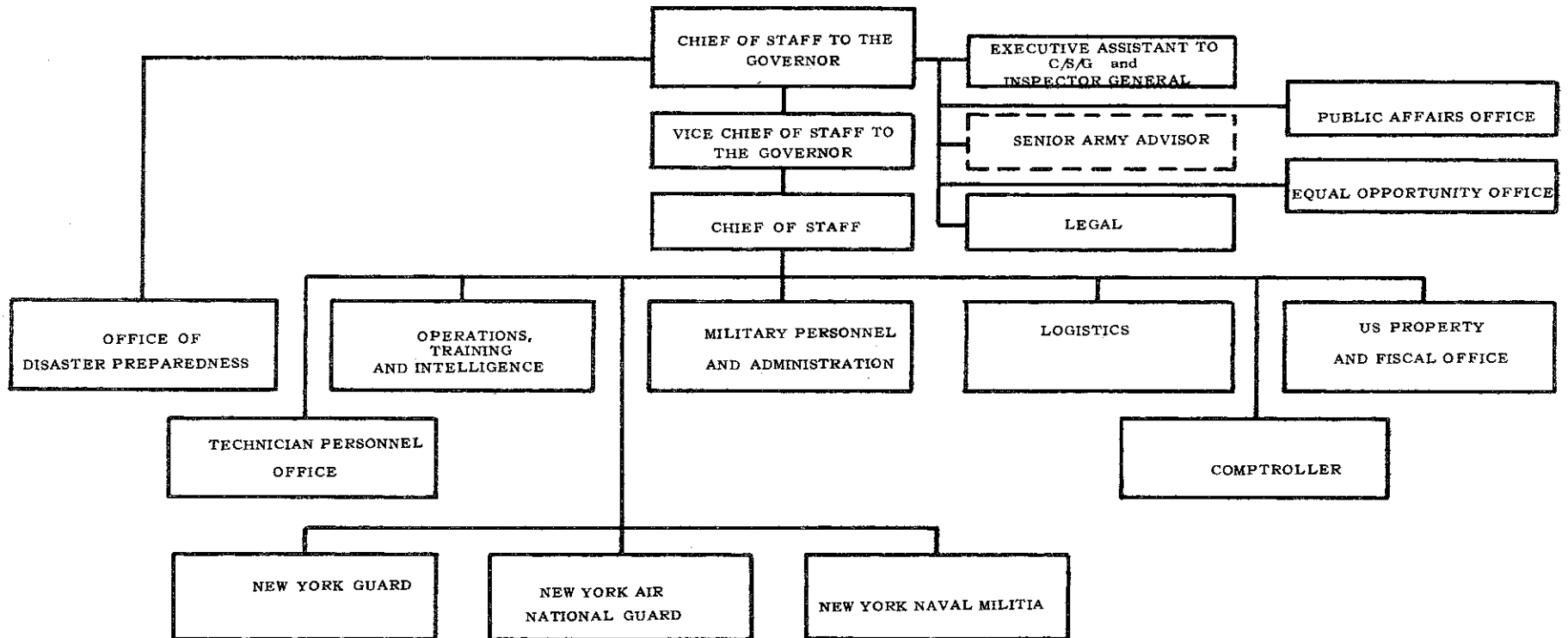


# 1977 ANNUAL REPORT



**DIVISION OF  
MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS**



**State of New York**

**DIVISION OF  
MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS**

**1977 ANNUAL REPORT**



**HUGH L. CAREY**  
GOVERNOR  
COMMANDER IN CHIEF



**MAJOR GENERAL VITO J. CASTELLANO**  
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR;  
COMMANDER NYARMYNG;  
CHAIRMAN NEW YORK STATE  
CIVIL DEFENSE COMMISSION



STATE OF NEW YORK  
DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS  
PUBLIC SECURITY BUILDING  
STATE CAMPUS  
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12226

HUGH L. CAREY  
GOVERNOR  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

VITO J. CASTELLANO  
MAJOR GENERAL  
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

Honorable Hugh L. Carey, Governor  
Commander-in-Chief  
State of New York

Dear Governor Carey:

In accordance with Section II of the State Military Law, I herewith submit the Annual Report of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs for calendar year 1977.

For the Division, 1977 was a year which saw the successful continuation of our mission to provide reserve military strength for the Armed Forces of the United States and to provide trained personnel to aid and relieve the citizens of the State of New York in the event of natural disaster or civil emergency.

Traditionally, the Division has prided itself on its preparedness and willingness to do whatever is asked and to do it well. This ability does not happen by accident. Rather, it is the result of the preparation, training and dedication of all personnel in the Division.

The progress and change which occurred during 1977 and is recorded in this Annual Report served to improve our readiness posture and our ability to serve community and nation. We look forward to 1978 as a year of new challenge to be met.

Respectfully submitted,

*Vito J. Castellano*



**BG FRANCIS J. HIGGINS**  
VICE CHIEF OF STAFF  
TO THE GOVERNOR



**BG JOHN B. CONLEY**  
COMMANDER  
NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD



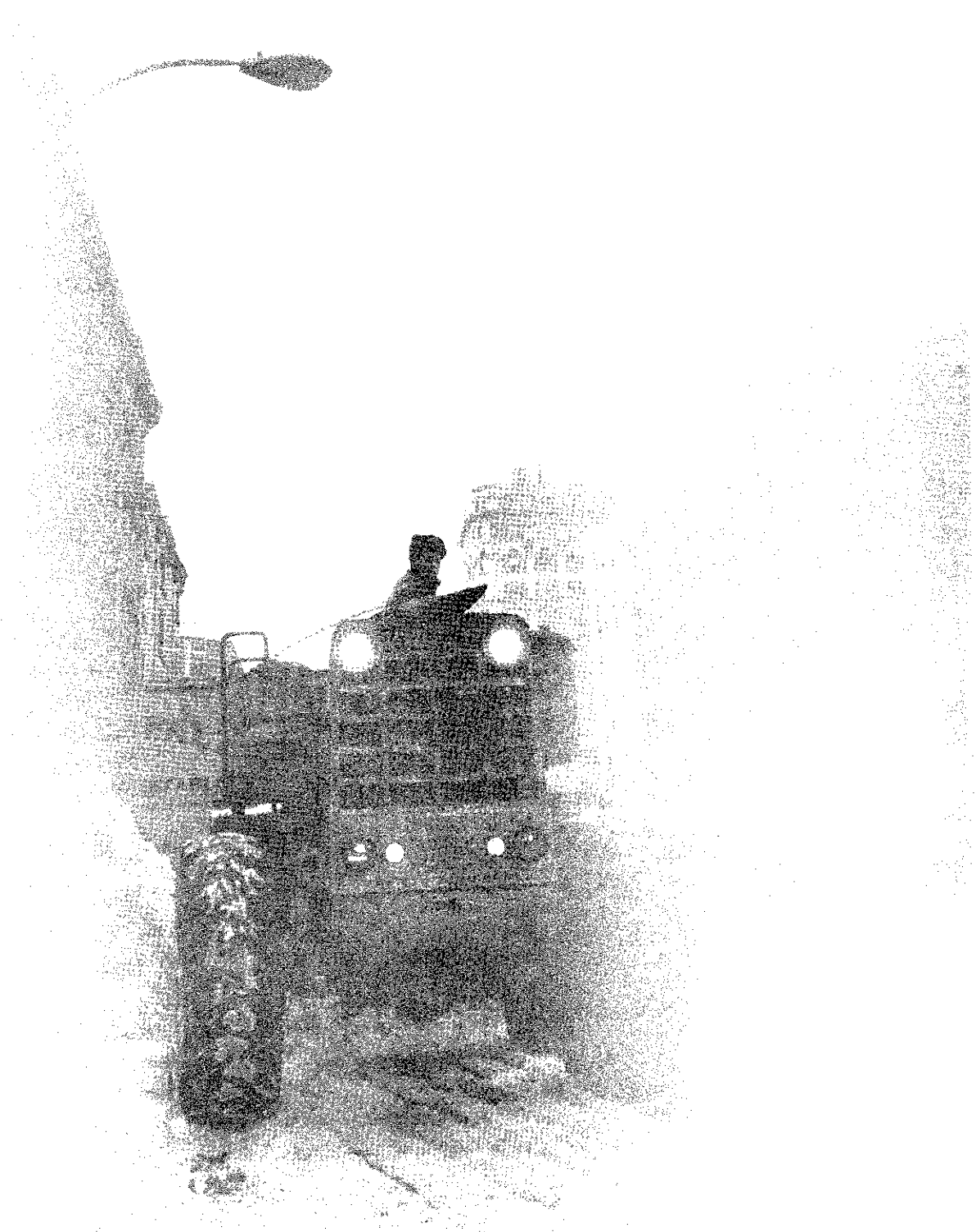
**CAPT ROBERT T. CONNOR**  
COMMANDER  
NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA



**MG AMATO A. SEMENZA**  
COMMANDER  
NEW YORK GUARD

# CONTENTS

DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS . . . . .	1
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD . . . . .	10
AIR NATIONAL GUARD . . . . .	21
NAVAL MILITIA . . . . .	25
NEW YORK GUARD . . . . .	28
OFFICE OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS . . . . .	30





# MILITARY and NAVAL AFFAIRS

The New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs has jurisdiction over the State's Military Forces - - the New York Army and Air National Guard, New York Naval Militia and New York Guard.

## DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS STAFF

Staff of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs serve in a dual capacity commensurate with the dual role of Chief of Staff to the Governor and Commander, New York Army National Guard. Staff officers are responsible for coordinating activities of all components of the State Military Forces and for direct staff functions with relation to the Army National Guard, through appropriate command channels.

## PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

The mission of this office includes the supervisory and administrative responsibility for all personnel actions applicable to the several components of the New York State Military Forces.

## OPERATIONS, TRAINING AND INTELLIGENCE

The mission of this office is to coordinate

all operations, training and intelligence activities as they relate to the State Military Forces. These activities, as they pertain to the New York Air National Guard and New York Naval Militia, are delegated to these Force Commanders with information copies of major items furnished to the Operations and Training Directorate.

Under this Directorate, the Intelligence Section has responsibility for military intelligence functions. During 1977, this section processed over 1200 personnel security actions from units of the New York Army National Guard and civilian employees of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

Intelligence personnel insure that Federal regulations pertinent to the safeguarding and handling of classified information are carried out.

In response to the Department of the Army's policy to minimize the number of personnel with access to TOP SECRET material, this section has begun to monitor requests for and the issuance of such clearances. Additionally, a program of continuous document review has been implemented to reduce unneeded classified documents by down grading and declassification.

## LOGISTICS

Logistical services directs the control of all property administered by the Division, schedules and oversees all nonmilitary use of armories and develops requests for and monitors the accomplishment of new construction, repair and rehabilitation projects. Detailed information can be found within the New York Army National Guard section of this report.

## LEGAL

The Legal Office is responsible for all legal matters concerning the Division and the Organized Militia. These include:

- Legislation
- Real property transactions
- Contracts, leases and agreements
- Third party claims against the Militia and the Division
- Administration of Military Justice
- Coordination with other State and federal agencies
- Litigation
- Labor law and labor relations

There were two New York State laws enacted in the 1977 Legislative session which affected DMNA and the organized militia.

Section 599 of the Judiciary Law, which provided an exemption from service as a juror for "a person belonging to the active National Guard and Naval Militia of the State," was repealed, effective 1 January 1978. This exemption is no longer included in a new Section 512 of the Judiciary Law.

Also, Section 177 of the Military Law was amended to provide that, effective 1 July 1978, there will be a revised procedure applicable to the acquisition of real property for armories and other military facilities of the State.

On the federal level, Public Law 95-44, amended the Comprehensive Employment and

Training Act of 1973, to extend the Act for one year, through the close of fiscal year 1978. Public Law 95-93 also amended this Act, to establish a year-round Young Adult Conservation program to provide employment on federal and non-federal lands and waters to young adults, ages 16 - 23. The Division has contracted for the services of many individuals under the provisions of this Act.

During 1977, under the provisions of Titles 32 and 38, United States Code, and under Section 216 of the State Military Law, a total of 465 line of duty investigations were processed for injury and disease to National Guardsmen while engaged in training or State active duty. Of these, 266 were approved as line of duty claims, three as line of duty, State duty claims, and three for VA benefits. A total of 19 were disapproved and 102 are pending either from the National Guard Bureau or the units. There are 72 claims awaiting administrative determination.

During the year there were 89 motor vehicle accidents involving National Guard vehicles and third parties. Of these 26 occurred during the Buffalo snow emergency. One claim is presently in litigation.

There were 31 claims arising out of the use of armories by third parties. One of these claims is now in litigation.

## COMPTROLLER

The Comptroller administers the Fiscal, Civilian Personnel and Data Processing Programs of the Division. He is also responsible for management review and analysis of agency operations to determine program efficiency and effectiveness. He serves as advisor to the Chief of Staff to the Governor and other staff officers on matters of fiscal management for both State and Federal programs.

Operations within the Fiscal Office consist of the budgeting, assignment, control pre-audit, expenditure and accountability of State and Federal appropriated funds. All functions necessary to insure that divisional operations, contracts, agreements and grants are conducted within the financial resources available and in accordance with program objectives are carried out within this activity.

**DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS  
COMPTROLLER  
STATE SUPPORT – FISCAL YEAR 1976 – 1977**

PROGRAM	PERSONAL SERVICE	NON-PERSONAL SERVICE	TOTAL
Administration	\$ 1,439,389	\$ 219,608	\$ 1,658,997
Special Services	245,913	167,530	413,443
Army National Guard	5,354,110	2,890,088	8,244,198
Air National Guard	319,915	312,520	632,435
Naval Militia	41,637	30,402	72,039
New York Guard	35,951	9,237	45,188
Disaster Preparedness	746,634	252,188	998,822 <sup>1</sup>
	TOTALS \$ 8,183,549	\$ 3,881,573	\$ 12,065,122 <sup>2</sup>

NOTE: <sup>1</sup> Of this amount, approximately \$417,661 is eligible for Federal support for deposit to the State General Fund:

<sup>2</sup> State Charges and Capital Construction Expenditures are not included in the above:

#### Fiscal

State expenditures during the 1976-77 fiscal year totalled about \$11.7 million in support of a number of programs.

Expenditures during federal fiscal year 1977, authorized by the National Guard Bureau for the New York Army National Guard Program, Administration and Special Services, amounted to over \$57.5 million for the following activities:

- Military pay and allowances for National Guard personnel.
- Technician personnel pay, operations and maintenance support to include annual training and weekend training sites.
- Maintenance, security, and administrative personnel pay; operational and maintenance support, on a 25 per cent State/75 per cent Federal cost sharing basis, for the state's Aviation and Logistical Support Facilities. Federal funds for this program are provided on a cash advance payment procedure

through the State's general accounting system.

In addition, several 100 per cent federally funded contracts were negotiated during the latter part of the year under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Program (CETA). During 1977 federal contracts amounting to about \$400,000 were approved and required fiscal processing through the State's general accounting system.

Cost reductions during the year, across the board, generated State dollar savings totalling about \$1 million. Thus, the operating efficiency of Division programs has been improved and essential services continue to be maintained at a satisfactory level.

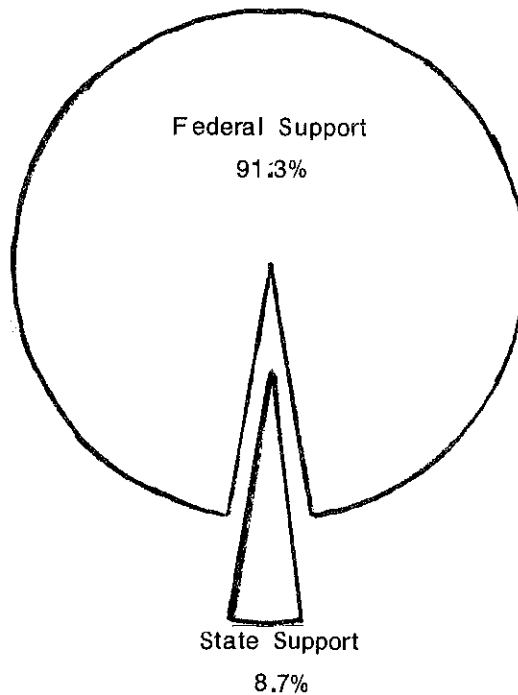
#### Civilian Personnel

The civilian personnel office is responsible for the administration of all State employees, regardless of funding support, to include budgeting, manpower allocation, salary payments, employee benefits, affirmative action, training and other related activities. For State fiscal year 1977-78, the Division was authorized 978 positions.

**DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS  
COMPTROLLER  
FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF STATE MILITARY FORCES  
( EXPENDITURES)**

PROGRAM	FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 1977	STATE FISCAL YEAR 1976-1977
Administration	\$ 3,739,047	\$ 1,658,997
Special Services	1,208,000	413,443
Army National Guard	52,576,755	8,244,198
Air National Guard	42,743,055	632,435
Naval Militia	21,017,563	72,039
New York Guard	- 0 -	45,188
Disaster Preparedness	417,661	581,161
	\$ 121,702,081	\$ 11,647,461

TOTAL SUPPORT      \$ 133,349,542



**DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS  
COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT**

100% Federal Grants  
Fiscal Year 1977

CETA Summer Program – Title III	1 May 77 – 30 Sep 77
Personal Service	\$ 56,763
Fringe Benefits	1,448
Other Than Personal Service	60,139
TOTAL	\$118,350
Warren County – Titles I and VI	1 Oct 76 – 30 Sep 77
Personal Service	\$ 6,624
Fringe Benefits	740
TOTAL	\$ 7,364

The following CETA Title VI contracts have been negotiated for the periods indicated:

Jefferson County	15 Nov 77 – 30 Sep 78	\$185,266
Schenectady County	1 Sep 77 – 30 Aug 78	67,952
Suffolk County	4 Aug 77 – 3 Aug 78	15,674
Warren County	1 Oct 77 – 30 Sep 78	8,965

State emergencies declared in 1977 required the preparation and processing of payrolls for 1,013 members of the State's Organized Militia who were called to State active duty.

#### Data Processing

Data Processing operations include maintenance of existing computer systems and continuous updating of data for all programs. Design, programming and implementation of new computer systems to support the functional activities of the Division are accomplished as required.

Currently the major portion of the Division's data processing effort is in the field of military personnel support and the civilian personnel system. The EDP Section also assists and coordinates activities with the USP&FO Federal Data Center.

During calendar year 1977, the EDP Section continued to make a major contribution to the effective processing of information for the Division. Significant accomplishments were:

- Conversion to Federal personnel profiles eliminating the duplication of the State personnel profile system and achieving substantial cost reductions.
- Establishment of the State Computer and Machine Records Center to control and integrate the data processing functions of the Division.
- Implementation of the new man-days accounting system covering both active and inactive duty training for the Army National Guard personnel.
- Inclusion of Air National Guard personnel in the Emergency Data files supported by the Honeywell 6000 computer operated by the State Office of General Services.

#### Management Analysis and Review

Internal studies are vital to improving the cost effectiveness of Division operations. Using

standard management audit techniques and systems analysis procedures, reviews are conducted to evaluate program effectiveness and to determine program accountability. Due to recent fiscal austerity measures, ongoing audits also assist in ascertaining if available State and Federal resources are being utilized to the maximum. In summary, such reviews provide management with positive contributions and recommendations in accomplishing the Division's mandated responsibilities and program objectives.

### UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICE

The United States Fiscal and Property Office New York (USP&FO-NY) functions as an activity of the State for federal logistical, fiscal, purchasing and contracting, military and technician pay, automatic data processing and account examination support.

In addition to the main office located at Building 4 on the State Campus in Albany, it operates warehouse facilities at Peekskill and Rochester.

During 1977, the USP&FO-NY was authorized 181 federally paid technicians. Funding authorization permitted 157 technicians.

### Logistics

In the area of logistics, the free turn-in policy instituted in 1976 resulted in the recovery and return to the supply system of \$400,000 in Federal property. Additionally, approximately \$500,000 of repair parts were recovered from NYARNG maintenance units and returned to control of the USP&FO-NY. This provides even distribution of needed parts to all NYARNG units.

Other new procedures, instituted during 1977, required proof of turn-in of old clothing before replacement clothing could be issued. Also, the amount of clothing issued to individuals who enlisted under the Try-One program was reduced. Approximately \$237,000 in savings were realized.

### Purchasing

The Purchasing and Contract Office instituted formal schooling and on-the-job training which allowed increased delegation of Federal contracting authority to members of New York's military forces resulting in the issuance of new Contracting Warrants by the National Guard Bureau. These appointments furthered a policy of decentralization for small purchase contracting activity and facilitated localized efficiency and flexibility in the contract administration of the procurement cycle.

### Comptroller

The USP&FO-NY Comptroller Division administered federal funds allotted to the New York Army National Guard by the National Guard Bureau for the following areas;

National Guard Personnel	\$11,818,810
Operations and Maintenance	29,532,992
Military Construction	<u>4,032,000</u>
	\$45,383,802

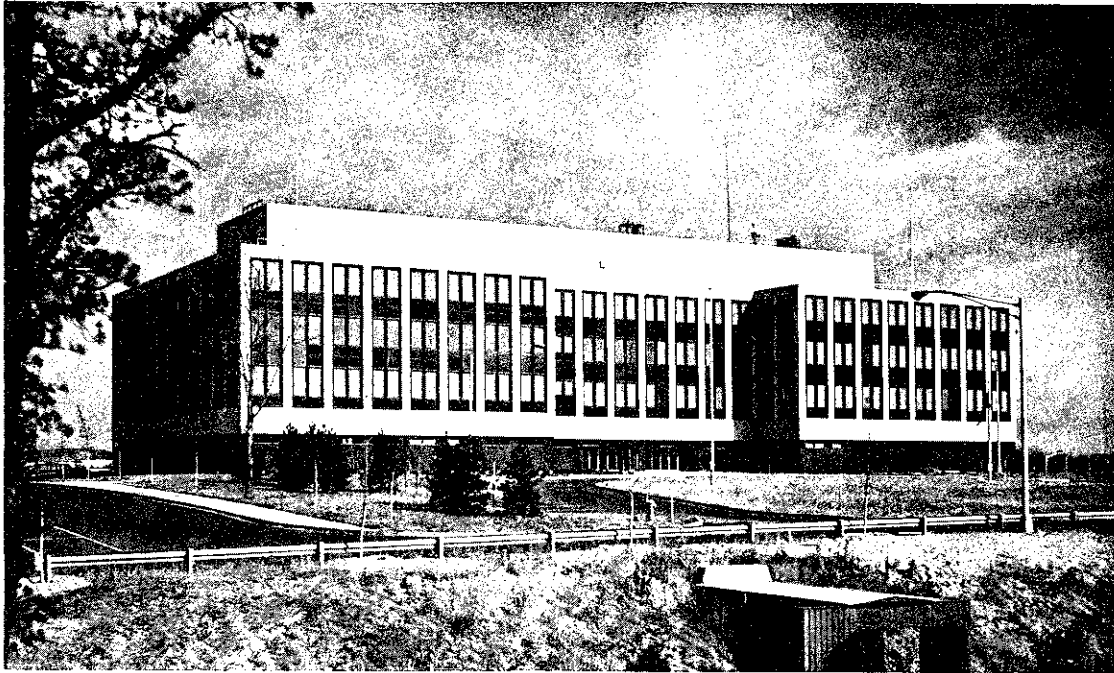
Additional federal funding for NYARNG inactive duty pay during 1977 was \$16,172,000.

### TECHNICIAN PERSONNEL

The Technician Personnel Office is responsible for the administration and personnel services for approximately 2300 New York Army and Air National Guard Technicians.

During 1977, various reorganizations and realignments took place in supply, aircraft maintenance and the combined support maintenance shops. As a result, positions were deleted, new positions added and technicians affected were downgraded with no loss of pay for at least two years. Additionally, 196 Army and 177 Air positions were advertised and filled in accordance with this Division's Merit Promotions Plan.

Supervisory training was conducted for 40 technician supervisors at Ellenville. Various other Civil Service Commission Training Programs were conducted in New York City, Syracuse



**DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS  
PUBLIC SECURITY BUILDING**

and Albany. New Equipment Training (NET) was held at Warren, Mich., for 10 Army technicians.

As the year closed, there were 2310 technicians employed in 63 communities contributing almost \$20 million Federal dollars in salaries to the economy of the State.

#### **EQUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFICE**

Ensuring equality of opportunity and treatment within both the technician program and the National Guard is the function of the State Equal Opportunity Office.

The year saw the publication of Affirmative Action Plans which are designed to delineate and achieve program objectives. The Technician and National Guard Affirmative Action Plans, published in accordance with U.S. Civil Service Commission regulations, addressed the accomplishments, assessed the interpersonal climate and indicated the direction in which human relations efforts should be directed.

As in recent years, the Out-Reach program was effective in providing marketable employment skills to disadvantaged personnel. It culminated

in the permanent placement of three of the original five 1977 participants.

In conjunction with the State Equal Opportunity Office, the National Guard Bureau conducted a General Officer Human Relations Orientation Seminar in March. The purpose of the seminar was to provide NYARNG leadership with an overview of the human relations program and to stress its importance in mission accomplishment.

A Defense Race Relations Institute (DRRI) Human Relations Awareness Course was conducted for Race Relations/Equal Opportunity personnel during June at Patrick Air Force Base, Fla. The course was designed to provide some basic human relations awareness training to personnel who were unable to attend the formal MOS-producing course.

A review of the State's Equal Opportunity Program as applied to National Guard members was the objective of the Military Equal Opportunity Compliance Review conducted by the National Guard Bureau in June. The results of the review indicated that great strides had been made in the most important area, as evidenced by the outstanding command support and awareness of Equal Opportunity programs, the excellent human

relations environment throughout the New York National Guard and the close rapport with minority organizations.

National Hispanic Heritage Week was observed by Federal, State, city and civic agencies in September. The purpose was to promote an understanding and awareness of Hispanic heritage, customs and culture. DMNA participation in this celebration was concluded by reinforcement of relationships with members of the Hispanic community and membership on boards of directors for various Hispanic community organizations.

### CAMP SMITH

Camp Smith in Peekskill operated seven days per week throughout 1977 to accomplish its two-fold mission as weekend and annual training site for Guard, Reserve and regular military units. It also served as a major logistical support complex for the New York Army National Guard.

When various areas of the base were not being used for military purposes, law enforcement marksmanship training programs were conducted by the New York State Police, the Federal

Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Secret Service, and the U. S. Postal service. Youth and community activities were also encouraged and supported.

A self-help program — utilizing the post maintenance force, the tenant "Seabees" and Co "D", 204 Engr, Bn., NYARNG (performing annual training in July) — completed a number of construction and rehabilitation projects which have enhanced the post's support capability. Examples of these projects include two temporary rifle ranges, a new range house and new electric service to Building 78.

A flextime work schedule was begun at the Camp in September. An evaluation after three and one-half months found that the new schedule is an unqualified success as a job enrichment measure. It has improved employee morale, increased productivity and has led to a decrease in absenteeism.

Maintenance and operation of Camp Smith is funded from three sources: the State Purposes Budget, the Service Contract and the Training Site Contract. The latter two sources are 75 per cent and 100 per cent Federal funds, respectively. In 1977, the total operating budget was approximately \$900,000, two-thirds of which was provided by the two Federal contracts.



**DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS  
CAMP SMITH  
FISCAL SUMMARY**

PROGRAM		EXPENDITURE
State Purposes (100% State) FY 1976 -- 1977		
Personal Service	\$ 164,756	
Other Than Personal Service	64,376	\$ 229,132
Capital Construction Fund (100% State)		
Construction, Reconstruction and Improvements		\$ 11,566
Army National Guard Service Contract (25% State -- 75% Federal) FY 1977		
Personal Service	\$ 123,484	
Fringe Benefits	35,752	
Other Than Personal Service	138,035	\$ 297,271
Army National Guard Field Training Site Contract (100% Federal) FY 1977		
		\$ 347,067.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		\$ 885,036

EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTION

State	\$ 315,016
Federal	570,020
TOTAL	\$ 885,036

# ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

## PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

All supervisory and administrative responsibilities for personnel actions of the Army National Guard are coordinated by this section.

The charts illustrating unit strengths and awards for 1977 are indicative of the operations of this unit. They are located at the end of this section.

## OPERATIONS, TRAINING AND INTELLIGENCE

This section is responsible for staff supervision of all Army National Guard units with regard to organization, operations, training, intelligence, alert and mobilization, aviation activities, communications, qualification testing, schools, nuclear, biological and chemical training and military support to civil authorities.

## ORGANIZATION

The closing of New York State armories at Hudson, Medina, White Plains, and the Delavan Avenue armory at Buffalo required the restationing of the following NYARNG units effective 1 March 1977:

Det. 1, Co C, 1-105th Inf - - from Hudson to Leeds.

Det. 1, Co C, 1-174th Inf - - Medina to Batavia.

42d Military Police Co - - from White Plains to New York City and Ossining.

243 Medical Co - - from Delavan Ave., Buffalo, to Masten Ave., Buffalo, and Glens Falls.

Units deactivated during the year were: Headquarters and Service Company, 727th Maintenance Battalion, Buffalo; and Company C, 102d Engineer Battalion, New York City. Two new units were organized; Battery E (Target Acquisition), 258th Field Artillery, Bronx, on 1 October 1977; and Materiel Management Center, 42d Infantry Division, Brooklyn, on 1 December 1977.

## TRAINING

All units of the New York Army National Guard participated in required annual training at various military installations.

Two units, the 27th Support Center, Rear

Area Operations, and Company B, 2d Battalion, 108th Infantry, conducted their annual training outside the limits of the Continental United States. Company B conducted training in Sennybridge, Wales, during May, as guests of the 5th Anglican Regiment, British Territorial Forces. In September, the 27th Support Center (RAO) participated in REFORGER 77 in West Germany. The unit was hosted by the 3d Support Command, stationed in Frankfurt. Both units were highly acclaimed for their display of high professionalism in accomplishing each assigned mission.

The majority of New York Army National Guard units now perform their inactive duty training on weekends, using multiple unit training assemblies. Since the majority of units are required to conduct a minimum of 64 hours in a field environment, weekends provide the units with the best opportunity to meet these requirements.

## INTELLIGENCE

This section is responsible for an effective Information Security Program within the New York Army National Guard. It accomplishes this mission in four ways.

It recommends to the Director of Operations, Training and Intelligence procedures for assuring that all persons who handle classified material are appropriately cleared and instructed.

It assists the Director of Operations, Training and Intelligence in matters pertaining to the enforcement of regulations governing the dissemination, reproduction, transmission, safeguarding and destruction of classified material.

It coordinates, with other sections of the NY-ARNG, a system for the prompt reporting of incidents and accidents related to New York Army National Guard personnel, equipment and facilities, both Federal and State.

It provides training in the conduct of security briefings and debriefings for military and civilian personnel and conducts classes at Army Area Intelligence Schools.

Each week the Intelligence section compiles a listing of NYARNG forces to undergo training on the coming weekend. This list provides the Commanding General with a reference of those

forces immediately, available in the event of an emergency situation requiring military support.

## COMPETITIVE MARKSMANSHIP PROGRAM

During 1977, statewide interest in the Competitive Marksmanship program and recognition of its inherent value as a retention and recruiting tool continued. Utilization of indoor ranges in State armories, availability of small bore rifles and pistols, ammunition and allied equipment through federal supply channels allowed maintenance of the program at relatively little cost.

The 69th Infantry, New York City, has long contributed to NYARNG's status as a national competitor. During 1977, the "Fighting 69th" M60 machine gun team added to this reputation.

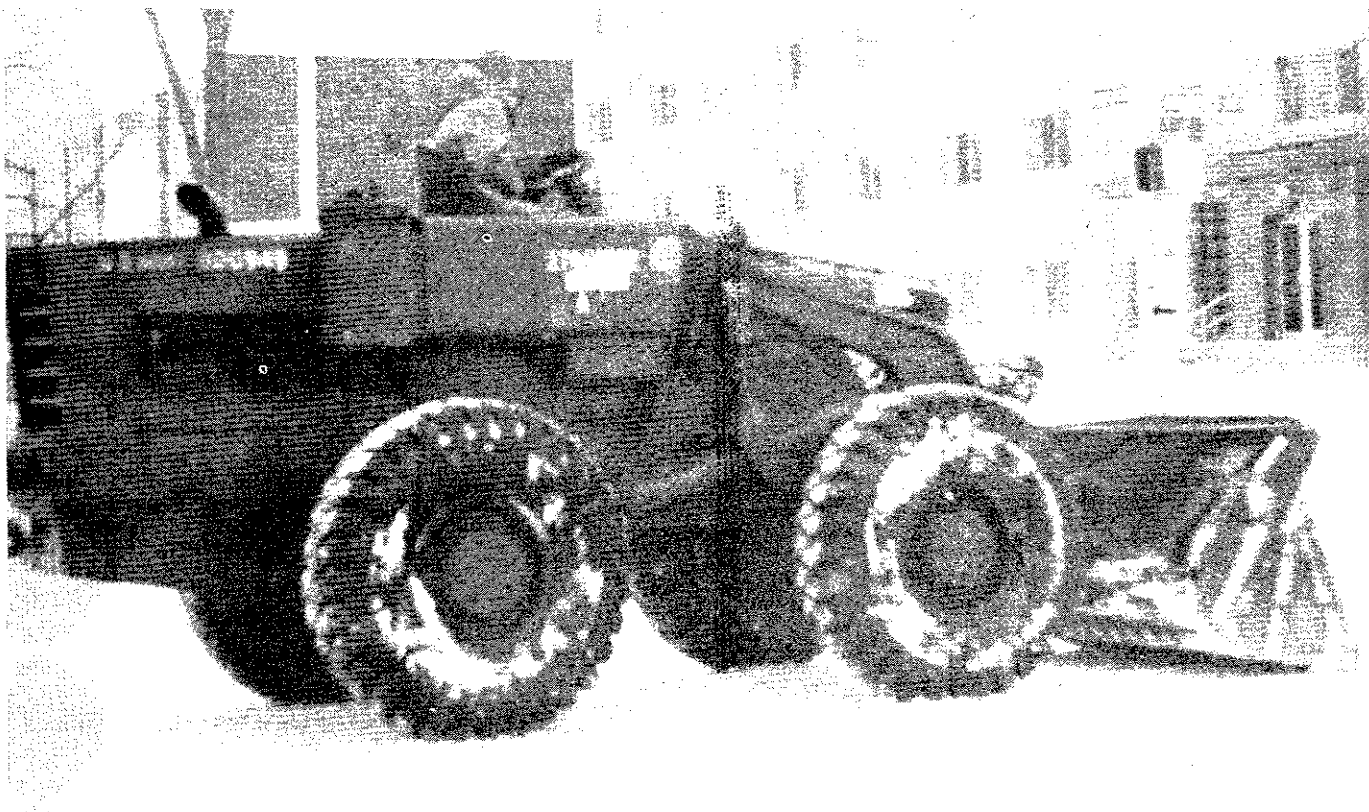
At the 1977 FORSCOM Eastern Regional Matches, Ft. Benning, Georgia, in March, the team took third place against all competition, including the Regular Army, and was first among National Guard teams.

Another third place was achieved at the 1977 Regional and All Army Matches at Ft. Meade, Maryland, in May.

Then, in September, the team took first place at the 1977 Wilson Matches at Camp Robinson, Arkansas. In achieving this win, the team bettered its 1976 winning score by over 300 points.

## NUCLEAR BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL

Starting in 1977, U.S. Army Reserve Schools were authorized to teach the First U. S. Army Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) School. In the past years, this training had only been available to units during annual training. Now commanders can have their NBC personnel trained at their home stations. Three of the six USAR schools located in the State have started this training. The others will start in early 1978.



## LOGISTICS

### State Maintenance Office

The State Maintenance Office (SMO) is a federally funded activity located in Building #4 of the State Campus, Albany, and is responsible for the operation of the federally funded surface equipment maintenance program in the New York Army National Guard. The responsibilities of the Office are accomplished by the State Maintenance Officer and a staff of five. During 1977, \$1,265,127 in Federal funds were expended on the NYARNG maintenance program.

The State Maintenance Office has operational control of four Federal Technician manned direct support maintenance facilities, also provides technical assistance and guidance to 40 Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMSs) located throughout the State. Commanders within the Major Commands have operational control of OMSs.

A Command maintenance Evaluation Team (COMET) Program, initiated in 1974, has continued through 1977. The results of this program provide Commanders and Supervisors at all levels

with an overview of the effectiveness of maintenance programs within their commands.

The mission of the Combined Support Maintenance Shop is to provide direct maintenance support of federally funded materiel issued to units in the NYARNG which cannot be accomplished within units.

The Unit Training Equipment Site (UTES) at Fort Drum is responsible for the receipt, issue, storage and maintenance of heavy construction equipment as well as combat vehicles authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and the Chief of Staff to the Governor. This facility also issues equipment to out-of-state Army National Guard Units and U. S. Army Active and Reserve Components in the performance of training at Fort Drum. Use of UTES equipment has become greater every year as a result of increased utilization of Fort Drum as a Weekend Training Site and for cold weather training.

General maintenance guidance is provided to major commands of the NYARNG by the State Maintenance Officer and his staff, through maintenance regulations, COMET feedback, maintenance bulletins and reports developed as a result of frequently scheduled OMS visits by the Organizational Maintenance Officers.

## Facilities Engineering Branch

The Facilities Engineering Branch is responsible for design, contract administration, funding and construction at all Division of Military and Naval Affairs facilities except Air National Guard bases. The largest construction project started in 1977 was Army Support Facility #3, Albany County Airport, which will cost almost \$2 million. Work began in August 1977 and is scheduled to be completed late 1978.

The largest effort in support of the federally funded Military Construction Program Army National Guard (MCARNG) was devoted to design of projects for 1978 construction. These included: Armory, Army Aviation Support Facility and Organizational Maintenance Shop at MacArthur Airport, Combined Support Maintenance Shop and Unit Training Equipment Site at Fort Drum, Organizational Maintenance Shops at Lockport, Farmingdale, Connecticut Street in Buffalo, and 1402 8th Avenue in Brooklyn. Preliminary planning started on the proposed Mt. Pleasant Armory and OMS with completion of schematic drawings and submission of Architect/Engineer Agreement to the National Guard Bureau for approval and funding.

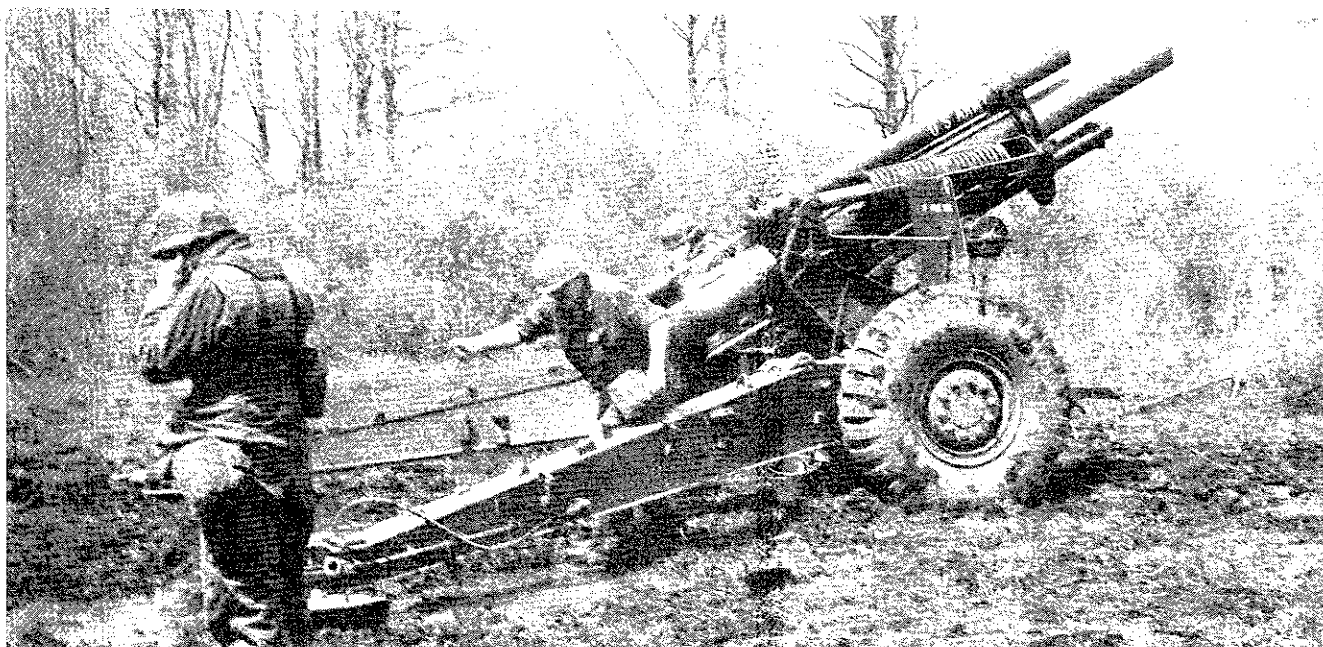
Progress was also made on design of Intrusion Detection System Modifications at all facilities. This 100 per cent federally funded program is estimated to cost about \$500,000. Drawings and specifications were approved by

the National Guard Bureau for three typical locations which will be used as samples for completion of design at all locations and award of contracts in 1978.

State funds were appropriated by the Legislature for six Capital Projects at an estimated cost of \$556,000 and 16 Rehabilitation Projects at an estimated cost of \$340,000. State Purposes repair funds were almost non-existent but the void was partially filled by approximately \$260,000 allotted in federal countercyclical funds for 28 repair projects.

In addition to construction work, Facilities Engineering participated in related programs including environmental protection, energy conservation, facilities for the handicapped and metric conversion.

The overall construction program handled by Facilities Engineering in 1977 included 96 contracts awarded at a cost of \$2,514,551 and 89 contracts completed at a cost of \$4,653,828. The latter figure includes an estimated \$1 million for the new Big Flats Armory which was started and completed by Corning Glass Works during the year. The chart, "Capital Construction Appropriations," graphically compares State FY 76-77 Capital Appropriations with federal allotments.



## Facilities Operations Branch

During 1977, negotiations with the Town of Islip and Flight Line Incorporated were finalized and, on 29 July, Hangar "A" at MacArthur Airport was purchased for use as an Army Aviation Support Facility, an Armory, and an Organizational Maintenance Shop. The federal share of the purchase cost was \$2,070,000 and the State share was \$230,000. By purchase and alterations in lieu of new construction a savings of \$160,000 State and \$900,000 Federal funds will be realized.

The State and Corning Glass Works worked closely on the exchange of the old Corning Armory and a 15 acre site midway between Corning and Elmira. Ground-breaking ceremonies were held on 11 May, and dedication of the new armory took place on 17 December. The exchange, beneficial to both Corning and the New York Army National Guard, was at no cost to the State. The new armory, located in Big Flats, provided the latest training, maintenance and troop housing facilities.

In 1977, the National Guard Bureau approved the construction of a new armory and maintenance shop in Westchester County which will replace obsolete armories in Yonkers and White Plains. Since the acquisition of real estate for new armory construction is a State responsibility, the Division requested a meeting with Westchester County on possible site locations. The County's plan to construct a Police Training Academy at the Grasslands site was made known, and the possibility of joint armory/academy construction was discussed with the understanding that the County would offer the site originally selected for the academy as a location for joint construction. The real estate would be made available through a long term lease at a cost of \$1.00 per year. In December of 1977, the necessary surveys of the proposed site were furnished by the County and a draft land lease agreement was drawn. Preliminary drawings of the proposed facility to be constructed jointly were approved by the County. Considering the cost of real estate in lower Westchester County, the State will realize considerable savings by the agreement. Similarly, through joint construction and utilization, the County will benefit greatly. Final agreements and preliminary drawings will be accomplished early in 1978.

## Community Work Project

The Community Work Project Program was initiated in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs in June 1971 under the Department of Defense Domestic Action Program. It involves the use of military manpower and equipment resources to assist community organizations in ecology, educational, cultural and recreational activities. Since June 1971, 968 community work projects have been processed. During 1977, 55 projects were processed.

## Military Education Through Service Schools

The Army School System is the principle means of individual education and training for all Army personnel. The school system provides a balance between the principle methods of educating military personnel. On one side, resident instruction; on the other, education through troop on-the-job training, individual study and information programs.

The purpose of the Army School System is to prepare selected individuals to perform those duties which they may be called upon to carry out in war or in peace; to conduct research; to participate in the formulation of military doctrine; and to promote the highest standards of military competence.

Supervision of Army Schools is the responsibility of the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) located at Fort Monroe, Virginia. This program is furnished without cost to the State of New York. Funding, to operate these schools and to support attendance by members of the New York Army National Guard, is provided by the Federal Government.

At the close of fiscal year 1977, more than 790 members of the Army National Guard had utilized the Army School System, expending \$1,336,300 in federal funds.



## EMPIRE STATE MILITARY ACADEMY

The Empire State Military Academy, now in its 26th year of operation, is the primary source of officers for the New York Army National Guard. Additionally, U. S. Army Reserve members are also eligible to earn commissions as Second Lieutenants by completing the Academy's Officer Candidate School (OCS) program.

The current officer candidate program is composed of 452 hours of practical exercises and classroom instruction which require the candidates to train with the Academy for two Annual training cycles, of 15 days each, and for 12 weekends during the year-long course.

The 175 members of the 1976-77 OCS class began their first phase of instruction at Camp Smith, Peekskill, in August 1976. The challenging and demanding academic and leadership training regimen reduced the class to 122 graduates who received their commissions or certificates of eligibility on 20 August 1977. Six of seven women who began the course were graduated.

In addition to the OCS program, the Empire State Military Academy conducts a Non-Commis-

sioned Officer's Course. This course was instituted in 1956 to provide career development training to National Guard enlisted personnel who are presently or have the potential to become Non-Commissioned Officers. During a 15-day training period, 96 hours of leadership and instructor training is provided to NCO students. In 1977, 110 students successfully completed the course.

The 1977-78 OCS class reported for and completed its first phase of training in August and is presently undergoing Phase II instruction at ESMA Branch Schools in Buffalo, New York City, Syracuse and Troy. They will undergo Phase III at Camp Smith during 7 - 21 August 1978. The current enrollment of the class is 120 men and 11 women.

## ARMY AVIATION

The New York Army National Guard Aviation Program has reached an all-time high in numbers of aircraft assigned and hours flown. There are 127 aircraft currently assigned: three twin engine fixed wing and 124 helicopters. Flying hours accomplished, during the federal fiscal year, amounted to 14,500 aircraft hours.

Army Aviation Support facilities are located at the Islip/MacArthur, Albany and Niagara Falls airports. These facilities provide maintenance services for NYARNG aircraft, as well as training bases for personnel.

Construction was started on a new aviation facility at Albany. Completion is scheduled for the Fall of 1978 at a cost in excess of \$2 million. The facility at Islip/MacArthur Airport has been purchased at a cost of approximately \$3 million. This cost includes modification of the property to accommodate all aviation units of the 42d Infantry Division and 27th Support Center, NYARNG, New York City area.

Army Aviation units are frequently called to active duty. Such was the case during the blizzard of 1977 in Western New York. Helicopters from units in Niagara Falls flew many hours in order to alleviate the human suffering that resulted from the unusually heavy snow and high winds. Flying missions included medical evacuation, deliveries of needed medication and food, plus the rescue of isolated families.

Aviation safety is a priority program together with training and maintenance. The difficult goal of completing an aircraft accident-free year of operations was achieved by all NYARNG units in 1977.

The unit training accomplished in 1977 and the safety record are indicative of the readiness posture of NYARNG aviation units.

## SENIOR ARMY ADVISOR

The Senior Army Advisor is the Military Advisor to the Chief of Staff to the Governor and is located at Headquarters, NYARNG, in Albany. There are 15 officers and 14 enlisted advisors authorized to NYARNG. All advisors are charged with the responsibility of providing unit assistance as well as assistance to units in establishing, achieving and maintaining unit readiness goals and objectives.

Advisors, in coordination with Army Readiness Region I manpower resources, develop major assistance requirements. They are actively involved in conducting Army Training and Evaluation Programs for units as well as being directly involved in Military Occupational Specialty Training.





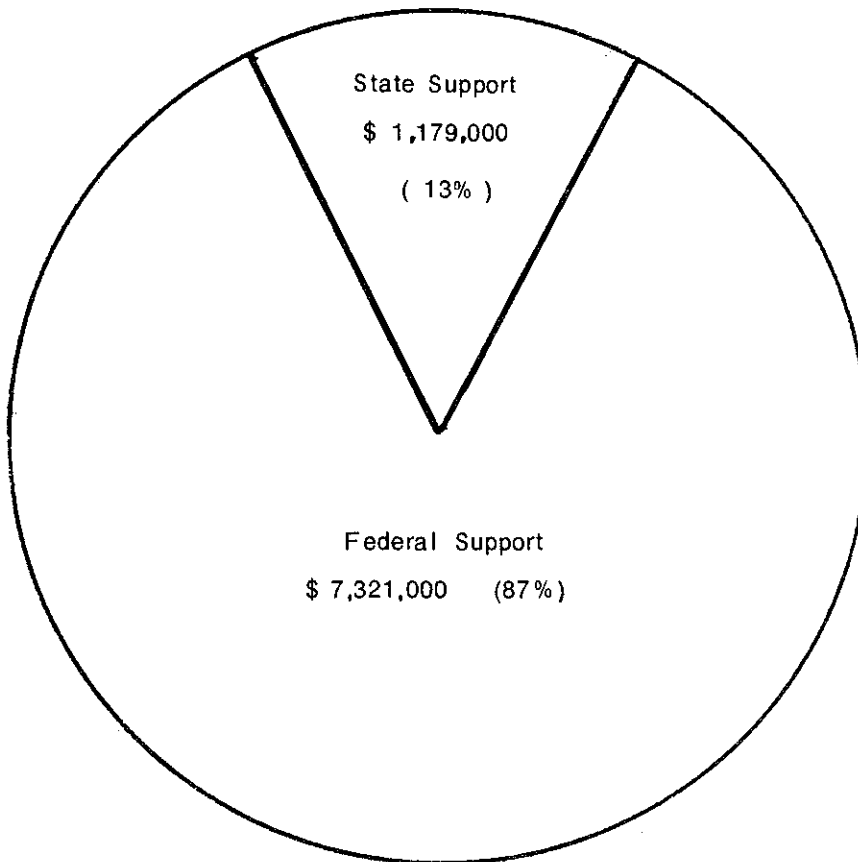
**DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS**  
**LOGISTICS**  
**FACILITIES ENGINEERING BRANCH**  
**REHABILITATION CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS**

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 1977

Federal Support	\$ 7,321,000
Army	(\$ 4,032,000)
Air	(\$ 2,989,000)
Countercyclical	(\$ 300,000)

STATE FISCAL YEAR 1976-1977

State Support	\$ 1,179,000
(State Capital Projects and State Share of Federally Supported Army Projects) (Rehabilitation)	(\$ 929,000)
	(\$ 250,000)



**ARMY NATIONAL GUARD  
PERSONNEL**

**UNIT STRENGTHS  
31 DECEMBER 1977**

	OFF	WO	EP	AGGREGATE
HHD NYARNG & SEP UNITS	109	31	143	283
27 SUPPORT CENTER (RAO)	401	89	5008	5498
42 INFANTRY DIVISION	769	197	10915	11881
<b>TOTAL NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD</b>	<b>1279</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>16066</b>	<b>17662</b>
<hr/>				
HHD NYARNG	103	28	97	228
199 Army Band	—	1	37	38
ARNG Training Site	6	2	9	17
<b>TOTAL HHD &amp; SEP UNITS</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>283</b>
<hr/>				
27 SUPPORT CENTER (Rear Area Operations)				
27 Spt Cen, HQ	27	1	50	78
187 Sig Gp, HHD	21	6	74	101
101 Sig Bn	24	5	505	534
369 Trans Bn, HHD	8	2	63	73
587 Trans Co	3	1	142	146
719 Trans Co	3	1	97	101
1569 Trans Co	4	—	73	77
205 Spt Cp, HHC	25	1	64	90
127 Maint Co	5	8	111	124
134 Maint Co	3	8	128	139
727 Maint Co	7	4	149	160
106 Maint Bn, HHD	11	1	53	65
102 Maint Co	2	4	157	163
133 Maint Co	2	3	194	199
145 Maint Co	3	5	171	179
102 MP Bn, HHD	4	1	34	39
105 MP Co	4	—	108	112
107 MP Co	7	2	126	135
206 MP Co	4	—	92	96
1 Bn 210 Armor	31	3	345	379
209 FA Gp, HHD	18	3	108	129
1 Bn 156 FA	24	3	381	408
1 Bn 209 FA	24	3	329	356
221 Engr Gp, HHC	16	10	55	81
152 Engr Bn	28	6	475	509
204 Engr Bn	26	7	501	534

(Cont'd)

## UNIT STRENGTHS (Cont'd)

	OFF	WO	EP	AGGREGATE
27 SUPPORT CENTER (Rear Area Operations)				
244 Med Gp, HHD	12	1	34	47
243 Med Co	12	—	86	98
247 Med Co	4	—	83	87
646 Med Co	4	—	94	98
824 Med Det	15	—	35	50
825 Med Lab	16		84	100
138 Public Affairs Det	4		7	11
<b>TOTAL 27 SUPPORT CENTER (RAO)</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>5008</b>	<b>5498</b>
<hr/>				
42 INFANTRY DIVISION				
42 Inf Div, HHC	57	2	87	146
42 Avn Bn	41	62	263	366
42 MP Co	8	—	113	121
101 Cav, 1 Sq	40	26	468	534
102 Engr Bn	34	4	501	539
242 Sig Bn	20	4	325	349
1 Bde, HHC	19	5	83	107
71 Inf, 1 Bn	27	2	640	669
106 Inf, 1 Bn	30	3	642	675
242 Inf, Bn	34	3	474	511
2 Bde, HHC	22	6	57	85
69 Inf, 1 Bn	27	2	573	602
105 Inf, 1 Bn	30	1	370	401
107 Inf, 1 Bn	27	3	608	638
27 Bde, HHC	23	7	80	110
108 Inf, 1 Bn	30	3	590	623
108 Inf, 2 Bn	33	3	601	637
174 Inf, 1 Bn	22	2	408	432
127 Armor, 1 Bn	24	3	405	432
HHC 42 DISCOM	11	2	90	103
42 AG Co	12	3	213	228
42 Fin Co	7	—	71	78
42 Div MMC	6	2	26	34
42 Maint Bn	25	16	762	803
42 S & T Bn	14	8	397	419
102 Med Bn	27	1	333	361
42 Inf Div Arty, HHB	24	12	152	188
104 FA, 2 Bn	28	3	341	372
105 FA, 1 Bn	20	2	415	437
187 FA, 1 Bn	24	2	339	365
258 FA, 1 Bn	22	2	466	490
258 FA, Btry E	1	3	22	26
<b>TOTAL 42 INFANTRY DIVISION</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>10915</b>	<b>11881</b>

**DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS  
AWARDS AND DECORATIONS**

<b>STATE AWARDS</b>	1977
Medal for Valor	9
Conspicuous Service Medal	16
State Military Commendation Medal	120
Long and Faithful Service Decorations:	
Special Class (40 years)	1
Special Class (35 years)	5
Special Class (30 years)	49
First Class (25 years)	89
Second Class (20 years)	127
Third Class (15 years)	160
Fourth Class (10 years)	267
Fifth Class ( 5 years)	2,088
Conspicuous Service Cross	301
State Recruiting Medal	94
<b>STATE SERVICE MEDALS</b>	
Duty in Aid of Civil Authority Medal	1,101
Spanish American War Service Medal	0
Mexican Border Service Medal	0
Aqueduct Service Medal	0
World War 1 Service Medal	0
New York Guard Service Ribbon	32
<b>UNITED STATES AWARDS</b>	
Meritorious Service Medal	21
Army Commendation Medal	69
Armed Forces Reserve Medal	162
Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal	563
<b>BADGES</b>	
Army National Guard Recruiter Badge	76
Noncommissioned Officer Graduate Badge	108
<b>CERTIFICATES</b>	
DMNA Certificates of Achievement	19
National Guard Bureau Certificates of Service	42

# AIR NATIONAL GUARD

During 1977, the New York Air National Guard NYARNG continued to perform with dedication, skill and distinction for the people of New York and for the United States Air Force. A vivid example of the many benefits accruing to the people of New York by having a fully trained and ready Air National Guard was in the dramatic airlift of equipment, clothing and other essential items to snowbound Buffalo in January. NYANG was uniquely qualified for this mission as the 109th Tactical Airlift Group of Schenectady has the only ski-equipped heavy transports (C-130) in the USAF inventory.

In February, NYANG's two top leaders received their stars as Brigadier Generals: BG John B. Conley, Commander, New York Air National Guard, and BG Bernard Saul, Assistant Adjutant General for Air.

With an approximate strength of 4500 officers and airmen, manning six active bases with 85 aircraft of seven different types, NYANG training and other activities are dedicated to achieving and maintaining the highest level of mission proficiency; to developing the "total force" policy to its highest potential; and to meeting the challenge of humanitarian relief responsibilities.

NYANG components are located at six bases - - Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Schenectady, White

Plains, Roslyn and Suffolk County - - and consist of units skilled in tactical control, communications, airlift, weather support, tactical airpower for total support of ground forces and air superiority capability.

## OPERATIONS

All NYANG flying units are qualified as combat ready.

## FISCAL

Direct, federal fiscal support to NYANG during fiscal year 1977 was approximately \$43 million. This figure does not include indirect fiscal support for centrally funded supplies and equipment; overhead costs for service schools; depot level maintenance of aircraft and equipment; and other cost factors.

In contrast, the State's investment of approximately \$635,000 derived returns not only in direct federal support, jobs and tax revenues, but also in economic, social and cultural areas.

**AIR NATIONAL GUARD  
FEDERAL SUPPORT - FISCAL YEAR 1977**

**NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL**

Annual Training	\$ 2,246,775
Unit Training Assemblies	\$ 5,213,403
Additional Flying Training	\$ 480,194
Special Military Training	\$ 1,472,845
Basic Military Training	\$ 291,412
Officer and Airman Uniforms	\$ 179,300
Airmen Training and Technical Schools	\$ 669,930
Incapacitation Pay	\$ 10,865

SUB TOTAL                   \$ 10,564,724

**OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE**

Aircraft Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants	\$ 4,817,622
Air Technician Pay and Benefits	\$ 18,751,631
Facilities Operations, Agreement	\$ 1,961,583
Travel and Transportation, Equipment Rental, Communication and Other Services	\$ 974,894
Supplies and Equipment	\$ 2,585,498
New Construction, Major Repairs and Minor Alterations to Facilities	\$ 2,989,510
Recruiting	\$ 37,352
Medical Supplies and Services	\$ 60,241

SUB TOTAL                   \$ 32,178,331

TOTAL                           \$ 42,743,055

---

**PERSONNEL**

Unit strengths of the New York Air National Guard during 1977 are reflected in the chart appearing above.

**UNIT ACTIVITIES**

In June, the 105th Tactical Air Support Wing and Group organized and hosted the first NYANG Mobility Training program at Stewart Airport, Newburgh. Its purpose was to increase the ability of the Air National Guard to respond quickly and effectively to mobilization requirements.

In July, members of the 105th Tactical Hospital were working on simulated aircraft accidents when a civilian motorist, passing the base gate, suffered a heart attack and turned into the base for help. He was immediately administered to by Capt Lewis Wetstein, a heart surgeon and SSGT Marvin Boykin, an inhalation therapist. After providing initial aid, they transported the individual in a unit ambulance, to a nearby hospital. He survived and is in excellent condition.

The 105th Tactical Air Support Group, with the 137th Tactical Air Support Squadron, performed annual field training at Otis Air Force Base in August. The unit exercised as a bare-

base operation, utilization minimum manpower and cost to accomplish maximum realistic training. During the operation, the 105th simultaneously supported four ANG close air support units including NYANG's 174th Tactical Fighter Group. The 105th Direct Air Support Center (DASC) performed its annual field training in the Mojave Desert at 29 Palms, California, as part of 'Operation Brave Shield.

The 106th Air Rescue and Recovery Group participated in its first wartime combat mission rescue training during "Operation Red Flag" at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, in March. This operation required the first long-range deployment for the 106th. Three HH3 helicopters traveled across the nation to participate.

In 1977 the 106th was officially credited with saving 11 lives. In one of these saves, the men of the 106th performed a daring rescue of three sailors from a fishing boat which was sinking in heavy seas. The effort required para rescue personnel, helicopters and HC-130's.

For the twelfth year in a row, members of the 106th participated in the annual day for handicapped children at Coney Island, sponsored by the Community Mayors of New York State. This activity was featured in the October issue of Air Reservist magazine.

During 1977, the 107th Fighter Interceptor Group, the 1976 USAF Outstanding Unit, distinguished itself as one of NYANG's three units with a full-time USAF mission: protection of its section of the United States' northern tier.

The 109th Tactical Airlift Group's ski-equipped C-130s - - the only such aircraft in the USAF inventory - - were uniquely qualified to provide airlift services to Buffalo and Watertown during the January snow emergency. The unit moved approximately 116,000 lbs of cargo, including front-end loaders and other heavy equipment, during this operation.

As in 1976, the 109th distinguished itself in its Greenland ice-cap radar station resupply operation. New records of tonnage, turn-around

---

**AIR NATIONAL GUARD  
UNIT STRENGTHS  
31 December 1977**

	OFFICERS	AIRMEN	TOTALS
Headquarters NYANG	17	28	45
274 Combat Communications Squadron	5	175	180
213 Electronics Installation Squadron	10	118	128
552 AF Band	1	17	18
201 Weather Flight	3	11	14
HQ 105 Tactical Air Support Wing	9	11	20
105 Tactical Air Support Group	104	594	698
HQ 106 Air Rescue and Recovery Group	77	532	609
107 Fighter Interceptor Group	94	655	749
109 Tactical Airlift Group	102	589	691
152 Tactical Control Group	47	179	226
108 Tactical Control Flight	18	135	153
113 Tactical Control Flight	5	47	52
174 Tactical Fighter Group	82	678	760
TOTAL	574	3769	4343

time and proficiency were set by the men and aircraft of the 109th. During the year, the unit hauled 760 gallons of fuel to the ice cap, as well as 3,000 tons of cargo. That is quite an achievement for a so called "part-time" Guard unit.

In an extraordinary letter to the unit USAF Brigadier General John R. Paulk, DCS Logistics, Aerospace Defense Command, stated: I am very familiar with the tremendous burden the 109th has shouldered to support the POL resupply as well as consecutively airlifting the several thousands of tons of equipment and construction materials to DYE 3 for its historic relocation. Without the support personnel of the 109th, the successful and timely completion of the project may well have been in jeopardy. Please accept my heartfelt thanks for the outstanding support provided by the 109th and convey to them my appreciation."

For the seventh time in 23 years, the 109th was the winner of the coveted Governor's Air Trophy, symbolic of New York's best flying unit. Also, despite their dangerous mission, the unit was the winner of the USAF Safety Plaque for 1977.

The 113th Tactical Control Flight deployed to Fort Monroe, Virginia, in March, to support the USAF 72d Tactical Control Flight in exercise "Ready Eagle." They engaged in concentrated training exercises for air crews and tactical control systems personnel in the capabilities of the

USAF's new F-15 aircraft.

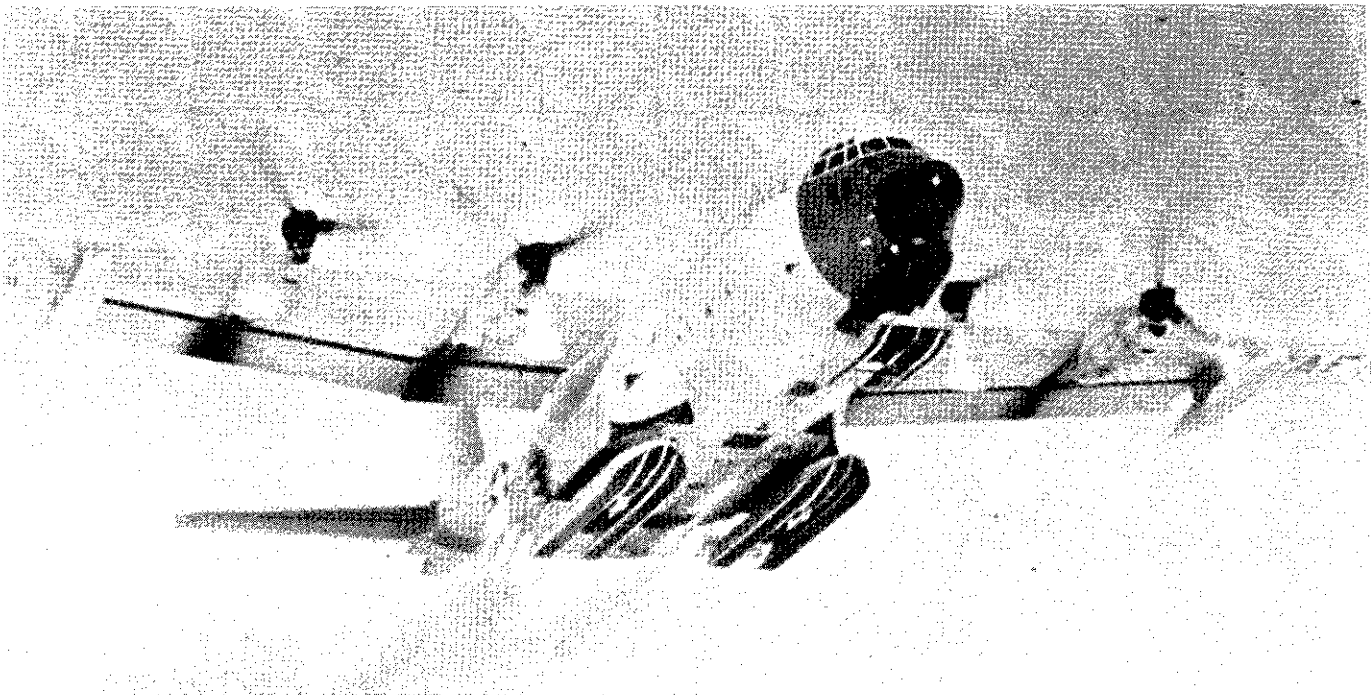
During the year, the 213th Electronics Installation Squadron deployed crews for cable relocation and other technical assignments to Andrews AFB, Griffiss AFB, Westchester ANG Base, McGuire AFB, Suffolk County Airport, Schenectady ANG Base, Muniz AFB, Puerto Rico, Vandenberg AFB, Hancock Field, and Niagara Falls International Airport.

Again, in 1977, a member of the 274th Combat Communications Squadron MSGT George T. Dodd, was named Outstanding Airman of the unit's parent 253rd Combat Communications Group (Massachusetts ANG).

In June, pilots of the 174th Tactical Fighter Group completed a highly successful ORI/MEI. The ORI Team Chief reported that the 174th had the best bomb scores of any A-37 unit he had seen.

Anticipation and speculation rose to a high pitch in June when Hancock Field was host to a USAF A-10 demonstration team. Strong efforts were underway during the year to have the A-10 replace the 174th's aging A-37's.

The 174th deployed to Homestead AFB, Florida, in February and March to conduct its annual field training.





# NAVAL MILITIA

## ORGANIZATION

The Naval Militia is the Naval component of the State's military forces. Composed of United States Naval and Marine Corps Ready Reserve Personnel, it is organized and conform with the U. S. Naval and U. S. Marine Corps Reserve Tables of Organization, as prescribed in the New York State Military Law.

## MISSION

The Naval Militia's mission is two fold:

To be ready to respond to the call of the Governor in the event of natural or man made disaster or domestic emergency.

To support and assist in training Naval and Marine Corps Ready Reservist as a contribution to the overall national security.

## OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

The Naval Militia personnel are trained in accordance with New York State Law as prescribed by the laws of the United States under the appropriate Department of the Navy regulations and directives. This training is at no cost to New York State. The individual, and team skills acquired through Reserve training are suited to preserve order and maintain or restore vital services and utilities which might be disrupted by natural or man-made emergencies. Because of this special training is not required to fulfill the State Mission.

## FUNDING

The Department of the Navy provided \$21,017,563 during fiscal year 1977 to support the personnel, training and facilities of the Naval Reserve/Naval Militia. These funds cover drill pay and pay for active duty personnel located at these facilities, logistic support for training and civilians salaries.

## AWARDS

The New York Naval Militia sponsors and administers the Josephthal Trophy. This award is presented to units in recognition of the unit's readiness and training achievements. Those receiving awards in 1977 were:

Ft Training Group SD Det 102 - LCdr  
Dual A. MacIntyre, Commanding Officer  
Whitestone, New York.

Company A, Mobile Construction Battalion - 13, LCdr Ernest Kunz, Jr., Commanding Officer, Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York.

Long Lines Company, 6th Communications Battalion, Captain James Harrington, Commanding Officer, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, New York.

**NAVAL MILITIA  
ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING  
CALENDAR YEAR 1977**

Unit	Location	Dates
COM DES ANT DET 202		
Res Crew DD 714	Norfolk, Va.	26 March - 9 April, 77
Res Crew DD 829	Norfolk, Va.	" " " " "
Res Crew DD 839	Mayport, Fla.	" " " " "
Res Crew DD 880	Norfolk, Va	" " " " "
YR - 64 Det A	Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, New York	7 - 20 March 1977
YR - 64 Det B	" " "	" " " " "
YR - 64 Det C	" " "	" " " " "
YR - 64 Det D	" " "	" " " " "
RNMCB - 13	Gulfport, Miss.	8 - 22 Jan 1977
1st Bn, 25th Marines		
A Co, 1st Bn, 25th Marines	Ft Greeley, Alaska	22 Jan - 3 Feb 1977
D Co, 1st Bn, 25th Marines	Ft Drum, New York	" " " "
2nd Bn, 25th, Marines		
H&S Co, 2nd Bn, 25th Marines	29 Palms, Calif.	13 - 28 Aug 1977
F Co, 2nd Bn, 25th Marines	29 Palms, Calif.	13 - 28 Aug 1977
6th Comm Bn		
HQ Co, 6th Comm Bn	Camp Lejeune, N.C.	13 - 27 Aug 1977
Comm Co, 6th Comm Bn	Camp Pendleton, Calif.	30 July - 14 Aug 1977
Long Lines Co, 6th Comm Bn	29 Palms, Calif	4 - 18 June 1977
8th Tank Bn		
H&S Co (-) , 8th Tank Bn	Camp Shelby, Miss.	5 - 19 March 1977

NAVAL MILITIA  
FEDERAL SUPPORT—FISCAL YEAR 1977

**Naval Militia Personnel**

Inactive Duty Training	\$6,431,650	
Annual Training	3,054,580	
		<hr/>
SUB TOTAL		\$ 9,486,230

**Operations, Maintenance and Logistics**

Operations Support by Active Duty Personnel	\$4,709,420	
Other Operating Support	2,147,645	
Maintenance Support	150,000	
Logistical Support	510,763	
Major Construction Program	4,008,500	
Rental Support to New York State Treasury	5,005	
		<hr/>
SUB TOTAL		\$11,531,333
		<hr/>
TOTAL		\$21,017,563

---

# NEW YORK GUARD

## MISSION

The New York Guard is a State Military Force whose primary mission is to replace the New York Army National Guard when it is ordered into active Federal Service and is no longer available for State service.

Subject to specific orders from the Chief of Staff to the Governor, the New York Guard is prepared to furnish aid to civil authorities in the event of a disaster or domestic disturbance and to provide military assistance to the Office of Disaster Preparedness.

## ORGANIZATION

After several months of intensive study, which began in 1976, together with self-evaluation and assessment of the current needs to assist the citizens of the State, a reorganizational proposal was submitted to the Chief of Staff to the Governor for approval. The proposal contained several major recommendations relative to the future operation of the New York Guard.

The New York Guard initiated a three-phase reorganization beginning on 1 March 1977. The plan established an authorized cadre strength of 1,652 officers and enlisted personnel, with positions assigned with 32 units; a Command Headquarters, 3 brigades, 8 Regimental and 17 Battalion headquarters plus 3 Internal Security companies. Should it become necessary for the Governor to authorize mobilization of the New York Guard, its strength would be increased to more than 18,000 officers and enlisted personnel assigned within 124 units throughout the State.

## FUNDING

New York Guard members serve the citizens of the State on a purely voluntary basis receiving no drill pay, no uniform allowance or retirement benefits. The one exception is that of partial reimbursement for travel expenses which an individual incurs, periodically, in the performance of some assigned official duty.

## TRAINING HIGHLIGHTS

During the year 25 New York Guard Officers

successfully completed various U. S. Army sub-courses.

26 - 27 February 77 Commanders' Training Session at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y.

7 - 8 May 77 56th Regiment conducted field training exercise "Wide Thrust II" in Peekskill, N.Y.

8 - 9 October 77 2d Brigade conducted weekend training program at Guilderland Rifle Range.

---

**NEW YORK GUARD**  
31 December 1977

UNIT	OFFICERS		WARRANT OFFICERS		ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
	AUTH	ACTUAL	AUTH	ACTUAL	AUTH	ACTUAL
CMD HQ Albany	43	27	1	0	26	3
1st BDE New York City	301	156	13	0	419	128
2d BDE Albany	191	69	8	1	281	60
4th BDE Buffalo	160	60	7	1	208	62
TOTALS	695	312	29	2	934	253

# OFFICE OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

## ORGANIZATION AND MISSION

The Office of Disaster Preparedness (ODP) carries out the responsibilities for coordination of natural and man-made disaster assistance and civil defense measures for protection against and recovery from attack as assigned to the Division of Military and Naval Affairs by the Executive Law and the State Defense Emergency Act, as each was amended by Chapter 931, Laws of 1973.

ODP supervises and coordinates preparedness activities of local governments throughout the State which must make the initial response to attack or other disaster. Pursuant to the Defense Emergency Act, counties and cities have established 71 local Offices of Civil Defense, staffed with local employees. Of these, 57 are county or consolidated county-city offices and 14 are city offices. These local offices also coordinate local responses to natural and man-made disasters.

Six ODP district offices have been established, located at Batavia, Glens Falls, Newark, Oneida, Oneonta and Poughkeepsie. Each is an intermediary between the State and local levels and is responsible for coordinating a group of local offices.

ODP also coordinates the preparedness acti-

vities of the various State agencies which will provide assistance if the local governmental response is inadequate to cope with an emergency. Additionally, ODP coordinates the State's preparedness program with federal agencies, including the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Federal Disaster Assistance Administration and Federal Preparedness Agency, and with non-governmental organizations which assist in disasters, such as the American Red Cross, Civil Air Patrol and Salvation Army.

## DISASTER ASSISTANCE

The initial response to any disaster must be the local response. If the disaster is of such magnitude that local resources are inadequate to cope effectively with it, various types and amounts of State and federal assistance would be required by affected political subdivisions and their residents.

In large scale disasters, federal assistance to supplement State and local efforts. Such assistance may be authorized by the President, following a request by the Governor, through a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or an emergency under Public Law 93-288. In situations which do not warrant a Presidential declaration

of a major disaster or an emergency, assistance may be available from individual federal agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture, Small Business Administration, Corps of Engineers and others, pursuant to the statutory authorities these agencies have to provide aid under specific circumstances.

Prior to January 1, 1977, ODP was administering federal disaster assistance payments to political subdivisions under nine Presidential major disaster declarations made between 1972 and 1976. One of these, Disaster FDAA-367-DR was completed.

The early days of 1977 saw a continuation of severe winter weather conditions which had begun late in 1976. The situation worsened in mid-to late January, and culminated in a severe blizzard on January 27-29. The Governor directed that State assistance be provided under the coordination of DMNA/ODP, beginning January 27. The State Emergency Operating Center in Albany and ODP district offices were activated for emergency operations. ODP personnel were sent to Buffalo and Watertown, the focal points of the most severe problems, for on-site coordination.

In response to the Governor's request, the President declared an emergency under Public Law 93-288 on January 29, which made available federal personnel, equipment and other resources to aid State and local snow-fighting efforts in Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Jefferson, Lewis, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming counties. On February 5, in response to an additional request by the Governor, the President declared a major disaster, FDAA-527-DR, which made federal financial assistance and other disaster aid available to these counties, their political subdivisions and residents.

ODP obtained data to support the Governor's requests for federal assistance. A joint federal-State coordinating office was established in Buffalo, with temporary sub-office in Watertown. Staffing was provided by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration as federal coordinating agency and ODP as State coordinating agency, assisted by other federal and State agencies and non-governmental organizations such as the Red Cross and Salvation Army.

Representatives of FDAA and ODP briefed local government officials on procedures for ob-



**DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS  
OFFICE OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS  
STATUS OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE  
UNDER MAJOR DISASTER DECLARATIONS (12/31/77)**

DISASTER No. and DECLARATION DATE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS (C)	FEDERALLY APPROVED APPLICATIONS	FEDERAL ADVANCES and FINAL PAYMENTS
338 - 6/23/72 (A)	486	\$ 54,943,772	\$ 46,688,527
401 - 7/20/73 (A)	91	3,624,084	2,715,292
447 - 7/24/74 (B)	87	1,867,272	1,641,283
487 - 10/2/75 (B)	206	6,883,341	4,865,226
494 - 3/19/76 (B)	152	10,201,168	7,614,572
512 - 6/29/76 (B)	17	1,268,949	774,390
515 - 7/21/76 (B)	56	2,661,675	1,770,830
520 - 9/3/76 (B)	90	8,203,478	6,000,055
527 - 2/5/77 (B)	417	32,183,555	18,039,411
	1,602	\$ 121,837,294	\$ 90,109,586

Notes: A - Major disaster declared under PL 91-606  
B - Major disaster declared under PL 93-288  
C - Political subdivisions and State agencies

taining federal disaster assistance and supervised the preparation of damage survey reports by teams of federal and State engineers. ODP and local offices of civil defense assisted political subdivisions with the preparation of project applications for federal financial assistance based on the damage survey reports. These applications were reviewed by ODP and forwarded, with appropriate recommendations, to FDAA for approval.

During the immediate disaster response phase, FDAA and ODP coordinated and supervised federal and State assistance to individuals and businesses. Toll-free telephone banks and one-stop assistance centers were activated to provide information to residents of the affected areas, and food stamps, disaster unemployment insurance, individual and family grants, loans and other forms of aid were provided.

At the same time, ODP continued to process supplemental applications, appeals, requests for final inspections, audits, payments and other administrative matters related to previously declared major disasters. In April, the joint coordinating office for Disaster FDAA-527-DR was

closed and administration of assistance under that declaration was transferred to ODP's central office in Albany, where it continued, assisted by appropriate ODP district offices. The status of disasters for which aid is currently being administered is summarized above.

ODP also gathered data to support requests by the Governor for additional major disaster declarations by the President during 1977. A request was made for a major disaster declaration in connection with severe winter weather conditions experienced in the New York City metropolitan area during December 1976, and January 1977. Although this request was denied by FDAA, the Small Business Administration authorized disaster loan assistance for residents and businesses in New York City and Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester counties.

A major disaster declaration was also requested as a result of severe flooding in 11 counties in March. Again, although this request was denied by FDAA, SBA authorized disaster loans for residents and businesses in Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga and adjacent counties. Additionally, the Federal Highway Administra-



tion authorized funds to replace the Green Island Bridge near Albany, which collapsed during this flooding.

ODP activated the State Emergency Operating Center in connection with the blackout which affected New York City and Westchester County on July 13 and 14. Although a request for major disaster assistance was denied, SBA again authorized disaster loan assistance for residents and businesses in New York City, Westchester and adjacent counties and miscellaneous other federal aid was made available to New York City.

On November 7 and 8, severe flooding occurred in the New York City metropolitan area. Federal major disaster assistance was requested and denied. However, SBA again authorized disaster loans for residents and businesses in Queens, Richmond, Rockland and adjacent counties.

In addition to State assistance which was provided in connection with these situations, State resources were also made available in a number of emergencies of lesser magnitude. Equipment from the State civil defense engineering stockpile was loaned to local governments or State agencies in 20 instances during 1977.

A number of lesser emergencies occurred during the year, including ice jams, small stream flooding, severe weather and other problems. Most of these required only local responses, but ODP monitored each situation in the event State or federal assistance might become necessary. In some instances, ODP or other State or federal resources were used to provide technical assistance to local officials. In September, severe weather, heavy rainfall and high winds during prolonged and recurring periods caused the Governor to invoke the provisions of Section 10, Executive Law, to authorize State assistance with debris removal to local officials in Cattaraugus, Chautauqua and Erie counties. ODP worked closely with the State Department of Transportation in this emergency.

ODP also worked closely with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets in developing data to support the Governor's request for emergency loan assistance to farmers affected by adverse weather conditions. In response to the Governor's request in October and November, the Farmers Home Administration eventually authorized such aid for farmers in 36 counties.

In addition to the Small Business Administration assistance previously described, additional SBA disasters requested and declared during 1977 included a fire in the Village of Philmont, a fire in the Village of Greenport, flooding in Rockland County, a fire in the City of Mount Vernon and fires in the Harlem and Riverdale sections of New York City.

## PLANNING AND TRAINING

Work continued during 1977 under a Nuclear Civil Protection Planning contract with the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, which provides 100 percent Federal funding to develop contingency plans for crisis relocation of high risk area populations in the event of a threat of nuclear attack and for the assignment of populations to fallout shelters should attack occur. In addition to work on an overall State crisis relocation plan, work was done during the year on allocating populations of the high risk areas of Albany-Schenectady-Troy, Binghamton, Massena, Plattsburg, Rochester and Syracuse to lesser-risk host areas. Work was also begun on a crisis relocation plan for New York City. In planning for the alternative of assigning population to available local fallout shelters, plans were begun for Broome, Dutchess and Orange counties.

Also, work continued under a development grant contract with the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, which provides 100 percent Federal funding for the development of a State natural disaster response program, including plans and procedures at State, district and local levels. Emphasis was placed on State agency disaster response procedures to be incorporated into the overall State plan. Meetings were held with State and local officials and draft materials, including guidance for local officials, were discussed and evaluated. Completion of the program is scheduled for August 1978. Federal funding will be requested in 1978, on a 50 percent - 50 percent matching State-federal funding basis, for the continuing maintenance of plans developed under the current development grant.

During 1977, ODP conducted three on-site assistance projects, in Orleans, Saratoga and Sullivan counties, bringing to 29 the number of

**DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS  
OFFICE OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS  
FEDERAL GRANTS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES  
100% Federal Expenditures  
Fiscal Year 1977**

<u>Federal Development Grant</u>	1 Oct 76 – 30 Sep 77
Personal Service	\$ 63,074
Fringe Benefits	18,777
Other Than Personal Service	3,402
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$ 85,253
 <u>Nuclear Civil Protection</u>	 1 Oct 76 – 30 Sep 77
Personal Service	\$ 82,297
Fringe Benefits	23,519
Other Than Personal Service	14,388
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$120,204
 <u>Radiological Systems Maintenance Program</u>	 1 Oct 76 – 30 Sep 77
Personal Service	\$106,642
Fringe Benefits	31,096
Other Than Personal Service	7,810
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$145,548

local offices of civil defense which have been provided this program. In these projects, ODP personnel, assisted by other State agencies and the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, analyze with local officials their potential hazards, local response capabilities which exist to deal with these hazards, and how these capabilities can be improved. A report is provided to the local chief executive, outlining local strengths and weaknesses. The report provides the basis for an action plan and schedule to correct deficiencies.

Other planning activities during the year included the development of a procedure, with the United States Coast Guard, to handle emergency requests for Coast Guard ice-breaking services; planning with the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation for responses in the event of dam failures; and planning for peacetime emergencies involving radioactive materials. The latter area including continuing work with federal, State and local agencies on plans to respond to accidents at facilities using nuclear materials. Planning was also initiated to develop a State interface with the federal government under the Federal Response Plan for Peacetime Nuclear Emergencies (FRPPNE) issued by the Federal Preparedness Agency.

Training activities during the year included five conferences for public officials, four career development training courses for civil defense officials, four nuclear civil protection briefings, four resources management seminars and exercises, seven emergency operations exercises, three advanced and two basic civil preparedness management seminars and seven planning and operations courses. Over 1,300 personnel were involved in these training programs.

ODP participated in the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency's Exercise 77-78, involving a hypothetical period of escalating international tension followed by nuclear attack. A natural disaster response exercise was held for State agency personnel with emergency assignments. An emergency resources management exercise was held under joint sponsorship with the Federal Preparedness Agency, with approximately 125 State and federal agency personnel participating.

#### COMMUNICATIONS AND WARNING

Regular tests and maintenance were conducted for existing radio and land-line communi-

cations, including the National Warning System (NAWAS), the Civil Defense National Teletypewriter System and the National Weather Service Weather Teletype System. The value of these systems was again demonstrated during 1977 by frequent use in providing State agencies and local governments with advance information concerning severe weather conditions and obtaining and providing information during actual emergencies.

Two meetings were held in April at which representatives of ODP, the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Federal Communications Commission and National Weather Service discussed with radio and television broadcasters, local civil defense directors and other local officials the use of Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) in natural disasters and other peacetime emergencies. These meetings were followed by planning meetings between local officials and the broadcasters in their local areas. As a result, geographic coverage of EBS has been changed in two instances to provide more effective utilization of radio broadcast capabilities.

## ADMINISTRATION

Federal civil defense financial and property assistance is available to the State civil defense agency and to eligible local offices of civil defense. The principal aid programs administered by ODP are summarized on the next page.

Special civil defense eligibility for surplus federal personal property, which began in 1957, was terminated in October pursuant to Public Law 94-519, which provides for donation of such property to "any public agency for use in carrying out or promoting for residents of a given political area one or more public purposes such as conservation, economic development, education, parks and recreation, public health, and public safety." Local civil defense offices may continue to seek donations of surplus federal personal property as tax-supported public safety agencies, but must now compete for such property with an increased number of eligible agencies.

## RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION\*

The State's civil defense radiological protection program is designed to develop and maintain a statewide capability to measure and report

fallout and other weapons effects in event of nuclear attack and to utilize civil defense radiological resources to support responses to peacetime emergencies involving radiological hazards.

During 1977, radiological publications were made available to educators for use in nuclear science curricula, technical guidance was provided to local civil defense offices on various aspects of radiological protection, radiological appendices to the State plan were updated, radiological training manuals and training aids were prepared or were updated and distributed, and 58 local radiological plans were reviewed and evaluated. Three radiological defense officer courses, seven aerial radiological survey courses and six radiological monitoring courses were conducted. ODP radiological staff personnel participated in four training exercises and in a radiological emergency response course sponsored by the Federal Energy Resource and Development Administration and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Radiological instrument maintenance and calibration activities under the radiological systems maintenance contract, by which the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency provides 100 percent Federal funding, included maintenance and calibration of 4,000 shelter instrument kits and 1,012 operational monitoring kits, and the retrofitting of 2,123 CDV-715 radiation survey meters, bring the total number of retrofitted fixed monitor station kits to 4,766 and shelter kits to 23,611. Inspections were made of 4,744 shelter facilities and 533 fixed monitoring stations to determine the readiness of radiological personnel, facilities and instruments.

## CIVIL AIR PATROL

The New York Wing, Civil Air Patrol, provides support to the State disaster preparedness program in connection with search and rescue missions, natural or enemy caused disasters, or other emergencies.

During the year, 113 CAP members completed the eight-hour aerial radiological monitoring course. No new CAP aerial survey bases were established during 1977. The statewide total of CAP manned aerial survey bases remains 28.

The annual CAP/CD Effectiveness Test

was conducted on October 8 and 9. The ODP Radiological Intelligence Section prepared the exercise problems and planned coordinated state-wide disaster preparedness participation in the exercise. CAP personnel participated at the State Emergency Operating Center and throughout the State, performing missions in support of State and local requirements. Over 307 CAP members were involved with 43 aircraft flying 80 hours on 93 sorties. CAP members operated 19 fixed radio bases and 17 mobile radio units. Missions included aerial radiological survey, photo reconnaissance for damage assessment, ground traffic

movement surveys, cargo and passenger transport, and communications support. The CAP organization again demonstrated its unique capability to perform emergency missions in support of State and local emergency operations.

At year's end, resources of the New York Wing included 1,898 cadets, 1,952 senior members of which 1,081 are pilots, 22 corporate aircraft, 268 member-owned aircraft, 74 vehicles, 742 radio units, 28 aerial radiological survey instruments, and 91 sets of portable radiological survey meters.

---

**DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS  
OFFICE OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS  
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE FINANCIAL AND PROPERTY ASSISTANCE**

During 1977, civil defense financial and property assistance programs, administered by DCPA for the federal government and by ODP for the State, continued to be utilized to support eligible activities of State and local Offices of Civil Defense, as follows:

- 1: Personnel and Administrative Expenses – The State and 45 eligible local Offices of Civil Defense shared \$2,632,609 in federal matching funds:
- 2: Systems Maintenance and Services, Supporting Systems Equipment and Emergency Operating Centers – federal matching funds amounted to \$ 602,080.
- 3: Excess Property Loans – Property valued by the federal government at \$682,482 was obtained on a loan basis:
- 4: Contracts – The following ODP activities were 100% federally funded under ODP-DCPA contracts:
  - a: Nuclear Civil Protection Planning (formerly Community Shelter Planning)
 

October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1977	\$136,500
October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978	\$132,678
  - b: Radiological Maintenance and Calibration
 

October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1977	\$165,751
October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978	\$169,441



