



THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FY
2009

ADDING VALUE TO AMERICA

DIRECT FUNDS USED in thousands

estimated

	FY 2010	FY 2009	FY 2008
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY (NGPA)	\$7,621,488	\$8,540.52	\$7,894,296
OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (OMNG)	\$6,257,034	\$6,436.65	\$6,857,982
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (MCNG)	\$426,491	\$883,317	\$560,256

Table 1: Direct Funds Used

FY09 PERSONNEL NGPA BREAK-OUT BY PERCENTAGE

PROGRAM	(\$M) TOTAL \$	% OF TOTAL
Active Guard Reserve Pay	\$2,778.82	32%
Active Duty For Training Pay.....	\$614.40	7%
Overseas Contingency Operations	\$1,101.44	13%
Initial Duty Training.....	\$1,172.57	14%
Initial Entry Training.....	\$632.88	7%
School Training.....	\$563.46	7%
Selected Reserve Incentives	\$815.41	10%
Special Training	\$274.33	3%
Bonus Program	\$274.33	3%
Other Programs	\$312.37	4%
Total	\$8,540.52	100%

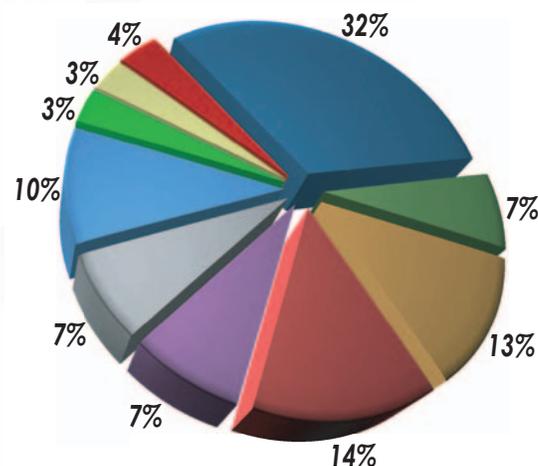


Figure 1: FY09 Personnel NGPA Break-out by Percentage

FY09 OPERATIONS OMNG BREAK-OUT BY PERCENTAGE

PROGRAM	(\$M) TOTAL \$	% OF TOTAL
Air OPTEMPO	\$292.15	4.5%
Automation and Info Systems.....	\$119.96	1.9%
Base Operation Support	\$811.11	12.6%
Civilian/Technician Pay	\$2,153.71	33.4%
Depot Maintenance	\$319.14	5.0%
Education Programs	\$125.94	2.0%
Facilities, Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization	\$477.61	7.4%
Ground OPTEMPO.....	\$0.13	12.9%
Medical Readiness	\$0.32	1.7%
Mission Support	\$2.15	1.2%
Recruiting and Advertising	\$0.81	4.7%
Weapons of Mass Destruction	\$0.12	0.2%
Other Programs	\$0.29	4.5%
Overseas Contingency Operations	\$8.54	8.0%
Total	\$6,436.65	100.0%

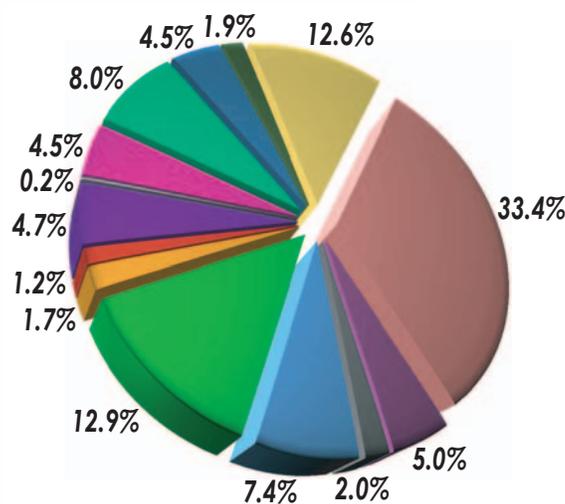


Figure 2: FY09 Operations OMNG Break-out by Percentage



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During fiscal year 2009, the year of the Non-Commissioned Officer, Army National Guard (ARNG) Soldiers continued the proud tradition of serving our nation at home and around the world. From the Red River Flood in frigid North Dakota, to ice storms in Kentucky, to wildfires in California, to a tsunami that brought devastation to American Samoa and a rapid response from Hawaii, the Army National Guard has been the go-to organization for domestic responses in the homeland. The Army National Guard accomplishes this homeland mission while also performing daunting global missions in our eighth year of overseas contingency operations.

Our citizen-Soldiers are strong individuals with two pillars of enduring strength: family relationships and workplace partnerships. The Army National Guard is visible in virtually every community across the country as the strength of the nation. This financial report highlights not only our global and homeland operations, but also the family and employer programs that build and reinforce our resiliency.

Based on lessons learned from the “push” response after Hurricane Katrina, the ARNG has developed a “push-pull” response with Domestic All-Hazards Response Teams. They provide capability-based force packages coordinated by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and mobilized with the consent of the Adjutants General. Each team consists of a Division Headquarters with supporting force packages. They are aligned with the enduring “essential 10” capabilities of command and control, communications, aviation, force protection (including civil support teams), engineering, logistics, maintenance, medical, security, and transportation. A great example of this push-pull concept was the security for the Presidential Inauguration in January 2009. The ARNG supported federal and state agencies by providing over 8,000 Soldiers from 22 states with another 12,500 Soldiers “on call” from 8 additional states. This was the highest attended Presidential Inauguration in U.S. history and an example of the Army National Guard both in action (push) and “at the ready” (pull)!

On the other side of the globe, the ARNG has deployed agribusiness development teams (ADTs) to Afghanistan. Seven teams are currently deployed in Regional Command East and Regional Command Central and the first team into Regional Command South will deploy in the spring of 2010. ADTs hail from Missouri, Texas, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, California, and Kansas. They provide skills-based training and advice to Afghan universities, provincial ministries, and local farmers; with the goal of providing increased stability and improved opportunities for Afghanistan’s reemerging agribusiness realm. Specific skills include agronomy (soil and seed science), irrigation, horticulture (plant cultivation), pest control, veterinary techniques, civil engineering, and energy management. The teams are achieving localized success with grape trellising, animal veterinary clinics, watershed and canal revitalization, and education programs.

Global and homeland responses provide cogent examples of the ARNG functioning as an accessible and experienced operational force. We succeeded in our primary fiscal year focus of providing trained and ready Soldiers for domestic or international missions, while balancing our end-strength to the congressionally-authorized level of 358,200. We increased our duty qualification rate from 73% in September 2008 to 83% in September 2009. We improved our active drilling status by reducing the number of nonparticipants to less than 1% of assigned strength (a participation rate of over 99%).

This financial report is our annual analysis of activities across our organization – now 373 years old and looking forward to providing relevant support for domestic and overseas operations. This report reaffirms our commitment to our dual mission and highlights new and progressing programs. We pledge to increase our capabilities while discouraging terrorists with our experience, accessibility, and the strength of our resolve – the strength of the nation.



Major General Raymond Carpenter,
Acting Director, Army National Guard

[For biographical information on the Acting Director of the Army National Guard, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, click here.](#)

AN OVERVIEW: THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Unique events, leadership transitions, and a change in vision defined another challenging and rewarding year for the Army National Guard (ARNG). The ARNG made notable progress during fiscal year 2009 (FY09), with initiatives such as the Afghanistan Agribusiness Program, the Domestic All-Hazards Response Teams, the Muscatatuck Urban Training Center, the Battle Command Training Capability Program, the eXportable Combat Training Capability, the Patriot Academy, General Equivalency Diploma, the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program, and the Community-Based Warrior Transition Program. The Army National Guard shifted from a focus on quantity of assigned strength to quality of the force, a new vision for a vibrant and accessible force.

Modular Force Conversion and Rebalance

The Army National Guard has made significant progress modernizing and converting to an operational force. Total Army Analysis (TAA) results established an approved force structure allowance of 358,200. The ARNG invested 2,000 trainees, transients, holdees, and students to establish the Recruit Sustainment Program Cadre. As a result of TAA, the Army National Guard structure was expanded to include 114 brigades. This includes 28 brigade combat teams, 38 functional brigades, and 48 multi-functional brigades across the 54 states and territories. TAA marked the continuation of the ARNG rebalance and growth from earlier versions of TAA with the goal of reducing turbulence in the force. The ARNG has continued to grow and adapt to fulfill all levels of its dual mission of supporting the warfight while continuing to support homeland security/homeland defense requirements.

The Army has transformed from a division-centric force to a more flexible brigade-centric force and is restructuring to create units that are more stand-alone and alike while enhancing full-spectrum capabilities. The Army National Guard brigade combat teams (BCTs) are structured and manned identically to those in the Active Army and can be combined with other BCTs or elements of the joint force to facilitate integration, interoperability, and compatibility across all components.

Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, the Army National Guard leadership recognized the importance of the transformation effort and established the ARNG modular coordination cell (MCC) to manage the transformation efforts on a national level. In concert with the ARNG MCC, state-level MCCs were established to assist with state- and unit-level transformation efforts. Together, the Army National Guard and state MCCs work jointly to provide detailed information on the status of the transforming units. This unit-specific information provided the ARNG and Headquarters Department of the Army leadership with information on the status of individual units as they transformed into a new, modular design. Additionally, the MCC provided information for the ARNG leadership to make critical informed decisions vital to the success of deploying units. At the end of FY09, the duties and size of the MCCs changed from the original organization. Reductions occurred throughout the MCCs as the transformation process approached completion, as personnel left MCCs for other units (often on deployment), and as funding to the states was gradually reduced.

FOOTPRINT OF THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

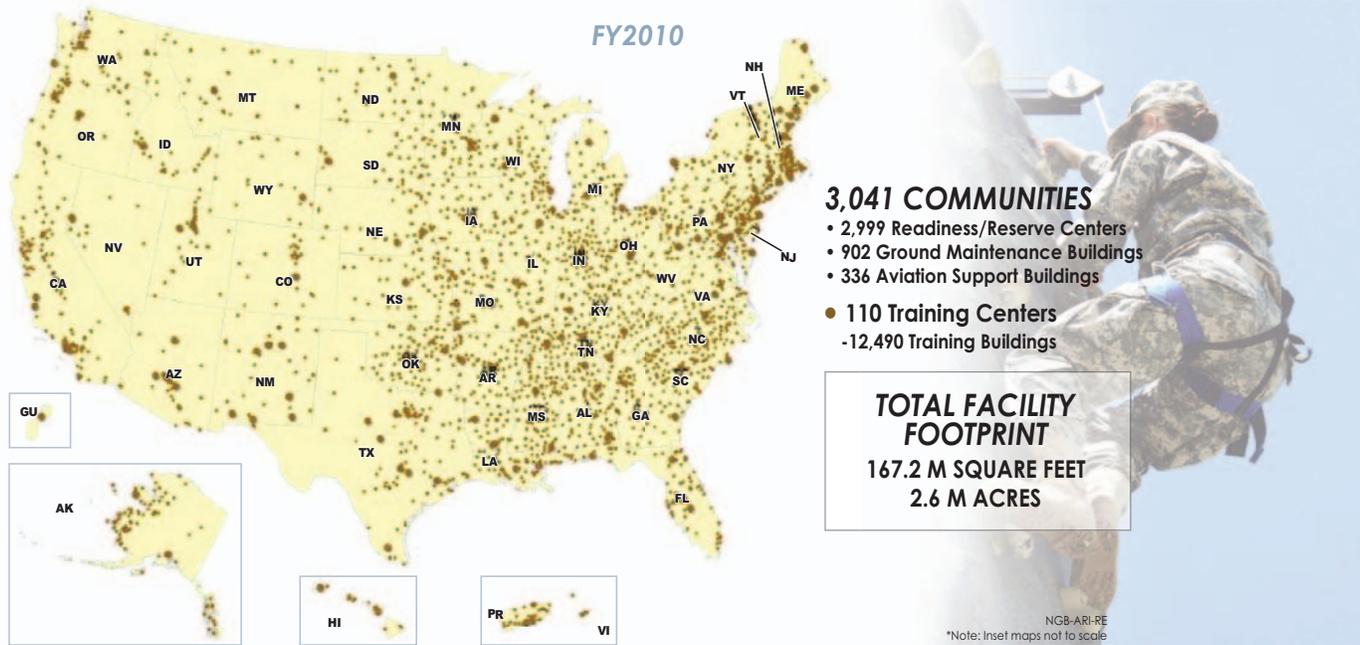


Figure 3: Footprint of the Army National Guard

Photo from MOARNG Public Affairs Office



Photo by Master Sergeant Mike Smith, National Guard Bureau

In FY09, 43,225 Soldiers were mobilized in support of combat operations (Iraq, Afghanistan, and Kuwait) with an additional 5,668 mobilized for domestic operations. On July 2, 2009, mobilizations hit a peak of 65,696 Soldiers in support of combat operations (overlapping with Soldiers deployed in FY08).

The Army National Guard has transformed more than 2,800 operating force units to modular designs. An operating force represents those units specifically organized to engage in combat, provide support, or provide service support. This transformation involves every Soldier in the ARNG.

The Army National Guard equipping levels for domestic missions had fallen from 70% in 2001 to as low as 40% in 2006. Several factors contributed to the decline of the ARNG equipping levels since 2001: changing requirements, equipment destroyed during operations, and equipment left in theater for other units. Even at 2001 equipping levels, much of the Guard equipment was not interoperable with Active Army equipment.

Congress has been very responsive to ARNG equipping requirements. The Army National Guard (via the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Authorization) received \$770 million in FY06, \$1.1 billion in FY07, \$1.1 billion in FY08, and \$770 million in FY09. This funding has been used for critical dual-use items to support the "essential 10" capabilities: command and control, communications, aviation, force protection (including civil support teams), engineering, logistics, maintenance, medical, security, and transportation.

Dual Mission Operations

Examples of Army National Guard actions come from every corner of the country and across the globe. Domestic responses demonstrate the importance of training and equipping ARNG Soldiers so they are ready to render service and assistance to their home communities. These responses also illustrate the time-honored traditions Army National Guard Soldiers have demonstrated for almost four centuries.

Protecting the Homeland

In addition to the well-recognized accomplishments of Army National Guard units and individuals in Afghanistan and Iraq, ARNG units also perform remarkable feats while protecting and preserving the homeland.

National Guard Soldiers stand ready in each state, the territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia to respond to any crisis. This includes prepositioning aircraft, equipment, and personnel in preparation for recovery operations. The Army National Guard saves lives, preserves peace and civil order, and supports recovery efforts.

A UNIQUE DUAL MISSION: MODERN & INTEROPERABLE



FEDERAL MISSION

To provide trained units available for active duty in the armed forces, in time of war or national emergency, and at such other times as the national security may require.

STATE MISSION

Military support to civil authorities; Respond to state emergencies (natural disasters, civil disturbances, terrorism, other threats to life/property); Support to law enforcement in counternarcotics.



Figure 4: A Unique Dual Mission: Modern & Interoperable

Photo (Left) by Major Mike Wallace, KSARNG
Photo (Right) from the Strength Readiness Support Center

OPERATIONS REVIEW

Readiness



VIDEO

The Army National Guard continues to support overseas contingency operations and deploy forces in the highest possible state of readiness. Units have been undergoing transformation while the Army National Guard is deploying an average of 54,000 Soldiers per year into combat operations with more than 65,000 Soldiers mobilized at the high point.

Heavy demands on personnel and declines in equipment-on-hand due to increased mobilizations and deployments continued in FY09. Between September 11, 2001 and the end of FY09, the Army National Guard deployed 403,471 Soldiers under U.S. Code Title 10 authority (federal orders). In FY09, 9,312 ARNG Soldiers deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and 33,943 Soldiers deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. At the end of FY09, 57,161 Army National Guard Soldiers were on alert for future deployments. In addition, the ARNG has continued to provide trained, prepared, and capable forces in support of domestic missions.

Domestic Operations

In January 2009, the Army National Guard supported federal and state agencies by providing more than 8,000 ARNG Soldiers from 14 states with another 12,500 Soldiers “on call” from 8 additional states for the Presidential Inauguration. Soldiers supported civil authorities by providing augmentation to the Metropolitan Police Department with traffic control points, reactionary forces, and aviation support. This ensured a safe and secure environment for the Inauguration. This was the highest-attended Presidential Inauguration in U.S. history and a great example of the Army National Guard both in action and “at the ready.”

Photo by Staff Sergeant Helen Miller, Sr. Visual Information Associate



In March 2009, six states provided 5,554 Soldiers for dike reinforcement, search and rescue, civil support, and sandbagging in frigid North Dakota conditions in response to Red River flooding (with water levels surging 24 feet above flood levels).

In addition, the ARNG established the Domestic All-Hazards Response Team (DART) concept. Each team provides scalable capability-based force packages coordinated by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and mobilized with the consent of the Adjutants General. The response teams can mobilize and deploy to a disaster-affected area to meet identified capability gaps. The DART consists of a division headquarters with three responding force packages. Each force package is aligned with the “essential 10” capabilities (mentioned on p. 6). The DART conducts contingency planning; coordinates with participating states on existing emergency management assistance compacts and time-phased force and deployment data; and provides additional command and control in support of a joint force headquarters.

[For additional details about the Domestic All-Hazards Response Team Program, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, click here.](#)

The Army National Guard is more prepared than ever before to respond to domestic challenges such as hurricanes, fires, and floods. The ARNG conducts domestic operations year-round, participating in combatant command, regional, federal agency, and state/territory exercises.

The Army National Guard assists civil authorities when needed. National Guard troops answered the calls of their governors providing tremendous support to their respective states performing such work as search and rescue, power generation, logistical support, debris removal, sandbagging, security, and support to law enforcement. Also, during recovery efforts, the ARNG established shelters and distributed food and water to those in need.

Aviation in Support of Domestic Operations

Army National Guard aviation facilitates the sourcing of aircraft and aviation personnel in support of the states and territories having aviation assets during crisis situations, national-level exercises, and national security events. ARNG aviation provides the mobility and flexibility for aerial movement of personnel and equipment, allowing the Army National Guard, as a whole, to provide an expeditious response to civil authorities in support of emergency operations.

During the spring of 2009, Army National Guard aviation assets supported North Dakota floods by providing aerial search and rescue, evacuation support, commodity distribution, and law enforcement support. Fourteen ARNG aircraft from five surrounding states augmented North Dakota’s aviation assets during the



Red River flood. Without ARNG aviation, the majority of outlying farmland would not have been accessible due to the flooding. Army National Guard aviation also supported engineer explosives personnel in breaking up ice dams.

ARNG aviation assets again provided wildfire support in California, Utah, South Carolina, and for isolated incidents in Hawaii. Army National Guard aviation aircraft provide governors and local civil authorities aviation resources that would not be available under most state and local budgets. Moreover, the dual mission capabilities of ARNG aircraft enable air crews to provide or augment local government and law enforcement capabilities as part of the Army Guard's defense support to civil authority.

CBRNE Consequence Management Response Force (CCMRF)

The Army National Guard has three CCMRF (CBRNE: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives; CMRF: Consequence Management Response Force) units designated to provide federalized military assistance to a lead federal agency in the event of a CBRNE attack in the homeland. A CCMRF is composed of specific military capabilities and is task-organized to provide a bridging capability between federal response and local and state first responders. Each CCMRF is subject to a "prepare to deploy" timeline determined in part by the Commander U.S. Northern Command and the Secretary of Defense. Initial ARNG participation in CCMRF began in FY09 as units from five states, led by elements of the 218th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (SCARNG), 146th Medical Battalion (MIARNG), and 115th Signal Battalion (ALARNG) trained for 12 months to prepare for mission acceptance and provide forces in a Title 10 federal response. Additionally, the 63rd Theater Aviation Brigade (KYARNG) is providing the Aviation Task Force in FY09 and FY10 and the 76th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (INARNG) was selected to provide the Operations Task Force in FY10 through FY12.

Continuity of Operations

In FY09, the Army National Guard completed testing, training, and exercising continuity of operations plans (COOP). Testing was accomplished through monthly communication tests. These tests included the notification of every division emergency response staff (ERS) and group (ERG) that a COOP exercise was going to occur. Training was accomplished through COOP drills. The drills included selected COOP locations being stood up and tested for functionality. This ensured that the systems set up at the COOP sites were fully operational. Testing and train-

ing normally culminated in an annual exercise that required the full set-up of the COOP site and full manning by the assigned personnel. In FY09, the COOP was fully operational during both the Presidential Inauguration and State of the Union Address. The COOP can be put into effect during times of natural disaster, any national significant security event such as the Republican and Democratic conventions, and possible terror incidents.

Space and Missile Defense

The Army National Guard maintains a space and missile defense position. The Space and Missile Defense Synchronization Officer coordinates all operational issues with the ground-based midcourse defense National Guard units which defend the United States against limited strategic ballistic missile threats; integrated air defense systems mission which defends the national capital region against air threats; the 117th Space Battalion tasked with battlefield analysis operations via satellite imagery as well as network security control; and National Guard air defense and airspace management cells deploying to the theater.

Hurricanes, Floods, and Fire Season

FY09 was another year of hurricanes, wildfires, and inevitable change. From the high winds and seas of Hurricanes Bill and Danny to the horrendous wildfires in Los Angeles and Monterey counties in California, to the ceremonial final "fly bys" of the UH-1 "Huey" helicopters in the high country near Vail, Colorado, the Army National Guard has been active and ubiquitous across the nation. Fighting the wildfires in the Los Angeles National Forest was especially poignant in FY09 as extensive fires not only increased the likelihood of mudslides later in the year, but also heightened the threat to fresh water supplies as mountain runoff could become toxic due to ash and other fire-related debris.

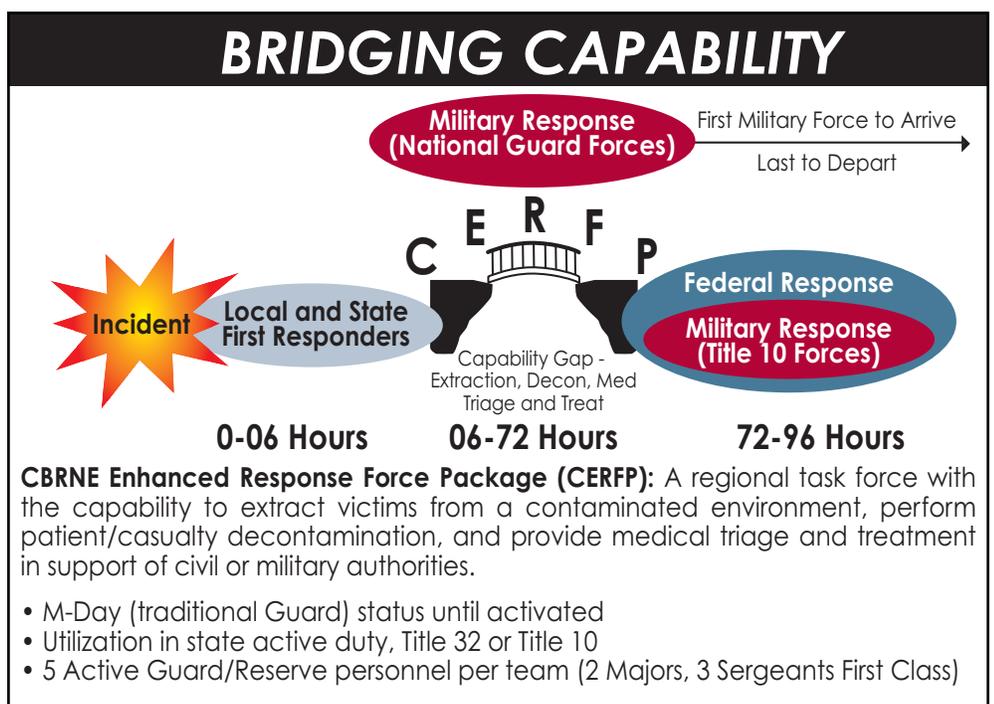


Figure 5: CERFP Bridging Capability from Federal to State First Responders

Combat Aviation Brigades

The Army National Guard has eight combat aviation brigades (CABs). This is in addition to the 11 CABs currently provided by the Active Army. A CAB typically has about 2,600 Soldiers including 350 aviators with an assortment of UH-60A/L/M Blackhawks, CH-47D Chinooks, UH-72A Lakotas, and AH-64A/D Apaches. Two of the CABs with representative structures are California's 40th CAB for the 40th Infantry Division and Maryland's 29th CAB, the aviation brigade for the 29th Infantry Division.

For additional details about combat aviation brigades, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, [click here](#).

Intelligence

In FY09, military intelligence (MI) Soldiers in the Army National Guard provided more than 30,000 duty days for support to Army missions and federal agencies. In addition, 681 Soldiers were trained in preparation for deployment and sustainment of critical MI skills.

The ARNG Foundry Program and Army Reserve Component Intelligence Program trained more than 900 Soldiers from 33 states at off-site and unit locations at a cost of \$5.1 million.

In 2009, more than 26 civilian agencies and military commands contributed a combined total of \$4.8 million in Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard (OMNG) funds. These funds enabled 103 Soldiers to perform 18,651 duty days in support of intelligence missions within those organizations.

The ARNG Command Language Program provided \$2.6 million in National Guard Personnel, Army funds and \$735,000 in OMNG funds toward resources for the maintenance, sustainment, and enhancement of our Soldiers' foreign language skills to the Command Language Program. Seventeen states received these funds, providing foreign language sustainment instruction for Soldiers and study material for 2,200 Soldiers.

Force Protection

The Army National Guard Force Protection program remained critical in this time of overseas contingency operations. Fiscal challenges arose in FY09 in the effort to support emergent security requirements. The ARNG Force Protection Branch provided \$103.9 million in Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard (OMNG) funds to safeguard personnel, equipment, and facilities. Resources for this program were expended specifically to support the Physical Security and Antiterrorism Programs.

The Army National Guard Physical Security Program received \$96.7 million in OMNG funds to provide contract security guards, maintenance, and monitoring of intrusion detection systems (IDS). These funds also supported the switch from analog to digital cell-backup for IDS equipment.



Photo from IDARNG Public Affairs Office

The Army National Guard Antiterrorism (AT) Program received \$7.2 million in OMNG funds for defensive measures to reduce the vulnerability of ARNG personnel and property from current and emerging threats. Antiterrorism funds paid for state AT program manager positions as well as the vulnerability assessments for 31 Army National Guard installations and 19 Joint Forces Headquarters. The program's emphasis on training resulted in the qualification of 560 antiterrorism specialists who will be vital to compliance with regulatory guidance, policies, and procedures.

Information Operations

The majority of information operations (IO) support during this time of overseas contingency operations comes from Reserve Component forces. Army National Guard IO expanded support to warfighters in FY09 and the program validated \$6.7 million and funded \$2.5 million in Army National Guard Personnel. The program also validated \$5.5 million and funded \$1.3 million in Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard funds for training, equipping, and manning.

In FY09, the Army National Guard heavily relied on its information operations forces with multiple mobilizations of teams from the two Theater Information Operations Groups (TIOGs), the 56th (Washington) and 71st (Texas), along with mobilization of individuals from the Virginia ARNG data processing unit, all in support of overseas contingency operations and defending the homeland. IO Soldiers were in Iraq, Afghanistan, the Philippines, and the Horn of Africa. Two operations security (OPSEC) assessment teams activated in an effort to improve OPSEC throughout the National Guard. The program met with great success and will continue into the future with the addition of a mobile training team to teach operations security in requesting states. The Army National Guard staffs the Army's Computer Emergency Response Team, South West Asia, and a number of Soldiers support a variety of other government agencies. Additionally, the ARNG fielded and supported the computer network defense teams in a number of states. The teams protect computer networks from individuals attempting to penetrate Army National Guard networks.



Afghanistan Agribusiness Program



The agribusiness development team (ADT) is a self-contained volunteer unit composed of 58 Army National Guard Soldiers with backgrounds and expertise in various sectors of the agribusiness field. The agribusiness teams provide training and advice to Afghan universities, provincial ministries, and local farmers, leading to increased stability and improved opportunities for Afghanistan's reemerging agribusiness realm. ADT Soldiers bring their military capabilities as well as their professional civilian skills and education in various agricultural disciplines to work directly with the farmers of Afghanistan. Specific skills include agronomy (soil and seed science), irrigation, horticulture (plant cultivation), pest control, veterinary techniques, civil engineering, and energy management. These citizen-Soldiers also bring their personal ties and relationships from rural America, leveraging the assets and expertise of land-grant universities and cooperative extension services within their home states. With the help of the ADTs, Afghanistan reports declines in poppy production and increases in harvests of roses, barley, wheat, corn, rice, and broccoli.

For additional details about the Afghanistan Agribusiness Program, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, [click here](#).

Mentorship and Liaison Teams

When directed, the operational mentorship and liaison teams (OMLTs) deploy to the Combined Joint Operations Area-Afghanistan to coach, teach, and mentor Afghanistan National Army units; provide a conduit for liaison and command and control; and support the operational planning and employment of aligned units in order to support the development of a self-sufficient, competent, and professional Afghanistan National Army. U.S. augmentation to OMLTs builds on State Partnership relationships with North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries. It demonstrates commitment to emerging nations and strengthens alliances with these nations enabling them to contribute operational mentorship and liaison teams. OMLTs do not have a standard configuration; they vary in number of rotations and personnel requirements. However, at a minimum, each team will have at least 12 U.S. personnel.

For additional details about the mentorship and liaison teams, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, [click here](#).

Army Service Component Command

- U.S. Army European Command (USAREUR)

The Army National Guard provided more than 7,400 Soldiers from 42 states, totaling 147,000 duty days and \$28 million in National Guard Personnel, Army funds to support USAREUR in FY09. ARNG support included participation in 12 major USAREUR and United States Army Europe, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Exercises, Joint Task Force East, and numerous augmentation and operational support missions. Augmentation and operational support consisted of

engineer troop construction, military police, and force protection missions throughout USAREUR, as well as maintenance support to the 21st Theater Support Command.

- U.S. Army Southern Command (USARSOUTH)

The Army National Guard continued to play a pivotal role in the successful execution of the USARSOUTH mission to provide regional stability to Latin America and the Caribbean. During FY09, more than 4,000 ARNG Soldiers from 30 states deployed to the region. Soldiers provided 82,000 duty days of support totaling \$16 million in National Guard Personnel, Army funds to USARSOUTH. The South Dakota, New York, Rhode Island, and Texas Army National Guards provided a variety of engineer units as well as military police, aviation, and public affairs support to New Horizons in Guatemala. The 29th Infantry Division participated in exercise Panamax. Panamax 09 was the largest multi-national exercise in USARSOUTH history. More than 40 nations participated in the exercise.

- U.S. Army Central Command (USARCENT)

The Army National Guard provided more than 600 Soldiers to USARCENT for three major exercises in FY09: Friendship One, Inferno Creek, and Regional Cooperation. The Friendship One exercise in Saudi Arabia was a huge success. The Kansas Army National Guard deployed a company team and conducted a field training exercise and live fire event with the Royal Saudi Land Forces. In FY09, \$1.7 million in National Guard Personnel, Army funds were used in support of USARCENT.

- Continental United States (CONUS)

Within the continental United States, the Army National Guard participated in two main exercises. Golden Coyote 2009, conducted in the Black Hills training area of South Dakota, was a joint, combined, multi-component, support operations-oriented, scenario-driven exercise that trained more than 4,300 Soldiers from 28 states and 4 nations in FY09. Second, ARNG aviation companies, medical companies, and a maneuver battalion participated in the joint Air National Guard/Army National Guard Patriot 2009 exercise conducted at Volk Combat Readiness Training Center at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin. Patriot 09 focused on deployment of ARNG forces by Air National Guard fixed-wing assets to a joint area of operations to conduct vital mission essential task list skills for approximately 2,500 Soldiers and Airmen of the National Guard from 8 states and 3 nations. In addition to these great readiness exercises, the Army National Guard participated in five small-unit training exchanges with Canada to enhance combat readiness and interoperability. These small-unit training venues not only gave nearly 500 ARNG Soldiers a unique chance to work with allied forces, but also to build partner capacity through shared experiences.

- U.S. Army Pacific Command (USARPAC)

The Army National Guard provided forces to USARPAC exercises and overseas missions with more than 3,800 Soldiers from 40 different states and territories in FY09. The ARNG participated in eight Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises. These exercises rehearsed existing operational plans and provided an opportuni-



Photo by Specialist Margaret Moonin, 134th Public Affairs Detachment, AKARNG

ty for U.S. forces and allies to train together in a rigorous, realistic environment. Various Army National Guard special forces units also conducted counter-narcotics training missions with forces from Cambodia. The 29th Infantry Division headquarters participated in the Japan based Yama Sakura 57 exercise. Yama Sakura 57 was the 28th exercise conducted between the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force and the U.S. Army.

- U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM)

The Army National Guard’s 19th and 20th Special Forces Groups (SFGs) and the seven Special Operations Detachments directly support the combatant commands worldwide through USSOCOM. In FY09, the ARNG also began the process of standing up two new support companies which support USSOCOM’s Sustainment Brigade.

FY09 saw an Army National Guard special operations force battalion-sized deployment in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, and a company-sized deployment to both Operation Enduring Freedom-Afghanistan and Operation Enduring Freedom-Caribbean and Central America (SOUTHCOM). Elements of both SFGs also conducted smaller deployments to various locations within the Horn of Africa, South America, and the Pacific Rim. Army National Guard special operations forces were also active in the counter-narcotics fight, with ongoing commitments in southeast Asia and South America. Each Army National Guard special forces group also supported a number of joint combined exchange training events at the Operational Detachment-A, or “A-Team” level in countries such as Thailand, Cambodia, Nepal, Romania, Senegal, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Malaysia, and Bangladesh. Participation in Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises included Jackal Stone 09 (Croatia) and Ulchi Freedom Guardian (Korea) for the 19th Special Forces Group. The two SFGs spent nearly \$12 million in the successful execution of more than 10 combined training missions with foreign national soldiers, as well as conducting other special forces specific/pre-mobilization training and exercises.

The special operations detachments are oriented to the theater special operations commands within each of the geographical combatant commands, as well as USSOCOM. They are capable of forming the U.S. Army nucleus of a combined joint special operations task force and/or individual staff augmentation which can quickly multiply a theater’s special operations forces capabilities. In FY09, they utilized more than \$2.2 million in National Guard Pay and Allowance funds.

Two special operations detachments mobilized in support of Operation Enduring Freedom-Caribbean and Central America (SOCSOUTH) and to assist in the organization build-up of a new theater special operations command (SOCAFRICA). They also continued to participate in Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises such as Ulchi Freedom Guardian and Flinklock (Africa).

Ground Operating Tempo

In FY09, ground operating tempo (OPTEMPO) funding for the Army National Guard totaled \$951 million; this was 71% of the Guard’s overall critical requirement.

The Army National Guard’s readiness to participate in current and future operations at home and abroad is directly related to its capacity to maintain its unit equipment and effectively train its unit personnel. Ground OPTEMPO is an essential enabler of the operational Army National Guard.

Aviation



The Army National Guard possesses approximately 43% of the Army’s total aviation assets including about 39% of the Army’s unmanned aircraft systems. These assets are a critical force multiplier in the era of persistent conflict and are the most immediately-available aviation assets for defense support to civil authorities. Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the ARNG has mobilized the bulk of its aviation assets, particularly aircraft and aircrews, for the various requirements in support of operational



needs in Iraq, Afghanistan, and at home.

The Army National Guard has a total of 12 aviation brigade headquarters, however, the majority of ARNG aviation mobilizations have been employed in battalion- or company-level deployments. The following Army National Guard aviation brigades have deployed: the 42nd Combat Aviation Brigade (NYARNG); the 36th Combat Aviation Brigade (TXARNG); the 34th Combat Aviation Brigade (MNARNG); and the 28th Combat Aviation Brigade (PAARNG).

In FY09, Army National Guard aviation flew more than 32,000 hours outside the continental United States in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Kosovo. At home station, intense training of aircrews and aviation units continued in support of the Army Force Generation model. Mobilized (Title 10) crews flew 67,500 hours. Crews flew an additional 172,000 hours in the continental U.S. at a rate of 9.4 flying hours per crew per month.

At the end of FY09, Army National Guard aviation supported various domestic emergencies, flying more than 650 hours and transporting more than 600 personnel and 2,770 tons of cargo. ARNG aviation facilitates the sourcing of aircraft and aviation personnel in support of the 54 states and territories having ARNG aviation assets during crisis situations, national-level exercises, and national security events. ARNG aviation provides the mobility and flexibility for aerial movement of personnel and equipment, allowing the Army National Guard, as a whole, to provide an expeditious response to civil authorities in support of emergency operations.

In the fall of 2008, ARNG aviators were reacting to the remnants of the 2008 hurricanes—Gustav, Hanna, and Ike—in Louisiana and Texas. During the spring of 2009, Army National Guard aviation assets supported North Dakota floods by providing aerial search and rescue, evacuation support, commodity distribution, and law enforcement support.

Operational Support Airlift Agency

The Operational Support Airlift Agency (OSAA) is a Department of the Army (DA) Field Operating Agency under the National Guard Bureau, providing management, oversight, and execution of a geographically-dispersed fleet of turbojet and turboprop fixed-wing aircraft.

In FY09, combat support from OSAA included transporting time-sensitive and mission-critical supplies and personnel to, from, and within Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, and the Horn of Africa. While supporting homeland security operations, fixed-wing aircraft transported emergency supplies and key personnel throughout the Gulf Coast for relief efforts following hurricanes Gustav, Hanna, and Ike. Fixed-wing aircraft also transported much-needed supplies and personnel during the wildfires in California. Both at home and abroad in FY09, these aircraft flew 56,007 hours, completed 26,210 missions, transported over 19.9 million pounds of cargo, and carried more than 100,434 passengers.

For additional details about the Operational Support Airlift Agency, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, [click here](#).

CRITICAL DUAL USE: AVIATION

Daily Use of Aircraft Available to States



Based on June 2009 Data

- Response to State Disasters** Search & Rescue, Emergency Logistics, Command & Control
- Counter Drug Operations** Support Law Enforcement in States & Territories
- Individual Aircrew Training** Baseline and Warfight Skills Training, Readiness Level Progressions, Night Vision Goggles Training
- Collective Training** Advanced Warfight Skills Training, Gunnery
- General Support** Support to Civil Authorities With Passenger & Cargo Transport
- Exercise Support** Combat Training Center Support, Beyond the Horizon, USMA/ROTC

Figure 6: Critical Dual Use: Aviation

Photo by Major Mike Wallace

TRAINING REVIEW

Combat Training Centers

The Army National Guard continued to resource and prepare ready and relevant warfighting units through the ARNG Combat Training Centers using \$22 million in Congressionally-appropriated funds for National Guard Personnel, Army. During FY09, the Army National Guard scheduled and coordinated support for 16 Active Army brigades at the National Training Center (NTC) at Fort Irwin in California and the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) at Fort Polk in Louisiana. The ARNG Combat Training Centers provide realistic “dirt training” in the contemporary operational environment.

Modeled as a standardized mission-readiness exercise, Soldiers conduct multi-echelon, force-on-force situational training exercises, virtual and constructive events, and battalion field training exercises. Tasks are selected by unit commanders and are derived from combined force land component command battle tasks. Scenarios, conditions, and events are drawn from the Iraq and Afghanistan theaters of operation while current tactics, techniques, and procedures are incorporated throughout the exercise. The 56th/36th Infantry Brigade Combat Team conducted a JRTC exercise at Fort Polk during summer FY09. Additionally, two brigade combat teams were trained using the eXportable Combat Training Capability model for pre-mobilization training, allowing more than 6,000 Soldiers to be trained.

The Army National Guard hosted two planning conferences to prepare brigades for future participation at both the NTC and JRTC. Additionally, more than 3,000 Soldiers, representing three brigade combat teams at a cost of \$2.7 million, participated in the Brigade Command and Battle Staff Training Program. One ARNG division of more than 1,000 Soldiers participated in a Battle Command Training Program warfighter exercise at the Battle Command Training Center at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

National Maintenance Training Center

The National Maintenance Training Center (NMTC) at Camp Dodge in Iowa serves as one of the National Guard Bureau’s National Sustainment Centers of Excellence. In FY09, the National Maintenance Training Center trained more than 3,000 Soldiers from 28 states. The NMTC provides collective level technical maintenance and quartermaster training to component repair companies, field maintenance companies, support maintenance companies, and maintenance platoons that are located in the forward support company. Soldiers train with actual theater current end-items and the components from the end-items. The NMTC also trained 11 brigade combat teams in FY09. The brigade support battalion and combat sustainment support battalion commander and staff receive training on military decision-making process planning, operation/operational order development, and operations orders execution.

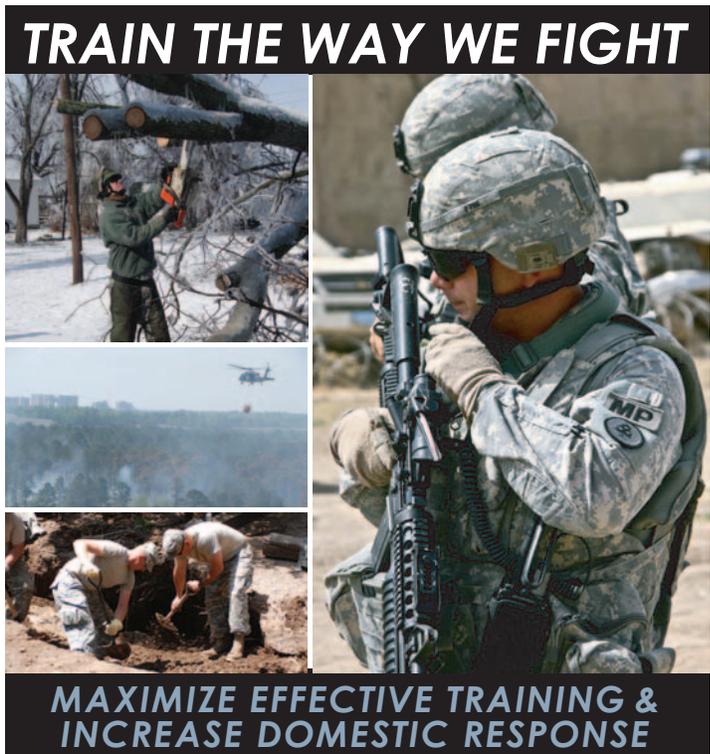
Army National Guard Aviation Training Sites

The four Army National Guard aviation training sites (AATS) provide both ARNG-unique aviation training and augment the Army’s overall aviation training capacity to meet both surge and continuing training needs. Locations of these key facilities are the eastern facility in Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania; the western facility in Marana, Arizona; the fixed-wing facility in Bridgeport, West Virginia; and the high-altitude facility in Eagle, Colorado. At each location, instructors provide a wide range of training for ARNG, Army Reserve, and Active Army aviators to include graduate-level flight training, military occupation specialty/additional skill identifier-producing courses, enlisted professional development courses, and training in support of foreign military sales. During FY09, the AATS trained 1,591 aviators and 1,123 enlisted crew members/maintainers. The AATS performed over 15,000 flight hours during FY09 with an expected increase in FY10 due to the continued fielding of the LUH-72 and the new fielding of the AH-64D Longbow Apache.

For additional details about the Lakota (LUH-72) Light Utility Helicopter, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, click here.

Innovative Readiness Training

During FY09, the Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) Program provided excellent real-world training for Soldiers from more than 15 states, often in a joint environment, while improving support to



TRAIN THE WAY WE FIGHT

MAXIMIZE EFFECTIVE TRAINING & INCREASE DOMESTIC RESPONSE

Figure 7: Train The Way We Fight
Photos (clockwise from right) from TNARNG Public Affairs Office, NMARNG Public Affairs Office, SCARNG Public Affairs Office, MOARNG Public Affairs Office



communities. The IRT is funded through the states' training dollars for Annual Training and also through supplemental Congressional appropriations (totaling approximately \$10 million).

Exportable Combat Training Capability

Army National Guard units train in accordance with the Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) process to prepare for operational missions and reduce post-mobilization training time. ARFORGEN produces trained and ready units with higher levels of pre-mobilization readiness through completion of increasingly higher levels of training as units progress through their cycles. ARFORGEN requires increasing resources as necessary to achieve battle staff proficiency and certify company-level training prior to mobilization. This training is executed throughout the ARFORGEN training cycle and progresses through individual warrior training tasks, weapons qualification, and gunnery to battle staff training, and combined arms and maneuver training. This includes theater-specific tasks and higher level collective training to complete the pre-deployment requirements for the unit's specific mission.

Post-mobilization training time is contingent upon the amount of certified pre-mobilization training conducted, the type of unit, and its assigned mission. In order to reduce post-mobilization training time, the Army National Guard continued the development of the ARNG Battle Command Training Capability Program, eXportable Combat Training Capability (XCTC), training devices, and range complexes for its units. The combination of programs and products provides units with the capability to accomplish more pre-mobilization training and reduce post-mobilization training time, thus increasing boots on the ground time.

Per direction from the Secretary of Defense (in January, 2007), Reserve Component unit mobilizations are now limited to 400-day periods, including a 30-day post-mobilization leave. Perhaps the most significant impact of this policy change is the inclusion of post-mobilization training time in the 400-day mobilization period. Consequently, many training tasks previously conducted during post-mobilization periods are now executed during pre-mobilization training. Any additional required training enablers (for example, funding, training days, training support structure, training facilities) to accomplish pre-mobilization tasks are presently funded through overseas contingency operations supplementals.

In order to provide the critical, culminating company-level collective training event of ARFORGEN, the Army National Guard continues to execute the XCTC activities. The XCTC program is a theater-immersion collective training event of combined arms training in the contemporary operating environment. It incorporates current techniques, tactics, and procedures and theater-specific lessons learned to units conducting pre-mobilization training in preparation for deployment. XCTC provides a method to certify ARNG units on company-level collective training tasks and demonstrated battle staff proficiency prior to mobilization. The

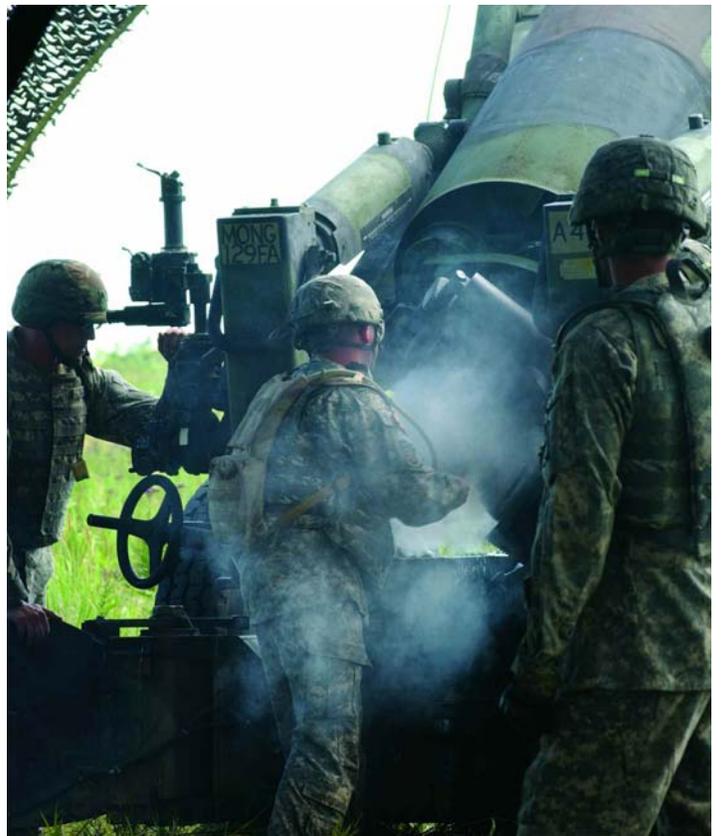
XCTC incorporates the use of advanced live, virtual, and constructive training technologies (deployable force-on-force instrumented range systems) that allow for full instrumentation of the training area, individual Soldiers, role players, civilians on the battlefield, and opposing forces. By full instrumentation of the units, Soldiers, and training areas, units receive an after-action review, complete with two-dimensional, three-dimensional, and video playback of the actual XCTC training exercise. This allows commanders and Soldiers to see what occurred during the training exercise from every perspective, further enhancing the training experience.

For additional details about the eXportable Combat Training Capabilities, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, [click here](#).

Battle Command Training Center-Leavenworth

The Battle Command Training Center-Leavenworth (BCTC-Lvn) facility provides battle command and staff training, training support, and publications to Army National Guard Soldiers and units, at its facility or via mobile training teams (MTT), prior to mobilization to assist them to prepare for full-spectrum operations in a joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational environment. BCTC-Lvn, a federal field operating agency of the ARNG, employs more than 100 personnel at its 42-acre, 16-building campus at Fort Leavenworth in Kansas. The BCTC-Lvn buildings have 140,000 square feet of indoor training space. The training complex was designed to host Division Warfighter Exercises and can also accommodate other large command post exercises. BCTC-Lvn has two field training sites totaling 2.9 acres equipped with power and communications infrastructure. These

Photo from MOARNG Public Affairs Office



sites accommodate two brigade tactical operations centers (TOCs) or a combination of a one division and one brigade TOC. BCTC-Lvn's facility also houses the Kansas Army National Guard (KSARNG) 35th Division's Headquarters.

The BCTC-Lvn coordinates three programs: the Army Battle Command Systems-Support Team (ABCS-ST), the Battalion Staff Training Team (BSTT), and the Training Analysis Feedback Team (TAFT).

BCTC-Lvn provides its services to ARNG Soldiers and units at no cost to the unit. In FY09, BCTC-Lvn trained a total of 10,500 personnel from 290 units at over 300 events at its facility and via MTTs. This training significantly enhanced the battle command capabilities of ARNG Soldiers, staffs, and commanders, better preparing them for mobilization and deployment.

[For additional details about the Battle Command Training Center-Leavenworth facility, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, click here.](#)

Professional Education Center

The Laverne E. Weber Professional Education Center (PEC), located at Camp Robinson in North Little Rock, Arkansas, is the national training center for the Army National Guard. PEC has been a full-service training and conferencing facility since 1974. PEC has undergone changes to its leadership, staff, facilities, training methodologies, and conference support and the new team is committed to providing "excellence in education to the total force." At the heart of the education center are seven training centers: Human Resources and Readiness Training Center; Information Technology Training Center; Installations, Logistics, and Environmental Training Center; Organizational Readiness Training Center; Strength Maintenance Training Center; Resource Management Training Center; and the Education Support Center. All of these training centers have continued to perform their goals and objectives for another successful year, but a few of these centers have had some extraordinary accomplishments in FY09.

- Information Technology Training Center

Modernization and transformation of the Army has resulted in a greatly increased requirement for Soldiers trained as information technology specialists, military occupational specialty (MOS) 25B. At the end of FY09, the Army National Guard had more than 3,000 Soldiers who required this training. To help alleviate this shortage, the Arkansas National Guard Regional Training Institute, with the assistance of the Information Technology Training Center at the Professional Education Center, stood up an information technology specialist training program. This training is accredited by the U.S. Army Signal School at Fort Gordon, Georgia. Utilizing the Arkansas National Guard Regional Training Institute school structure and PEC's equipment and experience, the two organizations trained more than 40 Soldiers in MOS 25B during FY09 and are on track to train 100 Soldiers during FY10.

- Installations, Logistics, and Environmental Training Center
The Installations, Logistics, and Environmental Training Center attracted more than 10,000 students in FY09 to resident, new equipment training and distance learning courses. Programs of instruction for 75 courses included Standard Army Management Information Systems, Geographic Information Systems, Transportation of Hazardous Materiel, Support Operations Course, Electronic Security Systems certification, Officer Professional Development, Chief Facilities Management Office certification, and food service. Classes were one or two weeks in duration and designed to train the most critical tasks associated with specific duty positions.

- GED Plus Program

During its first year (in FY07), the General Educational Development (GED) Plus Program trained 709 Soldiers, with a 73% success rate. In FY08 and in FY09, the program trained 2,400 Soldiers with a 95% success rate each year, which is significantly higher than the 69% national average success rate achieved by typical civilian GED programs. In FY09, the National Guard also began construction of an \$18 million GED PLUS educational complex on the PEC campus. Once complete, the GED PLUS Program will increase training to more than 7,500 Soldiers per year.

In FY09, the Army National Guard began sending some Soldiers directly from GED PLUS to basic training, without returning to their home stations; this practice will continue into FY10. This will ensure that all GED PLUS graduates attend basic training and improve the military occupational specialty qualification rate for this group of Soldiers.

[For additional details about the General Educational Development Plus Program, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, click here.](#)

- The Patriot Academy

The Patriot Academy, a pilot program initiative, based at Muscatatuck Urban Training Center in Butlerville, Indiana, enrolls qualifying initial entry Soldiers that have not completed their high school education and provides them with dedicated instruction to complete their studies toward earning a high school diploma. This program is open to recruits across the nation and is the only program of its kind administered by the military.

Soldiers/students receive full-time military pay and benefits as they receive their education and military training. The Patriot Academy stood up operations in June, 2009, with an initial enrollment of 46 Soldiers/students and staff/cadre strength of 30. The Patriot Academy is designed to grow to a throughput of 500 Soldiers/students per year.

The Patriot Academy received its Indiana educational accreditation in September, 2009, in order to award a state of Indiana high school diploma. The impact is that recruiters can now enlist Soldiers as tier 1 Soldiers and thus open more opportunities



throughout their military career. From a civilian perspective, these students will be able to move into the work force and receive a higher quality job.

For additional details about the Patriot Academy, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, [click here](#).

Training Support

The Sustainable Range Program includes the Range and Training Land Program and the Integrated Training Area Management Program. Together they provide the necessary support for the operation and maintenance of ranges and maneuver land. These programs fund support of operations and training on approximately 2 million acres of land, 2,500 ranges, and more than 120 Army National Guard Training Centers. As the focal point for pre-deployment training, the ARNG maintains 16 major training centers in 14 states and 1 territory. In FY09, the Army National Guard also invested in major range construction projects in Arkansas, California, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming in support of the ARNG Army Force Generation range strategy. At the end of FY09, the Army National Guard had approximately 200 ranges that still required upgrades to meet Army standards. Part of this investment continued to be the development of an Advanced Urban Training Capability at the Muscatatuck Urban Training Center (MUTC), a sub-installation of Camp Atterbury, Indiana.

Muscatatuck is a self-contained training environment. This 974-acre site, managed by the Indiana National Guard, is evolving into a full-immersion contemporary urban training center. Units training at MUTC have access to a 180-acre reservoir and urban infrastructure consisting of 68 major buildings including a school, hospital, dormitories, light industrial structures, single-family dwellings, a dining facility, and administrative buildings totaling approximately 850,000 square feet of floor space. The training area also includes an extensive underground utility tunnel system and more than nine miles of roads. The buildings are concentrated in a tight geographical area which provides a dense urban training area. The center is a consortium of governmental, public, and private entities that pool their unique capabilities to provide the most realistic training experience possible. Training can be tailored to replicate both foreign and domestic scenarios and can be used by various civilian and military organizations.

More than 75,000 trainees from military, government, and private agencies used the facilities in FY09; including Army National Guard troops, firefighters, police officers, and other first responders.

For additional details about the Muscatatuck Urban Training Center, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, [click here](#).



Photo by Specialist Michael D. Perry, of the 124th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment

Individual Training

The Army National Guard continues to plan, program, budget, and execute schools funding for each state, the three territories, and the District of Columbia based on the Army Program for Individual Training (ARPRINT). ARPRINT school costs are calculated based on the Individual Training Resource Model and distributed to states according to the Army Training Requirements and Resources System Funding Allocation Model with guidance from the ARNG Directorate. In FY09, initial skills were funded at the highest levels since FY04 to support duty military occupational skill qualification (DMOSQ). With the support of supplemental funds, more than \$522 million was allocated to the states and territories to train Soldiers, allowing the Training Division to exceed the DMOSQ goal of 85% by 4.5% (to 89.5%). The number of qualified Army National Guard Soldiers is up 10,500 from a year ago. The 35,000 backlog of non-DMOSQ Soldiers requiring reclassification in different or new military occupational skills was brought in line at manageable levels with sustainment levels being programmed for FY10 and beyond. The proactive management and involvement at all levels within the states and U.S. territories proves that the proper resource levels do equate to measured success.

During FY09, the National Guard Bureau trained more than 2,000 Soldiers to use the Digital Training Management System (DTMS) to manage Soldier training. DTMS contains all of the current southwest Asia pre-deployment tasks and Army Warrior Tasks required by U.S. Army Forces Command for leaders to record and report the status of Soldier training and readiness.

PERSONNEL REVIEW

The Guard Strength Enterprise (GSE) organization was created in FY09 to bring the Army National Guard in line with the Army Enterprise in order to better coordinate and synchronize with the Army Accessions Command. GSE has a concise mission: man a ready force. In accomplishing its mission, its core competencies are developing overarching manning strategies; managing recruiting and retention operations; and implementing education, employment and incentive programs that shape the force to meet the ARNG's operational demands.

The previously-validated Army National Guard full-time support requirement was 84,862 (technician: 42,329; AGR: 42,533). This requirement was based on the ARNG's former mission as a strategic reserve. The AGR authorizations are 75% and technician authorizations are 68% of the requirements for a strategic reserve. The Army National Guard is now an operational force and its FTS needs are well above the current authorized levels. To maintain the appropriate level of readiness for mobilizations, Active Guard Reserve and technician requirements must be increased to previously validated numbers while manpower studies are conducted to determine the ongoing demands of an operational force.



Figure 8: Recruiting - Key Enablers
Photo from the Strength Readiness Support Center

For additional details about full-time support, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, click here.

Warrior Transition Units

To provide the best support and transition assistance for wounded, injured, and ill Soldiers, the Army National Guard continued to support the Army's warrior transition units (WTUs) and community-based warrior transition units (CBWTUs) with over 600 mobilized or contingency operation for active duty operational support Soldiers in positions at all levels of the organization from squad leader to battalion commander. The WTUs provide non-clinical support, complex case management, and transition assistance for Soldiers of all components at medical treatment facilities on Active Army installations. The CBWTUs provide high-quality health care, administrative processing, and transition assistance for recuperating Reserve Component Soldiers while allowing them to live at home and perform duties close to their homes and families (these Soldiers work at a reserve center within the confines of their profiles). At the end of FY09, the WTUs managed more than 1,500 Army National Guard Soldiers and the CBWTU Program managed more than 900 ARNG Soldiers throughout the U.S.

For additional details about Warrior Transition Units, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, click here.

Recruiting and Retention

FY09 was another record-setting year for recruiting and retention. The Army National Guard recruited quality Soldiers, retained qualified Soldiers, and managed attrition to minimize losses and turnover in the ranks. At the end of FY09, 24 states were at or above 100% manning and the other 30 entities were at 97.8% or better. We met the challenge of finishing the year at 358,200 (358,391 actual strength). Simultaneously, we achieved impressive levels of readiness and deployability.

Full-Time Support

Today's full-time personnel are major contributors across the full spectrum of Army National Guard operations. Meeting the needs of the persistent conflict underscores the vital role full-time support (FTS) personnel have in preparing units for the multitude of missions at home and abroad. The ARNG FTS Program consists of both military technicians and Active Guard Reserve (AGR) Soldiers. Full-time personnel sustain the day-to-day operations of the entire ARNG. The readiness levels of Army National Guard units are directly tied to the Full-Time Support Program.



Figure 9: ARNG Full-Time Support

Photo by WIARNG Public Affairs Office



Family Readiness Programs

The Army National Guard remains committed to supporting the families of deployed Soldiers throughout the deployment cycle. Family readiness is not an option; it is an essential part of the ARNG mission. Every Soldier needs a support structure and a network of protection that includes self readiness, within a circle of family support, within a circle of unit and community support, and within the larger enclosures of state and national support.

Army National Guard families were supported in numerous ways in FY09. The National Guard Bureau's Family Program Office for the Guard Family Team Building Program provided families with training via computer-based modules, centralized classes, and locally-provided training to help make families self-reliant throughout the deployment cycle process. The Army Well-Being Program established the Army Families Online website, an information portal for families of National Guard Soldiers. The Department of Defense Military OneSource Program provided benefits which include counseling services, resources for parents, assistance with consumer credit, and online tax return preparation for all military families. The ARNG Family Assistance Centers (FACs) provided information, referrals, and outreach to families of geographically-dispersed Active and Reserve Component members from all services.

Family Assistance Centers VIDEO

During FY09, the Army National Guard maintained and sustained 342 Family Assistance Centers (FACs) at an investment of \$30 million. Personnel costs and operational expenses supported more than 450 FAC specialists, youth deployment specialists, and FAC coordinators. Most Family Assistance Centers are staffed with contractor personnel and augmented with volunteers, military personnel, and state employees.

For additional details about Family Assistance Centers, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, [click here](#).

Resiliency Training Center

The Resiliency Training Center focuses on prevention through proactive marriage workshops and stress-relief training before, during, and after deployments. The main goal of the resiliency program is to create "resilient" service members and families. The mission of the program is to provide a continuum of care, including a comprehensive range of education, training, and the tools necessary to cope with high levels of stress. This includes the skills to accurately identify potential problems and the team effort of developing both individual and group techniques for surviving and prospering in times of great stress.

The Resiliency Training Program rolled out five courses in FY09 by collaborating with Army and Battlemind leaders on their course material, leading military personnel and mental health experts, and working with leading researchers in the stress management field. This included teaming with course developers from the American Association of Emergency Psychiatrists, the Walter Reed Institute for



Photo from FLARNG Public Affairs Office

Research, the National Defense University, the Military Family Institute at Kansas State University, and partnering states of California, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, Connecticut, Iowa, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. The Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors partnership allows Guard members to access crisis intervention professionals no matter where they live.

The Resiliency Training Center plans to continue to use all available traditional and modern communication tools, including onland and online training, iPods and Podcasts, web sites, EmWave, social networking, professional speakers and trainers, videos, and small group discussions. The Army National Guard has been appointing suicide intervention officers to every ARNG company nationwide. Each state and territory has a trained suicide prevention program manager. Also, each state and territory has hired or will be hiring a Director of Psychological Health (DPH) to provide case management and resourcing support for Soldiers in crisis. At the end of FY09, 40 of 54 DPHs were hired.

Freedom Salute Campaign

FY09 was a very active year for the Freedom Salute Campaign. As one of the largest Army National Guard recognition endeavors in history, the Freedom Salute Campaign publicly acknowledges ARNG Soldiers and those who supported them during the President's call to duty.

The Freedom Salute Campaign is considered to be an important tool in the recruiting and retention program. The way an organization treats its people is a direct reflection of that organization's values; parents, prospects, other Soldiers, and families pay attention to how the ARNG treats returning Soldiers. The Freedom Salute Campaign increases community awareness throughout the nation of the good work being done by Guard Soldiers. In a recent survey, Soldiers returning from Operation Iraqi Freedom indicated that recognition for their service and sacrifice was one of the most important contributing factors in their decision to continue to serve in the Guard.

For additional details about the Freedom Salute Campaign, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, [click here](#).

Strong Bonds Program

The Strong Bonds Program is a Commander's Program that is unit-based and chaplain-led to help Soldiers and their families build strong relationships. The Army National Guard executed \$7.2 million in FY09 in support of this program.

For additional details about the Strong Bonds Program, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, click here.

Yellow Ribbon Reintegration



The Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program provides information, services, referrals, and proactive outreach to Soldiers, spouses, employers, and youth throughout mobilization: pre-alert, alert/pre-deployment, deployment, post-deployment, and reconstitution (reintegration).

In FY09, the Army National Guard continued to aggressively implement the Yellow Ribbon Program, having funded more than 1,000 events at a cost of over \$40 million which supported more than 67,000 Soldiers and 83,000 family members. An interim implementing instruction was distributed to the states to assist with requests for funding that was provided in the FY09 Global War on Terrorism Supplemental for reintegration events and activities. Since FY07, the Army National Guard has provided over \$50 million to various states. The ARNG established full-time contract personnel within the headquarters of each state to assist in the

Photo from KYARNG Public Affairs Office



management and implementation of their Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Programs.

For additional details about the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, click here.

Employer Support



Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) is a Department of Defense organization established in 1972. Its mission is to gain and maintain employer support for Guard and Reserve service by recognizing outstanding support, increasing awareness of the law, and resolving conflict through mediation.

Across the nation, 56 field committees with approximately 4,500 volunteers provide information and help to foster employer support. The ESGR volunteers also reach out to the ARNG and other Reserve Component members to ensure they understand their rights under the law. For military members who experience difficulty with their employers, ESGR provides ombudsman services. Ombudsmen provide information, counseling, and mediation support for issues related to the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.

Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve continued to conduct a major outreach campaign entitled, "We All Serve." New in FY09, was a unique opportunity for Army National Guard members to create strategic partnerships with their employers by participating in the "Alternate BossLift Program." Alternate BossLifts are entertainment events coupled with ESGR briefings that help employers better understand the military culture. Soldiers can take their employers to events such as a NASCAR race, or a production of the U.S. Army Soldier Show, to provide an environment that facilitates better relationships between employer and employee, which is important when it comes time to depart for a mobilization.

For additional details about Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, click here.

Survivor Services

Through a cooperative effort with parent services, veteran service organizations, Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Centers, Casualty Assistance Centers (CACs), and communities, the Army National Guard provides ongoing support to Soldiers and families through military funeral honors, casualty assistance, and survivor outreach services.

The ARNG provides professional military funeral honors, in accordance with service tradition, to all eligible veterans and fallen warriors. The Guard supports 79% of military funeral honors for the Army and 51% of funeral honors for all services combined. In FY09, the Military Funeral Honor Program provided or supported funeral honors for more than 11,200 veterans and Soldiers.

For additional details about Survivor Services, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, click here.



MEDICAL REVIEW

The Office of the Chief Surgeon team led from the front in FY09 in promoting the medical readiness of the Army National Guard as an operational force by working toward its three primary goals: supporting deployment of a healthy force-Soldiers; supporting deployment of the medical force-units; and facilitating warriors in transition and family care-beneficiaries.

Medical and Dental Readiness

In FY09, the ARNG Office of the Chief Surgeon received funding for the following programs: medical readiness, \$126.5 million; overseas contingency operations, \$9.5 million; and dental treatment, \$21.2 million. These funds went toward physical examinations, immunizations, contracts in support of medical readiness, and deployment of 88,883 Soldiers who met physical, dental, and mental health standards.

Readiness increased from 35% fully-ready in FY08 to 44% in FY09. This success resulted from increased targeted funding and a concerted effort by National Guard Bureau (NGB) staff to act as liaisons between NGB and Army medical commands to meet funding, manning, and equipment requirements. More than 100 NGB staff assistance visits to mobilization stations and state readiness events also contributed to this increase in ARNG medical readiness.

Dental readiness at mobilization stations continued to increase to over 90% in FY09. Funding of \$21.2 million and NGB/state coordination were instrumental in providing a drop in dental releases from active duty and Soldiers who were dentally disqualified. The First Term Dental Readiness Program moved forward to phase two with the goal of 95% in Dental Fitness Category 1 or 2 for Soldiers completing advanced individual training. Demobilization dental reset has been initiated by U.S. Army Dental Command with a goal of 95% in Dental Fitness Category 1 or 2 upon release from active duty.

The Army Selected Reserve Dental Readiness System was approved, enabling dental treatment of Soldiers throughout Army Force Generation. Program objective memorandum (POM) efforts to fund this initiative were successful for FY10 through FY15, achieving \$1.1 billion in critical requirements across the POM years.

Outreach Operation

The medical staff of the Guam Army National Guard, along with assistance from the Hawaii ARNG, completed a four-day medical and dental civil action project in the Barangay Puray and Pintong Bucawe communities of the Philippines, where they provided immediate, primary care and dental care to residents. The mobile team included two doctors, two dentists, three nurses, a dental technician, and 12 support personnel. Previous missions have taken the Guam mobile medical team to Cambodia and Thailand.

Digitization of Health Records

Digitization of Army National Guard health treatment records showed great strides in the effort to accurately index the ARNG's scanned records during FY09. Overall, 269,775 records were indexed and 318,064 were scanned into the ARNG digital medical records repository.

Mental Health

The Director of Psychological Health Contract was awarded at a cost of \$7.3 million. This program was constructed to address concerns of Congress and the Department of Defense Task Force on Mental Health. Mental health support services are proposed to improve, develop, and maintain intervention and rehabilitation programs for returning Soldiers who have developed post traumatic stress disorder, experienced traumatic brain injuries, and/or other behavioral health problems associated with an individual's inability to reintegrate into civilian life. It will also improve access and coordination for professional intervention services of mental health providers and related support systems.

Case Management

The Case Manager Support Contract option was exercised at a cost of \$14.5 million. At the end of FY09, case managers in 31 states were using the medical non-deployable module to manage their case loads. During the period of August 2008 to August 2009, 15,292 cases were put into the module; of these, 6,734 were closed by return to duty, fit for duty, or Medical Evaluation Board or Physical Evaluation Board. This left a total of 8,557 cases open across the 50 case managers reporting data, an average of 171 cases per case manager. The actual number of cases per case worker varies per state.

Occupational Health and Hygiene

The occupational health (OH) budget for FY09 was \$4.4 million and industrial hygiene (IH) base funding was \$2.4 million. These programs were instrumental for the procurement of OH and IH services necessary to ensure the health of technicians and to ensure that they work in safe and healthful workplaces, as mandated per Occupational Safety and Health Act, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6055.1, DoDI 6055.5, Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 1910 and 1960, Army Regulation 40-5, Army Regulation 385-10, and other applicable federal, state, and local statutes.

Health Promotion

Base funding supported programs such as Decade of Health (DOH), Hooah4Health (H4H), and monitoring blood pressure from ARNG kiosks. These programs are essential to influence the front-end of health care and to both identify and mitigate preventable health conditions prior to their impact on the medical readiness of Army National Guard units. Training days lost due to dental readiness problems at mobilization stations have decreased by

50% over 2 years and TRICARE dental plan enrollments have grown by more than 2,700 new enrollees since mid-FY09. Since 2006, DOH has provided more than 580,000 educational items. The new Army Selected Reserve Dental Readiness System will soon be available to all ARNG Soldiers; marketing materials were also distributed. An estimated 1.5 million blood pressures have been taken at all of the ARNG blood pressure kiosks nationwide. The DOH team provided outreach articles in *GX* and *Foundations* magazines and partnered with the Defense Commissary Agency, ARNG Well-Being, On Guard online, and the ARNG Soldier and Family Services Support Division to provide expert wellness advice. By the middle of FY09, the Decade of Health website had hosted over 1.1 million hits and more than 164,000 sessions. Meanwhile, the H4H website has provided downloadable health and wellness information to over 20 million users since its inception.

Periodic Health Assessment

With units regularly deploying and mobilizing, there is an increased need to monitor and track Soldiers' medical readiness, with a special emphasis on preventive measures. In order to improve individual medical readiness rates, the Army has implemented the Periodic Health Assessment (PHA) Program, which requires an annual physical assessment that replaces the requirement for the five-year retention physical.

The PHA consists of two parts. Part one is a self-assessment, completed by the Soldier; part two is the provider assessment, which is transferred to the Medical Protection System as the Soldier's updated physical profile (PULHES).

The periodic health assessment is considered current if it has been less than 15 months since the last PHA (green for less than 12 months, amber for less than 15 months). PHA results consist of the health assessment, height, weight, PULHES, and potential for deployability within six months. These items are entered into the Medical Operational Data System Periodic Health Assessment Module.

Upon development of the PHA policy, the ARNG created PHA sets to distribute to each of the 54 states and territories. A single set consists of 14 laptop computers and one printer (with all required accessories) to be utilized to complete periodic health assessments. Small states received one set; medium states received two or three sets; large states received up to four sets. At the end of FY09, states were using these sets for providers during the health assessment and for Soldiers completing their self-assessments.

Additionally, the ARNG offers training to medical managers and healthcare providers to ensure they are fully trained and knowledgeable about the periodic health assessment process. The ARNG will continue to provide training. This will include training at future con-

ferences, site visits, and topical training in standard classes at the Professional Education Center.

The five-year retention physical has served the military well in previous years; however, the overwhelming increase in deployments and mobilizations requires closer tracking of a Soldier's individual medical readiness to ensure he or she is available for deployment at any time. The PHA ensures that all Soldiers, including members of the ARNG, regularly see a provider to evaluate their deployability, as well as to address any preventive healthcare measures. Soldiers are the Army's most priceless asset. Their medical readiness is critical in ensuring units are prepared for deployment when called upon.

The Army National Guard will continue to improve the Periodic Health Assessment Program, while facilitating states in any way possible. The ARNG is committed to both the PHA Program and remediating individual medical readiness across the National Guard.

Medical Surveillance

Civil support team (CST) medical surveillance has been essential to ensure the health of the 56 CSTs. Initial start-up costs of \$2.1 million in FY08 were reduced to \$250 thousand in FY09 to enhance the AERO information technology system, being adopted to support the medical surveillance of CST members. AERO includes: essential cholinesterase (chemical exposure) tests performed by specialized Army labs, physical exams provided through military treatment facilities across the county, and industrial hygiene sampling of facilities housing these critical teams. However, overseas contingency operations funding was pulled from the Medical Program during FY09 before this system could be further improved. Expedited attempts to fund this program in FY10 began in October, 2009.

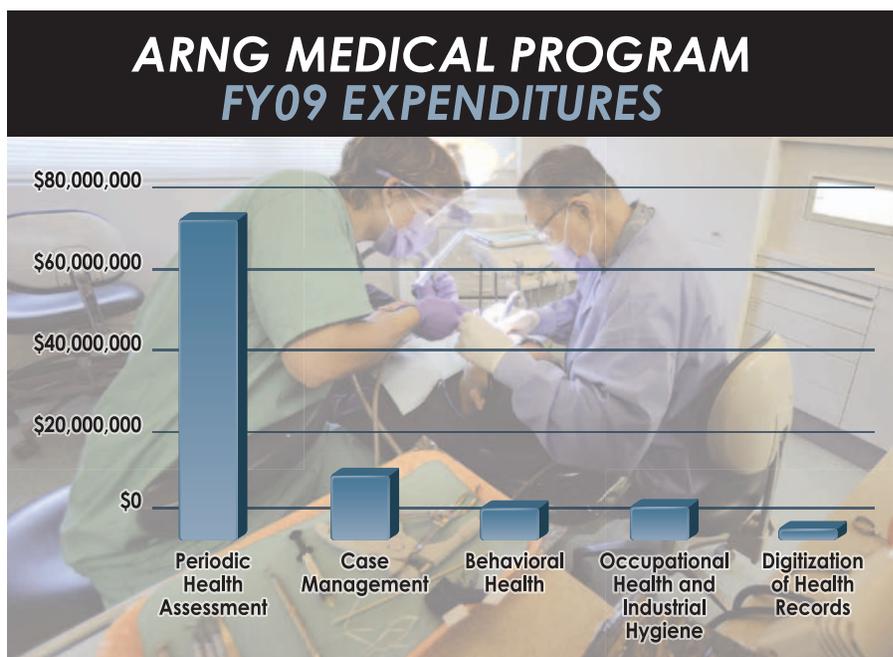


Figure 10: ARNG Medical Program FY09 Expenditures
Photo by Captain Geoff Legler, OKARNG Public Affairs Office



LOGISTICS REVIEW



VIDEO

Equipment Requirements

Prior to September 11, 2001, the Army National Guard was resourced at less than 100% of equipment requirements. The historic fill rate for equipment for the ARNG has been about 70%. Fill rates declined to approximately 40% of equipment available to the governors in FY06 due to cross-leveling equipment to support immediate deployment requirements and improved to about 49% in FY07.

At the end of FY09, the ARNG had 81% of its Modified Table of Organization and Equipment critical dual-use items on-hand.

Facility Requirements

The Army National Guard operated more than 56,000 facilities, including 3,087 readiness centers (armories) in FY09. Sustainment, restoration, and modernization funding was key to the training, readiness, and mobilization of the ARNG. This program keeps Army National Guard facilities in good working order, including preventive maintenance, emergency work orders, and repairs and replacements to facility components. It also funds projects required to extend the useful life of the facilities and minor construction as needed. This level of facilities operations funding covered "must fund" operations including salaries; contracts; supplies and equipment leases; utilities; municipal services; facilities engineering services; fire and emergency services; and program management.

Facilities operations funding enables the Army National Guard to keep readiness centers in good working order, including preventive maintenance, emergency work orders, and repairs and replacements to facility components. It also funds projects required to extend the useful life of the facilities, perform minor construction as needed, and complete energy savings improvements.

Aviation Facilities

Army National Guard aviation units operated from a total of 104 facilities, including 96 ARNG Aviation Support Facilities and Operating Facilities, 4 Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depots, and 4 ARNG Aviation Training Sites. Eighty-two of these facilities are located on civil airfields and 22 are located on federal or state military installations. In FY09 the Army National Guard began or completed 11 aviation facility construction projects with construction costs totaling \$276 million. The Future Years Defense Plan 2010-2015 contains \$385 million budgeted for 18 aviation facility construction projects to support aviation transformation, force modernization, new unit and equipment fielding for unmanned aviation systems, and legacy facility projects to enable support facilities and training sites to meet ARNG aviation training, maintenance, and mission requirements.

Environmental Program

The Army National Guard Environmental Program enjoyed successes with the Army Compatible Use Buffer Program, the Operational Range Assessment Program, the Massachusetts Military Reservation and Camp Navajo cleanup programs, and environmental sustainability in FY09.

As of the end of FY09, the Operational Range Assessment Program had evaluated 297 of 305 identified ARNG sites using qualitative record reviews and site visits. Approximately 62 sites will require a follow-on phase two quantitative investigation with sampling, at an estimated cost of \$36 million.

In FY09, cleanup and restoration programs continued to make steady progress at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, where five major groundwater treatment projects have been completed. The Army National Guard is nearing final stages of cleanup of a major open burn in an open detonation area at Camp Navajo, Arizona. This land will eventually become maneuver training land, enhancing the Guard's training and readiness.

The Army National Guard in FY09 established sustainability pilot programs in Pennsylvania and California to develop strategic plans with focused sustainability goals that center on the ARNG's core mission requirements. Both states are incorporating Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design standards into their building designs as part of their sustainability efforts.

For additional details about the environmental initiatives, please see the accompanying CD, or, if viewing online, [click here](#).

Photo from MAARNG Public Affairs Office





Photo by Sergeant Charles Malloy, KSARNG

Depot Maintenance

The Army National Guard Depot Maintenance Program coordinates with various Department of Defense depots such as Tank-automotive and Armaments Command, Communications Electronics Command, Red River, USATA, and the Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, to maximize ARNG sustainment with the best blend of equipment needs, product deliverability, and depot efficiency for our dollars. This delivers equipment our Soldiers need and our force needs to maintain readiness.

The four aviation classification repair activity depots (AVCRADs)—being redesignated as theater aviation sustainment maintenance groups—continued to provide sustainment-level maintenance in support of the Army National Guard aviation aircraft fleet. The AVCRADs are cost-effective organizations which save the Army \$300-\$500 per aircraft flight hour. In addition, the AVCRADs are increasing their National Maintenance Program capabilities that will support the Army Working Capital Fund.

The core primary missions of the AVCRAD are to: back up field level maintenance (aviation unit maintenance and aviation intermediate maintenance); perform depot-level maintenance such as special repair authority, one time repair, aircraft paint, OCM for ARNG aviation units; operate supply support activity using standard Army retail supply systems; utilize Aviation Round-out Maintenance Information Systems (ARMISS) and Unit Level Logistics Aviation as the automation systems for maintenance and supply (unit level) management; and provide oversight management of class IX funds for ARNG aviation units using the ARMISS pseudo accounting systems.

Reset Process

The Department of the Army provided the Army National Guard with \$138.5 million for home station field reset. This money was used to fund repair parts and the personnel to repair the equipment

used in the overseas contingency operations during FY09. The ARNG was able to reset seven brigade-sized elements as well as many smaller units. The reset process provided additional training for Guard Soldiers as they performed the repair of this equipment. As in the previous years, the process of the Army National Guard performing its own field reset allows for the equipment to be returned to the states' control and repaired in the most expeditious manner.

Army Communities of Excellence

The Army Communities of Excellence (ACOE) performance is measured via Army Performance Improvement Criteria (APIC). The APIC approach provides a structure that defines the processes and procedures needed for organizations to achieve their highest levels of performance.

Based on a rigorous evaluative “downselect” process and a site visit, each year a panel of well-qualified judges selects one Army National Guard organization and one Army Reserve organization to participate in the Headquarters, Department of the Army ACOE awards ceremony at the Pentagon. The ARNG's FY09 winner was Ohio. Other winners included Georgia as runner-up (Gold First Place), Texas as second runner-up (Gold Second Place), and Wisconsin as third runner-up (Gold Third Place). A total of 19 joint forces headquarters-states and 3 special category organizations (Camp Ripley, Minnesota; Camp Guernsey, Wyoming; and the Professional Education Center) participated.

The second ARNG ACOE Best Practices Conference took place in May 2009. The conference provided a forum for the Army Community of Excellence advisors to showcase their exemplary performance practices and to share their journeys toward performance excellence among Army National Guard organizations. The following organizations presented their best practices: OHARNG, MNARNG, GAARNG, TXARNG, and WVARNG.



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REVIEW

During FY09, the ARNG information technology (IT) resources supported the implementation of network security projects, mobilization support, wide area network modernization and network redundancy, emergency response projects, and continued support to each United States Property and Fiscal Office, Joint Forces Headquarters (JFHQs), and Army National Guard Headquarters primarily in the National Capital Region.

Supporting the Organization

In FY09, the Army National Guard information technology team deployed the Department of Defense (DOD)-mandated Host-Based Security System throughout the JFHQs to establish and enforce desktop and server security standards. In support of ongoing cyber-warfare initiatives, the Army National Guard implemented a network simulator training program.

The program provides network operators and defenders a dynamic simulated environment to conduct initial qualification, mission qualification, and crew training for signal Soldiers. The objective of this training is to enhance the capability of the ARNG to collaborate in multi-service cyber defense exercises such as Bulwark Defender.

The IT team also completed Phase I of the secure network expansion project providing SIPRNet access to more than 500 battalions and higher headquarters locations. In addition, the team continued modernization of the wide area network (GuardNet) including rewiring of selected facilities throughout the states and territories, replacing outdated network equipment to meet DOD Internet protocol version 6 mandates, established a redundant GuardNet connection for each continental U.S. JFHQ to eliminate a single point of failure, and significantly increased the bandwidth through each of the gateways. Additionally, they purchased and distributed nearly 25,000 computers to assist JFHQs in meeting Army's CIO/G6 Microsoft Vista Operating Software mandate and completed preliminary design activities for the relocation and integration of the National Guard Bureau (NGB) Joint Staff secure and non-secure voice, video, and data requirements to the ARNG Reserve Component campus.

The IT team enhanced the Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) for operations and logistics through the addition of new operational data marts. The data marts include G1 data, improved Comptroller data, and real property data. These data marts provide mission sourcing and readiness reporting functions to support the ARNG operations organization and the creation of a Global War on Terrorism equipment reset and a real property enterprise-wide visibility and reporting capabilities (on equipment, for example) for ARNG logistics organizations. In addition to the original EDW, the IT team created the ARNG Classified Enterprise Data Warehouse (CEDW) which provides both transactional and reporting capabilities that support NGB-ARR readiness and mobilization. The ARNG CEDW maximizes the use of

existing Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) web applications and provides additional capabilities that automate the labor-intensive manual data integration and reporting tasks. Both the EDW and CEDW benefit the ARNG by providing easy central access to critical information through a single source of integrated, authoritative data. The EDW and CEDW provide a consistent enterprise-wide view of ARNG information assets and are easily accessible over the web through Guard Knowledge Online (GKO) and Guard Knowledge Online Secure (GKO-S). Decision makers use both systems daily to successfully accomplish diverse federal and state missions.

Finally, the Army National Guard information technology organization maintained an on-demand infrastructure service to support continuity of operations after a natural or manmade disaster. The requirement was to re-establish GuardNet support and services to incident sites disconnected from the network. In the event that telecommunications infrastructure is unavailable, the Army National Guard's Emergency Response Solution (ERT) is an on-demand service that extends infrastructure services, allowing access to GuardNet regardless of local infrastructure availability.

Each ERT deployment will bring a virtual JFHQ node to the affected area for continuity of operations with the capability of deploying voice, video, Internet data, and push-to-talk services.



Photo by Staff Sergeant Russel Lee, U.S. Army



The Alabama Army National Guard (ALARNG) continued to demonstrate its ability to support both federal and state missions during FY09. A total of 1,537 ALARNG Soldiers mobilized in support of overseas contingency operations; 979 Soldiers deployed to Iraq and 602 deployed to Afghanistan. All Alabama Soldiers were validated by the ALARNG's own pre-mobilization training assistance element, Task Force Viking. During FY09, the Alabama Army National Guard completed its largest force structure transformation since World War II.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



The Alaska Army National Guard (AKARNG) expanded its presence overseas in FY09. Aviation operational tempo remained high as the UH-60 Blackhawk unit supported the peacekeeping mission in Kosovo, and the C-23 Sherpa unit returned to Iraq for the third time in five years to provide critical cargo and strategic airlift. The AKARNG helped to rebuild infrastructure and government autonomy in Afghanistan. In strengthening its partnership with Mongolia, the AKARNG participated in Khaan Quest 09.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.

Photo from DCARNG Public Affairs Office



The Arizona Army National Guard had an exceptional FY09. While the 996th Area Support Medical Company, 123rd Mobile Public Affairs Detachment, and E Company of the 29th Battalion Support Brigade each safely returned home following year-long deployments in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, the 363rd Explosive Ordnance Disposal Company, 855th Military Police Company, 3666th Support Maintenance Company, and 1404th Transportation Company all mobilized to defend the nation in support of overseas contingency operations.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



The Arkansas Army National Guard (ARARNG) kicked off FY09 hosting the 38th Annual Winston P. Wilson Warfighter Sustainment Training Exercise and the 18th Annual Armed Forces Skill at Arms Meeting. In December, more than 3,200 Soldiers of the 39th Infantry Brigade Combat Team returned from their deployment in Iraq (for many Soldiers this was a second tour of duty in a combat zone). The ARARNG responded to a record 107 state active duty missions.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



California

At the end of FY09, more than 2,500 California Army National Guard (CAARNG) Soldiers were overseas supporting Kosovo Force 11 and Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom, with nearly 600 additional Soldiers at mobilization sites. Camp Roberts won the Secretary of the Army Environmental Award runner-up honor, and the CAARNG promoted its first female general officer. The California Army National Guard also supported numerous youth programs, charitable events, and organizations in state and overseas.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Colorado

For the Colorado Army National Guard (COARNG), there is no higher priority than the security of the nation, state, and community. Throughout FY09, more than 3,700 COARNG citizen-Soldiers continued to build on a 150-year legacy of service before self. During FY09, the Colorado Army National Guard saw its largest mobilization since World War II. More than 450 Soldiers deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Back home, COARNG helicopter aircrews performed more than 20 daring mountain search and rescues.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Connecticut

During FY09, the Connecticut Army National Guard (CTARNG) engaged in many activities concurrent with its state and federal mission. Many Soldiers deployed in support of Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom. The CTARNG saw the return of 15 Soldiers of the embedded training team and 150 Soldiers of the Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot from southwest Asia. The Connecticut Army National Guard broke ground for a new Readiness Center at Camp Rell in Niantic.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Delaware

The Delaware Army National Guard (DEARNG) continued to support its dual mission to state and nation in FY09. Approximately 300 Soldiers deployed to Iraq, providing both theater-wide communications and convoy security. At home, the DEARNG Joint Operations Center remained busy coordinating support to citizens of Delaware during floods and snowstorms. The DEARNG continued to operate the National Guard Bureau's Joint Communications Coordination Center and was instrumental in supporting the Presidential Inauguration.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



District of Columbia

During FY09, the District of Columbia Army National Guard (DCARNG) provided support to several vital federal and District of Columbia missions. The DCARNG Reaction Force continued to train and provided on-call assistance to local authorities in the event of a civil disturbance. The DCARNG supported the 56th Presidential Inauguration, the largest in the nation's history, by providing command and control of more than 7,000 Guard men and women deployed to Washington, DC.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Florida

The Florida Army National Guard was active in FY09 performing federal missions in the United States and around the world. These missions primarily focused on the persistent conflict effort, with the majority of Florida's citizen-Soldiers deploying in support of Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom. Throughout the year, Soldiers from several units returned home from service in support of federal missions. Those Soldiers included communications specialists, medical specialists, logistics specialists, and military police.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Major General Terry Nesbitt, Georgia Army National Guard's (GAARNG) 41st Adjutant General, continued to focus on three fundamental priorities in FY09: defending the homeland; supporting the expeditionary warfight; and transforming and modernizing the force. One notable accomplishment for FY09 was the acceptance on behalf of the Department of the Army of the former Naval Air Station Atlanta. At the end of FY09, the GAARNG had more than 3,000 Soldiers deployed in support of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



In FY09, the Guam Army National Guard (GUARNG) continued its support to the nation's overseas contingency operations. The GUARNG made history when it deployed and redeployed two platoons to the Republic of the Philippines in support of Operation Enduring Freedom-Philippines and the Joint Special Operations Task Force-Philippines; this was the first-ever rotation to that area of operations. The GUARNG's 94th Civil Support Team successfully completed a Secretary of Defense External Evaluation.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Hawaii Army National Guard (HIARNG) Soldiers saw duty that comprised of both federal and state missions in FY09. More than 1,200 Soldiers from the 29th Infantry Brigade Combat Team returned from a year-long mobilization to Kuwait and Iraq. Hawaii Guard members also supported Operation Enduring Freedom missions in the Philippines and Afghanistan. Domestically, the HIARNG responded to hard-hit communities that experienced flooding and fires, and high-wind damaged areas on various islands.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



The Idaho Army National Guard (IDARNG) continued its tradition of excellence in FY09 by balancing the demands of both its state and federal missions. The IDARNG worked hard for Idaho, developing a strong partnership in support of the World Special Olympic Games and providing financial support for Soldiers to continue their civilian education. The Idaho Army National Guard continued to train and prepare its citizen-Soldiers for deployment in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



The Illinois Army National Guard (ILARNG) continued to support the persistent conflict in FY09. The ILARNG deployed nearly 3,000 Soldiers with the 33rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team. Stateside missions included Illinois Army National Guard support to state agencies in the organization and distribution of supplies during the initial H1N1 Flu outbreak in April. The ILARNG met its recruiting and retention goals for FY09 as it developed an aggressive approach to recruitment and retention of its Soldiers.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



FY09 saw more than 3,000 Soldiers of the 76th Infantry Brigade Combat Team return from a highly successful counter-insurgency mission, marking the end of a year with the largest deployment of Indiana Army National Guard (INARNG) forces since WWII. The INARNG also saw a significant increase in resources available to Soldiers and family members as the State Family Programs Office leveraged state and federal funding to respond to critical health, social, and professional needs.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



The Iowa Army National Guard (IAARNG) experienced another busy year in FY09, providing forces for overseas contingency operations, defense support to civilian authorities, and hosting a major regional response exercise. Iowa had more than 650 Soldiers deployed to Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Sinai Peninsula during FY09. The IAARNG sent 1,000 Soldiers to assist federal, state, and local agencies with support missions for the 56th Presidential Inauguration. Iowa also hosted Vigilant Guard 09, a seven-day simulation.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Kansas Army National Guard (KSARNG) members served domestically and abroad in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, the Sinai Desert, and other locations during FY09. The KSARNG assisted the state in three federally-declared disasters, conducting search and rescue and generator support during a spring 2009 ice and snow storm. Kansas debuted the Resiliency Center Training Program in April 2009 to enhance the readiness of Guard members and their families in advance of the challenges that military deployments bring.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



In keeping with the Kentucky Army National Guard's (KYARNG) slogan "Unbridled Service," nearly 1,000 citizen-Soldiers mobilized and deployed in FY09 to support the persistent conflict. The Bluegrass State sent its second-ever mission to Kosovo, with nearly 90 troops and more than a dozen UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters to support the peacekeeping mission in that war-torn country. On the home front, a historic winter storm prompted the largest ever call up of KYARNG troops for a state emergency.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Louisiana Army National Guard (LAARNG) members exemplified their roles as citizen-Soldiers during FY09. From supporting the persistent conflict to recovering from hurricane response operations, the LAARNG excelled in both its federal and state missions. During FY09, the LAARNG deployed more than 1,200 Soldiers in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The LAARNG was fully prepared to support civil authorities and had improved reaction times, communications, and equipment resources.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.

Photo by Sergeant Charles Malloy, KSARNG





Throughout FY09, the Maine Army National Guard (MEARNG) continued to prepare units for deployment and also sent Soldiers to Montenegro as part of the State Partnership Program. This year witnessed the safe return of the C/126 Air Ambulance Company and Operational Support Airlift Command from successful deployments in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. The embedded training team returned after working directly with the Afghan Army. The MEARNG ended FY09 at its end-strength goal of 2,075.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



The Maryland Army National Guard's (MDARNG) citizen-Soldiers again successfully responded to the needs of their nation and state throughout FY09. The MDARNG provided more than 2,000 Soldiers in support of the Presidential Whistle Stop in Baltimore and the Presidential Inauguration in Washington, DC. Soldiers from the 224th Area Medical Support Company and the 290th Military Police Company were welcomed home from Iraq. Bravo Company 2nd Battalion 20th Special Forces Group deployed to Afghanistan.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



The Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) continued its support of overseas contingency operations in FY09, mobilizing approximately 800 Soldiers in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. At home, the MAARNG mobilized more than 1,500 Soldiers in support of a catastrophic winter ice storm, and 1,000 Soldiers in support of public safety events at the Boston Marathon, the 4th of July celebration at Boston's Esplanade, and the Presidential Inauguration in Washington, DC.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



More than 700 members of the Michigan Army National Guard (MIARNG) were called to Title 10 active duty during FY09, serving in multiple locations domestically and theaters of operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Kuwait in support of other contingency operations. The MIARNG participated in the eXportable Combat Training Capability (XCTC). XCTC is a 21-day Annual Training collective lanes training construct to document and certify pre-mobilization tasks (warrior tasks and battle drills) in the ready year.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



During FY09, the Minnesota Army National Guard (MNARNG) embraced the "new normal" as a philosophy as it continued to execute its federal and state missions. The deployment of the 34th Infantry Division Headquarters to Basra, Iraq, and multiple other deployments in the Iraqi and Afghan theaters continued the MNARNG's tradition of exemplary service to the nation. The MNARNG also worked with local, state, and federal partners by providing more than 30,000 mandays of effort during FY09.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Approximately 7,000 Mississippi Army National Guard Soldiers answered the call during FY09 in support of operations at home and abroad. One of the largest deployments in FY09 was in May when approximately 3,400 Soldiers of the 155th Brigade Combat Team deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Joint Forces Training Center at Camp Shelby continually worked to add and improve training and facilities for the more than 22,000 troops that mobilized and demobilized there in FY09.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Missouri

The Missouri Army National Guard (MOARNG) was busy during FY09 as it continued to actively support the persistent conflict with more than 1,000 citizen-Soldiers deployed in support of overseas operations. The MOARNG continued to remain over 100% strength and made significant progress in manning new structure, including the addition of the 1-138th Infantry Battalion. State missions were a large part of operations in FY09, starting with inauguration activities for newly-elected Governor Jay Nixon.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Montana

The Montana Army National Guard (MTARNG) began FY09 with an assigned strength of 2,672 and ended with 2,700. With the FY09 increase in federal funding, the equipment shortage challenges faced in FY08 were greatly improved. The most significant success for the MTARNG was the Vigilant Guard earthquake exercise. The exercise was over two years in planning and preparation and involved civilian and military resources from all levels, including local, state, federal, and emergency management assistance compact.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Nebraska

FY09 was another big year for the Nebraska Army National Guard (NEARNG). In June, NEARNG officials participated in Vigilant Guard 2009, a national exercise designed to help the Guard better respond to a wide variety of man-made and natural disasters. The NEARNG kicked off a new bilateral relationship with Afghanistan in August when the state hosted talks with two Afghan medical officials to determine possible medical exchange programs. The NEARNG officially unveiled several new construction projects.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Nevada

For the majority of FY09, the Nevada Army National Guard (NVARNG) found itself to be one of the most heavily deployed Army Guard organizations in the union as 23% of its Soldiers were deployed by the final quarter. The high percentage of deployed Soldiers was largely due to the fact that the NVARNG's largest unit, the 1/221st Cavalry Squadron with its 700 Soldiers, was deployed to Afghanistan to provide security forces and assist provincial reconstruction teams.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.

Photo by Staff Sergeant Helen M. Miller, Sr. Visual Information Associate, MIARNG





In FY09, the New Hampshire Army National Guard (NHARNG) continued to serve in Iraq and Afghanistan, including the 114th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment and two embedded tactical training teams. The Mountain Infantry Company and the 238th Medical Company were mobilized for overseas missions in FY10. The NHARNG assisted state authorities during the December ice storm, which knocked out power to more than 400,000 residents. New Hampshire's citizen-Soldiers deployed to more than a dozen communities.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



As FY09 ended, so did the largest call-up of the New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) since World War II. The citizen-Soldiers of the 50th Infantry Brigade Combat Team were attending the final Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program event as the fiscal year came to a close. Completing a one-year Operation Iraqi Freedom deployment, the 2,850 Soldiers returned home safely. That brought the NJARNG back from having more than half the state's total force deployed at one time.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



FY09 provided several challenges for the New Mexico Army National Guard (NMARNG). Over the year, the NMARNG prepared, trained, and mobilized more than 550 Soldiers to Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom. The missions all deployed within a short window and varied from force protection to combat engineer, which has resulted in a diversified and erudite pre-mobilization training assistance element. Additionally, the Soldiers of the NMARNG responded to more than 15 state emergency missions.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



During FY09, more than 2,000 New York Army National Guard (NYARNG) Soldiers deployed to Afghanistan and Iraq. NYARNG Soldiers conducted a major chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosives (CBRNE) exercise to test the ability of the state CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package to deploy and conduct operations in conjunction with civilian first responders. New York Army National Guard Soldiers continued to train for potential deployments and homeland defense missions.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



FY09 was the second busiest year for mobilizations since September 11, 2001 for the North Carolina Army National Guard (NCARNG). At the end of the fiscal year, 4,040 Soldiers were on federal duty (out of an end-strength of 10,121). Additionally, the NCARNG continued its commitment to supporting North Carolina's civil authorities with rapid reaction force training and reward staging and onward integration training with a variety of National Guard, state, and local emergency providers.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



During FY09, the North Dakota Army National Guard (NDARNG) continued to contribute forces in support of the persistent conflict. The NDARNG mobilized approximately 600 Soldiers in support of Kosovo Forces, providing leadership for 2,200 U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization Soldiers, the single largest unit mobilization since the Korean War. For nearly 100 days, Soldiers served in state active duty status responding to unprecedented spring flooding and also assisted in tornado relief and snow clearing operations.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Ohio Army National Guard's vision statement - "When called, we respond with ready units" - continued to guide its Soldiers in FY09. Deploying "ready units" remained Ohio's first priority and its Soldier Readiness continued to be the process for First Army and National Guard Bureau. Ohio's 52nd Civil Support Team and 155th Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package units continued to provide a state-of-the-art homeland security/homeland defense capability.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



In FY09, the Oklahoma Army National Guard saw the return of 2,600 Soldiers of the 45th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) from Iraq and 800 members of the 45th Fires Brigade who served in both Kuwait and Iraq. The 45th IBCT was called to active duty and deployed to Iraq. More than 800 Soldiers from the 45th Fires Brigade mobilized for duty in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Construction began on several new Armed Force Reserve Centers.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.

Photo by Captain Geoff Legler, OKARNG Public Affairs Office



The Oregon Army National Guard continued to support combat operations with its largest deployment since World War II, as Soldiers from the 41 Infantry Brigade Combat Team deployed to Iraq in support of overseas contingency operations. The 2-641 Aviation returned from Iraq, while C/7-158 Aviation deployed to Iraq in support of medical evacuation missions there. In state, the Oregon Youth Challenge Program continued its record of excellence as a successful high school alternative for at-risk youth.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Milestone missions at home and abroad were the major accomplishments for the Pennsylvania Army National Guard in FY09. The largest overseas deployment of Keystone Soldiers since September 11, 2001 and security support for the G-20 Conference in Pittsburgh were operations completed to the highest standards. The 4,000-member Stryker Brigade and 1,000-member Combat Aviation Brigade performed superbly in difficult environments. Another 2,500 Soldiers operated a joint task force for the G-20 Summit in Pittsburgh.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.






Puerto Rico

Throughout FY09, the Puerto Rico Army National Guard (PRARNG) continued with the transformation of the force while supporting the persistent conflict as well as federal, state, and community missions. At the close of FY09, approximately 1,000 citizen-Soldiers were deployed, serving freedom's cause. The PRARNG led the Beyond the Horizon exercise in the Dominican Republic. Federal and state first responders came together to practice a combined response to a natural emergency under the Vigilant Guard 2009 Exercise.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Rhode Island

The Rhode Island Army National Guard (RIARNG) continued to pursue excellence through training in FY09. Several RIARNG units experienced the chance to train in the global community. A Company 2/19th Special Forces Group deployed and redeployed to Afghanistan along with an embedded training team of 16 personnel. Back in the states, the RIARNG continued to transition into a streamlined, effective fighting force. FY09 was an outstanding year for the Rhode Island Army National Guard's recruiting and retention efforts.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.

Photo from UTARNG Public Affairs Office



South Carolina

FY09 proved to be another landmark year for the South Carolina Army National Guard (SCARNG) as it continued to demonstrate its readiness and relevance to the state of South Carolina, the nation, and the world. Since September 11, 2001, the SCARNG has deployed nearly 12,000 Soldiers overseas in support of the persistent conflict. In April, members of the Palmetto State's aviation command deployed on state active duty for a massive wildfire in North Myrtle Beach.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



South Dakota

By the end of FY09, the South Dakota Army National Guard (SDARNG) had more than 460 Soldiers on duty in Kuwait and Afghanistan. Since the terrorist attacks on America, the SDARNG has mobilized more than 3,500 Soldiers in support of overseas contingency operations. Three units returned home in FY09 from Iraq, Afghanistan, and Kosovo. The South Dakota Army National Guard supported the state with Soldiers who worked more than 2,600 work days.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.





Tennessee

The Tennessee Army National Guard (TNARNG) continued the "Volunteer" tradition during FY09. More than 2,100 TNARNG Soldiers deployed in support of Operations Noble Eagle, Enduring Freedom, and Iraqi Freedom. Another 3,700 Soldiers are scheduled to deploy by January 2010 to Iraq and Afghanistan. Tennessee's largest unit, the 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment is scheduled to deploy in December 2009 to Iraq. The more than 3,500 Soldiers will conduct security missions while in country.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Texas

The Texas Army National Guard (TXARNG) again excelled in missions for the state and nation during FY09. Nearly 4,000 Soldiers participated in overseas deployments in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The TXARNG provided defense support to civil authorities along the Gulf Coast in the aftermath of destruction caused by Hurricanes Dolly, Gustav, and Ike. The TXARNG was also a significant force provider to state and federal law enforcement agencies through the Joint Counterdrug Task Force.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Utah

In keeping with its primary mission to protect the homeland and its citizens, the 6,800 Soldiers of the Utah Army National Guard continued their service at home and abroad in FY09. Utah was one of four states to be recognized for exceeding National Guard Bureau's recruiting goals in end-strength, accessions (non-prior service enlistments), retention, attrition, Recruiting Sustainment Program, officer strength, and enlisted strength. Guard members, Specialist Guy Mellor and Sergeant Shauna Rohbock, distinguished themselves this year.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Vermont

Preparation for the largest deployment of Vermont Army National Guard (VTARNG) Soldiers since World War II was the training focus for FY09. Approximately 1,500 VTARNG Soldiers from all corners of the state will participate in a year-long tour of Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. Manning, equipping, and training the force challenged leaders at all levels as the mission flexed with developing national priorities. In the other major commands, the influx of equipment has also been unprecedented.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Virginia

The Virginia Army National Guard (VAARNG) continued to balance the demands of meeting both its state and federal missions in FY09. Soldiers from Virginia continued to deploy overseas to Iraq, Afghanistan, and Kosovo to provide logistics advisors, chaplain support, engineer support, aviation maintenance, and military police trainers. More than 1,400 Virginia Guard personnel were on duty to support the 56th Presidential Inauguration. The VAARNG continued to train and prepare in order to answer the call to duty.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Virgin Islands

During FY09, the Virgin Islands Army National Guard (VIARNG) prepared three units in the M-2 and M-1 window for deployment in support of the Army Force Generation cycle. All other units conducted home station Annual Training. Funding from National Guard Bureau supported only one unit, the 786th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion, in pre-mobilization requirements. The VIARNG achieved a duty military occupational skill qualification rating of 89.5% and provided initial entry training funding for 100 new recruits.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.




Washington

As FY09 began, the Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG) was engaged in a substantial state mission when flooding and record snowfall necessitated the call-up of approximately 540 citizen-Soldiers. In August, the Washington Army National Guard welcomed home from Iraq approximately 2,400 members of the 81st Brigade Combat Team. At the end of FY09, the WAARNG had approximately 450 citizen-Soldiers deployed around the globe and continued to provide vital support to local, state, and federal jurisdictions.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



West Virginia

The West Virginia Army National Guard (WVARNG) continued to lead the way, supporting operational, state active duty, and deployment mission requirements during FY09. The WVARNG supplied Soldiers to Operations Enduring and Iraqi Freedom. The pace in FY09 was demanding and did not slow down. The Soldiers met the evolving environment in all aspects of our nation's security. West Virginia continued to promote new programs with its facilities and personnel with exuberance and dedication.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Wisconsin

FY09 saw the largest deployment of Wisconsin Army National Guard (WIARNG) troops to a war zone since World War II. Milder weather meant fewer natural disasters requiring National Guard response. The WIARNG said farewell to its fleet of UH-1 Huey helicopters. The Deputy Adjutant General for the Army, Brigadier General Mark Anderson, was named the Deputy Commanding General-Army National Guard, for the Fires Center of Excellence at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.



Wyoming

The Wyoming Army National Guard (WYARNG) experienced multiple deployments and continued expansion and growth during FY09. Wyoming had its largest-ever single unit mobilization in state history, with more than 800 Soldiers deploying to Iraq and Kuwait as the 115th Fires Brigade in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. The WYARNG also continued construction and expansion of facilities throughout the state. The most notable improvements include the new Army Aviation Support Facility.

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, PLEASE SEE THE ACCOMPANYING CD, OR, IF VIEWING ONLINE, CLICK HERE.

Photo by Specialist Jason Means, 151 MP





FY09 presented considerable budget execution challenges for the Army National Guard. The fiscal year kicked off with an unfunded shortfall of approximately \$1 billion in National Guard Personnel, Army (NGPA) and \$300 million in Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard (OMNG) with no promissory notes on the horizon to pay down this shortfall. In addition, the ARNG only received a relatively small amount of overseas contingency operations (OCO) funding upfront in the bridge supplemental. The combination of these factors forced the Guard to be exceptionally innovative in cash flowing techniques to ensure all 54 states and territories had the required resources needed in order to meet mission requirements and deploy Soldiers for the warfight.

To address these issues, and to explain the shortfalls in more detail, the Army National Guard Comptroller coordinated with Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) and the Office of Secretary Defense (OSD) and made numerous visits to Capitol Hill to meet one-on-one with congressional staffers. The end result was that Congress appropriated additional funds above the OCO request to fully fund the NGPA shortfall. Through inventive thinking

and initiatives, OMNG was covered with the exception of approximately \$104 million needed primarily to fund the last military technician payroll. To address this statutory requirement, the Comptroller initiated a reprogramming action that was approved by Congress and the additional funding needed was received in time to meet statutory obligations.

Overall, FY09 was an extraordinary success considering the many difficulties resolved through comprehensive coordination with HQDA, OSD, the Office of Management and Budget, and congressional staff. The Army National Guard budget supported and met all statutory requirements, end-strength goals, and training requirements for mobilizing units.

National Guard Personnel, Army

The National Guard Personnel, Army (NGPA) Appropriation provides funds for basic pay; incentive pay; basic allowances for subsistence and housing; clothing, travel, and other pay and allowances; permanent change of station; hospitalization; schools; and death gratuities for members of the Army National

FY09 PERSONNEL NGPA BREAK-OUT BY PERCENTAGE

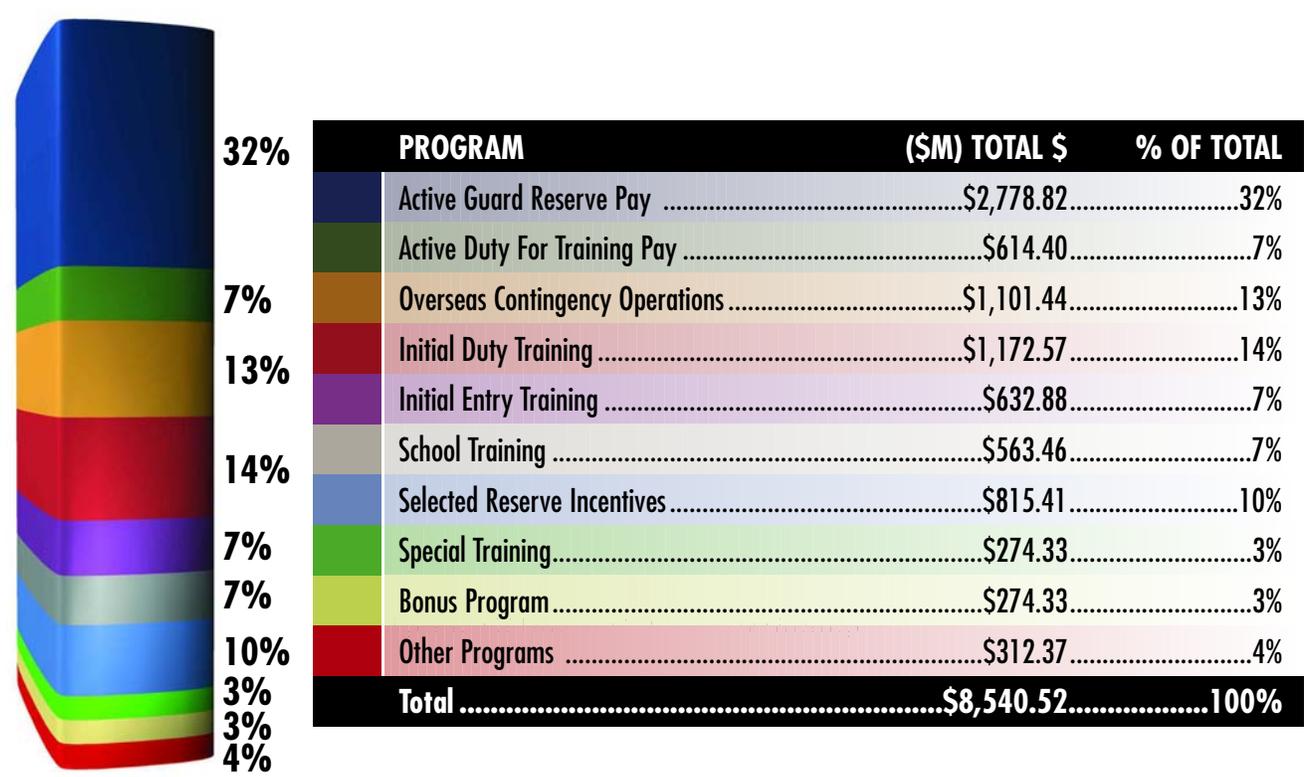


Figure 11: FY09 Personnel NGPA Break-out by Percentage

FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, CLICK HERE.



FY09 OPERATIONS OMNG BREAK-OUT BY PERCENTAGE

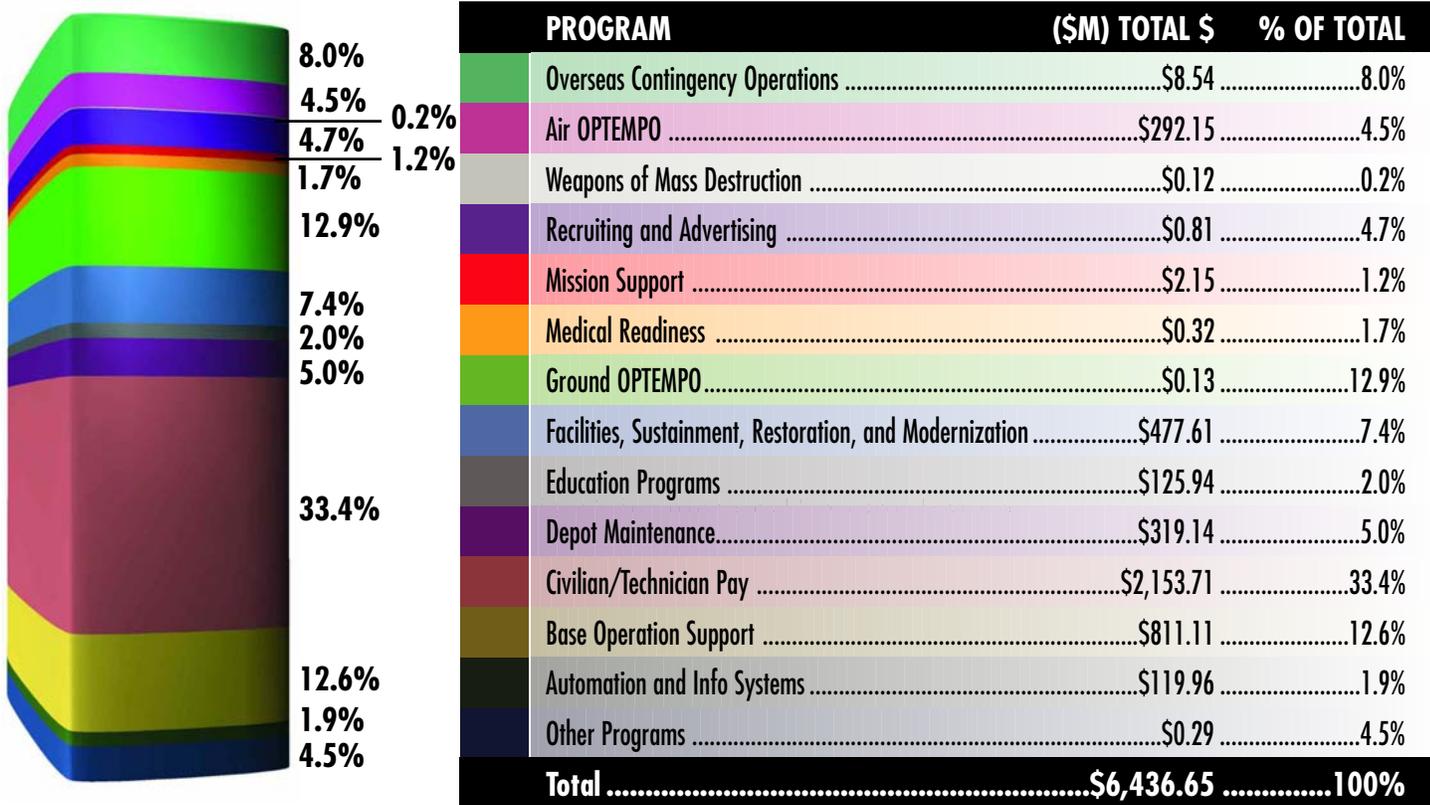


Figure 12: FY09 Operations OMNG Break-out by Percentage

 [FOR INDIVIDUAL STATE DATA, CLICK HERE.](#)

Guard. Retired pay accrual is also part of this appropriation, as the government sets aside a portion of the budget to pay for future retirements.

The FY09 budget totaled \$8.54 billion, which included the President’s Budget, Congressional additions and reductions, counterdrug operations, civil military programs, and the overseas contingency operations. The Army National Guard continued to experience its presence within the Department of the Army (DA) grow as the DA expanded the nation’s military operations.

Operations and Maintenance, National Guard

The Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard (OMNG) Appropriation provides funds for operating and maintaining ARNG units in all of the 54 states and territories. Funding supports two budget activities and seventeen sub-activity groups. The programs funded in this appropriation are pay and benefits for military technicians and Department of Army civilians; training and operations support; air and ground operating tempo;

automation and information systems; base operations; education programs; medical readiness; military funeral honors; various mission support expenses; and recruiting and advertising costs.

Army National Guard citizen-Soldiers continued to prove themselves not only to their fellow Americans but also to the nations around the world. In FY09, ARNG Soldiers deployed across the globe to Iraq, Afghanistan, Belgium, Bosnia, Djibouti, Egypt, Germany, Kosovo, Kuwait, and the Philippines.

The FY09 budget provided training and operational support to an authorized end-strength of 358,200 citizen-Soldiers. The OMNG Appropriation total was \$6.437 billion, which included the President’s Budget requests, Congressional adjustments, veterans grants, counterdrug operations, the State Partnership for Peace Program, and overseas contingency operations funds. As the Army is able to rebalance operational demand with the available supply, the Army National Guard, as an operational reserve, will provide a recurring capability of ready Soldiers and units to meet operational commitments at home and abroad.

Military Construction, Army National Guard

The Army National Guard received over \$1.4 billion in military construction funds for FY09. The Military Construction, Army National Guard (MCNG) program received over \$736 million for 54 projects. In addition, Congress provided \$147 million for three emerging requirements projects. The base realignment and closure (BRAC) program was given over \$470 million to construct 14 projects and ARNG executed 100% of these BRAC projects. As part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, Congress made available \$50 million for six construction projects. Also, in FY09, the ARNG received \$25 million of FY08 funds to assist Mississippi and Indiana with storm damage to their facilities.



Photo from TNARNG Public Affairs Office

Overseas Contingency Operations

The Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Appropriation provides pre-mobilization and post-redeployment funding to support units mobilizing and returning from overseas contingency operations in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, and other overseas missions such as the Balkans, Guantanamo, and others. Units sourced for an OCO mission require increased training, operating tempo, and unit support in preparation for mobilization. Preparation during pre-mobilization increases units' time in theater and reduces the post-mobilization training time requirement. This training strategy is a direct result of the Secretary of Defense's Reserve Component Utilization Policy signed on January 17, 2007. The benefits of a 12-month mobilization time for Army National Guard units is

designed to allow Soldiers more time at home station, hence, more time with families and employers.

In addition to pre-mobilization training requirements, the OCO Supplemental provides funding for post-redeployment and reintegration activities. These programs include unit-specific activities such as reset (maintenance and recovery of National Guard equipment), post-deployment health reassessment, and the Yellow Ribbon Program (family support and Soldier reintegration).

The combination of the pre-mobilization training/support and the post-redeployment/reintegration activities shows commitment to highly-trained Army National Guard Soldiers in support of global operations, as well as a commitment to the wellbeing of individual Soldiers and their supportive families.

General Fund Enterprise Business System

General Fund Enterprise Business System (GFEBS) is a web-based enterprise resource planning solution that will enable the three Army components to compile and share accurate up-to-date resource management data across the service. The system will streamline the Guard's financial management portfolio, facilitating the replacement of overlapping and redundant systems. When fully implemented, the Army National Guard will be 20% of the 79,000 end-user base. GFEBS performs most general fund resource management functions, including general ledger accounts receivable; accounts payable; fund management; cost management; reporting; and plant, property and equipment. Pay and allowance funding will remain in the legacy system until further notice.

During FY09, ARNG subject matter experts continued to work with GFEBS Headquarters documenting business processes, developing the training strategy, and addressing interfaces with the Automated Funds Control Orders System and the Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE) system, two of the 44 Army National Guard systems affected by GFEBS transformation. PRIDE will be maintained to manage real property assets since GFEBS does not currently have the functionality to maintain state assets.

Kentucky and a portion of the National Guard Bureau (NGB) will transform to GFEBS on April 1, 2010; followed by Idaho and Oklahoma on October 1, 2010; Mississippi in January 2011; and the remainder of NGB and Indiana in April 2010. Full transformation is scheduled for July 2011 for the remaining 49 states and territories.

Integrated Personnel and Pay System

In September 2009, an acquisition decision memorandum directed the Business Transformation Agency to begin transition of the Defense Integrated Military Human Resources System (DIMHRS) to the services for service-level implementations. This new system,



Integrated Personnel and Pay System (IPPS), will allow the Army to design the system specifically for Soldiers and meet the Army's unique requirements.

Functional and technical assessments of IPPS are being conducted and the Army Acquisition Strategy will be developed. Army leadership remains committed to ensuring that the IPPS solution is functional and fully operational prior to implementation.

The National Guard Bureau contracted and fielded a DIMHRS surge workforce that staffed management analysts throughout the 54 states and territories to assist with cleansing and maintaining Soldier data; this contract ended in September 2009. The Army National Guard Financial Services Center and United States Property Fiscal Office representatives continue to ensure that Soldiers' records will be ready to be transferred when the new IPPS is built.

2009 Department of the Army Goals

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Financial Management and Comptroller has the lead responsibility for managing and overseeing the Joint Reconciliation Program (JRP) for the Department of the Army (DA) goals. As an Army National Guard business process, joint reviews are held quarterly between the state/program managers and the accounting staff to track progress in meeting the DA goals. The overall objective of the ARNG JRP is to encourage and promote the sharing and exchange of financial information, thereby contributing significantly to the effective and efficient financial planning and operation of the Army National Guard.

In FY09, the Army National Guard met a majority of the Department of the Army goals by continuing to utilize best practices and lessons learned by introducing innovative products and services to the states/program managers to enable them to work more effectively and efficiently. The ARNG Comptroller worked diligently to provide support and financial advice to state/program managers at the national level and to help foster a combined team effort in accomplishing the goals.

The FY09 Joint Reconciliation Program goals focused on the following areas: problem disbursements, unliquidated obligations, accounts receivable, travel advances, interest penalties, Wide Area Work Flow, Antideficiency Act cases, and the Defense Travel System.

The Department of the Army focused on correcting five problem disbursements by September 30, 2009. Reduce total negative unliquidated obligations (NULOs) to be equal to or less than the September 30, 2008 balance. Reduce total NULOs over 120 days old to zero. Reduce total unmatched disbursements (UMDs) to be equal or less than the September 30, 2008 balance. Reduce total UMDs over 120 days old to zero. Reduce intrants over 30 days old to zero.

By August 31, 2009 the DA anticipated reducing unliquidated obligations (ULOs) whereby goal performance would be measured based on straight-line reduction. Reduce to zero ULOs in the canceling accounts. Reduce ULOs in the fourth expired year accounts by 50% of the September 30, 2008 balance.

The Department of the Army sought to make three improvements to accounts receivable by September 30, 2009. Reduce total delinquent intra-governmental receivables outside the Department of Defense (DOD) over 30 days old to 9% or less of the total intra-governmental receivables outside DOD. Reduce total delinquent intra-governmental receivables within DOD over 30 days old to 5.5% or less of the total intra-governmental receivables within DOD. Reduce delinquent public receivable amounts greater than 180 days to 9% or less as a portion of the total debt from the public (this does not include debt transferred to the Treasury).

As of September 30, 2009, the DA expected to reduce travel advances in expired years to zero, reduce interest penalty payments paid per million dollars disbursed to \$70, and increase Wide Area Work Flow usage to 75% of all receiving reports submitted for payment.

The Department of the Army wanted an overall reduction in Antideficiency Act (ADA) cases by September 30, 2009 (using September 30, 2008 ADA case inventory as the baseline). Reduce inventory of formal ADA cases by 100% and reduce inventory of potential ADA cases by 80%.

Finally, the DA wanted to increase the use of the Defense Travel System at proliferated field sites to 96% by September 30, 2009.

Photo from MNARNG Public Affairs Office



CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As of September 30, 2009

	2009 Consolidated
1. Assets (Note 2)	
A. Intragovernmental	
1. Fund Balance with Treasury (Note 3).....	\$5,569,595,310.31
2. Accounts Receivable (Note 5)	21,532,549.75
3. Other Assets (Note 6)	33,412,380.70
4. Total Intragovernmental Assets	<u>\$ 5,624,540,240.76</u>
B. Accounts Receivable, Net (Note 5)	71,015,152.61
C. General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net (Note 10)	1,189,815,431.19
D. Other Assets (Note 6)	164,795,449.71
2. Total Assets	<u>\$ 7,050,166,274.27</u>
3. Stewardship Property, Plant, and Equipment (Note 10)	
4. Liabilities (Note 11)	
A. Intragovernmental	
1. Accounts Payable (Note 12)	184,767,355.83
2. Other Liabilities (Note 15 & Note 16)	84,771,563.19
3. Total Intragovernmental Liabilities	<u>\$ 269,538,919.02</u>
B. Accounts Payable (Note 12)	2,238,557,020.48
C. Military Retirement and Other Federal Employment Benefits (Note 17)	227,087,834.84
D. Other Liabilities (Note 15 & Note 16)	571,303,599.57
5. Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 3,306,487,373.91</u>
6. Commitments and Contingencies (Note 16)	
7. Net Position	
A. Unexpended Appropriations - Other Funds	3,061,844,190.44
B. Cumulative Results of Operations - Other Funds	681,834,709.92
8. Total Net Position	<u>\$ 3,743,678,900.36</u>
9. Total Liabilities and Net Position	<u>\$ 7,050,166,274.27</u>

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (NOTE 1)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF NET COST

For the period ended September 30, 2009

	2009 Consolidated
1. Program Costs	
A. Gross Costs	\$ 17,372,739,684.54
B. (Less: Earned Revenue)	(181,000,430.46)
C. Net Program Costs	<u>\$ 17,191,739,254.08</u>
2. Cost Not Assigned to Programs	0.00
3. (Less: Earned Revenue Not Attributable to Programs)	0.00
4. Net Cost of Operations	<u><u>\$ 17,191,739,254.08</u></u>

GENERAL DISCLOSURES (NOTE 18 & NOTE 21)





CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION

For the period ended September 30, 2009

	2009 Consolidated
CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	
1. Beginning Balances	\$ 634,573,857.81
2. Prior Period Adjustments	
2.A. Changes in Accounting Principles (+/-)	0.00
2.B. Correction of Errors (+/-)	0.00
3. Beginning Balances, As Adjusted	<u>\$ 634,573,857.81</u>
4. Budgetary Financing Sources	
4.A. Appropriations Used	17,161,827,809.43
4.B. Transfers-In/Out Without Reimbursement	0.00
5. Other Financing Sources	
5.A. Transfers-In/Out Without Reimbursement (+/-)	725,000.00
5.B. Imputed Financing from Costs Absorbed by Others	38,054.53
5.C. Other (+/-)	76,409,242.23
6. Total Financing Sources	<u>\$ 17,239,000,106.19</u>
7. Net Cost of Operations (+/-)	<u>17,191,739,254.08</u>
8. Net Change	<u>\$ 47,260,852.11</u>
9. Cumulative Results of Operations	<u>\$ 681,834,709.92</u>
UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS	
10. Beginning Balances	\$ 3,086,524,975.27
11. Prior Period Adjustments	
11.A. Changes in Accounting Principles	0.00
11.B. Corrections of Errors	0.00
12. Beginning Balances, As Adjusted	<u>\$ 3,086,524,975.27</u>
13. Budgetary Financing Sources	
13.A. Appropriations Received	17,309,330,000.00
13.B. Appropriations Transferred-In/Out	124,967,000.00
13.C. Other Adjustments (Rescissions, etc.)	(297,149,975.40)
13.D. Appropriations Used	(17,161,827,809.43)
14. Total Budgetary Financing Sources	<u>(24,680,784.83)</u>
15. Unexpended Appropriations	<u>\$ 3,061,844,190.44</u>
16. Net Position	<u>\$ 3,743,678,900.36</u>

GENERAL DISCLOSURES (NOTE 19)

COMBINED STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

For the period ended September 30, 2009

2009 Combined

BUDGETARY FINANCING ACCOUNTS

BUDGETARY RESOURCES

1. Unobligated Balance, Brought Forward, October 1	\$ 881,902,038.54
2. Recoveries of Prior Year Unpaid Obligations	2,889,994,637.32
3. Budget Authority	
3.A. Appropriations	17,309,330,000.00
3.B. Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	
3.B.1. Earned	
3.B.1.a. Collected	177,169,786.15
3.B.1.b. Change in Receivables from Federal Sources	3,830,644.31
3.B.2. Change In Unfilled Customer Orders	
3.B.2.a. Advance Received	0.00
3.B.2.b. Without Advance from Federal Sources	2,671,307.96
3.C. Subtotal	\$ 17,493,001,738.42
4. Nonexpenditure Transfers, Net, Anticipated and Actual	124,967,000.00
5. Temporarily Not Available Pursuant to Public Law	0.00
6. Permanently Not Available	(297,149,975.40)
7. Total Budgetary Resources	<u>\$ 21,092,715,438.88</u>

STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

8. Obligations Incurred	
8.A. Direct	\$ 19,761,008,404.98
8.B. Reimbursable	194,419,019.44
8.C. Subtotal	<u>\$ 19,955,427,424.42</u>
9. Unobligated Balance	
9.A. Apportioned	529,425,222.42
9.B. Subtotal	\$ 529,425,222.42
10. Unobligated Balance Not Available	607,862,792.04
11. Total, Status of Budgetary Resources	<u>\$ 21,092,715,438.88</u>

CHANGE IN OBLIGATED BALANCE

12. Obligated Balance, Net	
12.A. Unpaid Obligations, Brought Forward, October 1	\$ 4,645,125,330.08
12.B. Less: Uncollected Customer Payments from Federal Sources, Brought Forward, October 1	(38,628,815.58)
12.C. Total Unpaid Obligated Balance	<u>\$ 4,606,496,514.50</u>
13. Obligations Incurred, Net (+/-)	\$ 19,955,427,424.42
14. Less: Gross Outlays	(17,233,120,053.48)
15. Obligated Balance Transferred, Net	
15.A. Actual Transfers, Unpaid Obligations (+/-)	0.00
15.B. Actual Transfers, Uncollected Customer Payments from Federal Sources (+/-)	0.00
15.C. Total Unpaid Obligated Balance Transferred, Net	<u>\$ 0.00</u>
16. Less: Recoveries of Prior Year Unpaid Obligations, Actual	\$ (2,889,994,637.32)
17. Change in Uncollected Customer Payments from Federal Sources (+/-)	(6,501,952.27)
18. Obligated Balance, Net, End of Period	
18.A. Unpaid Obligations	4,477,438,063.70
18.B. Less: Uncollected Customer Payments from Federal Sources (+/-)	(45,130,767.85)
18.C. Total Unpaid Obligated Balance, Net, End of Period	<u>4,432,307,295.85</u>
19. Net Outlays	
19.A. Gross Outlays	\$ 17,233,120,053.48
19.B. Less: Offsetting Collections	(177,169,786.15)
19.C. Net Outlays	<u>\$ 17,055,950,267.33</u>



COMBINED STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

For the period ended September 30, 2009

2009 Combined

NONBUDGETARY FINANCING ACCOUNTS

BUDGETARY RESOURCES

1. Unobligated Balance, Brought Forward, October 1	\$ 0.00
2. Recoveries of Prior Year Unpaid Obligations	0.00
3. Budget Authority	
3.A. Appropriations	0.00
3.B. Borrowing Authority	0.00
3.C. Contract Authority	0.00
3.D. Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	
3.D.1. Earned	
3.D.1.a. Collected	0.00
3.D.1.b. Change in Receivables from Federal Sources	0.00
3.D.2. Change In Unfilled Customer Orders	
3.D.2.a. Advance Received	0.00
3.D.2.b. Without Advance from Federal Sources	0.00
3.D.3. Anticipated For the Rest of Year, Without Advances	0.00
3.D.4. Previously Unavailable	0.00
3.D.5. Expenditure Transfers from Trust Funds	0.00
3.E. Subtotal	\$ 0.00
4. Nonexpenditure Transfers, Net, Anticipated and Actual	0.00
5. Temporarily Not Available Pursuant to Public Law	0.00
6. Permanently Not Available	0.00
7. Total Budgetary Resources	\$ 0.00

STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

8. Obligations Incurred	
8.A. Direct	\$ 0.00
8.B. Reimbursable	0.00
8.C. Subtotal	\$ 0.00
9. Unobligated Balance	
9.A. Apportioned	0.00
9.B. Exempt from Apportionment	0.00
9.C. Subtotal	\$ 0.00
10. Unobligated Balance Not Available	0.00
11. Total, Status of Budgetary Resources	0.00

CHANGE IN OBLIGATED BALANCE

12. Obligated Balance, Net	
12.A. Unpaid Obligations, Brought Forward, October 1	\$ 0.00
12.B. Less: Uncollected Customer Payments from Federal Sources, Brought Forward, October 1	0.00
12.C. Total Unpaid Obligated Balance	\$ 0.00
13. Obligations Incurred, Net (+/-)	\$ 0.00
14. Less: Gross Outlays	0.00
15. Obligated Balance Transferred, Net	
15.A. Actual Transfers, Unpaid Obligations (+/-)	0.00
15.B. Actual Transfers, Uncollected Customer Payments from Federal Sources (+/-)	0.00
15.C. Total Unpaid Obligated Balance Transferred, Net	\$ 0.00
16. Less: Recoveries of Prior Year Unpaid Obligations, Actual	\$ 0.00
17. Change in Uncollected Customer Payments from Federal Sources (+/-)	0.00
18. Obligated Balance, Net, End of Period	
18.A. Unpaid Obligations	0.00
18.B. Less: Uncollected Customer Payments from Federal Sources (+/-)	0.00
18.C. Total Unpaid Obligated Balance, Net, End of Period	0.00

NET OUTLAYS

19. Net Outlays	
19.A. Gross Outlays	\$ 0.00
19.B. Less: Offsetting Collections	0.00
19.C. Less: Distributed Offsetting Receipts	0.00
19.D. Net Outlays	\$ 0.00

GENERAL DISCLOSURES (NOTE 20)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2009

NOTE 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.A. Basis of Presentation. These financial statements have been prepared to report the financial position and results of operations of the Army National Guard (ARNG) to include the 50 states and the territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia, as required by the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, expanded by the Government Management Reform Act of 1994, and other appropriate legislation. The financial statements have been prepared from the books and records of the Army National Guard in accordance with the Department of Defense, Financial Management Regulation, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements, and to the extent possible, generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The accompanying financial statements account for all resources for which the Army General Fund is responsible, unless otherwise noted. Information relative to classified assets, programs, and operations is excluded from the statements or otherwise aggregated and reported in such a manner that it is not discernable.

The Army National Guard is unable to fully implement all elements of GAAP and the OMB Circular A-136, due to limitations of its financial and nonfinancial management processes and systems that feed into the financial statements. The Army National Guard derives its reported values and information for major asset and liability categories largely from nonfinancial systems, such as inventory systems and logistic systems. These systems were designed to support reporting requirements for maintaining accountability over assets and reporting the status of federal appropriations rather than preparing financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The Army National Guard continues to implement process and system improvements addressing these limitations.

According to the Department of Army, there are currently 13 auditor-identified financial statement material weaknesses: financial management systems; accounting adjustments; intragovernmental eliminations; abnormal account balances; accounts receivable; inventory and related property; property, plant, and equipment; accounts payable; environmental liabilities; statement of net cost; statement of budgetary resources; reconciliation of net cost of operations to budget; and fund balance with treasury.

Fiscal year (FY) 2009 represents the twelfth year that the ARNG has prepared and published its annual financial statements.

ENTITY ACCOUNTS	TITLE
21 * 1006	Medicare Eligible Health Fund Contributions, National Guard Personnel, Army
21 * 2020	Operations and Maintenance, Army
21 * 2035	Other Procurement, Army
21 * 2060	National Guard Personnel, Army
21 * 2065	Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard
21 * 2066	Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard Recovery Act
21 * 2085	Military Construction, Army National Guard
21 * 2094	Military Construction, Army National Guard Recovery Act
21 * 2265	Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard
97 * 0100	Operations and Maintenance, Defense National Guard
97 * 0350	National Guard and Reserve Equipment (limit 1801)
97R5189 **	Lease of Department of Defense Assets
NON-ENTITY ACCOUNTS	TITLE
21F3875	Budget Clearing Suspense Account
21R5095	Sale of Hunting and Fishing Permits, Military Reservations
21X5095	Wildlife Conservation, etc., Military Reservations
97X5188	Disposal of Real Property
21X6105	Withheld Employee State Tax
21X6108	Employer Contributions, State or Territorial Retirement
21X6112	Withheld Employee Contributions, State or Territorial Disability Benefits
21X6113	Withheld Employee Contributions, State or Territorial Death Benefits
21X6208	Amounts Withheld for Group Life Insurance, National Guard Members

1.B. Mission of the Reporting Entity. Through the National Defense Act of 1933, the Army National Guard was created as a new component to the United States Army. The ARNG's primary federal mission is to maintain properly-trained and equipped units available for mobilization for national, state, or local emergencies, as well as to provide help to the states for disaster relief and public peacekeeping. On September 27, 2001, President Bush authorized the use of the National Guard in a Title 32 status (federally-funded, but state controlled) to increase security at airports; by mid-December, 2001 more than 50,000 Guard members nationwide were mobilized in either a federal or state status in order to secure airports and other vital facilities, or to support Operation Noble Eagle (homeland defense) and Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan). While the airport security mission ended in June 2002, the Army Guard continues to support the states and the nation in large numbers as security forces protecting vital infrastructure in the U.S. and abroad.

The accounts used to prepare the statements are classified as either entity or non-entity. Entity accounts consist of resources that the ARNG has the authority to use, or where management is legally obligated to use funds to meet entity obligations. Non-entity accounts are assets held by the Guard but not available for use in its operations.

The non-entity accounts are special fund accounts for receipts of the government that are earmarked for a specific purpose. The Guard also receives indirect benefits from other defense appropriations, and collects and deposits funds to Treasury accounts.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements account for all resources for which the agency is responsible. The financial statements are presented on a modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this theory, expense is recorded when goods or services are received and income is earned when services are performed. For FY09, the ARNG financial accounting systems are unable to meet all the requirements for full-accrual accounting. Efforts are underway to bring the ARNG system into compliance with the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program.

1.C. Appropriations and Funds. The Army General Fund receives its appropriations and funds as general, trust, special, and deposit funds. The Army General Fund uses appropriations and funds to execute its missions and subsequently report on resource usage.

General funds are used for financial transactions funded by congressional appropriations, including personnel, operation and maintenance, research and development, procurement, and military construction accounts.

Trust funds contain receipts and expenditures of funds held in trust by the government for use in carrying out specific purposes or programs in accordance with the terms of the donor, trust agreement, or statute. Certain trust and special funds may be designated as earmarked funds. Earmarked funds are financed by specifically-identified revenues, required by statute to be used for designated activities, benefits, or purposes, and remain available over time. Earmarked funds also have a requirement to account for and report on the receipt, use, and retention of revenues and other financing sources that distinguish them from general revenues.

Special fund accounts are used to record government receipts reserved for a specific purpose.

Deposit funds are used to record amounts held temporarily until paid to the appropriate government or public entity. The Army General Fund is acting as an agent or a custodian for funds awaiting distribution.

1.D. Basis of Accounting. For FY09, the Army National Guard's financial management systems are unable to meet all of the requirements for full accrual accounting. Many of the Army National Guard's financial and nonfinancial feeder systems and processes were designed and implemented prior to the issuance of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for federal agencies. These systems were not designed to collect and record financial information on the full accrual accounting basis as required by GAAP. Most of the Army National Guard's financial and non-financial legacy systems were designed to record information on a budgetary basis.

The Department of Defense has undertaken efforts to determine the actions required to bring its financial and nonfinancial feeder systems and processes into compliance with generally accepted accounting principles. One such action is the current revision of its accounting systems to record transactions based on the United States Standard General Ledger. Until all of the Army General Fund's financial and nonfinancial feeder systems and processes are updated to collect and report financial information as required by GAAP, the Army National Guard's financial data will be derived from budgetary transactions (obligations, disbursements, and collections), transactions from nonfinancial feeder systems, and accruals made of major items such as payroll expenses, accounts payable, and environmental liabilities.

1.E. Revenues and Other Financing Sources. The Army National Guard receives congressional appropriations as financing sources for general funds on either an annual or multi-year basis. When authorized by legislation, these appropriations are supplemented by revenues generated by sales of goods or services. The ARNG recognizes revenue as a result of costs incurred for goods or services provided to other federal agencies and the public. Revenue is recognized when earned under the reimbursable order process.

1.F. Recognition of Expenses. For financial reporting purposes, the Department of Defense policy requires the recognition of operating expenses in the period incurred. However, because ARNG's financial and nonfinancial feeder systems were not designed to collect and record financial information on the full-accrual accounting basis, accruals are made for major items such as payroll expenses, accounts payable, environmental liabilities, and unbilled revenue. Expenditures for capital and other long-term assets are not recognized as expenses until consumed in ARNG's operations. Unexpended appropriations are reflected in the net position.

Certain expenses, such as annual and military leave earned but not taken, are not funded when accrued. Such expenses are financed in the period in which payment is made.

Operating materials and supplies (OM&S) consist of tangible personal property consumed in normal operations, and they are generally recognized as expenses when the items are purchased. Efforts are underway to transition towards the consumption method for recognizing OM&S expenses.

1.G. Accounting for Intragovernmental Activities. Preparation of reliable financial statements requires the elimination of transactions occurring among entities within the Department of Defense (DOD) or between two or more federal agencies. However, the Army National Guard cannot accurately eliminate intragovernmental transactions by customer because the Army National Guard systems do not track buyer and seller data at the transaction level. Generally, seller entities within the DOD provide summary seller-side balances for revenue, accounts receivable, and unearned revenue to the buyer-side internal DOD accounting offices. In most cases, the buyer-side records are adjusted to agree with DOD seller-side balances. Intra-DOD balances are then eliminated. The volume of intragovernmental transactions is so large that after-the-fact reconciliation cannot be accomplished effectively with existing or foreseeable resources. The DOD is developing long-term system improvements to ensure accurate intragovernmental information, to include sufficient up-front edits and controls to eliminate the need for after-the-fact reconciliations.



The U.S. Treasury Financial Management Service is responsible for eliminating transactions between the Department of Defense and other federal agencies. The Treasury Financial Manual, Part 2 – Chapter 4700, “Agency Reporting Requirements for the Financial Report of the United States Government,” and the U.S. Treasury’s “Federal Intragovernmental Transactions Accounting Policy Guide” provide guidance for reporting and reconciling intragovernmental balances. While the DOD is unable to fully reconcile intragovernmental transactions with all federal partners, the Army National Guard is able to reconcile balances pertaining to investments in federal securities, Federal Employees’ Compensation Act transactions with the Department of Labor, and benefit program transactions with the Office of Personnel Management.

The Department of Defense’s proportionate share of public debt and related expenses of the federal government is not included. The federal government does not apportion debt and its related costs to federal agencies. The DOD’s financial statements, therefore, do not report any portion of the public debt or interest thereon, nor do the statements report the source of public financing whether from issuance of debt or tax revenues.

Financing for the construction of Department of Defense facilities is obtained through appropriations. To the extent this financing ultimately may have been obtained through the issuance of public debt, interest costs have not been capitalized since the U.S. Treasury does not allocate such interest costs to the benefiting agencies.

1.H. Transactions with Foreign Governments and International Organizations. N/A

1.I. Funds with the U.S. Treasury. The Army National Guard’s monetary resources are maintained in U.S. Treasury accounts. Collections, disbursements, and adjustments are processed worldwide at the Defense and Accounting Service (DFAS). The disbursing station prepares monthly reports, which provide information to the U.S. Treasury on check issues, interagency transfers, and deposits. In addition, the DFAS centers submit reports to Treasury, by appropriation, on collections received and disbursements issued. Treasury then records this information to the appropriation fund balance with treasury (FBWT) account maintained in the Treasury’s system. ARNG’s recorded balance in the FBWT accounts and U.S. Treasury’s FBWT accounts must reconcile monthly.

1.J. Foreign Currency. N/A

1.K. Accounts Receivable. As presented in the Balance Sheet statement, accounts receivable includes three categories: accounts, claims, and refunds receivable from other federal entities or from the public. Allowances for uncollectible accounts due from the public are based on the estimate of uncollectible accounts receivable from the public on a percentage of aged receivables by category. The allowance is calculated by using 50% of aged receivables in the 180-day to 2-year category and 100% of aged receivables in the greater than 2-year category. The Department of Defense does not recognize an allowance for estimated uncollectible amounts from other federal agencies. Claims against other federal agencies are to be resolved between the agencies in accordance with dispute-resolution procedures defined in the Intragovernmental Business Rules published in the Treasury Financial Manual.

1.L. Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees. N/A

1.M. Inventories and Related Property. The Army National Guard manages only military or government-specific materiel under normal conditions. Materiel is a unique term that relates to military force management, and includes all items (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, aircraft, etc., and related spares, repair parts, and support equipment, but excluding real property, installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. Items commonly used in and available from the commercial sector are not managed in the Army National Guard Fund materiel management activities. Operational cycles are irregular and the military risks associated with stock-out positions have no commercial parallel. ARNG holds materiel based on military need and support for contingencies. The Department of Defense does not attempt to account separately for “inventory held for sale” and “inventory held in reserve for future sale” based on statements of federal financial accounting standards No. 3 definitions, unless otherwise noted.

Related property includes operating materials and supplies (OM&S). The OM&S, including munitions not held for sale, are valued at standard purchase price. The Army National Guard uses both the consumption method and the purchase method of accounting for OM&S. Items that are centrally managed and stored, such as ammunition and engines, are generally recorded using the consumption method and are reported on the Balance Sheet as OM&S. When current systems cannot fully support the consumption method, the Army General Fund uses the purchase method. Under this method, materials and supplies are expensed when purchased. During FY09, ARNG expensed significant amounts using the purchase method because the systems could not support the consumption method or management deemed that the item was in the hands of the end user. This is a material weakness for the Department of Defense and long-term system corrections are in process. Once the proper systems are in place, these items will be accounted for under the consumption method of accounting.

The Army National Guard determined that the recurring high dollar value of operating materials and supplies in need of repair is material to the financial statements and requires a separate reporting category. Many high dollar items, such as aircraft engines, are categorized as OM&S rather than military equipment.

The Army National Guard recognizes condemned materiel as “excess, obsolete, and unserviceable.” The cost of disposal is greater than the potential scrap value; therefore, the net value of condemned materiel is zero. Potentially redistributed materiel, presented in previous years as “excess, obsolete, and unserviceable,” is included in the “held for use” or “held for repair” categories according to its condition.

1.N. Investments in U.S. Treasury Securities. N/A

1.O. General Property, Plant, and Equipment. The Army National Guard uses the estimated historical cost for valuing military equipment. The Department of Defense (DOD) identified the universe of military equipment by accumulating information relating to program funding and associated military equipment, equipment useful life, program acquisitions, and disposals to establish a baseline. The military equipment baseline is updated using expenditure, acquisition, and disposals information.

The DOD's General Property, Plant and Equipment (General PP&E) capitalization threshold is \$100 thousand, except for real property which is \$20 thousand. The Army National Guard has implemented the threshold for real property, and is fully compliant.

General PP&E assets are capitalized at historical acquisition cost when an asset has a useful life of two or more years, and when the acquisition cost equals or exceeds the DOD capitalization threshold. The DOD also requires the capitalization of improvements to existing General PP&E assets if the improvements equal or exceed DOD capitalization threshold and extend the useful life or increase the size, efficiency, or capacity of the asset. The DOD depreciates all General PP&E, other than land, on a straight-line basis.

1.P. Advances and Prepayments. When advances are permitted by law, legislative action, or presidential authorization, the Department of Defense policy is to record advances and prepayments in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. As such, payments made in advance of the receipt of goods and services should be reported as an asset on the Balance Sheet. The DOD's policy is to expense and/or properly classify assets when the related goods and services are received. The Army National Guard has not implemented this policy primarily due to system limitations.

1.Q. Leases. Lease payments for the rental of operating facilities are classified as either capital or operating leases. When a lease is essentially equivalent to an installment purchase of property (a capital lease), Army General Fund records the applicable asset and liability if the value equals or exceeds the current capitalization threshold. The Army National Guard records the amounts as the lesser of the present value of the rental and other lease payments during the lease term (excluding portions representing executory costs paid to the lessor) or the asset's fair market value. The discount rate for the present value calculation is either the lessor's implicit interest rate or the government's incremental borrowing rate at the inception of the lease. The Army General Fund, as the lessee, receives the use and possession of leased property, for example real estate or equipment, from a lessor in exchange for a payment of funds. An operating lease does not substantially transfer all the benefits and risk of ownership. Payments for operating leases are charged to expense over the lease term as it becomes payable.

Office space and leases entered into by Army National Guard in support of contingency operations are the largest component of operating leases. These costs were gathered from existing leases, General Services Administration bills, and Interservice Support Agreements.

1.R. Other Assets. Other assets include those assets, such as military and civil service employee pay advances, travel advances, and certain contract financing payments that are not reported elsewhere on Army National Guard's Balance Sheet.

The Army National Guard conducts business with commercial contractors under two primary types of contracts: fixed-price and cost-reimbursable. To alleviate the potential financial burden on the contractor that long-term contracts can cause, Army General Fund may provide financing payments. Contract financing payments are defined in the Federal Acquisition Regulations, Part 32, as authorized disbursements of monies to a contractor prior to acceptance of supplies or services by the government. Contract financing payments clauses are incorporated in the contract terms and conditions and may include advance payments, performance-based payments, commercial advance and interim payments, progress payments based on cost, and interim payments under certain cost-reimbursement contracts.

Contract financing payments do not include invoice payments, payments for partial deliveries, lease and rental payments, or progress payments based on a percentage or stage of completion, which the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement authorizes only for construction of real property, shipbuilding, and ship conversion, alteration, or repair. Progress payments for real property and ships are reported as "construction in progress." It is Department of Defense policy to record certain contract financing payments as "other assets."

1.S. Contingencies and Other Liabilities. The statements of federal financial accounting standards (SFFAS) No. 5, "Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government," as amended by SFFAS No. 12, "Recognition of Contingent Liabilities Arising from Litigation," defines a contingency as an existing condition, situation, or set of circumstances that involves an uncertainty as to possible gain or loss. The uncertainty will be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Army General Fund recognizes contingent liabilities when past events or exchange transactions occur, a future loss is probable, and the loss amount can be reasonably estimated.

Financial statement reporting is limited to disclosure when conditions for liability recognition do not exist but there is at least a reasonable possibility of incurring a loss or additional losses. Examples of loss contingencies include the collectability of receivables, pending, or threatened litigation, and possible claims and assessments. The Army General Fund's risk of loss and resultant contingent liabilities arise from pending or threatened litigation or claims and assessments due to events such as aircraft, ship, and vehicle accidents; medical malpractice; property or environmental damages; and contract disputes.

Other liabilities arise as a result of anticipated disposal costs for Army General Fund's assets. This type of liability has two components: nonenvironmental and environmental. Consistent with SFFAS No. 6, "Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment," recognition of an anticipated environmental disposal liability begins when the asset is placed into service. Nonenvironmental disposal liabilities are recognized for assets when management decides to dispose of an asset based upon the Department of Defense's (DOD) policy, which is consistent with SFFAS No. 5 "Accounting for Liabilities of Federal Government." The DOD recognizes nonenvironmental disposal liabilities for military equipment nuclear-powered assets when placed into service. Such amounts are developed in conjunction with, and not easily identifiable from, environmental disposal costs.

1.T. Accrued Leave. The Army National Guard reports as liabilities military leave and civilian earned leave, except sick leave, that has been accrued and not used as of the Balance Sheet date. Sick leave is expensed as taken. The liability reported at the end of the accounting period reflects the current pay rates.



1.U. Net Position. Net Position consists of unexpended appropriations and cumulative results of operations.

Unexpended appropriations represent the amounts of authority that are unobligated and have not been rescinded or withdrawn. Unexpended appropriations also represent amounts obligated for which legal liabilities for payments have not been incurred.

Cumulative results of operations represent the net difference, since inception of an activity, between expenses and losses and financing sources (including appropriations, revenue, and gains). Beginning with FY98, the cumulative results also include donations and transfers in and out of assets that were not reimbursed.

1.V. Treaties for Use of Foreign Bases. N/A

1.W. Comparative Data. N/A

1.X. Unexpended Obligations. The Army General Fund obligates funds to provide goods and services for outstanding orders not yet delivered. Unless the title has passed, the financial statements do not reflect a liability for payment for goods and services not yet delivered. Unexpended obligations include both obligations for which goods and services have been delivered (title passed) and a liability recognized, and obligations for which no delivery has occurred and no liability recognized. The balance of unexpended obligations appears immediately before net outlays in the Statement of Budgetary Resources, and is referred to as "total, unpaid obligated balances, net, end of period."

1.Y. Undistributed Disbursements and Collections. Undistributed disbursements and collections represent the difference between disbursements and collections matched at the transaction level to a specific obligation, payable, or receivable in the activity field records as opposed to those reported by the U.S. Treasury. These amounts should agree with the undistributed amounts reported on the monthly accounting reports. In-transit payments are those payments that have been made, but have not been recorded in the fund holder's accounting records. These payments are applied to the entities' outstanding accounts payable balance. In-transit collections are those collections from other agencies or entities that have not been recorded in the accounting records. These collections are also applied to the entities' accounts receivable balance.

The Department of Defense policy is to allocate supported undistributed disbursements and collections between federal and nonfederal categories based on the percentage of distributed federal and nonfederal accounts payable and accounts receivable. Unsupported undistributed disbursements are recorded in accounts payable. Unsupported undistributed collections are recorded in other liabilities.

1.Z. Significant Events. No significant events noted.

NOTE 2. NON-ENTITY AND ENTITY ASSETS

As of September 30, 2009

1. Intra-Governmental Assets

A. Fund Balance with Treasury	\$ 0.00
B. Accounts Receivable	0.00
C. Total Intra-Governmental Assets	\$ 0.00

2. Non-Federal Assets

A. Cash and Other Monetary Assets	\$ 0.00
B. Accounts Receivable	782,138.21
C. Other Assets	0.00
D. Total Non-Federal Assets	\$ 782,138.21

3. Total Non-Entity Assets \$ 782,138.21

4. Total Entity Assets \$ 7,049,384,136.06

5. Total Assets \$ 7,050,166,274.27

NOTE 3. FUND BALANCE WITH TREASURY

As of September 30, 2009

1. Fund Balance with Treasury

A. Appropriated Funds	\$ 5,569,595,310.31
B. Revolving Funds	0.00
C. Trust Funds	0.00
D. Special Funds	0.00
E. Other Fund Types	0.00
F. Total Fund Balances	\$ 5,569,595,310.31

2. Fund Balances Per Treasury Versus Agency

A. Fund Balance Per Treasury	\$ 0.00
B. Fund Balance Per Agency	5,569,595,310.31

3. Reconciling Amount \$ (5,569,595,310.31)

STATUS OF FUND BALANCE WITH TREASURY (FBWT)

1. Unobligated Balance

A. Available	\$ 529,425,222.42
B. Unavailable	607,862,792.04

2. Obligated Balance Not Yet Disbursed 4,477,438,063.70

3. Non-Budgetary FBWT 0.00

4. Non-FBWT Budgetary Accounts (45,130,767.85)

5. Total \$ 5,569,595,310.31

There are no disclosures related to suspense/budget clearing accounts.

NOTE 4. INVESTMENTS

The Army National Guard does not engage in any type of investment activity.

NOTE 5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

As of September 30, 2009

	GROSS AMOUNT DUE	ALLOWANCE FOR ESTIMATED UNCOLLECTIBLES	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET
1. Intra-Governmental Receivables	\$ 21,532,549.75	N/A	\$ 21,532,549.75
2. Non-Federal Receivables (From the Public)	\$ 82,411,016.11	\$ (11,395,863.50)	\$ 71,015,152.61
3. Total Accounts Receivable	\$ 103,943,565.86	\$ (11,395,863.50)	\$ 92,547,702.36

NOTE 6. OTHER ASSETS

As of September 30, 2009

1. Intra-Governmental Other Assets

A. Advances and Prepayments	\$ 33,412,380.70
B. Other Assets	\$ 0.00
C. Total Intra-Governmental Other Assets	\$ 33,412,380.70

2. Non-Federal Other Assets

A. Outstanding Contract Financing Payments	\$ 18,184.62
B. Advances and Prepayments	\$ 164,777,265.09
C. Other Assets (With the Public)	\$ 0.00
D. Total Non-Federal Other Assets	\$ 164,795,449.71

3. Total Other Assets \$ 198,207,830.41

NOTE 7. CASH AND OTHER MONETARY ASSETS

The Army National Guard does not have any cash nor other monetary assets on hand.

NOTE 8. DIRECT LOANS AND/OR LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAMS

The Army National Guard does not engage in any type of lending fund activities.



NOTE 9. INVENTORY AND RELATED PROPERTY

The Army National Guard does not engage in retail or resale of merchandise nor hold items in reserve for future sale.

NOTE 10. GENERAL PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT (PP&E), NET

As of September 30, 2009

	DEPRECIATION/ AMORTIZATION METHOD	SERVICE LIFE	ACQUISITION VALUE	(ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION/ AMORTIZATION)	NET BOOK VALUE
Major Asset Classes					
A. Land	N/A	N/A	\$ 64,046,845.98	N/A	\$ 64,046,845.98
B. Buildings, Structures, & Facilities	S/L	20 Or 40	1,610,168,015.81	(668,351,095.35)	941,816,920.46
C. Leasehold Improvements	S/L	Lease Term	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. Software	S/L	2-5 Or 10	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. General Equipment	S/L	5 Or 10	72,964,453.12	(47,692,614.94)	25,271,838.18
F. Military Equipment	S/L	Various	0.00	0.00	0.00
G. Shipbuilding (Construction-in-Progress)	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00
H. Assets Under Capital Lease	S/L	Lease Term	0.00	0.00	0.00
I. Construction-in-Progress (Excludes Military Equipment)	N/A	N/A	158,679,826.57	N/A	158,679,826.57
J. Other			0.00	0.00	0.00
K. Total General PP&E			\$ 1,905,859,141.48	\$ (716,043,710.29)	\$ 1,189,815,431.19

NOTE 11. LIABILITIES NOT COVERED BY BUDGETARY RESOURCES

As of September 30, 2009

1. Intra-Governmental Liabilities

A. Accounts Payable	\$ 0.00
B. Debt	0.00
C. Other	47,236,261.61

D. Total Intra-Governmental Liabilities **\$ 47,236,261.61**

2. Non-Federal Liabilities

A. Accounts Payable	\$ 24,402,544.64
B. Military Retirement and Other Federal Employment Benefits	227,087,834.84
C. Environmental Liabilities	0.00
D. Other Liabilities	315,217,975.42

E. Total Non-Federal Liabilities **\$ 566,708,354.90**

3. Total Liabilities Not Covered

by Budgetary Resources **\$ 613,944,616.51**

4. Total Liabilities Covered

by Budgetary Resources **\$ 2,692,542,757.40**

5. Total Liabilities **\$ 3,306,487,373.91**

NOTE 12. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

As of September 30, 2009

	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	INTEREST, PENALTIES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE FEES	TOTAL
1. Intra-Governmental Payables	\$ 184,767,355.83	N/A	\$ 184,767,355.83
2. Non-Federal Payables (to the Public)	\$ 2,238,533,991.08	\$ 23,029.40	\$ 2,238,557,020.48
3. Total	\$ 2,423,301,346.91	\$ 23,029.40	\$ 2,423,324,376.31

NOTE 13. DEBT

The Army National Guard has no reported debt in FY09.

NOTE 14. ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES AND DISPOSAL LIABILITIES

The value of environmental liabilities incurred of the final disposition of property, structures, weapons, munitions, and equipment cannot be determined at this time.

NOTE 15.A. OTHER LIABILITIES

As of September 30, 2009

	CURRENT LIABILITY	NON-CURRENT LIABILITY	TOTAL
1. Intra-Governmental			
A. Advances from Others	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
B. Deposit Funds and Suspense Account Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. Disbursing Officer Cash	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. Judgement Fund Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. FECA Reimbursement to the Department of Labor	20,283,014.92	26,953,246.69	47,236,261.61
F. Custodial Liabilities	0.00	782,138.21	782,138.21
G. Employer Contribution and Payroll Taxes Payable	36,753,163.37	0.00	36,753,163.37
H. Other Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
I. Total Intra-Governmental Other Liabilities	\$ 57,036,178.29	\$ 27,735,384.90	\$ 84,771,563.19
2. Non-Federal			
A. Accrued Funded Payroll and Benefits	\$ 63,426,579.70	\$ 0.00	\$ 63,426,579.70
B. Advances from Others	24,128.86	0.00	24,128.86
C. Deferred Credits	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. Deposit Funds and Suspense Accounts	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. Temporary Early Retirement Authority	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. Nonenvironmental Disposal Liabilities			
(1) Military Equipment (Non-nuclear)	0.00	0.00	0.00
(2) Excess/Obsolete Structures	0.00	0.00	0.00
(3) Conventional Munitions Disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00
G. Accrued Unfunded Annual Leave	315,217,975.42	0.00	315,217,975.42
H. Capital Lease Liability	0.00	0.00	0.00
I. Contract Holdbacks	0.00	0.00	0.00
J. Employer Contribution and Payroll Taxes Payable	192,616,730.97	0.00	192,616,730.97
K. Contingent Liabilities	0.00	18,184.62	18,184.62
L. Other Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
M. Total Non-Federal Other Liabilities	\$ 571,285,414.95	\$ 18,184.62	\$ 571,303,599.57
3. Total Other Liabilities	\$ 628,321,593.24	\$ 27,753,569.52	\$ 656,075,162.76

NOTE 15.B. CAPITAL LEASE LIABILITY

The Army National Guard has no capital lease liability.

NOTE 16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Army National Guard does not have any commitments and contingencies.



NOTE 17. MILITARY RETIREMENT AND OTHER FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

As of September 30, 2009

	PRESENT VALUE OF BENEFITS	(LESS: ASSETS AVAILABLE TO PAY BENEFITS)	UNFUNDED LIABILITY
1. Pension and Health Actuarial Benefits			
A. Military Retirement Pensions	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
B. Military Retirement Health Benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. Military Medicare-Eligible Retiree Benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. Total Pension and Health Actuarial Benefits	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
2. Other Actuarial Benefits			
A. FECA	\$ 227,087,834.84	\$ 0.00	\$ 227,087,834.84
B. Voluntary Separation Incentive Programs	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. DOD Education Benefits Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. Total Other Actuarial Benefits	\$ 227,087,834.84	\$ 0.00	\$ 227,087,834.84
3. Other Federal Employment Benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Total Military Retirement and Other Federal Employment Benefits	\$227,087,834.84	\$ 0.00	\$ 227,087,834.84

NOTE 18. GENERAL DISCLOSURES RELATED TO THE STATEMENT OF NET COST

As of September 30, 2009

1. Intra-Governmental Costs	\$ 6,457,395,117.14
2. Public Costs	10,915,344,567.40
3. Total Costs	\$ 17,372,739,684.54
4. Intra-Governmental Earned Revenue	\$ (162,848,228.58)
5. Public Earned Revenue	(18,152,201.88)
6. Total Earned Revenue	\$ (181,000,430.46)
7. Net Cost of Operations	\$ 17,191,739,254.08

NOTE 19. DISCLOSURES RELATED TO THE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION

There are no disclosures related to the Statement of Changes in Net Position.

NOTE 20. DISCLOSURES RELATED TO THE STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

As of September 30, 2009

1. Net Amount of Budgetary Resources Obligated for Undelivered Orders at the End of the Period	\$ 1,983,909,403.78
2. Available Borrowing and Contract Authority at the End of the Period	\$ 0.00

NOTE 21. RECONCILIATION OF NET COST OF OPERATIONS TO BUDGET

As of September 30, 2009

Resources Used to Finance Activities:

Budgetary Resources Obligated:

1. Obligations Incurred	\$ 19,955,427,424.42
2. Less: Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections and Recoveries (-)	(3,073,666,375.74)
3. Obligations Net of Offsetting Collections and Recoveries	\$ 16,881,761,048.68
4. Less: Offsetting Receipts (-)	0.00
5. Net Obligations	\$16,881,761,048.68

Other Resources:

6. Donations and Forfeitures of Property	0.00
7. Transfers In/Out without Reimbursement	725,000.00
8. Imputed Financing From Costs Absorbed By Others	38,054.53
9. Other (+/-)	76,409,242.23
10. Net Other Resources Used to Finance Activities	\$ 77,172,296.76
11. Total Resources Used to Finance Activities	\$ 16,958,933,345.44

Resources Used to Finance Items Not Part of the Net Cost of Operations:

12. Change in Budgetary Resources Obligated for Goods, Services, and Benefits Ordered But Not Yet Provided:

12a. Undelivered Orders (-)	\$ 252,786,631.21
12b. Unfilled Customer Orders	2,671,307.96
13. Resources That Fund Expenses Recognized in Prior Periods (-)	(28,328,471.73)
14. Budgetary Offsetting Collections and Receipts That Do Not Affect Net Cost of Operations	0.00
15. Resources That Finance the Acquisition of Assets (-)	(26,663,696.20)
16. Other Resources or Adjustments to Net Obligated Resources That Do Not Affect Net Cost of Operations:	
16a. Less: Trust or Special Fund Receipts Related to Exchange in the Entity's Budget (-)	0.00
16b. Other (+/-)	(77,134,242.23)

17. Total Resources Used to Finance Items

Not Part of the Net Cost of Operations **\$ 123,331,529.01**

18. Total Resources Used to Finance the Net Cost of Operations **\$ 17,082,264,874.45**

Components of the Net Cost of Operations That Will Not Require or Generate Resources in the Current Period:

Components Requiring or Generating Resources in Future Period:

19. Increase in Annual Leave Liability	\$ 39,972,359.34
20. Increase in Environmental and Disposal Liability	0.00
21. Upward/Downward Re-Estimates of Credit Subsidy Expense (+/-)	0.00
22. Increase in Exchange Revenue Receivable from the Public (-)	0.00
23. Other (+/-)	680,277.06
24. Total Components of Net Cost of Operations That Will Require or Generate Resources in Future Periods	\$ 40,652,636.40

Components Not Requiring or Generating Resources:

25. Depreciation and Amortization	\$ 73,866,291.27
26. Revaluation of Assets or Liabilities (+/-)	0.00
27. Other (+/-)	
27a. Trust Fund Exchange Revenue	0.00
27b. Cost of Goods Sold	0.00
27c. Operating Material and Supplies Used	0.00
27d. Other	(5,044,548.04)

28. Total Components of Net Cost of Operations That Will Not Require or Generate Resources \$ 68,821,743.23

29. Total Components of Net Cost of Operations That Will Not

Require or Generate Resources in the Current Period **\$ 109,474,379.63**

30. Net Cost of Operations **\$ 17,191,739,254.08**

NOTE 22. DISCLOSURES RELATED TO INCIDENTAL CUSTODIAL COLLECTIONS

The Army National Guard does not have any incidental custodial collections.



NOTE 23. EARMARKED FUNDS

As of September 30, 2009

	MILITARY RETIREMENT FUND	MEDICARE ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH CARE FUND	OTHER EARMARKED FUNDS	ELIMINATIONS	TOTAL
BALANCE SHEET <i>As of September 30, 2009</i>					
1. Assets					
A. Fund Balance with Treasury	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 56,662,839.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 56,662,839.00
B. Investments	0.00	0.00	3,241,240.19	0.00	3,241,240.19
C. Accounts and Interest Receivable	0.00	0.00	2,848,570.34	(2,755,988.46)	92,581.88
D. Other Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. Total Assets	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 62,752,649.53	\$ (2,755,988.46)	\$ 59,996,661.07
2. Liabilities and Net Position					
A. Military Retirement Benefits and Other					
Federal Employment Benefits	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
B. Other Liabilities	0.00	0.00	5,081,461.07	(211,108.97)	4,870,352.10
C. Total Liabilities	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 5,081,461.07	\$ (211,108.97)	\$ 4,870,352.10
D. Unexpended Appropriations	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
E. Cumulative Results of Operations	0.00	0.00	57,671,188.46	0.00	57,671,188.46
F. Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 57,671,188.46	\$ 0.00	\$ 57,671,188.46

STATEMENT OF NET COST *For the period ended September 30, 2009*

A. Program Costs	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 12,293,177.40	\$ 0.00	\$ 12,293,177.40
B. Less Earned Revenue	0.00	0.00	601,868.54	0.00	601,868.54
C. Net Program Costs	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 11,691,308.86	\$ 0.00	\$ 11,691,308.86
D. Less Earned Revenues					
Not Attributable to Programs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. Net Cost of Operations	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 11,691,308.86	\$ 0.00	\$ 11,691,308.86

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION *For the period ended September 30, 2009*

A. Net Position					
Beginning of the Period	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 12,293,177.40	\$ 0.00	\$ 12,293,177.40
B. Net Cost of Operations	0.00	0.00	601,868.54	0.00	601,868.54
C. Budgetary Financing Sources	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 11,691,308.86	\$ 0.00	\$ 11,691,308.86
D. Other Financing Sources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. Change in Net Position	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. Net Position End of Period	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

NOTE 24. FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES

There are no disclosures related to fiduciary activities.

NOTE 25. OTHER DISCLOSURES

The Army National Guard has no other disclosures.

NOTE 26. RESTATEMENTS

The Army National Guard has no restatements.

Equipping Overview



Fiscal year 2009 (FY09) proved to be an outstanding year for the Army National Guard in terms of both the quantity of equipment received and the modernization level of that equipment. In all, the Army distributed more than 440 thousand new items to ARNG units valued at \$5.9 billion. Additionally, Headquarters, Department of the Army made significant improvements to its equipment procurement and distribution processes, resulting in component-level transparency for 30 major weapon systems. For these items, the Army National Guard's Materiel Programs Division can now track resources from receipt of funds, through the contracting process, to fielding of this equipment to ARNG units, and can verify equipment received against that which was due in. In FY10, the Army will begin to track all equipping resources at the component level which will further improve transparency. During FY09, the Army G8 also released a new Army equipping strategy that establishes a goal of 80% equipment-on-hand for critical dual use (CDU) items for all ARNG units, regardless of their position in the Army Force Generation cycle.

At the end of FY09, the Army National Guard had 77% of its modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) requirements and 83% of its CDU equipment-on-hand. However, only about 62% of its MTOE and 67% of its CDU equipment was available for use by the 54 states and territories. This was because approximately 15% of ARNG equipment is deployed at any given time and unavailable for use by state governors. The Army estimates that the Army National Guard's overall MTOE equipment-on-hand percentage will fall from 77% to 74% in FY10 because requirements will increase as a result of the ongoing conversion to a modular force.

Funding Overview

NOTE: Until completion of the Quadrennial Defense Review 2010, all force structure, projected on-hand quantities, and financial data beyond FY10 are subject to change.

- FY09-10 Funding Profile

The Army National Guard continues to receive and field thousands of pieces of equipment each year as the Army endeavors to modernize and equip the force as an operational reserve. In FY09, the Army allocated approximately \$5.1 billion in base funding for ARNG equipment. Highlights include \$404 million for high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWVs), \$246 million for Stryker vehicles, \$234 million for family of medium tactical vehicles (FMTVs), \$177 million for high mobility artillery systems (HIMARS), and \$92 million for the UH-72A light utility helicopter (LUH) program. Highlights of Soldier systems and communication equipment include \$170 million for night vision goggles, \$127 million for thermal weapon sights, \$104 million for javelin, and \$62 million for warfighter information network-tactical (WIN-T). While this is extremely good news, the ARNG tactical wheeled vehicle and helicopter fleets will continue to require significant investment funding over the long-term.

Table 3 (see p. 64) highlights FY10 resources anticipated to address Army National Guard equipment and modernization shortfalls. Overall, the ARNG anticipates a total of \$4.4 billion in new procurement funding in the FY10 base, overseas contingency operations, and Grow the Army funding.

- Past National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation and Congressionally-Added Funding
FY07 National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation (NGREA) funding consisted of \$75 million in the base budget and \$1 billion in the supplemental for a total of \$1.075 billion. The Army National Guard achieved a final closeout commitment rate of 100% and a final closeout obligation rate in excess of 99.978% for those funds. The ARNG FY08 NGREA funding consisted of \$645.6 million in the base budget, and \$594.3 million in the supplemental for a total of \$1.24 billion. The Army National Guard is currently executing these funds to procure equipment referenced in the congressionally-approved buy list represented in Table 4 (see p. 65) and Table 5 (see p. 66). The combined commitment rate for both currently stands at 74.4% and the combined obligation rate for both stands at 39.4%.

Army National Guard FY09 NGREA funding consisted of \$468.6 million in the base, and \$300 million in the supplemental, for a total of \$768.6 million. The ARNG is currently executing these funds to procure equipment referenced in the congressionally-approved buy list represented in Table 6 (see p. 66). The commitment rate is currently 50.1% for the base, and the obligation rate is 31.2%. Execution (commitment and obligation) of the FY09 supplemental funding is in the beginning stages, as this funding was approved in late November 2009.

Congressional earmark (added) funding for FY07 totaled \$188.7 million. These funds were 100% committed and 100% obligated. The funding received for FY08 totaled \$279.2 million. These funds are currently being executed to purchase those items listed in Table 7 (see p. 67).

Congressionally-added funding for FY09 totaled \$90.7 million. The funds are currently being executed to purchase those items listed in Table 8 (see p. 68).

- Funding for New and Displaced Equipment Training

The Army National Guard new and displaced equipment training (NET/DET) mission is to facilitate new equipment and displaced equipment training in support of the modernization of the ARNG by programming, budgeting, and executing National Guard Personnel, Army (NGPA) funding on behalf of the 54 states and territories. The funding provides pay and allowances for Army National Guard Soldiers to enter active duty for NET/DET events required for fielding of new or displaced equipment. The ARNG received \$40.6 million in NGPA in FY09 to conduct associated NET/DET fieldings. NET/DET executed \$40.4 million for a 99.7% execution rate. The ARNG has programmed \$70.5 million in 2010 for NET/DET fielding events, ensuring availability of



NGPA for an anticipated increase in NET/DET events in FY10.

- Post-FY11 Equipment Funding Shortfalls

Notable shortfalls to procure and/or modernize essential critical dual use (CDU) items-equipment that is critical to both warfighting and domestic missions-still exist, despite the significant increase in Army National Guard equipment received over the past several years. The majority of the systems on the FY11 ARNG Top 25 Equipment Modernization Shortfall List fall into the CDU category. These items are essential for the transition of the Army National Guard to an operational reserve. Current shortfalls greatly impact communications, command and control, transportation (light and medium trucks), field logistics, and aviation "essential 10 capabilities." These capabilities must be available for every homeland defense/homeland security/defense support to civil authorities mission, regardless of a unit's position in the Army Force Generation cycle.

Equipment-on-hand (EOH) percentages will not grow quickly, even with the increased investment in Army National Guard resources for several reasons. First, ARNG modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) requirements will continue to increase through FY11 and beyond. Second, most new equipment will replace older, obsolete equipment and will not result in a net equipment-on-hand increase. Examples of this include the light and medium tactical vehicles replacing the M35 vehicles, the AN/PVS-14 night vision goggles replacing the AN/PVS-5 night vision goggles, and the M4 rifles replacing M16 rifles. Finally, some funding will be used to recapitalize items such as tanks and helicopters rather than purchase new ones. While replacement and upgrade of existing equipment will improve modernization, it will not increase equipment-on-hand.

As an example, consider the ARNG's UH-60 Blackhawk Helicopter fleet. Although EOH levels reached a 100% fill level (786 helicopters) in FY09, almost 300 of them are the older 'A' models built in the 1980s and early 1990s. Current investment does little to replace these aircraft with modern 'L' or 'M' models; the result is a \$2.1 billion unfunded modernization shortfall for this one system.

Equipping Status

Army Enterprise Equipping and Reuse Conferences are conducted on a semi-annual basis. The AEERC conducted in August 2009 (AEERC 11.0) resulted in a planned distribution of 201,577 pieces of equipment valued at \$8.0 billion to the ARNG between August 2009 and March 2011. The following highlights demonstrate how the equipment distributions are spread across several notable capability areas:

Trucks and Trailers (26% of total investment)

Trucks and trailers account for 14,480 items valued at \$2.06 billion. Upon completion of the deliveries, the family of medium tactical vehicles will reach 40% fill of its MTOE requirement (not including substitutions). The family of heavy tactical vehicles will

be fully fielded by FY11, and M872 trailers will reach 70% of MTOE requirements by March 2011.

Aircraft (14% of total investment)

Aircraft accounts for 518 items valued at \$1.1 billion. UH-60s were fully fielded at the end of FY09, however most are 'A' models. The ARNG had its full complement 786 UH/HH-60 helicopters at the end of November 2009. Available funds will also procure 47 UH-72A light utility helicopters, 14 tactical unmanned aerial vehicle systems (SHADOW), and 3 CH-47F Chinook helicopters through the end of FY11.

Strike (12% of total investment)

Strike accounts for 2,448 items valued at \$921 million. High Mobility Artillery Rocket System and armored security vehicle fielding will be completed by the end of FY13.

Soldier Systems and Weapons (8% of total investment)

Soldier systems and weapons account for 97,932 items valued at \$660 million. The ARNG will receive 51,000 PVS-14s; 18,290 thermal weapon sights; and 5,760 M240B machine guns based on the AEERC 11.0 planned distribution.

Budget Operating System Summaries

- Aviation Budget Operating System

The Aviation Budget Operating System consists of both manned and unmanned aerial systems. It includes both fixed- and rotary-wing assets, along with the aviation ground support equipment required to service and maintain these systems. Utility cargo

Photo from ORARNG Public Affairs Office





rotary-wing assets include the UH-60 Blackhawk series of aircraft, the CH-47 Chinook, and the LUH-72 Lakota. Attack/reconnaissance rotary-wing assets include the AH-64 Apache and the OH-58D Kiowa. The manned fixed-wing assets include the C-12 Huron, the C-23 Sherpa, the C-26 Metroliner, the UC-35 Citation V, and the C-20 Gulfstream IV. Unmanned fixed-wing assets include the RQ-11 Raven-B and the RQ-7 Shadow.

There is a current requirement for 1,463 fixed- and rotary-wing airframes based upon FY11 authorizations. Of those, the Army National Guard has 1,457 (99%) on hand (this is a mixed fleet of new production aircraft, older cascaded aircraft, and retiring legacy aircraft). For utility helicopters, the ARNG has all 786 currently required UH/HH-60 series Blackhawk helicopters. Additionally, the Army leadership has approved an increase for medical evacuation companies from 12 to 15 aircraft, which will add another 63 HH/UH-60s to the total Army National Guard Blackhawk requirement. The ARNG is also projected to field 88 of 210 (42%) required UH-72A Lakota Light Utility helicopters by FY11. For cargo helicopters, the ARNG has 137 of 161 (85%) required CH-47D Chinook helicopters.

For attack/reconnaissance helicopters, the Army National Guard is on track to complete the AH-64D Longbow Apache upgrade for six of its eight attack helicopter battalions. The ARNG is pursuing authorization and funding to acquire an additional 18 AH-64Ds to meet its training base requirement at the Western Army Aviation Training Site. For armed scout helicopters, the ARNG has 22 of 30 (73%) OH-58D Kiowa Warrior helicopters. The Army National Guard's current fixed-wing fleet is relatively stable in spite of the most recent decision to transfer the C-27J to the U.S. Air Force. This decision placed the modernization of the current fixed-wing fleet at risk. The status of the C-23 Sherpa was in staffing at the time of publication of this document.

The sourcing of unmanned aerial platforms is on track for FY11. The Army historically fields the majority of new aircraft to the active component and cascades older airframes to the Army National Guard. The significant lack of modernization funding continues to be an issue with two rotary and manned and unmanned fixed-wing platforms in the ARNG. The rotary-wing funding shortfall impacts the UH-60 A-A-L upgrade program and the AH-64D pure fleet conversion. The fixed-wing funding shortfall affects the sustainment of the C-23 Sherpa, which is the only dedicated fixed-wing cargo aircraft in the Army inventory. The unmanned aerial system funding shortfall impacts the fielding to the battlefield surveillance brigade and fires brigades.

- Air Defense Budget Operating System

The Air Defense, Space, and Ground Base Missile Defense Budget Operating System consists of systems that detect, track, and destroy enemy air and missile attacks. The ARNG has current authorizations for seven air defense artillery battalions. The Forward Area Air Defense Command and Control (FAADC2) system will be 100% fielded in FY11 with all seven battalions receiving the system. Additionally in FY11, the upgrade of existing SEN-

TINEL radars to the enhanced tactical radar correlator system will be at 100% with all 48 systems fielded.

Army National Guard air defense artillery battalions are not scheduled to receive new Surface-Launched Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (SLAMRAAM) until FY19. The current Stinger missile shelf life ends in FY15. The Division 9.0 Redesign organization increases SENTINEL requirements by adding two SENTINELS per division. The ARNG will internally transfer equipment and field additional systems, providing for 100% (48 of 48) systems fielded. The requirement for the air/missile defense planning and control system for the Army National Guard is three systems. In FY11, two of three (66%) units will be fielded. Funding for the third system has been diverted to higher Army priorities, and represents a shortfall of \$4 million. The ARNG will have 54 of 54 (100%) air defense airspace management systems fielded by FY11. However, the authorization is expected to grow to 71 when the new basis of issue plan becomes effective after FY11. This shortfall is expected to be \$66.3 million.

- Battle Command Budget Operating System

The Battle Command Budget Operating System contains multiple systems and subsystems. The Army digital Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) System includes fixed/semi-fixed and mobile networks that are designed for interoperability with U.S. and coalition C4I systems. Major elements of the Army Battle Command System (ABCS) are the Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T); Single Channel Ground and Air Radio System (SINGARS); Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS); Enhanced Multi-Band Inter/Intra Team Radio (JEM); Tactical Battle Command (TBC); Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2); Global Command and Control System, Army (GCCS-A); Digital Topographic Support System (DTSS); All Source Analysis System/ Distributed Ground Station, Army (ASAS/DCGS-A); Tactical Airspace Integrated System; Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System; and the Air and Missile Defense Workstation.

Based on FY11 authorizations, equipment-on-hand, and planned deliveries, SINGARS, JEM, DTSS, and ASAS/DCGS-A are expected to be fully fielded. WIN-T will have 615 systems fielded out of the 616 authorized (99%), with a funding shortfall valued at \$57 million. TBC will have 1,791 systems out of the 1,914 authorized (94%), with a funding shortfall valued at \$14 million. Blue Force Tracker will have 12,850 systems out of 21,207 authorized (61%) with a shortfall valued at \$258 million. GCCS-A will have 11 out of 36 systems on hand (31%) with an equipment shortfall valued at \$3 million. Battle Command Sustainment and Support System will have 1,459 systems out of 2,007 systems authorized (73%) with an equipment shortfall value of \$38 million. The Army National Guard will have 29,386 Simple Key Loaders on hand out of 89,046 systems authorized (33%), leaving a funding shortfall of \$200 million. The ARNG is projected to have 60,908 Defense Advanced GPS Receivers on hand out of 74,972 systems authorized (81%) with a funding shortfall of \$42 million.



The total post-FY11 battle command funding shortfall is estimated at \$614 million. A primary concern for the Battle Command Budget Operating System is the incremental modernization of systems and the potential interoperability and operation capability shortfalls that may occur.

- Field Logistics and Logistics Automation Budget Operating System
The Field Logistics Budget Operating System consists of medical, fuel, water, food, and power generation systems. The combined post-FY11 shortage of field logistics systems is estimated at \$1.7 billion. Fuel support systems such as the Forward Area Re-Fueling System Advanced-Aviation and the Fuel Quality Systems are projected to be 100% fill by FY11. Emerging water storage and dispensing systems such as the 2,000 gallon tank (HIPPO) and the 900 gallon water storage pod (CAMEL) have a significant role in both Army National Guard overseas contingency operations and homeland domestic operations. The ARNG is authorized 762 HIPPO systems with 194 on hand and authorized 207 CAMEL systems with zero on hand. These two vital water storage and disposition systems are only 20% filled primarily due to the CAMEL's fielding delays. The Army National Guard is 74% fill for Field Feeding Systems such as containerized kitchens and food sanitation centers. The ARNG is authorized 362 containerized kitchens with 119 on hand, and authorized 1,091 food service centers with 967 on hand. The Army's decision to reduce funding for these systems affects the ARNG field feeding equipment posture. The Army National Guard is increasing National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation funding towards these programs to mitigate potential long-term equipment shortages.

- Precision Strike Budget Operating System
The Precision Strike (Fire Support) Budget Operating System consists of all fire support and related systems. The overall level of equipping and modernization for Army National Guard strike systems is adequate. All systems are fully funded under the present plan with the exception of Lightweight Counter Mortar Radar (LCMR) v3. The LCMR v3 has an unfunded requirement after the 10-15 program objective memoranda for a shortage of 77 systems. The ARNG anticipates changes to the priority of distribution of M1200 Armored Knights and Lightweight Laser Designator Range Finders (LLDR). Across component (COMPO) 1 and COMPO 2, priority is first to units deploying for a full-spectrum overseas contingency operations missions, and next to units going through reset. There is a current requirement for 325 M119A2 Towed Howitzers based upon FY11 authorizations. Of those, the ARNG is projected to have 320 (98%) on hand in FY11. For the M777A2 Towed Howitzer, the Army National Guard will have 144 of 149 (97%) by the end of FY11. The ARNG is projected to receive 63 of 80 (79%) of the M1200 Armored Knight systems in FY11. For LLDR, the Guard anticipates receipt of 426 of 1,096 (39%) required LLDRs by FY11. All 94 (100%) Improved Position and Azimuth Determining Systems have been fielded to the ARNG. For the Profiler, the Army National Guard is projected to have received 36 of 36 systems for a 100% fill in FY11. Eight of 127 LCMRs have been delivered to the ARNG for a 6% fill. The Guard is projected to receive 166 of 216 High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems for a



Photo from VTARNG Public Affairs Office

33% fill in FY11. The EQ-36 Radar is at "milestone C" decision point and is scheduled to begin full rate production in FY13. The PALADIN Integrated Management Program has not yet begun to field to the ARNG. Low rate initial production is scheduled to begin in 2010 with first unit equipped scheduled for FY12.

- Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Budget Operating System
The Intelligence and Electronic Warfare System (IEW) Budget Operating System (BOS) consists of a variety of Military Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Systems. Noteworthy systems in the IEW BOS are: TROJAN Special Purpose Intelligence Remote Integrated Terminal (SPIRIT) AN/TSQ-226(V)3, Prophet AN/MLQ-40(V)4, Counterintelligence/Human Intelligence Automated Reporting and Collection System (CHARCS), Distributed Common Ground System-Army (DCGS-A), and All Source Analysis System-Light (ASAS-L). Based on FY11 authorizations, equipment-on-hand, and planned deliveries, Trojan SPIRIT will have 45 systems fielded out of 51 (88%), with a funding shortfall valued at \$8.4 million. Prophet has enough funding to field all 69 systems. However, due to the lack of trained Soldiers, only 6 systems will be fielded out of 69 systems (9%), with an unfielded value of \$252 million. CHARCS will have 1,264 systems fielded out of 1,280 (99%), with a shortfall valued at \$576 thousand. DCGS-A ACE will have all eight systems fielded (100%). DCGS-A ASAS-L will have 1,175 systems fielded out of 1,431 (82%) with a funding shortfall valued at \$7.3 million. DCGS-A ACT-E will have 28 systems out of 35 (80%), with a shortfall valued at \$18.2 million.

The primary concern for the IEWS BOS is the shortfall of trained Soldiers with a 35P/N/T military occupational specialty (MOS)



code. Without MOS qualified Soldiers in each unit, Prophet ES Spiral System is not able to be fielded with a shortfall valued at \$18.2 million. DCGS-A is a program that is very volatile and very expensive to maintain with the latest and most advanced software available. By the time new software is released, newer software has been developed. Headquarters, Department of the Army G-8 is balancing requirements versus funding by fielding the most advanced technology available to deploying units.

- Maneuver Budget Operating System

The Maneuver Budget Operating System (BOS) consists of a variety of combat systems that include Abrams tanks; Bradley fighting vehicles; M7 Bradley fire support team (BFIST) vehicles; Stryker vehicles; improved, tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire-guided missiles; Improved Target Acquisition System (ITAS), Javelin; and Long Range Advanced Scout Surveillance System (LRAS3). The projected status of Abrams tanks at the end of FY11 is 100% with 563 on-hand authorized and 100% of the FY11 approved modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) and table of distribution and allowances (TDA) authorizations. However, at the end of FY11, only 232 of 493 MTOE-authorized Abrams will have received upgrades to the more modern situational awareness (SA) variant. By the end of FY13, 203 more tanks will receive the SA variant upgrade, and the remaining 58 will receive the system enhancement package variant upgrade. The projected status of Bradley fighting vehicles at the end of FY11 is 91% fill with 827 on hand out of 912 FY11 approved MTOE and TDA authorizations. The post-FY11 equipping shortfall of Bradley fighting vehicles is 85% with an equipment shortfall value of \$275.1 million. Additionally, the Bradley fleet has been undergoing modernization to the SA variant. However, due to budget shortfalls, by the end of FY14, only one of the seven ARNG heavy brigade combat teams (HBCT), the three combat aviation brigades, and the ARS will have the older Operation Desert Storm (ODS) variant.

The projected status of M7 BFIST at the end of FY11 is 100% with 92 on hand out of 92 FY11 MTOE and TDA authorizations. Only one HBCT in the Army National Guard will receive the SA upgrade; all other BFIST vehicles will remain ODS variants. The projected status of Stryker vehicles at the end of FY11 is 254 out of 322 (79%). The post-FY11 equipping shortfall of Stryker vehicles is 68 with an equipment shortfall value of \$329.6 million. The projected status of ITAS, with an enhanced far target location capability, at the end of FY11 is 284 of 664 (43%). End-of FY11 equipping shortfall of ITAS is 380 with an equipment shortfall value of \$276 million. The projected status of Javelin, in the Block 0 and Block 1 configurations, at the end of FY11 is 2,434 of 2,554 (95%). The post-FY11 Javelin shortfall is 120 with an equipment shortfall value of \$16.4 million. The projected status of LRAS3 at the end of FY11 is 669 of 764 (88%). The post-FY11 LRAS3 equipping shortfall is 95 with an equipment shortfall value of \$48.8 million. Barring any decrements from the Quadrennial Defense Review, the Maneuver BOS will not be in jeopardy relative to receipt of programmed funding.

- Mobility Budget Operating System

The Mobility Budget Operating System (BOS) consists of engineer systems designed for use in a variety of missions including mobility, counter-mobility, survivability, sustainment, and general engineering. The major categories in the Engineer BOS are construction equipment, counter-mine equipment, munitions, tactical bridging equipment, and armored engineer vehicles. Of those, the Army National Guard is projected to have 1,812 (87%) on hand (this is a mixed fleet of new production equipment, older cascaded equipment, and legacy equipment). Based on FY11 authorizations, the ARNG expects to be at 100% on hand by the end of FY11 for the following systems: bull dozers (276), light loaders (270), graders (366), and high mobility engineer excavators (80). Hydraulic excavators will be at 114 of 152 (75%), heavy loaders 106 of 146 (73%), scrapers at 360 of 398 (90%), and back hoe loaders at 240 of 391 (61%) authorized systems on hand. The Countermining Vehicle Systems will be fielded to 17 of 304 (6%) by the end of FY11. Medium mine protected vehicles are projected to be at 0 of 196 authorized, mine protected clearance vehicles at 3 of 36 (8%), and vehicle-mounted mine detectors at 14 of 72 (19%) projected on hand by the end of FY11. Additionally the AN-PSS-14 Mine Detector is projected to have 3,088 of 4,457 (69%) authorized systems on hand by the end of FY11.

There is a current requirement for 669 munitions based on one system, the Network Command Munitions Spider System, based upon FY11 authorizations. The Spider is projected to have 128 of 669 (19%) systems on hand by the end of FY11. Fielding to continental U.S. units will not begin until FY11, when full materiel release is authorized. There is a current requirement for 1,238 major tactical bridging systems based upon FY11 authorizations. Of those, the ARNG is projected to have 1,102 (89%) on hand. Common bridge transporters are projected to have 644 of 676 (95%), dry support bridges with 24 of 24 (100%), improved ribbon bridges with 270 of 366 (74%), and bridge erection boats with 164 of 172 (95%) authorized systems on hand by the end of FY11. There is a current requirement for 264 armored engineer vehicles based upon FY11 authorizations. Of those, the Army National Guard is projected to have 228 (86%) on hand. Based on FY11 authorizations, the ARNG expects to be at 100% on hand by the end of FY11 for the following legacy systems: the armored vehicle launch bridge at 107, and the armored combat earthmover at 115.

A new system, the armored breaching vehicle, is projected to have 6 of 115 authorized systems, 5%, on hand by the end of FY11. Current funding levels will provide the ARNG with a modernized fleet of both horizontal and vertical engineer assets that will satisfy many of the dual-use capabilities currently sought after by the Army National Guard leadership. Operation Iraqi Freedom/Operation Enduring Freedom operations are utilizing route clearance vehicles in theatre with a minimal requirement for training vehicles in the continental U.S. As a methodology for sustainment of the health of the engineer fleet, the Guard has typically used a commercial off the shelf system to fulfill requirements common to everyday engineer tasks.



- Force Protection Budget Operating System

The Force Protection Budget Operating System (BOS) contains many separate systems and subsystems. A large number of these systems are considered "legacy," or obsolete, and are currently being replaced by the more modern chemical agent detectors; biological and protective shelters; and decontamination equipment. The BOS consists of the Joint Service Transportable Decontamination System-Small Scale (JSTDS-SS) and collective protection assets including Collective Protection: Simplified (M20), Joint Chemical Agent Detector (JCAD), and Chemical and Biological Protected Shelter (CBPS) System. JSTDS-SS will have 439 systems fielded out of 1755 authorized (25%) with a shortfall valued at \$43 million. The M20 will have 861 out of 2,058 (42%) with a shortfall value of \$22.9 million. JCAD will have 19,408 systems fielded out of 19,408 (100%). CBPS will have 2 systems fielded out of 306 (1%) with a shortfall value of \$223 million. Currently, CBPS and JSTDS-SS are fully funded.

- Soldier Systems Budget Operating System

The Soldier Systems Budget Operating System includes small arms, night vision goggles, and thermal weapons sights, along with associated accessories. Small arms are 42 line item numbers that include M14/M16-series rifles, M4-series carbines, M9/M11 pistols, M500/M26 shotguns, M249/M240/M2/Mk19-series machine guns, M203/M320-series grenade launchers, M24/M110/M107-series sniper rifles, M68/M150 daylight optics, and associated support systems. Small arms are fully funded in all systems with the exception of the M320-series grenade launchers, M2 machine gun, and various machine gun support systems which have a combined \$19 million equipment shortfall.

Current planned funding and deliveries are believed to be sufficient to meet ARNG small arms equipping needs; additional funding for shortfall systems would not be able to be spent due to a lack of industrial capacity. The projected status of night vision goggles (NVGs) at the end of FY11 is 30,794 out of 30,794 (100%) on hand. The combined projected status of NVGs, which includes PVS-5 and PVS-7 authorizations, at the end of FY11 is 207,017 out of 225,860 (92%) on hand. The projected status of thermal weapons sights at the end of FY11 is 39,312 out of 41,918 (94%) on hand based upon FY11 approved MTOE/TDA authorizations.

- Transportation Budget Operating System

The Transportation Budget Operating System consists of light tactical vehicles (LTVs), family of medium tactical vehicles (FMTVs), heavy tactical vehicles (HTVs), and tactical trailers. The combined post-FY11 shortage of these systems is estimated at \$5.1 billion including modernizing the LTV fleet. Currently the Army National Guard has 46,129 LTVs of 46,903 (98%). By the end of FY11, the ARNG is projected to have 100% of its LTV requirement; however, only 17% of the fleet is modernized and deployable, and this number will grow only to 28% by the end of FY10. The remaining high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV) fleet is comprised of legacy, non-armored vehicles that are not capable of performing full-spectrum operations. The

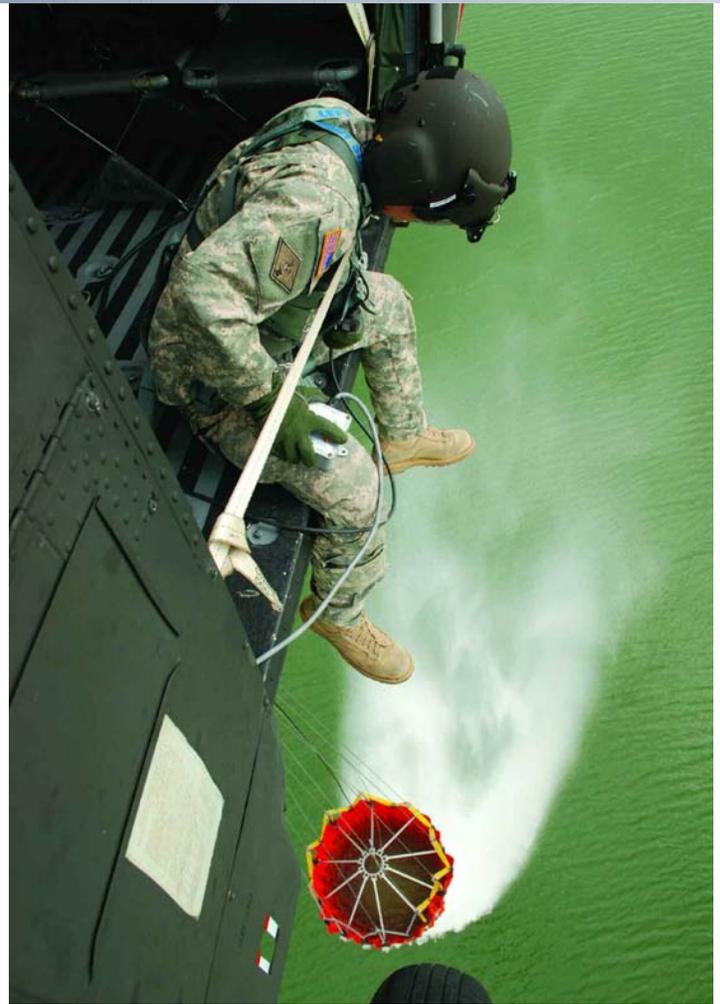


Photo from NEARNG Public Affairs Office

Guard currently has 1,214 HMMWV ambulances of 1,700 (70%). To mitigate this shortfall, the ARNG is investing in 500 modern M1152 HMMWV ambulances to support homeland defense and domestic support operations. Upon completion, the Army National Guard will increase the HMMWV ambulance equipment on-hand posture to over 85% by FY12.

Medium tactical trucks are the backbone of the Army National Guard's truck fleet and critical to performing domestic and overseas contingency operations missions. The ARNG's medium truck fleet lags behind the Active Component in both on-hand numbers and fleet modernization. Currently the Guard's medium truck fleet has a significant number of 20- to 30-year old legacy vehicles which are becoming more difficult to maintain. The ARNG currently has 25,293 MTVs of 27,893 (90%). However, only 35% of the medium truck fleet is modernized with FMTV variants. For the family of heavy tactical trucks (FHTV), the ARNG is rapidly approaching 100% fill across all variants. The FHTV consists of all heavy expanded mobility tactical truck (HEMTT) variants such as cargo trucks, wreckers, and HEMTT fuel tankers. Palletized load systems and cargo handling units are also included in the FHTV. The Army National Guard is focused on replacing and recapitalizing older FHTV systems with modern armored vehicle systems during the FY10-15 period.

Army National Guard Top 25 Equipment Modernization Shortfall List

The Army National Guard's "Top 25 Equipment Modernization Shortfall List" (Top 25 List) is a venue for identifying critical systems that should be given special attention by the National Guard community. The Top 25 List is developed on an annual basis and released at the National Guard Association of the United States' Industry Day. This list identifies the ARNG's most critical systems with modernization shortfalls used for homeland defense, expeditionary, and disaster-response missions. This list represents the most modern equipment available for procurement. The majority of systems on the Top 25 List have current requirements; however some equipment is an anticipated future requirement and does not have an Army Acquisition Objective (AAO) or Program of Record (POR) yet. The Top 25 List is depicted in Figure 13 and the current status/requirements information is provided on pages 69-87.

Army National Guard Equipping Challenges

The greatest Army National Guard equipping challenges include achieving full component-level transparency for equipment procurement and distribution; equipping ARNG units for pre-mobilization training and deployment; equipping Guard units for their homeland mission regardless of their position in the Army Force Generation cycle; modernizing the Army National Guard helicopter fleet; modernizing the ARNG tactical wheeled vehicle fleet; and maintaining interoperability with Active Component forces.

Achieving Transparency Within the Army's Procurement Process

Over the past year, the Army set in motion efforts to attain transparency within its equipment procurement and distribution processes. As part of this initiative, Army G8, ASA (Financial Management & Comptroller), and ASA (ALT) implemented an equipment tracking process for 30 systems with \$50 million or

ARNG FISCAL YEAR 2011 EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION SHORTFALL LIST

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>1. Army Battle Command System (ABCS)
<i>FBCB2, TBC, GCCS-A, BCS3, DAGR, TADIS</i></p> <p>2. Aviation Ground Support Equipment</p> <p>3. Aviation Systems
<i>CH-47F, UH-60A-A-L Mod, UH-60M, AH-64A-D Mod, LUH-72MEP</i></p> <p>4. All Terrain Lifter-Army System (ATLAS)
<i>I and II</i></p> <p>5. Chemical Decontamination System
<i>JSTDS-SS, CBPS</i></p> <p>6. Chemical Detection</p> <p>7. Digital Enablers
<i>MTS</i></p> <p>8. Field Feeding Systems
<i>Containerized Kitchen, Sanitation Center, MTRCS</i></p> | <p>9. Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV)
<i>Truck Tractor: MTV W/E, Truck Van: Expansible MTV W/E</i></p> <p>10. Global Broadcast System</p> <p>11. Horizontal Construction Equipment
<i>Heavy Scraper, Backhoe Loader, Graders, Light Loaders, Asphalt Equipment</i></p> <p>12. Joint Assault Bridge</p> <p>13. Medical Field Systems
<i>MC4</i></p> <p>14. Radars
<i>LCMR, EQ-36</i></p> <p>15. Radios
<i>COTS Tactical Radios</i></p> <p>16. Route & Area Clearance
<i>RG-31, HUSKY, BUFFALO, Roller Mine Clearing, Ground Penetration Radar</i></p> | <p>17. Surface-Launched Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (SLAMRAAM)</p> <p>18. Tactical Quiet Generators</p> <p>19. Tactical Trailers
<i>FMTV-Cargo Trailers</i></p> <p>20. Tactical Water Systems
<i>HIPPO, CAMEL</i></p> <p>21. Tactical Operation Combat System (TOCS)/Standard Integration Command Post System (SICPS)
<i>CPP, TMSS</i></p> <p>22. Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE)
<i>Maintenance Support Device</i></p> <p>23. Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System (TUAS)
<i>Shadow, Shadow Crew Trainer</i></p> <p>24. Ultra Light Utility Vehicles (ULUV)</p> <p>25. Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T)</p> |
|---|--|---|

*List is not prioritized.

Figure 13: ARNG Fiscal Year 2011 Equipment Modernization Shortfall List

Photo from the Strength Readiness Support Center



more in procurement funding. This effort traced FY09 funding and quantities through the acquisition process from request to appropriation to procurement to delivery. As a result of this process, the Army identified a total of \$1.43 billion in decrements to Army National Guard resources during FY09, \$772 million of which may require a payback of some type. The ARNG is working with the Army staff to reconcile these discrepancies and develop payback plans where appropriate.

The Army also began providing quarterly equipment delivery reports (EDRs) to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) to summarize the transparency data collected during the fiscal year. While the FY09 quarterly EDRs identified “delivered quantities,” they did not provide “due-in” quantities. This information is key because the Chief, National Guard Bureau is required by the National Defense Authorization Act of FY08 (NDAA 08) to report quantities received against those due in. The Army intends to work with OSD to modify the format of the report for FY10 to provide this additional data. These “due-in” quantities will provide a useful tool for determining if equipment distributions to the ARNG during semi-annual Army Enterprise Equipping and Reuse Conferences are commensurate with appropriated funding.

Summary and Conclusions

In recent years, the Army has adopted a commitment to equip and modernize Army National Guard units so that they achieve parity with Active Component units. As a result of this commitment, the ARNG has or will receive its full requirement of several

warfighting and critical dual-use items/systems such as heavy tactical vehicles, small arms, Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T), rotary-wing aviation systems, fire support systems, and armored combat vehicles during the next several years.

Beginning in FY09, the Army began to capture the data necessary to make its equipment procurement and distribution processes transparent at the component level and is now submitting quarterly equipment delivery reports to OSD. Beginning in FY10, the Army National Guard will measure equipment received against what is “due in” based on appropriated funding. The process will be fully auditable; however, the data collection effort is still largely manual, and more work is needed to automate it. Improved transparency has already allowed the ARNG to identify situations where funds or equipment was diverted to support other Army priorities and the Guard is working with the Army to establish payback plans where applicable.

Although the Army’s goal is to fully modernize the Army National Guard to achieve parity with the Active Component, the ARNG lags behind in some key areas including tactical wheeled vehicles and helicopters. Continued receipt of National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation and congressionally-added funding will greatly assist the Guard in continuing to close the Active Component/Reserve Component modernization and interoperability gap, and improving critical dual-use equipping levels across the 54 states and territories.

RESOURCES ALLOCATED FOR EQUIPMENT SHORTFALLS IN FY10 (\$K)	
BUDGET CATEGORY	FY2010 BASE FUNDING REQUEST (\$K)
Armored Security Vehicle	\$ 103,501
Blackhawk Multi-Year Procurement (MYP)	\$ 182,400
Bradley Fighting Vehicle System BFVS Recap	\$ 182,518
COTS Tactical Radios	\$ 3,755
DCGS-A	\$ 51,284
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV)	\$ 474,950
Field Feeding Equipment	\$ 9,330
Fixed-Wing Aircraft	\$ 8,710
FMTV-Cargo Trailer	\$ 32,917
Night Vision Goggles	\$ 167,350
Thermal Weapon Sight (TWS)	\$ 103,061
Win-T	\$ 8,860
TOTAL	\$ 1,328,636

Table 3: Resources Allocated for Equipment Shortfalls in FY10 (\$K)



FY08 NGREA BASE BUY LIST

FY08 NGREA BASE PROCUREMENT NOMENCLATURE	FUNDED DOLLARS
Helicopter Utility: UH-60 to UH-60L Upgrade Kit	\$ 71,400,000.00
CH-47F Transportable Flight Proficiency Simulator (TFPS)	\$ 17,100,000.00
Joint Service Transportable Decontamination System-Small Scale (JSTDS-SS)	\$ 10,836,000.00
Family of Light Tactical Vehicles (HMMWV)	\$ 72,243,780.00
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles	\$ 175,621,551.00
Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles	\$ 51,159,375.00
Semi Trailer Low Bed: 40 Ton, 6 Wheel, W/E	\$ 9,700,000.00
Trailer Cargo: Light Tactical 3/4 Ton	\$ 6,722,000.00
Semi Trailer Flatbed: Breakbulk/Container	\$ 22,425,000.00
Family of Tactical Quiet Generators	\$ 20,374,234.00
Loader Skid Steer: Type I and II	\$ 18,081,000.00
Excavator, Hydraulic Type I	\$ 2,400,000.00
Sight: Thermal AN/PAS-13	\$ 12,041,200.00
Tank, Water Camel 800 Gal, 5 Ton, W/Equip	\$ 10,000,000.00
Radio Set: AN/PSC-5	\$ 5,400,000.00
Radio Set, SINCGARS: AN/VRC-87F(C); 90F(C); 91F(C); 119F(C)	\$ 14,000,000.00
Illuminator: Infrared AN/PEC-15	\$ 1,350,000.00
XCTC - Flextrain	\$ 14,625,000.00
Army Battle Command System (ABCS) Equipment	\$ 7,955,575.00
PAPRs Suit w/Hydration Capability	\$ 9,901,500.00
XTC 5000 Radios for CST Upgrades and CERFPs	\$ 6,645,000.00
Level B Suits for CST Upgrades	\$ 39,950.00
Level B Suits for CERFP	\$ 137,020.00
CERFP Radiation Detection Device	\$ 940,670.00
CST Radiation Detection Equipment	\$ 650,000.00
LUH-72A Mission Equipment Package	\$ 10,500,000.00
TDFM 6148 Radio	\$ 1,525,000.00
TUAS Simulator	\$ 9,252,000.00
Combat Arms Training System (CATS)	\$ 522,000.00
Table Top Trainers (TGT, TFT, TMT)	\$ 800,250.00
Laser Shot Trainer	\$ 800,000.00
Laser Marksmanship Training System	\$ 8,370,000.00
Mask Upgrade	\$ 818,209.00
Cyberlux Brighteye Light Set	\$ 183,330.00
Water Purifier: Lightweight	\$ 5,011,860.00
Medical Equipment	\$ 4,069,508.00
Firewall, Routers, Fiber Switch, Intrusion Protection System, Cabinet, Thin Client, Monitor, Installation and Shipping	\$ 9,900,000.00
COOP - Storage Area Network (PC, COOP, ALT Site)	\$ 5,000,000.00
BCT Joint Node Network, Complete (WIN-T Inc1)	\$ 5,100,000.00
Drivers Enhancers: AN/VAS-5	\$ 7,663,950.00
Integrated Health Management System	\$ 14,342,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 645,606,962.00

Table 4: FY08 NGREA Base Buy List



FY08 NGREA SUPPLEMENTAL BUY LIST

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FY08 SUPPLEMENTAL NGREA LINE ITEM	PROGRAM REQUEST TOTAL (\$K DOLLARS)
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV)	\$ 123,500
Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV)	\$ 117,579
High Mobility Multi Purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV)	\$ 49,050
Tactical Radios	\$ 42,037
Horizontal Construction Equipment	\$ 27,855
Light Utility Helicopter (LUH) 72A Equipment Packages	\$ 26,400
Tactical Trailers	\$ 24,788
JFHQ C4ISR	\$ 24,340
Chemical Decontamination Equipment	\$ 17,494
Automated Test Equipment	\$ 17,068
Field Feeding System	\$ 16,875
Liquid Logistics Storage/Distribution Systems	\$ 16,850
Training Devices	\$ 16,744
Night Vision Devices	\$ 17,044
Tactical Command and Control Systems (ABCS, etc)	\$ 12,375
Aviation Health Maintenance Systems	\$ 10,400
Digital Enablers (ind MTS)	\$ 8,400
Small Arms	\$ 8,004
Medical Systems	\$ 5,797
Military Satellite Communications (MILSATCOM)	\$ 5,355
Tactical Quiet Generators	\$ 2,968
Route and Area Clearance (ind boots)	\$ 1,818
Avionics	\$ 1,505
TOTAL	\$ 594,276

Table 5: FY08 NGREA Supplemental Buy List

FY09 NGREA BASE AND SUPPLEMENTAL BUY LIST

PROCUREMENT DESCRIPTION	BASE AMOUNT	SUPPLEMENTAL AMOUNT
JFHQ Command and Control	\$ 17,070,000.00	\$ 1,933,500.00
Aviation	\$ 56,741,550.00	\$ 53,177,259.00
Civil Support Teams and Force Protection	\$ 20,181,008.00	\$ 12,466,491.00
Communications	\$ 77,225,787.00	\$ 48,154,530.00
Engineer	\$ 12,354,465.00	\$ 7,713,552.00
Logistics	\$ 11,840,250.00	\$ 7,407,200.00
Maintenance	\$ 6,363,350.00	\$ 4,250,000.00
Medical	\$ 3,898,364.00	-
Security	\$ 31,249,277.00	\$ 18,048,646.00
Transportation	\$ 231,661,949.00	\$ 146,848,700.00
Training Devices	\$ -	-
TOTAL	\$ 468,586,000.00	\$ 299,999,878.00

Table 6: FY09 NGREA Base and Supplemental Buy List

FY08 CONGRESSIONAL ADD BUY LIST

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	PROGRAM REQUESTED TOTALS
Fixed-Wing Utility F/W Cargo Aircraft (JCA)	\$ 157,043,000.00
IVHMS System - TNARNG	\$ 2,880,000.00
HU-60 FLIR Radar System - NYARNG	\$ 800,000.00
Satellite Multi Model Collaborative Crisis and Training Network - MNARNG	\$ 3,000,000.00
Wideband Imagery Dissemination System	\$ 4,680,000.00
Windows Based Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) - TNARNG	\$ 3,360,000.00
Combat Arms Training System (CATS)	\$ 3,200,000.00
Combined Arms Virtual Trainers - TNARNG	\$ 4,800,000.00
Flex Train Exportable Combat Training - MNARNG	\$ 2,000,000.00
Flex Train Exportable Combat Training Capability	\$ 2,000,000.00
Immersive Group Simulation Training Demonstration - HIARNG	\$ 1,000,000.00
Laser Collective Combat Training System	\$ 4,000,000.00
Tabletop Trainer - TNARNG	\$ 4,000,000.00
Virtual Door Gunner Trainer - TNARNG	\$ 4,800,000.00
Up-Armored HMMWV and Tactical Truck Crew Trainer - TNARNG	\$ 9,000,000.00
Combat Skills Simulation System - OHARNG	\$ 1,000,000.00
Call for Trainer	\$ 3,200,000.00
HMMWV Re-Capitalization Program	\$ 4,000,000.00
Reserve Component Automation Systems (RCAS)	\$ 30,427,000.00
M872A4 34T Flatbed Trailer	\$ 2,960,000.00
Mobile Virtual Training Capability (MVTC)	\$ 2,500,000.00
Muscatatuck Urban Training Center (MUTC) Instrumentation	\$ 1,600,000.00
Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS)	\$ 4,000,000.00
Virtual Warrior Interactive (VWI)	\$ 3,200,000.00
HMMWV and Tactical Truck Convoy Trainer	\$ 8,000,000.00
Tabletop Trainers	\$ 4,000,000.00
Combined Arms Virtual Trainers	\$ 2,400,000.00
Operator Driving Simulator	\$ 2,400,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 279,250,000.00

Table 7: FY08 Congressional Add Buy List

Photo from GUARNG Public Affairs Office





FY09 CONGRESSIONAL ADD BUY LIST

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	PROGRAM REQUESTED TOTALS
Camp Ripley Aircraft Rescue Fighter - MNARNG	\$ 1,196,000.00
Prophet Ground (MIP)	\$ 17,506,000.00
AN/TSC-156 Phoenix TSST Mobile Satellite Communications Terminals - DEARNG	\$ 3,988,000.00
SHERPA Interoperable Deployable Comm Sys	\$ 1,994,000.00
Satellite Multi-Modal Collaborative Crisis and Training Network - MNARNG	\$ 2,217,000.00
Helicopter Civil Band Radio Comm Sys - MNARNG	\$ 1,296,000.00
Aircraft Landing System (Fund at DRM)	\$ 798,000.00
Joint Incident Scene Communications Capability - TXARNG	\$ 1,994,000.00
Base Support Communications for Interoperable Radios Disaster Response - TXARNG	\$ 798,000.00
Embedded GPS Receivers - NCARNG	\$ 798,000.00
WIDS BRITE System (Pipeline & Dual-Band)	\$ 2,991,000.00
Emergency Response Generators - MNARNG	\$ 702,000.00
Call for Fire Trainers (CFFT)	\$ 3,191,000.00
Mobile Virtual Training Capability (MVTC)	\$ 2,493,000.00
Combat Skills Marksmanship Trainer for ARNG	\$ 3,988,000.00
Combat Skills Simulation System - OHARNG	\$ 3,720,000.00
Flexitrain Exportable Combat Training Capability (XCTC)	\$ 798,000.00
Combat Arms Training Systems (FATS Upgrade)	\$ 1,595,000.00
Combined Arms Virtual Trainer - TNARNG	\$ 3,988,000.00
Deployable, Mobile Digital Target Systems for Armor and Infantry - TNARNG	\$ 449,000.00
Engagement Skills Trainer (EST) 2000 - TNARNG	\$ 798,000.00
Initial-Homestation Instrumentation Training Station (I-HITS) - MTARNG	\$ 2,991,000.00
Immersive Grp Sim Virtual Tng Sys - HIARNG	\$ 1,196,000.00
Instrumentation for Urban Assault Course - TNARNG	\$ 1,396,000.00
Laser Collective Combat ADV Tng Sys	\$ 3,191,000.00
Army Field Artillery Tactical Data Systems Software - KYARNG	\$ 2,393,000.00
Virtual Interactive Combat Environment for NJARNG	\$ 3,988,000.00
Texas Futures Soldier Trainer	\$ 2,393,000.00
AB-FIST Gunnery Trainers - TNARNG	\$ 2,393,000.00
AB-FIST Gunnery Upgrades Trainers - TNARNG	\$ 3,191,000.00
AB-FIST Gunnery Upgrades Trainers - IDARNG	\$ 997,000.00
M1 Abrams Mobile Conduct of Fire Trainer Upgrades - TNARNG	\$ 2,991,000.00
Joint Incident Site Communication Capability (JISCC)	\$ 652,000.00
Expandable Light Air Mobility Shelters (ELAMS)	\$ 4,000,000.00
Controlled Humidity Protection System for ARNG Aviation at McEntire ANG Station	\$ 1,600,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 90,670,000.00

Table 8: FY09 Congressional Add Buy List



ARMY BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM (ABCS)

FBCB2, TBC, GCCS-A, BCS3, DAGR, TADIS

Force XXI Battle Command – Brigade and Below/
Blue Force Tracker (FBCB2/BFT)

LINs: C18378 and Z01248

61% of all FY11 authorized FBCB2/BFT LINs are currently on hand. The Army National Guard is currently fielding to non-deploying units as well as deploying units. However, the ARNG does not have enough equipment allocated to fully field to all authorized units. This is a significant issue because FBCB2/BFT is not an optional candidate for cross leveling due to installation, addresses, and system architecture. Significant hurdles must be overcome in order to cross level equipment to another unit.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	21,161
FY11 TDA Authorization	46
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	21,207
Projected Prime On Hand	12,850
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	12,850
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	8,357
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	8,357
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$258,366,672
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$258.4 Million

AVIATION GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

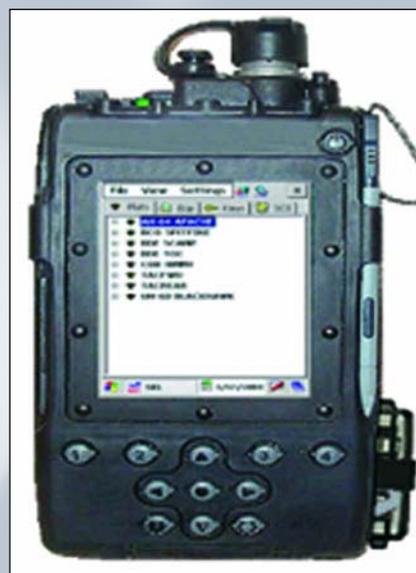
Computer Set Digital: AN/PYQ-10(C) Simple Key Loader (SKL)

Due to a critical shortage Army-wide, SKLs are fielded to deploying brigade combat teams and separate units in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom missions at a rate of 60% of MTOE/Force Feasibility Requirement/Review; RESET units are fielded to 80% of MTOE; and STRYKER brigades to 100%.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	88,604
FY11 TDA Authorization	442
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	89,046
Projected Prime On Hand	29,386
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	29,386
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	59,660
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	59,660
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$200.3 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$200.3 Million



FBCB2/BFT



SKL



CH-47D Chinook



UH-60M Blackhawk

AVIATION SYSTEMS

CH 47F, UH60 A-A-L Mod, UH-60M, AH64 A-D Mod, LUH-72 MEP

CH-47D Chinook

The current authorization is for 161 CH-47 aircraft with a projected on-hand quantity of 131. The shortages will be made up by the introduction of the CH-47F aircraft into the ARNG aviation fleet. Current production strategy is set for existing CH-47D aircraft to be inducted into the factory for an upgrade to the "F" configuration. Simultaneously, the prime contractor is producing zero-time newly-built aircraft. The goal of the current strategy is to pure fleet all COMPOs with the CH-47F by FY17.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	156
FY11 TDA Authorization	5
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	161
Projected Prime On Hand	131
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	131
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	30
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	30
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$933.8 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$933.8 Million

UH-60M Blackhawk

The current MTOE authorization is for 40 UH-60M aircraft. This authorization is projecting to grow to an FY17 mixed fleet of 788 aircraft consisting of 17% M models, 63% L models, and 20% A models. This growth strategy will fill the additional modernization requirements established by Headquarters, Department of the Army in increasing the medical evacuation companies from 12 to 15 ship configurations.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	40
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	40
Projected Prime On Hand	33
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	33
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	7
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	7
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$142.8 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$142.8 Million

ALL TERRAIN LIFTER-ARMY SYSTEM (ATLAS)

I and II

Truck Lift: Fork Variable Reach II (ATLAS II)

The ATLAS II is a self-deployable rough terrain, manually-operated forklift capable of lifting up to 10,000 pounds and stuffing and un-stuffing various containers up to 20-feet long. Its forks are compatible with various-sized pallets and containers with the purpose of handling supplies. The ATLAS II is designed for around-the-clock, all-weather operations in reduced visibility, daylight, or nighttime environments, and on 30 to 36 inch surfaces. Homeland defense mission requirements can be augmented by the ATLAS II program.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	689
FY11 TDA Authorization	3
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	692
Projected Prime On Hand	461
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	231
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	692
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	0
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	231
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$0
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$36.7 Million

ATLAS II will be at 100% of FY11 authorization, however 33% is legacy equipment. Without including substitutes, the ATLAS II is projected to be at 67% fill by FY11. The First Unit Equipped (FUE) was in October 2009. The ATLAS II is a new model with the same mission capabilities, but has significant changes to major parts which are not interchangeable with the first generation ATLAS. The ATLAS II will replace the following equipment: Truck Lift Fork: DSL DRVN 6000 LB CAP Rough Terrain (LIN: X48914); Truck Lift Fork: DSL DRVN 10000 LB CAP 48IN LD CTR Rough Terrain (LIN: T49119); Truck Lift Fork: DSL DRVN 10000 LB CAP Rough Terrain (LIN: X49051); and Truck Lift Fork: 10000 LB Adverse Terrain (LIN: T49266).



ATLAS II

CHEMICAL DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM

JSTDS-SS, CBPS

Collective Protection Equipment NBC Simplified (M20)

The M20 is a lightweight, low cost, modular system that provides NBC collective protection for existing structures. It consists of a large, cylindrical-shaped liner (10 feet high by 16 feet in diameter) designed to be inflated inside a room or building. The system comes with two packaged spare liners. The systems can be interconnected with an adapter to provide more interior volume. A single packaged M20 system weighs approximately 500 pounds and requires 40 cubic feet of storage space.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	2,058
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	2,058
Projected Prime On Hand	861
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	861
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	1,197
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	1,197
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$22,862,700
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$22.9 Million



M20

Production has been limited by the filter in the system. Projected distribution is 10 per month for FY10 and FY11. The M20 was recently moved back to a Class 7 item from Class 2. Being a Class 2 item may have caused units to not order this item due to cost, causing an increase in the shortfall. The System Synchronization Officer (SSO) is currently in the process of requesting an increase in production to decrease this shortfall.



JCAD

CHEMICAL DETECTION

Joint Chemical Agent Detector (JCAD)

The JCAD is a combined portable monitoring and small point chemical agent detector for aircraft, shipboard, and individual Soldier applications. This hand-held, pocket-sized detector is required to automatically detect, identify, and quantify chemical agents inside aircraft or ships, providing protection for the individual service member. For the duration of the mission, the device must be sufficiently sensitive to warn aircrews before accumulation of a chemical agent that will cause miosis or more severe effects. It must be resistant to the severe interferent environment on a naval vessel and be small and rugged for individual use. The JCAD replaces the M22 ACADA, M8A1 Alarm, and the CAM/ICAM.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	308
FY11 TDA Authorization	268
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	576
Projected Prime On Hand	576
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	576
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	0
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	0
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$0
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$0

JCAD will enter full rate production (FRP) in FY10. Currently, the Material Fielding Division is staffing a proposed plan to field JCAD at an accelerated pace by implementing a consolidated fielding plan for the ARNG. Within this current fielding plan, the Program Manager would conduct a separate fielding for each state or location. To date, no units have been fielded within the ARNG. The current AEERC Equipment Distribution Plan (EDP) projects 17,983 systems for the ARNG. This total amount will be applied to the above FY11 Total Authorization and a JCAD one-for-one replacement of the M8A1 and M22 ACADA for a combined authorization total of 19,408. Projected shortfall quantity after FY11 (Subs Applied) is zero.

DIGITAL ENABLERS

MTS

Movement Tracking System (MTS)

The MTS mobile unit and control station use commercial-off-the-shelf items. The MTS includes a global positioning system (GPS), automatic identification technology, non-line-of-site communications, and mapping technologies into one package that provides vehicle/watercraft and cargo visibility throughout the world. The MTS control station will be positioned at Headquarters/Movement Control locations to track the position of tactical wheeled vehicles/watercraft equipped with MTS mobile units. MTS can operate 24 hours a day. Without MTS, deployed ARNG logistics and transportation elements are not properly integrated within a key network that provides total asset visibility.



MTS

FY11 MTOE Authorization	15,346
FY11 TDA Authorization	1,124
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	16,470
Projected Prime On Hand	11,594
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	11,594
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	4,876
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	4,876
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$ 187.2 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$ 187.2 Million

Production and availability of MTS are limited. MTS fielding complies with Headquarter Department of the Army's (HQDA) restricted fielding strategy. Unit MTS fielding levels are determined by the unit's Standard Requirements Code (SRC) deployment status and other factors per the HQDA Memorandum dated May 20, 2004.

FIELD FEEDING SYSTEMS

Containerized Kitchen, Sanitation Center, MTRCS

Containerized Kitchen (CK)

The CK (LIN: C27633) is a rapidly-deployable, efficient, and self-contained food preparation kitchen. The kitchen is positioned in a 20 foot expandable ISO trailer-mounted container. The CK has onboard capability to store/dispense 30 gallons of water for food and beverage preparation and hand washing. The CK has its own refrigeration for storage of perishable foods and components of A-rations. The CK has an integral lighting, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system and it has a 10kw generator to operate electrical appliances, burner units, refrigerators, ECUs, and ventilation systems. Fielding equipment for the CK will allow the ARNG to continue to modernize and fill field feeding system equipment requirements necessary to support federal and state missions.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	1,154
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	1,154
Projected Prime On Hand	954
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	200
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	1,154
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	0
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	200
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$0
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$50.8 Million

The CK is 100% fill for FY11 authorizations including substitute Mobile Kitchen Trailers (MKT). The prime CK fill is 43%. Containerized kitchens are authorized in corps, division, brigade combat teams, and battalion-size elements.

Food Sanitation Center (FSC)

The FSC (LIN: S33399) is a readily-deployable, supportable, and efficient method of equipment sanitation in support of all field service operations and tactical mission deployments. The FSC consists of three sinks and sink covers, a sink immersion rack, drain tables, drainage system, storage and drying racks, worktable, waste receptacles, grease separator, and a steam generator and distribution system contained within a shelter. The FSC measures 96x58x40 and weighs 1,450 pounds and cube of 320 feet.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	1,088
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	1,088
Projected Prime On Hand	517
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	517
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	571
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	571
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$39.2 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$39.2 Million

The FSC will be at 48% fill of FY11 authorizations. Fielding equipment for FSCs will allow the ARNG to continue to modernize legacy field feeding systems and meet field feeding system equipment requirements necessary to support overseas contingency operations, federal, and state missions.



CK



FSC



LMTV

FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES (FMTV)

Truck Tractor: MTV W/E, Truck

Van: Expansible MTV W/E

Family of Light Medium Tactical Vehicles (LMTV)

The LMTV consists of a common medium truck chassis that has three vehicle configurations to include 2.5 ton cargo vehicles and vans. The LMTV transports a wide variety of cargo and personnel. All LMTVs are equipped with automatic transmissions. 80% of the LMTV and MTV parts are common use, including engines, transmissions, drivelines, power trains, tires, and cabs. These vehicles operate worldwide on primary roads, secondary roads, and cross-country terrain of all surface types.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	10,558
FY11 TDA Authorization	153
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	10,711
Projected Prime On Hand	5,035
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	5,090
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	10,125
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	586
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	5,676
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$280.5 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$1.7 Billion

The LMTV is 96% of the FY11 authorizations. However, 48% of the fleet consists of legacy M35 2.5 ton vehicles with an average age of over 30 years old. All variants of the modern LMTV are being built with A-Kit cabs under the Long Term Arming Strategy (LTAS). The light truck deliveries were reduced in FY09 due to Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) / Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) requirements. The ARNG anticipates a significant increase in LMTV deliveries in FY11 and FY12 after OIF/OEF requirements are met and the next FMTV contract is awarded.



MTV

Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (MTV)

The MTV consists of a common medium truck chassis that has 13 vehicle configurations to include 5 ton cargo vehicles, expandable vans, wreckers, 10 ton dump trucks, and the High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) platform. The MTV transports a wide variety of cargo and personnel. All MTVs are equipped with automatic transmissions. 80% of the MTV parts are common use including engines, transmissions, drivelines, power trains, tires, and cabs. These vehicles will operate worldwide on primary roads, secondary roads, and cross-country terrain of all surface types.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	16,695
FY11 TDA Authorization	298
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	16,993
Projected Prime On Hand	6,338
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	8,830
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	15,168
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	1,825
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	10,655
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$742.8 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$3.2 Billion

The MTV will be at 92% fill of the FY11 authorizations by FY11. However, 52% of the fleet consists of legacy M880/M900 series vehicles with an average age of over 20 years old. All variants of the MTV are built with A-Kit cabs under the LTAS. Medium truck deliveries decreased in FY09 due to OIF/OEF requirements. The ARNG anticipates a significant increase in MTV deliveries in FY11 and FY12 after OIF/OEF requirements are met and the next FMTV contract is awarded.



GLOBAL BROADCAST SYSTEM

Global Broadcast System (GBS) is a smart-push/user-pull SATCOM system that provides large volumes of information to deployed or garrison forces. The AN/TSR-9 receives and disseminates GBS broadcasts at up to 23 Mbps, and is capable of processing both classified and unclassified information products such as imagery, intelligence, video (NTSC and digital), theater message traffic, joint and service-unique news, weather, and MWR programming. Each AN/TSR-9 TGRS consists of a receive terminal (including a one meter parabolic dish antenna), receive broadcast manager server, power controller unit, crypto (KG-250), integrated receiver-decoder (for NTSC video), managed Ethernet switch, unmanaged Ethernet switch, video converter, and transit cases.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	442
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	442
Projected Prime On Hand	65
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	65
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	377
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	377
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$81,741,894
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$82 Million

The GBS is currently being produced at 153 systems per year. Due to the slow production output of this system, each brigade combat team or force equivalent is being issued one GBS rather than a full Modified Table Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE) requirement fielding. The fielding schedule is based on the Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) model. Each Army component is being fielded the same number of systems per unit. Once all units have been fielded, the PM will return to each unit to fill to MTOE authorizations.



GBS

HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Heavy Scraper, Backhoe Loader, Graders, Light Loaders, Asphalt Equipment
High Mobility Engineer Excavator Type III (HMEE III) – Backhoe Loader (BHL)

The BHL is a commercial off-the-shelf backhoe loader and requires a trailer for movement. It is capable of traveling at speeds up to 20 mph on roads and moving short distances within the area of operations. The BHL provides essential support to the Army’s horizontal and vertical construction missions in providing the capability to push, scrape, load materials into dump trucks, and in performing precision excavation functions. The system is a diesel powered BHL with a power shift transmission that has four-wheel drive for enhanced mobility and pushing capabilities. The front end loader is equipped with a four-in-one combination bucket capable of loading 1.25 cy of material and a rear excavator that is equipped with a .28 cy bucket. Both buckets are hydraulically actuated. Additional attachments are available which increase the versatility of the BHL.



HMEE III-BHL

FY11 MTOE Authorization	387
FY11 TDA Authorization	4
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	391
Projected Prime On Hand	240
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	240
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	154
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	154
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$16.7 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$16.7 Million

MTOE authorizations for the HMEE III are expected to be fully fielded by FY13. There is an expected shortfall of four systems for the TDA authorizations for the 164th RTI (NDARNG).



2.5 CY Scoop Loader



4.5-5 CY Scoop Loader

HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT CONTINUED

2.5 Cubic Yard Scoop Loader

The 2.5 Cubic Yard Scoop Loader is a pneumatic tire, four wheel drive, articulated frame steer, diesel engine driven loader equipped with a 2.5 cy multipurpose clamshell bucket. The loader is intended for excavating and digging involved with military construction of roads, bridges, airfields, medical facilities, protective shelters, demolition of structures, as well as loading in quarry operations. This loader is air transportable by C-130 and C-141.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	128
FY11 TDA Authorization	142
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	270
Projected Prime On Hand	270
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	270
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	0
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	0
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$0
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$0

The Army National Guard is authorized 270 2.5 Cubic Yard Loaders with 270 projected prime on hand by the end of FY11. This equipment is aging with the majority of the prime being an older model. Although there will be no equipment shortfall after FY11, fielding of the modernized version will continue through FY13.

4.5-5 Cubic Yard Scoop Loader, Type I and II

The 4.5-5 Cubic Yard Scoop Loader is a pneumatic tire, four wheel drive, articulated frame steer, diesel engine driven loader. It can be equipped with a 4.5 cy rock bucket or a 5 cy general purpose bucket. The loader is intended for excavating and digging involved with military construction of roads, bridges, airfields, medical facilities, protective shelters, demolition of structures, as well as conducting quarry operations.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	146
FY11 TDA Authorization	4
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	150
Projected Prime On Hand	80
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	26
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	106
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	44
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	70
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$10.2 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$10.2 Million

The current fielding of the 4.5-5 Cubic Yard Loader is to fill existing shortages as well to replace an aging fleet. The Army National Guard has a total authorization of 150. Fielding of this equipment is currently ongoing and will continue through FY13. A total of 80 (prime) is projected to be on hand by FY11. All of the legacy loaders will be replaced with the new model by the end of FY15.

HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT CONTINUED

Heavy Road Grader

The heavy road grader has a diesel engine, pneumatic tires, and 6X6 front steering with an articulated-frame steer type. It is equipped with a power-shift transmission, fully enclosed cab, hydraulically-operated blade, and scarifier. The grader is used for shaping, bank sloping, ditching, scarifying, and general construction and maintenance for roads, airfields, and other horizontal construction projects.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	251
FY11 TDA Authorization	115
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	366
Projected Prime On Hand	366
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	366
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	0
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	0
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$0
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$0

ARNG is currently at excess in graders. However, the fleet is aging and is nearing the end of its life cycle. The upgraded model will replace existing graders on a one-for-one basis for modernization. Fielding of the modernized grader is expected to begin in FY11 and be complete by FY14.

High Mobility Engineer Excavator, Type I (HMEE I)

The HMEE I is a self-deployable excavation system with attachments to execute a wide range of mobility, counter-mobility, general engineering, and survivability missions. The base vehicle is equipped with a backhoe and a bucket loader. It is also capable of operating a variety of attachments such as a forklift, a compactor, and a sweeper. The HMEE I can power handheld hydraulic attachments including a hydraulic rock drill, a chain saw, and a picket driver.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	80
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	80
Projected Prime On Hand	80
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	80
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	0
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	0
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$0
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$0

The ARNG FY11 MTOE authorization of 80 HMEE Is will be fully fielded by the end of FY11. Based on force structure changes, future authorizations are expected to increase to a total of 325 by the end of FY13. The current funding and fielding strategy is expected to fully field the ARNG by FY15.



Heavy Road Grader



HMEE I



HYEX

HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT CONTINUED

Hydraulic Excavator (HYEX)

The HYEX is used to excavate and load earth, blasted rock, sands, and other types of aggregate. The HYEX is non-developmental construction equipment that is purchased commercially off-the-shelf (COTS). It is diesel driven, self-propelled, and hydraulically operated. It has a track-mounted undercarriage with a knuckle-type boom. Three types of HYEXs were fielded to meet the needs of the Army. Type I is the utility excavator with a heavy duty bucket. Type II primary operating mode is in the rock drill configuration. Type III is the largest excavator used by quarry teams.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	122
FY11 TDA Authorization	30
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	152
Projected Prime On Hand	22
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	22
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	130
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	130
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$46.1 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$46.1 Million

By the end of FY11, total authorizations are 152 with a projected on hand of 22. The first unit equipped (FUE) is scheduled for September 2011 with full fielding expected by FY13.



AMP

Asphalt Mixing Plant (AMP)

The AMP is a portable drum type, electric motor driven facility, capable of self erection (major components), and satisfactory operation without requiring permanent type footings. It consists of major units, components, and accessories as required for assembling a complete plant (capable of producing 150 tons per hour of graded asphalt paving mix). These units are trailer mounted and can be interconnected mechanically and electrically, and operated to rated capacity.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	16
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	16
Projected Prime On Hand	3
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	0
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	13
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	13
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$59.9 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$59.9 Million

The Army National Guard has a total FY11 authorization of 16 with 3 projected to be on hand at that time. Currently, funds are allocated for purchase of the entire AAO. Funds are in COMPO1 for FDIIS. However, COMPO2 have the only quarry units in the Army force structure. COMPO1 funds will be used for this purchase. Shortfalls are expected to be filled by FY13.

JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE

The Joint Assault Bridge (JAB) (LIN: Z00963) is a full-tracked, low-profile land combat assault vehicle possessing armor protection and a high degree of maneuverability and tactical agility. The JAB consists of an Abrams M1A1 chassis with a Military Load Class (MLC) 70 Armored Vehicle Launched Bridge (AVLB) Scissor Bridge mounted on a launch mechanism attached to the top of the tank chassis. The JAB transports and rapidly emplaces a heavy assault bridge in a hostile environment while offering the crew protection from enemy fire. The JAB will launch the B31098 scissors bridge in less than 5 minutes, providing the ability to cross a 18.3 meter gap with a Military Load Class of 70. The JAB provides a higher degree of both maneuverability and survivability than the L43664 M60 Tank Chassis Series transport.

No data was available in the shortfall calculator for this system. However it is projected that the Army National Guard will have a total FY11 authorization of 108 JABs to be used in Mobility Augmentation Companies. Program is still under development by the Marine Corps. Shortages are expected to be filled by FY17.



JAB

MEDICAL FIELD SYSTEMS

MC4

Medical Communications for Combat Casualty Care (MC4)

The MC4 system is composed of seven Army-approved line items of medical communications tools used by medical personnel to read and record medical information of Soldiers receiving medical care. This equipment allows medical personnel access to the personal medical baseline information of patients in their care, enhances medical readiness, and provides a comprehensive life-long electronic medical record for all service members. The MC4 has multiple models that provide medical information management of the patient's health and provision of their health care. The Army Medical Department (AMEDD) historically did not have an effective method of linking health care providers and diagnostic systems prior to the fielding of MC4.



MC4

FY11 MTOE Authorization	13,017
FY11 TDA Authorization	2,999
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	16,016
Projected Prime On Hand	7,271
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	7,271
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	8,745
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	8,745
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$43.3 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$43.3 Million

MC4 is projected to be at 45% fill by FY11. Currently, MC4 is being fielded to deploying ARNG units. Typically, deploying units receive the MC4 system at home station and receive new equipment training (NET) at the mobilizing station. NET and sustainment training for continental U.S. units is conducted at five training sites. The state Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) units receive equipment from one of the two National Guard Forward Repair Activities (FRA). These sites ensure that hardware and software are ready for states to utilize MC4 systems for domestic operations and state deployment readiness exercises.



EQ-36



JEM

RADARS

LCMR, EQ-36

Enhanced AN/TPQ 36 Radar (EQ-36)

Low rate initial production began in FY09 with full rate production expected in FY11. The ARNG's first unit equipped is expected in FY12. The fielding strategy is to replace the Q-37 radars in the brigade combat teams (BCTs) and cascade them to the fires brigades; replace the Q-37 radars in the fires brigades and retire them from the force; and replace the Q-36 radars in the BCTs. There is currently an expected equipment shortfall due to fully replacing the Q-36 radar from the BCTs.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	64
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	64
Projected Prime On Hand	0
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	28
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	28
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	36
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	64
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$486 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$864 Million

RADIOS

COTS Tactical Radios

Hand Held Radios - Joint Tactical Radios System (JTRS), JTRS Enhanced Multiband Inter/Intra Team Radio (JEM) (AN/PRC-148(V)3(C) & (V)4(C)) – LIN:Z01320

The JTRS JEM urban version is a portable, battery-operated, communications system capable of operating in the full-frequency range of 30 to 512 Mhz in the VHF-FM (low/high band), VHF-AM (high band), UHF-AM & FM bands with up to 5 watts utilizing a single hand held radio for ground to ground and air to ground connectivity. The JEM can be submerged in 20 meters (66 feet) of fresh or salt water for 30 minutes. This system is capable of providing secure and non-secure communications and will allow for transmission of voice-in-a-whisper mode. JEM will be a primary means of communication for Special Operations Forces (SOF) detachments for the various mission sets they perform.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	6,968
FY11 TDA Authorization	132
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	7,100
Projected Prime On Hand	0
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	0
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	7,100
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	7,100
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$54,670,000
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$55 Million

Headquarters Department of the Army G8 has purchased sufficient quantities to achieve the Army Acquisition Objective (AAO) for the ARNG (fielding ARNG IBCT, HBCT, CAB, and FIRES units to 100% MTOE requirements) and will be fielded 100% by the end of FY10.



ROUTE & AREA CLEARANCE

RG-31, HUSKY, BUFFALO Roller Mine Clearing, Ground Penetration Radar Medium Mine Protected Vehicle (MMPV)

The MMPV is a wheeled armored personnel carrier meant for both on- and off-road use. The vehicle has six rubber tires and may be used in all-wheel drive operations. The MMPV is equipped with ring mounts for either the M2 or MK19 with gun shields. There is a large double door for a crew hatch in the rear of the vehicle. The vehicle is heavily armored to include ballistic glass for protection against medium explosions. The MMPV is capable of traveling with combat loads at speeds to 60 MPH on improved roads. The vehicle is designed to survive antitank blasts of up to 30 pounds of TNT. The transportation capacity is a crew of ten Soldiers plus equipment. The MMPV will support the clearance companies in route clearance and area clearance operations, explosive hazards teams in reconnaissance operations, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) companies in EOD support operations, and chemical units in the CBRNE response teams.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	196
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	196
Projected Prime On Hand	0
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	0
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	196
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	196
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$105.8 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$105.8 Million

The National Guard is currently authorized 196 MMPVs including 22 for each of its 3 route clearance companies. Due to operational necessity in Operation Enduring Freedom, fielding of the MMPV is not scheduled to begin until 4QFY11.

Vehicle Mounted Mine Detection System (VMMDS)

The Vehicle Mounted Mine Detector (VMMD) (also called the Husky) is a single operator four-wheel drive vehicle with armored protection. The Husky has arms or pans that fold down from the vehicle that are metallic mine detectors. The vehicle uses a water-cooled, 6-cylinder inline direct injection diesel turbocharged engine and has two heavy-duty axles designed to be rapidly repaired when damaged by explosive devices. A VMMD system consists of two Huskies and one Mine Detection Trailer (MDT). The repair parts, special tools, and axle systems are found in the Red and Blue Pack Conex Containers (one each per system). The Red Pack is the Spare Wheel Module (SWM) and can be towed. It is the operator/crew and unit level repair kit for the VMMD system. The Blue Pack is a 20-foot MilVan container with spare parts and accessories. The Blue Pack carries unit level parts for the VMMD system during countermine operations. The Husky is the primary vehicle in the VMMD system. It is also the prime mover for the MDT. The system has the capability of detecting buried anti-vehicle mines by using pulse induction type mine detectors fitted to both the lead and trailing Husky.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	72
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	72
Projected Prime On Hand	14
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	14
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	58
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	58
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$131.4 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$131.4 Million

The ARNG is currently authorized 72 VMMDS; 24 for each of the 3 route clearance companies. Due to operational necessity in Operation Enduring Freedom, partial fielding of the VMMD is scheduled to begin 3QFY10.



RG-31 MMPV



Husky



Buffalo

ROUTE & AREA CLEARANCE CONTINUED Mine Protected Clearance Vehicle (MPCV)

The MPCV, or Buffalo, is an all-terrain, all-weather, wheeled armored vehicle with an articulating arm mounted on the front of the vehicle with a rake head that assists in locating explosive hazards. The vehicle has six wheels and is heavily armored. The windows are armored glass to increase visibility without reducing the safety of the Soldiers. The vehicle is designed to survive antitank blasts up to 15 pounds of TNT and provides Soldier protection against 7.62mm NATO Ball standard munitions. The vehicle's articulating arm has digging and lifting attachments and is coupled with a camera system that allows personnel to remotely interrogate a suspected explosive hazard, allowing the crew to confirm, deny, and/or classify the explosive hazard. Seating capacity allows for driver and troop commander plus up to 12 personnel. A weapons system is not mounted on this vehicle. The MPCV is capable of traveling with combat loads at speeds up to 60 MPH on improved roads. It can travel on unimproved roads, and is capable of working on rough, soft, and unimproved ground at reduced speeds. The MPCV will be used in the clearance company for route clearance and area clearance operations to defeat explosive hazards. This vehicle is a new system to close a capability gap and does not replace any other system or vehicle.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	36
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	36
Projected Prime On Hand	3
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	3
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	33
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	33
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$48.6 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$48.6 Million

The ARNG is authorized 36 MPCVs; 12 for each of the 3 route clearance companies. Due to operational necessity in Operation Enduring Freedom, fielding of the MPCV is scheduled to begin 4QFY10.

SURFACE-LAUNCHED ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (SLAMRAAM)

SLAMRAAM is the Army's future short-range air defense weapon. The SLAMRAAM program is intended to eventually replace all the Army's AVENGER short-range air defense weapon systems that employ the Stinger missile. The SLAMRAAM system intends to give the Army the capability to engage targets (including cruise missiles and helicopters) to beyond line-of-sight and at greater ranges than the Stinger-based systems. SLAMRAAM is also intended to defend against the evolving air threat from unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and cruise missiles.



SLAMRAAM

FY11 MTOE Authorization	168
FY11 TDA Authorization	3
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	171
Projected Prime On Hand	0
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	252
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	252
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	171
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	171
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$0
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$1.4 Billion

The August 2009 Acquisition Decision Memorandum (ADM) directs SLAMRAAM to move to either a HIMARS-based platform or move to the standard armored 5-ton Family of Tactical Vehicles (FMTV). This will delay the fielding to replace the AVENGER system in the ARNG. The first unit equipped is expected to be in FY14 with the full fielding schedule extending through 2021. The fielding schedule for the Active Component and the Army National Guard is currently in staffing.

TACTICAL QUIET GENERATORS

Tactical Quiet Generator (TQG) Power Units/Power Plants (PU/PP)

The TQG family for PU/PP on-hand data reflects 91% of FY11 authorizations, only 71% are official TQGs.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	5,250
FY11 TDA Authorization	61
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	5,311
Projected Prime On Hand	3,727
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	1,088
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	4,815
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	496
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	1,584
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$19.6 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$58 Million



TQG

TACTICAL TRAILERS

FMTV-Cargo Trailers

Family of Medium Tactical Trailers (FMTTs)

The FMTT consists of two trailer configurations, a 2.5 ton cargo trailer (M1082) and a 5 ton cargo trailer (M1095). These trailers transport a wide variety of cargo and there is a commonality with regards to parts for these trailers. The FMTT will operate worldwide on primary roads, secondary roads, and cross-country terrain of all surface types.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	10,615
FY11 TDA Authorization	13
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	10,628
Projected Prime On Hand	3,289
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	7,339
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	10,628
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	0
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	7,339
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$0
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$252.7 Million



FMTT

The FMTTs are 100% of the FY11 authorizations. However, 69% of the fleet consists of legacy M105 series trailers with an average life of over 25 years. The ARNG received a 4% increase of medium tactical trailers in FY09 as compared to FY08 deliveries.



HIPPO

TACTICAL WATER SYSTEMS (HIPPO, CAMEL)

Tank Water 2,000 Gallon Demountable ISO Configured (HIPPO)

The Compatible Water Tank Rack System (HIPPO) is a mobile hard wall system mounted on an International Standardization Organization (ISO) tank rack that provides both bulk and retail water distribution capabilities. The system consists of a 2,000 gallon water tank rack with pump, filling stand, and 70 feet of hose. The HIPPO can distribute to multiple locations, or can be placed on the ground and off-loaded to establish water supply points. HIPPOs are designed for around-the-clock, all weather operations.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	680
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	680
Projected Prime On Hand	265
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	265
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	415
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	415
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$62.9 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$62.9 Million

The HIPPO is projected to be at 39% of FY11 authorization. The HIPPO replaces the Forward Area Water Point Supply System (FAWPSS) (LIN: F42612) and Truck Tank Water 1,000 Gallon 2.5 Ton 6X6 W/E (LIN: X58367). To upgrade the Army National Guard to current modularity levels, continued fielding of the HIPPO is required. The HIPPO can also provide valuable support to homeland defense missions. Failing to fund the HIPPO program increases risk to the war effort and the response capability for homeland security, homeland defense, and emergency requirements.



CAMEL

Unit Water Pod System (CAMEL)

The CAMEL system consists of an 800 gallon water storage capacity tank, heater unit, and a medium tactical vehicle trailer. The CAMEL will also have chilling capabilities that will be added after production and fielding of the basic tank system. The CAMEL replaces the 400 Water Tank.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	123
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	123
Projected Prime On Hand	0
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	0
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	123
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	123
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$14.8 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$14.8 Million

The CAMEL is at 0% of FY11 authorization. The CAMEL program was delayed pending final approval of the CAMEL System Training Plan (STRAP). The ARNG will have 100% fill for FY11 authorizations by FY11 and anticipates an additional authorization of 84 CAMEL systems in FY16.

TACTICAL OPERATION COMBAT SYSTEM (TOCS)/STANDARD INTEGRATION COMMAND POST SYSTEM (SICPS)

CPP, TMSS

Standard Integration Command Post System (SICPS)

LINs: C40996, C61665, P63394, P63462, Z00930

69% of all FY11 authorized SICPS equipment is on hand. Until recently, the SICPS program received funding from supplemental funds. This funding has been discontinued; however, the remaining funding is earmarked for deploying units. Because of the equipment shortfall, Headquarters, Department of the Army G-3/5/7 LandWarNet is considering creating a pool of SICPS equipment. The pool will be generated from redirecting reset equipment from the unit owning the equipment to the next deploying unit when mission essential equipment list requires the equipment to deploy.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	1,165
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	1,165
Projected Prime On Hand	799
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	799
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	366
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	366
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$48,812,176
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$48.8 Million

TEST, MEASUREMENT, AND DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT (TMDE)

Maintenance Support Device

Maintenance Support Device (MSD)

The MSD will be 61% fill for FY11 authorizations.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	12,063
FY11 TDA Authorization	1,481
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	13,544
Projected Prime On Hand	8,288
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	8,288
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	5,256
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	5,256
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$103.5 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$103.5 Million



SICPS



MSD



Shadow

TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (TUAS)

Shadow, Shadow Crew Trainer

TUAS, Shadow

The current plan calls for the fielding of four infantry brigade combat teams (IBCTs), two heavy brigade combat teams, and two special forces units in FY10. The current plan also fields to nine IBCTs in FY11.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	30
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	30
Projected Prime On Hand	20
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	20
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	10
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	10
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$329.4 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$329.4 Million

ULTRA LIGHT UTILITY VEHICLES (ULUV)



ULUV

The ULUV is an "off the shelf" all-terrain vehicle combat multiplier employed in the role of logistics support and casualty evacuation for forward deployed units. The system greatly reduces the manpower-intensive tasks of transporting ammunition, supplies, subsistence, and other material in and around forward operating bases, engineer work sites, supply stations, base camps, etc.

FY11 MTOE Authorization	*0
FY11 TDA Authorization	*0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	*0
Projected Prime On Hand	1,277
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	130
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	1,407
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	0
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	0
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$0
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$0

*Special LIN - no MTOE/TDA information available

Currently, there are no ARNG documented requirements for ULUVs, the items are managed as special LINs. In FY10, the ARNG purchased 260 ULUVs with NGREA funds to meet the immediate operational needs of the states. These vehicles were anticipated to be delivered by the end of December 2009. There are \$4.8 million of Congressional additional funds that are being made available for purchase of more vehicles in 2010.

WARFIGHTER INFORMATION NETWORK-TACTICAL (WIN-T)

Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T) Increment (Inc) 1

The WIN-T Inc 1 program has a strong proponent backing and is currently meeting the G3/5/7 Army Force Generation fielding schedule. Fielding for Increment 1 is currently scheduled to continue through 1st quarter FY12. The source documentation equipment shortfall does not accurately reflect the current WIN-T Inc 1 Headquarters, Department of the Army approved fielding schedule for the Army National Guard. After 1st quarter FY12, the ARNG will have one expeditionary signal battalion (ESB), the 136th, remaining to field WIN-T Inc 1, producing an equipment shortfall value of \$11 million. It is important to note that the dollar shortfall is for signal fielding specific to ESBs (two single shelter switch (AN/TTC-56) - \$5 million and 4 Tropo scatter radio terminals (AN/TRC-170A) - \$6 million).

FY11 MTOE Authorization	597
FY11 TDA Authorization	0
FY11 Total (MTOE+TDA) Authorization	597
Projected Prime On Hand	374
Projected Acceptable Substitutes On Hand	0
Projected Total On Hand (Prime+Subs)	374
Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (Subs Applied)	223
Prime Shortfall Quantity After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	223
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (Subs Applied)	\$414 Million
Equipment Shortfall Value After FY11 (No Subs Applied)	\$414 Million



The NCO Creed

No one is more professional than I. I am a Noncommissioned Officer, a leader of soldiers. As a Noncommissioned Officer, I realize that I am a member of a time honored corps, which is known as "The Backbone of the Army". I am proud of the Corps of Noncommissioned Officers and will at all times conduct myself so as to bring credit upon the Corps, the Military Service and my country regardless of the situation in which I find myself. I will not use my grade or position to attain pleasure, profit, or personal safety.

Competence is my watchword. My two basic responsibilities will always be uppermost in my mind -- accomplishment of my mission and the welfare of my soldiers. I will strive to remain tactically and technically proficient. I am aware of my role as a Noncommissioned Officer. I will fulfill my responsibilities inherent in that role. All soldiers are entitled to outstanding leadership; I will provide that leadership. I know my soldiers and I will always place their needs above my own. I will communicate consistently with my soldiers and never leave them uninformed. I will be fair and impartial when recommending both rewards and punishment.

Officers of my unit will have maximum time to accomplish their duties; they will not have to accomplish mine. I will earn their respect and confidence as well as that of my soldiers. I will be loyal to those with whom I serve; seniors, peers, and subordinates alike. I will exercise initiative by taking appropriate action in the absence of orders. I will not compromise my integrity, nor my moral courage. I will not forget, nor will I allow my comrades to forget that we are professionals, Noncommissioned Officers, leaders!



The Year of the Noncommissioned Officer
2009

"Strength from within"

CSM John D. Gipe - 8th CSM ARNG