing	2
18-19 Feb	Sonoma/Napa County	Flood/Evacuation	21
18 Feb-5 Mar	Sacramento Valley	Flood	6
18-19 Feb	Sierra County	Flood	2
18 Feb	Folsom Lake	Flood/Aerial Survey	3
18-20 Feb	Sacramento County	Flood/Evacuation	15
19-20 Feb	Walnut Grove	Flood/Evacuation	14
19 Feb	Sacramento	Flood/Aerial Survey	4
19-21 Feb	Sacramento	Flood/Evacuation	45
19 Feb	Sonoma	Flood/Aerial Evacuation	2
19-26 Feb	Sonoma Ca	Flood/Water Purification	11
20 Feb	Sacramento	Aerial Damaga Survey	4
20 Feb	Placer/Yuba County	Flood/Aerial Assessment	4
20 Feb	Sacramento/San Joaquin	Flood/Aerial Survey	3
20 Feb	Napa/Sono a County	Flood/Aerial Survey	4
20 Feb	Sacramento/San Joaquin	Flood/Aerial Survey	3
20 Feb	Mt. Vaca/Solano County	Flood/Airlift Fuel	3
20-21 Feb	Northern California	Flood/Aerial Survey	10
20-24 Feb	Sutter/Yuba County	Flood/SAR & Evacuation	16/26*
20-23 Feb	Yuba River	Flood/SAR & Evacuation	31
21 Feb	Linda	Flood	3
21 Feb	Northern California	Flood	6
21 Feb-2 Mar	Hood	Flood	4
21-23 Feb	Sutter/Yuba County	Flood	2
21-22 Feb	Solana County	Flood	4
21 Feb	Linda	Flood	3
22 Feb	Northern California	Flood/Aerial Survey	3
24-28 Feb	Saratoga	Flood/Engr Bridge Spt	40
24-27 Feb	Sacramento Valley	Flood/Aerial Survey	3
25 Feb	Yuba/Sutter County	Flood	3
25 Feb	Yuba/Sutter County	Flood	4
26 Feb	Amador County	Flood	6
26-27 Feb	Mono County	Flood	4
27-28 Feb	Sutter/Yuba County	Flood/Aerial Survey	3
28 Feb-12 Mar	Sutter/Yuba County	Flood	2
3 Mar	Sutter/Yuba County	Flood	6
6 Mar	Sutter/Yuba County	Flood	2
8-10 Mar	Susanville-Lassen County	Flood/Aerial Survey	13
9-13 Mar	Solano County	Flood/Water Haul	6
16 Mar	Contra Costa	Flood/Aerial Survey	3
19 Mar	San Diego County	Vehicle Extraction	1
18 Apr	Sacramento	Avn Spt For Governor	2/8*
27 Apr	Placer County	Search	5
13 May	American River	Extract Drown Victim	4
31 May	Stanislas River Canyon	Medevac	4
18 Jun	Amador County	Extract Drown Victim	4
18 Jun	El Dorado County	Search	4
25-27 Jun	Folsom State Prison	Emergency Power	19*
2 Jul	Tuolumne County	Search and Rescue	4
7-14 Jul	Monterey County	Wildfire/Avn Spt	24/6*
18 Jul	Colfax	Medevac	4



Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
<b>California (Cont)</b>			
20 Jul	Squaw Valley	Search and Rescue	5
21-25 Jul	Mono County	Medevac Assistance	23/6*
22 Jul	Nevada City	Search and Rescue	4
2-3 Aug	Siskiyou Co	Search and Rescue	4
5-6 Aug	Yuba Co	Metal Search	5
6-10 Aug	Fresno Co	Wtr Trl for SAR	2
8 Aug	Fresno Co	Search and Rescue	6
16-18 Aug	Mono Co	Search and Rescue	6
19-22 Aug	Plumas Co	Wildfire	218
17-19 Sep	Stockton Co	Earthquake	317
27 Sep	El Dorado	Search and Rescue	10
30 Sep	Trinity Co	Search and Rescue	10
<b>Colorado</b>			
3-4 Apr	N. E. Area	Snowstorm	15
20-22 Aug	Waterton Canyon	Transportation Firefighters	13
21-22 Aug	Canon City	Search and Rescue	10
<b>Florida</b>			
18 Nov-10 Dec	Western Florida	Hurricane Assistance	781
<b>Georgia</b>			
30 Jul-2 Aug	Statewide	Hay Haul	125
<b>Hawaii</b>			
16-17 Feb	Hawaii	Aerial Damage Survey	5
15-19 Mar	Hawaii	Spt to Drug Enforcement	9
5-6 May	Maui	Spt to Drug Enforcement	2
7-9 May	Kauai	Spt to Drug Enforcement	3
19-22 May	Maui	Spt to Drug Enforcement	10
27-31 May	Hawaii	Spt to Drug Enforcement	32
16-19 Jun	Maui	Spt to Drug Enforcement	13
18-21 Aug	Maui	Spt to Drug Enforcement	16
1 Sep	Hawaii	Security	42
9-11 Sep	Kauai	Spt to Drug Enforcement	3
6-10 Oct	Hilo/Kona	Spt to Drug Enforcement	32
<b>Idaho</b>			
3-7 Jan	Smithland	Flood	40
22 Feb-7 Apr	Jordan Valley	Flood	6
26-28 Feb	Jordan Valley	Flood	10
4-6 Mar	Garden Valley	Mud Slide	11
12-18 Aug	Adams	Forest Fire	36
14 Aug	Boise Co	Forest Fire	335
<b>Illinois</b>			
3 Oct	Monmouth	Medevac	3
4-5 Oct	Vandalia	Medevac	3
8 Oct	Lawrenceville	Medevac	3
8-9 Oct	Mt. Vernon	Medevac	3
10 Oct	Carbondale	Medevac	3



Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
<b>Illinois (Cont)</b>			
23 Oct	Quincy	Medevac	3
24 Oct	Peoria	Medevac	3
29 Oct	Urbana	Medevac	3
3 Nov	Vandalia	Medevac	3
5 Nov	Shelbyville	Medevac	3
5-6 Nov	Effingham	Medevac	3
6 Nov	Quincy	Medevac	3
7 Nov	Springfield	Medevac	3
10 Nov	Caslinville	Medevac	3
14 Nov	Chicago	Medevac	3
14 Nov	Bloomington	Medevac	3
16 Nov	Springfield	Medevac	3
18 Nov	Springfield	Medevac	3
19 Nov	Springfield	Medevac	3
22 Nov	Caslinville	Medevac	3
23 Nov	Springfield	Medevac	3
23 Nov	Springfield	Medevac	3
16 Dec	Springfield	Medevac	3
17 Dec	Peoria	Medevac	3
18 Dec	Galesburg	Medevac	3
19 Dec	Springfield	Medevac	3
20 Dec	Kewanee	Medevac	3
29 Dec	Springfield	Medevac	3
1 Jan	Marphysboro	Medevac	3
6 Jan	Quincy	Medevac	3
6 Jan	Carthage	Medevac	3
7 Jan	Jerseyville	Medevac	3
7 Jan	Streeter	Medevac	3
15 Jan	Rock Island	Medevac	3
25 Jan	Effingham	Medevac	3
28 Jan	Effingham	Medevac	3
30 Jan	Flora	Medevac	3
13 Feb	Quincy	Medevac	3
16 Feb	Carthage	Medevac	3
9 Mar	Jerseyville	Medevac	3
11 Mar	Vandalia	Medevac	3
19 Mar	Mattoon	Medevac	3
28 Mar	Hillsboro	Medevac	3
2 Apr	Quincy	Medevac	3
2 Apr	Effingham	Medevac	3
4 Apr	Macomb	Medevac	3
8 Apr	Dixon	Medevac	3
9 Apr	Olney	Medevac	3
9 Apr	Decatur	Medevac	3
10 Apr	Effingham	Medevac	3
10 Apr	White Hall	Medevac	3
11 Apr	Quincy	Medevac	3
12 Apr	Robinson	Medevac	3
15 May	Springfield	Medevac	3
15-16 May	Mattoon	Medevac	3
19 May	Olney	Medevac	3



Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
<b>Illinois (Cont)</b>			
19 May	Rock Island	Medevac	3
20 May	Kewanee	Medevac	3
22 May	Greenville	Medevac	3
25 May	Mattoon	Medevac	3
27 May	Galesburg	Medevac	3
27 May	Shelbyville	Medevac	3
29 May	Moline	Medevac	3
29 May	Olney	Medevac	3
29 May	Hannibal	Medevac	3
29 May	Mattoon	Medevac	3
29 May	Mt. Vernon	Medevac	3
4 Jun	Mattoon	Medevac	3
4 Jun	Galesburg	Medevac	3
4-5 Jun	Pittsfield	Medevac	3
5 Jun	Mattoon	Medevac	3
6 Jun	Pittsfield	Medevac	3
13 Jun	Olney	Medevac	3
13 Jun	Danville	Medevac	3
14 Jun	Pana	Medevac	3
27 Jun	Vandalia	Medevac	3
29 Jun	Centralia	Medevac	3
29 Jun	Vandalia	Medevac	3
29 Jun	Streator	Medevac	3
29 Jun	Effingham	Medevac	3
1 Jul	Flora	Medevac	3
9 Jul	Bloomington	Medevac	3
9 Jul	Effingham	Medevac	3
11 Jul	Havana	Medevac	3
11 Jul	Mt. Vernon	Medevac	3
11 Jul	Mattoon	Medevac	3
15 Jul	Jerseyville	Medevac	3
15 Jul	Mattoon	Medevac	3
30 Jul	Effingham	Medevac	3
30 Jul	Vandalia	Medevac	3
30 Jul	Vandalia	Medevac	3
7 Aug	Jerseyville	Medevac	3
9 Aug	Effingham	Medevac	3
9 Aug	Quincy	Medevac	3
9 Aug	Shelbyville	Medevac	3
12 Aug	Mattoon	Medevac	3
12 Aug	Effingham	Medevac	3
13 Aug	Mattoon	Medevac	3
13 Aug	Lawrenceville	Medevac	3
14 Aug	Rushville	Medevac	3
19 Aug	Mattoon	Medevac	3
20 Aug	Pontiac	Medevac	3
20 Aug	Mattoon	Medevac	3
20 Aug	Streator	Medevac	3
20 Aug	Rushville	Medevac	3
20 Aug	Decatur	Medevac	3
20 Aug	Streator	Medevac	3



Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
<b>Illinois (Cont)</b>			
20 Aug	Robinson	Medevac	3
24 Aug	Hillsboro	Medevac	3
24 Aug	Mattoon	Medevac	3
25 Aug	Salem	Medevac	3
26 Aug	Centralia	Medevac	3
26 Aug	Jerseyville	Medevac	3
27 Aug	Olney	Medevac	3
28 Aug	Vandalia	Medevac	3
12 Oct	Effingham	Medevac	3
15 Oct	Mattoon	Medevac	3
3-4 Sep	Central Illinois	Marijuana Eradication	3
30 Sep	Carrollton	Medevac	3
21 Aug	Shelbyville	Medevac	3
3 Sep	Herrin	Medevac	3
7 Sep	Effingham	Medevac	3
5 Sep	Hillsboro	Medevac	3
10-11 Sep	Carbondale	Medevac	3
11-12 Sep	Litchfield	Medevac	3
12 Sep	Effingham	Medevac	3
13 Sep	Pontiac	Medevac	3
17 Sep	Robinson	Medevac	3
17 Sep	Galesburg	Medevac	3
19 Sep	Mattoon	Medevac	3
22-24 Sep	Quincy	Flood Relief	2
22 Sep	Macomb	Medevac	3
22-23 Sep	Mattoon	Medevac	3
23 Sep	Pontiac	Medevac	3
26 Sep	Effingham	Medevac	3
27 Sep	Mattoon	Medevac	3
28 Sep	Olney	Medevac	3
29 Sep	Effingham	Medevac	3
30 Sep	Mt. Vernon	Medevac	3
<b>Indiana</b>			
19-20 Nov	Pendleton	Power Outage	9
21 Aug	Shelby Co	Aerial Search	3
<b>Iowa</b>			
18 Oct	Union County	Amtrack Accident	2
16 Nov	Polk County	Vice-Presidential visit	1
1 Dec	Des Moines	Cold Weather Emergency	7
1-3 Jul	West Des Moines	Security Lightning	28
29 Jul	Boore	Train Derail	12
<b>Kansas</b>			
3 Oct	Southeast Portion of State	Flood	117
4 Oct	Southeast Portion of State	Flood	191
5 Oct	Southeast Portion of State	Flood	37
6 Oct	Southeast Portion of State	Flood	25
30 Nov-1 Dec	Colby	Snow Emergency	2
4-5 Aug	La Harpe	Debris Removal	4



Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
<b>Kentucky</b>			
10-13 Mar	Newport/Covington	Tornado	200
24 Mar	Pikeville	Forest Fire	12
30 Jul-3 Aug	Lexington	Crowd Control	52
25-31 Jul	Statewide	Hay Lift	70
<b>Louisiana</b>			
1-9 Oct	Statewide	Hurricane <i>"Etienne"</i>	200
18-21 Mar	Ghatham	Tornado	17
29 Jul	Parritos	Insect Eradication	75
<b>Maine</b>			
8 Oct	Knox County	Photo Mission	2
14 Oct	Penobscot County	Search and Rescue	5
16 Oct	Waldo County	Search and Rescue	9
17 Oct	Waldo County	Search and Rescue	9
18 Oct	Washington County	Medevac	10
25 Oct	Washington County	Medevac	4
30 Nov	Penobscot County	Search and Rescue	5
16 Dec	Washington County	Medevac	4
29 Jan	Baxter State Park	Search and Rescue	4
1 Feb	Jo-Mary Lake	Search and Rescue	5
6 Mar	Medway	Aerial Survey	3
1 Apr	Portage	Rescue	5
11 Apr	Bangor	Medevac	3
23 Apr	Bangor	Medevac	3
16 May	Bangor	Medevac	3
30 Jul	Auroro	Medevac	5
10 Aug	Baxter	Search	5
26 Aug	Monson	Search	5
30-31 Aug	Calais	Medevac	3
<b>Maryland</b>			
6-8 Aug	Statewide	Hayhaul	12
<b>Massachusetts</b>			
1-4 Oct	State-wide	Hurricane	9
7-13 Feb	Westminster	Ice Jam	21
21 Apr	7 Cities	Boston Marathon	308
4-5 Jul	State-wide	Crowd Control	70
26-27 Jul	Boston	Hay Transport	10
<b>Michigan</b>			
11-30 Sep	Hart	Flood	257
<b>Minnesota</b>			
20 Jan-21 Feb	Austin	Strike	1,056
15-16 Jun	Deluth	Search	104
4-6 Aug	Auborn	Search	41
<b>Missouri</b>			
16-18 May	Scott County	Tornado	222



Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
<b>Montana</b>			
11-18 Aug	Ronan	Forest Fire	17
16-19 Aug	Billings/Sand Creek	Forest Fire	15
26-30 Sep	Milk River	Flood	89
<b>Nebraska</b>			
24 Oct	Lancaster County	Medevac	3
21 Dec	Rose	Aerial Search	10
19 Jan	Falls County	Medevac	4
15 May	Norfolk	Medevac	3
1-5 Jul	Dewitt	Flood/Evacuation	25
7-9 Jul	Dewitt	Flood/Transportation	2
11-15 Jul	Chadron	Hail Damage/Security	9
21 Jul	Lincoln	Medevac	3
14 Aug	Columbus	Medevac	3
19-22 Sep	Hardy	Tornado Relief	28
<b>Nevada</b>			
17-28 Feb	Five County Area	Flood	102/10*
25-28 Jun	McDermitt & Humboldt Co	Forest Fire	8
2 Jul	Elk County	Forest Fire	5
8-12 Jul	Winemucca	Brush Fire	4
17-25 Jul	Alpine Co, CA	Forest Fire	38/4*
10 Aug	Lyon Co	Forest Fire	6
11 Aug	Battle Mountain	Forest Fire	4
11-14 Aug	Preeble	Range Fire	12
12-15 Aug	Eight Mile Canyon	Range Fire	5
<b>New Hampshire</b>			
13 May	Allentown	Search and Rescue	4
9-10 Aug	Bradford	Hay Lift	98
<b>New Mexico</b>			
15-21 Nov	Rio Arriba County	Water Haul	3
4-5 Dec	Mc Kinley County	Search and Rescue	4
7-10 Feb	Quay County	Snow Storm	15
6 Mar	Taos County	Search and Rescue	3
28-29 Apr	Taos County	Water Haul	14
<b>New York</b>			
1 Oct-30 Sep	New York City	Emergency Shelter	65
16 Oct-15 Nov	State-wide	Hurricane	830
3 Apr	Shinnecock	Search	8*
<b>North Carolina</b>			
29 Jan-11 Feb	Franklin County	Water Haul	8
8-10 Feb	Butner	Emergency Power	6
12-13 Mar	New Bern	Power Outage	5
24 Mar	Rowan County	Search and Rescue	3
6-9 Apr	Whiteville	Forest Fire	3
8 Apr	Caldwell County	Forest Fire	11
10-14 Apr	Scottsdale	Water Haul	1



Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
<b>North Carolina (Cont)</b>			
11 Apr	Frisco	Aerial Search	2
4-22 May	New Hanover, Pender and Brunswick Counties	Forest Fire	13/28*
19-27 Jun	Unionville	Water Haul	4
21 Jul	Burke County	Load Water Pipes	2
22 Jul	Central North Carolina	Drought Assessment	6
24 Jul	Charlotte	Hay Transport	29*
24-26 Jul	Charlotte	Hay Transport	19
25 Jul	Charlotte	Hay Transport	29*
6-10 Aug	Coke Banks	Whale Recovery	4
3-11 Aug	Charlotte	Hay Transport	46
12-17 Aug	Winston-Salem	Hay Transport	51
18 Aug	Cape Hatteras	Hurricane Damage Assessment	3
19 Aug	Salisbury Railhead	Hay Transport	10
21-28 Aug	Winston-Salem	Hay Transport	50
3-6 Sep	Winston-Salem Railhead	Hay Transport	48
10-13 Sep	Winston-Salem Hailhead	Hay Transport	45
12-16 Sep	Louisburg	Search and Rescue	7
25 Sep	Salisbury	Search	3
<b>North Dakota</b>			
21 Apr	Bismark	Aerial Search	1
15-16 Aug	State-wide	Spt to Drug Enforcement	3
21 Aug	State-wide	Spt to Drug Enforcement	9
4 Sep	State-wide	Spt to Drug Enforcement	3
18 Sep	Bismark	Emergency Team Training	3
20 Sep	State-wide	Spt to Drug Enforcement	3
24 Sep	State-wide	Spt to Drug Enforcement	8
<b>Ohio</b>			
29 Oct	Lucas County	Search and Rescue	25*
27-28 Nov	Belmont	Aerial Evacuation	4
29 Jan-3 Feb	Orient	Cold Weather Emergency	4
4 Apr	Lockbourne	Water Haul	5
27 Jun-4 Aug	Lisbon	Water Haul	3
8-11 Jul	Miamisburg	Train Derailment	5
29 Aug-1 Sep	Ashtabula	Drought Assessment	8
27 Jul-30 Sep	Guilford Lake	Water Haul	1
<b>Oklahoma</b>			
17-21 Oct	John Lilly Prison	Water Haul	8
8-9 May	Edmond	Tornado	10
31 Jul	Chandler	Spt to Drug Enforcement	1
7 Aug	Lawton	Spt to Drug Enforcement	1
12 Aug	Lawton	Spt to Drug Enforcement	1
13 Aug	Ottawa	Spt to Drug Enforcement	1
19 Aug	Cherokee	Spt to Drug Enforcement	1
22 Aug	Ottawa	Spt to Drug Enforcement	1
26 Aug	Oklahoma City	Spt to Drug Enforcement	1
28 Aug	Tulsa	Spt to Drug Enforcement	1
5-27 Sep	State-wide	Spt to Drug Enforcement	1
29-30 Sep	NE Oklahoma	Flood Support	15



Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
<b>Oregon</b>			
1-10 Jan	Malhuer County	Flood	40
20-21 Feb	Malhuer County	Flood	11
24-26 Feb	Malhuer County	Flood	11
23-24 Feb	Wasco County	Flood	12
23-24 Feb	Union County	Flood	9
11-12 Jun	Monmouth County	EOD Engineer Spt	5
2-28 Aug	Grant County	Forest Fire	500/262*
<b>Pennsylvania</b>			
5-15 Nov	Six Counties	Flood	644
31 May-14 Jun	Etna	Flood	21
9 Aug-2 Sep	Mid-Eastern Pennsylvania	Hay Transport	57
<b>Puerto Rico</b>			
13-14 May	Island-wide	Flood	302
<b>Rhode Island</b>			
28-30 Sep	State-wide	Hurricane	1,500
<b>South Carolina</b>			
21-27 Aug	Hilton Head	Security	47
<b>South Dakota</b>			
9-11 May	Kennebeck	Water Haul	5
<b>Texas</b>			
16-31 Jan	Austin	Training Support	7
2 Feb	Temple	Flood	10
5 Mar	Houston	Training Support	3
19-21 Apr	Sweetwater	Tornado	91
30 May-1 Jun	Austin	Airlift	8
14 Jun	Austin	Airlift	3
17 Sep	Austin	Emergency Training Procedures	
<b>Utah</b>			
19-26 Feb	Morgan County	Flood	9
21-28 Apr	Great Salt Lake	Flood	23
5 May	Great Salt Lake	Flood	4
13 May	Great Salt Lake	Aerial Survey	4
8 Jun	Great Salt Lake	Flood	2
9 Jun	Great Salt Lake	Flood	2
11 Jun-1 Jul	Trail Lake	Flood	4
26 Jun-1 Jul	Pine Valley	Forest Fire	19
<b>Vermont</b>			
7-11 Jul	Brandon	Bridge Installation	9
<b>Virginia</b>			
1 Nov-19 Dec	State-wide	Flood	1,500
3-6 Apr	Washington City	Forest Fire	6
6-22 Jul	State-wide	Spt to Drug Enforcement	35
18 Aug	Virginia Beach	Hurricane Damage Assessment	6



Duration	Location	Incident	Strength
<b>Washington</b>			
11-13 Nov	Yakima County	Search and Rescue	16
<b>West Virginia</b>			
1 Oct-31 Dec	State-wide	Food Distribution	225
1 Nov	Grantville	Medevac	2
4 Nov-5 May	Northern Portion of State	Flood	14
20 Nov	Huntington	Medevac	3
24 Nov	Morgantown	Medevac	3
17 Dec	Morgantown	Medevac	2
17 Jan	Parkersburg	Medevac	2
18 Jan	Spencer	Medevac	3
4-10 Jan	State-wide	Food Distribution	12
13-16 Jan	State-wide	Food Distribution	6
13-17 Jan	State-wide	Food Distribution	16
20-24 Jan	State-wide	Food Distribution	4
20-26 Jan	State-wide	Food Distribution	10
27-31 Jan	State-wide	Food Distribution	16
10-11 Feb	State-wide	Food Distribution	6
10-14 Mar	State-wide	Food Distribution	4
17 Feb	State-wide	Food Distribution	2
18-21 Feb	State-wide	Food Distribution	25
23 Feb	State-wide	Food Distribution	1
24-27 Feb	State-wide	Food Distribution	12
24-28 Feb	State-wide	Food Distribution	7
10-14 Mar	State-wide	Food Distribution	17
16 Mar	State-wide	Food Distribution	1
17-19 Mar	State-wide	Food Distribution	5
17-21 Mar	State-wide	Food Distribution	11
18-20 Mar	State-wide	Food Distribution	15
24-28 Mar	State-wide	Food Distribution	23
31 Mar	Parkersburg	Medevac	3
1 Apr-30 Jun	State-wide	Food Distribution	120
8 Apr	Huntington	Medevac	2
8 Apr	Spencer	Medevac	3
10 May	Parkersburg	Medevac	3
6-7 Jun	Camden	Medevac	2
1 Jul-30 Sep	State-wide	Food Distribution	184
<b>Wisconsin</b>			
12-13 Oct	Crawford County	Search and Rescue	7
1 Dec	Juneau County	Snow Emergency	1
26 Dec	Madison	Medevac	4
29-31 Jul	Chippewa Falls	Hay Transport	4
1 Aug	Madison	Plane Crash	3
<b>Wyoming</b>			
6-14 Jan	Goshen County	Snow Storm	2
30 Jul-4 Aug	Albany County	Forest Fire	4
18-25 Aug	Alpine Junction	Forest Fire	2
16-21 Aug	Esterbrook	Forest Fire	10



