



1987 ANNUAL REPORT



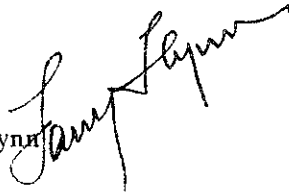
STATE OF NEW YORK
DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS
330 OLD NISKAYUNA ROAD
LATHAM, NEW YORK 12110-2224

MARIO M. CUOMO
GOVERNOR
COMMANDER IN CHIEF

LAWRENCE P. FLYNN
MAJOR GENERAL
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Governor

FROM: Major General Lawrence P. Flynn 

SUBJECT: 1987 Annual Report Submission

In accordance with Section 11 of the State Military Law, I am pleased to submit the Annual Report of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs for 1987.

The Empire State's military forces have made great advances in 1987, becoming an even stronger partner in our Nation's defense. We're fielding new helicopters, tanks and planes; reorganizing and restructuring our units; implementing new Field Artillery alignments, and strengthening the 27th Brigade to meet its roundout mission with the 10th Mountain (Light Infantry) Division.

Our Army of Excellence alignment conversion, a massive chore for a National Guard Division, is ahead of schedule. Our Aviation Battalion's conversion to an Aviation Brigade is well under way, and we have already received a new fleet of attack helicopters, ahead of schedule, as well.

Our Air National Guard units continue to earn exceptionally superior Operational Readiness Inspection ratings, and to perform record missions. In 1987, we were honored to have you swear in the 100,000th member of the Air National Guard.

Our Naval Militia has begun planning for its 100th birthday in 1989. In 1987, our sailors fielded the first of 15 new Emergency Response Teams to be located in major state metropolitan areas. Our New York Guard further expanded its National Guard units support role, and has contributed significantly to the National Guard Bureau's consideration of a regulation to clearly define the State Guard's role within the Nation's Total Force defense.

We fully coordinate our military emergency response capabilities with our State Emergency Management Office and Radiological Emergency Preparedness Group to meet all federal and state requirements, help mitigate the suffering during state disasters, and most expeditiously provide the relief available. Through cooperative efforts with the news media, we have improved our ability to transmit our message to the public sector to generate needed support for ongoing recruiting and retention efforts, and better coordination in times of emergency.

CITIZENS AT THEIR BEST

The Division of Military and Naval Affairs is a unique organization. It comprises more than 35,000 state and federal, military and civilian employees and volunteers who prepare for federal and state missions. The response may be from one or more of the Division's six components: the New York Army National Guard, New York Air National Guard, New York Naval Militia, New York Guard, the State Emergency Management Office, and the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Group.

Although located in New York, our National Guard and Naval Militia units must achieve readiness requirements established by the Department of Defense in the event they are called to federal service. Units of the Guard and Naval Militia are subject to federal service by order of the president in time of war or national emergency. Until then, New York's governor may use Guard and Naval Militia personnel and equipment in the event of accidents, disasters, or disorders either when local resources have been exhausted, or when a unique Guard skill is needed.

Components of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs are among the most active in the nation in serving their state, responding to more than 30 emergencies in the last 10 years alone. New York's soldiers, airmen, sailors, marines, and emergency personnel are always ready, always there -- eager to respond at a moment's notice.

Financially, the New York State Militia Force is a bargain. The Division's annual budget is approximately \$340 million of which 90% is federally financed and 10% is state funded. Since New York actually earns more in local revenue from taxes on Guard earnings than it pays for its portion of the State Militia program, the Division is a unique bargain; an insurance policy that pays for itself.

Service with the Division is even more challenging now that the National Guard and Naval Militia components are part of this country's Total Force defense. This requires select reserve unit augmentation of active military units if our nation's military is called to service. For example, Army National Guard elements, nationwide, provide 65% of this

nations separate brigades, 57% of its armored cavalry and 73% of the Army's infantry battalions, 50% of its field artillery battalions, 47% of its mechanized infantry battalions, and 36% of the combat divisions. The Air National Guard provides 78% of the nation's strategic interceptor strength, 65% of air force combat communications and tactical air control requirements, 49% of its tactical reconnaissance, and 24% of its tactical air support. The Naval Reserve has 100% of the Navy's combat search and rescue capability and 85% of the military sealift command personnel. The Marine Corps Reserve has 67% of the force reconnaissance units, 40% of the tank battalions, and 25% of the infantry and artillery regiments.

Yes, members of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs' components truly are citizens at their best. They perform many vital missions, and they perform them well. Like their counterparts throughout the nation, they accept added responsibility as a fact of life, to make their communities, their state, and their nation, even better, even safer, places to live.

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GOVERNOR MARIO M. CUOMO

The Governor, as Commander in Chief of New York State's Militia Forces, must ensure that all New York State Militia units are prepared to be at the appointed place, at the appointed time, in sufficient numbers, adequately trained and equipped to accomplish the mission assigned by the President.

As Commander in Chief, the Governor also may order all or

part of New York State's Militia Force to State Active Duty to respond to a local disaster or disturbance.

He effects this order, through his Chief of Staff, by issuing an executive order and a proclamation which describe the emergency and the Militia's requirements to meet state needs. The costs of the mobilization are borne by the State.

When the chief executive of a governmental subdivision requests an emergency mobilization, the subdivision and the State are each responsible for 50% of the mobilization costs.

Under Section Nine of the State Military Law, the Governor may also declare Martial Rule to maintain law and order. This may also be done in response to a local request processed through the governmental chain.

DIVISION OVERVIEW

The Division of Military and Naval Affairs is a component of New York State's Executive Branch through which the State's national defense and emergency preparedness responsibilities are met.

The Division is headquartered at Old Niskayuna Road, Latham. Two of its six components share the Latham facility. They are the New York Army National Guard (NYARNG), and the New York Naval Militia (NYNM). The New York Guard (NYG) Headquarters is located at the Washington Avenue Armory, Albany. The State Emergency Management Office (SEMO) and the state Radiological Emergency Preparedness Group, (REPG) are located at the Governor Averell Harriman State Office Campus in Albany. The New York Air National Guard (NYANG), is headquartered at Stewart International Airport in Newburgh.

Dual Mission

The Division has a dual mission:

- To provide trained and equipped military forces to integrate with their full-time active counterparts in a federal mobilization.
- To respond, on gubernatorial orders, to any state emergency and assist local civil authorities in times of natural or man-made disasters.

This dual mission evolved from the historical maintenance of separate state and federal forces to meet local or national emergencies. Since 1970, increased reliance has been placed on National Guard forces to be prepared to meet national needs as well as state requirements. This reduces both duplication of effort and emergency response costs.

As a result of this unique federal-state partnership, the federal government, on average, provides about 90% of the funding and assets needed for these

missions. The Division maintains about 90% of the responsibility to ensure successful mission capabilities within federal guidelines. Our State Militia Force now has more than \$1 billion in assets and in excess of \$340 million in average annual budgetary requirements.

The Division employs both federal and state military and civilian personnel to accomplish its organizational, recruiting, training and emergency missions. Through their efforts, more than 35,000 individuals are prepared to respond to the governor's call.

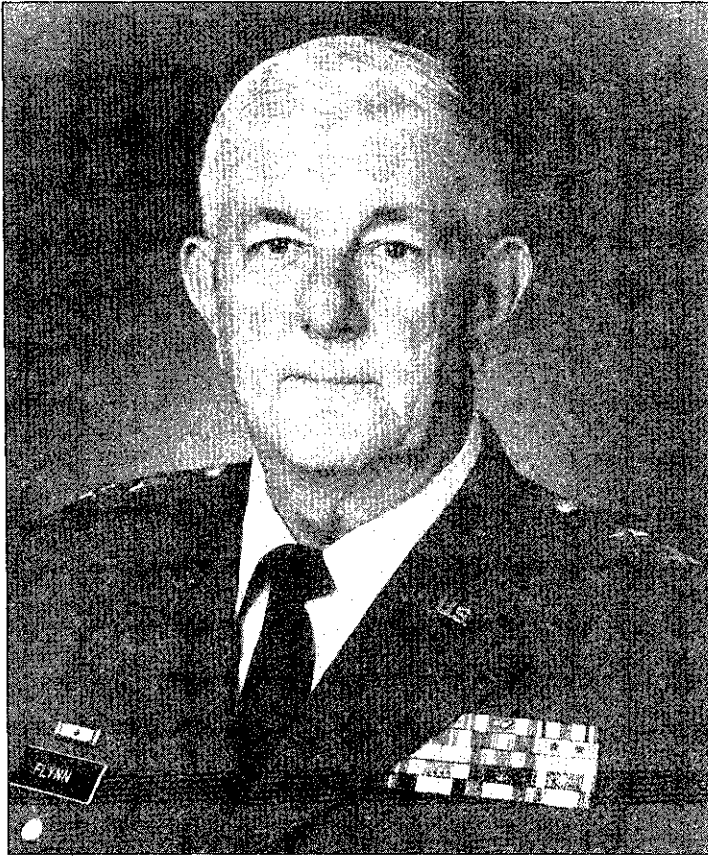
In little more than a decade, elements of this force have responded 30 times to calls for major emergency assistance, and thousands of times to a variety of calls for other community aid. More than 200 lives have been saved as a result of these efforts.

Through our Community Work Program, Division personnel have participated in more than 1,100 ecological, educational, recreational, cultural, and humanitarian efforts. Many neighborhoods use our armories as community centers for meetings, commercial, nonprofit, charitable, youth oriented, and governmental events.

Several of our training sites and other facilities provide additional civic support. Primary among these is Camp Smith, Peekskill, used by State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Secret Service, and other organizations for training and other functions.

Specially trained units of the State Militia Force participate in such projects as land reclamation, ballfield construction, road building and the removal of abandoned vehicles from our waterways. Other units loan tents, ambulances and other equipment for the New York State Special Olympics, and collect and distribute toys for the children at the St. Regis Indian Reservation.

CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR



MAJOR GENERAL LAWRENCE P. FLYNN

The Chief of Staff to the Governor directs the activities of the Division and is responsible for its six components. He is the Commander of the State Military Forces, Commanding General of the New York Army National Guard, Chairman of the New York State Civil Defense Commission, Chairman of the Veterans Affairs Commission, Secretariate to the State Disaster Preparedness Commission, and Director of the State Selective Service.

Major General Lawrence P. Flynn began his military career as a private in the United States Marine Corps (USMC) Reserve in 1947. Called to active duty for the Korean emergency, he served in combat as a rifle platoon leader, and as company commander with the 1st Marine Division. Upon release from active duty as a lieutenant, Flynn served with the 25th Marines as a company commander, battalion commander, and regimental executive officer in addition to several staff positions.

Concurrent with his Marine Corps Reserve assignments, he served as Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations and Logistics, Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel and Administration, and Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Programs, New York Naval Militia. He attended the Command and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth in 1973, and upon graduation was assigned as Post Commander, Camp Smith.

During the same year, Colonel Flynn was discharged from the United States Marine Corps Reserve and was appointed a Colonel in the New York Army National Guard (NYARNG). In 1978, he was appointed Adjutant General, and subsequently promoted to Brigadier General. In 1983, Flynn was reassigned as the Vice Chief of Staff to the Governor and Deputy Commanding General, NYARNG. On April 28, 1986, he was appointed Chief of Staff to the Governor and Commanding General, New York Army National Guard.

General Flynn received a BA Degree in 1955 from Iona College. He is a graduate of the USMC Officer Basic Course, USMC Amphibious Warfare School, U.S. Navy Attack Cargo Ship Embarkation School, U.S. Air Force Air Ground Operations School, USMC Command and Staff College, and U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. His decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Clusters in lieu of second and third awards, and the New York State Conspicuous Service Medal with devices for second and third awards.

The General is a member of the National Guard Association of the United States, Militia Association of New York (past president), Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association (past director), and serves on the Board of Governors of the Squadron "A" Association. He is also a past president of the Commack Citizens for the Public Schools, and currently serves on the Ethics Board of the Town of Niskayuna.

The Secretary of the General Staff, under the direct supervision of the Adjutant General/Chief of Staff, maintains continuous liaison with the Agency directors and special staff to convey the requests or mandates of the Adjutant General, as well as to monitor compliance of each directorate and special staff section to ensure timely and complete adherence.

The Secretary acts as the Chief of Staff's liaison with the staff to ensure the delivery of essential administrative services, in-

cluding personnel administration, finance, budgeting, and Data Processing. The Secretary prepares a wide variety of management reports in support of the Command Inspection, First U.S. Army General Inspection and the National Guard Bureau Internal Control Programs. He coordinates inter-directorate projects and assignments, and briefs the Chief of Staff regarding progress and concerning projects and assignments, and appropriate courses of action.

SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL STAFF

COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR

The State Command Sergeant Major (CSM) serves as the senior enlisted advisor to the Chief of Staff to the Governor on all enlisted matters.

Through the noncommissioned officer (NCO) support channel, the state Command Sergeant Major takes care of his NCO's and other soldiers. The CSM makes sure that all members of the New York Army National Guard are fed, clothed, quartered, and trained to standards. He serves as president of the NCO and Soldier of the Year program and chairs the screening board for all Command Sergeant Major Academy applicants.

To oversee the professional development of all noncommissioned officers requires much personal involvement. The CSM must personally visit as many units annually as time will permit. In 1987, the Command Sergeant Major visited more than four dozen facilities throughout the state and country. The CSM visits soldiers during inactive duty and annual training; in the field and at active Army installments. A Command Sergeant Major's job is never done.

During the fiscal training year 1987, not only did the CSM chair the selection screening board for CSM applicants, he was selected to serve as a member of



NGB's CSM screening committee. He was also selected to participate on a special committee to rewrite the CSM selection procedure for NGB, which will be implemented in 1988.

In addition, the NCO and Soldier of the Year selection process was significantly improved throughout the state. As a result, the NYARNG NCO and Soldier of the Year scored 100% on the land navigation and common task testing portions at the First U.S. Army competition held at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.

INSPECTOR GENERAL

Function

The Inspector General inquires into, and reports on, matters affecting mission performance, state of economy, efficiency, discipline, and morale of the various commands and elements of the New York Army and Air National Guard. The Inspector General performs three primary functions: inspections, investigations and inquiries, and resolution of Inspector General Action Requests.

Achievements

During 1987, the Division of Military and Naval Affairs Inspector General coordinated over 70 NYARNG unit inspections conducted by First U.S. Army. Additionally, the Inspector General has conducted eight inspections of Guard units from within his own resources. The results of these unit inspections were monitored and processed by the Inspector General.

Investigations and inquiries have covered a variety of subjects including misuse of equipment, sexual

harassment, improprieties in the food service program, and recruiting malpractices. These investigations and inquiries result in the review of policies and procedures, and a strengthening and improvement of the system.

An inherent responsibility of the Inspector General is to assist the individual Guardmembers as well as the commands, in the resolution of requests for assistance, complaints, and grievances. In 1987, the Inspector General's Office assisted in the resolution of approximately 328 Inspector General Action Requests. Over 33% of these requests pertained to military pay matters for Guardmembers. Other general areas included medical treatment, promotions, transfers, discharges, resignations, legal services, assignments, utilization, training, performance, and civilian employment conflicts.

It should be noted that 80% of the requests for assistance were resolved in less than 30 working days of receipt. This is a significant achievement when considering the wide geographical spread of our units and the fact that the vast majority of Guardmembers only participate in the program on a limited part-time basis.

The responsiveness and effectiveness of the Inspector General system has also resulted in a marked decrease in the number of Congressional and legislative inquiries directed toward the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

SENIOR ARMY ADVISOR

The Senior Army Advisor coordinates and manages the activities of all Army Advisors to the New York Army National Guard. He is the link between the Active Component and the National Guard commanders, helping to interpret Department of the Army policies.

Advisors act as staff members at the headquarters for which

they work and are an integral part of their organizations. Their principle objective is to help improve the Mobilization Readiness of their units. They provide advice and assistance relating to Army organization, administration, operations, training, personnel, and logistics policies.

As representatives of the active army community, they work

closely with the Readiness Group Commands on a wide range of readiness issues such as Leadership and Retention Programs. The Advisor's philosophy is, "Green Hatted," meaning "tell it like it is," make sound recommendations, and then be part of the fix, if required, to assist units in achieving the highest readiness standards possible.

LEGAL OFFICE

The Legal Office provides legal services to the Chief of Staff to the Governor and all top level division officials, both state and federal, on any matter pertaining to their particular activities.

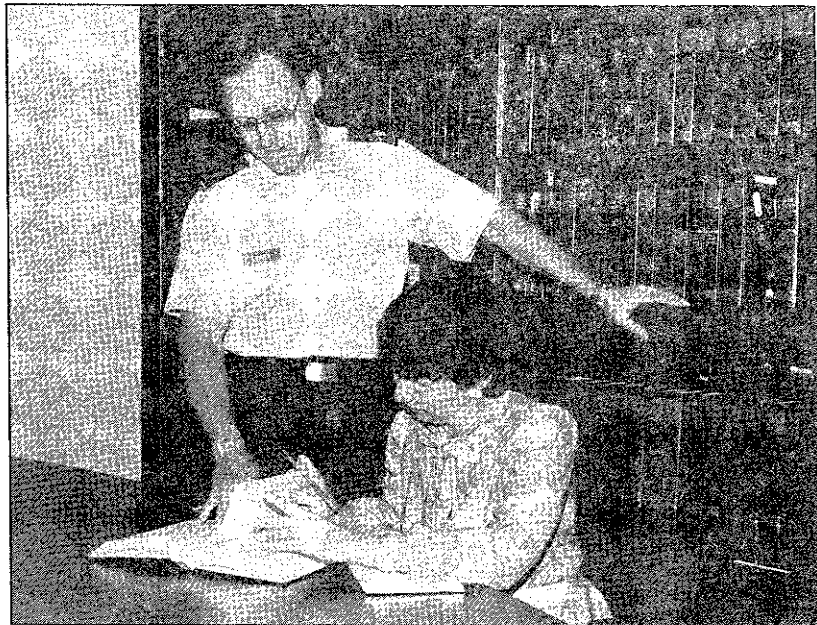
Specifically, the Legal Office participates in numerous activities ranging from labor relations, contracts and real property transactions, to involvement in division training programs.

The Office is responsible for the coordination of legal affairs both within and external to the Division among local, state and federal agencies.

Activities Highlights

During 1987, the Legal Office served as Counsel to the State Emergency Response Commission, which was designated by the Governor pursuant to Title III of the federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. This involved an analysis of the requirements of the federal legislation, providing rules and regulations for local emergency planning committees, working on state legislation to implement the law and participating in training activities.

The Legal Office also provided expertise and representation for numerous disciplinary hearings and adverse actions involving state and federal employees. Real property transactions involving armory site acquisition and land acquisition



were coordinated by the Legal Office.

A variety of lease and license agreements were negotiated and drafted by this office. Of note was the consummation of an agreement at the 643 Park Avenue Armory in New York City, as the site of a major Broadway-type theatrical production.

This office participates in numerous training seminars and public officials' conferences organized by the State Emergency Management Office, and regularly lends support to other division training programs, such as the Armory Superintendent's Conference, Safety Council, Affirmative Action and Labor Law Committees.

Office personnel coordinate the preparation of division legislation and review and comment on legislation submitted by other agencies.

Staff Judge Advocate

The New York National Guard has approximately 40

Judge Advocates (JAG's), attorneys in the Army and Air National Guard, whose mission is to provide legal services and expertise to the various commands and unit members.

Perhaps the most pressing concern our National Guard members have when they are called upon to respond to an emergency is the care of family obligations.

The JAG's provide counseling in the form of pre-mobilization briefings and one-on-one counseling during mobilization exercises. They offer advice and assistance concerning wills, powers of attorney and other legal needs that require attention prior to mobilization. JAG's also instruct and provide guidance in such areas as military justice, formal and informal investigations, line of duty determinations and reports of survey.

The JAG's are organized under a statewide team concept so as to give every unit of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia access to legal assistance.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

Serving the public's right to know is the credo of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs (DMNA) Public Affairs Office. The center of community and news media interest in the State Militia Forces and civilian components of the Division, the Office routinely fields hundreds of queries annually from members of the national, state and local working press.

The year 1987 has seen an emphasis placed on reestablishing good relations between the agency and the news media. This office scheduled ten editorial board appearances by our agency head, Major General Lawrence P. Flynn, with key opinion makers around the State. These relations are critical to the Agency as the news media is the single conduit to the public to tell the military story.

Today, Guard and Reserve forces are principal elements of our Nation's defense plans and will be called to duty if major military contingency plans are implemented. This message must be transmitted to the public to generate the continuing support needed to meet recruiting and retention goals essential to the maintenance of our military unit's strength.

In an effort to publicize Militia forces training, this office coordinated the airlift of more than 40 news reporters, in three separate lifts, to annual training sites around the State and began the planning necessary for a similar overseas news lift.

An effort was launched to heighten the agency's visibility on television, a medium from which 62% of all Americans receive most of their news. The news media was kept abreast of agency activities through a stepped up regimen of press conferences, advisories, releases, and radio talk show appearances, as well as several sit-down news interviews by agency communicators with the press.

The internal command information needs of the 35,000 men and women of the State Militia Forces are also met by publication of "The Militiaman." This monthly, eight-page tabloid newspaper is distributed to DMNA employees as well as the Empire State's sol-

diers, sailors, airmen, and marines.

The combined efforts of "The Militiaman" staff, Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment Press Section and the DMNA Public Affairs Office were recognized by Headquarters, First U.S. Army, which bestowed five separate public affairs awards in its 1987 competition. Awards were received for newspaper layout, article writing, audio-visual production and speech writing.

Public Affairs '87, an agency-wide conference for Militia Forces public affairs officers, noncommissioned, Air Base Service Officers, and Unit Public Affairs Representatives (UPARs), was hosted at the agency's Latham headquarters. More than 75 professionals attended and participated in a busy two-day program which included presentations from news media practitioners, government officials, and public affairs specialists.

Highlights of the Office's notable activities for 1987 include:

- Coordination of the enlistment ceremony for the New York Air National Guard's 100,000th airman.
- Generating public affairs coverage of annual training of the 42nd Infantry (Rainbow) Division and the 27th (Light Infantry) Brigade.
- Generating radio, television, and print media coverage for the graduation of cadets from the Empire State Military Academy.
- Scripting and producing the award-winning audio-visual tape "News on Parade '87".
- Assisting in a national campaign to obtain a commemorative postage stamp for Governor George Clinton.

MILITARY PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

The Directorate of Military Personnel and Administration is responsible for the overall personnel management of the New York State Organized Militia to include the New York Army and Air National Guards, the New York Naval Militia, and the New York Guard.

The directorate must also maintain an accurate and up-to-date automated personnel reporting system and recruiting and retention activities for the New York Army National Guard (NYARNG), the NYARNG Safety Program, the State Military Awards and Decorations Program, and a distribution and reproduction service for the entire agency.



Personnel Highlights

Recruiting: During 1987, 4200 new members were recruited for the Army National Guard, bringing the total strength as of December 31, 1987, to 20,250 soldiers.

Selective Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP): As of December 31, 1987, 6,920 participants were in the program. Federal funds provided 3.5 million dollars of supplement income and/or civilian education assistance in 1987 and should provide approximately the same amount for 1988.

College assistance: The new GI Bill has further supported college assistance since it was implemented on July 1, 1985. As of December 31, 1987, more than 9,500 soldiers are enrolled in the program.

Continuing of Civilian Education: In 1987, through the Army Continuing Education System (ACES) College Tuition Assistance Program, 640 soldiers received tuition assistance and more than 150 are receiving assistance in the high school prep program. In 1987, 142 soldiers obtained associate and bachelor degrees.

Minority Officer Program: The steering community formed in 1986 to enhance participation by minority soldiers at all levels of NYARNG leadership is still very active. To date, their efforts have resulted in the assignment of minority officers to the positions of general officer and battalion commander.

Military Archives: In our continuing program to improve and preserve state military artifacts, more than 1,000 additional civil war photographs were identified, duplicated and organized so they could be easily retrieved. Additionally, storage areas were renovated and two fireproof vaults were acquired for storage of items of intrinsic value.

Awards

During 1987, the agency issued a total of 8,445 awards to members of the organization resulting in the recognition of individual performance, outstanding achievement and for long and faithful service to the state. Additionally, over 1,000 New York State Conspicuous Service Crosses were issued to current and prior active service individuals who were residents of the state at the time of entry on active duty in recognition of individual performance of duty. Awards issued during 1987 are:

United States Army Awards

Meritorious Service Medal	52
Army Commendation Medal	134
Army Achievement Medal	824
Good Conduct Medal	119
Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal	2,924
Armed Forces Reserve Medal	781

In total, 4,834 United States Army Awards were earned by outstanding NYARNG officers and enlisted personnel in 1987.



New York State Awards

Conspicuous Service Medal	14
Medal for Meritorious Service	41
Military Commendation Medal	228
Long and Faithful Service Decorations	
5 Years	1,691
10 Years	701
15 Years	183
20 Years	92
25 Years	37
30 Years	36
35 Years	20
40 Years	31
Total	2,791

Conspicuous Service Cross	1,073
Recruiting Medal	87
Aid to Civil Authority	201
Medal for Humane Service	60
Certificate of Achievement	104
Certificate of Appreciation	85

In total, 4,684 New York State Awards were issued in 1987.

New Programs

During 1987, the directorate formulated a new branch -- Health Services. This activity was formerly the Safety Branch and was expanded to administer the following programs and services:

- HIV screening - during 1987 over 14,000 soldiers were screened.
- Panorgraphic dental x-rays - during 1987 over 7,000 x-rays were completed.
- Over 40 Medical Screening.
- Random drug testing.
- Army Weight Control Program.
- Accomplish pending medical examinations.

Force Structure

The military forces continue to face an ever increasing variety of challenges in the potentially volatile international environment as we approach the 21st century. Over the next several decades, the world presents an environment in which the Army must be prepared for the least likely but most catastrophic potential conflict - a high intensity conflict in Europe. In addition, the Army must retain the capability to respond to those conflicts most likely to occur over the next several decades - those small but critical low intensity conflicts that threaten global peace daily.

To meet these challenges, an Army of Excellence initiative to modernize and balance the force continues to change the way we are structured and organized.

Under the "One Army Concept," the Army National Guard is

OPERATIONS, TRAINING AND INTELLIGENCE

an integral part of this reorganization and modernization effect, resulting in some significant changes to the force structure of the New York Army National Guard (NYARNG) during the past year. The 1st Battalion, 108th (Mechanized) Infantry and 1st Battalion, 127th Armor of the 42nd Infantry Division, were reorganized and a nondivisional armor battalion, the 1st Battalion, 210th Armor, was reorganized and assigned to the 42nd.

The artillery units of the 42nd were also reorganized to improve their strength readiness posture by reducing the density of artillery within the metropolitan New York City area. Under this initiative, the 1st Battalion, 209th Artillery,

Rochester, a nondivisional artillery battalion, was assigned to the 42nd, the 1st Battalion, 105th Field Artillery, Bronx, was inactivated. As a result, we were able to advance the Army of Excellence design for some artillery battalions while improving the status of existing units. To a lesser degree, most NYARNG units received an updated organizational document which authorizes them modernized equipment to keep pace with their active component counterparts.

The year 1987 is not unique relative to force structure changes. The modernization effort of the army is massive, and will take us well into the mid-1990's before completion.

Military Support

The Military Support branch develops and monitors state and federal Military Support Plans used in conjunction with aid to civil authority. Branch responsibilities include:

- Civil disturbance reaction force training
- Junior leadership training for civil disturbance
- Natural and man-made disaster contingency plans
- Military support to civil defense planning
- Key Assets Protection Program
- Emergency communications

In January 1987, a training exercise was conducted to train division personnel in emergency operations procedures and to test existing standard operating procedures. The exercise scenario centered around a snow emergency in the Buffalo area. In January 1987, and again in October 1987, DMNA planned for the actual commitment of troops and equipment due to

heavy snowfall. The emergency operations center was activated and National Guard armories were opened as shelters.

During 1987, the National Guard also provided assistance in the form of potable water to the communities of Dexter and Slootsburg when these areas experienced problems with their main water supply. Armories were opened to immigrants in Plattsburgh and to flood victims in Green County and assistance was provided to stranded families and individuals trapped by the flood waters. In November 1987, military personnel were placed on duty to battle a brush fire which engulfed approximately 300 acres of private and state lands in the Peekskill area.

The New York Army National Guard was called upon seven times during 1987 to plan for or provide services for local and state emergencies. A total of 468 mandays were required to complete planning and to respond to community needs.

Training Support Branch

The Training Support Branch is supervised by the Assistant Director of Operations, Training and Intelligence. This branch has primary responsibility for management of the state training budget which in fiscal year 1987 totalled \$23,166,359 million. It also oversees the following programs:

- Annual Training Planning/Scheduling
- Overseas Deployment Training
- Key Personnel Upgrade Program (KPUP)
- CONUS Exchange Program
- IDT/AT Transportation
- Training Aids and Devices

Annual Training

Every soldier must undergo two weeks of annual training (AT) each calendar year as part of his/her statutory requirements. This training is generally conducted with the individuals scheduled unit AT. A total of \$15,588,783 was spent in support of AT in training year 1987.

In training year 1987 New York Army National Guard personnel trained in a variety of locations around the United States and overseas. The training sites used by New York units are:

- Fort Drum, New York
- Fort Campbell, Kentucky
- Fort Bragg, North Carolina
- Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania
- Fort Riley, Kansas
- Fort McCoy, Wisconsin
- Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia
- Fort Eustis, Virginia
- Camp Edwards, Massachusetts
- Camp O'Neil, Connecticut
- Gowen Field, Idaho
- Canadian Forces Base (CFB), Gagetown, Canada
- Red River Army Depot, Arkansas
- Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, Kentucky
- Valcartier, Canada
- CFB, Camp Petawawa, Canada

In addition to these sites, three units were selected to train overseas. The 187th Signal Brigade, 10th Transportation Detachment and 27th Support Center

all trained in the Federal Republic of Germany. The 187th also trained in Belgium and the Netherlands.

All three of these units played a role in the annual REFORGER exercise conducted in Europe in September 1987. The 187th Signal Brigade was involved in the planning and eventual installation of a major part of the signal communications for the exercise.

The 27th Support Center managed the rear area staging areas during the redeployment phase of the exercise, overseeing a variety of sites located throughout Northern Germany.

Our Canadian neighbors hosted several of our units for Annual Training 1987. Two battalions of the 42nd Infantry Division trained at Canadian Forces Bases during the year. The 1st Battalion, 107th Infantry, New York City, performed two weeks of annual training at Camp Petawawa in Pembroke, Ontario.

The 42nd Aviation Battalion conducted its training at the CFB Gagetown, New Brunswick. This site was used for the vast open areas available to conduct attack helicopter aerial gunnery.

The 1st Battalion, 210th Armor conducted its annual training at Gowen Field, Idaho, in transition training for the M60A3 tanks it would receive in the Spring of 1987. The unit spent a total of five weeks in Idaho, conducting two week overlapping tours for the four tank companies. The units equipment was airlifted to the site using the giant C-5 aircraft of the 105th Military Airlift Group, Newburgh. Four units participated in MOBEX '88, a major mobilization exercise during November 1987. Participating units were the 1st Battalion, 127th Armor, 127th Maintenance Company, Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment 244th Medical Group, and the 824th Medical Detachment.

Each of the units was called to active duty under a simulated mobilization order and required to move personnel and equipment to its designated mobilization stations.

Overseas Deployment Training

The Overseas Deployment Training Program (RC-ODT) was initiated in an attempt to provide reserve component units and personnel the opportunity to work and train in areas and with units to which they would be assigned in the event of mobilization. The program uses as its basis the CAPSTONE Program and is controlled by the United States Forces

Command (FORSCOM) in coordination with the National Guard Bureau and the various states.

A total of seven New York Army National Guard units took part in the RC-ODT Program during training year 1987. Six of these units trained in Germany. They are the 27th Support Center; Headquarters, Headquarters Battery 209th Field Artillery Brigade; Headquarters, Headquarters Company 221st Engineer Group; Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment 187th Signal Group; 152nd Engineer Battalion and the 10th Transportation Detachment. Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment 106th Maintenance Battalion trained in Italy.

Each of these units provided individuals in varying numbers to participate in a variety of exercises and

training opportunities with active component units in the countries cited. As noted earlier, two units conducted their annual training under this program.

Key Personnel Upgrade Program

The Key Personnel Upgrade Program provides selected critical personnel the opportunity to train with their active component counterparts in a field environment. This program helps develop special skills related to individual duty assignments.

The program is open to both officers and enlisted personnel of all grades and includes training opportunities throughout the Continental United States, Europe, Japan, Korea and Central America.

Military Academy Section

The Empire State Military Academy (ESMA) has primary responsibility for the preparation and development of NYARNG officers and noncommissioned officers (NCO's). ESMA also serves other programs associated with the development of Guard soldiers.

The Officer Candidate School (OCS) is a three phase program to commission soldiers as NYARNG and U.S. Army Reserve second lieutenants. The first and last phases of training are two-week Annual Training (AT) tours, the middle phase is a year of weekend training at Camp Smith, Peekskill. Sixty-three officers graduated from ESMA in 1987 (7 Reservists and 56 Guard members).

The Primary Leadership Development Course (PLDC) is a two week AT program conducted at the Academy. It is designed to train Sergeants (E-5) for promotion to Staff Sergeants (E-6). The instruction is geared to teach junior NCO's the basic leadership skills necessary to increase their grades and levels of responsibility. Three-hundred six soldiers attended PLDC in 1987.

In addition to PLDC and OCS programs, four other programs of instruction are conducted under the auspices of ESMA and designed to enhance the education of noncommissioned officers. These programs were conducted during the two week annual training of the academy in July 1987 and during inactive duty assemblies at branch schools around the state. A brief course description and number of 1987 graduates are:

- **Advanced NCO Course (ANCOC):** Prepares NCO's for promotion to Sergeant First Class - 199 graduates.
- **Senior NCO Course (SNCOC):** Prepares NCO's for promotion to the rank of Master Sergeant - 85 graduates.
- **First Sergeants Course:** A career enhancing course provided for NCO's in the grade of Master Sergeant - 13 graduates.
- **Cadre Trainers Course:** This course trains select personnel to be instructors in the Primary Leadership Development Course - 136 graduates.

Non Prior Service (NPS) Training was a new initiative begun in December 1986 to train NPS personnel prior to their departure for Basic Training. The program is tied to the statewide Command Retention Program. A total of 746 enlistees have graduated from the program conducted monthly at Camp Smith.

Community Action/Domestic Action

The New York National Guard Community Action Program provides a variety of assistance to local non-profit organizations and agencies. State Militia units participate in this program to help community groups which do not limit their membership based on sex, color, creed, or national origin.

Major events supported during 1987 included:

- New York Special Olympics
- New York State Games for the Physically Challenged
- Can-Am Pacific Games
- Cerebral Palsy Association fund raisers (3)
- March of Dimes walkathons (6)
- Air Shows (3)
- Cystic Fibrosis flea market
- Color guard/honor guard for the National Tour of the Magna Carta (2 locations)
- Color guard/honor guard for the National Tour of the Half-scale Replica Vietnam Veteran's Memorial
- Color Guard for wreath laying ceremony -- Constitution signers buried in New York State (6 locations)
- New York National Guard members assisted in the construction of six community playgrounds.
- NYARNG transported in excess of 900 metric tons of foodstuffs to the needy in the New York City metro area for the Human Resources Administration.

Through the Community Action Program, units of the State Militia participate in a variety of projects such as beach reclamation, playground construction, village park rehabilitation and road improvement. A number of our units periodically loan tents and other equipment in support of the New York State Games for the Physically Challenged and collect and distribute food and toys to the needy in their areas.

Intelligence and Physical Security

The Intelligence and Physical Security Branch is responsible for developing and managing the security of all federal equipment issued to NYARNG units and individuals. It must also implement and monitor directives and plans which ensure the safeguarding of classified National Defense information; security and accountability for weapons, ammunition and explosives; develop and assist units in attaining training in the development and gathering of military intelligence; monitor and coordinate the NYARNG terrorism counteraction program; and monitor the training of NYARNG units to determine and reduce the amount of information potential enemy forces can obtain regarding our forces through the Operation Security program.

In 1987, more than 2100 personnel security actions were processed for personnel security clearances. Detailed intelligence staff training was coordinated with active army units for all NYARNG brigade and battalion intelligence personnel. A program was developed in coordination with the US Army Intelligence Community which resulted in instructors being trained and certified to teach terrorism counteraction to our units.

Emergency Communications

Two actions which have enhanced the Division's emergency communications stature are the construction of a new radio towers/antenna system at the Division Headquarters in Latham, and the fielding of an Ultra High Frequency (UHF) Radio System. These two systems combined enable the Division to remain in radio contact with its subordinate and higher echelons statewide (and ultimately worldwide) when necessary. These systems are considered cornerstones for future expansion of communications capabilities.

Communications Security (COMSEC)

Nineteen eighty-seven saw the distribution and fielding of a new Communications Electronics Operating Instruction (CEOI) for the entire New York Army National Guard. This action is the culmination of over two years of effort. The result is a standardized tactical radio frequency and call sign allocation for NYARNG.

An intensified Cryptofacility/COMSEC Inspection Program has heightened COMSEC awareness in NYARNG. This awareness is resulting in better accounting and control of COMSEC related software and hardware items.

Awards

An Excellence in Training Certificate is awarded annually based on unit achievement in attaining the First United States Army goals in training attendance, skills qualification, weapons qualification, physical fitness, and evaluation and inspection results. The 107th Military Police Company, Utica, was nominated for training year 1987.

The 107th also earned the National Guard Association State Trophy. This is awarded annually to the unit obtaining the highest percentage of qualified soldiers with their assigned weapons.

Competitive Marksmanship Program

The New York National Guard Competitive Marksmanship Program involves units at all levels of command. It encompasses not only unit qualification, but also national competition. The primary objective is to foster improved marksmanship at the unit level, using competitive programs as a means. Competition begins with the Annual State Rifle and Pistol Matches conducted during the spring at Camp Smith. Teams from the State Military Forces compete for individual and team trophies at the two-day match. The New York Army National Guard Combat Rifle and Pistol Teams are selected from match competitors to represent New York State at the NGB sponsored Winston P. Wilson Matches in Little Rock, Arkansas. The following teams were selected to represent the state in 1987:

- **Combat Rifle** -- 1st Battalion, 69th Infantry, New York City
- **Combat Pistol** -- 106th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Group, Suffolk
- **Light Machine Gun** -- 2nd Battalion, 105th Infantry, Troy

The national level Winston P. Wilson Matches are attended by National Guard teams from throughout the United States. New York provided five teams to compete in the 1987 matches. In addition to the combat teams cited, Composite Rifle and Composite Pistol Teams also competed.

Four teams scored high enough to participate in the First United States Army Area Matches at Fort Benning, Georgia.

The All Guard Small Bore Rifle Team is composed of members of the Army and Air National



Guard from around the United States. New York State provided one-third of the members for the 1987 team.

Selection is based on scores of individuals in matches held across the country in sanctioned competition. New Yorkers elected to the National Team are:

- Captain Richard Taber, 3rd Battalion, 108th Infantry, Utica
- Sergeant Scott Huntington, 2nd Battalion, 105th Infantry, Troy
- Staff Sergeant Kay Anderson, Company E, 142nd Aviation, Niagara Falls
- Staff Sergeant Thomas Wittaker, Company E, 142nd Aviation, Niagara Falls
- Sergeant Christina Deam, ARNG Training Site, Peekskill

Biathlon combines cross country skiing with rifle marksmanship. In 1987, the New York State Team placed third overall, from more than 30 nationwide teams, at the National Guard Biathlon Championships conducted in Vermont.

Specialist Fourth Class Curtis Schriener, 105th Military Police Company, Troy, was selected to the United States Olympic Biathlon Team. Schriener competed in the Winter Games at Calgary, Canada. Second Lieutenant Sean Halligan, 1st Battalion, 156th Field Artillery, and Specialist Fourth Class Christopher Norton, 145th Maintenance Company, Carthage, have been selected for the World Cup Tour in Europe.

LOGISTICS

Logistical Services

The Logistical Services, provided to support daily operations, is a vital portion of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs' day to day requirements. The personnel within the Logistical Services Section administer the telecommunications, nonmilitary use of armory facilities and the state property management programs. Other areas administered by the section include the procurement of Division supplies, equipment and contractual services. Divisional vehicle fleet management and the Governor's Flag Program are also effected by this section.

Also included with the Logistical Services section is the management of the Division's commercial telecommunications and radio assets. The demanding need for business and emergency communications makes this effort an integral part of the Division's emergency operations capabilities. The retrofitting of several facilities with improved voice telecommunications abilities occurred during 1987. The communications section also initiated the design and final fielding of an ultra high frequency (UHF) commercial radio system for the Division. This radio system is intended for Division security forces in New York City and Peekskill. The radio system is also aimed at facilitat-

ing emergency communications statewide, and will be compatible with such communications equipment.

An increased focus on the nonmilitary use program has resulted in a 21% increase in rental receipts. Over the past state fiscal year, this \$125,000 increase has substantially enhanced support of military unit programs and armory administration and maintenance. The program administered leases by motion picture producers for such films as *Ironweed*, *Wall Street*, and *Planes, Trains, and Automobiles*. Other leases included nationally renowned art and antique shows and an unique off-broadway theatrical "living movie" production, *Tamara*.

Facilities Engineering

The Facilities Engineering Office is responsible for the design, contracting and supervision of construction projects at Army National Guard and State Emergency Management Office Facilities. Engineering assistance also is provided to Division of Military and Naval Affairs Staff and to all facilities, including New York Air National Guard Bases.

In response to federally supported construction programs, the Engineering Office emphasized the design of current and future projects in the Military Construction Army National Guard program. In 1987, federally supported contract awards totalled more than \$5.8 million. The main projects under construction were the Dryden Armory, Plattsburgh Armory and the Guilderland Local Training Area.



A list of rehabilitation and improvement projects estimated to cost in excess of \$20,000 each has been forwarded to the Office of General Services (OGS) for design. Projects estimated at less than \$20,000 are designed and awarded in-house by the Facilities Engineering design team and contract administration section respectively. In September the OGS granted this office the authority to award contracts up to \$20,000 rather than the previous ceiling of \$10,000.

As a result, the number of contracts processed by the Facilities Engineering Office escalated to 124 in 1987 as compared to 91 awarded in 1986.

In addition, this office provided design and inspection services for 13 Air National Guard projects and completed construction contracts on 89 projects.

Presently, Facilities Engineering is undertaking an ambitious effort with the Division of Budget and OGS in implementing a state mandated "Chargeback System". This endeavor requires a fee for design and construction services payable to OGS on a project basis. It involves more budget input from Facilities Engineering and coordination with the above mentioned agencies

resulting in more delays than usually anticipated. It will be an interesting year to monitor the results of this new system and the impact it has on the construction programs of this agency.

Facilities Operations

The Facilities Operations Office is responsible for the operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs' statewide physical plant. This includes a state headquarters complex, 76 armories, and 55 logistical, maintenance, and training facilities which support the

New York Army National Guard.

Planning and programming responsibilities also extend to six State Emergency Management Office district offices, five New York Air National Guard bases, and one air station. These facilities provide more than 8.9 million square feet of space to be used by the New York State Militia.

The responsibilities of the Facilities Operations Office include, but are not limited to, management, direction and implementation of the following major programs:

- Long Range Planning, Programming, and Budgeting (federal and state)
- All Military and Capital Construction, Army National Guard major and minor programs (federal and state)
- Base Operations/Armory Operations and Maintenance (federal and state)
- Energy Conservation Improvement Program (federal)
- Energy Conservation Program (state)
- Environmental Assessment and Compliance Program
- Special Facilities Management Programs (state)
 - Handicapped Accessibility
 - Fire Code Compliance
 - Statewide Structural Surveys
 - Real Property Management and Acquisition

Project Status

The new Yonkers Armory was completed and occupied in 1987 as were the female barracks at Camp Smith. The Yonkers Armory was dedicated November 7, 1987 in honor of Major General Vincent Lanna. The Organizational Shop in Buffalo was also completed in 1987.

Construction of the new Plattsburgh Armory and renovations to Building #T-789 at Fort Drum are to be completed in 1988. Occupation of the Plattsburgh Armory is expected in February 1988.

The contract for construction of the new Dryden Armory was awarded in September 1987. Ground breaking ceremonies are planned for early spring of 1988. Designs for the Rochester armory, flight facility and maintenance shop complex are nearing completion and the contract will be bid in mid-1988 with construction commencing shortly thereafter.

Long range plans for major construction projects have been programmed by the National Guard Bureau for federal fiscal years 1990 and 1991 and include new armories in Syracuse, Mid-

dletown, Bethel (near Monticello), and an addition to the armory in Orangeburg. These facilities have a total federal cost of over \$12 million.

Temporary leased facilities are expected to be used in 1988 in Syracuse, Middletown, and Bethel.

Eleven armories were used to house the homeless in the greater metropolitan New York City area. This protection provided 1,338,274 mandays of shelter, a 23% increase over that provided in 1986.

UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICE

Responsibilities

The office of the United States Property and Fiscal Officer (USP&FO) is responsible for the acquisition, issue, shipment, disposition, and accounting for all supplies and equipment loaned to the state by the federal government used to train federally recognized Army and Air National Guard units and organizations.

The Directorate is also responsible for the receipt, expenditure and accounting for all federal funds allotted the State to support these activities. The USP&FO is also the Contracting and Transportation Officer for the New York Army and Air National Guard.

To meet these responsibilities, the USP&FO has five divisions: Administrative, Analysis and Internal Review, Purchasing and Contracting, Logistics, and Comptroller. All directorate personnel are paid from federal funds.

Administrative Division

The Administrative Division is responsible for the policy and procedures regarding all administrative matters within the USP&FO, and for all Interservice Support Agreements between the USP&FO-New York and other government agencies.

Two sections within the Administrative Division are Telecommunications and Reports

of Survey. The Telecommunications Section provides Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) service to the New York Army National Guard (NYARNG).

AUTODIN is a worldwide Department of Defense computerized general purpose communications system which permits the transmission and receipt of both narrative and data pattern traffic.

Report of Survey Section personnel ensure responsibility is established for federal property lost, damaged or destroyed.

Logistics

The Logistics Division is responsible for the procurement, storage, and distribution of all NYARNG equipment and supplies. To meet these responsibilities, the Division has three branches: Stock Control, Storage and Distribution, and Traffic.

During 1987, the Stock Control Branch managed a budget in excess of \$19 million and effected nearly one-half million supply actions.

The Storage and Distribution Branch, with offices in Rochester and Peekskill, issued more than 138,000 individual clothing items to NYARNG units in 1987 as well as nearly \$.5 million in tools and other Self Service Supply Center items.

The Branch also provides a

delivery and pick up service to Army National Guard units and activities. Items transported include weapons, clothing, repair parts, office and janitorial supplies, communications equipment, storage containers, canvas, and many other items.

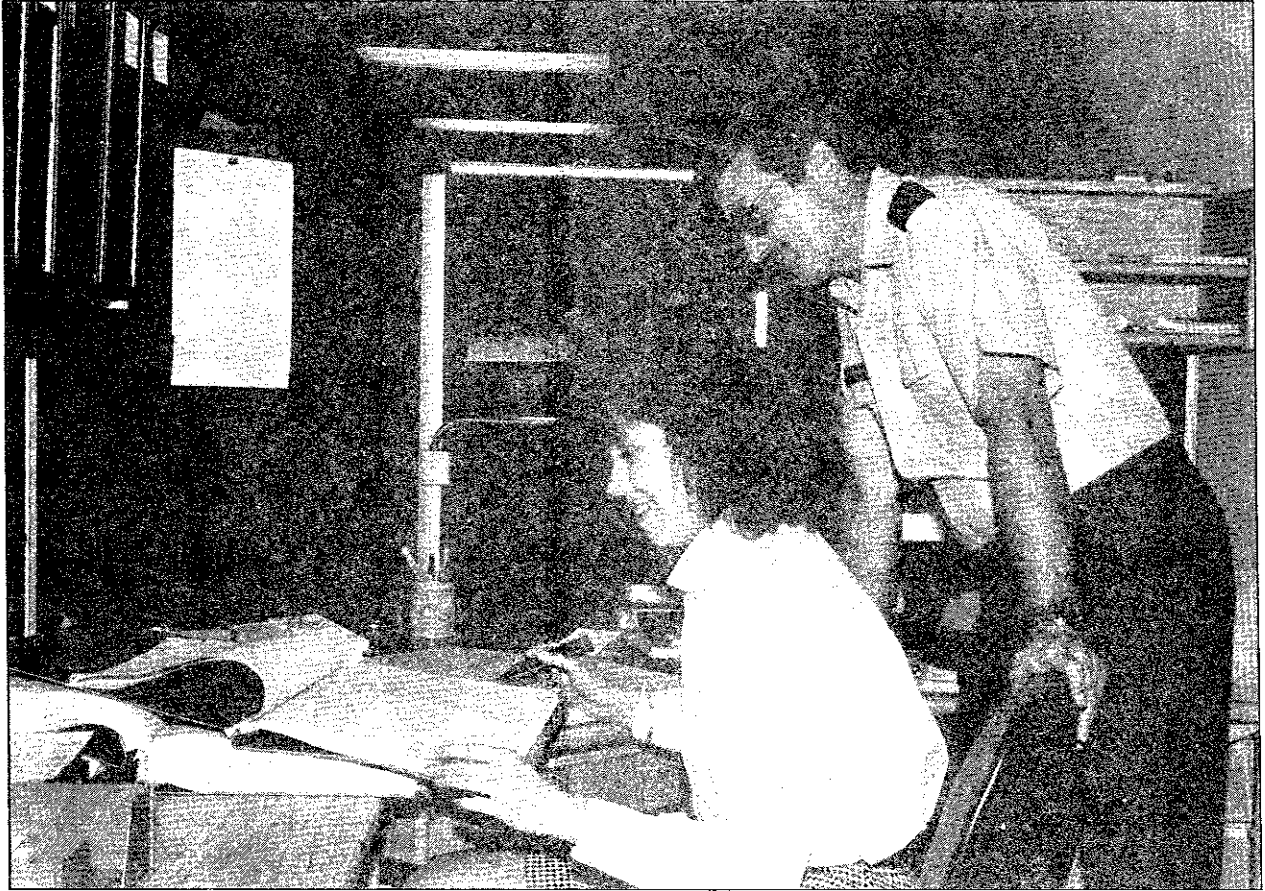
The Traffic Branch issues Government Bills of Lading, provides meal tickets to subsist NYARNG members, and provides transportation to NYARNG units via air, rail, and bus.

In 1987, the branch effected nearly 58,000 travel arrangements, to move NYARNG soldiers to their assigned mission sites, which included 123 overseas moves of NYARNG units.

Comptroller

The Comptroller Division is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated federal budget, to support financial resource requirements, and the administration of federal funds provided in response to requests.

Functional responsibilities within this division include financial accounting, statistical analysis and reporting, and payroll support -- both military and civilian (technician). Budget execution is guided by a Program Budget Advisory Committee chaired by the NYARNG Adjutant General and program directors.



During 1987, a retirement and investment plan for federal employees was implemented called the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP). Congress authorized this plan in 1986 to provide federal employees the same savings and tax benefits that many private corporations have been offering in recent years. There will be an open season held every six months, at which time an employee can start, stop, or change contributions to the TSP.

Federal support was given for three construction projects in 1987. The Division procured \$1,967,964 for construction of the Dryden Armory, Tompkin's County; \$394,167 for construction of the Army Aviation Support Facility, Monroe County Airport; and \$254,268 for construction of a training facility, Guilderland. The Division also processed one million payroll administrative budget transactions.

A Commercial Accounting Processing

System (CAPS) has been in effect since July 1987. The system has improved voucher processing output due to the automation of computing vouchers with little or no errors. Due to its record keeping capabilities, it has reduced research time to a minimum, thus making the Commercial Accounts Section a more efficient unit providing timely payments to vendors.

The Travel Voucher Section is now using the Integrated Army Travel System (IATS) which was introduced by Department of the Army. This system allows Travel Vouchers to be handled in an expedient, efficient, and uniform manner. All computations and travel records previously processed were done on a manual basis. With IATS, all functions are automated.

In October 1987, the Fiscal Accounting Section implemented the new State Accounting Budget Expenditure Reservation System (SABERS). This is a new comprehensive on-line processing system for the accounting of all federal money the New York Army National Guard spends each year. It currently consists of three modules (Accounting, Budget, Fund Control), with future enhancements and modules in the planning stages. SABERS should allow for a more efficient method of accounting in the financial community.

Purchasing and Contracting

The Purchasing and Contracting Division processed over 9,000 transactions for subsistence, petroleum supplies, services, architect engineer and construction support to the New York Army and Air National Guard in 1987. These transactions totalled nearly \$150 million; a \$70 million increase from 1986.

Analysis and Internal Review

The Analysis and Internal Review Division ensures that the Army and Air National Guard resources are most efficiently utilized. In 1987, this division com-

pleted Internal Reviews of six Air National Guard bases, and 19 program directors or fund managers within the DMNA.

In addition to the internal reviews completed, two management consultant visits were performed. The effort identified more than \$644,000 in potential cost avoidance and monetary benefits.

The audit work performed in 1987 developed a total of 52 significant findings. The Analysis and Internal Review Division provided 184 constructive recommendations to management with the assistance and concurrence of personnel within the entities audited.

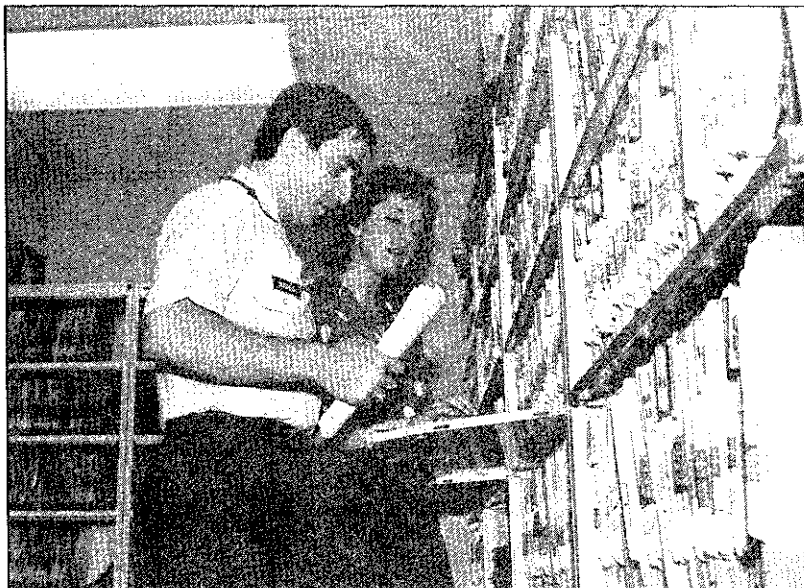
Comptroller Division Activities

ACTIVITY	ANNUAL FUNDING PROGRAM
Annual Training Pay, Allowances & Travel	\$15,573,000
Armory Drills Pay	33,464,796
Subsistence (Food Cost)	2,336,600
Individual Clothing Accounts	2,531,300
Service Schools	3,831,300
Special Training Tours	3,115,900
Civilian Payroll	30,599,700
Supplies and Equipment	18,198,000
Service and Training Site Operations	5,851,100
POL (Fuels and Lubricants)	2,395,700
TOTAL	\$117,897,396

Purchasing and Contracting Activities

TYPE OF ACTION	NUMBER	DOLLAR AMOUNT
NYARNG		
Purchase Orders	9,551	\$5,740,864
Construction Contracts	3	37,864
Fed/State Agreements Construction	39	34,573,744
Architect/Engineer	14	699,607
Supplies and Services	2	7,367,956
Subtotal	9,609	48,420,035
NYANG		
Construction Contracts	23	86,616,135
Architect/Engineer	46	4,441,164
Fed/State Agreements Supplies and Services	2	9,714,575
Subtotal	71	100,771,874
TOTAL	9,680	\$149,191,909

SUPPORT PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OFFICE



The Support Personnel Management Office oversees all personnel actions for full-time federal employees who support the ongoing, day-to-day operations of the New York Army and Air National Guard. This includes, but is not limited to, hiring, promotions, reassignments, training, incentive programs, labor relations and equal employment opportunity. This office supports over 3,700 full-time employees who are either federal civil service or active duty personnel.

Due to the National Guard's increased role in our nation's defense, the number of full-time personnel authorized to support Guard units continues to increase. This increase translates into additional federal monies to assist the New York State economy. In 1987, salaries for our full-time personnel exceeded \$84 million.

Concurrent with personnel growth, the number of Air and Army National Guard technicians eligible for a full range of employee development and training programs has also increased. This training includes a variety of military, personnel and management courses to improve clerical, secretarial, technical, supervisory, and professional occupational skills. These training and development programs are integral to the Division's overall readiness posture and its ability to complete federal and state missions.

One important aspect of the Support Personnel Management program has been directed at reducing compensation claims and costs associated with injury and loss of personnel services. As a direct result, there has been a 32% reduction in lost workdays for fiscal year 1987 as compared to fiscal year 1986, representing a \$50,000 savings.

Labor Relations

Labor Management relations within the federal technician program continues to emphasize the spirit of cooperation through communication. We have successfully implemented a newly negotiated agreement with the Association of Civilian Technicians (ACT), reflecting a mutual desire by both parties to pursue a program for total mission accomplishment and improved conditions for our workforce.

Human Resources/Equal Opportunity

The Minority Officer Recruitment Effort (MORE) has increased its effort to establish and maintain a racial composition of Air and Army National Guard units, both in total numbers and in officers and non-commissioned officers which are cohesive with the community in which they serve. A new statistical report was initiated in September 1987, with the cooperation of the Standard Installation Division Personnel System (SIDPERS), to give an accurate picture of the minorities and females in the Army National Guard. This quarterly report is designed to identify and encourage protected classes to apply for commissioning in the National Guard.

The HR/EO section actively participated in Black History Week at West Point in February 1987 and attended the Hispanic Heritage Workshop at the Empire State Plaza, Albany, in September 1987. Additionally, an in-depth research of the New York State Native Americans was accomplished. A publicized article on this forgotten minority group increased the awareness of the members of the New York Air and Army National Guard.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The Directorate of Civilian Personnel was established in 1986 as a direct result of an agency-wide organizational study. The directorate is responsible for manpower planning and management, payroll, personnel, and benefits administration. The directorate also supervises affirmative action, staff development, training, and labor relations activities for 1,000 state employees.

The directorate coordinates pay and allowances for 115 armory security guards in the Anti-Terrorist and Homeless programs, and for the 35,000 members of the Organized Militia when activated in response to state emergencies.

The directorate meets its responsibilities through its Personal Services, Labor Relations, and Affirmative Action and Training Sections.

Personal Services

Personal Services is responsible for the personnel functions of payroll, benefits administration, and placement. The section is also responsible for implementation of contractually mandated employee orientation, assistance, health and safety, and performance evaluation and merit compensation programs.

Labor Relations

As a result of collective negotiations concluded in 1986 and 1987 between the State and the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA), 900 of our state employees are newly represented by the Division of Military and Naval Affairs Unit and 80 armory superintendents and maintenance supervisors by the Operational Services Unit.

A significant labor relations initiative accomplished in 1987 was the publication of an employee handbook. This handbook is a reference manual containing useful information on the policies and practices applicable to our state employees.

Affirmative Action and Training

The Affirmative Action and Training section is responsible for planning and implementing state requirements for affirmative action to include the collection and analysis of data concerning our state workforce. Section personnel coordinate with other state agencies to ensure goals and timetables are achieved and the success of our Affirmative Action Plan. The agency is a major contributor to many protected class special events such as Black History Month, Women's History Month, and Hispanic Heritage Week. These events recognize the diversity of our workforce and highlight how the diverse cultures contribute to a better society.

The section supports employee career development and administers the various training programs which are contractually mandated by each of the negotiating units which represent our state employees.

Summary of State Appropriation Support of Personal Services

1986/87

A summary of state appropriation support for state fiscal year 1986-1987 personal services activities follows:

PROGRAM	APPROPRIATION
Administration	\$2,910,000
Special Services	518,700
Army National Guard	9,701,200
Air National Guard	650,600
State Emergency Management	834,600
Radiological Emergency	
Preparedness	669,000
Total	\$15,284,600

INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Directorate of Information Resource Management is the newest directorate in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs family. A former element within the Comptroller directorate, Resource Management achieved directorate status on May 1, 1986.

Resource Management personnel provide technical assistance to all directorates regarding long term plans, programming, feasibility studies, and new data processing systems implementation to improve operational efficiency. The office comprises both the State and Federal data processing staff, which function as one element to most efficiently utilize computer personnel and equipment assets.

ORGANIZATION

The Information Resource Management Directorate meets its responsibilities through three branches.

While the Division Director is responsible for strategic planning and policy, the Customer Services Branch provides liaison with users and controls the input to, and the output from, automated systems. The Computer Operations branch operates two mini computers located at State Headquarters on a 24-hour per day schedule. The Application Development Branch designs new systems.

The Director of Information Management for the New York Army National Guard (NYARNG) is also located within the Resource Management Directorate. The Director is responsible for automated services to the NYARNG.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

In 1987, several landmark service accomplishments occurred.

- Three additional multi-user microcomputers were installed within the Division.

Nine of these systems are located at the Division Headquarters, and one at the 42nd Infantry Division in New York City. These systems can support up to twelve terminals per system, and are the beginning of the full office automation architecture to be implemented.

- Issuance of 32 single-user laptop microcomputer systems was accomplished throughout Division elements.
- Three Honeywell mini computers were replaced with one larger mini computer with seven times the performance capabilities of the individual units. The computer interfaces with the unit micros to exchange information for our unit level personnel systems. Communication with 160 locations at one time is possible.
- Twenty-one facsimile units were installed for the higher command levels. Facsimile units digitize and transfer hard copy documents across telephone lines. The Resource Management Directorate was designated the facsimile center for the Agency.

EQUIPMENT

Office plans include installation of four Sperry 5000 mini computers in the Headquarters in December of 1988. The Sperry mini computers will replace the Burroughs computer currently in operation. The Burroughs computer processes such applications as the Joint Uniform Military Payroll System (JUMPS) and active duty payrolls.

The 27th Brigade is scheduled to receive TACCS Units, the Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System. Replacement of all the WANG computers in the Division with Zenith microcomputers is also being considered.

Nineteen Eighty-Eight plans also include installation of eighty-six Zenith SV microcomputers at NYARNG recruiting stations to automate the accession process. An additional 78 Zenith microcomputers will be deployed to NYARNG units.

COMPTROLLER

Integral to the Division's maintenance and administration of state military facilities and field offices for the State Emergency Management Office is the fiscal support provided by the division's Comptroller.

The Comptroller directs the preparation of the Division's annual budget, manages expenditures from state appropriations, collects federal funds to reimburse the state, conducts internal audits, and performs all accounting duties required by the New York State Comptroller.

The directorate meets these responsibilities through three sections: State Accounts, Service Contracts, and Utility Accounts.

State Accounts

The State Accounts Section is responsible for budgeting, departmental allocations, pre-audits, expenditure control, and accountability tasks for all State and certain federal appropriations.

In 1987, this section administered nearly 20,000 state vouchers and 10,000 purchase orders.

Service Contracts

The Service Contracts Section must ensure that division contracts and agreements remain within the financial resources available, and are in accordance with stated program objectives.

In 1987, eight major state/federal contracts and agreements were administered with costs totaling nearly \$30 million.

Utility Accounts

The Utility Accounts Section conducts all budgeting and expenditure control for nuclear power plant assessment fees. These responsibilities are closely coordinated with the program staff of the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Group.

In 1987, a total of \$800,000 in grants was distributed to seven counties for radiological emergency preparedness planning.

1986-87

Non-personal Service Support State Appropriations

The following is a summary of state appropriation support for nonpersonal service activities by program:

	STATE	FEDERAL	OTHER	TOTAL
Administration	\$704,000	-----	-----	\$704,200
Special Services (Includes Naval Militia)	189,300	1,005,000	700	\$1,195,000
Army National Guard (Includes New York Guard)	6,272,800	2,795,800	-----	\$9,068,600
Air National Guard	838,900	4,088,300	-----	\$4,927,200
State Emergency Management	788,300	1,407,300	-----	\$2,195,600
Radiological Emergency Preparedness	-----	-----	766,000	766,000
Local Assistance Emergency Management	60,000	7,333,000	800,000	\$8,193,000
Totals	\$8,853,300	\$16,629,400	\$1,566,700	\$27,049,600

STATE MAINTENANCE OFFICE

The equipment essential to the Division of Military and Naval Affairs' missions must be maintained. The State Maintenance Office meets this responsibility through the federally-funded Surface Equipment Maintenance Program of the New York Army National Guard.

The program is accomplished through a variety of methods. These include acquisition from both the National Guard Bureau Maintenance Branch and the Depot System Commands of technical data for displaced equipment and new equipment fieldings.

Maintenance planning to sustain a fielded system is programmed and executed within the directorate. This includes the acquisition of repair parts, major assemblies, tools and test equipment, and training for all levels of the Army Maintenance System.

Technical Workforce

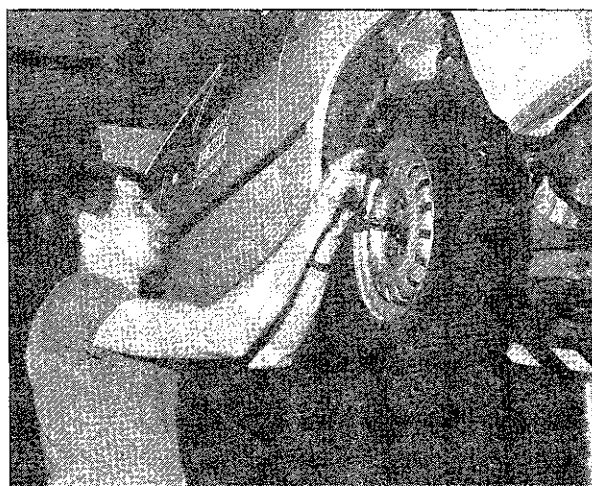
The directorate has operational control of over 270 full-time military technicians with individual skills as combat vehicle and automotive repairmen, machinists, welders, body and metal workers, painters, canvas and leather craftsmen, electronic instrument, artillery, and small arms repairers. These individuals provide overall maintenance support for all equipment, excluding aviation, as required by Army technical publications.

The Directorate of Maintenance serves as the program manager for surface maintenance related funds to include local purchase requests, blanket purchase agreements, and repair parts processing. This program accounted for over \$8 million in fiscal year 1987.

Maintenance guidance is provided to major commands through regulations, bulletins, reports, and data developed through frequent field visits and ongoing maintenance operation assessments. Backup support is provided to out-of-state National Guard units passing through New York.

Support Maintenance is provided through four geographically dispersed Combined Support Maintenance Shops (CSMS). These are located at Camp Smith, Peekskill; Staten Island, Rochester, and Fort Drum, Watertown.

The CSMSs provide maintenance support to units beyond each unit's organic capability to service issued material. Each CSMS has its own assigned geographic area of responsibility.



Thirty-seven Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMS's) have been established as extensions of the local unit's Organizational Maintenance capability. They provide respective commanders with Organizational Maintenance services and repairs which the unit is unable to perform due to time constraints. State maintenance personnel provide technical supervision of the OMS while the major commands retain operational control. Required tools and test equipment are provided from within the supported unit's Table of Organization and Equipment as authorized by the Department of the Army.

Unit Training Equipment Site (UTES)

The Unit Training Equipment Site at Fort Drum receives, issues, stores, and maintains combat vehicles and engineer equipment as authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and the Chief of Staff to the Governor. It also issues equipment needed by out-of-state Army elements which train at Fort Drum.

This mission's significance has increased commensurately each year with the greater utilization of Fort Drum as a weekend or cold weather training site for National Guard, Regular Army, and Reserve units.

42ND INFANTRY DIVISION



ing with the Army's new Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) equipment. The system allows individuals to engage in realistic combat operations without using live ammunition. Instead of bullets, soldiers fire harmless laser beams at each other that are electronically scored as "kills." The MILES proved a popular training tool for the soldiers, providing realism and valuable lessons that can only be learned in combat situations.

AT-87 also launched the beginning of the GOLDEN RAINBOW Command Post Exercise that was continued at Camp Smith, Peekskill, in September. The exercise will be conducted by the 42nd Division's command group throughout 1988.

In addition to units that trained at Fort Drum and Fort Knox, the 210th Armor of the First Brigade performed its Annual Training in March at Gowen Field, Idaho. Here the unit was issued new M60A3 tanks in a major equipment upgrade. Also, the 1st Battalion, 127th Armor, became the first Rainbow Division unit in recent years to undergo a full test of its readiness and mobilization posture. The 1/127th Armor was activated for two weeks during the First U.S. Army GOLDEN THRUST mobilization exercise conducted in November.

Members of the unit were among 34,000 National Guard and Army Reserve soldiers who participated in the exercise, which required them to move to their mobilization stations and be processed as if there had been an actual call-up of reserve forces.

Organization

The 42nd Infantry (Rainbow) Division, headquartered in Manhattan, is one of five standard Infantry Divisions in the Army National Guard. It is comprised of three Infantry Battalions, two Tank Battalions, an Aviation Brigade, Division Artillery, Division Support Command and Division troop units. The Division has an authorized strength of 14,000 soldiers and has units located throughout New York State.

Training

Units of the 42nd Infantry Division conducted annual training at five locations in the United States and in Ontario, Canada during 1987. Most units of the 1st and 2nd Brigades completed highly successful Annual Training (AT) exercises at Fort Drum, Watertown, during June, while the 3rd Brigade travelled to Fort Knox, Kentucky, for its training in July. Operating under simulated combat conditions, members of the 42nd received extensive train-

Modernization

The 42nd Division continues to change its structure under the five year transition to the "Army of Excellence" reorganization, adding new units, automation, and computerization to improve combat support capabilities.

As part of a restructuring, two units became part of the Division in 1987. The 1st Battalion, 209th Field Artillery, Rochester, became a division unit on November 1, and the 1st Battalion, 210th Armor, Albany, formally joined the 42nd's ranks on December 1, with its new M60A3 battle tanks. The addition of these two battalions will make the 42nd an even more formidable fighting force.

Besides new tanks and missiles, division units continue to be supplied with more modern equipment as the National Guard steadily assumes greater importance in the nation's defense forces.

The familiar 1/4-ton trucks known as "jeeps" are being replaced throughout the division with new Army trucks -- four-wheel-drive Commercial Utility Cargo Vehicles and High Mobility Multi-Purpose Vehicles. As computers continue to replace typewriters, the division Support Command is implementing fully automated supply and logistics programs. The Division Intelligence section has received a computer package that will speed up intelligence gathering functions and operations at the headquarters level.

Command

Brigadier General Richard Evans of Utica took command of the Rainbow Division from Major General Martin E. Lind, Jr. on November 5, 1987. Dignitaries from around the state attended the ceremony held at Division Headquarters in New York City.

Colonel James Morris, former Commander of the 2nd Brigade, was appointed as the Assistant Division Commander (ADC) for Support. Brigadier General Robert Wedinger will continue as the 42nd's ADC for Manuevers.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard L. Butterfield assumed command

of the 1st Brigade, Troy, and Colonel James Sordi became Commander of the 2nd Brigade, headquartered in Manhattan. Lieutenant Colonel Ronald Manginillo was selected as the new Commander of the Division Support Command. Major Russell Lay was appointed Commander of the 242nd Signal Battalion, Hempstead. Major Michael Hudor was selected to the 42nd Supply & Transport Battalion, Brooklyn. Major Edward Klein took command of the 1st Squadron, 101st Cavalry, Staten Island, and Major Martin Dunbar was appointed Commander of the 2nd Battalion, 105th Infantry, Troy.





Community Involvement

Rainbow Division units participated in dozens of parades and community celebrations in 1987, including those on Armed Forces Day, Independence Day and Veterans Day. The Fighting 69th Infantry once again led the St. Patrick's Day Parade in New York City.

As part of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, honor guards from the Division participated in wreath-laying ceremonies at the graves of five signers of the Constitution, buried in New York City. Plans for a speaker's bureau have been finalized and it will be in operation in 1988.

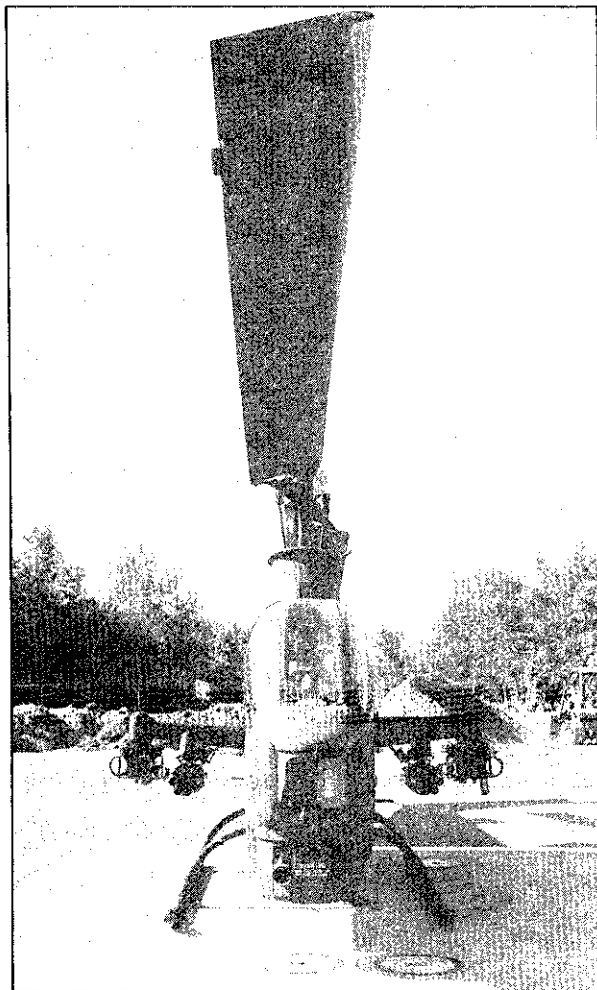
In addition, 26 reporters, photographers, and members of the radio and television news media got a first-hand look at the Division's training during two highly successful "Media Days" at Fort Drum in June. In support of its New York State mission, the 42nd Infantry Division continued to prepare for possible activation by the governor to respond in times of disaster or emergency. Plans based on past incidents and natural disasters continued to be reviewed and updated to ensure the division is prepared to meet any contingency.

Looking Ahead

Due to space limitations caused by the construction of new facilities at Fort Drum, the 42nd Infantry Division will again perform Annual Training 1988 in increments.

Units of the 1st and 3rd Brigades will train at Fort Drum in late June with the Division Artillery, Support Command and Division troops. The 2nd Brigade will train at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, in July; and the Division Aviation Brigade will perform its Annual Training at Fort Drum in September. In addition, Company A, 1st Battalion, 107th Infantry, has been selected to support operations at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California, in August. In September, the 106th Infantry will be activated in the mid-Hudson region. Units are programmed for Goshen, Middletown, and Orangeburg.

ARMY AVIATION



Challenge and Change

Nineteen eighty-seven was truly a year of challenge and change for aviation personnel and units of the New York Army National Guard (NYARNG).

The most significant challenge was to improve individual and unit readiness in spite of major organizational changes that were initiated in October 1986. With the activation of the 42nd Infantry Division Aviation Brigade, all subordinate units underwent organizational structure changes. The 1st Battalion, 142nd Aviation (Attack Helicopter), received dramatic improvements in equipment.

Additional aviation force structure was added to NYARNG in the form of air cavalry elements organic to the 1st Squadron, 101st Cavalry. In order to accommodate these new units, another Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF) became operational on April 1, 1987 at Monroe County Airport, Rochester. This new aviation facility, the fourth in New York State, joined its sister facilities in Niagara Falls, Long Island, and Albany. All Army National Guard aircraft are operated and maintained at these facilities by our aviation personnel.

New Equipment

In June and July 1987, 16 obsolete UH-1M attack helicopters were flown to Alamogordo, New Mexico for retirement.

Replacements were issued in the form of 15 AH-1S Cobra attack helicopters. The modern gunships were flown by New York crews from various maintenance depots to the AASF in Albany.

The new Cobras present many training challenges to NYARNG aviation. Aircrews must be properly trained to operate not only the aircraft, but their complex weapons systems as well.

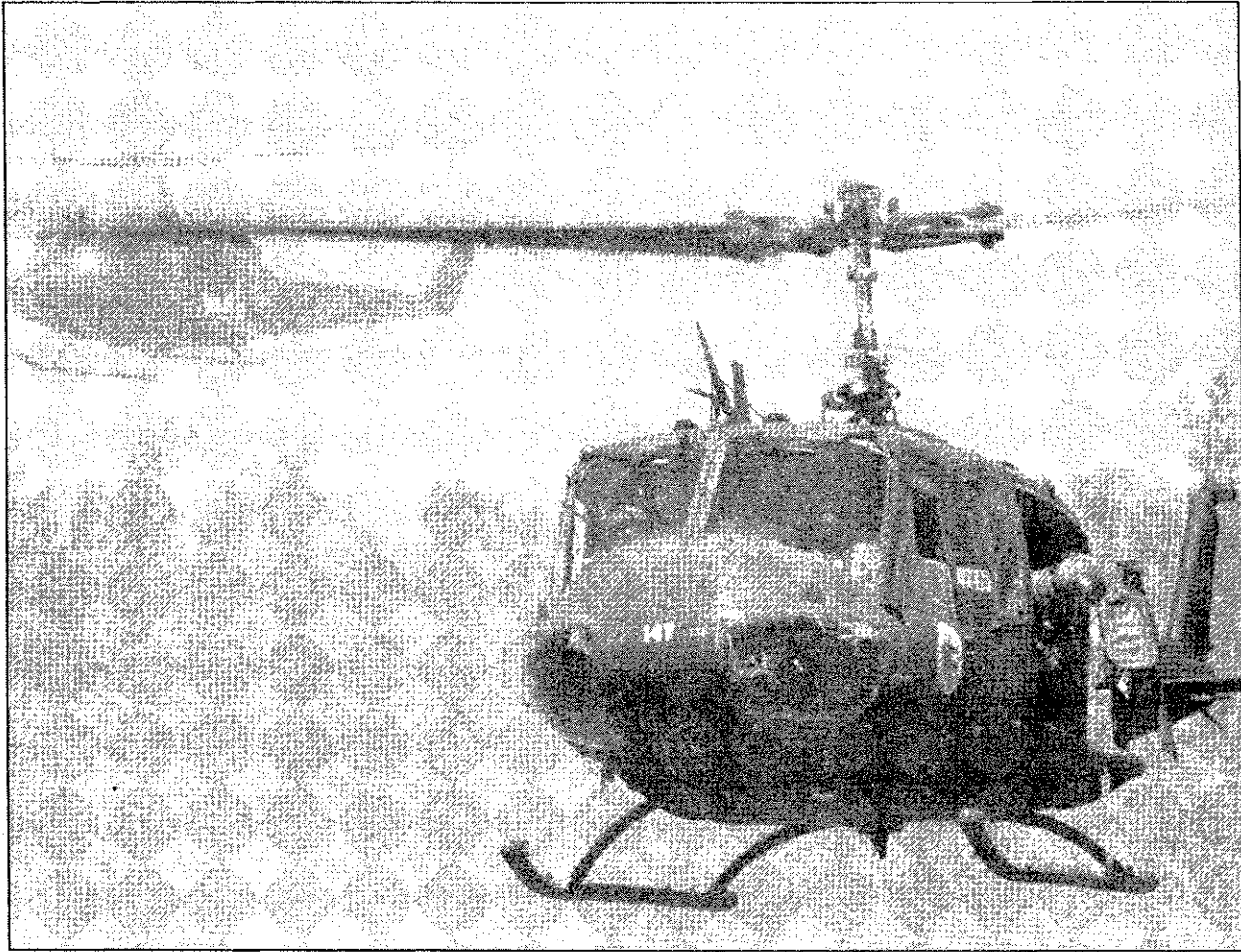
All training must ultimately be performed under simulated combat conditions. This is of vital importance not only to the aircrews, but to the maintenance and support personnel as well.

Missions

The ultimate goal of every aviation unit is to achieve and maintain a readiness level that will permit the accomplishment of the wartime mission. Aviation is a combat arm of the Army that must be able to participate successfully with armor, artillery, and infantry in combined arms tactical operations.

Federal mission requirements establish readiness standards for units and individuals. These standards ensure that our aviation units are prepared for active duty in the event of a national emergency.

State mission requirements include the ability to provide New York State residents with assistance during disasters or other emergencies at the call of the governor. NYARNG aviation must be prepared with the proper equipment and capable personnel to meet these requirements.



Meeting the Challenge

Army aviation units and their supporting aviation facilities fully met the challenges associated with the many changes encountered in 1987. The training mission was successfully accomplished by all organizations. Readiness levels exceeded established Army and National Guard Bureau standards.

All aviation units under the Aviation Brigade performed annual training as well as inactive duty training in an outstanding manner in the newly activated force structure. Numerous support missions were provided for a wide variety of ground units. All new equipment including the AH-1S Cobra weapons system were efficiently integrated into aviation organizations.

In spite of the many changes and new equipment, the safety record in aviation remained at an extremely high level for both operational flying and ground activities.

The Future

Within the next two years, a construction program in Rochester will be completed, to provide a new, permanent army aviation support facility, armory, and organizational maintenance shop for units located there.

It is also highly probable that a further reorganization will be implemented to improve the present force structure. An additional aviation battalion is expected to be activated to enhance command and control of several existing units. Two additional aviation companies are to be formed under this new battalion. A command aviation company and an aviation unit maintenance company will be assigned in Rochester at the new facility.

The future is bright for New York Army National Guard Aviation as continued growth, challenge, and change is eagerly anticipated.

27TH BRIGADE

Total Force

The 27th Brigade, 10th Mountain (Light Infantry) Division, NYARNG, became a vital part of the newly formed 10th Mountain Division after activation in May, 1986. The blending of the National Guard Brigade with the active 10th Division is part of the Army's "Total Force" policy. This makes the National Guard and Active Army soldiers equal partners in our nation's defense. As a "Round Out" brigade, the 27th now constitutes one-third of the 10th Division's combat power.



History

The 10th Mountain Division was formed during World War I to counter the German mountain warfare threat. Its soldiers defeated the Axis Power in the Italian Alps. In February, 1985, the 10th Mountain Division was reactivated at Fort Drum, Watertown, in accordance with the Army's new "Light Infantry" concept.

The 27th Brigade also has an outstanding achievement record. Elements assigned to the 27th are participants of every American War from the American Revolution through World War II. As a unit, the 27th Infantry Division saw action in Europe during World War I, and in the Pacific during World War II.

The new 27th Brigade is headquartered in Syracuse, with subordinate units throughout Upstate New York. The 1st Battalion, 105th Infantry is based in Schenectady, Troy, Leeds and Amsterdam. The 2nd Battalion, 108th Infantry is in Syracuse. The 3rd Battalion, 108th Infantry has units in Utica, Ogdensburg, Malone, and Gloversville. The 1st Battalion, 156th Field Artillery is based in Kingston, Poughkeepsie and Newburgh.

Training

Throughout 1987, the 27th Brigade participated in numerous aggressive training programs with the 10th Mountain Division.

Brigade officers and noncommissioned officers participated in a Light Leader Training Program at Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia. This 16-day course trained soldiers from squad to battalion level in Light Infantry leadership tactics and team building.

A large number of Brigade soldiers trained in the 10th Mountain Division's Light Fighter Program. The five days of individual soldier skills testing culminated with a 10-mile march.

A senior Noncommissioned Officer's exchange was made with the United Kingdom.

Headquarters and all field units of the Brigade participated in command post exercises with the 10th Mountain Division at Fort Drum. The exercises were designed to train and test Brigade and Battalion staff personnel in simulated combat scenarios.

The Brigade sent observers to Alaska for Winter Warfare Training, and also to the National Training Center in Fort Erwin, California, where they were able to observe a highly mobile combat training event.

Despite the extensive training, there was still time for community participation by Brigade soldiers. Many units participated in numerous events to include blood drives, parades, flea markets, paper sales, surplus food deliveries, and other community activities.

HEADQUARTERS TROOP COMMAND

The Headquarters Troop Command (HTC) provides command and control to each of the New York Army National Guard's nondivisional elements comprising five senior commands: the 187th Signal Brigade, Brooklyn; 205th Support Group, Troy; 221st Engineer Group, Buffalo; 244th Medical Group, Brooklyn; and the 209th Field Artillery Brigade, Rochester. The 27th Rear Area Operation Center (RAOC) and Company C, 3rd Battalion, 172nd Infantry (Mountain), Plattsburgh are responsibilities of HTC.

The diversity of the non-divisional units in Troop Command require a wide variety of training mobilities to insure combat readiness. Over the years, HTC units have developed their collective and individual combat support skills to meet the challenges of the modern battlefield.

World events have made it clear that the area in which HTC units will function is vulnerable to more than conventional attack. There is growing evidence that a major threat to the rear can be expected from entirely unconventional means such as terrorist attacks and guerilla actions. HTC units must prepare to sustain their mission to support the forward combat elements, while neutralizing these threats to their own security.

Brigadier General John W. Cudmore, commander of Headquarters Troop Command, directed all units assigned to HTC that the training emphasis in 1987 should be directly related to their wartime mission. Increased CAPSTONE involvement is the key to making the one army concept a reality. With this in mind, commanders at all levels began planning for annual training that involved their units with their CAPSTONE headquarters and/or subordinate units.

Headquarters Troop Command units participated in Annual Training (AT) exercises in all parts of the continental United States and Europe.

During annual training HTC soldiers were exposed to a variety of military experiences and significant performance-oriented training. Highlights of

1987 AT exercises of Troop Command units clearly demonstrate the extensive command and staff guidance necessary to successfully complete training missions of this magnitude.

The 27th Support Center RAOC participated in REFORGER '87 and acted as the land/facilities managers for redeployment sites established to receive, process and ship out stateside units who participated in the exercise.

The 187th Signal Brigade attended Annual Training in the Federal Republic of Germany with the Seventh Signal Brigade. Three distinct Overseas Deployment Training cells from the 187th supported REFORGER '87. Prior to and during the REFORGER '87, 187th soldiers had the opportunity to establish liason with the National Territory Command survey selected signal site and facilities in support of CAPSTONE war plans. The 187th also participated in operation WINTEX '87 with the Fifth Signal Command.

The 101st Signal Battalion, New York City, attended annual training with the 228th Signal Brigade at Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia. There, 101st soldiers had an opportunity to participate in WAREX '87 a command post exercise hosted by the 228th Signal Brigade.

The 205th Support Group had the opportunity to perform their annual training under the Command and Control of the First Corps Support Command in support of three simultaneous, yet independent, exercises (COSSTAR, CEDEX, TRANSOIL). These exercises were conducted at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

The 106th Maintenance Battalion attended annual training with two of its subordinate CAPSTONE units at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The 587th Transportation Company attended annual training with their CAPSTONE higher headquarters at Fort Eustis, Virginia. There the 587th soldiers had an opportunity to participate in operation TRANSLOTS '87.

The 209th Field Artillery Brigade attended annual training with all their subordinate CAPSTONE units at Fort Drum, New York. There they also received guidance and assistance from the Fifth Corps.

The 127th Maintenance Company attended annual training with their CAPSTONE higher headquarters at Letterkenny, Army Depot, Pennsylvania.

There, 127th soldiers had an opportunity to participate in operation GOLDEN THRUST '88. This exercise allowed soldiers to exercise their secondary CAPSTONE mission as a "Quick Fix Force."

The 221st Engineer Group continued to strengthen their CAPSTONE coordination efforts. Selected cells of 221st soldiers trained with their CAPSTONE higher headquarters in the Federal Republic of Germany. A nine-man cell had the opportunity to participate in operation WINTEX '87 with the Third Armored Division.

The 152nd Engineer Battalion had a selected cell of soldiers training with their CAPSTONE trace in the Federal Republic of Germany. The 152nd soldiers had an opportunity to prepare battle books and receive an orientation in their area of responsibility.

The 244th Medical Group continued their class association with the Seventh Army Medical Command CAPSTONE Conference at their annual training. The Medical Command outlined the new doctrine pertaining to health service support to the airland battle.

The 243rd and 646th Medical Companies attended annual training with their CAPSTONE higher trace and participated in MEDEX '87. The 243rd and 646th soldiers had an opportunity to train with triage casualties which provided excellent performance-orientated training.

Training Review

Troop Command's policy of critiquing each exercise such as operation GOLDEN THRUST provided vital information to our command staff concerning the ability of our units to mobilize. After a careful analysis of the information was completed, Headquarters Troop Command established a Mobilization Staff section which will provide Troop Command units with the assistance to quickly facilitate their transition to active duty.

Community Participation

Despite Troop Command's very aggressive training schedule, there was still time to actively support a variety of community activities. Over 43 community activities were accomplished by Troop Command units during the training year. From providing



transportation support to the Jerry Lewis Telethon, to providing logistic support of the American Red Cross, Troop Command soldiers were there.

Family Program

Headquarters Troop Command assisted all Troop Command units in establishing the Family Program during the 1987 training year. Commanders conferences, staff assistance visits and retention seminars emphasized the importance of communication, involvement, support and recognition between the National Guard and Guardmembers' families. Numerous family-oriented activities have been conducted by Troop Command units; for example, family orientations, Guide to Readiness pamphlets, family days, Christmas parties, field days, and newsletters. Troop Command units have also issued family identification cards to those requesting them.

Command Emphasis 1988

Retention continues to be the number one priority for Troop Command. Commanders at all levels have been directed to emphasize the individual needs of soldiers and provide the personal maintenance and training opportunities which attract the soldiers to re-enlist.

CAMP SMITH

Camp Smith, Peekskill, is New York State's primary and most comprehensive military training and logistical center. The facility is operational seven days a week, 52 weeks a year. It hosts 17 year-round tenant activities including the United States Property & Fiscal Office, State Quartermaster Warehouses, Combined Support Maintenance Shop "A", three Organizational Maintenance Shops, the 199th Army Band, and Headquarters for the Empire State Military Academy, as well as its Branch Schools #1 and #2.

The 2,000-acre site comprises some 1,500 acres of hilly woodland with 25 kilometers of roads and trails. It is only nine miles from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and about 40 miles from New York City. It is also within 17 miles of the new Air National Guard/Marine Corps Reserve complex at Stewart International Airport, Newburgh.

Because of this strategic location, it is an increasingly valuable training resource for the ground combat units of the Guard and Reserve and the State's law enforcement agencies.

Its 42 indoor and outdoor covered classrooms,



gymnasium/auditorium, helipad, demolition training site, learning center, land navigation courses, emergency medical treatment facility, 16 ranges and numerous other training, billeting, support, recreational, and administrative facilities make it an ideal training location.

Utilization

Camp Smith provides training and support facilities for Guard, Reserve and regular military units performing weekend and annual training. It is also used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Secret Service, United States Postal Inspectors, New York State and City Police and innumerable other local law enforcement and municipal agencies. In one year's time, for example, Camp Smith hosted two 13-week training sessions for the Westchester County Police Academy. Boy Scout, Girl Scout, Sea Scout, school athletic teams, and numerous other community activities also use the post.

Maximum Efficiency

The site is more than fully utilized. There is also an ongoing program to upgrade and improve the post to expand the scope and variety of its facilities. The improvements and the continuing maintenance program are accomplished through the interactions of the full-time staff, the Camp Smith Training Site Detachment, and using military units such as the tenant Seabees (Mobile Construction Battalion #13, United States Naval Reserve), the 204th Engineer Battalion, New York Army National Guard, and Air National Guard Civil Engineer Flights from Maine and Massachusetts. Through their combined efforts, the training site is not only improved, but participating units execute valuable hands-on training.

Typical projects include the construction, rehabilitation and repair of buildings, classrooms and ranges; regrading of roads; installation of windows, roofs, siding and floors, and the construction of new towers and warehouses, all at minimal cost.

NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The New York Air National Guard (NYANG) is the largest State Air National Guard in the nation with close to 6,000 officer and enlisted personnel. It is comprised of five flying and seven ground support units. The units are located at five flying bases and one ground support station stretching across the state from Niagara Falls on the west to Westhampton Beach on the eastern shore of Long Island.

As in previous years, 1987 saw members of all the NYANG units performing operational and training missions on location throughout the United States and the Free World. The missions of the units within the New York Air National Guard are representative of the United States Air Force's readiness capability to meet defense requirements at all times. The training, equipment and readiness of each NYANG unit must meet the same high standards established for active duty units. NYANG units are regularly inspected by the Air Force's major commands.

Headquarters, New York Air National Guard

The Headquarters NYANG, commanded by Major General Charles S. Cooper III, is located at Stewart International Airport, Newburgh. It is the interface between NYANG units, the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, and the National Guard Bureau. The Headquarters is responsible for the command, administrative control, and provision of policy and planning guidance to all NYANG units. It also provides logistical, administrative, contract, personnel and operational support, and guidance. The Headquarters staff, augmented by personnel from various NYANG units, commenced a comprehensive long range planning study during 1987. This study will serve as a basis for NYANG's long range strategic force planning.

105th Military Airlift Group (MAG)

Stewart International Airport, Newburgh

The 105th Military Airlift Group continued to make progress towards completion of its C-5A Galaxy aircraft conversion and major air base construction programs. Training of aircrews, maintenance, and support personnel continued on or ahead of schedule. The number of formed aircrews stood at twelve as of December 31, 1987. During the federal fiscal year October 1, 1986 - September 30, 1987, the Group's aircrews and three C-5A aircraft (the largest aircraft in the Free World) moved more than 4,200 passengers and 11,000,000 pounds of cargo. The 105th MAG

met all National Guard Bureau and Air Force airlift requirements levied upon it during the fiscal and calendar years. Two additional C-5A aircraft were received during the last six months of 1987, bringing the total possessed at year's end to five.

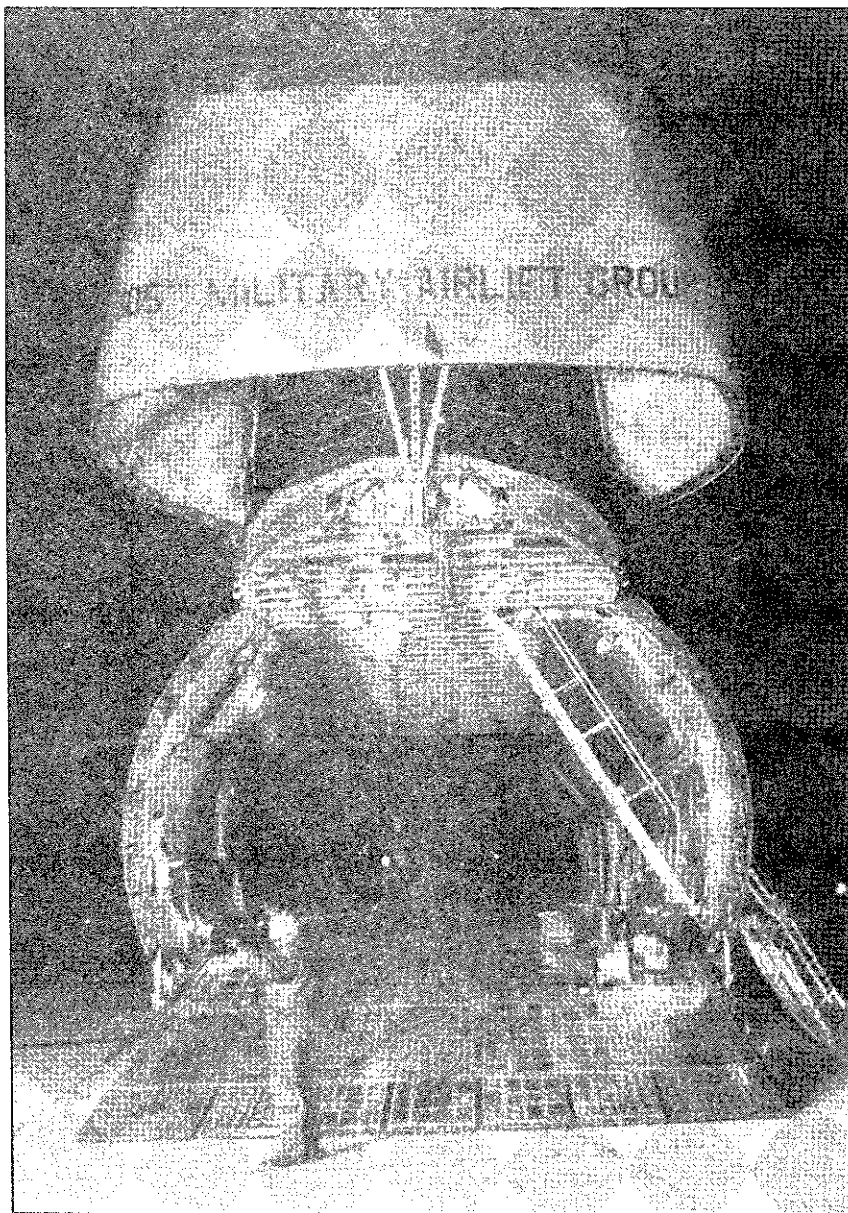
During 1987, aircrews and personnel of the 105th MAG trained or performed operational airlift missions worldwide. In February, the Group airlifted personnel and equipment of the NYARNG's 210th Armor to and from Boise, Idaho, for training. Over one million pounds of cargo and 390 passengers participated in Joint Chief of Staff (JCS) Exercise TEAM SPIRIT.

National Guard and Air Force requirements. May saw the

Group participating in JCS Exercise OKSBOEL, which was conducted in Denmark. Aircrews and aircraft also returned an Air Guard fighter unit from Ramstein Air Base (AB), West Germany to Duluth, Minnesota. The 105th Civil Engineers' Prime Beef team and Services' Prime Ribs support team conducted bivouac training at Stewart International Airport (IAP) in June. They were accompanied by the Security and Combat Arms training team. Its Clinic deployed 24 personnel to Elmendorf Air Force Base (AFB), Alaska for annual training in July. During August and early September, the Group airlifted the 187th Field Artillery Battalion, NYARNG, to Fort Campbell, Kentucky, for training and later

returned them to Stewart IAP. At the same time, elements of the regular Army's 101st Airborne Division were returned from summer training at Stewart IAP, westbound to Fort Campbell. September also saw members of the 105th Aerial Port Squadron deploy to Ramstein AB, Germany, for training. The Group capped the year's flying record with the first ever airlift of six Army Blackhawk helicopters in a C-5 aircraft. The previous load record was five Blackhawks. The Group also made its longest non-stop flight of more than 12 hours from Ramstein AB, Germany to Corpus Christi, Texas.

Construction of the major new air base facility continued towards completion throughout the year. Occupancy of some new facilities began during the last quarter of the year. At year's end, a majority of the Group's functions and personnel had been relocated to the new base. Most of the remainder will relocate during calendar year 1988. Plans are underway for an Open House Ceremony on September 9, 1988. It will be held in conjunction with a major Air Show sponsored by the New York State Department of Transportation and local civic groups on the 10th and 11th.



106th Aerospace Rescue And Recovery Group (ARRG)

Suffolk County Airport, Westhampton Beach

The Group's flying squadron, the 102nd Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron, traces its lineage to the oldest flying unit in the Air National Guard, the 102nd Observation Squadron, which was organized in 1921. The 102nd Observation Squadron was among the country's first military aviation units as successor to the 1st Aero Company, which was mustered in federal service on July 13, 1916. The "First

Aero Squadron" was the first aviation unit in the National Guard to receive federal recognition. As a tribute to its long and colorful history, the Group was selected in February by the National Guard Bureau to enlist Airman Evelyn Jerido as the symbolic first-ever one hundred-thousandth enlisted person in the Air National Guard.

The Group has had its current Air Rescue and Recovery mission since June 1975. Early in 1987, as a result of a change in mission emphasis, the Air Force announced plans to eliminate helicopter aircraft from

the Group. Such action would have made it impossible for the Group's aircrews to maintain training and mission capability. When the news became public knowledge, local congressional representatives took action to insure the helicopters would not be removed and further, that new replacement helicopters would be procured in the next couple of years. This action was direct recognition of the Group's contributions to the safety and well being of surrounding civilian communities of the Long Island and New England area. During 1987, the 106th ARRG was credited with 10 lives saved. This brought the Group's total credited lives saved to 223 since 1975.

Throughout 1987, aircrews and personnel of the Group performed training and operational missions worldwide. Sixty members of the 106th Civil Engineering Prime Beef and Services Prime Ribs teams deployed in February to Torrejon AB, Madrid, Spain, to work on various base construction projects. Members of the 106th Tactical Clinic deployed to Little Rock AFB, Arkansas, in March for annual training. During June and July, aircrews, together with their HC-130 Hercules and HH-3 Green Giant helicopter aircraft, deployed to Prince Edward Island, Canada, to participate in SAREX 87, an annual competition for international search and rescue forces. The Group placed sixth in the HH-3 and eleventh in the HC-130 competitions. The aircrews did well given the fierce competition from the full-time international rescue participants.

During June, the Group from home station at Suffolk County Airport provided rescue alert for the Presidential aircraft, Air Force One. Maintenance and Support personnel provided host base transient facilities to the Air Force Thunderbirds Fourth of July performance in New York City. Aircrews and a HC-130 Hercules aircraft deployed to Alaska in August to perform navigation search and rescue training.

The Group concluded its second major construction project in as many years with the occupancy and dedication of its new base firehouse. The Group also provides crash, fire and rescue support for Suffolk County Airport.

Despite the rigors of maintaining and flying both fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft, and the inherent dangers of rescue operations, the Group has amassed a superb flying safety record. The 106th was presented an award by Military Airlift Command in May 1987 in recognition of achieving the 20,000 mishaps free flying hour milestone.

107th Fighter Interceptor Group (FIG)

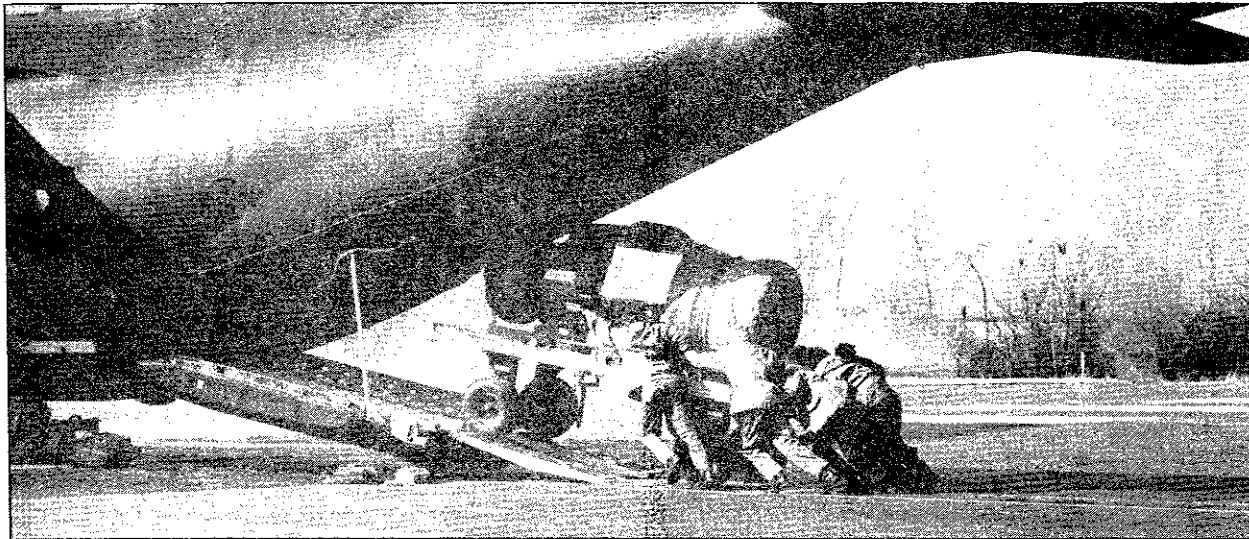
Niagara Falls International Airport (IAP), Niagara Falls

The 107th Fighter Interceptor Group is part of the North American Defense Command (NORAD). It is responsible for providing fighter interceptor defense forces around-the-clock to defend the air space of the northeastern United States from manned bomber attack. The Group fulfills this commitment by maintaining two of its F-4 Phantom fighters along with aircrew and maintenance personnel at each of two locations: home station and a detachment at Charleston Air Force Base (AFB), South Carolina. In order to maintain the commitment at its deployed operating location, two aircraft and the normal personnel complement of six aircrew and eighteen maintenance crew are rotated periodically between Niagara IAP and Charleston AFB. The Group has been assigned to its Aerospace Defense Command mission since June 1971.

Six of the Group's aircraft and 200 personnel deployed to Tyndall AFB, Florida, to participate in Exercise COMBAT ARCHER. During late May and early June, firefighter personnel deployed to Castle AFB, California, for training. Other firefighters deployed to Boise, Idaho, for training during the latter part of June. The Group flew 32 sorties in support of Exercise SENTRY YANKEE in early June and twelve sorties in support of an exercise held at Des Moines, Iowa, in mid-July. Security Police personnel augmented local police authorities during the Special Olympics held at the State University Amherst Campus in July. The Group also flew two F-4 sorties in support of a project sponsored by NASA and the United States Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory. The Group deployed 100 personnel and five F-4 aircraft to Tyndell AFB, Florida, in support of Exercise COPPER FLAG during mid-September.

Despite the commitment of high performance aircraft to full-time alert status at home station and Charleston detachment and its various training deployments, the 107th FIG has maintained an outstanding safety record. The Group received the 1986 United States Air Force Flight Safety and Explosive Safety Placques in June 1987. This was the second consecutive year the Group has earned the Explosive Safety Award.

109th Tactical Airlift Group (TAG)



Schenectady County Airport, Schenectady

The 109th Tactical Airlift Group, Schenectady, New York, continued to perform its annual resupply mission of the distant early warning radar sites located on the Greenland Ice Cap. The resupply operations for 1987 took place during May and June. As in previous years, the Group's four ski-equipped LC-130H Hercules aircraft were deployed to Sondrestrom Air Base, Greenland. The 109th's aircraft transported aircrews, maintenance and support personnel, and necessary equipment between home station and Sondrestrom during the two month operation. The mission of the Group is to resupply northern tier forces requiring ski-equipped capability. The 109th flies missions throughout the northern tier from Alaska to Greenland to maintain this capability.

Beyond the 109th's Greenland operation, the Group's personnel and aircraft participated in

a number of other operations and training missions during 1987. Twenty-five members of the Aerial Port Flight trained at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, while another 13 members of the flight trained in aircraft cargo handling at Norton AFB, California, in early February. February also saw 15 members of the Communications Flight go to Hickam AFB, Hawaii, for training. During the same period, 35 officers and airmen of the Combat Support Squadron deployed to Gulfport, Mississippi, for training. As the Group's personnel trained in the locations noted, aircrews took part in airlifting members of the NYARNG's 210th Armor to Idaho and return for their training.

In late spring, 60 members of the Aeromedical Evacuation Flight deployed to Lackenheath AB, Great Britain, for annual training. Members of the Civil Engineering Squadron and Weapons Systems Security Flight were also on the move as they went to Eglin AFB, Florida, and Charleston, South Carolina.

The year peaked for the 109th during the summer. The Group successfully passed an Operational Readiness Inspection in July. At the end of August, the 109th was featured in the Northeast Flight '87 Airshow held at Schenectady County Airport. Joining with members of the NYARNG, the 109th's C-130H Hercules aircraft and Army Guard helicopters performed a combat air assault demonstration before an audience of more than 50,000 people.

During autumn, 23 members of the Clinic moved to the Weisbaden Germany Medical Center for annual training. Late in the year the 109th completed planning for sending two of its LC-130H ski aircraft to Antarctica during January 1988. The mission is in support of the National Science Foundation which operates research facilities in Antarctica. The 109th has assisted the Foundation in the past with its meteorology, climatology, and geology research on the Greenland Ice Cap.

174th Tactical Fighter Wing (TFW)

Hancock Field, Syracuse

The 174th Tactical Fighter Wing pursued its aggressive training program throughout the year in continuous preparation for its wartime mission. The 174th provides command policy and support for its subordinate groups -- the 103rd Tactical Fighter Group Bradley Air National Guard Base, East Granby, Connecticut, and the 104th Tactical Fighter Group, Barnes Municipal Airport, Westfield, Massachusetts.

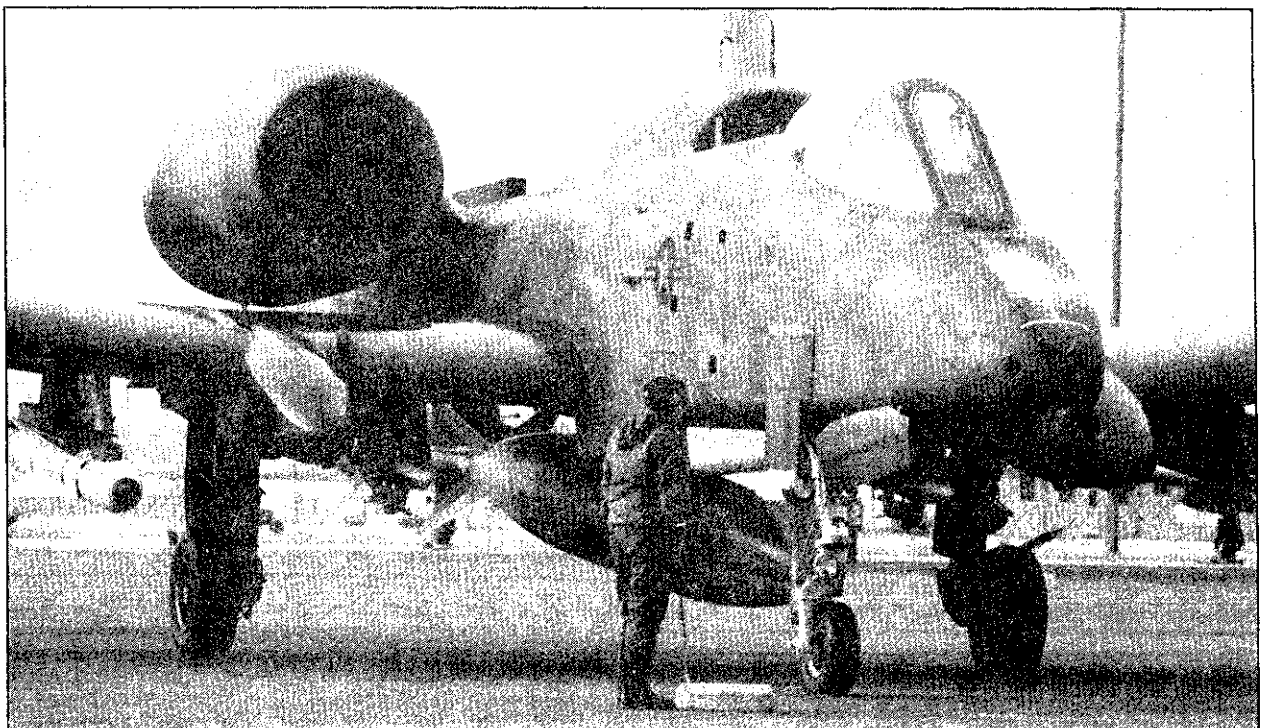
The 174th trains continuously from Hancock Field using the aerial gunnery ranges it operates at Fort Drum in Watertown. In addition to training at home base, the Wing's pilots, maintenance and support personnel and A-10 fighter aircraft deploy elsewhere in the country and to their European theater of operation throughout the year.

The 174th's major deployment during 1987 occurred in September. Twelve A-10 aircraft and 250 members of the 174th deployed to Lechfeld AB, Federal Republic of Germany, from September 11th - 26th to take part in Exercise CORONET ROCKET. The Wing's people trained and lived side-by-side with their West German Air Force counterparts as they

would in a combat situation. The 174th was accompanied to West Germany by local Syracuse newspaper and television media personnel who reported on deployment activity daily.

Although CORONET ROCKET represented the 174th's major deployment, members of the Wing travelled elsewhere during the year for training. Fifty-seven members of the Civil Engineering Squadron went to Luke AFB, Arizona, for annual training in early April. At the same time, 54 members of the Weapons Systems Security Flight and support personnel proceeded to Patrick AFB, Florida, for training. During May, logistics and supply personnel deployed to Spangdahlem AB, West Germany, for training and check out of prepositioned equipment.

As in years past, the 174th and its neighbor, the 152nd Tactical Control Group, together hosted National Guard participation in the annual New York State Fair. However, the highlight of the 174th's year came as Wing members returned from their September tour in West Germany. On October 2nd and 3rd, Wing members, their families, and Syracuse neighbors celebrated the 174th's 40th Anniversary.



NYANG SUPPORT UNITS

152nd Tactical Control Group (TCG)
108th Tactical Control Flight (TCF)
113th Tactical Control Flight (TCF)
Hancock Field, Syracuse

The 152nd Tactical Control Group is responsible for the leadership of nine subordinate units located in seven states, including the 108th and the 113th Tactical Control Flights also located at Hancock Field. The Group and its units are responsible for operation of Tactical Air Control Systems. This includes the radar, communications, vehicles, and support services required by commanders to direct air operations in the tactical field environment.

The Group and its units deploy frequently to perform training and operational exercises. During 1987 they participated both in this country and in the European environment with NATO forces.

The 113th deployed to Gulfport, Mississippi, in early March for annual training. While 28 members of the 152nd travelled to various locations in Europe to participate in a NATO winter exercise, the 108th spent a week at Fort Drum in April to prepare for an Operational Readiness Evaluation in June. The 152nd and several of its units including the 108th, participated in a composite forces exercise SENTRY YANKEE '87 in June. The 108th and two subordinate units received excellent ratings during the Operational Readiness Inspection. Members of the 152nd returned to Europe in September. They participated in NATO exercise DISPLAY DETERMINATION while stationed in Cervia AB, Italy. The Group and its units will participate in a number of exercises during 1988 to maintain their preparedness.

552nd Air Force Band
Stewart International Airport,
Newburgh

The band is colocated with Headquarters New York Air National Guard. It provides ceremonial music at various military and New York community events to reflect favorably on the military.

213th Electronic Installation
Squadron (EIS)
274th Combat Communications
Squadron (CCS)
Roslyn ANG Station, Roslyn

The 213th Electronic Installation Squadron is responsible for the engineering, installation, removal, and the relocation of communications/electronics equipment and facilities. It provides serviceability certification, emergency and programmed maintenance and modification of these facilities. The 213th is also responsible for servicing base telephone and communications equipment at each of the five NYANG flying bases, as well as at Roslyn Air National Guard Station itself.

The 274th Combat Communications Squadron is responsible to deploy, install, operate and maintain mobile communications/electronics equipment necessary for air operations in a tactical field environment. In order to accomplish its mission, the 274th maintains an extensive motor pool of heavy vehicles along with mobile communications/electronics equipment.

During 1987, unit members participated in various operational and training deployments. In early spring, 21 members travelled to Camp Geiger, North Carolina, to participate in JCS exercise SOLID SHIELD. The entire unit moved to Westover AFB, Massachusetts, for annual training in June. Several members were selected to participate in special communications competition COMBAT CHALLENGE. The 274th is looking towards an overseas training deployment in 1988.

201 Weather Flight
Suffolk County Airport,
Westhampton Beach

This unit is equipped with heavy duty vehicles and mobile meteorological equipment which permit it to operate in a battlefield environment. Its mission is to provide weather information and analysis to the 42nd Infantry Division, NYARNG. As such, it performs annual training with the 42nd in the field.

NYANG Financial Summary Fiscal Year 1987

Federal Support

The following figures reflect the amount of federal fiscal support rendered directly to the New York Air National Guard during fiscal year 1987. Excluded from the figures are the millions of dollars in indirect federal support in the form of centrally funded supplies and equipment and overhead costs of technical schools.

National Guard Personnel

Annual Training	\$ 4,237,313
Unit Training Assemblies	13,927,979
Special Unit Training	2,498,229
Additional Flying Training	1,086,693
Training & Technical Schools	2,050,745
Basic Military Training	428,635
Basic Military Training Officer and Airmen Uniforms	815,251
Incapacitation Pay	123,475
Full-time Active Guard Force	13,242,755
Air Force Advisors	274,821
Subtotal	\$ 38,685,896

Operations and Maintenance

Aircraft Petroleum, Oil, Lubricants	\$ 15,385,496
Full-time Technician Force	35,438,621
Facilities, Operations and Maintenance	7,749,956
Travel, Transportation, Equipment	
Rental and Other Services	5,054,884
Supplies and Equipment	9,044,610
Construction of Facilities, Repairs and Minor Alterations of Facilities	13,874,337
Recruiting	100,058
Medical Supplies	203,728
Exercise Support	77,494
Subtotal	86,929,184
Total	\$125,615,080

These figures are down \$8,820,547 from fiscal year 1986, mainly due to reduction in construction obligations.

Awards

United States Air Force Awards

Meritorious Service Medal	36
Air Force Commendation Medal	82
Air Force Achievement Medal	179
Total	297

New York State Awards

New York State Long & Faithful Service Award

5 years	483
10 years	414
15 years	203
20 years	95
25 years	30
30 years	35
35 years	15
40 years	2

Air Force Longevity Service Ribbon	2
Commendation Medal	46
Conspicuous Service Cross	33
Meritorious Service Medal	28
Exercise Support Ribbon	114
Aid to Civil Authority Medal	4
Humane Service Medal	4
Total	1,532

In total, 1,532 New York State Awards were earned by outstanding NYANG officers and enlisted personnel in 1987.

NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA

The New York Naval Militia, headquartered in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs complex, Latham, is the largest Naval Militia in the United States.

Federally recognized, under Title 10, United States Code, it is organized in accordance with New York Military Law and conforms with the regulations and standards of the United States Department of the Navy.

Mission

The mission of the Naval Militia is twofold:

To respond to any state emergency when called upon by the governor.

To assist in the training of the Navy and Marine Corps Reserves as a contribution to national security.

In order to provide an immediate cadre of specialized individuals for "quick response" in state emergencies, Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) are being formed based on the needs of geographic areas and New York Naval Militia available expertise.

In 1987, an Emergency Response Team in the Buffalo area became operational and will be used as the model for additional teams.

The New York Naval Militia, like the Army and Air National Guard, contribute to local community projects and participate in a variety of functions including parades, memorial services and dedications, ceremonies for sporting events, county fairs and funerals. The Navy Seabees continue to provide construction service to local communities across the State.

Major Activities

NAVY

Our Naval units deployed to Europe, Japan, Korea and a variety of stateside locations and augmented a dozen ships in support of NATO, West Pacific and Fleet exercises. Some individuals have also volunteered for temporary duty in the Persian Gulf to relieve United States Naval personnel.

MARINES

The Marine Corps continues to train in a combined forces scenario with the Canadian Armed Forces. They deployed to Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, for amphibious operations, participated in live fire exercises at Twenty-nine Palms, California, and conducted cold weather training.

Once again, the Marine Corps Reserve Toys for Tots program, with National Guard support, provided hundreds of thousands of toys for children all over New York State.



SEABEES (Naval Reserve Mobile Construction Battalion)

Seabees were extremely active this past year performing Annual Training in Gulfport, Mississippi, and through Exercise Greenstinger, with equipment and men being flown to and from Fort Drum. Construction projects completed by the Seabees include a rappelling tower, timber bridge and tank trail at Fort Drum and a range tower, tank trails, upgraded ranges, a graded and leveled parking lot, and minor projects at Camp Smith.

The Seabees also excavated a building foundation at the Beacon Correctional Facility, rerouted a bus route and graded a handicap trail for the United Cerebral Palsy Center in Monticello. In Niagara Falls, Company C performed extensive restoration of the Allen Herschell Carousel Building for the Carousel Society of Niagara Frontier.

Awards

The winners of the Josephthal Award, presented annually by the Naval Militia to the outstanding Navy, Marine, and Seabee units, are:

Naval Resale Support Detachment 102, Staten Island (Navy)

Company A, 1st Battalion, 25th Marines, Albany (Marines)

Company E, Mobile Construction Battalion 12, Rome (Seabees)

The Burke Trophy, for the best shipboard unit was awarded to the USS Canopus, Detachment 3402, Syracuse. The Gillies Trophy for achieving the greatest progress in military performance was awarded to the USS Puget Sound, Amityville.

Federal Support

The following is the federal support received for Navy and Marine Corps Reserve centers and facilities during fiscal year 1987:

PROGRAM

Military Pay (Active Duty)	\$11,073,400
Civilian Pay	545,000
Travel	1,081,565
Operations	691,496
Maintenance and Repair	270,729
Recruiting	939,595
Inactive Duty Pay	15,894,000
Active Duty Training Pay	7,096,700

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GROUP

Responsibilities

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Group (REPG) is the fourth component of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. REPG is responsible for radiological emergency preparedness and response in the event of a nuclear power plant accident in New York State. The Group was established in 1981 under the auspices of the Disaster Preparedness Commission. It develops plans and procedures for prompt response to New York State nuclear emergencies in the seven "nuclear" counties: Monroe, Orange, Oswego, Putnam, Rockland, Wayne, and Westchester.

Activity Highlights

In October 1987, an exercise was initiated and observed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), at the R.A. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant in Ontario. Conducted during other than duty hours, the exercise began on an unannounced date and lasted three days. One day was spent handling simulated problems within the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ), and two days dealt with the 50-mile EPZ.

The 10-mile zone includes plume exposure problems which effect people, and the 50-mile zone includes ingestion exposure problems affecting crops.

Participating with New York State during the exercise were Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, Wayne and Monroe Counties within the 10-mile plume exposure EPZ, and eleven other counties in the 50-mile ingestion exposure EPZ.

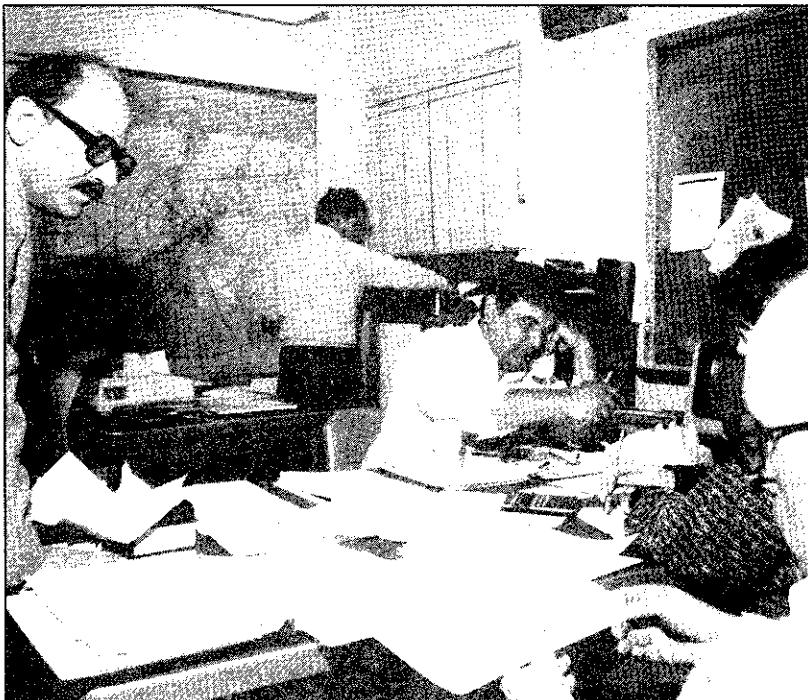
The exercise demonstrated for the first time the state's capability to handle an ingestion pathway problem out to approximately 50 miles.

In December of 1987, another FEMA exercise was held at the Nine Mile Site involving the New York Power Authority, the State, and Oswego and Onondaga Counties. The off-hours exercise was again unannounced, and demonstrated REPG's activities within the 10-mile plume exposure EPZ.

Also in 1987, REPG prepared for a March 1988 exercise to be conducted at the Indian Point Site.

In addition to preparing for and conducting exercises, REPG personnel have updated all county plans with necessary changes and are providing the changes for the Indian Point Counties.

In 1988, REPG will continue to train for readiness to protect the public safety in the areas surrounding New York's three commercially operating nuclear power plants.



STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE

Mission

The State Emergency Management Office (SEMO) is responsible for Disaster Preparedness and Civil Defense missions assigned to the Division of Military and Naval Affairs and acts for the Chief of Staff to the Governor in his role as Secretariat to the Disaster Preparedness Commission. As the effective staff arm of the Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC), SEMO provides specialized planning services to local government; serves as the focal point for State Disaster Response and Recovery Operations; administers state and federal disaster assistance funds; coordinates state hazard mitigation programs, and provides administrative support to the DPC.

SEMO also is the designated agent to receive federal grants for the State and local governments from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the Authority of the Federal Civil Defense and the Federal Disaster Relief Acts.

Supervision and coordination of the State's Emergency Management Program is accomplished through six SEMO District Offices. These offices provide a span of control among 71 local emergency management organizations and the SEMO Headquarters in Albany. SEMO field personnel provide guidance to local organizations receiving FEMA funds and coordinate State and Federal disaster assistance programs. The latter include individuals and public assistance from the president's disaster relief fund, Small Business Administration loans, Army Corps of Engineers technical assistance and various other types of disaster aid available under federal statutes.

The attention that SEMO staff devotes to comprehensive, all-hazard emergency management training and planning results in positive action when the skills acquired are put to practical use. Over the last 10 years, SEMO staff, field office personnel and local emergency response teams have participated several

emergency situations that tested all aspects of emergency management.

Events involving Three Mile Island, Love Canal, the New York State Thruway chemical spill, the Ginna Nuclear Power Plant accident, the presidential and gubernatorial disaster and emergency declarations for tornados, blizzards, fires and floods all highlight the increasing role given SEMO. The growth of disaster management activities caused by these incidents, legislative mandates, and by the ever increasing complexity of society has been met by significant adjustment in staff management.

In 1987, SEMO was involved at various levels in responding to more than 550 emergency situations related to flooding, severe storms, hazardous material incidents, and water emergencies. Activation of the SEMO Crisis Management Team and the deployment of State Regional Response Teams in connection with several of these events significantly facilitated the delivery of emergency assistance to individuals and to local governments.

The State Emergency Operating Center in Albany and SEMO's District Offices were activated numerous times over the course of the year, most notably during the extensive flooding which occurred in April and again in October, when an unseasonable winter storm resulted in widespread power outages in several Capital District and Hudson Valley locales.

A new area of responsibility for SEMO involves support for the Disaster Preparedness Commission role as the State Emergency Response Commission to implement Title III requirements of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). SARA, Title III, which was signed into law on October 17, 1986, establishes new authorities for hazardous materials planning and preparedness, emergency notification, community right-to-know reporting and toxic chemical release reporting.

Title III requires government and industry to develop hazardous materials contingency plans for each facility in the state which stores, manufactures or uses one of the extremely hazardous substances identified in the Act. The Act also requires the implementation of extensive facility chemical reporting requirements. This effort is a major undertaking and will require the application of extensive resources at local and state governmental levels for the completion of these plans by October 17, 1988. To facilitate this requirement, government and industry must coor-

dinate their efforts, and, as "partners", must develop emergency management plans and operational procedures in the interest of public safety.

Administrative Responsibilities

The Finance Unit administers federal financial assistance to support State and local emergency management programs and State and Federal disaster assistance funds distribution following the declaration of a major disaster by the president.

In federal fiscal year 1987, the state received \$3.7 million in federal matching funds to supplement emergency management personnel and administrative expenses. Approximately two-thirds of the funding was passed on to support the 57 participating county and city jurisdictions. An additional \$1.5 million in federal dollars was procured for special grant projects, to purchase equipment and to sustain recurring expenditures.

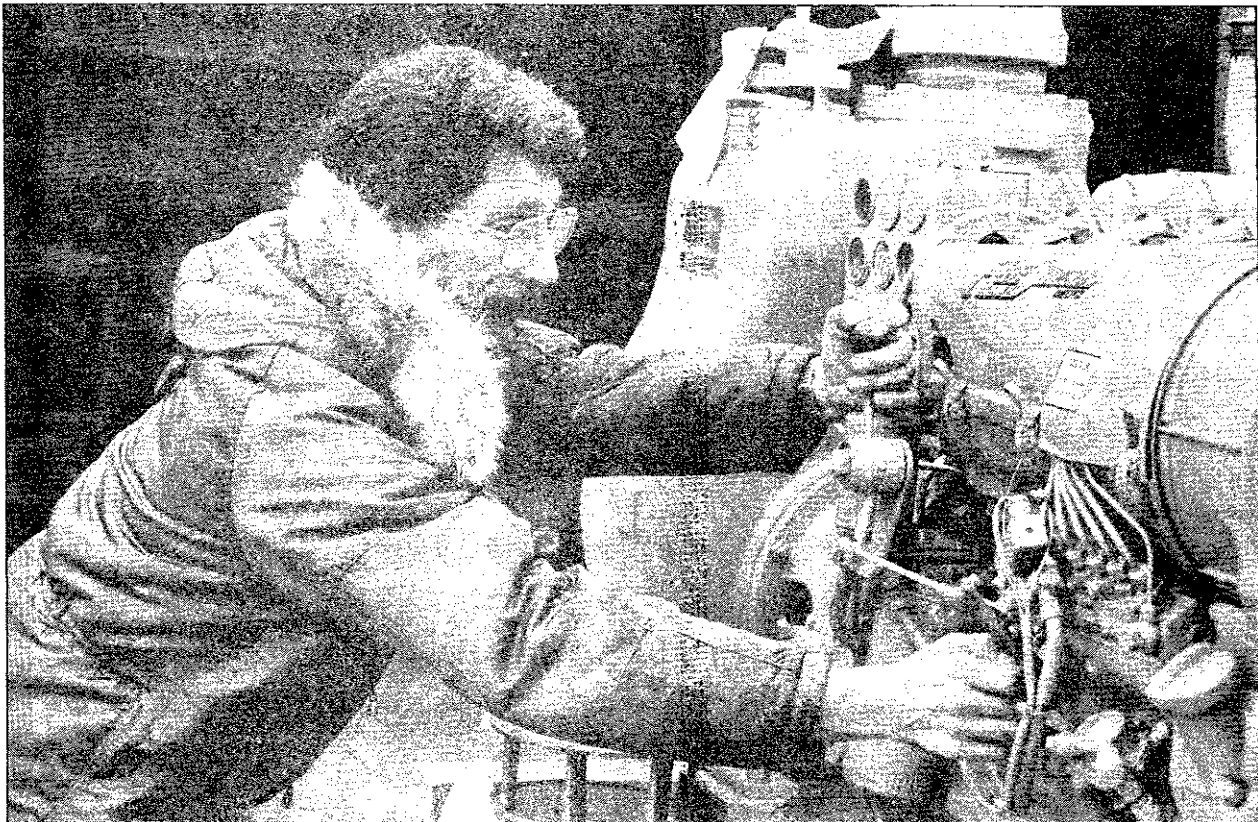
The two major disasters declared by the president in 1987 resulted in an additional \$23 million in disaster relief funds for individuals and governmental units affected by these events. This brings the total amount of disaster relief funding obtained by SEMO to nearly \$90 million since 1984.

Emergency Equipment Stockpile Program

In response to demonstrated needs for emergency equipment to assist communities across the state which experience water supply and other infrastructure emergencies, SEMO has been directed by the DPC to replenish the State Emergency Equipment Stockpile.

This program makes available to local governments and state agencies the emergency engineering equipment needed to assist in response to water supply, power failure, and flood emergencies. In the majority of these emergencies, the stockpile represents the only physical state assistance available to supplement local response and recovery efforts.

On-site assistance now can be provided to communities facing a water emergency in the set-up and operation of an emergency water supply system. In 1987, more than 130 loans were arranged to serve 100 jurisdictions.



Communications

SEMO must meet the State's responsibilities to provide for adequate alert, notification, and warning of impending or actual threats to the public safety. In 1987, efforts continued to upgrade these capabilities and further improve the statewide emergency communications system.

The configuration of an additional DPC emergency communications vehicle was completed by the Division of State Police, thereby increasing the number of such mobile command centers for state emergency operations to two. These, and other emergency vehicles, were deployed in connection with a Radiological Ingestion Pathway exercise to test communication capabilities between field locations and the State Warning Point in the Headquarters Operating Center in Albany. The DPC vehicle was also used in support of the April 1987 Thruway Bridge collapse.

New equipment was purchased to enhance SEMO's operational capabilities at the state warning point, emergency Broadcast System facility, operations room, and in the mobile communications vans. This supports a long range effort to apply modern technologies to the New York State Emergency Management Program.

Planning

The SEMO Planning Program was especially active during the past year. The program, which is 100% federally funded, provides assistance to local governments for development of emergency operation plans dealing with natural and man-made disasters, including the transportation of hazardous materials.

During 1987, SEMO assisted 18 local governments, with a combined population in excess of two million people, to complete emergency plans. These plans include specific information on evacuation, prevention and mitigation, and emergency operations tailored to the specific community.

Upon completion and acceptance, the local government plans are subjected to full-scale testing to validate the concepts and procedures.

The Facility Survey Program engineer surveyed 300 structures and trained a counterpart in New Jersey. These surveys include a detailed examination of buildings to be used as community shelters during such

emergencies as tornadoes, hurricanes, floods and radiological incidents.

Planning staff services were provided at SEMO Headquarters, as well as to local governments, during the two federally declared disasters that occurred in 1987. This enabled the planning staff to gain valuable operational insight, as well as to validate the planning process.

The Planning Section refined a software package known as "Re: Source" to assist local governments in resources management. This program has received widespread acceptance and has been provided to many other states as well as to local governments within New York State.

Technical Resources

Technical assessment of emergency situations, whether natural or man-made, must be accomplished expeditiously and accurately if the state is to provide the needed protection for people and property. SEMO technical staff coordinated and analyzed the delivery of detailed information on the nature of the threat in 24 hazardous materials incidents and 32 weather-related emergencies in order to facilitate state response activities.

The staff is working with National Weather Service and the State Department of Environmental Conservation to develop and implement a computerized early warning flood observation and analysis system to be implemented in flood-prone counties.

The staff supports the State's radiological assessment activities for nuclear power plant incident response, maintains and distribute radiological instruments and provides technical training and planning assistance to State and local government emergency responders.

Training

More than 11,000 government, volunteer and private sector officials participated in SEMO-coordinated training programs during 1987. SEMO conducted its second Hurricane Conference on Long Island, in late May, for 130 participants representing both the public and private sectors. The theme of the seminar was Hazard Mitigation, and dealt with measures which can be initiated during non-crisis periods to lessen a community's vulnerability to hurricane devastation.



Operation GOLDEN EMPIRE, which was conducted under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy. During the year, scores of other SEMO supported emergency drills and exercises were conducted throughout the state.

The close of 1987 found the State Emergency Management Office fully involved in staffing the new State Emergency Response Commission established in compliance with the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. Part of SEMO's effort in this area was spent managing a \$285,000 training grant it successfully acquired for the State.

A host of new

programs is planned for 1988 to inform local government, industrial facilities, and the public, of compliance requirements for the safe handling of hazardous materials.

Civil Air Patrol

A nonprofit, voluntary civilian organization, the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is chartered by Congress as a noncombatant auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force. Nationally, CAP performs almost 80% of all search and rescue missions.

In coordination with SEMO, CAP supports similar State missions and responds to natural disasters and to other emergencies upon request. Last year, 95 missions were performed by New York Wing CAP, amounting to more than 4,464 man-days of effort.

In addition to search and rescue activities, these missions included medical transport and photo and video reconnaissance.

The first statewide Disaster Preparedness Conference was conducted by SEMO during September, in Albany. Lieutenant Governor Stanley Lundine and State Disaster Preparedness Commission Chairman Dr. David Axelrod were among the speakers who addressed the group of 275 officials representing every public safety discipline.

The disastrous flooding that affected eastern New York in April was the unfortunate culmination of a winter of heavy precipitation. Recognizing the potential threat posed by the excessive snowfall, SEMO sponsored a series of media-based "flood awareness" activities during the week of March 15th. In-person programs consisting of brief, personal protection-orientated presentations were produced in Albany, Poughkeepsie and Binghamton. These programs proved beneficial in preparing communities and individuals for the April floods.

SEMO joined the National Guard side of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs and the Division of State Police in a national security exercise dubbed

NEW YORK GUARD

Volunteer Force

The New York Guard is the sixth component of our state's militia force. Currently in cadre status, the New York Guard (NYG) has been a true volunteer force since its inception on August 3, 1917. Its members serve without pay and only receive limited reimbursement for annual military expenses.

The NYG force structure includes a Command Headquarters, Professional/Technical Detachment, three brigade headquarters, eight regiments, and 17 battalion headquarters with three internal security companies.

It has an authorized cadre strength of 2,163 officers and enlisted personnel. Should the governor mobilize the NYG, its strength would increase to more than 18,000 soldiers, who would be assigned to 124 units statewide.

Mission

The primary missions of the New York Guard are:

- To serve as a support element to the New York Army National Guard (NYARNG) in accomplishment of its state mission.
- To be prepared to replace NYARNG troops upon their order into active federal service.
- Subject to specific orders from the Chief of Staff to the Governor, the NYG is prepared:
 - To furnish aid to civil authorities in the event of a disaster or domestic disturbance.
 - To provide military assistance to State Civil Defense localities in coordination with the New York State Emergency Management Office.

Program Planning

Eighty-eight command and staff personnel attended the Annual New York Guard Commander's Training Session conducted at Camp Smith, Peekskill, in February. Development of the 1987 Annual Training and other command programs for 1987 were completed at the session.

Training Achievements

With successful implementation of the Command Headquarters - NYG Annual Training Program, members of each unit completed in-depth home station (armory) instruction and training.

More than 300 officers and enlisted personnel successfully completed an Annual Field Training Program conducted at several home station armory locations and at Camp Smith.

Each of the three brigades conducted independent consolidated brigade training programs using home station armories for indoor training and instruction, and separate training facilities such as Camp Smith, Peekskill and the Rush Range, Rush for more specific events.

Community Activities

NYG elements participated in numerous parades and other local events including the State Special Olympics Program for the Handicapped/Underprivileged at Buffalo, the Syracuse State Fair, the Annual Armed Forces Week activities in Buffalo, and the Annual Memorial Service at Tarrytown. The Tarrytown memorial honors former members of the 1st Provisional Regiment, NYG, who died while guarding the New York City Water Supply System during World War I.

On December 19, 1987, Major General Amato A. Semenza, Commander, NYG was placed on the State Retired List to permit him to assume the presidency of the state branch of the Defense Force Association of the United States. His successor, Major General Vincent W. Lanna, assumed command of the NYG on December 20, 1987.

