

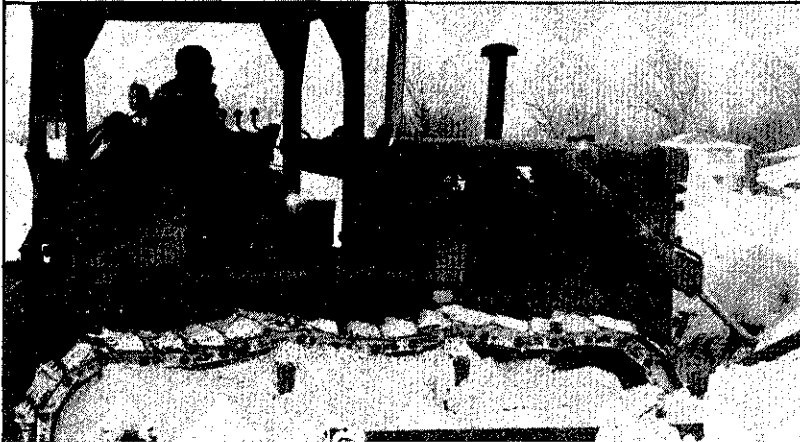
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STATE OF  NEW YORK
DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS

1985 ANNUAL REPORT

WHEN WE WERE NEEDED...WE WERE THERE.

When Buffalo was hit by "The Blizzard of '85," the New York Army National Guard fought back. On Tuesday, January 22, Governor Mario M. Cuomo activated the



A Guard soldier uses a bulldozer to push back snow at a Buffalo dump site.



Two guard soldiers check the engine of their vehicle. Excessive snowfall and long shifts made regular vehicle checks and on-site refueling a necessity during the emergency.

Guard and a six-day "Global Polar" relief effort was under way. Soldiers battled 36 inches of snow and wind chill temperatures of 50 degrees below zero to aid affected communities.

- More than 400 soldiers mobilized.
- 61 pieces of heavy equipment utilized.
- 450,000 tons of snow removed.
- 54 medical emergency patients aided.
- 50 miles of city streets cleared.



Guard soldiers refuel a front end loader needed for continuous snow removal. More than 95 percent of the Guard's equipment was kept operational through the snow emergency and helped to make Buffalo's blizzard conditions more bearable.

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

MARIO M. CUOMO
GOVERNOR
COMMANDER IN CHIEF

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

September 30, 1986

Honorable Mario M. Cuomo, Governor
Commander in Chief
State of New York

Dear Governor Cuomo:

In accordance with Section II of the State Military Law, I am most pleased to submit the Annual Report of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs for calendar year 1985.

For the 35,000 members of our State Militia Force, 1985 was a year of challenge and achievement. In January, our militia members responded to the Buffalo snow emergency, transporting 54 medical emergency patients and clearing more than 50 miles of road.

In September, more than 800 citizen-soldiers assisted in the Hurricane Gloria clean up and recovery operation on Long Island. In October, New York airmen flew two separate emergency supply missions to Puerto Rico to aid rescue workers and the victims of devastating mudslides caused by Tropical Storm Isabel.

New York received its first three C-5A Galaxy aircraft in 1985, the largest aircraft in the free world. New York's historic 27th Brigade began the reorganization necessary for it to form the roundout brigade for the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), now headquartered at Fort Drum.

With its new equipment and new missions, New York State's Militia Force is an increasingly integral element of our Nation's worldwide defense plans, and is most prepared for its State mission to preserve life, protect property and maintain order.

Respectfully submitted,

Lawrence P. Flynn
Major General, NYARNG
Chief of Staff to the Governor



DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS (DMNA)

DMNA is a component of New York State's Executive Branch through which the state's national defense and emergency preparedness responsibilities are met.

DMNA is headquartered on the Governor Averell Harriman State Office Campus in Albany. Four of its six components share the Campus facilities. They are the New York Army National Guard (NYARNG), New York Naval Militia (NYNM), and New York Guard (NYG) Headquarters, and the State Emergency Management Office (SEMO). The other two components are the New York Air National Guard (NYANG), headquartered in Newburgh, and the state Radiological Emergency Preparedness Group, located at the Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza, Albany.

DUAL MISSION

The Division has a dual mission:

-- provide trained and equipped military forces to integrate with their full-time active counterparts in a federal mobilization.

-- respond, on gubernatorial orders, to any State emergency and assist local civil authorities in times of natural or man-made disasters.

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

As a result of this unique federal-state partnership, the federal government, on average, provides about 90 percent of the funding and assets needed for these missions. DMNA maintains about 90 percent of the responsibility to ensure successful mission capabilities within federal guidelines. Our State Militia Force now has more than \$1 billion in assets and in excess of \$300 million in average annual budgetary requirements.

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

In little more than a decade, elements of this force have responded 30 times to calls for major emergency assistance, and thousands of times to a variety of calls for other community aid. More than 170 lives have been saved as a

result of these efforts.

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

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

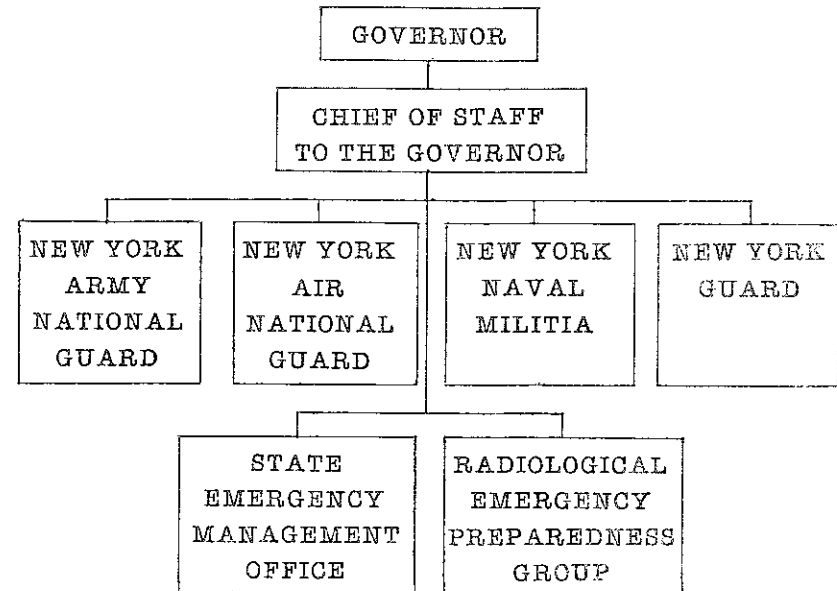
Specially trained units of the State Militia Force participate in such projects as land reclamation, ballfield construction, road building and the removal of abandoned vehicles from our waterways. Other units loan tents, ambulances and other equipment for the New York State Special Olympics, and collect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

COMMANDER

The Chief of Staff to the Governor commands the Division and is responsible for its six components. He also is Commander of the State Military Forces, Commander of the NYARNG, Chairman of the New York State Civil Defense Commission, and Secretariate to the State Disaster Preparedness Commission.

STATE OF  NEW YORK
DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



GOVERNOR'S ROLE

The Governor, as Commander in Chief of New York State's Militia Force is responsible for the development and maintenance of that force into physically ready, psychologically prepared and properly trained elements ready to defend our national interests at the call of the President.

As Commander in Chief, the Governor also may order all or part of New York State's Militia Force to state active duty to respond to a local disaster or disturbance.

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

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

Under Section 9 of the state Military Law, the Governor also may declare Martial Rule to maintain law and order. This also may be done in response to a local request processed through the governmental chain.



GOVERNOR MARIO M. CUOMO



MILITARY PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION (MNPA)

MNPA is responsible for NYARNG personnel management, the personnel reporting system, publications and reproduction, orders, awards and decorations, and recruiting and retention.

The number one priority of every state's Personal and Administration Directorate is to recruit, retain and support quality young men and women to use technologically advanced equipment, meet tough mental, physical and emotional challenges, and thus prepare themselves to meet demands created by the National Guard's expanded role in our nation's defense.

NATIONAL LEADER

New York has led the Nation for two consecutive years with the greatest increase in new accessions. In 1985, this effort was enhanced by the selection of New York's 27th Brigade by the Department of the Army as part of the Round Out Brigade for the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) now stationed at Fort Drum.

Through a highly intensified recruiting effort, New York began filling the shortages created by this selection. As of December 31, 1985, the NYARNG had 21,906 soldiers, or 94.20 percent of its authorized strength.

Integral to this effort was a focus on increasing NYARNG officer strength levels. MNPA's concentration on this objective resulted in the largest net officer gain since 1978.

SOLDIER SUPPORT

To support the NYARNG's nearly 22,000 soldiers, MNPA utilizes modern computer technology and is responsible for the input of approximately 6,000 personnel transactions each month into the electronic data base.

Based on New York's record of successfully implementing new programs, we have been chosen as one of three states to expand our Automated Data Processing capabilities to, by computer, track and record each soldier's accumulated retirement points. This effort will replace a tedious and time consuming manual record keeping system and help ensure that each soldier receives the total retirement income earned.

Now fully operational is New York's Personnel Service Center. In 1984, New York was one of only three states selected to implement a centralized Military Records Section to reduce unit administration and allow commanders to devote more time to training. In fact, services have

been expanded to include the identification, solicitation and subsequent promotion of soldiers from private E-1 to private E-2, and from private E-2 to private first class.

For more than 2,900 enlisted soldiers, active duty training reservations were made in 1985 to ensure that they would be able to receive their initial basic and advanced individual training.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Since July 1, 1985, when it became law, MNPA has administered the new G. I. Bill. This provides federal tuition assistance of up to \$5,040 per soldier for individuals pursuing a college education.

Just as important as securing new resources is maximizing the use of existing resources.

In 1985, MNPA secured through the federal government a Kodak Micrographic System which has directly reduced historical record keeping time and costs for the Division. There are less files to maintain, there are lower costs for binding and storing documents, and the material is more readily available to those who need the information.

The Directorate has also implemented an Official Mail Cost Control Program that not only improved services to all Guard units, but also has reduced mail costs by more than 40 percent as compared

to 1984.

AWARDS

In recognition of soldiers' contributions to our State Militia, MNPA issued more than 6,600 awards in 1985 to individuals for their response to state emergencies, for long and faithful service, and other outstanding achievements.



Mary Frisbee holds the New York State Medal of Valor, the state's highest award, earned by her husband, Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Frisbee, for saving the life of motorist. (PAO file photo).

SUPPORT PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OFFICE (MNSP)

MNSP is responsible for all personnel actions for the 3,600 full-time federal employees, located throughout New York, who are essential to the day-to-day operations of the NYARNG and NYANG.

This Directorate provides placement and staffing, position management, employee relations, Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), labor relations and employee development and training services for each of the state's federally-paid military technicians, competitive service employees and active duty military personnel.

These services are essential to DMNA's capabilities due to increased requirements placed upon the Guard as a major partner in the Total Force and the concurrent paring of active component forces.

OUTSTANDING GROWTH

Due to the increased role of the National Guard in our nation's defense, the full-time federal workforce has grown 33 percent since 1982, with more than half of that growth occurring in 1985. This means the addition of 501 full-time jobs for the State in the last year alone, to meet new and increased mission requirements, and a total economic contribution of more than \$60 million to State commerce by the 3,600

full-time employees. Projected into 1986, continued growth is expected to bring in another \$1.5 million dollars.

Additional staff means additional training. There was a 100 percent increase in 1985 in the total number of Army and Air National Guard technicians trained through military school or Office of Personnel Management programs. This training is essential to enhance skills, maintain operational readiness for military mission requirements, prepare for new force structure initiatives and address additional growth for our State.

The Directorate also began plans necessary to expand the Employee Assistance Program to include information on county referral agencies, military installation drug and counseling centers and Veteran's Administration Hospitals Drug and Alcohol Counseling Centers. A family handbook and supervisor's handbook on drug and alcohol matters has been developed for publication in early 1986.

A Compensation Specialist position was authorized in 1985 for Office of Worker's Compensation Programs to save federal dollars spent on compensation claims. Responsibilities in this area include the processing of new injury claims, actions necessary for continuing claims, and the control of claims without validity.

LABOR RELATIONS

MNSP has maintained a close working relationship with the Association of Civilian Technicians, the labor organization with exclusive recognition, even though the current contract dates back to 1975. A variety of problem areas have been addressed and most issues have already been resolved.

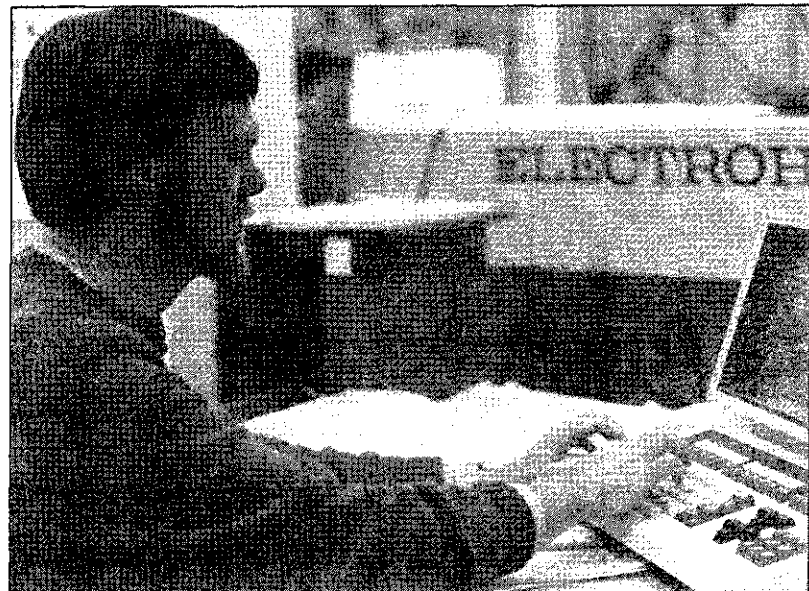
Negotiations with the union are scheduled to begin in early 1986, and a new contract should be completed shortly thereafter.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Human resources are our greatest asset. In consonance with the Governor's policy and directive, DMNA provides equal opportunity and treatment for all members without regard to race, color, sex, religion, age, national origin, physical or mental handicap. As in every military organization, teamwork, unit cohesion and esprit are indispensable to our effectiveness. Our continuing goal is to secure greater minority participation in the New York National Guard.

An Equal Employment Opportunity Commission four-day compliance review in October of all areas pertaining to affirmative action, hiring practices and overall management of the equal opportunity program reflected most favorably on DMNA's Human Resources efforts.

Our Handicapped Hiring Program, now in its second year, has been a role model for other states, and has been acclaimed by the National Guard Bureau, Washington. With the assistance of the New York State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, we have secured the services of highly motivated and enthusiastic handicapped individuals. They have stabilized the work force in areas previously experiencing a high personnel turnover.



Thomas W. Roberts, a computer assistant for the United States Property and Fiscal Office, enters data at his station at the State Office Campus, Albany. Roberts was hired through the Division's Handicapped Hiring Program. (Photo by Sgt. Gerald D. Seypura, HHD-STARC).

OPERATIONS, TRAINING AND INTELLIGENCE (MNOT)

MNOT's mission is to develop and coordinate all operations, training and intelligence activities essential to the state military force's ability to meet U.S. Army deployment goals. The ultimate goal is to develop a combat ready force physically and psychologically prepared to fight and win global war.

Army National Guard members have only 39 scheduled, and a limited number of additional, training days each year to accomplish assigned tasks, much less than their full-time active counterparts. Day-to-day responsibilities for NYANG and NYNM training rest with their respective commanders. But for each component, their tasks, conditions and standards are the same to ensure the Total Force is capable of fighting as a cohesive unit.

Therefore, all training operations and management focus on wartime missions. The Battalion Training Management System, Corps Training Management System, Army Training and Evaluation Programs, Skill Qualification Tests and Soldiers Manuals are just a few of the tools utilized to attain and maintain necessary proficiency.

Objectives are stated in terms of Readiness Condition (REDCON) to help ensure training effectiveness. REDCON 1 is most ready, and REDCON 4 or 5 represent not ready to meet mission requirements.

Specific objectives are dependent on each element's planned deployment time in a mobilization. Reserve components generally must meet REDCON 2 or 3 objectives. Many of our units must be prepared to respond within days.

To measure training achievement, a system of evaluations evolving from the ARTEPS, (Army Training and Evaluation System), Annual General Inspections and Unit Status Reports are used.

RESERVE ENLISTMENT TRAINING

NYARNG recruits, without prior service, receive a minimum of 12 weeks basic and advanced training at an active military installation before returning to local Guard units to complete their enlistment commitments. This ensures that each soldier has received individual instruction in basic skills and is fundamentally prepared for the higher levels of team training to be received in the unit.

ARMORY TRAINING

All NYARNG units, by regulation, must schedule and conduct 48 training assemblies annually, each assembly lasting for a minimum of four hours. They are usually scheduled in multiples of four,

five or six during a weekend.

This training focuses on ARTEP tasks that can be accomplished at nearby training sites. This training is primarily mission and performance oriented. When feasible, the assemblies include overnight bivouac and nighttime operations.

ANNUAL TRAINING

All National Guard personnel have a statutory obligation to perform a minimum of 15 days Annual Training. This is normally conducted at an established Annual Training Site or an Active Component installation. Since 1981, many New York



Specialists Four Yvette Hanna, left, and Debra M. Levine guard the entrance to the 221st Engineer Group Headquarters in Neukirchen, West Germany. The two were commended for their capture of an "enemy" spy during operation "Central Guardian," code name for Reforger '85. (Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Richard Corbett, Company C, 1st Battalion, 108th Infantry-PAO).

units have begun performing their annual training overseas with their CAPSTONE (Active Component) headquarters. The training may be accomplished by entire units, or by elements of units, such as platoons or sections. Some individuals may perform their training individually at any time during the year to best meet training and support goals.

Unit training concentrates on squad, section, platoon or higher level ARTEP tasks not always feasible during home station assemblies. The units become self-sufficient, live in the field, fire service ammunition and put into practice lessons learned during the previous year.

The overall performance of all required training is observed by a team of active component officers who provide written evaluations to each unit observed.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOL TRAINING

The greater role given the National Guard in our National Defense has increased both training requirements and available resources with which to conduct this training.

In 1985, the NYARNG received a record \$3.9 million in federal support to fund our service school training requirements. A total of 5,237 officers, warrant officers and enlisted soldiers, nearly 1,000 more than in 1984, subsequently received additional training.

This training enhances our soldiers military occupational specialty, various required additional duty and specialized position skills integral to meeting our mission requirements.

Soldiers unable to attend service schools may participate in the Army Correspondence Course Program. In 1985, 3,543 soldiers took advantage of this opportunity to enhance their knowledge and required skills.

MILITARY ACADEMY

The NYARNG also offers its own specific training opportunities to help ensure the continued development of the leaders necessary to the success of today's Army. More than 5,000 enlisted soldiers have graduated through the State's Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) Education System Program since October of 1978.

State Officer Candidate Schools (OCS), are held at the Empire State Military Academy (ESMA), Camp Smith, Peekskill, and at Branch Schools around the State, such as those at Buffalo and Syracuse. Fifty-eight officer candidates graduated from the 33rd OCS Class (1984-1985 class) on June 21, 1985. On June 8, another 135 candidates had joined the 1985-1986 class.

During Annual Training 1986, Primary Leadership Development and Advanced NCO Courses will be conducted by ESMA.



New York Army National Guard Sergeant First Class Daniel Lynch, left, Chief Warrant Officer Patrick J. Halpin and Specialist Six Anthony Rodriguez, kneeling, test a low-speed card punch at Tobyhanna (PA) Army Depot. The three members of the 42nd Infantry Division Support Command ADP Maintenance Section completed two weeks of specialized training at Tobyhanna, the Army's largest communications-electronics maintenance facility. (U.S. Army Photo).

MOBILIZATION

To ensure we are able to respond to the call of the Governor or the President, the Military Support Branch of MNOT each year targets specific elements of the NYARNG for callup exercises.



Staff Sergeant Eugene Smith, Company C, 1st Platoon Sergeant, and Sergeant Robert Smith, Company C, 3rd Squad Leader, band general construction platoon equipment inside a truck to ensure minimum movement during the motor march to their mobilization station. All of the 204th Engineer Battalion soldiers had to help ready more than 258 pieces of heavy equipment for mobilization during REMOBE '85. (Photo by Capt. Dennis R. Nelson, 138th PAD-NYARNG).

Elements chosen are required to implement their mobilization plans and are rated on their planning and execution. They are required to alert their personnel of the callup, mobilize them at their armories and load their equipment for moves to their assigned mobilizations stations.

Seven mobilization exercises were conducted in 1985, and twelve are planned for 1986. The continued growth and success of this program is most significantly contributing to the NYARNG's preparedness to meet any state or federal emergency.

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Guard does more than react to emergencies. Through our Community Action Program, we are ready to assist local communities almost whenever and wherever requested.

In the last decade, alone, we have participated in more than 1,100 ecological, educational, cultural, recreational and humanitarian projects. These projects range from land reclamation to the construction of ball fields, and from the building of roads to the removal of abandoned vehicles from our waterways.

They include the loan of tents, ambulances, and other equipment or support for the New York State Special Olympics and the New York State Games for the Physically Challenged. We collect and distribute Christmas toys for St. Regis Indian Reservation children.

We also organize civilian Biathlon Clubs and sponsor Little League teams and junior shooting programs. We provide transportation services for the Cub, Boy and Girl Scouts of America, medical support and tentage for the Eastern Regional Youth Soccer Championships, and sponsor bloodmobiles and fund raisers for the American Red Cross and Cancer Society, respectively.

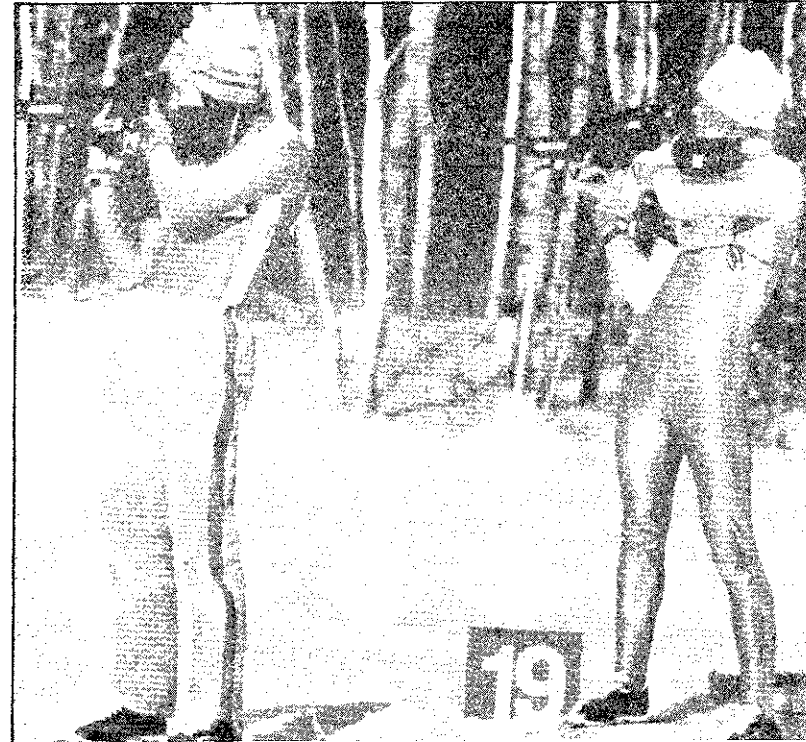
We even get involved in the international community, providing continued support for the International Games for the Disabled.

Since November of 1981, at the direction of the Governor, we have participated in New York City's Homeless Program. In the last year alone, nightly, more than 3,200 homeless men and women have found shelter from the cold at seven armories within the New York Metropolitan Area.

In coordination with the Human Resource Administration, we provide needed space and transportation services for the food distribution program. In 1985, state military forces assisted in the distribution of approximately three million pounds of food.

COMPETITIVE MARKSMANSHIP

Marksmanship can be integral to every soldier's survival whatever that individual's primary assignment. All units are eligible and encouraged to organize a Marksmanship Program. As a result, New



Private First Class Christopher Norton, left, and Staff Sergeant Dean Hall fire during the 1985 Biathlon Championships sponsored by National Guard Bureau. (Photo by SSgt. John Boyd, HHD-STARC).

York is a national leader in marksmanship performance.

Annual National Guard Bureau (NGB) Rifle and Pistol Matches, in honor of Major General Winston P. Wilson, are held to recognize individuals demonstrating exemplary marksmanship abilities. General Wilson promoted the development of marksmanship skills during his tenure as Chief of the NGB.

New York's team representatives are chosen at the State Combat Match conducted at Camp Smith in the Spring each year. Units selected for the 1985 Wilson Match, and their areas of expertise, are: 2nd Battalion (Bn), 105th Infantry (Inf), Saranac, Machine Gun; Company (Co) A, 1st Bn, 71st Inf, Bayshore, Combat Pistol, and Co C, 1st Bn, 174th Inf, Batavia, Combat Rifle. The State composite Rifle and Pistol Teams also competed.

New York's performance in the Wilson Match was outstanding, resulting in our State's selection as one of two to represent the National Guard in the 1985 1st Army Match held at Fort Benning, GA. In that match, our Composite Rifle Team was the Grand Aggregate winner for overall performance. We also won the Short Range and National Match Course competitions and five first-place and four second-place awards for individual matches.

Subsequently, the team was selected to attend the All Army Match in May, at which we placed third out of eight teams, and won four first-place and three third-place awards for individual matches.

A small, but determined, competitive group participate in the State Biathlon program. New York's six-man team competes in the grueling match which combines cross

country skiing and rifle marksmanship. The Empire State Games at Lake Placid and the National Guard Biathlon Championships at Jericho, Vermont, are among the numerous state and regional matches entered.

There are areas other than marksmanship in which NYARNG soldiers compete, and units are proud of their achievements.

TROPHIES AND AWARDS

The 107th Military Police (MP) Co, Utica, won the National Guard Bureau's Eisenhower Trophy, awarded to the most outstanding company-sized unit in each state or territory.

Co A, 1st Bn, 105th Inf, Troy, and the 1st Bn, 105th Inf, respectively, earned the annual Physical Fitness Award for achieving the highest average company and battalion level cumulative scores on the Army Physical Readiness Test.

The 107th MP Co, Utica, earned the NGB Trophy for the unit scoring highest with individual weapons assigned.

The 27th Support Center, , Albany, and the 107th MP Co, earned Excellence in Training Certificates.

LOGISTICS DIRECTORATE (DL)

The maintenance of our facilities is second only to the support of our personnel and their equipment.

Within DMNA, the Directorate of Logistics (DL) is responsible for the operation, maintenance and repair of NYARNG armories, training sites and logistical support facilities, and all capital construction. DL coordinates the maintenance of Camp Smith, is responsible for the Division's telecommunications operation and supervises NYARNG's Food Service Program.

To accomplish these tasks, DL has three branches: the Facilities Operations Office, Facilities Engineering Office and the Logistics Services Section.

FACILITIES OPERATIONS OFFICE

The Division's physical plant provides more than 8.8 million square feet of space for New York State's Militia Force. This includes 74 armories and 56 logistical, maintenance and training facilities in support of the NYARNG; five NYANG Bases and one Air Station, and six State Emergency Management Office district offices.

Increasing emphasis on the Guard's role in our National Defense has brought a commensurate increase in the federal

support of Guard construction projects. Long-range plans for major construction projects with more than \$68 million in federal support have been submitted to NGB for Federal fiscal years 1987-1991 for facilities to be located throughout the State.

The Facilities Operations Office is responsible for the following :

- Long range planning, programming and budgeting (State and Federal).
- Federal NYARNG military construction (major and minor).
- The Federal Energy Conservation Improvement Program.
- Base Operations.
- State Capital Construction, Rehabilitation and Improvement, and Energy Conservation Programs.
- The State Environmental Assessment and Compliance Program.
- Special State Facilities Management Programs such as Handicapped Accessibility, Fire Code Compliance and Statewide Structural Surveys.
- Real Property Management.
- Real Estate (land) acquisition.
- Facilities Operations.

FACILITIES ENGINEERING OFFICE

This Office is responsible for the

design, contracting and construction of NYARNG and State Emergency Management Office projects. It also provides engineering assistance to all DMNA staff and facilities, including NYANG Bases.

Federally supported construction contracts totalling more than \$5 million were awarded in 1985. More than \$4 million is for the construction of a new armory in Yonkers, which began in November. Completion is expected in April of 1987. Other major project awards in 1985 were for a women's barracks at Camp Smith and for Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS)

No. #10 at the Connecticut Street Armory in Buffalo.

OTHER PROJECTS

NGB has approved final plans for the Plattsburgh Armory, which is to be let for bid in June of 1986, and preliminary plans for the Dryden Armory, scheduled to be let for bid in federal fiscal year 1987.

Projects for which construction continued include rehabilitation of the Con-

NEW ARMORY CONSTRUCTION

New armory construction is integral to the expanding force structure of the Army National Guard. Major facilities under construction or in design stages are listed below.

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>COST</u>
AVIATION FACILITY & ARMORY	ROCHESTER	\$14,000,000
HEADQUARTERS & ARMORY	LATHAM	11,900,000
ARMORY RECONSTRUCTION	BUFFALO	5,200,000
ARMORY	MOUNT PLEASANT	4,400,000
ARMORY	YONKERS	4,000,000
ARMORY	DRYDEN	3,400,000
AVIATION FACILITY	MacARTHUR AIRPORT	2,600,000
ARMORY	PLATTSBURGH	<u>2,200,000</u>
	TOTAL	\$47,700,000

necticut Street Armory, Buffalo, which was severely damaged by fire in 1982; a Mount Pleasant Armory, OMS and Westchester County Public Safety Training Facility; the installation of State-wide Intrusion Detection Systems; alterations and additions to Army Aviation Support Facility No. #1, an Armory and OMS at Long Island MacArthur Airport, and a new Division Headquarters, Armory, United States Property and Fiscal Office and OMS at Latham.

LOGISTICS SERVICES

This section provides the logistical services integral to DMNA's day-to-day operations. To do so, section personnel:

- Are responsible for state property management, inventories, and warehousing.

- Account for lost, damaged or destroyed property.

- Administer the Nonmilitary Use of Armories Rental Program.

- Purchase and procure supplies, materials, contractual services and equipment for all DMNA facilities.

- Monitor DMNA's statewide telecommunications network.

- Implement the Governor's Flag Program.

- Meet State transportation needs.

NEW YORK CITY HOMELESS PROGRAM

During 1985 the Division continued

its four year participation in the New York City homeless shelter program. Each day approximately 2,369 homeless men and women seek shelter at the nine armories within the five boroughs. Based on this daily occupancy rate, these facilities provide over 865,000 bed spaces in the course of the year.

While the Division provides the physical facility, the operations and administration responsibilities of the program rests with New York City's Human Resource Administration. The armories involved in the program, by borough, are: Manhattan - 68 Lexington Ave. (women); 216 Fort Washington Ave. (men); 643 Park Ave. (women); 2366 5th Ave. (men). Bronx - 29 W. Kingsbridge Road (women); 1122 Franklin Ave. (men). Brooklyn - 1402 8th Ave. (women); 1579 Bedford Ave. (men). Flushing - 137-38 Northern Blvd. (women).

To secure the military equipment stored within the armories, the Division has established a 65 person internal security force composed of New York Army National Guard soldiers who are serving on state active duty.

STATE MAINTENANCE OFFICE (MNSM)

Once equipment essential to DMNA's missions is obtained, it must be maintained. MNSM is responsible for that maintenance and meets its responsibility through the federally-funded Surface Equipment Maintenance Program of the NYARNG.

This Directorate exercises operational control over a federal technician workforce skilled as combat vehicle and automotive mechanics, machinists, welders, body and metal workers, painters, canvas and leather craftsmen and electronic instrument, artillery and small arms repairers.

General maintenance guidance is provided to Major Commands through regulations, bulletins, reports and data developed through frequent field visits and ongoing maintenance operations assessments. Backup support is provided to out-of-state National Guard Units passing through New York.

Direct field assistance is provided through MNSM field units which comprise four Combined Support Maintenance Shops (CSMSs) located at Staten Island, Camp Smith, Rochester and Fort Drum, and one Unit Training Equipment Site (UTES) at Fort Drum. MNSM also provides technical assistance to 37 Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMSs). These are controlled by commanders within the Major Commands

and located throughout our State.

The CSMSs provide direct maintenance support to units lacking the organic capability to service their issued material. Each CSMS has its own assigned geographic area of responsibility.

The Unit Training Equipment Site at Fort Drum is responsible for the receipt, issue, storage and maintenance of combat vehicles and engineer equipment as authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau and the Chief of Staff to the Governor. It also issues equipment needed by out-of-state Army elements training at Fort Drum. This mission's significance has increased commensurately with the greater utilization of Fort Drum as a weekend or cold weather training site for National Guard, Regular Army and Reserve units.

The OMSs provide units with backup organizational maintenance services and repairs beyond their organizational capabilities. This is different from the CSMSs in that the repairs do not require special tools or test equipment and might be compared to minor repairs and services performed at a commercial service station.

UNITED STATES PROPERTY & FISCAL OFFICE (USP&FO)

To effectively train our soldiers, we must properly feed, pay, equip and expeditiously move them to established training sites. The framework for these tasks is maintained by our USP&FO.

This directorate must acquire, issue, ship, dispose of and account for all supplies and equipment loaned by the federal government to the State to train federally-recognized Army and Air National Guard units and organizations. It also must receive, expend and account for all federal funds allocated for these activities and execute essential contracting and transportation support.

ADMINISTRATION

This USP&FO element performs all required administrative functions for the directorate and provides the Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) services essential to day-to-day NYARNG activities.

The AUTODIN terminal provides NYARNG's access to a world-wide Department of Defense computerized communications system. This system enables users to transmit and receive both narrative and data messages essential to our national defense preparedness.

The USP&FO maintained a 99.8 per-

cent efficiency rate in 1985 while processing more than 63,000 messages.

LOGISTICS

The USP&FO's transportation, equipment and supply procurement, storage and distribution responsibilities are met by its Logistics Division.

The Division's Stock Control Branch managed a budget in excess of \$19.7 million and effected nearly half a million supply actions to support 1985 NYARNG activities.

The Division's Storage and Distribution Branch issued more than 2.1 million individual clothing items. It provides a delivery and pickup service to NYARNG units and activities for weapons, repair parts, office and janitorial supplies, communications equipment, storage containers, canvas and innumerable other items required for our soldiers' training.

The Traffic Branch coordinates the air, rail and bus transportation arrangements integral to our training mission. In 1985, this Branch effected more than 30,000 travel arrangements to move NYARNG soldiers to their assigned mission sites.

COMPTROLLER DIVISION

The USP&FO's Comptroller Division prepares the federal budget that will meet the NYARNG's financial requirements and administers the funds received. The Division also meets the directorate's financial accounting, statistical analysis and reporting, and military and civilian technician payroll support responsibilities. For 1985, more than \$100 million was expended for annual training, drill, service school, payroll, and other mission essential requirements.

The Purchasing and Contract Division provides the fuel and lubricant, repair parts, services, supply, architectural, engineering and construction support for the NYARNG and NYANG. In 1985, the Division processed 15,436 purchase orders and contracts valued at more than \$58 million.

The Analysis and Internal Review Division ensures that the NYARNG's and NYANG's resources are most efficiently utilized. In 1985, this Division completed Internal Reviews of six NYANG bases, and 24 program directors or fund managers within DMNA. Additionally, five Management Effective Reviews (MER) were conducted for battalion size organizations, and 10 follow-up Internal Reviews were conducted at sites where MERs had been performed previously. This effort identified \$3.2 million in potential cost avoidance and monetary benefits for DMNA.

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>
ANNUAL TRAINING	
Pay, Allowances, & Travel	\$14,381,640
Subsistence (Food Cost)	701,473
ARMORY DRILLS	
Pay, Allowances	\$30,772,577
Subsistence	617,472
INDIVIDUAL CLOTHING ACCOUNTS	3,058,185
SERVICE SCHOOLS	3,230,030
SPECIAL TRAINING TOURS	2,590,778
CIVILIAN PAYROLL	\$29,112,000
SUPPLIES and EQUIPMENT	\$11,965,078
SERVICE and TRAINING SITE CONTRACTS	1,991,416
POL (Fuels and Lubricants)	<u>2,230,219</u>
	TOTAL \$100,651,138

PURCHASING AND CONTRACTING ACTIVITIES SUMMARY

The following actions were processed by the Purchasing and Contracting Division of the USP&FO for subsistence; POL; repair parts; services; supplies; architectural, engineering and construction support of the New York Army and New York Air National Guard.

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>TYPE OF ACTION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DOLLAR AMOUNT</u>
NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD			
	Purchase Orders	8,828	\$ 4,262,791
	Contracts	<u>3</u>	\$ <u>254,059</u>
	SUBTOTAL	8,831	\$ 4,516,850
NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD			
	Purchase Orders	6,522	\$ 2,994,284
	Contracts	<u>83</u>	\$ <u>50,490,436</u>
	SUBTOTAL	<u>6,605</u>	\$ <u>53,484,720</u>
	TOTAL	15,436	\$ 58,001,570

1984 - 1985

SUMMARY OF STATE APPROPRIATION SUPPORT

FUND TYPE

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>FEDERAL</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Administration	\$3,204,900	\$	\$	\$ 3,204,900
Special Services	554,500	1,306,200	600	1,861,300
Army National Guard	15,055,500	2,464,400		17,519,900
Air National Guard	1,318,900	5,826,800		7,145,700
Naval Militia	144,300			144,300
New York Guard	100,800			100,800
State Emergency Management	1,812,900	3,626,100		5,439,000
Radiological Preparedness			3,000,000	3,000,000
Capital Construction	<u>2,540,000</u>	<u>9,908,000</u>	<u> </u>	<u>12,448,000</u>
TOTAL	\$24,731,800	\$23,131,500	\$ 3,000,600	\$50,863,900

LEGAL (SJA)

When soldiers are preparing to respond to an emergency, they want to know that provisions have been made for the care of their families.

As the chief legal adviser of The Adjutant General, the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) provides counseling to the entire Guard in the form of premobilization briefings and one-on-one counselling during mobilization exercises.

During both the briefings and exercises, the SJA offers advice to Guard members concerning wills, power of attorney and other legal needs that require attention prior to mobilization.

OVERALL MISSION

The overall mission of the SJA is to furnish legal services to the Chief of Staff to the Governor, legal counseling to all top-level DMNA officials (both State and Federal), as well as to aid individual soldiers.

Specifically, the SJA:

- Processes accident reports and evaluates claims.

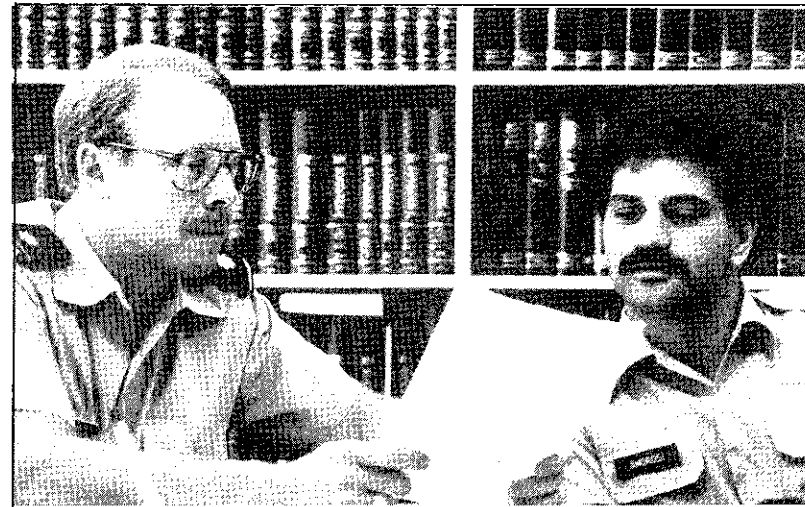
- Prepares DMNA legislation and reviews other legislation that might affect the Agency.

- Participates in emergency management, armory superintendent, safety, affirmative action and Labor Law training programs.

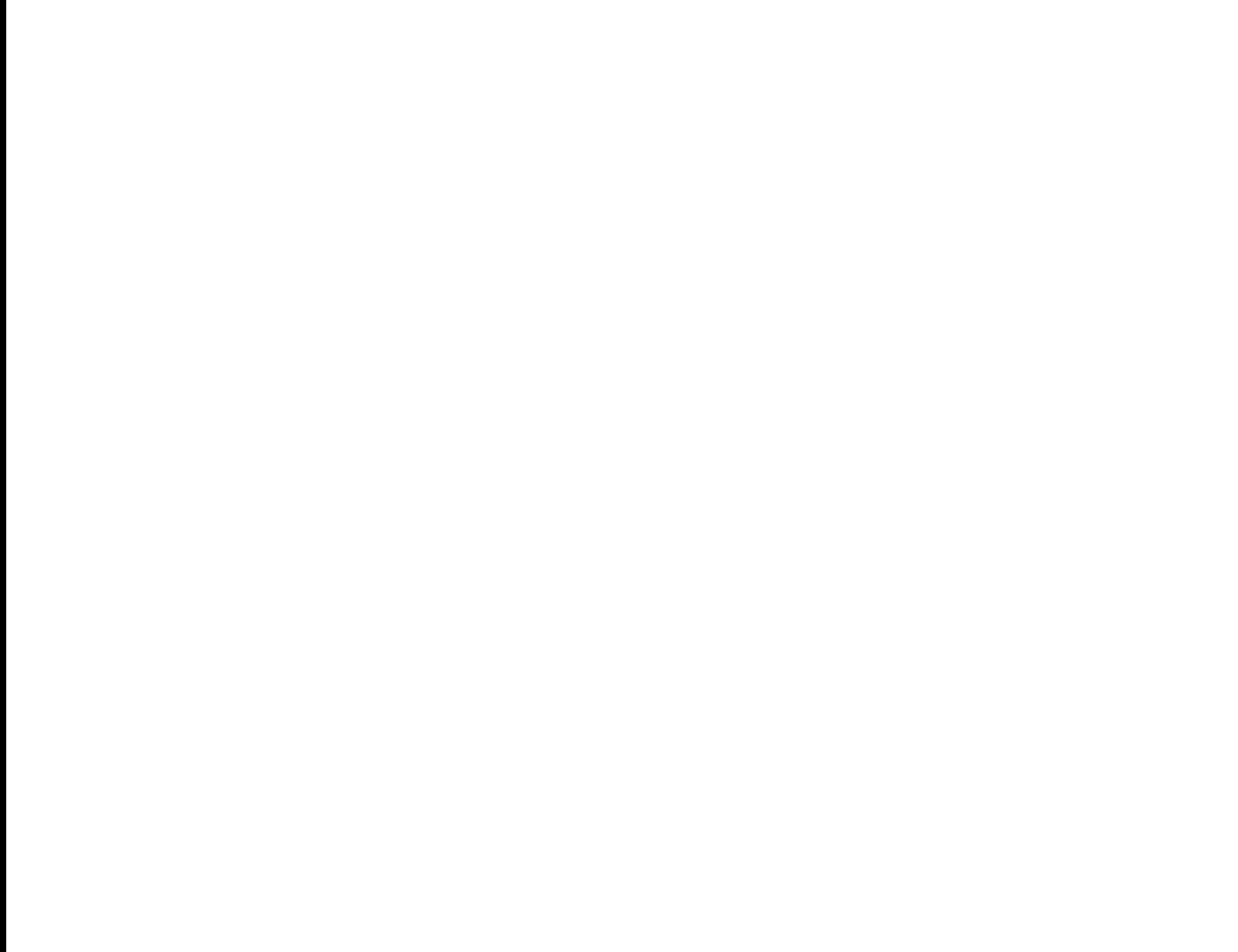
- Represents DMNA at Federal and State disciplinary, Worker's Compensation, Human Rights, Equal Opportunity or unfair labor practice hearings, and during litigation or labor relations.

- Prepares and reviews armory leases and Agency contracts.

- Coordinates real property transactions and legal affairs among local, State and Federal agencies involved in DMNA's legal activities.



Major Richard Rowlands, State Judge Advocate's Office, provides premobilization briefing information to an interested soldier. (PAO file photo).



PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE (MNPAO)

MNPAO coordinates DMNA's public affairs efforts. This program is essential to inform the public of the citizen-soldiers' missions, community contributions and to win public support for the State Militia force's recruiting and retention programs.

To meet this requirement, MNPAO plans, designs and implements public awareness campaigns utilizing print and electronic media, and provides technical guidance and coordination to the Division's subordinate components.

The office also oversees the production of *The Militiaman*, a 35,000-copy monthly publication compiled and edited by members of the 138th Public Affairs Detachment, State Area Command. This paper covers the activities of DMNA's components throughout the year and is integral to the dissemination of command information and the building and maintenance of esprit de corps.

EARNS SEVEN AWARDS

In 1985, *The Militiaman* earned a record seven First U.S. Army Public Affairs Program Awards. The newspaper swept the news category and earned first place in the photojournalism category.





CAMP SMITH

Once equipped, soldiers need facilities at which to train.

Camp Smith, Peekskill, is New York State's primary and most comprehensive military training and logistical center. The facility is operational seven days a week, 52 weeks a year. It hosts 17 year-



Specialist Four Sergio Vargas, 102nd Engineer Battalion, lines up a compass during a Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course map reading exercise at the Empire State Military Academy, Camp Smith. (Photo by Sgt. Gerald D. Seypura, HHD-STARC).

round tenant activities including the United States Property & Fiscal Office, State Quartermaster Warehouses, Combined Support Maintenance Shop "A", three Organizational Maintenance Shops, the 199th Army Band, and Headquarters for the Empire State Military Academy, as well as its Branch Schools #1 and 2.

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

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

Its 42 indoor and outdoor covered classrooms, gymnasium/auditorium, helipad, demolition training site, learning center, land navigation courses, emergency medical treatment facility, 16 ranges and numerous other training, billeting, support, recreational, and administrative facilities make it an ideal training location.

UTILIZATION

Camp Smith provides training and support facilities for Guard, reserve and regular military units performing weekend and annual training. It also is used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Secret Service, United States Postal Inspectors, New York State and City Police and innumerable local law enforcement and municipal agencies. During 1985, for example, Camp Smith hosted two 13-week training sessions for the Westchester County Police Academy. Boy Scout, Girl Scout, Sea Scout, school athletic teams, and numerous other community activities



Officer Candidate Thomas Singleton, a member of the 1st Battalion, 187th Field Artillery, secures an aggressor's position during exercises at the Empire State Military Academy, Camp Smith. (Photo by SSgt. Terry Brown, 138th PAD-NYARNG).

also utilized the post.

More than 100 State Militia Force officers and enlisted soldiers benefited from a four-week Leadership Development Training Course, just one of many special activities conducted at the site. In total, the facility provided 138,927 man-days of utilization in 1985 (one person using the site for one day equals one man-day of utilization).

MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY

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

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

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE (SEMO)

When disaster strikes, many local, state and federal resources may be involved in the response. SEMO coordinates the response of these resources.

A nonmilitary component of DMNA, SEMO directs the Governor's Emergency Management Program. Its responsibilities under the Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) System include all readiness, response and recovery activities associated with natural or manmade disasters, and staff support for the Chief of Staff to the Governor in support of his position as Secretariat to the New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission.

This "pro-active" approach to emergency management has placed a new emphasis on alert and notification procedures as well as state field operations in support of the local response. Regional Response Teams, comprised of SEMO and State agency representatives, are geographically located throughout the State to provide expeditious technical assistance to all municipalities in a crisis. A Crisis Team, comprised of SEMO employees and selected agency personnel, has been established to coordinate executive and operational requirements from the Albany Headquarters. This team also prepares all Federal supplemental assistance requests.

SEMO coordinated or responded to

more than 300 events relating to hurricanes, flooding, winter storms, hazardous material incidents and tornadoes in 1985.

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Albany was activated in late September for four days by State Disaster Liaisons to coordinate the state response to Hurricane Gloria. The EOC also was activated during the January "Blizzard of 1985" and for numerous flooding disasters.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

SEMO administers federal financial assistance which supports State and local emergency management programs and provides disaster relief to affected individuals and organizations. Since 1984, more than \$200 million in federal disaster relief funds have been provided to New York State.

Federal grants support local emergency management offices and personnel, communications and warning systems, and ancillary equipment. It also enables State personnel to provide individualized technical assistance in response planning and a full range of emergency management training.

SEMO also is improving Emergency Management Equipment Stockpile Programs

to ensure disaster relief equipment is available when disaster strikes. A 5,000-square foot Stockpile Storage and Distribution Building has been completed in Newark, New York. A 7,000-square foot building is under construction in Glens Falls.

New stockpile equipment available to local governments includes 12 400-gallon water tanks-trailers, two 5,500-gallon water tanks-trailers, four 800-gallon per minute pumps and more than 30 miles of six-inch aluminum pipe.

To improve State operations, communications and warning capabilities, a satellite reception system was installed at the Emergency Operations Center in Albany to receive emergency information and facilitate federally sponsored teleconferences.

TRAINING AND PLANNING

In consonance with its pro-active mission, SEMO developed a model local government radiological protection plan, which was distributed to city and county and emergency management offices, and provided training opportunities for more than 5,780 emergency management personnel.

During 1985, more than 4,000 government, volunteer and private sector officials participated in SEMO-coordinated training programs. Topics included emergency management legal issues, multiple-casualty incidents, hazardous materials

and terrorism.

More than 1,000 emergency response personnel participated in 64 radiological training courses conducted under the Technical Training Assistance Program, and more than 780 local government emergency management personnel benefited from 25 training courses and briefings related to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program.

SEMO continued to provide staff services to the Earthquake Technical Advisory Committee, which was formed in 1983 under the direction of SEMO to study issues of concern in New York State. The committee membership comprises a unique merger of private and public sector professionals in seismology, geology and emergency management. Their ultimate goal is to mitigate the effects of a devastating earthquake through hazard identification and vulnerability analysis.

Other activities included a Flood Warning and Preparedness Seminar, an Integrated Emergency Management Conference, a Formulating Public Policy in Emergency Management Course, a simulated terrorist exercise for the Ginna Nuclear Power Plant and Terrorism, Hurricane and Winter Storm Awareness Conferences.

CIVIL AIR PATROL

SEMO coordinates the emergency response services of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) during a state disaster.

A nonprofit, voluntary civilian organization, CAP is chartered by Congress as a noncombatant auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force. Nationally, CAP performs approximately 80 percent of all search and rescue missions. It supports the State in similar missions and responds to natural disasters or other emergencies.

CAP participated in 89 missions in 1985, including special surveys of Long Island, both before and after Hurricane Gloria. This provided a unique opportunity to truly assess the storm's damage.



Captains Anthony Pazzola and John Kienzle of the Civil Air Patrol maintain radio contact with units on Long Island during "Gloria's Punch". (Photo by Sgt. Gerald D. Seypura, HHD-STARC).

New York CAP wing mobilized for disaster

By SFC John Benedetto
138th PAD-NYARNG

The story of operation "Gloria's Punch" is one of readiness. In preparation for Gloria, a hurricane forecasted to be the most powerful to hit the New York Metropolitan area in 50 years, various military and civilian authorities sprang into high gear.

One such agency, the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) Wing of New York, was 100% ready. They had fully mobilized to perform an exercise for a U.S. Air Force disaster preparedness evaluation. They had already set up bases at Long Island's MacArthur Airport at Ronkonkoma, at Albany County Airport, at Hornell and Syracuse's Hancock Airports.

The first deviation in the CAP's exercise scenario came on Sept. 25 when New York's Department of Environmental Conservation (EnCon), through the State Emergency Management Office (SEMO), requested the CAP to fly over and videotape the Long Island coastline before Gloria's arrival and again after its departure in order to more accurately assess the damage caused by the hurricane.

Lieutenant Carol Kline, CAP pilot

and Charles Kempf, CAP cameraman, performed the overflight, the first of 39 sorties and 56 flight hours performed by 130 CAP personnel during operation "Gloria's Punch."

Major Steve Perta, CAP operations coordinator said, "nineteen high-winged, single engine aircraft were used during the emergency."

He added that if it became necessary to commit additional CAP assets to the hurricane emergency, their USAF evaluation exercise would have been canceled.

As the emergency progressed it became apparent to Colonel Ray Arroll, CAP Wing Commander, that both missions could be accomplished.

In spite of many assets being moved to Albany County and MacArthur Airports for Gloria's Punch, the CAP was able to accomplish its planned exercise, he said.

The CAP, the civilian auxiliary of the USAF, has a three-fold mission; emergency services such as search and rescue and disaster relief, aerospace education, and various programs for young people ages 13 to 18. The CAP's performance during "Gloria's Punch" demonstrated the fulfillment of these missions and the training and competency to accomplish future missions.

The story is reprinted from the September 1985 edition The New York State Militiaman.



NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (NYARNG)

Duty, honor, country: is the code of our Militiamen, guardians of the priceless heritage of freedom handed down to us from the Militiamen of the past, our forefathers. In New York State, the profile of the Militiaman is as great a symbol of liberty and freedom as our famed Statue of Liberty.

The purpose of DMNA is the care and maintenance of our Militiamen; the soldiers, airmen, sailors and marines who belong to DMNA's military components. The largest of these components is our NYARNG.

The NYARNG is the largest state guard force in the Nation. Leading its 22,000 soldiers are two Major Commands: the 42nd Infantry "Rainbow" Division, headquartered in New York City, and the Headquarters Troop Command, stationed in Albany.

The men and women of the elements of these commands bear most of the Militia Force's responsibility to respond to state emergencies and to maintain their preparedness for a callup by the President.

They proved in 1985, as they have so many times in the past, that the maintenance of a prepared, trained and equipped State Militia Force is integral to our State's emergency response capabilities.

In January, more than 400 militia members responded to the Buffalo snow emergency. They transported 54 medical emergency patients for whom needed services were threatened by the storm. They cleared more than 50 miles of roads to permit the City to return to normal daily operations.

In September, more than 800 soldiers responded to Hurricane Gloria, the worst hurricane to strike the Eastern part of New York State in 40 years.

42nd INFANTRY "RAINBOW" DIVISION

The primary NYARNG response to Hurricane Gloria was provided by members of the 1st Battalion, 71st Infantry, headquartered in NYC; 242nd Signal (headquartered in Hempstead), 42nd Maintenance (headquartered in the Bronx) and 102nd Engineer (also headquartered in NYC) Battalions and the Headquarters Company, NYC, all elements of the 42nd Infantry Division.

These units helped to restore disrupted utility services, clear streets and provide other much needed assistance to communities including West Islip, Farmingdale, Huntington, Hempstead and Nesconset. Personnel from the 1st Battalion, 174th

Infantry, headquartered in Buffalo, and the 102nd Engineer and Medical Battalions responded to the Buffalo snow emergency.

In fact, the 42nd exercises command and control over units stationed across the Empire State. It comprises five senior commands, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Infantry Brigades; the Division Support Command, and the 42nd Infantry Division Artillery. It oversees six separate elements: the 1st Squadron, 101st Cavalry; 102nd Engineer, 242nd Signal and 42nd Aviation Battalions; 42nd Military Police Company, and the 42nd Chemical Company.

A YEAR OF CHANGE

For the 42nd Infantry Division, 1985 was a year of change. It included a substantial reorganization of the Division's structure and location to enhance NYARNG's contributions to the Total Force.

The 27th Infantry Brigade was reassigned to the 10th Mountain Division at Fort Drum. This resulted in the organization of the 3rd Brigade, with a headquarters in Buffalo, to replace the 27th Infantry Brigade.

First Brigade headquarters was moved from Queens to Troy, and elements of the 102nd Engineers moved from the Fort Washington Avenue Armory to join the 369th Transportation Battalion at the armory in Harlem.

The Division Material Management

Command moved from Roslyn, Long Island, to Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, where additional space provides for a 50 percent increase in full-time staffing.

The 1st Battalion, 210th Armor was placed under the operational control of the 1st Brigade in October, bringing to the Division greater attack firepower and mobility.

TRAINING

For the 42nd, 1985 also was a most ambitious training year, particularly for the newly reorganized 1st Brigade.

More than 2,200 soldiers, representing various New York State National Guard units within the Brigade, became members of the first-ever brigade-size element to depart from their Empire State home stations for training at Fort Campbell, KY, with the Second Battalion, 104th Field Artillery Battalion in support.

Additionally, individual soldiers throughout the Division were offered the opportunity to participate in Fort Campbell's famed Air Assault School, and the Regular Army's Key Personnel Upgrade Program (KPUP). KPUP permits National Guard soldiers to serve with Regular Army units to hone their skills and provide for a greater integration of the individual service components.

Company D of the 42nd Aviation Battalion, Albany, took advantage of another

special training opportunity. The unit participated in a Joint Air Attack Team exercise along with the U.S. Air Force at Canadian Forces Camp Petawawa, Canada, a western Ontario airborne training center. At the same site, a company-sized element of the 1st Battalion, 107th Infantry, NYC, was airlifted by elements of the 42nd Aviation Battalion to train in an exercise including movement to contact, hasty attack, and weapons firing scenarios.

The 1st Battalion, 174th Infantry, participated in Operation Brimfrost, a cold weather training exercise at Fort Wainwright near Fairbanks, Alaska. Other 42nd Division elements participated in exercises at Fort Rucker, AL; Fort Knox, KY, and Fort Gordon, GA.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS

Our major infantry, armor and artillery combat units and our engineer, transportation, communication, aviation, medical and other specially trained forces do more than respond to emergencies and prepare for war. Many of their skills translate into other community benefits.

Highlights of the 42nd's community involvement during 1985 include:

* Communications and medical specialists from the 242nd Signal (Hempstead) and 102nd Medical Battalions (NYC) supported the New York State Games for the Physically Challenged.

* Soldiers and equipment from the 1st Battalion, 108th Infantry, (headquartered in Auburn) supported the New York State Special Olympics for the handicapped.

* Members of the 2nd Battalion, 108th Infantry and of the 1st Battalion, 258th Field Artillery, the Bronx, assisted the Community Action Planning Council of Jefferson County and the Bridgefield Civic League, respectively, in the distribution of surplus food to area residents in need.

* The 102nd Engineer Battalion, as a training exercise, provided earthmoving and construction support for a Sing Sing prison project.

* The 42nd Supply and Transportation Battalion, Brooklyn, provided non-tactical vehicles to support a Windsor Place Community Association of Brooklyn community work project demonstration.

* The 1st Squadron, 101st Cavalry, Staten Island, and Headquarters Company, 42nd Infantry Division, provided transportation support for two Cub Scout Troops.

* Soldiers from the 242nd Signal Battalion and tents from the 1st Battalion, 71st Infantry helped make a Suffolk County Police Department Police Week celebration a success.

* Soldiers of the 102nd Medical Battalion supported the New York City

Marathon.

* Six howitzers and prime movers from the 105th Field Artillery Battalion, the Bronx, were featured in the Yonkers Memorial Day Parade.

* As part of the 42nd's recruiting effort, soldiers and equipment from six battalions supported Nassau and Suffolk Counties Citizen-Soldier Day celebration.

* The 1st Battalion, 69th Infantry, NYC, maintained a 136-year-old tradition by leading the New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade.

HEADQUARTERS TROOP COMMAND

Elements of the Headquarters Troop Command played a key role in responding to the Buffalo snow emergency. Soldiers from the 152nd and 204th Engineer Battalions (the 221st Engineer Group) and the 243rd Medical Company (a 244th Medical Group element) were among those integral to the "Global Polar" relief effort.

Overall, the Headquarters Troop Command provides command and control to each of the NYARNG's non-divisional elements comprising five senior commands (the 187th Signal, 205th Support, 221st Engineer and 244th Medical Groups, and the 209th Field Artillery Brigade), and the 1st Battalion, 210th Armor; 27th Support Center (RAOC) and Company C, 3rd Battalion, 172nd Infantry (Mountain).

Troop Command training is directed at "Threat Orientation" within rear area battle concepts. The training stresses survivability on the total battlefield with emphasis on field work, basic soldiering skills and sound execution of mission essential tasks.

One of the most ambitious exercises ever undertaken by a New York National Guard unit was performed in 1985 by the 221st Engineer Group. During what may have been the coldest winter in Europe in two decades, soldiers of the 221st, and all the vehicles and equipment needed to support them, were moved from Buffalo to Neukirchen, West Germany, to participate in Reforger 85.

The 221st provided total engineering support for the Orange Force, the opposing forces element in one of the largest winter combat exercises ever undertaken in Europe. When the tactical phase of the operation got under way on January 21, more than 75,000 American and allied soldiers were involved. Nearly 18,700 U.S. soldiers and 30,000 tons of equipment were air and sealifted to Western Europe.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Closer to home, Troop Command elements continued their tradition of exemplary support to their host communities. Highlights of those contributions are:

* The 369th Transportation Battal-

ion, NYC, supported seven community organizations in the distribution of more than 150 tons of surplus foods.

* The distribution of food to senior citizens was supported by soldiers of the 106th Maintenance Battalion, Brooklyn. The 187th Signal Group provided needed storage space for cheese, flour, butter and other foodstuffs.

* Soldiers of the 204th Engineer Battalion, headquartered in Binghamton, cleared a streambed for the Town of Olive.

* Military Police (MP) support was provided by soldiers of the 105th MP Company, Troy, and the 107th MP Company, Utica, for a 1985 Air Show and a community running event, respectively.

* The 247th Medical Company, Saratoga Springs, supported an American Diabetes Association Bike-A-Thon.

* The 205th Support Group, Troy, helped make the 1985 Boy Scouts of America Jamboree a success.

* The 101st Signal Battalion, headquartered in Yonkers, hosted a City of Yonkers Police Academy training program, and provided support of the Transportation of Toys for America conducted by the Irish Association.

* Soldiers of the 244th Medical Group, Brooklyn, and the 243 Medical Company, Buffalo, provided support for high school athletic field events and the

Eastern Regional Soccer Championships held in their respective communities.

* Much in demand for public appearances, 1st Battalion, 210th Armor, elements (headquartered in Albany) participated in Memorial Day observances in Delanson, Ravena, Waterford, and Albany.

* Soldiers of the 825th Medical Laboratory, Brooklyn, participated in their community's Annual Memorial Day Parade.

27th BRIGADE

In 1985, the NYARNG's historic 27th Brigade, 42nd Infantry Division, was reorganized to prepare for its integration as one of the combat brigades of the reactivated 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), stationed at Fort Drum. The 10th is one of only five such divisions planned for the U.S. Army force structure.

The light infantry is a new Army initiative emphasizing the highest degree of tactical excellence at the lowest practical element level. The light infantry's primary mission is to seek out and destroy the enemy by surprise and stealth.

The light infantry soldier is prepared for rapid deployment and must be an expert in such basic soldiering skills as weapons proficiency, map reading, medical aid and tactical operations. Training emphasis includes such areas as individual manual skills, patrolling, ranger tactics, ambushes and operating under limited visi-

bility conditions, particularly for night operations.

The new assignment for the 27th brings together two units with outstanding military achievement records. Elements of the 27th have served in every American war from the American Revolution through World War II (WWII). As a unit, the 27th served in Europe during WWI and in the Pacific during WWII.

The 10th Mountain Division was formed during WWII to counter the German mountain warfare threat. It defeated the Axis Powers in the Italian Alps. The 10th was reactivated at Fort Drum in February of 1985.

This integration truly symbolizes the role of today's citizen-soldier -- that is as an essential element of the "Total Force" defense of our Nation.

As the "Round Out" Brigade for the 10th, the 27th will retain its Guard status and training schedule while constituting one-third of the 10th Division's combat power.

The Brigade provides command and control over the 1st Battalion, 105th Infantry, Schenectady; 2nd Battalion, 108th Infantry, Syracuse; 3rd Battalion, 108th Infantry, Utica, and the 1st Battalion, 156th Field Artillery, Kingston.

SENIOR ARMY ADVISOR

The Senior Army Advisor is the day-to-day linchpin between the Active Army and Guard units.

He manages a team of 26 advisors assigned to key NYARNG elements. The advisors' principle objective is help improve the Mobilization Readiness of the units with which they work. They provide advice and assistance relating to Army organization, administration, operations, training, personnel, and logistics policies.

Although the Advisors are assigned to the First U.S. Army Headquarters at Fort Meade, MD, they honor the National Guard Chain of Command in support of the units they advise and are integral staff members for the headquarters for which they work.

As representatives of the Regular Army, they also work closely with the Readiness Group Commands on a wide range of readiness issues including a new Junior Leadership Program to be implemented early in 1986. As demonstrated by this program, the Advisors not only make recommendations, but assist units in implementing new programs to achieve the highest readiness standards possible.

NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD (NYANG)

The NYANG is the largest state Air National Guard force in the Nation, and DMNA's second largest component. It comprises five flying bases, more than any other state, and one support station. NYANG flying units achieved an accident free year in 1985.

These units form one of the largest and best equipped fighting air forces in the world, surpassing 39 countries in both manpower and aircraft. Economically, the units are New York State's best investment, bringing in a 75 to 1 return on investment in terms of State appropriations. Direct 1985 State support was \$1,733,636. Federal support totaled \$129,574,718.

NYANG headquarters is located at Stewart International Airport, Newburgh. Its staff provides logistical, administrative, contract, personnel and operational support to each of the component's units.

105th Military Airlift Group (MAG)

For the entire NYANG, 1985 was a year of firsts. The 105th MAG, co-located at Stewart, became the first Air National Guard unit to receive the new C-5A Galaxy transport, the largest aircraft in the free world. Ironically, the 105th had been flying the tiny O-2A Skymaster, the Air Force inventory's smallest aircraft.

Assignment of the new aircraft will result in more than \$129 million in new construction at the site, the largest single construction project in the history of the entire Air National Guard, resulting in a tremendous economic impact in the Newburgh area.

In ceremonies conducted in June, Governor Mario M. Cuomo accepted the first of 11 aircraft from General Thomas M. Ryan, Jr., Commander in Chief of the U.S. Military Airlift Command (MAC), who personally piloted the huge C-5A to New York.



Governor Mario M. Cuomo addresses National Guard members, families and guests during the official arrival ceremony of the C5-A "Galaxy" transport (background) at Stewart International Airport. (Photo by Sgt. Gerald D. Seypura, HHD-STARC).

As part of those ceremonies, Govern-

Cuomo presented the stars of a Brigadier General to Lieutenant Colonel George A. Vaughn who was promoted (New York State Retired List) in honor of his service as a World War I Ace and for later becoming the first commander of the 102nd Observation Company -- the progenitor of the NYANG. On July 2, the George A. Vaughn Historical Museum of the NYANG was dedicated in the Headquarters Building.

The 105th also received a new mission, strategic airlift. The first such mission for the MAC was flown later in July to Continental United States MAC aerial ports and Hickman Air Force Base, Hawaii. In September, two more missions were flown, one to Europe and one to Central America.

The 105th also flew the first C-5A Guard Lift in Air National Guard History. In August, the unit airlifted the 117th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing of the Alabama Air National Guard from Birmingham to Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, and returned the 186th Tactical Reconnaissance Group of the Mississippi Air National Guard back to its home station in Meridian.

In another first, the 105th was tasked by the Department of Defense to airlift emergency supplies to Puerto Rico to aid rescue workers and the homeless coping with results of disastrous mudslides caused by Tropical Storm Isabel in October.

Believed to be another first was the regional testing of the National Disaster

Medical System hosted by the 105th in November. Nearly 150 volunteer "casualties" were transported by 30 local ambulances, New York State Police Helicopters, and the 336th Medical Detachment, United States Army Reserve, Stewart, to eleven area hospitals and medical centers.

In September, the 105th successfully implemented an emergency response plan of its own, insuring that all three of the C-5As thus far received by the unit were airborne before Hurricane Gloria struck the area.

With the huge aircraft came other new requirements. In May, construction began on an \$18.8 million, 160,000 square foot hanger to house the C-5A. The facility is the largest building ever constructed by the Air National Guard. By September, bids for another \$15 million in construction contracts were opened. Additionally, whereas most Air National Guard units are staffed by about 850 personnel, the 105th will have 2,200 individuals assigned when fully staffed.

Major deployments of 105th elements in 1985 included missions to California, Germany and Spain.

Highlights of local community involvement includes the hosting of a statewide Security Police Conference in September, volunteer assistance to the Jerry Lewis Labor Day Muscular Dystrophy Telethon which raised more than \$58,000 in the area, and a December Christmas Party held for 90 needy children from Newburgh.

174th Tactical Fighter Wing (TFW)

The 174th TFW, Syracuse, contributed to the NYANG's firsts in 1985, earning an unprecedented fourth consecutive Excellent Management Effectiveness Report from the MAC. The 174th also set the previous records for obtaining the first two and three consecutive excellent reports, and was the first unit to fly nonstop across the Atlantic to participate in European exercises in prior years.

The 174th also was among the first A-10 close support aircraft organizations to provide temporary tactical air defense support from Howard Air Force Base, Republic of Panama. When the unit deployed to Howard in March, construction on the main runway precluded the use of the LTV A7D "Corsair IIs" that normally fulfilled the tactical air defense duties in the Republic.

In May, the unit achieved another first in deploying to Alaska for realistic air combat training precluded at home station by the air traffic over the Continental United States. The Wing A-10s, equipped with Inertial Navigation Systems, for the first time completed the 2,700-mile flight without external navigation aid from command and control aircraft.

Working with the Air National Guard Fighter Weapons Office and General Electric, the 174th has also modified an A-10 aircraft with a new gunsight to improve long-range weapons accuracy. Pending successful flight testing, the entire A-10

fleet may be modified and the contract for the gunsight awarded to a General Electric facility within New York State.

109th Tactical Airlift Group (TAG)

The 109th TAG, Schenectady, is unique. Its elements fly the only defense support missions to Greenland for the Northern Hemisphere's Distant Early Warning System and to resupply the National Academy of Sciences earth climate research project.

The unit was the second from the NYANG to airlift needed supplies to Puerto Rico, delivering 15,000 pounds of food and medical donations collected under the direction of Governor Cuomo, and airlifted generators to Long Island following Hurricane Gloria.

The unit also delivered more than 4,000 pounds of Christmas toys and clothing collected for the children and senior citizens at the St. Regis Indian Reservation near Massena. Elements of the 109th rescued the survivors of a Nicaraguan registered aircraft crash on the Greenland Icecap in April, and an injured worker who had fallen from a tower.

The unit marked its own firsts in 1985. Lieutenant Trudy DeGraff became the 109th's first female pilot, and Catherine A. Hambleton is the first female candidate for undergraduate pilot training.

Among awards earned by the 109th

during 1985 was the Air National Guard's Outstanding Administration Award. Master Sergeant Frank A. Czwakiel and Technical Sergeant Kenneth L. Vincent earned the New York State Medal for Valor for saving the life of woman trapped in a submerged car. Staff Sergeant Louis Detraglia was named the Air Force Communications Command Air National Guard Noncommissioned Officer of the Year.

Major deployments of 105th elements included missions to Gulfport, MS; Norton Air Force Base (AFB), CA; Little Rock AFB, AR; Otis Air National Guard Base, MA; Loring AFB, ME, and Hickam AFB, HI.

106th AEROSPACE RESCUE AND RECOVERY GROUP (ARRG)

The 106th ARRG, Suffolk County Airport, also supported civil authorities in providing disaster relief to the victims of Hurricane Gloria.

The unit is uniquely capable of self-supporting in-flight air refueling search and rescue missions which are flown off the United States Eastern Coast. This enables the 106th to respond to missions from the United States Rescue Coordination Center (HQ, MAC), Scott AFB, IL, off the coasts of Newfoundland, Bermuda, Puerto Rico, between the Azores and Portugal, and even to support the early Space Shuttle missions.

During 1985, the unit saved 21 individuals, many of them Long Island resi-

dents, bringing its total number of lives saved to 191 since it was assigned its rescue mission in 1977. One of the more recent missions was the airlift of a 50-year-old heart attack victim who had to be moved from Mather Hospital, Port Jefferson, LI, to Cornell Medical Center, Manhattan.

That mission was typical of most of the 106th's life saving medivac flights in which heart attack and burn victims, premature infants and other individuals requiring specialized care are transported to medical facilities to receive life-saving support.

Highlights of the unit's community involvement during 1985 include patrols during the Long Island Regatta Yacht Race, provision of a static display for the Long Island Strawberry Festival, and participation in nine other major community events.

107th FIGHTER INTERCEPTOR GROUP (FIG)

The 107th FIG, Niagara Falls International Airport, is part of the North American Defense Command (NORAD) and is prepared to defend the air space of the Northeastern United States. But similar to the 105th MAG, on a smaller scale, the unit also is receiving new aircraft and its mission is expanding.

Preparations began in 1985 for the unit's transition from the F-4C to the more advanced F-4D fighter interceptor aircraft. On July 1, the unit assumed a

NORAD alert commitment at Charleston AFB, South Carolina.

Two of the unit's F-4s, six air crew members and an 18-member maintenance detachment are now on an around the clock alert to cover the United State southeast defense perimeter, a 1,480-mile round trip from Niagara Falls.

While Niagara airmen have occasionally intercepted Soviet military aircraft on prior special missions, the Charleston based crews are more likely to make more direct contact. The South Carolina flight line is 50 miles closer to Havana, Cuba, than it is to Niagara Falls. Jets in the area frequently meet and escort Russian TU-95 "Bears", long-range reconnaissance aircraft enroute to and from Cuba.

Members of the 107th Security Police assisted the U.S. Secret Service in 1985 during a visit by mainland China's President Li Xiannian to the Niagara Falls area. Unit members also received numerous awards for their participation in the Niagara Falls Festival of Lights, and participated in other events such as relief efforts for local Indian tribes and American Red Cross Blood Drives.

152nd TACTICAL CONTROL GROUP (TCG)

The 152nd TCG, Hancock Field, Syracuse, nearly doubled its personnel during 1985. The unit had moved from Roslyn to Syracuse in 1984 resulting in a drop to 46 percent of its authorized strength. By

emphasizing its recruiting efforts, the unit jumped to 80 percent of its authorized strength in 1985, while still maintaining its support to NYANG field units.

Contributing its own first to the air component's 1985 records, the Unit developed a new Reception Team concept. These teams precede deploying units to their mission sites and ensure that all housing, travel and other negotiated logistical support is in place when a deploying unit arrives on site.

At the specific request of National Guard Bureau, the commander of the 152nd led an Air National Guard (ANG) team to evaluate ANG Tactical Air Control System (TACS) participation in Aero Maneuver Combat Instrument programs at Decimomannu, Sardinia, in May. Year-round European ANG TACS training, starting in 1986, is an expected result.

Elements of the unit also participated in training exercises at Volk Field, WI, and at Cervia Air Base, Italy. The unit continued its support of the annual CANUS Games, a local athletic competition between the residents of Auburn, NY, and Orilla, Ontario.

AWARDS

In total, 1,065 state medals, 49 Air Force Commendation Medals and 37 Air Force Achievement Medals were earned by outstanding NYANG airmen in 1985.

FEDERAL SUPPORT

Following are the amounts of federal fiscal support provided directly to the New York Air National Guard during Fiscal Year 1985. Excluded are millions of dollars in indirect support which includes centrally funded supplies and equipment and overhead costs of technical schools.

<u>PERSONNEL SUPPORT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Active Guard and Reserve	\$ 9,592,811
Unit Training Assemblies	10,479,889
Annual Training	3,998,587
Special Military Training	1,880,206
School Training	1,783,284
Additional Flying Training	981,104
Air Force Advisors	795,129
Basic Military Training	467,985
Uniforms	282,391
Incapacitation Pay	<u>137,729</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$30,389,115

OPERATIONS and MAINTENANCE

AMOUNT

Major Repairs and Minor Alterations to Facilities*	\$ 36,979,755
Air Technician Pay and Benefits	32,103,286
Aircraft Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants	13,393,742
Supplies and Equipment	7,495,448
Facilities Operations and Maintenance, and Security, Agreements	5,745,891
Rental, Communications and Other Services	3,145,338
Medical Supplies and Services	126,730
Recruiting	112,700
Exercise Support	<u>82,673</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$ 99,185,603
PERSONNEL SUBTOTAL	<u>30,389,115</u>
TOTAL	\$129,574,718

* Includes \$34,714,981 in major construction at Stewart International Airport for FY 1985.

NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA (NYNM)

The NYNM, with more than 7,200 Navy and Marine Corps reservists, is the largest Naval Militia in the United States. It is headquartered in Albany and its members are based at 20 Reserve Centers located around the State.

It is organized in accordance with New York Military Law and conforms with the regulations and standards of the U.S. Department of the Navy. With the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, its members have taken an oath to the Governor. This places them at the Governor's call during times of state emergency.

They are trained at no cost to the State and, like our citizen-soldiers and airmen, they contribute their time and talents to numerous and varied work projects within their local communities.

In 1985, the Department of the Navy provided nearly \$41.5 million to support the personnel, training and facilities of the NYNM. These funds cover active duty and inactive duty personnel costs, civilian personnel costs, active duty for training, logistic support, and construction and maintenance repair requirements.

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Navy units supported numerous Fleet

Exercises, participated in Joint NATO Exercises and augmented ships of the Naval Reserve Fleet.

Marine Corps units participated in Amphibious Operations at Camp LeJeune, NC; and Jungle Training School at Ft. Sherman, Panama, and Company I, 3rd Battalion, 25th Marines, was the only Marine unit assigned to the annual winter warfare exercise conducted by the U.S. Readiness Command in Alaska.

Mobile Construction Battalion-13 (MCB-13) deployed detachments to Camp LeJeune and to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Other Sea Bee elements completed special projects to improve facilities at Camp Smith, Peekskill; the Greenhaven Correctional Facility, and West Point.

Three NYNM units earned the Josephthal Award, given by the Naval Militia annually to outstanding units. Award winners are: Naval Reserve Commander Striking Fleet, Detachment 102, Albany; 6th Communication Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, at Fort Schuyler, the Bronx, and Headquarters Company, MCB-13, Camp Smith.

The U.S. Naval Reserve Unit, USS Orion AS-18, Detachment 202, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, earned the Burke Trophy, awarded by the Navy to the Best Shipboard Unit. Naval Reserve Training Group Guan-

tanamo Bay, Detachment 102, Brooklyn, received the Gillies Trophy awarded by the Navy to the unit achieving the greatest progress in military performance.

FEDERAL SUPPORT

Following are the amounts of federal fiscal support to Naval Reserve Centers and Facilities during FY 1985.

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Military Pay Active Duty (Full Time Personnel)	\$ 9,451,680
Active Duty Pay (Part Time Personnel)	5,926,927
Inactive Duty Pay (Drill)	13,104,313
Civilian Pay	549,600
Reserve Travel	502,183
Active Duty Travel	185,610
Utilities/Heating	517,421
Communications	202,008
Real Property Maintenance	179,600
Major Maintenance Repairs	137,703
Recruiting	<u>137,025</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$30,894,070

Repairs, Other Projects	914,442
Commercial Berthing	251,000
Training	244,685
ADP/Micro Computers	141,000
Administration	105,279
Custodial Services	70,404
Real Property Leases	54,400
Vehicle Operations/Maintenance	53,560
Refuse Collection	36,798
Other Public Works	35,236
Electronics	34,860
Mission Organizations Cargo Handling Battalion	24,058
Medical	18,326
Mobile Inshore Underseas Warfare	11,781
Audio Visual	8,995
Cryptological Activities	<u>6,304</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$ 2,011,128
United States Marines	<u>\$ 8,560,000</u>
NAVAL RESERVE TOTAL	\$41,465,198

NEW YORK GUARD (NYG)

If the National Guard is called to service by the President, New York will still be protected by its own militia force, the New York Guard (NYG).

The NYG is the nucleus of an expandable force that can provide more than 18,000 individuals in 124 units across the State, ready at the call of the Governor, to support the NYARNG in responding to state emergencies or to replace the NYARNG when it is ordered into federal service.

Organized in cadre status, the NYG is one of the State Militia Force's four military components and is a true volunteer force. Its members serve without pay and receive only limited reimbursement for military travel expenses. Its force structure includes a Command Headquarters and Professional/Technical Detachment, three brigade headquarters, eight regiments and 17 battalion headquarters with three internal security companies.

MISSION

The NYG's mission is threefold:

- * To serve as a support element to the NYARNG in accomplishing its State mission.

- * Be prepared to replace the NYARNG

when it is ordered into active Federal service.

- * Subject to specific orders from the Chief of Staff to the Governor, furnish aid to civil authorities in the event of a disaster or domestic disturbance, as well as to provide military assistance to State Civil Defense localities in coordination with SEMO.

MISSIONS RESPONSE TESTED

In 1985, the NYG played a vital role during the deployment of two NYARNG units to Alaska and to Europe, and conducted a statewide emergency training exercise that proved its ability to replace National Guard and Reserve forces should the need arise.

During the Alaskan and European deployments, the NYG established a command post in Buffalo and served as a resource and referral agent for the family members of the deploying Army Guard Soldiers -- a role they will also fulfill during a federal mobilization of the NYARNG. This NYG initiative is becoming a model for the Family Assistance Planning Programs of other states across the Nation.

In June, NYG elements from New York City to Buffalo were mobilized to react to

a simulated statewide emergency that included the assumption that no New York Army National Guard or Reserve forces were available in the State to respond.

Reacting to an alert message issued from Command Headquarters in Albany, NYG personnel established 13 Emergency Operations Centers around the State to expeditiously establish essential communications and coordinate the response necessitated by the exercise.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

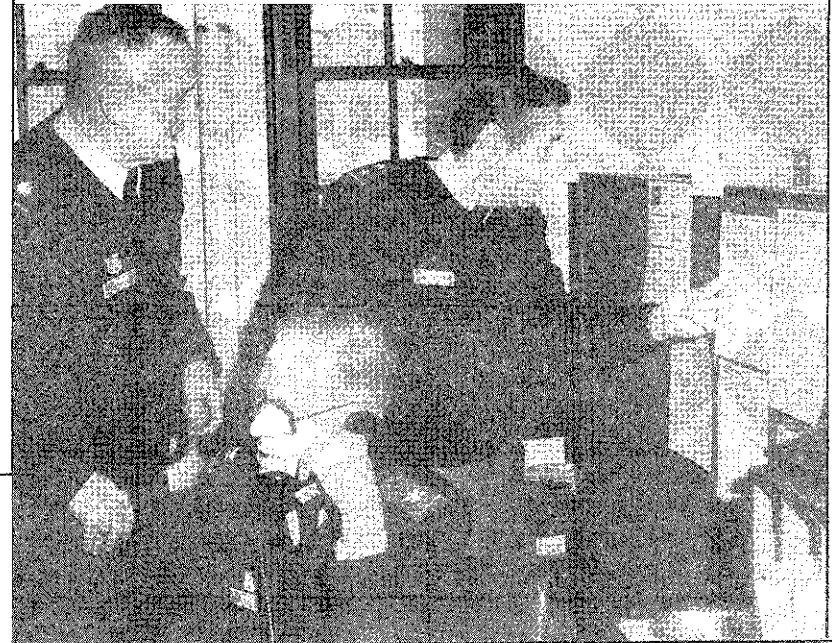
In addition to meeting training and mission requirements, the NYG was active in its host communities during 1985. NYG elements participated in more than 20 parades and other local events including Annual Armed Forces Week activities in Buffalo.

NYG personnel also provided support for the NYS University Special Olympics Program, Syracuse, manned an Information Display at the Annual NYS Fair, also in Syracuse, and sponsored its Annual Memorial Service at Tarrytown to honor the memory of the 1st Provisional Regiment members who died while guarding the New York City water supply system during World War I.

Major General Amato Semenza, Commander, New York Guard, right, tours the "J. Sweeney" operation center. He is guided by Lieutenant Colonel Richard Pfonner. Colonel John Woods provides information to the family of a Guard soldier.



Sergeants Major Casey Kawalek, left, and John Neuner of the New York Guard "man" the phones during operation "J. Sweeney."



RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GROUP (REPG)

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Group is the sixth component of the DMNA. Established in 1981 under the auspices of the Disaster Preparedness Commission (now SEMO), it functions out of the Department of Health as the lead agency for radiological emergency preparedness and response.

Through this component, NYS obtains federal approval of offsite radiological emergency preparedness plans for the areas surrounding the State's five operating nuclear power plants.

In 1985, REPG achieved a National first. It secured federal approval of both the State and County Radiological Emergency Plans for the Nine Mile Point Nuclear Site near Oswego, in conjunction with the site's prompt notification (siren) system.

Additionally, two full-scale federally observed response exercises were conducted at the Ginna Nuclear Power Plant, Rochester, and at Nine Mile Point. The exercises successfully tested State and local capabilities to respond to an emergency at a nearby nuclear power plant.

FEDERAL GRANTS

During each of the past two fiscal years, the following counties have received program grants under the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Group Program. The funds are used to support state and local government planning, training and procurement of equipment required to assist in the protection of the public.

COUNTY	GRANT
WESTCHESTER	\$94,724
ROCKLAND	57,870
OSWEGO	49,936
MONROE	47,358
WAYNE	40,191
ORANGE	31,691
PUTNAM	27,962
TOTAL	\$349,732

WHEN WE WERE NEEDED...WE WERE THERE.

When Hurricane Gloria (the most powerful storm to hit Metropolitan New York in 50 years) slammed into Long Island, Governor Mario M. Cuomo activated the Guard and operation "Gloria's Punch" began. Despite power outages and poor communications, the Guard fought back.

- More than 800 soldiers mobilized.
- 1,572 pieces of equipment needed.
- Emergency power provided to dozens of

facilities.

- Soldiers distributed 34,000 gallons of potable water and 30,000 pounds of dry ice.
- 155 miles of debris cleared.



Soldiers of Company B, 102nd Engineer Battalion, New York City, remove one of more than 100 trees felled by Hurricane Gloria at the State University of New York at Farmingdale. (Photo by SSgt. James Fillio, HHD-STARC).



Soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 71st Infantry, New York City, clear wires of fallen trees left by Hurricane Gloria on Long Island. (Photo by SSgt. James Fillio).