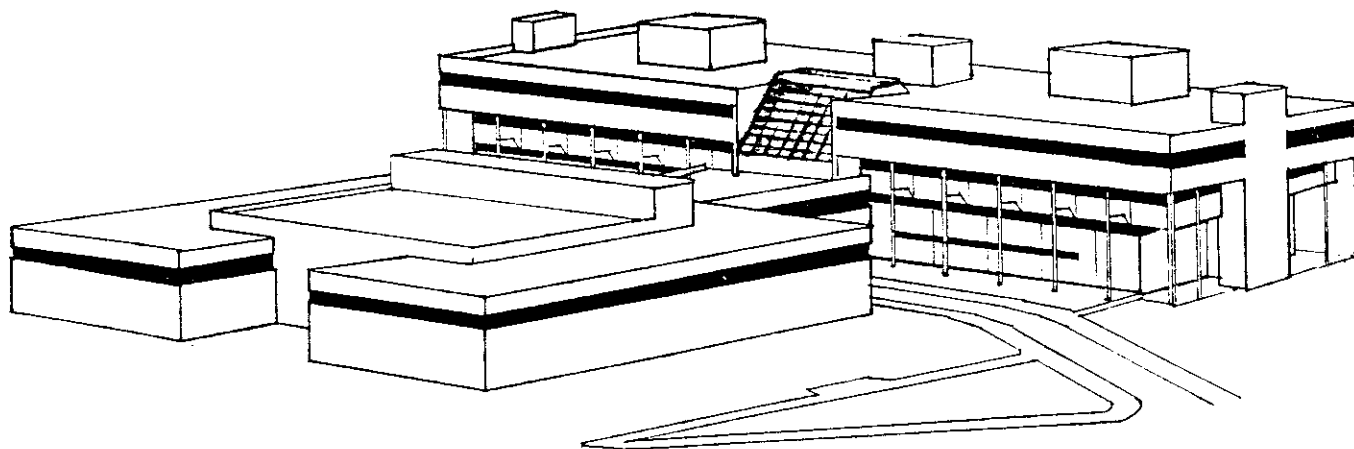


# **New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs**



**1989 Annual Report**





Mario M. Cuomo  
Governor  
Commander in Chief



STATE OF NEW YORK  
DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM FOR The Governor  
SUBJECT: 1989 Annual Report



Lawrence P. Flynn  
Major General, NYARNG  
The Adjutant General

*I am pleased to submit the Annual Report of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs for 1989.*

*The Division of Military and Naval Affairs completed one of its most active years in recent history. The men and women have performed their duties in an outstanding and professional manner. As our forces attempt to keep pace with the rapidly changing events both at home and around the world, they must maintain an up-to-date modern military force in the face of a declining available military population pool. New York military forces are fielding the most modern, sophisticated battlefield and administrative equipment available.*

*The New York Army National Guard initiated an important reorganization, moving the Headquarters 42 Infantry Division from New York City to Troy, New York. The New York Air National Guard completed conversion to a major weapon system at the 174th Tactical Fighter Wing, Syracuse, New York.*

*The New York National Guard and State Emergency Management Office played key roles in three humanitarian relief missions; Armenia earthquake, Hurricanes Gilbert and Hugo. Both the Army and Air Guard became active in the State's drug interdiction program, resulting in the seizure of 2500 pounds of cocaine, valued at \$200 million, \$37.5 million in marijuana, and the confiscation of over \$1.2 million in cash, together with the shutting down of two marijuana processing plants. In addition, an average 1800 homeless people were sheltered daily in 8 metropolitan New York City armories.*

*We continue to be a major economic factor throughout the state providing more than 4,500 full-time jobs and 30,000 part-time jobs. Our operating budget now exceeds \$355 million and we have more than \$1 billion in assets.*

*Your support and the support of your administration are greatly appreciated.*

Sincerely,

Lawrence P. Flynn  
Major General, New York Army  
National Guard  
The Adjutant General



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## Economic Impact

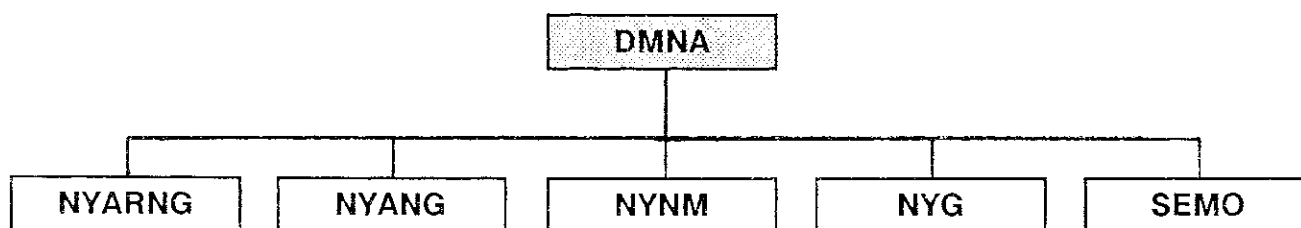
The impact of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs is felt economically across New York State. In nearly every New York County, local communities receive direct financial benefits from various operations of the Division. That impact ranges from payments as the result of disaster related tragedies, to construction projects, to local purchases, to millions of dollars in state and federal salaries paid to employees in more than 180 communities throughout the state.

The New York State Militia forces, Army and Air Guard, the Naval Militia and the New York Guard constitute the only pool of people and equipment available for mobilization by the Governor in times of emergency. Frequently, Guard training facilities are pressed into services for

use as emergency shelters and other uses by local communities. The eight New York Army National Guard armories in the New York City area, sheltering an average of 1800 persons per night, is a current example.

New York Militia units produce tangible benefits. A 100-member Guard unit, for example, is equivalent to a business of 20 full-time employees. In addition to food, utility costs, and other local purchase items made by these units, the drill pay and annual training pay these citizen-soldiers earn are spent in the local community, thus providing housing, food, clothing, etc. for themselves and their families. New York State estimated average economic impact factor of 2.3 more than doubles money coming into the state from outside sources. Almost 93 percent of Militia Force's budget of \$355 million comes from the federal government.

## Division Overview



The Division of Military and Naval Affairs which includes the New York Army National Guard, New York Air National Guard, NYG, SEMO, completed its most ambitious year in its history. The New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard continuously train and stand ready for duty. Their mission is to be prepared should either the Governor or the President order any units to active duty. In 1989, both did. The New York Army National and New York Air National Guard participated in combat airlift missions, humanitarian relief missions and began prototypal new Department of Defense weapon systems. In addition to their state and federal role, the New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard received 1.8 million dollars from the Department of Defense for drug interdiction and eradication to provide aerial reconnaissance, surveillance, transportation, and cargo inspection assistance to law enforcement agencies.

The New York Guard's primary mission is to serve as a reserve land force supporting the varied state missions

of the New York Army National Guard (NYARNG) and to assume responsibility for these duties in the event New York Army National Guard troops are ordered into federal service.

The New York Naval Militia is federally recognized under Title 10 of the United States Code. However, the New York Naval Militia is organized in accordance with New York Military law and conforms with the regulations and standards of the United States Department of the Navy. Like the New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard it has a dual mission; to respond to any state emergency when called upon by the Governor and to assist in the training of the Navy and Marine Corps reserves as a contribution to national security.

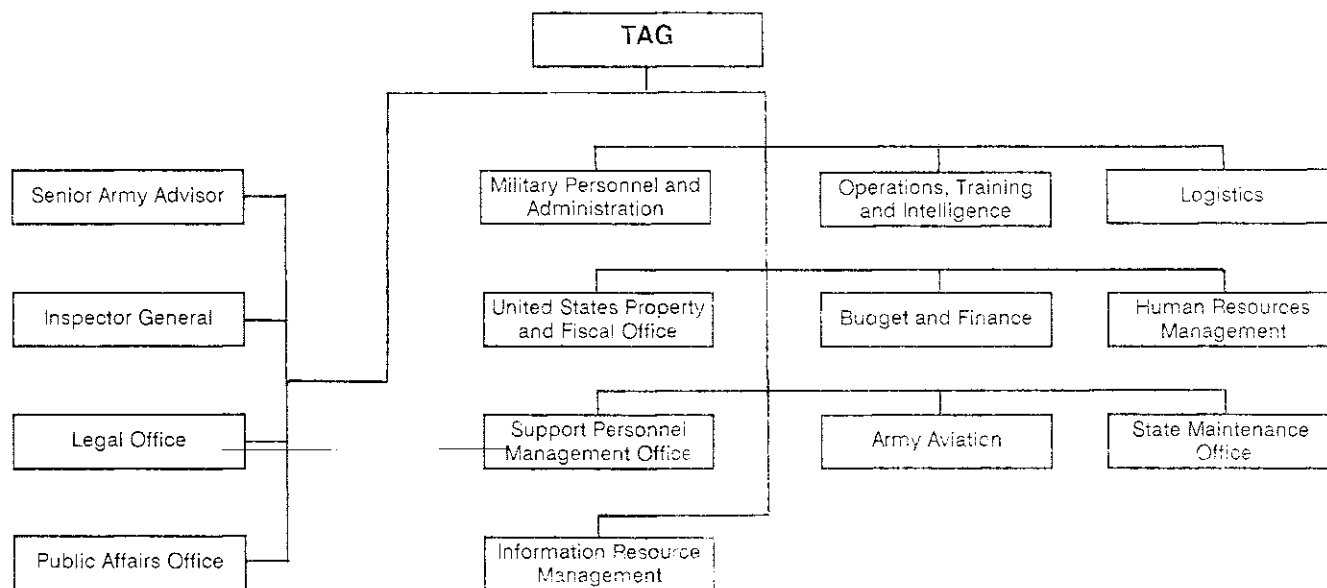
The State Emergency Management Office, SEMO, is tasked to carry out the objectives of the New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission by working with other State Agencies, the federal government, local governments and the private sector to ensure the plan-

ning and implementation of appropriate emergency management and civil defense programs that address mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery relating to all natural and man - made disasters that might threaten lives and property within the state.

The Division of Military and Naval Affairs is authorized approximately 38,600 people and for CY 1989 had a total budget of \$355 million and assets of more than \$1 billion. There are more than 4,500 full time federal and state employees who maintain 77 armories, 45 maintenance

locations, 20 Naval Reserve Centers, six Air Guard Bases, four Army National Guard flight facilities, State Emergency Management Office assets an inventory of hundreds of aircraft, engineer and armored vehicles, thousands of tactical vehicles, generators and other equipment needed for combat readiness and emergency-preparedness. These individuals are the nucleus around which the Division of Military and Naval Affairs maintains 24 hour readiness to effectively accomplish its varied missions.

## DMNA Organization



In addition to the five components, the Division is organized around four special staff directorates. Senior Army Advisor, Inspector General, Legal Office and Public Affairs Office and nine state and federal directorates. They are: Military Personnel and Administration, Operations, Training and Intelligence, Logistics, United States Property and Fiscal Office, Support Personnel Management

Office, Human Resources Management, Information Resource Management Office, Budget and Finance Office and State Maintenance Office. The Adjutant General is the executive head of the Division, which operates as a part of general government, responsible directly to the Governor of New York State. In addition to being a member

of the Governor's cabinet, the Adjutant General also serves as the Commander of the New York Army National Guard, Chairman of the New York State Civil Defense Commission, Chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Commission, Secretariat to the State Disaster Preparedness Commission and Director of the State Selective Service.



# Special Staff

## 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 organization. Their focus is on mentorship of their leaders and the training of their units.

The year 1989 has seen the elimination of advisors at the brigade level as a result of the Army's Congressionally mandated officer cut. Advisor strength has gone from 14 officers and 12 sergeants major to an authorized three officers and five sergeants major.

## Inspector General

The Inspector General inquires into and reports on matters affecting the state of economy, efficiency, discipline, morale, esprit de corps, and readiness of various commands and elements of the New York Army and Air National Guard.

In order to do this, the Inspector General utilizes three primary tools: inspections, investigations and inquiries. The most common function of the Inspector General is the resolution of Inspector General Action Requests.

During 1989 the Inspector General conducted over 50 compliance inspections of New York Army National Guard units and maintenance facilities in accordance with First United States Army guidelines. Special inspections were conducted into functional areas of interest to The Adjutant General. Additionally, the Inspector General's office assisted in the resolution of approximately 350 Inspector General Action Requests, and 95 congressional and legislative inquiries directed toward the agency.

## Legal Office

The Legal Office provides services to The Adjutant General and all top level division officials, both state and federal, on any matter pertaining to their particular activities. The office is responsible for the coordination of legal affairs both within and external to the Division among local, state and federal agencies.

During 1989 the Legal office continued to serve 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.

Included in the Legal Office is the Staff Judge Advocate system (JAG) organized under a statewide team concept so as to provide legal coverage for every member and unit of the New York Air and Army National Guard. Most recently, JAG's have been responsible to provide advice to personnel and units committed to drug interdiction activities.

## Public Affairs Office

The Public Affairs Office (MNIO) serves as the Division's primary point of contact to news media, promulgates public affairs guidance to Division of Military and Naval Affairs subordinate components, is the media liaison to the Governor's Press Office and the Public Affairs offices of other state and federal agencies. The Director of Public Affairs is chief press advisor to The Adjutant General.

During 1989 the Public Affairs Office handled several hundred press inquiries from members of the local, state and national working press. Utilizing a proactive approach to public affairs, the office generated many news events from legislative lifts, media lifts to state wide media tours to improve the understanding of the Division by the news media and general public. The MNIO received many awards in 1989 including three 1st Army (FUSA) Public Affairs awards, two second place FUSA awards for audiovisual media products and Command Information respectively, one honorable mention; NGAUS Public Affairs Award; two USAF Awards for Command Information.

# Directorates

## Logistics

Logistics is divided into three sections, Facilities and Logistical Services, Facilities Engineering and the Facilities Operations office.

The Facilities and Logistical Services Section supports everyday operations of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. The section administers telecommunications, non-military use of armory facilities, and state property management. The procurement of Division equipment, contractual services, armory security, and food service programs are also handled by this section.

During 1989, this section continued retrofitting and upgrading the Division's voice telephone systems. Additionally, cost containment initiatives resulted in savings in excess of \$45,000 to the agency. A 12 percent growth of rental receipts from the non-military use of armory facilities enhanced support of both military and armory rehabilitation and maintenance programs. The section is responsible for the procurement, transfer and disposal of state property. The Division maintains an inventory of over 1900 categories of state owned property and equipment at some 90 separate locations with an estimated replacement value of \$11 million.

## 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 in addition to assisting New York Air National Guard Bases.

In 1989, the Facilities Engineering Office administered in excess of \$10 million. Federally supported contracts totalled more than \$5 million. Major achievements were the completion and occupation of the Dryden (Ithaca) Armory, the nearly completed Rochester Multicomplex facility, initiation of the Army Aviation Support Facility No. 3 addition, and completion of local training area at Guilderland. Design was also initiated for armory construction at Syracuse.

The Facilities Engineering office is also responsible to administer and implement the Agency's Capital Construction Programs and design, bid and award up to \$20,000 in State Short Form contracts. Construction contracts processed by the in house design team totalled

131 expending \$826,000. An additional 49 projects were completed by the Office of General Services after review and approval by the Facilities Engineering Officer. The amount of these contracts totalled \$4.7 million. In addition, there were 29 projects completed in the tank removal, replacement and natural gas conversion program that produced expenditures of \$1.1 million.

## Facilities Operations Office

The Facilities Operations office, with an annual operating budget of over \$4 million is responsible for the day-to-day operations, maintenance, and repair of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs statewide physical plant. This includes a state headquarters complex, 77 armories, and 55 logistical, maintenance, and training facilities which support the New York Army National Guard. Facilities Operations also plans and programs for the short and long range construction requirements,



to include replacement and new facilities for the entire NYARNG. The Capital Budget is \$53 million including reappropriations.

Planning and programming responsibilities also extend to six State Emergency Management Office district offices and the SEMO main office. These facilities provide more than 8.9 million square feet of space for use by the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

## Human Resource Management (HRM)

The Directorate of Human Resource Management is responsible for manpower planning and management, payroll, personnel, and benefits administration for 1100 state employees. It also supervises affirmative action, staff development, training, and labor relations activities. It also coordinates pay and allowances for 80 armory security guards in the Anti-Terrorist Program, and for the 38,000 members of the Organized Militia when activated in response to state emergencies.

The Directorate is separated into three sections: Personal Services, Labor Relations, and Affirmative Action and Training.

### Personal Services

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

### Labor Relations

The Labor Relations section is responsible for administering agreements and contracts between the Agency and the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA), and Public Employees Federation (PEF). The majority of Division of Military and Naval Affairs State work force is represented by the CSEA,inc.

### 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 work force. The section established and monitors the Affirmative Action Advisory Council which develops ways to recognize the diverse cultures that make up our Agency state work force. Contributions include Black History month, Women's History month and Hispanic Heritage week. Additionally, 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. The section is also charged with coordinat-

ing employee Health and Safety related programs and training under the Wellness Works concept.



### Summary of State Appropriation Support of Personnel Services 1989/90

A summary of state appropriation support for state fiscal year 1989/90 personal services activities follows:

Program	Appropriation
Administration	\$ 3,352,600
Special Services	542,900
Army National Guard	8,425,000
Air National Guard	922,400
Emergency Management	724,400
Radiological Emergency Preparedness	905,500
Homeless	326,100
Armory Rental	1,009,100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 16,208,900</b>

## Support Personnel Management Office

The Support Personnel Management Office (SPMO) 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 3,900 full-time employees who are either federal civil service or active duty personnel.

In 1989, salaries for full-time personnel exceeded \$89 million. Support for our personnel is provided by SPMO's four major branches.

### Technician Personnel Management Branch

The Technician Personnel Management Branch is responsible for the administration of benefits, appointments, promotions, reassignments, and retirements. Over 2,100 Air National Guard and 2,000 Army National Guard personnel actions were processed in 1989. During 1989, a staff assistance visit was performed throughout the western region of the state, in which seven various military installations were assisted in various phases of personnel administration. In addition, 73 private retirement counselling sessions and three death benefits of deceased employees counselling sessions for the families were performed. These private sessions contribute significantly to the accuracy of employees or family member's application for retirement or death benefits. Approximately 10 percent of the Army and Air Tech-



nician Position Descriptions were revised and updated during the year.

During 1989, the Environmental Differential Pay committee reviewed potentially hazardous situations for corrective action or authorization of environmental, differential or hazardous duty pay.

The Federal Incentive Award System was extremely active during 1989, with over \$414,678 awarded to National Guard employees. An additional \$6,000 was awarded through the Employee Suggestion Program.

Technician career development training has been enhanced with an operating budget for fiscal year 1989 of \$150,000. Over 160 full-time support personnel received training at the National Guard Professional Education Center, Little Rock, Arkansas. This training is specifically designed and developed to enhance our Guard employees in their full-time support positions.

Major emphasis during 1989 was placed on training for first line supervisors. Over 100 first line supervisors received training through an

internally conducted training program. This internal program resulted in net cost reductions of \$24,000 for 1989, and improved the overall operating efficiency of both the Army and Air National Guard.

### AGR Management Branch

The Active Guard Reserve (AGR) Management Branch oversees 1,003 Army and 470 Air National Guard Active Duty personnel. This includes, but is not limited to manpower staffing, advertising positions, hiring, issuing orders, monitoring promotions, reassignments, training, medical support, and pay and allowances for Army AGR personnel.

In an effort to keep our full-time AGR force equivalent to or better than active Army counterparts, the AGR Management Branch is also responsible for managing the military education program for all Army AGR personnel. This includes outlining appropriate courses for advancement, career counselling, and monitoring completion of basic military occupational skills and requirements. The AGR branch is also

in the process of developing an enhanced Career Progression Program to provide upward mobility to all Army AGR personnel.

### **Labor Management Relations Branch**

Labor Management Relations within the federal technician program emphasizes the spirit of cooperation through communication. The negotiated agreement with the Association of Civilian Technicians (ACT) continues to be the basis for union management cooperation. This cooperation reflects a mutual desire to pursue a program for total mission accomplishment through improved

working conditions for our technician personnel.

### **Human Resources Branch**

During 1989 the Human Resources Branch has been busy perfecting the data base for tracking Affirmative Action goals. Audits are accomplished quarterly to verify the status of the Equal Opportunity Counselors and Special Emphasis Program Managers.

The Basic Equal Opportunity Counselors Course was given to 15 counselors and during this time an informal question and answer session was provided to allow a network

to be established. The Advanced Equal Opportunity Counselors Course is projected for 1990.

The quarterly statistical reports have been further refined and these reports continue to improve the efficiency of both the Army and Air National Guard in their planning and recruiting objectives.

The Human Resources Branch has expanded their efforts in publicizing the Technician Assistance Program on a continual basis and, thus far the program seems to have gained more notoriety throughout the state as more supervisors and employees seek additional information.



### **United States Property and Fiscal Office (USP&FO)**

United States property and Fiscal office provides federal logistical and financial support for the New York Army and Air National Guard units and activities. The United States Property and Fiscal officer serves in a dual role as a member of the staff of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau in Washington and as a staff member of The Adjutant General of New York.

(USP&FO) is responsible for the acquisition, issue, shipment, disposition and accounting for all supplies and equipment loaned 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, (NYRANG).

The USP&FO has five divisions: Administrative, Logistics, Comptroller, Purchasing and Contracting and Analysis and Internal Review. 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 Support Agreements and Military Interdepartmental Purchasing Requests 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 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 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 1989, the Stock Control Branch managed a budget in excess of \$15 million and effected nearly one-half million supply actions. Responsible for managing on hand federal assets totaling over \$653 million. The Storage and Distribution Branch, with offices in Rochester and Peekskill, issued more than 110,000 individual clothing items to NYARNG units in 1989 as well as nearly \$700,000 in tools and other Self Service Supply Center items.

The Branch also provides a delivery and pickup service to Army National Guard units and activities. Vehicles traveled more than 180,000 miles transporting 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 and provides transportation to NYARNG units via air, rail, and bus.

In 1989, the branch effected nearly 41,000 travel arrangements, to move NYARNG soldiers to their assigned mission sites, which included 17 overseas moves of NYARNG units.

The Logistics Division enabled New York to be the first large state nationwide to achieve and exceed the National Guard Bureau's goal of managing excess property.

## Comptroller Division

The Comptroller Division is responsible for the preparation of 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 (technicians). Budget execution is guided by a Program Budget Advisory Committee chaired by the NYARNG Chief of Staff and Program Directors as members.

The Quality Assurance Section, operating within the Comptroller Division, reviews and evaluates all sections to determine compliance with regulations as well as recommends improvements to existing operations. This ultimately results in improved processing of all fiscal systems within the division.

A most significant improvement in pay service and support of NYARNG soldiers is the reduction of pay-lag for drill pay from 30 days following entitlement month to 15 days earlier. In July 1989, United States Army Finance and Accounting Center (USAFAC) began a supplemental pay system. A supplemental payment will be paid automatically by USAFAC approximately the 28th day of the month to any soldier whose previous month's entitlements were not posted timely.

Sure Pay, a direct deposit, electronic transfer for drill pay was implemented during 1989. This system permits drill check funds to be directly deposited to a financial institution of the soldiers choice. This system ensures continuation pay if mobilised, no lost or stolen checks, earlier receipt of pay, and reduction of soldier's pay problems.

From Oct 88 thru Dec 89, the Fiscal Accounting Office accounted for more than \$545,599,900 in Annual Funding Program changes, allotment changes, obligation and disbursement transactions, while processing more than 850,000 line items thru the State Accounting Budget Expenditure Reservation System (SABERS). The Automated Orders Module was also implemented during this period. This module, results in a more timely publication and distribution of orders to units and soldiers performing military duty. This results in earlier pay to soldiers.

## Comptroller Division Activities

Activity	Annual Funding Program
Annual Training Pay, Allowances & Travel	\$16,368,000
Armory Drills Pay	34,376,673
Subsistence (Food Cost)	1,353,100
Individual Clothing Accounts	1,999,500
Service Schools	5,246,300
Special Training Tours	2,426,800
Civilian Payroll	33,845,326
Supplies and Equipment	23,794,477
Service and Training Site Operations	6,084,488
POL (Fuel and Lubricants)	2,080,449
Construction	1,073,133
Medical Costs	611,800
Total	131,260,046



## Purchasing and Contracting

The Purchasing and Contracting Division implemented the Standard Army Automated Contracting System (SAACONS), which replaced the manual system, allows consolidation of like purchase request thus facilitating the generation of single versus multiple purchase orders. With this automated system, this division processed over 13,000 transactions for subsistence, architect/engineer, and construction support to the New York Army and Air National Guard in 1989. These transactions total nearly \$135 million.

Providing policy and technical guidance to the five Air National Guard (ANG) Base Contracting Offices is also one of the many tasks assigned to this division. This division maintains 31 construction contracts totaling over \$8.6 million for these ANG Bases. The Construction Support Office located at Stewart ANG Base for the C-5 aircraft conversion is also a responsibility of the Purchasing and Contracting Division.



## Purchasing and Contracting Activities

Type of Action	Number	Dollar Amount
<b>NYARNG</b>		
Purchase Orders	13,203	11,937,211
Construction Contracts	1	20,106
Federal/State Agreements	29	8,612,307
Architect/Engineer	1	140,815
Supplies and Services	1	27,562
Subtotal	13,235	20,758,001
<b>NYANG</b>		
Construction Contracts	31	96,106,553
Architect/Engineer	60	8,699,371
Federal/State Agreements	2	10,939,067
Supplies and Services	2	182,470
Subtotal	95	115,927,461
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,330</b>	<b>136,685,462</b>

## Analysis and Internal Review

The Analysis and Internal Review Division ensures that the Army and Air National Guard resources are most efficiently utilized. In 1989 this division completed Internal Reviews on five Air National Guard Bases and seven Program Managers within the Division of Military and Naval Affairs (DMNA).

In addition to the Internal Reviews completed, three Management Consultant Visits were performed. The effort identified more than \$160,000 of potential cost avoidance and monetary benefits.

The audit work conducted in 1989 developed a total of twenty-four significant findings. The Internal Review Division provided seventy-eight constructive recommendations to management with the assistance and concurrence of personnel within the entities audited. In addition

to monetary benefits, the recommendations provided enhanced managements abilities to achieve their managerial goals and objectives.

In 1989 an aggressive follow-up program was implemented which established a system fo control and monitrship of corrective actions pertaining to internal and external audit findings and recommendations. The purpose of the program is to determing whether or not the corrective actions specified and agreed to in an audit report have been implemented and in fact have solved the problem.

Also, in 1989 an Audible Entity File was established to provide a detailed listing of the auditable entities of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. This file includes all the organizations programs, activities and functions subject to audit. The file serves as (I) a history of audit activity, (II) a risk analysis of each auditable entity, (III) a short and long range planning tool, (IV) and audit survey for past problems.

## Budget and Finance

The Budget and Finance office directs the preparation of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs annual budget, manages expenditures from state appropriations, procures state equipment and services, collects federal funds to reimburse the state, and performs all accounting duties required by the New York State Comptroller. The Directorate is comprised of four sections: State Accounts, Federal Accounts, Emergency Management Accounts and Internal Audit and Management Analysis.

### State Appropriation Support for DMNA Program Activities

<u>Program</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Administration	\$	\$	\$ 3,753,900
Special Services	2,038,800	1400	2,800,600
Army National Guard	5,116,500	2,052,700	20,423,400
Air National Guard	8,906,400		10,495,100
State Emergency Management	2,906,000	1,729,400	5,641,200
Homeless Program			1,601,200
Local Assistance Emergency Management	5,696,000	1,200,000	6,896,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$18,967,700</b>	<b>\$3,763,500</b>	<b>\$44,715,400</b>

The federal support of the state Department of Military and Naval Affairs is apparent when one examines the financial commitment the federal government makes to the overall Department budget, including equipment and facilities as well as personnel. During the past fiscal year, the federal government accounted for 93 percent of the Department's \$355 million budget.



## State Maintenance Office (SMO)

The State Maintenance office (SMO) maintains the equipment essential to Division of Military and Naval Affairs through the federally funded Surface Equipment Maintenance Program of the New York Army National Guard. There are 546 full-time military technicians assigned to four geographically dispersed Combined Support Maintenance Shops (CSMS) and two CSMS subshops; 37 Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMS's) and a Unit Training Equipment Site (UTES).



### Technical Work Force

The directorate has operational control of over the fluting military technicians with individual skills as combat vehicle and automotive repairmen, machinists, welders, body and metal workers, painters, canvas and 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 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 1989.

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 full-time, Staten Island, Rochester, and Watertown. Two CSMS Sub-shops provide support at Nesconset and Albany, N.Y..

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 UTES at Fort Drum receives, issues stores, and maintains combat vehicles and engineer equipment as authorized by the Chief, NGB, and The Adjutant General. 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.

## 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.

### Recruiting

During 1989, 3,556 new members were recruited for the Army National Guard, bringing the assigned strength as of December 31, 1989 to 18,503 soldiers.

### Officer Procurement

The Officer Procurement Section has the responsibility of recruiting all officer/warrant officers for the NYARNG, to include the recruitment of medical professionals. The section is divided into four geographic areas with recruiters stationed in Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, and New York City. As of September 30, 1989, the end of our Federal Fiscal Year (FY), the combined assigned officer/warrant officer end strength was at 100.1 percent. The officer procurement section accounted for 414 accessions during FY 89. Areas of responsibility that have contributed to our success are the ROTC Program, the "Warrior 2000" Program, direct appointments, membership on the Reserve Force Duty Branching Board, monitoring of Army Reserve Control Group Non-Unit Listing, and active recruitment for both the Federal and State Officer Candidate Programs.

### Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP)

As of year's end, 4,279 participants were in the Selected Reserve Incentive Program. Federal funds provided nearly \$2 million of supplemental income and/or civilian education assistance in 1989.

### Continuing Civilian Education

Nine hundred and twenty-five soldiers received some form of tuition assistance for completion of high school and college courses during the fiscal year of 1989. Out of the 263,000+ dollars given to the New York Army National Guard for its tuition assistance program, \$261,866 was spent. As a result of these and other federal education programs, 171 soldiers received Associate or Bachelor degrees and an additional 44 soldiers were awarded their high school General Equivalency Diploma. New York administered 533 College Level Examination Program (CLEP) tests during 1989, which reflects 38 percent of all CLEP exams administered by the Army National Guard nationwide. These exams resulted in the awarding of 1,074 college credit hours to 291 New York Army National Guard soldiers.

The Montgomery G.I. Bill has provided additional college assistance since it was implemented on July 1, 1985. As of December 31, 1989 more than 4,900 soldiers are qualified to receive benefits under this program, of which 25 percent on the average draw money every semester.

### Medical Programs

**Panographic Dental X-Rays:** Over 16,000 soldiers now have a panographic dental X-ray on file. We now have two operational panographic dental X-ray machines at NYARNG facilities, one at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York and one at the 243d Medical Company, Buffalo, New York.

**Over 40 Cardiovascular Screening Program:** 2,802 out of 3,752 soldiers have received screening along with their periodic medical examinations.

**Mobile Medical Team:** Accomplished over 1,500 physical exams with minimal loss of training time. Our overall requirement was reduced from approximately 4,500 to less than 300 overdue exams.

**Drug Testing Program:** Over 800 personnel from aviation units were tested in 1989, as well as over 1,000 AGR soldiers. Over 150 officers and NCOs were trained as unit Alcohol and Drug Coordinators.

All of the above contributed greatly to the health and readiness of the NYARNG.

## Safety and Occupational Health

This program's goal is to reduce accidental manpower and equipment losses, provide more efficient use of resources and thus, enhance unit readiness throughout the New York Army National Guard. During 1989, a medical surveillance program was initiated for our Full Time Support (FTS) personnel who work in high risk areas, such as our maintenance facilities for military vehicles and aircraft. Three hundred employees benefited during 1989 at a cost of \$36,000.

## Personnel Service Center

New York operates the largest centralized Army National Guard records maintenance and personnel services activity in the country. The center is responsible for the maintenance of approximately 18,000 soldiers Military Personnel Records Jackets, Health Records, and Dental Records.

The center also provides on-site personnel services to units throughout the State in conjunction with its Unit Support Program (USP). This program involves sending contact teams to individual unit locations with all unit records, to conduct records reviews and to prepare any missing or incorrectly identified documents. The program is designed to help those organizations who have vacant full-time support positions, and/or high personnel turnover, which has caused a large backlog in administrative requirements. It helps ensure that a soldiers career management and family care requirements are met, with documented soldier qualifications and insurance form preparation emphasized. A summary of calendar year 1989 program accomplishments is provided below.

- **New York Army National Guard Units Visited: 43**
- **New York Army National Soldiers Processed: 2,747**
- **Required Forms Prepared: 3,009**

Additionally, the center is responsible for the maintenance of the Centralized Advancement Program for all New York Army National Guard soldiers in pay grades E-1 to E-3. It involves furnishing rosters of all soldiers eligible for advancement within the NYARNG to each respective unit. Once each commander identifies those soldiers he or she desires advanced, the rosters are annotated and returned to the Personnel Service Center for processing. The Personnel Service Center is respon-

sible for reviewing them for accuracy, authenticating and processing all rank changes. This program achieved the timely advancement of over 5,000 soldiers during 1989.

The Personnel Service Center will improve its efficiency and ability to provide soldier services through the recent implementation of an Automated Soldier System. This system will improve accuracy and efficiency within the center. It will reduce research time, discharge processing time, improve the ability of the center to accurately identify missing or incorrectly prepared documents for supported organizations, and allow for the provision of a Military Awards Brief and a Military Education Brief in approximately one year.

## Standard Installation Division Personnel System (SIDPERS)

The SIDPERS section of Military Personnel and Administration is responsible for the input and output flow of personnel information and to maintain the data bases which support the information. Personnel actions which effect the members of the New York Army National Guard are processed through this section. Training is provided to units of the NYARNG on all aspects of SIDPERS operations to improve the integrity of the personnel data base. Eighty-eight units received SIDPERS training during 1989.

## Retirement Point Accounting System

This system, which was implemented in 1988, is an automated retirement point system. Each member receives an annual report of retirement points earned and a projection of retire pay upon completion of 20 years of creditable service. During 1989, over 300 individuals were given rosters of eligibility for retired pay at age 60.

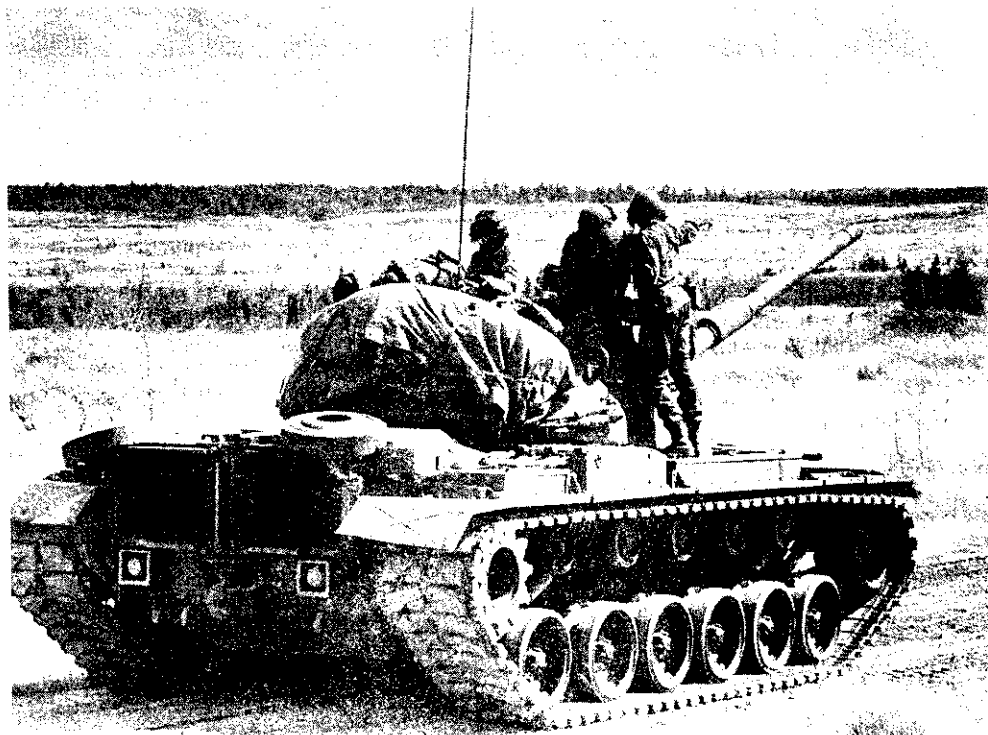
## Family Assistance Program

The National Guard Family Program has begun to take root in New York State. The first year of operation was FY89, when a full time State Family Program Coordinator was hired.

The mission of the Family Program is to provide information and referral, as well as support to Guard members and their families. The accomplishment of this mission revolves around the development of unit level Family Support Groups (FSGs). Through the FSGs, families and soldiers find a shared commitment and unity through the strengths of each other. Soldiers are able to

perform their duties knowing that their families are well and that there is someone back home for them if they need assistance. Families are finding their own strength and showing their pride in the National Guard.

Volunteers are continually being identified throughout the state with FSGs operating in approximately 35 units. Several units and communities have held special holiday activities centered around the family. The FSGs are involving the National Guard units with the local communities on different levels, which is proving to be mutually beneficial.



## Awards

During 1989, the agency issued a total of 9,383 awards to members of the organization, resulting in the recognition of individual performance, outstanding achievement and long and faithful service to the state.

Additionally, 1,637 New York State Conspicuous Service Crosses were issued to current and former active service individuals who earned this award as a result of having received a qualifying personal decoration while on active duty.

In total, **6,197 United States Army Awards** were earned by outstanding NYARNG soldiers in 1989 and are delineated as follows:

Meritorious Service Medal	65
Army Commendation Medal	245
Army Achievement Medal	877
Good Conduct Medal	163
Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal	4,015
Armed Forces Reserve Medal	832

During 1989, **3,186 New York State Awards** were issued to commendable NYARNG soldiers and are defined as follows:

Medal for Valor	1
Conspicuous Service Medal	18
Medal for Meritorious Service	31
Military Commendation Medal	137

### Long and Faithful Service Decorations

5 Years	1,570
10 Years	494
15 Years	357
20 Years	170
25 Years	52
30 Years	27
35 Years	31
40 Years	29
Total	2,730

Recruiting Medal	67
Certificate of Achievement	42
Certificate of Appreciation	160

## Information Resource Management

The Directorate of Information Resource Management is the data and information center for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. The data and information processing, planning, training, technical, and maintenance assistance provided through Directorate personnel and equipment are essential to our Agency's peacetime operation, emergency and wartime planning and preparedness.

Federal and state personnel and equipment supported by the Resource Management Directorate track the performance, location, training, and readiness status of our Agency's more than 30,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and civilian employees. It also facilitates the personnel actions, equipment and facility maintenance and purchases which support them. Also, Resource Management continues to improve office automation, graphic and publications systems to provide commanders and managers with timely, cost effective and accurate information used to allocate limited resources.

On an annual basis, for example, Resource Management Systems support more than a quarter-million Guard drill payments and nearly 150,000 additional pay transactions, one-third of these for technician staff, as well as 300,000 stock and supply transactions and the transmittal or receipt of 12,000 fax messages. The hardware and software used in these activities are maintained and ready to support any Guard mobilization to meet state or federal emergency needs.

In 1989, a number of offices and systems were automated or updated to save significant dollars and manhours, and to increase the productivity of individual employees in service to their state. These initiatives include:

**The Unit Automated Personnel System** which links 180 field units with a main database to facilitate personnel transactions, and list and roster production which otherwise would take immeasurable hours and cost to complete.

**Electronic Mail** to expedite message and report distribution with significant savings in manpower and supplies, and in timely and better coordinated decision efficiency.

**Automation of the Personnel Service Center (PSC)** to reduce by 70 percent the time needed to control and research personnel information, equating to a savings of more than 919 hours per month.

**Discharge document automation** for about 400 packages per month for a savings of more than 233 hours per month.

**PSC production report automation** for about 32 hours per month.

**Automation of the annual personnel record report** to New York Army National Guard soldiers for a savings of about 20 hours per month.

**Conversion of single-user Zenith personal computers to multi-user workstations** for a more efficient use of available hardware and a \$17,000 savings over the purchase of each new multi-user system.

**In-house newsletter and bulletin production**, saving more than \$4,000 in annual commercial composition and printing costs.

**In-house production of hundreds of graphics and slides annually** at a more than \$34 per item savings over commercial production.

To help offset state and federal budget outbacks, Agency policies are consistently modified to stimulate technological developments and compensate for existing and potential staffing shortfalls. The Directorate works with all agency staff to improve operational efficiency through strategic programming, automation planning, feasibility studies and new data processing systems implementation. In-house training and trouble shooting is conducted on all systems to limit contractual costs.

On a national level, the Directorate participates in major federal initiatives to compete for prototype systems. This has resulted in additional federally-funded staffing and aquisition of computer hardware and software which otherwise was unavailable or obtainable only at additional cost to the state.

## Operations, Training and Intelligence

The Directorate for Operations Training and Intelligence, (DOTI) is responsible for overall Force Structure, Mobilization, Intelligence and Physical Security, Military Support, Emergency Communications, Communications Security (COMSEC), Community Action/Domestic Action Program and Training programs for the New York Army National Guard and Division of Military and Naval Affairs. DOTI coordinated relocations of the Headquarters 42d Infantry Division and Headquarters Troop Command, 16 unit mobilization

training exercises. In addition, it develops, implements and monitors directives and plans which ensure the safeguarding of classified National Defense information, security and accounting of weapons, intelligence training, and coordinates the New York Army National Guard terrorism counteraction program.

In 1989, more than 7,600 personnel security actions were processed for personnel security clearances. The Directorate is also responsible for developing and monitoring state

and federal military support contingency plans used in conjunction with military assistance to civil authorities. Included is the coordination of the interdiction and eradication of drugs through the National Defense Authorization Act of 1989.

Participation in Community Action/Domestic Action Programs coordinated through DOTI includes:

- New York Special Olympics
- 9th National Amputee Games
- March of Dimes, Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, American Cancer Society fund raisers (14 supported)
- Construction of five community playgrounds
- Three Boy Scout construction projects
- Two Air Shows
- Muscular Dystrophy Association Telethon
- New York City Marathon
- Land Clearing for National Soccer Hall of Fame
- 200th Anniversary of Inauguration of George Washington
- 135 Parades



Most importantly is the training management done by DOTI, with a training budget of \$27 million. This total includes \$16,355,843 in support of Annual Training for 1989 at various locations throughout the United States and Canada, and Europe. Twelve New York Army National Guard units deployed overseas. The Key Personnel Upgrade Program (KPUP) spent \$239,489 for training opportunities throughout the continental United States, Europe, Japan and Korea.

## Empire State Military Academy

The Empire State Military Academy (ESMA) has primary responsibility for the preparation and development of NYARNG Officers and Non-commissioned Officers (NCOs). ESMA also serves as the proponent for Leadership Development for the New York Army National Guard.

The Officer Candidate School (OCS) is a three phase program to commission soldiers as NYARNG and U.S. Army Reserve second lieutenants. The first (basic) and last (advance) phases of training are two-week Annual Training (AT) periods.

The middle (intermediate) phase is 12 weekend assemblies conducted in combination at Camp Smith and in four geographic branch schools. The branch schools are located in Buffalo, Syracuse, Troy and Camp Smith. 95 Officer Candidates graduated from the program in 1988 (87 Guard members and 8 Army Reservists).

In addition to the OCS program, four other programs of instruction are conducted under the auspices of ESMA and designed to enhance the education and proficiency of officers and noncommissioned officers. These programs were conducted during both Annual Training at Camp Smith and Inactive Duty Training at the branch schools around the state. A brief course description and number of 1988 graduates are:

### **BASIC NCO COURSE (BNCOC) PHASE I:**

Prepare the NCO for promotion to Sergeant First Class (E-7) - 175 graduates.

### **ADVANCED NCO COURSE (ANCOC) PHASE I:**



Prepares the NCO for promotion to Master Sergeant (E-8) - 38 graduates.

### **FIRST SERGEANT COURSE (FSC):**

A career enhancing course provided for NCO's in the grade of Master Sergeant (E-8). Designed to prepare the NCO for the duty position of First Sergeant (1SG) - 3 graduates.

### **INSTRUCTOR TRAINING COURSE (ITC):**

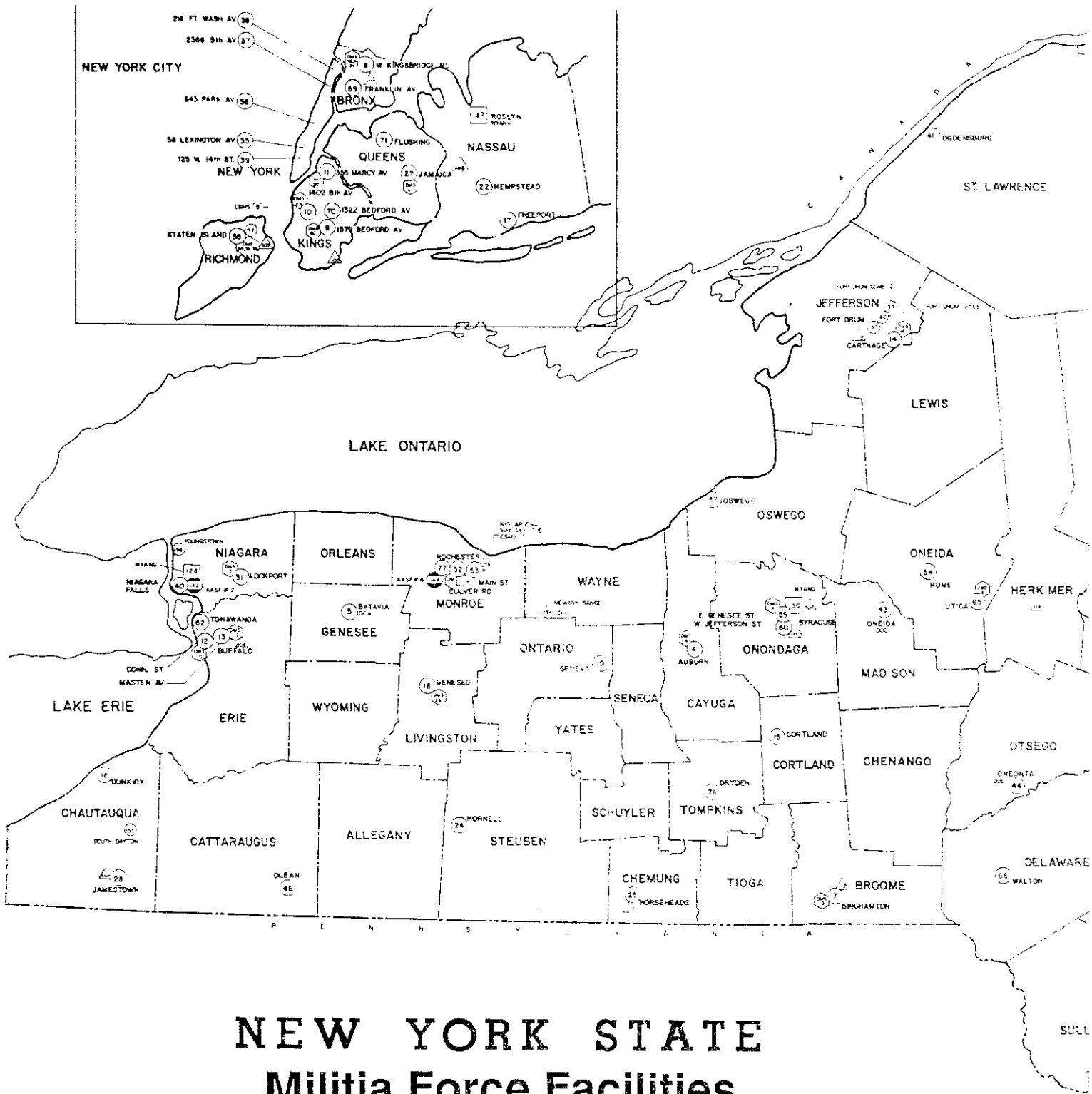
Provides officer, noncommissioned officer and enlisted instructors the skills and knowledge necessary to prepare and conduct instruction of Army courses - 124 graduates.

## 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 unit 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 1989, more than 7600 personnel security actions were processed for personnel security clearances. Technical training in physical security of weapons was provided to representatives of each unit in the Army National Guard. Detailed intelligence collection and analysis training was coordinated with active army military intelligence personnel for all NYARNG brigade and battalion intelligence staffs. Current trends and analysis of terrorist related activities were consolidated at DMNA and provided to all major commands. These analysis were utilized by NYARNG terrorism personnel deploying to overseas areas. Updated and current classified information concerning Soviet and Warsaw Pact tactics, equipment and trends were disseminated to intelligence personnel for information.



# NEW YORK STATE Militia Force Facilities



STATE OF NEW YORK

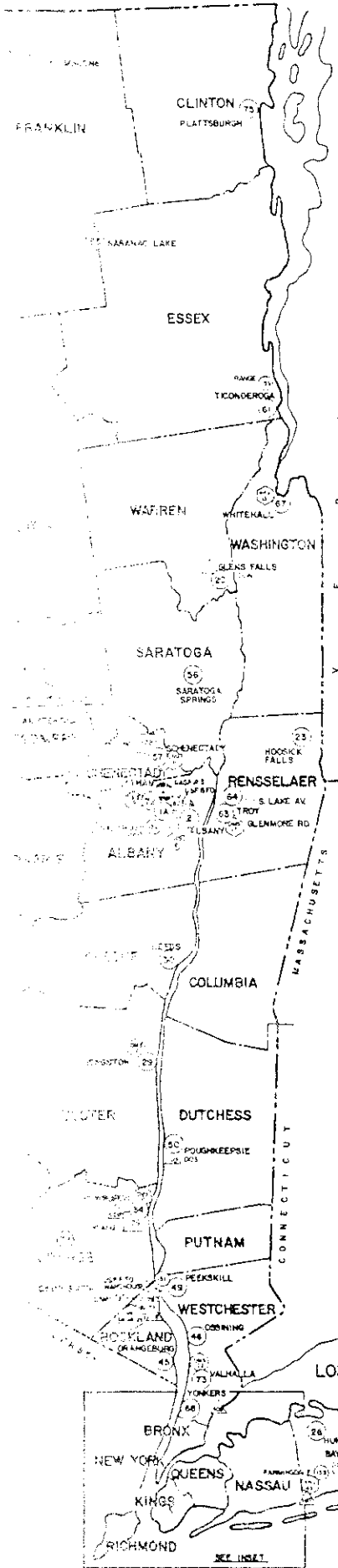
DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS

MAJOR GENERAL LAWRENCE P. FLYAN,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

- KEY**
- ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
  - △ NAVAL MILITIA
  - AIR NATIONAL GUARD
  - ▭ RANGES & LOGISTICAL FACILITIES
  - ARMY AIR SUPPORT FACILITY
  - DMS
- NO. 11-79 ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY  
 NO. 108-118 NAVAL MILITIA ARMORIES  
 NO. 126-151 AIR NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES  
 NO. 141-144 ARMY NATIONAL GUARD HOPT MAINT SHOPS  
 NO. 151-158 RANGES  
 NO. 174-183 LOGISTICAL FACILITIES





**DMNA Facilities**

- 1A Latham - Headquarters DMNA
- 1 Albany (New Scotland Av.) (OMS #18)
- 2 Albany (Washington Av.)
- 3 Amsterdam
- 4 Auburn (OMS #4)
- 5 Batavia
- 6 Bayshore (OMS #45)
- 7 Binghamton (OMS #13)
- 8 Bronx (W. Kingsbridge Rd.) (OMS #30, 31)
- 9 Brooklyn (1579 Bedford Av.) (OMS #40)
- 10 Brooklyn (1402 Eighth Av.) (OMS #24)
- 11 Brooklyn (355 Marcy Av.) (OMS #23)
- 12 Buffalo (Connecticut St.) (OMS #10)
- 13 Buffalo (Masten Av.) (OMS #1,2)
- 14 Carthage (OMS #14)
- 15 Cortland
- 16 Dunkirk
- 17 Freeport (OMS #44)
- 18 Geneseo
- 19 Geneva
- 20 Glens Falls
- 21 Gloversville
- 22 Hempstead
- 23 Hoosick Falls
- 24 Hornell
- 25 Horseheads
- 26 Huntington Station
- 27 Jamaica (OMS #41)
- 28 Jamestown
- 29 Kingston (OMS #7)
- 30 Leeds
- 31 Lockport (OMS #3)
- 32 Malone
- 33 Nesconset
- 34 Newburgh (OMS #8)
- 35 N.Y.C. - 68 Lexington Av.
- 36 N.Y.C. - 643 Park Av.
- 37 N.Y.C. - 2366 Fifth Av.
- 38 N.Y.C. - 215 Ft. Washington Av.
- 39 N.Y.C. - 125 W. 14th
- 40 Niagara Falls
- 41 Ogdensburg
- 42 Olean
- 43 Oneida
- 44 Oneonta
- 45 Orangeburgh
- 46 Ossining
- 47 Oswego
- 48 Patchous
- 49 Peekskill
- 50 Poughkeepsie
- 51 Riverhead

- 52 Rochester (Culver Rd.) (ONS #11,12)
- 53 Rochester (E. Main St.)
- 54 Rome
- 55 Saranac Lake
- 56 Saratoga Springs
- 57 Schenectady (OMS #16)
- 58 Staten Island (OMS #35,36,37)
- 59 Syracuse (E. Genesee St.) (OMS #5)
- 60 Syracuse (W. Jefferson St.)
- 61 Ticonderoga
- 62 Tonawanda
- 63 Troy (Glenmore Rd.) (OMS #13)
- 64 Troy (South Lake Av.)
- 65 Utica (OMS #6)
- 66 Walton
- 67 Whitehall
- 68 Yonkers
- 69 Bronx (Franklin Av.)
- 70 Brooklyn (1322 Bedford Av.)
- 71 Flushing
- 72 Latham (OMS #19)
- 73 Valhalla (OMS #22)
- 74 Ronkonkoma
- 75 Plattsburgh
- 76 Dryden
- 77 Rochester (Airport)
- 78 Middletown (Temporary)
- 79 Monticello (Temporary)

**Naval Militia Armories**

- 101 Bronx
- 102 Albany
- 103 Staten Island
- 104 Mattydale
- 105 Brooklyn
- 106 Buffalo
- 107 Amittville
- 108 Garden City
- 109 New Rochelle
- 110 Poughkeepsie
- 111 Glens Falls
- 112 Binghamton
- 113 Horseheads
- 114 Frankfort
- 115 Watertown
- 116 Jamestown
- 117 Rochester
- 118 Camp Smith
- 119 Syracuse
- 120 Stewart

**State Emergency Management Office**

- State EOC/ASG - Albany
- DOW - Western District Office - Batavia
- DON - Northern District Office - Glens Falls
- DOL - Lake District Office - Nantux
- DOC - Central District Office - Oneida
- DOE - Eastern District Office - Oneonta
- DOS - Southern District Office - Poughkeepsie

**Recapitulation**

Army National Guard Armories under construction	79
in design	1
Naval Militia Armories	3
Air National Guard Airbases	20
Army Aviation Support Facilities	6
Ranges	4
Logistical Facilities	9
	8

**Air National Guard Airbases**

- 126 Niagara Falls
- 127 Roslyn
- 128 Schenectady Co. Airport
- 129 Stewart Airport
- 130 Syracuse
- 131 Suffolk Co. Airport

**Logistical Facilities**

- 176 Camp Smith USP&FO Warehouse
- 177 Staten Island CSMS "B"
- 178 Camp Smith CSMS "A"
- 179 Rochester NYS Arsenal Sub Depot & CSMS "C"
- 180 Fort Drum UTES
- 181 Camp Smith
- 182 USP&FO - HQ Bldg - Latham
- 183 Fort Drum CSMS "D"

**Ranges & Training Areas**

- 151 Camp Smith
- 152 Guilderland
- 153 Farmingdale
- 154 Newark
- 155 South Dakota
- 156 Youngstown
- 157 Fort Drum
- 158 Malone
- 159 Ticonderoga

**Army Aviation Support Facilities**

- 141 Albany County Airport AASF #3
- 142 Niagara Falls AASF #2
- 143 Ronkonkoma AASF #1
- 144 Rochester AASF #4

and training. Security Branch personnel also organized a Joint Drug Interdiction Training Program emphasizing drug rapid planning and execution for approximately 160 personnel of the Border Patrol, military police and state/local law enforcement agencies.

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 competes.

Two 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 1988 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:

- **Captian Richard Taber, 3rd Battalion, 108th Infantry, Utica**
- **Sergeant Scott Huntington, 2nd Battalion, 105th Infantry, Troy**
- **Staff Sergeant Thomas Wiltaker, Company E, 142d 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 Schriencer, 105th Military Police Company, Troy, competed on the United States Olympic Biathlon Team. Second Lieutenant Sean Halligan, 1st Battalion, 156th Field Artillery, and Specialist Christopher Norton, 145th Maintenance Company, Carthage, were selected to all National Guard Team.



## Emergency Communications

Last years report foresaw calendar year, 1989, as one of growth in the communications arena, and it was. The Military Emergence Radio Net (MERN) a high frequency (HF) Radio System, saw its first expansion in over twenty-five years. Radio coverage now exists, with the installation of the Morrisonville site, in Northern New York State. An additional

site in Saranac Lake is scheduled to come on line in early 1990, providing coverage in the Adirondack region. Significant repairs and the refurbishments to existing sites during 1989 have made the MERN again a viable system.

The successful completion of the 187th Signal Brigade's Golden Circuit II exercised provided essential information on communications sites for all of Long Island and coastal Connecticut. The Brigade will expand this exercise this training year to include sites in New Jersey, Rhode Island and possibly Florida. Again, experience gained by the New York Army National Guard will help emergency communications planners for years to come.

## Communications Security (COMSEC)

The continued distribution of the standardized Communications Electronics Operating Instructions (CEOI) is a focal point of compatibility in this area. Every major COMSEC account received a thorough Cryptofacility Inspection, with a 100% software inventory of its holdings, through the intensified Cryptofacility/COMSEC Inspection Program. This action was a first and will be continued.

The calendar year 88 also saw the introduction of the secure Telephone Unit III (STU III) Program into the NYARNG. The STU III is an encryptable telephone unit allowing its user to pass secure information via normal telephone circuits to another STU III user. The fielding of the actual equipment will occur in calendar 89 to selected sites. This Department of Defense (DOD) initiated project will tie the NYARNG via secure links, both internally and to outside agencies.

## State Aviation Office



The State Aviation Office is responsible for the administration of all Army Aviation programs and assets within the New York Army National Guard. There are four Army Aviation Support Facilities located in Long Island, Niagara Falls, Latham, and Rochester, New York. Each facility is responsible for the training of aviators assigned within the Army National Guard and the aircraft stationed at each respective location. The State Aviation Office is responsible for the overall management of these assets, the administration of the annual budget allocations for the training, schools, repair/maintenance costs, and fuel.

### The Role of Army Aviation

Army aviation personnel and assets combine to train for their wartime mission of air support to ground personnel, air assault, troop insertion and tactical extraction of ground troops. This requires extensive day

and night operations to include flight under minimal lighting conditions thru the use of night vision devices. To accomplish required training and to sustain proficiency, full-time staffs at each of the facilities include a compliment of instructor pilots who are responsible to ensure that standardization and safety are employed.

Army Aviation has taken on a significant role in drug interdiction. In conjunction with the federal agencies of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U. S. Customs and New York State and local law enforcement agencies; the combined assets of Army Aviation aircraft, equipment and select personnel are employed in the effort to interdict drug trafficking in New York State and at the adjoining national boundaries. This activity requires close coordination and careful planning between the military, state, local, and federal enforcement agencies involved. Sophisticated equipment, such as night vision devices, are employed in surveillance opera-

tions. Training, education, and tactical coordination planning involves scores of personnel from all agencies. Several missions netted enforcement agencies various amounts of illicit drugs and capital. In addition, these operations improved tactics and planning requirements which were refined as the direct result of lessons learned and newly gained experience.

### Construction

The construction of the fourth Army Aviation Support Facility located in Rochester is nearing completion. 1989 saw approximately 70 percent of the facility construction completed with an anticipated completion date of April 1990. This facility will round out the ability of Army aviation to support all units of Army Aviation to support all units of the Army National Guard statewide and further facilitate the war on drugs.

## New Equipment

Modifications for the Night Vision Devices (goggles) utilized by aviators and crewmembers were received and fielded. Corresponding training for proficiency was initiated with a goal of 100 percent qualification of all air crews in the near future. These devices enable the aviator to operate in any environment which enhances the mission capability and readiness of aviation units. The devices also aid in the combined efforts to provide interdiction of drug trafficking by facilitating night aerial observation of suspected airports and other locations.

## 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. Federal mission requirements establish readiness standards for units and personnel. 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 the assistance required during disaster or other emergencies at the call of the Governor. The new role of drug interdiction and eradication also requires additional training and readiness. NYARNG aviation must be prepared with the proper equipment and the capable personnel to meet these needs.

## Meeting the Challenge

Army aviation units and their supporting aviation facilities fully met the challenges associated with growth and change in 1989. The training mission was successfully accomplished by all organizations. Readiness levels exceeded established Army and National Guard standards. Despite the acquisition of new equipment and new roles, the safety record in aviation remained at an extremely high level for both operational flying and ground activities.

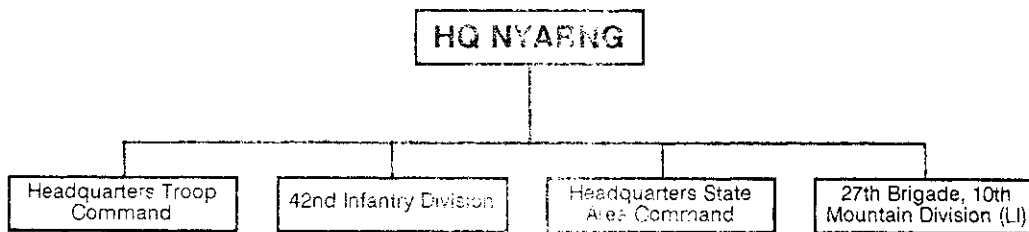


# New York Army National Guard

The New York Army National Guard (NYARNG) is commanded by The Adjutant General, Major General Lawrence P. Flynn, and is the largest in the nation. The NYARNG comprises three major organizations: the 42d Infantry (Rainbow) Division, the 27th Brigade, roundout for the regular Army's 10th Mountain Division and Headquarters Troop Command.

The NYARNG has an authorized strength of 23,826 soldiers, assigned to Engineer, Infantry, Armor, Aviation, Artillery and support elements.

The New York Army National Guard trains constantly to maintain its readiness for state and federal duty and is prepared for any mission assigned it by the Governor or the President.



## 42d Infantry Division

The 42d "Rainbow" Division, commanded by Major General Martin E. Lind, is the largest military organization within the New York State Militia. With an authorized strength of 13,163 soldiers, the Division comprises nearly 60 percent of all New York Army National Guard soldiers. The 42d Infantry Division serves as

one of the 28 Army divisions of the Total Force.

It is the only Reserve Component Division located entirely within one state. Capabilities of the Division include the ability to sustain combat operations over time, operate in difficult weather and terrain, operate as part of a joint amphibious force, con-

duct airmobile operations, organize and conduct area defense, conduct riverine operations, and provide command and control and administration for up to 15 maneuver battalions.

### Training

The Division is comprised of three maneuver Brigades containing a total of six Infantry Battalions, one Mechanized Infantry Battalion, and three Armor Battalions; Division Artillery (DIVARTY) with four Artillery Battalions; Division Support Command (DISCOM) with an Adjutant General company, a Material Management Center (DMMC), a Supply and Transport Battalion, a Maintenance Battalion, and a Medical Battalion; an Aviation Brigade with an Aviation Battalion and three separate Aviation companies and a Cavalry Squadron; and Division Troops which include the Division Headquarters, a Military Police



Company, a Chemical Company, a Signal Battalion and an Engineer Battalion. Upon mobilization, the Division will gain a Military Intelligence Battalion.

Consistent with all other reserve forces, Division soldiers conducted training year round during weekend training assemblies and 15 days of Annual Training during the summer. Weekend training assemblies are used to improve individual and team soldier skills. Annual Training is used to train forces in maneuver elements of company, battalion and brigade size.

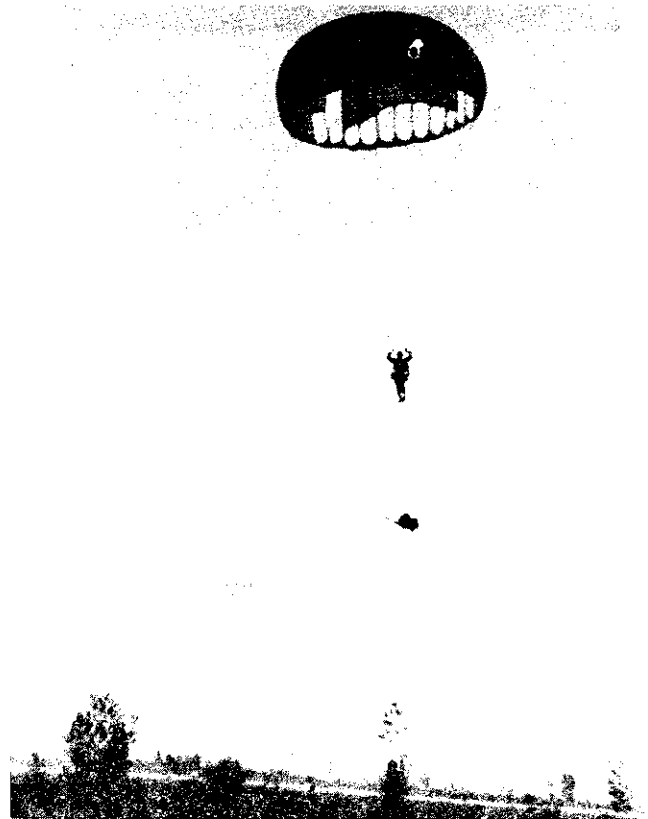
During the summer of 1989, the Division conducted Annual Training in two separate operations. During a 30 day training window from June 3 to July 1, the 1st and 2d Brigades, with support elements from DISCOM, DIVARTY and Division troops deployed to Fort Drum, New York. Nearly 8,000 troops from the New York City, Long Island, Albany, and Syracuse regions deployed to Fort Drum without any serious accidents or incidents enroute. Many days were spent living and training in a tactical field environment. For the first time, 42d Division soldiers trained with active duty counterparts of the Army's 9th Infantry Division from Fort Lewis, Washington. Annual Training objectives were met successfully. During the training, General Colin Powell, Commander U.S. Forces Command (FORSCOM) visited the 42d Division in the field. Weeks later, General Powell was selected and appointed as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In August, more than 1,400 soldiers from the Aviation Brigade and other Division units successfully conducted Annual Training at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown in the Province of New Brunswick, Ontario, Canada. Dubbed "Operation Kodiak" the exercise involved a mix of active Army, Army Reserve and National Guard Forces from five states. The total number of troops approached 2,400. Soldiers taking part in the training deployed to Canada by convoy, bus and helicopter. More than 400 vehicles made the trip, some covering more than 1000 miles. Sixty-two helicopters participated in the operation. For the first time, 47 tanks and personnel carriers were moved to Gagetown by way of "sealift" from the Army's 329th Transportation Company from Fort Eustis, Virginia. The deployment to Gagetown was a major aspect of the training experience.

In addition to this training, selected company size units trained separately from the Division at other times.

## Headquarters Relocation

With units of the Rainbow Division spread throughout the State of New York, in October 1989 a decision was



made to relocate the Division Headquarters from New York City to Troy. In the past, many of the Division's forces were located in the New York City and Long Island areas. Today, the majority of the Division's units are in other parts of the state. Division units stretch from the tip of Long Island to Niagara Falls. The relocation of the Division Headquarters from the New York State Armory at 125 West 14th Street in New York City, to the State Armory at Glenmore Road in Troy is designed to afford a more central location for command and control purposes. In addition, the close proximity to the Division of Military & Naval Affairs Headquarters complex in Latham will afford greater support and coordination between both headquarters.

## Modernization

The Division continues to receive new equipment and improvements in force structure as part of the "Army of Excellence" transition. This includes the continued receipt of new tactical vehicles such as the Improved TOW Vehicle anti-tank weapon system, the M60A3 Main Battle Tank, and the High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMMV) to replace the 1/4 ton truck more commonly known as the "Jeep."

## 27th Brigade, 10th Mountain Division (LI)



The 27th Brigade, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry, LI) is a vital part of the active duty 10th Mountain Division located at Fort Drum, New York. The 27th Brigade, headquartered in Syracuse, New York, constitutes one - third of the 10th Mountain Division's combat power.

The soldiers of the 27th Brigade train alongside the active duty soldiers and during their annual training 1989, completed and passed all their combat readiness requirements administered by the active component. In addition, many of the Brigade officers and noncommissioned officers participated in a 16-day Light Leader Training Program at A. P. Hill, Va. designed to train soldiers from squad to battalion level in light infantry leadership tactics and team building.

Other training included the completion of Air Assault and Ranger courses by a number of Brigade soldiers and Command Post exercises, for all Battalions staffs.

The Brigade is comprised of four battalions located throughout the central and eastern half of New York State and is authorized 2,193 soldiers.

## Headquarters Troop Command

Headquarters, Troop Command (HTC) provides command and control to more than two dozen New York Army National Guard units that are not a part of a division or 27th Brigade. These units are for the most part organized under five senior commands: the 187th Signal Brigade, Brooklyn; 205th Support Group, Manhattan; 209th Field Artillery Brigade, Rochester; 221st Engineer Group, Buffalo; and the 244th Medical Group, Brooklyn. Headquarters, Troop Command is com-



manded by Brigadier General Nathaniel James.

Headquarters, Troop Command is also responsible for a number of smaller units that do not fall under the control of those larger organizations. They include Company C, 3d Battalion, 172d Infantry (Mountain), Plattsburgh; the 199th Army Band, Peekskill; the 138th Public Affairs Detachment, 42d Finance Company, and 10th Transportation Detachment, all of Latham; and the 27th

Rear Area Operations Center (RAOC), Manhattan.

The diversity of Headquarters, Troop Command's units and the variety of missions they would be expected to perform in the event of a mobilization have required a wide variety of training during 1989 at sites in and out of the United States. Developing a high degree of unit readiness, combat efficiency and competence was the goal set and met for Headquarters, Troop Command units.

## Annual Training (AT)

During annual training, soldiers were exposed to a wide range of experience and significant performance-oriented training with their units and the Active Duty counterparts they would serve with in the event of mobilization.

For example, members of the 27th RAOC participated in three major exercises designed to test them and the units they supported in the areas of logistics, communications and

winter operations. The 187th Signal Brigade participated in the Golden Circuit II communications exercise with National Guard, Army Reserve and Active Duty units that involved covering more than 6,000 square miles of territory in New York and Connecticut with a sophisticated communications system.

Other Headquarters, Troop Command units had an opportunity to travel to Europe and Asia for their annual training. The 10th Transportation Detachment, for example, sent five soldiers to Camp Humphreys in Korea in March 1989, while the 127th Maintenance Company trained at the Leghorn Army Depot in Italy for two weeks in June.

The 221st Engineer Group worked with three of its Active Army counterpart units at Fort A.P. Hill in Virginia, while the 369th Transportation Battalion also used that site for its annual training, training Active Duty soldiers at the U.S. Army Transportation School and participating in a 36-hour field training exercise.

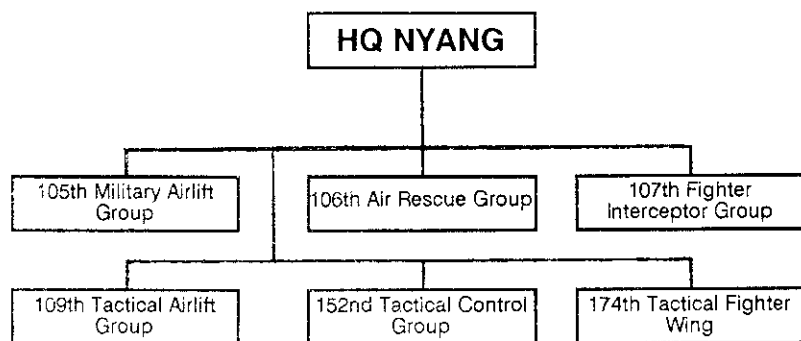
The 145th Maintenance Company traveled to Texarkana, Texas to work for two weeks at the Red River Army Depot and the 205th Support Group deployed to Fort Bragg, North Carolina. About 150 members of the 587th Transportation Company worked at Fort Eustis, Virginia, learning to be stevedores during the Solid Shield exercise. The 209th Field Artillery Brigade spent its annual training at Fort Indiantown Gap in Pennsylvania.

Other units, such as the 244th Medical Group, the 138th Public Affairs Detachment and the 199th Army Band performed annual training throughout the year to support other units and events, such as training in Canada with elements of the 42d Infantry Division.





## New York Air National Guard



The New York Air National Guard is the largest State Air National Guard organization in the nation with an authorized strength of 6600 personnel. Consisting of 12 units including five major flying units, the New York Air National Guard has the most diverse missions of all United States Air National Guard (ANGUS) state organizations. The units are located at five flying bases, an air-to-ground munitions range, and one ground support station stretching across the state from Niagara Falls

in the west to Westhampton Beach on the eastern tip of Long Island.

During 1989, New York Air National Guard units deployed 2826 personnel in 10 Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercises and performed operational and training missions during 50 Continental United States (CONUS) and 86 overseas (OCUNUS) deployments. In addition to normal activities, New York Air National Guard participated in Drug Interdiction programs and flew

relief missions to Hurricane and Earthquake victims around the world. Elements of the New York Air National Guard also participated in "Operation Just Cause" missions to Panama.

The NYANG had an accident free flying year.

The training, equipment and readiness of each New York Air National Guard unit meets the same high standards established for active duty Air Force units. New York Air National Guard units are inspected frequently by their Air Force gaining commands. During 1989, each unit inspected, met or significantly exceeded Air Force standards. Further, one New York Air National Guard flying squadron received the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award while two New York Air National Guard members were selected as the best in the Air National Guard within their respective fields, and one Flight received the Air Guard's and Military Airlift Command (Gaining Command) annual award as the best in its field.

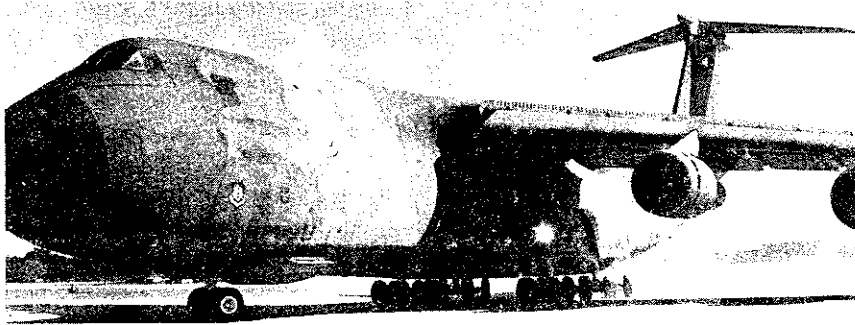


### Headquarters, New York Air National Guard

The New York Air National Guard is commanded by Major General Charles S. Cooper III through Headquarters, New York Air National Guard (HQ NYANG). Headquarters personnel serve as the communication link between New York Air National Guard units, the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, the National Guard Bureau, and other governmental agencies. The Headquarters is responsible for command, administrative control, and

providing policy and planning guidance to all New York Air National Guard units. It also provides administrative, resource management, personnel, and operational support and guidance. Headquarters, New York Air National Guard is currently implementing a long range planning program to enhance New York Air National Guard's long range strategic force planning.

## 105th Military Airlift Group



### Stewart International Airport, Newburgh

The 105th Military Airlift Group demonstrated its outstanding airlift capabilities during 1989 by airlifting 23.2 million ton miles of cargo and 22.9 million passenger miles, flying

a total of nearly 600,000 miles in 300 airlift missions.

Almost two million pounds of cargo were carried on humanitarian airlifts and two million pounds of cargo and 637 passengers were airlifted in support of "Operation Just Cause" in Panama.

The Group participated in sixty-eight overseas deployments and airlifts including Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercise, "Team Spirit."

The Group's mission is worldwide strategic airlift. The unit is in a primary training and build up status. It conducts regular MAC airlifts worldwide, in support of the 21st Air Force, 326th Air Division, as well as Air Guard lift deployments.

**Authorized Strength:** Officers - 133, Enlisted - 1584

**Aircraft:** 12 C-5A Galaxy

**Location:** Stewart International Airport, Newburgh, New York

**Commander:** Colonel Paul A. Weaver, Jr.

**Mission:** Strategic Military Airlift

## 106th Air Rescue Group (ARG)

### Suffolk County Airport, Westhampton Beach

In 1989, the 106th received a name change from the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery designation to simply Air Rescue.

The 106th's flying unit, the 102d Air Rescue Squadron, received the coveted Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for its meritorious service to the Space Shuttle program in 1989.

Designated as the primary shuttle recovery agency in 1988, the 106th supported every space shuttle launch in 1989.

The 106th ARG's mission is essentially combat rescue. The primary training activity consists of preparing for the wartime role of personnel rescue under battlefield conditions. In peacetime, the unit carries out life saving missions, with and without the support of other agencies. The unit also provides over-water escort for presidential flights.

The unit has been credited with four lives saved in 1989, bringing its total number of saves to 220 since it was assigned a rescue mission.

**Authorized Strength:** Officers - 108, Enlisted - 725

**Aircraft:** 4 C-130 Hercules, 5 HH-3 Helicopters

**Commander:** Colonel John Fenimore

**Mission:** Air Rescue



## 107th Fighter Interceptor Group (FIG)

### Niagara Falls International Airport, Niagara Falls

The mission of the 107th FIG is to provide air defense for the Continental US (CONUS). The Group maintains its F-4 fighter aircraft on 24 hour alert at its Niagara Falls base and with its detachment at Charleston AFB, South Carolina.

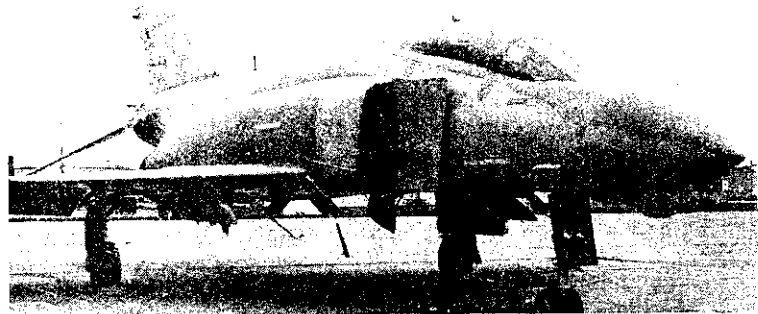
The 107th Fighter Interceptor Group experienced its most challenging year since its deployment to Southeast Asia in 1968.

Due to runway repair, the unit deployed its aircraft and training operations to Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York, for five months during 1989. The members of the flying unit exhibited professionalism and esprit-de-corps, by overcoming this distance challenge, and maintaining a 100 percent mission readiness posture. The unit surpassed Air Force

standards during its rating from its Air Force Gaining Command Inspection team.

The unit continued to provide a Forward Operating Location at Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina. While some of the facilities and communications were made inoperable for a short period of time as a result of Hurricane Hugo, the unit did not have to reduce its Air Defense Mission or its overall Readiness posture.

**Authorized Personnel:** Officers - 133, Enlisted - 947  
**Aircraft:** 24 F-4D Phantom fighters  
**Commander:** Colonel Douglas Rott  
**Mission:** Air Defense



## 109th Tactical Airlift Group (TAG)

### Schenectady County Airport, Schenectady.

Possessing the only ski equipped C-130 aircraft in the Air Force inventory, the 109th TAG's primary mission is to support the Artic/Greenland and Distant Early Warning (DEW) radar line operation.

The 109th Tactical Airlift Group's unique Air Force mission, to resupply the DEW radar sites on the Greenland Ice Cap, was expanded to include support of the National Science Foundation in Antarctica. The unit also provides general airlift support throughout the National Guard and Military Airlift Command passenger/cargo systems. The 139th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron, assigned to the unit, also offers medical evacuation support to the Air Force and National Guard.

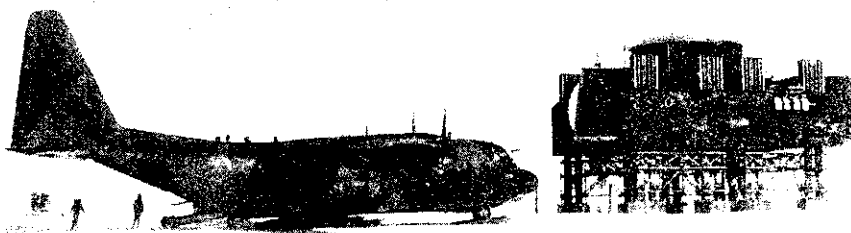
Approximately 500 of the unit's personnel deployed during 18

operational and training missions overseas and in the Continental United States, in support of various Department of Defense exercises.

The 109th Tactical Airlift Group provided humanitarian airlift support to Charleston, South Carolina after Hurricane Hugo devastated the area. The Group's 139th AES was alerted to support "Operation Just Cause" in Panama. The alert crews reported in at 100 percent before being released from alert status.

To end the year, the 109th Mobile Aero Port Flight (MAPF) was awarded the ANG and MAC MAPF of the Year Award.

**Authorized Strength:** Officers - 133, Enlisted - 947  
**Commander:** Colonel Douglas Morey  
**Mission:** Tactical Airlift  
**Aircraft:** LC-130H, C-130H



## 152nd Tactical Control Group (TCG)

### 108th Tactical Control Squadron (TCS)

### 113th Tactical Control Squadron (TCS)

### Hancock Field, Syracuse

The 152nd Tactical Control Group continued its support of JCS operations in Europe and successfully deployed many of its nine subordinate squadrons, located in seven states, to various exercises within Europe. Members of the unit deployed four times to overseas and CONUS locations for operational training and in support of drug interdiction working side by side with inter-governmental agencies. The 152d TCG Coordinated Tactical Control elements supporting operation, "Clean Sweep," drug interdic-

tion operations in New York. Both the 108 TCS and the 113th TCS deployed overseas with command elements of 152 TCG to support the "Display Determination" exercise.

**Authorized Personnel:** Officers - 63, Enlisted - 261

**Commander:** Colonel John Ianuzzi

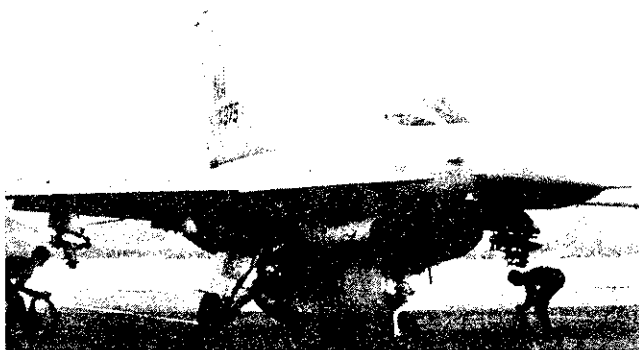
**Mission:** Assigned to the Tactical Air Command, the mission of the 152d Tactical Control Group is to command, organize, equip and administer the elements of the Tactical Control Squadrons. This includes radar, communications equipment, vehicles and support services required to provide the capability to control tactical air operations, including air defense and provide the air space management in a tactical theatre of operations any place in the world.



## 174th Tactical Fighter Wing (TFW)

### Hancock Field, Syracuse

The 174th is a close air support fighter unit assigned to the Tactical Air Command. The unit is prototyping the modified F-16 aircraft for the Air Force to support this



mission. The 174th is a wing Headquarters and has subordinate A-10 flying Groups located at Westfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn. The 174th Tactical Fighter Wing completed its aircraft conversion from the A-10 to the F-16. The 174th is the only unit within the Air Force to use the F-16 in a Close Air Support Mission. It is prototyping the use of the GPU-5 30 mm cannon on the aircraft for the USAF. The 174th was in conversion mode for the year 1989, training and upgrading resources to become 100 percent mission capable in its new weapon system. Despite the normal challenges that go hand in hand with conversions, the 174th's outstanding mission performance was recognized by being awarded the New York State Governor's Air Trophy for effectiveness; National Guard Association Flying Unit Award; and the National Guard Bureau's Maintenance Effectiveness Award.

**Authorized Personnel:** Officers - 108, Enlisted - 971

**Aircraft:** 18 F-16A

**Commander:** Brigadier General Michael Hall

**Mission:** Close Air Support

## 274th Combat Communications Squadron (CCS)

Roslyn ANG Station,  
Roslyn

The unit's mission is described as "Combat Communications." It is charged with the responsibility of going to a bare base, usually in a combat environment, to set up the long and short range radio communications equipment including voice and teletype. The unit generally serves Tactical Air Command fighter organizations. In support of state emergencies, the 274th can dispatch a mobile communications center that contains the latest equipment for voice and data transmission. This equipment can be airlifted to any location.

Experts in Combat Communications, the unit members continuously train for their role to set up long and short range radio communications in a "Bare Base" combat environment.

Authorized Personnel: Officers - 9, Enlisted - 173

Commander: Lieutenant Colonel William Palafox

Mission: Installation of Communications Equipment

## 201st Weather Flight

Suffolk County Airport,  
Westhampton Beach

The 201st Weather Flight continued its primary support of the 42d Infantry Division, New York Army National Guard. The unit is equipped with heavy duty vehicles and mobile meteorological equipment which permits it to operate in a battlefield environment. The 201st deployed for two operational training exercises in the United States; at Fort Drum, New York and Gagetown, Canada.

As weathermen in support of the Army, the unit requires forecasters and observers who plot weather maps and charts in order to analyze and predict the weather.

Authorized Personnel: Officer - 3, Enlisted - 18

Commander: Lieutenant Colonel David Tanke

## 213th Electronics Installation Squadron (EIS)

Roslyn ANG Station,  
Roslyn

The 213th EIS engineers and installs communications equipment and land lines such as cable and telephones, as well as TACAN and Instrument Landing System installations on bases throughout the world. There are only 25 similar units in the USAF.

The 213th EIS supported other New York Air National Guard units during operational training exercises. The unit is upgrading its technological expertise and sophistication and is responsible for servicing base telephone and communications equipment. The unit has continued to train its people and upgrade the abilities of its electronic transmissions.

Authorized Personnel: Officers - 10, Enlisted - 163

Commander: Lieutenant Colonel David Borjes

Mission: Installation and Servicing of Communications Equipment throughout the world.

## 552nd Air Force Band

Stewart Air National Guard Base,  
Newburgh

The 552nd traveled extensively throughout New York State and its contiguous, and States provided ceremonial music at military and community events.

Authorized Personnel: Officers - 1, Enlisted - 35

Commander: Lieutenant Joseph Martellaro

Mission: To support Recruiting and Retention in the New York Air National Guard and in the New York

Militia by performing at military and civilian functions.

The band is divided into several smaller elements with the capability to perform at a wide range of musical affairs. This requires members to be diversified in performing many styles of music. The various musical groups within the 552d are: Concert Band, Ceremonial Unit, Protocol Combo, Stage Band, Jazz and Pop Group, and Chamber Ensembles.

### New York State Awards

	Number Issued
<b>New York State Long &amp; Faithful Service</b>	
5 years	303
10 years	250
15 years	151
20 years	98
25 years	25
30 years	7
35 years	17
40 years	6
Commendation Medal	52
Conspicuous Service Cross	27
Meritorious Service Medal	0
Exercise Support Ribbon	61
Aid to Civil Authority Medal	1
Humanitarian Service Medal	1
Recruiting Medal	13
Medal for Valor	1
Conspicuous Service Medal	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,014</b>

In total, 1,014 New York State Awards were earned by outstanding New York Air National Guard officers and enlisted personnel in 1989.

### National Guard Personnel Operations and Maintenance

- United States Air Force Awards
- 109th Mobile Aerial Port Flight: ANG/MAC MAPF of the Year Award
- 107th Fighter Interceptor Group: Flight Safety Award
- 102nd Air Rescue Squadron: Air Force Outstanding Unit Award
- 174th Tactical Fighter Wing: NGAUS Outstanding Flying Unit Award
- 109th Tactical Airlift Group: NGAUS Outstanding Flying Unit Award
- 174th Tactical Fighter Wing: National Guard Maintenance Effectiveness Award

## New York Air National Guard Financial Summary Fiscal Year 1989

### Federal Support

The following figures reflect the amount of federal fiscal support rendered directly to the New York

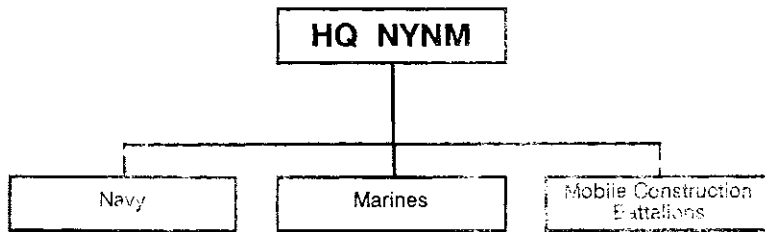
Air National Guard during fiscal year 1989. Excluded from the figures are the millions of dollars in indirect Federal support in the form of centrally funded supplies and equipment and overhead costs of technical schools.

### New York Air National Guard Facility Total All Units

Category	Expenses
Annual Training	\$ 5,855,794
Unit Training Assemblies	11,217,818
Special Unit Training	3,165,774
Additional Flying Training	1,180,720
Aircrew Training & Technical Schools	2,193,076
Basic Military Training	379,891
Uniforms	595,459
Incapacitation Pay	33,963
AGR (includes bonus)	11,528,183
Air Force Advisors	211,304
Subtotal	<b>\$ 36,361,982</b>
Aircraft Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants	14,217,088
Technician Force	41,133,544
Facilities, Operations & Maintenance Agreements	9,058,300
Travel, Transportation Equipment Rental	3,658,012
Supplies and Equipment	10,494,392
Facilities, Construction Alterations and Repairs	12,902,342
Recruiting	158,792
Medical Supplies	190,673
Exercise Support	44,601
Subtotal	<b>\$ 91,857,744</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 128,219,726</b>

Exercises/Deployments					
White Trident	Coronet Garter	NORAD	Team Spirit	WINTEX	Deep Drone
BARFROST	Coronet Cove	Coronet Anacon	DA	Combat Challenge	
Humanitarian Missions					
Hurricane Gilbert: Jamaica (1.2 million lbs of supplies)					
Hurricane Hugo: Virgin Islands, South Carolina					
Armenia Earthquake					
Other Missions					
Drug Interdiction: Operation Clean Sweep					
Combat Missions: Operation Just Cause, Panama					

# New York Naval Militia



The New York Naval Militia (NYNM) is comprised of over 7,800 Navy and Marine Corps Reservists. It is headquartered in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs (DMNA) complex, Latham and is the largest Naval Militia in the United States. The mission of the New York Naval Militia, like that of the Army and Air Guard is to respond to any state emergency when called upon by the Governor, and to assist in the training of the Navy and Marine Corps Reserves as a contribution to national security.



During 1989, the New York Naval Militia units participated in a number of major higher headquarters (DOD) exercises from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean, Canada to Central America and Europe to the Far East.

The NM Seabees, Combat Construction Battalions, participated in a variety of Continental US exercises and activities including the construction of "Combat Town" for the US Marine Corps and renovation of Hangar activities for the US Air Force. Additionally, they completed major construction projects at Camp Pendleton, Key West, Florida and Panama; a bridge upgrade at Newport, Rhode Island, built a child care center at South Weymouth, Mass.; performed maintenance on heavy equipment at Gulfport Miss., and Hueneme; rehabilitated Camp Smith, performed additional work on the Cerebral Palsy camp at Tockhill, and built a boys camp in Albany, New York and partially completed a second boys camp in Troy, New York.

Stapleton Homeport pier at Staten Island, was completed and opened on schedule. More than 60 new buildings are under active construction. The economic impact of the project on the area will produce \$769 million in economic activity, including, 1900 new construction jobs per year for 5 years during construction; \$22 million annual increase in local city and state revenue, and \$387 million permanent annual economic activity; 4218 permanent new on-base, civilian ship repair and "induced" jobs per year, and annual payroll for 4500 additional military personnel.

In addition to their service specific training, NM Emergency Response Team (ERT) was exercised, 100 percent responded. The ERT is a standby team activated only when the New York Army National Guard requests NM support.

The following is the federal support received for Navy and Marine Corps reserve centers and facilities during 1989. The US Marine Corps Air Group, at Stewart, has six of its authorized 12 KC-130 aircraft, and the unit strength is rapidly approaching combat ready status.

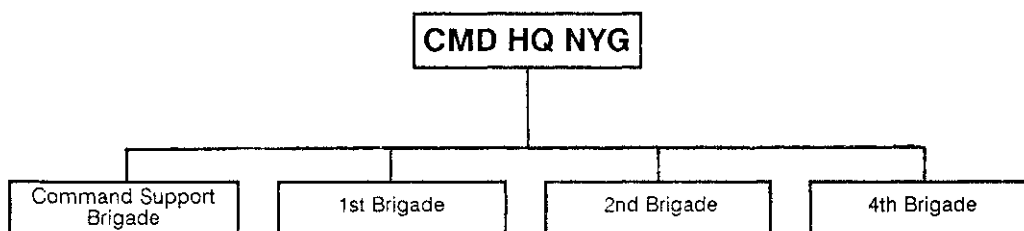
## Federal Support for Salaries, Operations and Maintenance

USNR	\$ 40,978,730
USMCR	\$ 10,244,682
MAG	\$ 51,600,000
SAG	\$ 93,333,000





# New York Guard



## Volunteer Force

The New York Guard (NYG), first established in August 1917, is the fourth component of the Empire State's Militia Force. Currently organized in cadre status, NYG members serve as a truly all-volunteer force. They draw no compensation for training or drill, and return far more value to their state and local communities than the limited amount of DMNA funding provided for organizational administration and maintenance.

Authorized cadre strength at the close of 1989 was 2,163 officers and enlisted personnel within a force structure comprised of a Command Headquarters, four brigades, eight regiments and 17 battalions. In the event of full mobilization, NYG strength would increase to more than 18,000 soldiers assigned to 124 units located throughout the State.

## Mission

The primary missions of the New York Guard are to serve as a Reserve Land Force supporting the varied State missions of the New York Army National Guard (NYARNG) and to assume full responsibility for these duties in the event NYARNG troops are ordered into federal service.

## Mobilization Exercise Support

In 1989, individual NYG units continued to meet one of the organization's prime statewide mission responsibilities by providing local support services for their Army National Guard counterparts during scheduled unit mobilization exer-



cises (REMOBE/MODRE). These services, totalling more than 2400 manhours during the 12 month period, were provided by NYG without any associated payroll costs to the State, and covered such operational and administrative functions as security, traffic control, legal assistance, medical and clerical support.

Other NYG assignments, subject to specific order from The Adjutant General, include providing aid and assistance to public safety agencies and other civil authorities in the event of disaster, emergency or

domestic disturbance. The Guard also holds responsibility for operation of New York's statewide Military Radio Network, and it works in close support of the State Emergency Management Office (SEMO).

## NYG/SEMO Joint News Center Program

New York Guard members answered a special call to service in 1989 ... to become part of the expansion of a vital emergency communications support program in the Empire State. These volunteers will augment a pilot team of specially trained Guard members organized in early 1988 to assist SEMO during weather emergencies and disaster response training exercises around the state. The team's mission has been one of direct frontline support in the activation and operation of SEMO's Joint News Center (JNC).

The first phase of the JNC expansion project will be completed in the first quarter of 1990, with reorganization of the pilot team into a 16 member 'first response' group. Available for immediate service at any location in the state, this team will operate from the SEMO Emergency Operations Center in Albany. One additional team will be developed during the coming year as part of the expansion project's second phase. This team will be assigned as necessary to a forward location.

## Program Planning and Training

Sixty-two command and staff personnel attended NYG's annual Commander's Training Session held in February at Camp Smith. This session saw development and finalization of the Guard's 1989 Annual Training program and other Command Headquarters training plans.

The AT program and its component plans were then implemented on the unit level, with successful results demonstrated within all subordinate commands. This ongoing instruction and training involves both home-station activity at local armories and consolidated, brigade level activities utilizing local facilities as well as those of Camp Smith and Rush Range.

During the Camp Smith session, several selected NYG judges advocate provided legal support assistance to DMNA's staff judge advocate involving proposed amendments to the "New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Relief Act".

Twenty-eight individuals representing NYG took active part in the 1989 "New York Military Forces Combat Championships" held in April at Camp Smith. Two members of the 21st Regiment, 2LT John E. Scott and 1LT James T. Pitts, won second and third place combat pistol honors, respectively.

## Service Awards

Ninety-four service awards, authorized and issued in recognition of individual excellence of duty and service achievement, were made to New York Guard personnel during 1989:

Award	Number Issued
NYS Conspicuous Service Cross	1
NYS Conspicuous Service Medal	1
NYS Long and Faithful Service Medal	
40 Years	2
30 Years	1
25 Years	4
20 Years	3
15 Years	1
10 Years	10
5 Years	21
NYS Recruiting Medal	2
NYG Meritorious Service Medal	3
NYG Service Medal (Class II)	21
NYG Service Medal (Class I)	14
NYG Service Ribbon	10

35

It should be noted that the Conspicuous Service Medal was awarded by DMNA in response to an uncommon recommendation initiated by the officers and enlisted personnel of the 209th Field Artillery Brigade, NYARNG. The brigade shares its home station at Rochester's Culver Street armory with NYG's 21st Regiment, and, in recommending the regimental commander for award, commended the 21st for its ongoing support.

## Community Activities

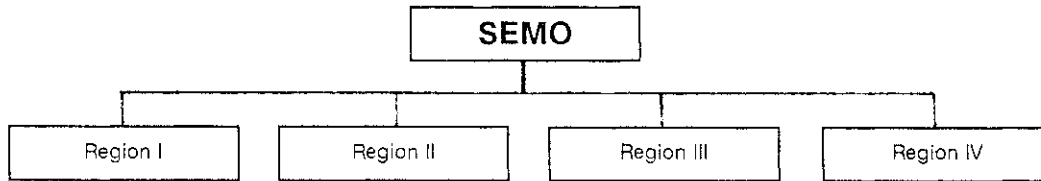
Hundreds of NYG members voluntarily participated in scores of community programs and events throughout the State during the past year, joining with other elements of the State Militia taking part in local Memorial Day, July 4th and Veterans Day parades and commemorations.

NYG members from across the state took part in the annual Sleepy Hollow memorial service at Tarrytown in May. The event honors members of the Guard who served on active state duty during World War I, particularly those of 1st Provisional Regiment who died as a direct result of their service as guards along the more than 100 miles of reservoirs and aqueducts that were then part of the New York City water supply system.

The New York Special Olympics Program in 1989 once again drew on the Guard for essential support services. The three day event, held in Rochester, saw NYG personnel voluntarily contributing to the Program's on-site administration and operations.

Several truckloads of clothing were provided to needy Long Islanders during the 1989 Christmas season, thanks to a community service project initiated by the four regiments of First Brigade. With project support from the 242nd Signal Battalion, NYARNG, the clothing collected by the Brigade's 9th, 14th, 15th and 56th Regiments was delivered to the St. Agnes Cathedral Outreach Program. The nondenominational program serves Nassau and Suffolk Counties through the Diocese of Rockville Centre.

# State Emergency Management Office



The effects of a natural disaster have no boundaries. When Hurricane Hugo devastated Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and South Carolina, SEMO became the focal point for the Empire State's relief efforts to assist those governments in reducing human suffering, restoring vital services and securing the relief materials needed to help the victims rebuild their lives.

Shortly after Hurricane Hugo left Puerto Rico, Governor Hernandez Colon requested assistance from Governor Cuomo. The island had an immediate need for chainsaws, generators, cots, water pumps, food, clothing, plastic sheeting, potable water and emergency response personnel. Governor Cuomo mobilized the state agencies to provide assistance through his Office of Hispanic Affairs. Under the coordination of SEMO, state agencies identified the requested supplies, arranged for ground transportation to central departure points and provided air transport to Puerto Rico using military aircraft assigned to the New York Air National Guard.

#### SEMO's coordinating efforts included:

- **Locating and arranging commercial transportation for three two-ton water pumps which restored three-fifths of the municipal water supply on the island.**
- **Transporting 1,400 cots from the American Red Cross inventory.**
- **Transporting 15 emergency response vehicles and over 40 trained emergency responders from New York City's Police and Fire Departments to assist in debris removal, provide auxiliary electrical power and restore municipal water supplies.**
- **Coordinated the transportation of donated food, clothing, water, and medical and household supplies.**

At the request of the American Red Cross, SEMO, working with local governments, identified 20 volunteers to support American Red Cross human services missions in the Caribbean.

The aircraft and crews assigned to the New York Air National Guard carried almost two million pounds of humanitarian supplies to facilitate disaster response and recovery. Among the state agencies assisting in this effort were: the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historical Preservation (OPRHP), the Office of General Services and SEMO.

During this process, the New York Air National Guard base at Stewart Airport in Newburgh was designated as the focal point for all U.S. military humanitarian missions east of the Mississippi to be flown to the Caribbean as a result of Hugo.

The New York State disaster relief missions did not end with Puerto Rico. Requests for assistance were also received from the Virgin Islands and South Carolina. In October, similar requests were received from California following the earthquake.

In coming to the aid of our neighbors, SEMO once again demonstrated the capabilities of providing a pro-active approach to emergency management within the Empire State. Whether it is a tire dump fire in Catskill, tornados in Schoharie and Putnam counties, a fire in a Senior Citizens housing complex in Watertown or flooding in the western counties, SEMO has shown it is equal to the challenge of providing the leadership, training and technical assistance to help others facing the threats of natural and technological disasters.

## To Mitigate... Prepare... Respond... And Recover

The mission of the State Emergency Management Office is:

### Federal Operating Grants

<b>Emergency Management Assistance</b>	<b>\$ 3,713,653</b>
State Allocation	(1,114,096)
Local Allocation	(2,599,557)
<b>Radiological Preparedness Planning</b>	<b>91,606</b>
<b>Radiological Instrumentation and Maintenance Calibration</b>	<b>263,692</b>
<b>Population Protection Planning</b>	<b>422,000</b>
<b>Facility Survey</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>Emergency Management Training</b>	<b>143,900</b>
<b>Disaster Preparedness Improvement</b>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>Earthquake Preparedness</b>	<b>28,000</b>
<b>Community Assistance Program</b>	<b>149,210</b>
Subtotal	<b>\$ 4,887,061</b>
<b>State General Fund (April 1988 - March 1989)</b>	
<b>State Operations</b>	<b>1,025,800</b>
Subtotal	<b>\$ 1,025,800</b>
<b>Other Special Revenue (Chapter 708 Funds) (April 1988 - March 1989)</b>	
<i>(Note: Funds are derived from assessments levied against the four utilities which operate commercial licensed nuclear power plants in New York State)</i>	
<b>Chapter 708 Assessments</b>	<b>\$ 2,909,400</b>
State Operations	(1,709,000)
Local Assistance*	(1,200,000)
Subtotal	<b>\$ 2,909,400</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 8,822,261</b>

\* The local assistance of \$1.2 million is shared by the seven "nuclear counties" surrounding the three operating nuclear power sites in New York State.

"To carry out the objectives of the New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission by working with other state agencies, the federal government, local governments and the private sector to ensure the planning and implementation of appropriate emergency management and civil defense programs that address mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery relating to all natural and technological disasters that might threaten lives and property within the state."

### Answering the Challenge

During 1989, SEMO continued to make significant progress in enhancing the state's ability to respond to natural and technological disasters. The office also focused a tremendous amount of attention on preparedness and recovery actions. Listed below are examples of program activities in which SEMO was involved in 1989.

### Emergency Management Program Funding Federal Fiscal Year 1989

A total of \$8,822,261 was provided for the emergency management program in 1989. Of the total allocation, the federal government contributed 55.4 percent, the State 11.6 percent, and utility assessments constituted 33 percent. Detailed funding allocation by category is shown to the left.

### Disaster Assistance Funding

SEMO acts as the conduit and administrator of the state and federal disaster assistance funds following the declaration of a major disaster or emergency by the President.

Since 1984, seven Presidentially declared disasters have occurred in New York State with eligible damages approved for public assistance for a total of \$84,527,774.34. Per federal/state agreement, the federal share is 75 percent, state share 12 1/2 percent and local share 12 1/2 percent.

During 1989, disaster payments of \$3,951,248.43 were made. The federal share of this amount was \$3,435,890.38 and the state share was \$515,358.05.

To date, \$60,242,193.44 has been funded to local governments representing the continuing efforts to provide needed relief for the recovery work from these disasters. Federal share was \$52,015,961.99 and state share was \$8,226,231.45.

## Planning

One of the cornerstones of meeting the Governor's mandate for a pro-active response to emergency management is the development of emergency operations or management plans. The 1989 planning program, like that of 1988, was very intensive. Again, planning efforts for the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III highlighted the year's activities.

Through the guidance and assistance of SEMO staff, all 58 Local Emergency Planning Committees were successful in updating their Hazardous Materials Response Plans by year's end. A final report was published by SEMO in September. The report titled, "Chemical Emergency Preparedness: A Matter of Public Safety," included, among other matters, the following five major recommendations:

- **Need for federal and state financial support.**
- **Need for continued local planning. Additional planning activities should be expanded to include the remaining 50 percent of the 2,400 facilities in New York State with extremely hazardous substances.**
- **Need to review and revise state plans and procedures.**
- **Need to enhance and standardize state data management and facility reporting.**

### **Need for continued training and awareness programs.**

It is hoped that most, if not all, of these recommendations will be achieved in 1990. Legislative support appears imminent given the fact that two bills were introduced this session to address the responsibility and authority for hazardous materials planning and awareness:

S.1656 (introduced by Senator Daly) provides for a State Hazardous Material Program incorporating SARA Title III.

A.7418 (introduced at the request of the Governor and the Attorney General) provides for a State Hazardous Materials Program supported by \$4.2 million.

Although neither bill was acted upon in the first half of the current legislative session, the interest shown by both the executive and legislative bodies on this issue should materialize in tangible support for a viable hazardous materials program in the 1990's.

SEMO was also fortunate to obtain a grant from the Federal Environmental Protection Agency to study various aspects of chemical releases to the environment. Working with the Department of Environmental Conservation, Board of Equalization and Assessment, SUNY School of Environmental Science and Forestry and Office of Parks, Recreation and Historical Preservation, the SEMO staff has incorporated SARA Title III, Section 313 Toxic Release Data, into a Geographic Information System (GIS) and relating the release data to environmental coverages. In addition, the GIS is being used to model the movement of the releases through air, ground water and surface water.

Other planning efforts in 1989 included the following:

The groundwork for School District Emergency Management Planning was established and will continue on a regional basis through the utilization of an enhanced model plan with detailed planning assistance given to the school districts. This assistance is to enable the school districts to complete their emergency plans which will be coordinated with the local emergency responders and the county emergency management offices.

Earthquake planning efforts evolved from primary seismological considerations and areas to emergency response factors. A new proposal dealing with identification of lifelines and vulnerability is in the development phase.

In the area of local government planning, assistance to local jurisdictions in the updating of their Emergency Operation Plans continued on schedule. These continuing cooperative SEMO planning and local emergency management offices' efforts have upgraded both plans and professional capabilities of local emergency management offices.

Preliminary reviews were conducted on some crowd control plans, but the topic did not receive the required attention due to lack of necessary resources.

Hazardous material planning centered on an Oil Spill Task Force planning effort which focused on reviewing agreements and other related material from Vermont, Canada, and New York State.

In the area of radiological emergency preparedness planning, a special joint effort was undertaken

by SEMO, county and utility emergency planners to resolve all outstanding radiological emergency preparedness planning issues for the Indian Point Nuclear Power Plant site. The process was aimed at gaining Federal "350" approval for the site. Federal "350" approval is already in place at the Nine Mile Point and Ginna sites.

## Training

The training of emergency response personnel is a vital aspect of the state's disaster preparedness mission.

During the past year, the SEMO training staff offered 177 programs. Of these, 25 covered the SARA Title III program while 152 focused on various other aspects of emergency management. Over 14,518 government, volunteer and private sector individuals participated in SEMO training programs and seminars.

In conjunction with training activities, the third annual Disaster Preparedness Conference was held in Albany in September.

Participants included representatives of federal, state and local public and private sector organizations with public safety responsibilities and interests. The agenda included talks on the Alaskan Valdez Oil Spill, State and National Earthquake Preparedness initiatives and workshops on human needs and major disaster response efforts conducted throughout the year.

The simulation of a disaster serves as an excellent method to reinforce training of emergency management personnel. In 1989, 74 local exercises were conducted throughout the state.

The Disaster Preparedness Commission liaisons participated in six major exercises at the State level. These were designed to test coordination of our ability to respond to a major earthquake, forest fire, power failure, hazardous materials spills and military activities. In general, the training and exercise activities which were conducted in 1989 were extremely successful.

## Emergency Equipment Stockpile Program

During 1989, 77 loans of equipment were made from the State Emergency Equipment Stockpile to local governments and other state agencies. The largest effort was in support of the request to fight the Town of Catskill (Greene County) tire dump fire. To assist in this endeavor, the stockpile provided over seven miles of aluminum pipe, six pumps and four generators with high-powered light sets for round-the-clock operations. While the majority of the loans supported local governments emergency response efforts, 17 state agency loans were supported by the SEMO Stockpile Program.

For most communities, the SEMO Stockpile is the only physical state assistance available to support local response and recovery efforts during fires, floods, water supply emergencies and power outages. The continued replenishment of the Stockpile program, both in terms of equipment and personnel, is one of the keys to the continued evolution of a viable response capability in the Empire State.

## Technical Resources

During an emergency, the rapid and accurate assessment of the threat is vital to preparing an effective response. In 1989, the SEMO

technical staff provided such assessments for weather and flood emergencies, hazardous material accidents and other incidents.

Development of the Integrated Flood Observing and Warning System (IFLOWS) continued with the installation of rain gauges, approval of the radio data network, and the purchase of communications equipment for the five counties selected for the first phase of the project. The system will be ready to provide advanced flood warning in some of the most flood-prone areas of the state during the coming year.

The technical staff continues to support the state's radiological assessment activities, as demonstrated during SEMO's participation in three nuclear power plant exercises. Also, the section performed technical assessment for an earthquake exercise, a nuclear transportation exercise and Hurricane Hugo and provided training and planning assistance to state and local government emergency responders.

## Communications

Within the last year, the Communications section continued to enhance the statewide communications network which is essential during emergency operations.

The State Warning Point's capability continued to be upgraded with the ongoing installation of a modern telecommunications console. When completed, it will accommodate both voice and data transmission throughout a network which includes existing state and local systems, as well as the state's mobile emergency communications vehicles, commonly referred to as DPC-1 and DPC-2.

Significant progress has also been made in obtaining a satellite down-link capability at all SEMO field facilities. In addition to its emergency response role, this system will permit teleconferencing throughout the state for training and education purposes as well as for the conduct of meetings. With this equipment in place, SEMO can begin to explore "electronic office" concepts which could help to offset budgetary constraints in the personnel and travel areas.

SEMO continues to utilize a federal grant of \$19,600 for improvements to the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) which is used to disseminate emergency information to the public during crisis situations. The funding is being employed to purchase up-to-date equipment for 15 participating stations across the state.

### Response

During the past year, the State Warning Point received the following reports. These events/incidents either required monitoring or an appropriate response by SEMO personnel, or other agencies within the NYS DPC:

<b>Hazardous Material Incidents</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Weather Watches/Warnings*</b>	<b>402</b>
<b>Weather Statements/Storm Reports**</b>	<b>356</b>
<b>Transportation (Aircraft)</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Fire</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Earthquake</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Radiological Emergency Events</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Radiological Emergency Preparedness Drills</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Civil Disorder</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Tornado</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Stockpile Requests</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Dam Safety</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Explosion</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Ice Jam</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Building Collapse</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Forest Fire</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Bridge Collapse</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Telephone Service Failure</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1070</b>

\* *Weather Watches/Warnings - Information on the potential threat, imminence, or actual occurrence, of severe weather.*

\*\* *Weather Statements/Storm Reports - Specific weather clarification statements and/or list indicating the status of storms.*

### Civil Air Patrol

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a not-for-profit, voluntary organization chartered by Congress as a noncombatant auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force. Nationally, CAP performs almost 80 percent of all search and rescue missions.

In coordination with SEMO, CAP supports similar state missions and responds to natural disasters, exercises and other emergencies upon request. Last year the New York Wing performed 107 missions involving 2182 individuals, 1399 hours of flying time, and utilized 308 aircraft.

In addition to the search and rescue activities, missions included transporting medical samples and blood, photo reconnaissance and several training missions. CAP also participated in drills and exercises conducted by SEMO.

