

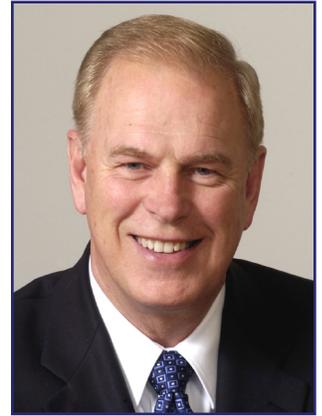
Ohio Adjutant General's Dept.

When called, we respond with ready units



2006-2008 Annual Reports

The Honorable Ted Strickland
Governor of Ohio
30th Floor
77 South High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215



Dear Governor Strickland,

I am pleased to present you with the Adjutant General's Department combined annual report for 2006-2008. It contains financial information for the state's fiscal years from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2008 and highlights the department's training years, which extend through September 2008.

As another year of the Global War on Terrorism comes to an end, I remain extremely proud of the achievements of the men and women of the Ohio National Guard. We continue to answer the call to duty. As it stands today, we have deployed about 13,000 Soldiers and Airmen including the 37th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT)—our largest single-unit deployment since World War II—in support of the Global War on Terrorism. The 37th was the first major deployment under the Department of Defense's new mobilization policy, established in January 2007, which makes states responsible for training and certifying pre-mobilization tasks.

Within Ohio's borders, Ohio Army and Air National Guard Soldiers and Airmen responded with ready units to assist local communities in times of need. Ohio Air and Army National Guard units responded to flooding, snowstorms and power outages throughout the state and provided much needed medical services during GuardCare exercises in Ashtabula, Morgan and Mahoning counties.

We are saddened to report that once again, our members were reminded of the sacrifice their service may demand. During this reporting period, five Ohio National Guard Soldiers were killed while deployed in support of the Global War on Terrorism—Sgt. Jeremy M. Hodge in October 2005, Sgt. 1st Class Daniel J. Pratt in November 2005, Sgt. 1st Class Daniel B. Crabtree in June 2006, Lt. Col. Kevin Sonnenberg in June 2007 and Sgt. Anthony Vinnedge in July 2007. We also lost 2nd Lt. David Mitchell to a pilot training accident in March 2008 and Spc. Joshua O'Bannon, a recruit sustainment program trainee who collapsed during an April 2008 training event and later died.

It is truly a testament to Ohio's young men and women that in spite of the tragedies and the demands placed on Guard-members, their Families and employers, Ohio's recruiting and retention efforts continued to exceed expectations. At the end of the 2008 fiscal year, the Ohio Army National Guard and Ohio Air National Guard were at 103 percent and 107 percent, respectively. Our personnel strength was 15,530. I attribute this feat to leadership at all levels within the organization, who continue to attract, train and mentor our Soldiers and Airmen at the highest levels.

My hope is that this report demonstrates that while our federal responsibilities continue to call upon members of the Ohio National Guard for support, the heart of the organization remains within the boundaries of the state, capable to respond for our state responsibilities and to serve the citizens of Ohio.



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gregory L. Wayt".

Gregory L. Wayt
Major General
The Adjutant General



Contents

MISSION

To prepare and deploy ready units to accomplish federal, state and community missions in partnership with Families and employers.

Our Federal Mission: To fight and win our nation's wars.

Our State Mission: To protect life and property and preserve peace, order and public safety.

Our Community Mission: To participate in local, state and national programs that add value to America.

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THIS PAGE: Lt. Col. Scott Evans, administrative officer for the 16th Engineer Brigade, explains the use and wear of the Army's combat helmet and body armor during a June 2, 2006, visit to Norwich Elementary School in Hilliard.

OPPOSITE PAGE TOP: Soldiers and Airmen from the Ohio CERFP, a specialized homeland defense unit, extract a "casualty" from a rubble pile at Muscatatuck Urban Training Center in Indiana during a disaster scenario exercise in May 2007.

OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM: Sgt. Erica Winkle of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 371st Sustainment Brigade, takes aim around an obstacle during an individual movement techniques course during pre-mobilization training at Camp Atterbury, Ind., in preparation for the unit's April 2008 deployment to Iraq.



State of Ohio
Adjutant General's Department
2825 West Dublin Granville Road
Columbus, Ohio 43235-2789

Website: <http://ong.ohio.gov>
Public Affairs: (614)336-7000

In accordance with Ohio Revised Code, Sec. 5913.01 (A)(10).

VISION

"When called, we respond with ready units."

VALUES

We are committed to the militia tradition: Citizen-Soldiers and -Airmen supported by Families and employers. We believe in:

- Integrity
- Courage
- Diversity with equal opportunity
- Excellence in all we do



Department at a Glance

The Adjutant General's Department, which provides military organization for the state's militia, is comprised of the Ohio National Guard, the Ohio Military Reserve, the Ohio Naval Militia and the Selective Service System.

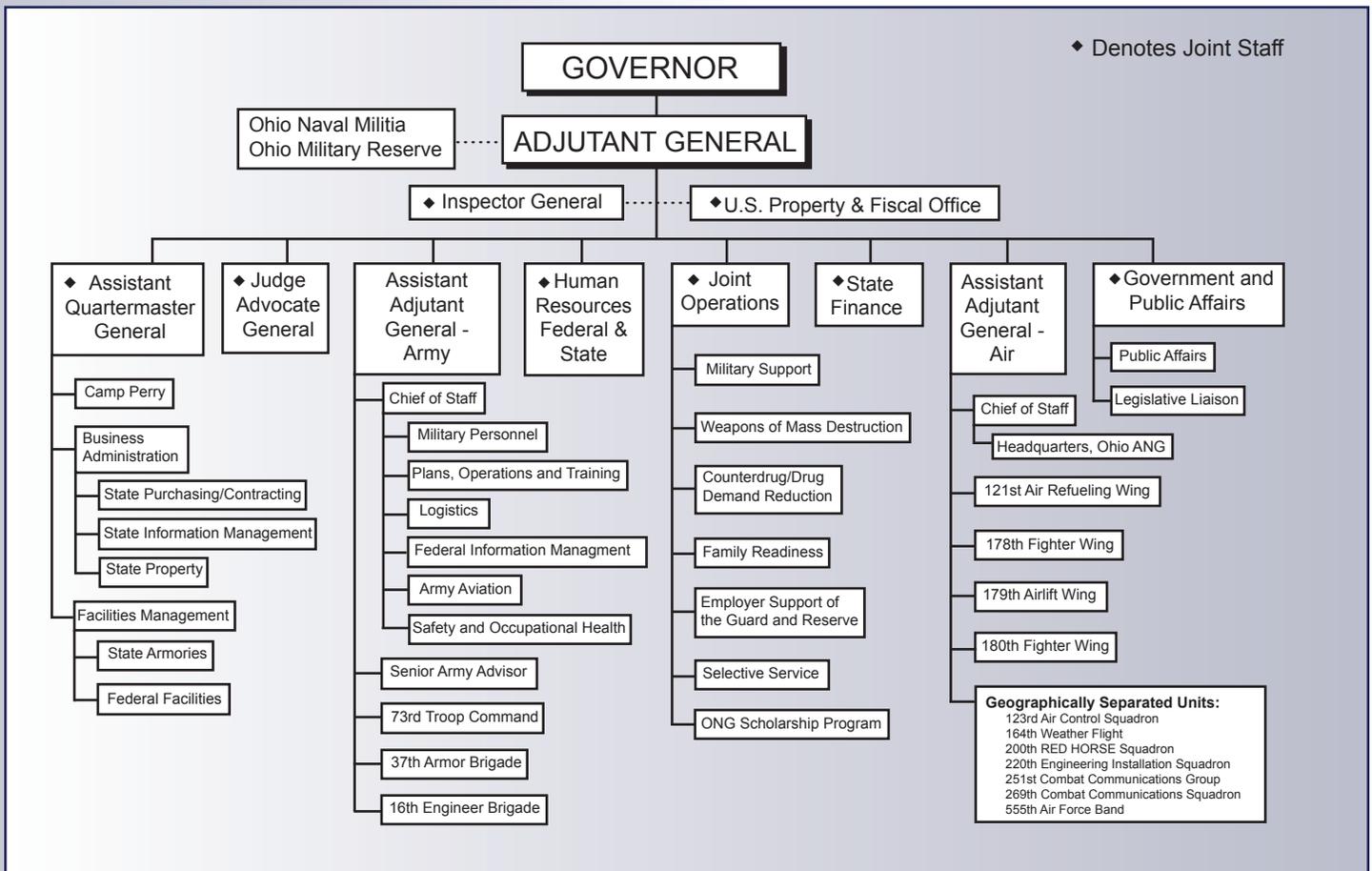
The Ohio National Guard, Army and Air, is the organized military force of the state, except when ordered into federal service. Under the National Defense Act, the Army and Air National Guard are reserve components of the United States Army and Air Force. The Guard also may be ordered by the governor to serve the state by protecting persons and property from disasters—man-made or natural—and suppressing or preventing riot, insurrection, invasion or violence.

The governor, as commander-in-chief of the militia of the state, appoints the adjutant general to serve during his term in office. Maj. Gen. Gregory L. Wayt, who was appointed Ohio's 78th adjutant general July 1, 2004, continued in that capacity throughout this reporting period.

Maj. Gen. Harry "A.J." Feucht served as assistant adjutant general for Air and Maj. Gen. Matthew L. Kambic served as assistant adjutant general for Army throughout the reporting period.

During FY06-08, the Ohio National Guard was comprised of nearly 16,000 traditional Guardmembers, with state authorization levels settling at 10,246 for Army and 4,667 for Air at the close of the 2008 fiscal year. Typically, these men and women volunteer one weekend a month and an additional 15 days a year in service-related career fields. These "traditional Guardmembers" are supported by a full-time staff of state employees, federal technicians and Active Guard/Reserve personnel dispersed at various locations around the state. Headquarters for the organization is located at the Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler Armory in northwest Columbus.

Ohio's Army National Guard is comprised of five major commands: Joint Force Headquarters-Ohio, 16th Engineer Brigade, 37th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 73rd Troop Command and the 174th Air Defense Artil-



Civil Support

The Ohio National Guard community relations program has succeeded in cementing department ties to the public and facilitating appreciation of the Guard's federal/state missions and responsibilities. Though many activities begin and end at the unit, such as participation in local charitable events, others often require coordination at state and sometimes national levels. Regardless of the size or scope of such events, the Guard's community relations program will continue to emphasize that our dedication to service begins at home.

Guardmembers respond to requests for aid during natural disasters throughout the state, and conduct annual programs such as GuardCare, which gives Guard-trained medical technicians an opportunity for hands-on training while providing much-needed health care to Ohio's medically underserved.

An immunization program which began in 1994, GuardCare is a partnership between the Ohio Department of Health, the Ohio National Guard and local or community health departments. ODH selects a community annually and provides funding for the services, while the Ohio National Guard provides medical personnel and equipment to conduct the event through resources provided in conjunction with the Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) program at National Guard Bureau. The program also offers local health depart-



ments the opportunity to highlight programs and promote health initiatives.

Ashtabula County was selected for the 2006 training exercise and over two weekends, Aug. 5-6 and 19-20, the medics treated 768 patients with 2,868 free health services. In 2007, the exercise moved to Morgan County, where 301 patients received 871 free medical services on Aug. 11-12 and 18-19. In 2008, Mahoning County was chosen and Ohio Guardmembers provided 1,685 free health services to 671 area residents on Aug. 9-10 and 16-17.

Available medical services were tailored to meet the needs of the surrounding communities and generally included physical examinations; vision, hearing and dental screenings; EKGs; cholesterol, blood sugar and PSA screenings and childhood and adult immunizations.

The 2008 exercise marks the 14th year the Ohio National Guard has participated in the GuardCare event. Over this time period, we have provided medical services to more than 8,000 Ohio citizens. The Ohio Department of Health has selected Preble County to host the 2009 Guard Care mission.





In addition to civil support missions within the state, Guardmembers are occasionally mobilized to assist other state National Guards in times of dire need. In the last days of August 2005, Hurricane Katrina struck the Gulf Coast. The Ohio National Guard, both Army and Air, quickly responded to requests for assistance

from both the Mississippi and Louisiana National Guards. The Soldiers of Company D, 1st Battalion, 148th Infantry Regiment, were airlifted in to New Orleans and quickly secured the city's Superdome, where thousands of evacuees were temporarily being housed. Across the state, Soldiers and Airmen quickly volunteered for lengthy deployments, many of which extended into the 2006 reporting year.

In September 2008, Ohio Guardmembers were again called upon to assist in recovery efforts when Hurricane Gustav blew through Louisiana, causing 43 deaths and leaving about 1.5 million people without power in the state. Soon after, the storm surge from Hurricane Ike blew ashore causing several additional deaths and power outages. More than 1,100 Ohio National Guardmembers mobilized to provide much-needed support to the citizens of Louisiana.

Defense Support to Civil Authorities 2006-2008

Event	Date	Location	Personnel
Hurricanes Katrina/Rita	29 Aug - 22 Oct 05	Mississippi, Louisiana	2,670
Anti-Rabies (ODH)	5-13 Sep 06	Eastern Ohio	7
PNPP Exercise	4, 24 Oct 06	Lake, Geauga, Ashtabula Counties	3
River Valley II	17, 18 Oct 06	Hamilton, Brown, Butler, Clermont & Warren Counties	6
Perry NPP Ex	11-Apr-07	NE Ohio	3
Northwest Flooding	19-23 Aug 07	NE Ohio	24
Hurricane GUSTAV	2-19 Sep 08	Louisiana	1,146
High Winds Event	17-23	Ohio	(Equipment only - 4 water buffalos)
Beaver Valley NPP Ex	7-Oct-08	NE Ohio	3
FEMA V RAD Ex	10-Oct-08	Franklin County (EMA)	3

Roll Call

Operation Iraqi Freedom Operation Enduring Freedom

Ohio National Guardmembers continued to answer the call to duty over this three-year reporting period. During the 2006 training year, we mobilized nearly 1,250 Army and 980 Air Guardmembers in support of Operations Iraqi Freedom, Enduring Freedom, Joint Guardian and the Multinational Force and Observers. While the 2007 training year brought no new Army mobilizations, we deployed about 1430 Air Guardmembers. Our optempo increased in 2008 with the deployment of more than 2,400 Army and

more than 2,300 Air Guardmembers.

Despite the mobilizations, the Ohio National Guard maintained a ready force to assist Ohioans during emergencies at home. With nearly 11,000 traditional Army Guardmembers, about 89 percent of Ohio's Citizen-Soldiers remained in Ohio in 2006, and about 78 percent in 2008. Of about 5,000 Air Guardmembers, nearly 94 percent remained in Ohio in 2006, nearly 91 percent in 2007 and more than 85 percent in 2008.

ARMY

2006

**Company B, 1-148th Infantry Regiment
Company D, 1-148th Infantry Regiment
641st Quartermaster Detachment
Company B, 2-19th Special Forces Group (Airborne)
HHB, 1-174th Air Defense Artillery Regiment
Battery A, 1-174th Air Defense Artillery Regiment
Battery B, 1-174th Air Defense Artillery Regiment
HHB, 2-174th Air Defense Artillery Regiment
Company G, 137th Aviation Regiment
Troop C, 2-107th Cavalry Regiment
285th Medical Company
437th Personnel Detachment
Detachment 21, Operational Support Airlift Command
HHD, 237th Support Battalion**

2008

**Company B, 2-19th Special Forces Group (Airborne)
838th Military Police Company
HQ, 37th IBCT
HHC, 1-148th Infantry Regiment**

2006-2008

Operation Joint Guardian Multinational Force and Observers

**Company A, 1-148th Infantry Regiment
Company C, 1-148th Infantry Regiment
Company D, 1-148th Infantry Regiment
Company E, 237th Support Battalion
HHB, 1-134th Field Artillery Regiment
Battery A, 1-134th Field Artillery Regiment
Battery B, 1-134th Field Artillery Regiment
Company G, 237th Support Battalion
HHC, 237th Support Battalion
Company A, 237th Support Battalion
Company B, 237th Support Battalion
Company C, 237th Support Battalion
HHC, 37th Special Troops Battalion
Company A, Special Troops Battalion
Company C, Special Troops Battalion
583rd Military Police Detachment
Headquarters, 371st Sustainment Brigade**

ATR

**121st Air Refueling Wing
178th Fighter Wing
179th Airlift Wing
180th Fighter Wing
200th RED HORSE Squadron
220th Engineering Installation Squadron
164th Weather Flight
251st Combat Communications Group
123rd Air Control Squadron
269th Combat Communications Squadron**

*** The Air National Guard deploys individuals rather than complete units.*

*Each of Ohio's Air Wings and Geographically Separate Units
deployed Airmen during each reporting year.*

National Guard State



Ohio - Hungary



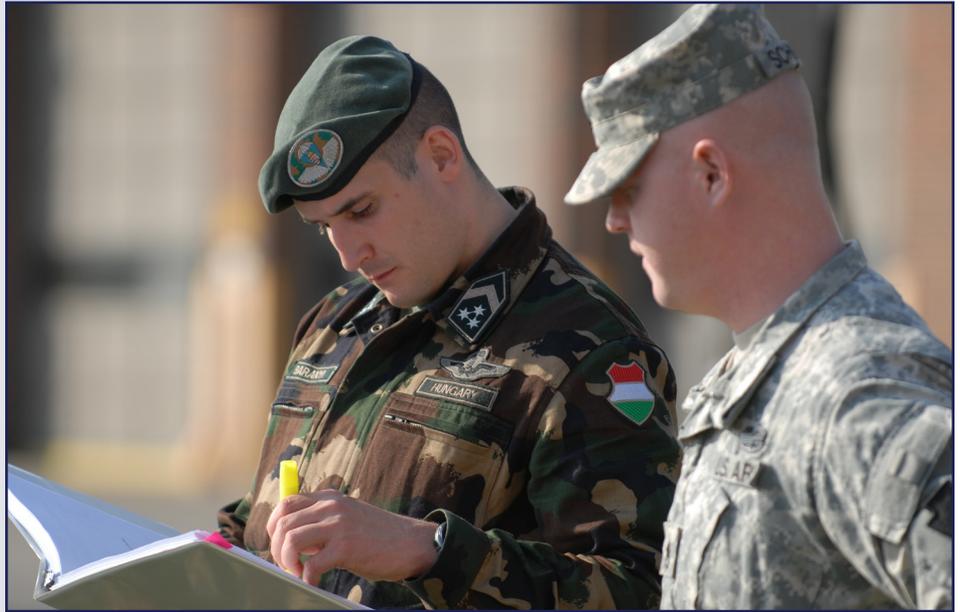
In 2008, the Ohio National Guard completed its 16th year of membership in the National Guard State Partnership Program. During the year, we saw the level of cooperation with the Republic of Hungary enter a new collaborative phase.

Gen. John Craddock, commander of United States European Command and Supreme Allied Commander—Europe for NATO, proposed that state partners assist their European partner in the formation of teams that will deploy to Afghanistan. The Operational Mentoring Liaison Teams (OMLTs) support the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) deployed to assist the development of the Afghan National Army.

Combined training between the Hungarian and Ohio forces began in September 2008 with the first deployment scheduled for February 2009. Cooperation with Hungary also included events discussing Family support programs, casualty assistance, noncommissioned officer development and civil-military responses to CBRNE events.

The 2008 training year brought challenges for the United States' relationship with Serbia. Following Kosovo's unilateral declaration of independence, the negative reaction in Serbia caused a temporary closure of the U.S. Embassy and the potential to halt our engagements with Serbia. We were fortunate that our program was able to continue during this time of increased tension.

Areas of cooperation were varied and we were able to complete 19 events with Serbia. In September 2008, we conducted a com-



combined staff exercise that involved the Serbian general staff and the Ohio National Guard joint staff. Operation Tamis provided the combined staff the opportunity to work through a natural disaster scenario and provide military support to civil authorities.

Other events focused on assisting the Serbian Armed Forces with transformation. Areas of emphasis included personnel, logistics, readiness and public affairs. In June 2008, 10 members of the Serbian Land Forces 63rd Infantry Parachute Battalion participated with the Ohio National Guard's Company B, 2nd Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group, during

2008 HUNGARY EXCHANGES		
Title	Type	Location
Basic NCO Course	School	Ohio
Basic Army Instructor Course	School	Ohio
CBRNE Event Management	Familiarization	Ohio
TAG Visit	Conference	Hungary
NCO Symposium/Shadow	Conference	Budapest
Family Programs Familiarization	Traveling Contact Team	Budapest
Casualty Assistance Programs	Traveling Contact Team	Budapest
NGB Balkan Conference	Conference	Bulgaria

Partnership Program



Ohio - Serbia



annual training at Camp Grayling, Mich. This was a reciprocal exchange from the Ohio unit's visit to Serbia in 2007.

One of the consistent themes in our military events with Hungary and Serbia is the role and professional development of the noncommissioned officer (NCO). In June 2008, six NCOs from Serbia and five from Hungary attended the Ohio Army National Guard's Basic Non-commissioned Officer Course (BNCOC) at Rickenbacker Army Enclave in Columbus. The international students integrated into the class with their U.S. counterparts and completed the two-week course. Following the conclusion of BNCOC, the international students completed the Army Basic Instructor Course.



2008 SERBIA EXCHANGES

TITLE	TYPE	LOCATION
AF Unit Level Exchange	Exchange	Serbia
Officer/NCO Relations & Personnel Management	Traveling Contact Team	Serbia
Psychological issues of Peacekeeping Operation deployments	Traveling Contact Team	Serbia
Combat Readiness Inspection	Familiarization	Ohio
Training Evaluation	Traveling Contact Team	Serbia
Development and Training of Professional NCOs	Familiarization	Ohio/Texas
Organization of Public Affairs Office	Familiarization	Ohio
Logistics Support Organization and Doctrine	Traveling Contact Team	Serbia
Air Force Flying Operations	Familiarization	Ohio
Serbia C/FY09 MCPC	Conference	Serbia
Ohio TAG visit	Conference	Serbia
Senior Leader Visit to Annual Training at Camp Grayling	Exchange	Michigan
63rd Parachute Bn. Exch. to Annual Training at Camp Grayling	Exchange	Michigan
Combined Staff Exercise	Exchange	Serbia
NCO Symposium	Exchange	Serbia
NGB Balkan Conference	Exchange	Bulgaria
Sustaining Logistics in Peacekeeping Operations	Traveling Contact Team	Serbia
Basic NCO Course	School	Ohio
Basic Army Instructor Course	School	Ohio

2006 State and Federal Funding

The National Guard Bureau serves as administrator of funds appropriated by Congress each year and apportions the funds to the states and territories in support of the National Guard. During the 2006 federal fiscal year, which ran from Oct. 1, 2005 - Sept. 30, 2006, Ohio's allotment of \$543,240,342

in federal funds was authorized and expended as noted in Table 1.

During the state fiscal year, which ran from July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006, the Adjutant General's Department dispersed \$11,093,182.56 in General Revenue Funds appropriated by the state, noted in Table 2.

TABLE 1 - Summary of Federal Appropriated Funds FY06

OHIO ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Annual Training	\$ 12,468,700
Service Schools & Regional Training Institute.....	\$ 9,987,000
Special Training	\$ 892,200
Army Continuing Education Program	\$2,009,400
Counter Narcotics Program.....	\$ 872,500
Recruiting Activities	\$ 7,659,800
Training for New Equipment	\$ 794,100
Military Uniforms.....	\$ 1,559,900
Force Protection, Physical Security	\$ 3,781,700
Technician Pay, Training and Travel.....	\$ 36,879,100
Intelligence Readiness Training.....	\$ 14,300
Mobilization Pay, Lodging, Subsistence, Training	\$ 3,421,700
Ground Operational Tempo Costs.....	\$ 14,295,700
Air Operational Tempo Costs	\$ 1,390,600
Safety	\$ 145,100
Environmental Related Costs.....	\$ 1,657,000
Communications and Visual Information	\$ 1,476,500
Medical, Dental, Immunizations.....	\$ 1,078,600
Distance Learning	\$ 64,700
Military Support to Civilian Authorities.....	\$ 15,000
Military Funeral Honors	\$ 363,000
Army Communities of Excellence Program.....	\$ 106,000
Automation, Automation Security, Admin Svcs.....	\$ 1,466,200
Family Assistance	\$ 690,300
Active Guard Reserve	\$ 34,230,885
Reserve Pay and Subsistence	\$ 31,081,500
Real Property Operations and Maintenance	\$ 8,257,800
Weapons of Mass Destruction Team.....	\$ 568,900
Major Construction	\$ 10,988,214
Exercises	\$453,100
Training Area Management & Targets.....	\$ 732,400
Contingency Operations - Kosovo.....	\$135,300
Southwest Border Missions	\$15,066
Hurricane Relief Efforts.....	\$4,065,700
Total Ohio ARNG.....	\$193,617,965

OHIO AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Operation and Maintenance

Rickenbacker ANG Base	\$ 51,796,390
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 29,808,800
Springfield ANG Base.....	\$ 52,056,093
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 38,300,800
Subtotal	\$ 171,962,083

Military Construction

Rickenbacker ANG Base	\$ 533,259
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 922,276
Springfield ANG Base.....	\$ 565,739
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 5,373,000
Subtotal	\$ 7,394,274

Full-Time Technician Pay

Rickenbacker ANG Base	\$ 21,254,119
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 12,568,908
Springfield ANG Base.....	\$ 24,436,762
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 19,425,420
Subtotal	\$ 77,685,209

Traditional Guard Pay

Rickenbacker ANG Base	\$ 12,758,526
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 10,410,307
Springfield ANG Base.....	\$ 16,758,633
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 25,680,100
Subtotal	\$ 65,607,566

Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) Pay

Rickenbacker Airport.....	\$ 7,231,179
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 3,609,530
Springfield ANG Base.....	\$ 6,359,631
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 5,928,902
Subtotal	\$ 23,129,242

Research, Testing, Development & Evaluation

Rickenbacker Airport.....	\$ 0
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 0
Springfield ANG Base.....	\$ 0
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 3,844,000
Subtotal	\$ 3,844,000

Total Ohio ANG..... \$ 349,622,377

TABLE 2 - Summary of State Appropriated Operating Funds (GRF) FY06

FUND	OHMR	Air	Army	Central Admin	NG Benefits	Unit Funds	TOTAL
Personnel		\$770,287.26	\$1,645,920.83	\$3,277,584.19	\$0	\$0	\$5,693,792.28
Maintenance	\$15,155.22	\$1,092,687.01	\$2,612,186.86	\$820,452.57	\$0	\$0	\$4,540,481.66
Equipment		\$4,640.34	\$15,079.32	\$26,640.18	\$0	\$0	\$46,359.84
Subsidy	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$346.48	\$709,229.30	\$102,973.00	\$812,548.78
TOTAL	\$15,155.22	\$1,867,614.61	\$4,273,187.01	\$4,125,023.42	\$709,229.30	\$102,973.00	\$11,093,182.56

FOCUS ON FINANCES

Total federal funds spent throughout Ohio during the 2006 fiscal year in direct support of the Adjutant General's Department were \$572,856,223.07; the state of Ohio expended \$11,093,182.56. Approximately \$51.64 in federal dollars were provided for every state dollar spent for the department.

TABLE 3 - Summary of Federal Funds allocated through state budget FY06

FUND	Air Security Guards	Fed Army	Fed Air	Counter Drug	TOTAL
Personnel	\$2,010,609.19	\$3,871,424.44	\$8,492,908.12	\$1,952.00	\$14,376,893.75
Maintenance	\$23,459.00	\$4,440,357.56	\$3,816,729.35	\$14,125.56	\$8,294,671.47
Equipment	\$0	\$792,384.30	\$23,901.54	\$0	\$816,285.84
Subsidy	\$0	\$550,000.00	\$0	\$0	\$550,000.00
Capital	\$0	\$5,211,488.41	\$317,471.71	\$0	\$5,528,960.12
Transfer/Refund	\$2,665.68	\$26,896.98	\$19,507.23	\$0	\$49,069.89
TOTAL	\$2,036,733.87	\$14,892,551.69	\$12,670,517.95	\$16,077.56	\$ 29,615,881.07

TABLE 4 - Summary of Non-GRF, Non-Federal Funds FY06

FUND	Marksmanship	Prop/Oper/Mgmt	Services & Training	ONG Maint	Local	State Capital	TOTAL
Personnel	\$0	\$45,650.05	\$662,378.66	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$708,028.71
Maintenance	\$116,727.50	\$249,541.45	\$357,195.85	\$202,702.04	\$63,165.43	\$0	\$989,332.27
Equipment	\$1,533.02	\$18,625.59	\$659.98	\$2,298.00	\$0	\$0	\$ 23,116.59
Capital	\$0	\$99,500.00	\$0	\$0	\$1,254,503.86	\$8,400,543.75	\$ 9,754,547.61
Transfer/Refund	\$0	\$0	\$2,105.00	\$1,080.33	\$0	\$0	\$ 3,185.33
Total	\$118,260.52	\$413,317.09	\$1,022,339.49	\$206,080.37	\$1,317,669.29	\$8,400,543.75	\$11,478,210.51

2007 State and Federal Funding

The National Guard Bureau serves as administrator of funds appropriated by Congress each year and apportions the funds to the states and territories in support of the National Guard. During the 2007 federal fiscal year, which ran from Oct. 1, 2006 - Sept. 30, 2007, Ohio's allotment of \$582,888,142

in federal funds was authorized and expended as noted in Table 1.

During the state fiscal year, which ran from July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007, the Adjutant General's Department dispersed \$11,300,358.32 in General Revenue Funds appropriated by the state, noted in Table 2.

TABLE 1 - Summary of Federal Appropriated Funds FY07

OHIO ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Annual Training	\$ 15,694,000
Service Schools & Regional Training Institute	\$ 15,765,600
Special Training	\$ 7,153,900
Army Continuing Education Program	\$ 1,932,800
Counter Narcotics Program	\$ 833,000
Recruiting Activities	\$ 7,128,200
Training for New Equipment	\$ 212,100
Military Uniforms	\$ 1,863,805
Force Protection, Physical Security	\$ 2,202,300
Technician Pay, Training and Travel	\$ 40,536,000
Intelligence Readiness Training	\$ 29,800
Mobilization Pay, Lodging, Subsistence, Training	\$ 2,716,000
Mobilization RESET	\$ 2,941,402
Ground Operational Tempo Costs	\$ 21,955,600
Air Operational Tempo Costs	\$ 1,794,800
Safety & Occupational Health	\$ 156,400
Environmental Related Costs	\$ 1,613,600
Communications and Visual Information	\$ 2,007,400
Medical, Dental, Immunizations	\$ 962,900
Distance Learning	\$ 121,600
Military Support to Civilian Authorities	\$ 142,400
Military Funeral Honors	\$ 1,063,300
Army Communities of Excellence Program	\$ 805,000
Automation, Automation Security, Admin Svcs	\$ 1,354,000
Family Assistance	\$ 796,600
Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve	\$ 73,200
Diversity Program	\$ 7,000
Active Guard Reserve	\$ 36,382,230
Reserve Pay and Subsistence	\$ 11,927,885
Real Property Operations and Maintenance	\$ 11,063,900
Weapons of Mass Destruction Team	\$ 1,990,200
Major Construction	\$ 1,823,880
Exercises	\$ 477,200
Training Area Management & Targets	\$ 915,900
Southwest Border Missions	\$ 3,375,100
Total Ohio ARNG	\$199,819,002

OHIO AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Operation and Maintenance

Rickenbacker ANG Base	\$ 58,487,707
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 31,061,535
Springfield ANG Base	\$ 60,636,889
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 51,451,500
Subtotal	\$ 201,637,631

Military Construction

Rickenbacker ANG Base	\$ 0
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 0
Springfield ANG Base	\$ 60,754
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 0
Subtotal	\$ 60,754

Full-Time Technician Pay

Rickenbacker ANG Base	\$ 22,984,746
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 13,354,701
Springfield ANG Base	\$ 28,103,234
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 20,921,020
Subtotal	\$ 85,363,701

Traditional Guard Pay

Rickenbacker ANG Base	\$ 11,377,640
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 12,222,630
Springfield ANG Base	\$ 17,485,505
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 26,170,000
Subtotal	\$ 67,255,775

Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) Pay

Rickenbacker Airport	\$ 7,493,450
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 3,403,206
Springfield ANG Base	\$ 6,640,823
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 5,977,800
Subtotal	\$ 23,515,279

Research, Testing, Development & Evaluation

Rickenbacker Airport	\$ 0
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 0
Springfield ANG Base	\$ 1,650,000
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 3,586,000
Subtotal	\$ 5,236,000

Total Ohio ANG	\$ 383,069,140
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TABLE 2 - Summary of State Appropriated Operating Funds (GRF) FY07

FUND	OHMR	Air	Army	Central Admin	NG Benefits	Unit Funds	TOTAL
Personnel	\$0	\$849,664.57	\$1,639,798.32	\$3,447,532.05	\$14,890.40	\$0	\$5,951,885.34
Maintenance	\$15,193.21	\$1,096,613.24	\$2,309,925.65	\$861,791.68	\$0	\$0	\$4,283,523.78
Equipment	\$0	\$123,132.04	\$15,182.35	\$65,930.31	\$0	\$0	\$204,244.7
Subsidy	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$756,231.50	\$104,473.00	\$860,704.5
TOTAL	\$15,193.21	\$2,069,409.85	\$3,964,906.32	\$4,375,254.04	\$771,121.90	\$104,473.00	\$11,300,358.32

FOCUS ON FINANCES

Total federal funds spent throughout Ohio during the 2007 fiscal year in direct support of the Adjutant General's Department were \$611,180,468.22; the state of Ohio expended \$11,300,358.32. Approximately \$54.09 in federal dollars were provided for every state dollar spent for the department.

TABLE 3 - Summary of Federal Funds allocated through state budget FY07

FUND	Air Security Guards	Fed Army	Fed Air	Counter Drug	TOTAL
Personnel	\$2,061,729.54	\$4,735,575.48	\$9,177,274.26	\$0	\$15,974,579.28
Maintenance	\$0	\$4,059,802.41	\$3,805,601.82	\$7,505.28	\$7,872,909.51
Equipment	\$0	\$704,359.58	\$247,384.45	\$876.68	\$952,620.71
Subsidy	\$0	\$728,711.99	\$0	\$0	\$728,711.99
Capital	\$0	\$2,376,974.31	\$0	\$0	\$2,376,974.31
Transfer/Refund	\$2,714.68	\$298,290.92	\$85,524.82	\$0	\$386,530.42
TOTAL	\$2,064,444.22	\$12,903,714.69	\$13,315,785.35	\$8,381.96	\$28,292,326.22

TABLE 4 - Summary of Non-GRF, Non-Federal Funds FY07

FUND	Marksmanship	Prop/Oper/ Mgmt	Services & Training	ONG Maint	Local	Medals	State Capital	TOTAL
Personnel	\$4,407.78	\$47,060.92	\$671,065.95	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$722,534.65
Maintenance	\$114,449.59	\$169,297.71	\$402,341.53	\$177,804.11	\$170,776.18	\$1,405.00	\$0	\$1,036,074.12
Equipment	\$1,650.85	\$30,087.53	\$5,412.00	\$0	\$213,895.27	\$0	\$0	\$251,045.65
Capital	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,672,002.46	\$1,672,002.46
Transfer/Refund	\$0	\$0	\$300.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300.00
Total	\$120,508.22	\$246,446.16	\$1,079,119.48	\$177,804.11	\$384,671.45	\$1,405.00	\$1,672,002.46	\$3,681,956.88

2008 State and Federal Funding

The National Guard Bureau serves as administrator of funds appropriated by Congress each year and apportions the funds to the states and territories in support of the National Guard. During the 2008 federal fiscal year, which ran from Oct. 1, 2007 - Sept. 30, 2008, Ohio's allotment of \$656,235,217

in federal funds was authorized and expended as noted in Table 1.

During the state fiscal year, which ran from July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008, the Adjutant General's Department dispersed \$12,317,606.09 in General Revenue Funds appropriated by the state, noted in Table 2.

TABLE 1 - Summary of Federal Appropriated Funds FY08

OHIO ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Annual Training	\$ 17,465,800
Service Schools & Regional Training Institute.....	\$ 13,211,600
Special Training	\$ 1,467,700
Army Continuing Education Program	\$2,310,100
Counter Narcotics Program.....	\$ 799,500
Recruiting Activities	\$ 8,701,300
Training for New Equipment	\$ 828,000
Military Uniforms	\$ 2,579,600
Force Protection, Physical Security	\$ 2,061,100
Technician Pay, Training and Travel.....	\$ 43,523,500
Mobilization Pay, Lodging, Subsistence, Training	\$ 21,764,400
Mobilization RESET.....	\$ 1,885,600
Ground Operational Tempo Costs.....	\$ 23,877,028
Air Operational Tempo Costs	\$ 2,415,800
Safety & Occupational Health	\$ 173,100
Environmental Related Costs.....	\$ 1,432,000
Communications and Visual Information	\$ 2,784,100
Medical, Dental, Immunizations	\$ 1,320,300
Distance Learning	\$ 126,000
Military Support to Civilian Authorities	\$ 184,600
Military Funeral Honors	\$ 1,332,100
Army Communities of Excellence Program	\$ 47,900
Automation, Automation Security, Admin Svcs	\$ 2,159,700
Family Assistance	\$ 1,602,900
Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve	\$ 86,500
Diversity Program.....	\$ 3,700
Active Guard Reserve	\$ 40,278,720
Reserve Pay and Subsistence	\$ 32,660,400
Real Property Operations and Maintenance	\$ 17,096,500
Weapons of Mass Destruction Team.....	\$ 1,133,200
Major Construction	\$ 4,723,016
Exercises	\$ 3,570,600
Training Area Management & Targets.....	\$ 1,067,800
Southwest Border Missions	\$353,300
Hurricane Relief Efforts.....	\$3,479,500
Total Ohio ARNG.....	\$258,506,964

OHIO AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Operation and Maintenance

Rickenbacker ANG Base	\$ 61,887,807
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 33,018,600
Springfield ANG Base.....	\$ 56,715,039
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 48,446,800
Subtotal	\$ 200,068,246

Military Construction

Rickenbacker ANG Base	\$ 6,748,516
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 0
Springfield ANG Base.....	\$ 102,345
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 0
Subtotal	\$ 6,850,861

Full-Time Technician Pay

Rickenbacker ANG Base	\$ 22,784,295
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 14,144,310
Springfield ANG Base.....	\$ 34,133,402
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 21,311,100
Subtotal	\$ 92,373,107

Traditional Guard Pay

Rickenbacker ANG Base	\$ 14,950,485
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 13,110,600
Springfield ANG Base.....	\$ 16,244,823
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 26,346,000
Subtotal	\$ 70,651,908

Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) Pay

Rickenbacker Airport.....	\$ 7,417,610
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 3,573,368
Springfield ANG Base.....	\$ 6,640,253
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 5,979,900
Subtotal	\$ 23,611,131

Research, Testing, Development & Evaluation

Rickenbacker Airport.....	\$ 0
Mansfield ANG Base	\$ 0
Springfield ANG Base.....	\$ 0
Toledo ANG Base	\$ 4,173,000
Subtotal	\$ 4,173,000

Total Ohio ANG..... \$ 397,728,253

TABLE 2 - Summary of State Appropriated Operating Funds (GRF) FY08

FUND	OHMR	Air	Army	Central Admin	NG Benefits	Unit Funds	TOTAL
Personnel	\$0	\$874,683.31	\$1,709,209.56	\$3,295,219.78	\$29,469.16	\$0	\$5,908,581.81
Maintenance	\$12,200.49	\$1,351,577.85	\$3,609,074.83	\$799,254.97	\$0	\$0	\$5,772,108.14
Equipment	\$0	\$56,028.01	\$125,899.66	\$77,154.72	\$0	\$0	\$259,082.39
Subsidy	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$274,860.75	\$102,973.00	\$377,833.75
TOTAL	\$12,200.49	\$2,282,289.17	\$5,444,184.05	\$4,171,629.47	\$304,329.91	\$102,973.00	\$11,093,182.56

FOCUS ON FINANCES

Total appropriated federal funds spent throughout Ohio during the 2008 fiscal year in direct support of the Adjutant General's Department were \$656,235,217; the state of Ohio expended \$12,317,606.09. Approximately \$53.28 in appropriated federal dollars were provided for every state dollar spent for the department.

TABLE 3 - Summary of Federal Funds allocated through state budget FY08

FUND	Air Security Guards	Fed Army	Fed Air	Counter Drug	Total
Personnel	\$2,308,197.69	\$5,597,502.79	\$9,656,196.81	\$4,367.62	\$17,566,264.91
Maintenance	\$11.46	\$4,752,255.91	\$4,659,674.37	\$3,504.99	\$9,415,446.73
Equipment	\$0	\$539,657.41	\$173,710.18	\$0	\$713,367.59
Subsidy	\$0	\$25,000.00	\$0	\$0	\$25,000.00
Goods/Services for Resale	\$0	\$42.45	\$0	\$0	\$42.45
Capital	\$0	\$10,438,296.54	\$0	\$0	\$10,438,296.54
Transfer/Refund	\$44,993.55	\$57,261.23	\$168,115.63	\$0	\$270,370.41
Total	\$2,353,202.70	\$21,410,016.33	\$14,657,696.99	\$7,872.61	\$38,428,788.63

TABLE 4 - Summary of Non-GRF, Non-Federal Funds FY08

FUND	Marksman-ship	Prop/Oper/Mgmt	Services & Training	ONG Maint	Local	State Capital	TOTAL
Personnel	\$185.00	\$18,500.00	\$749,280.20	\$2,500.00	\$0	\$0	\$770,465.20
Maintenance	\$112,539.61	\$171,045.35	\$472,025.47	\$149,655.37	\$165,689.26	\$0	\$1,070,955.06
Equipment	\$9,748.32	\$32,078.40	\$3,184.47	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,011.19
Capital	\$0	\$1,461.00	\$0	\$0	\$486,826.40	\$4,446,760.98	\$4,935,048.38
Transfer/Refund	\$0	\$0	\$285.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$285.00
Total	\$122,472.93	\$223,084.75	\$1,224,775.14	\$152,155.37	\$652,515.66	\$4,446,760.98	\$6,821,764.83

All Gave Some...



SPC Todd M. Bates
135th Military Police Company
Brook Park, Ohio
Dec. 10, 2003



SSG Aaron T. Reese
135th Military Police Company
Brook Park, Ohio
Dec. 10, 2003



SGT Michael C. Barkey
1484th Transportation Company
Akron, Ohio
July 7, 2004



PFC Samuel R. Bowen
216th Engineer Battalion
Hamilton, Ohio
July 7, 2004



SFC Daniel J. Pratt
211th Maintenance Company
Newark, Ohio
Nov. 3, 2005



SGT Anthony M. Vinnedge
107th Armored Cavalry Regt.
Hamilton, Ohio
July 5, 2007

OUTHWEST ASIA
OF SAUDI ARABIA
DEFENSE OF KUWAIT
OF FIRE 1991-1995

WAR ON TERROR
AFGHANISTAN
WAR ON TERRORISM
IRAQ

Some Gave All



SPC Ryan A. Martin
216th Engineer Battalion
Chillicothe, Ohio
Aug. 20, 2004



SFC Daniel B. Crabtree
Co. B, 2-19th Special Forces
Columbus, Ohio
June 8, 2006



1LT Charles L. Wilkins III
216th Engineer Battalion
Chillicothe, Ohio
Aug. 20, 2004



LTC Kevin Sonnenberg
180th Fighter Wing
Toledo, Ohio
June 15, 2007



SGT Jeremy M. Hodge
612th Engineer Battalion
Walbridge, Ohio
Oct. 10, 2005

Property Management

The Adjutant General's Department faces the challenge of providing adequate facilities to support the needs of the state's military structure. Responsibilities include the acquisition, inventory, management, maintenance and repair of all state-owned and -operated real and personal property of the Adjutant General's Department, Ohio Air and Army National Guard, Ohio Military Reserve and the Ohio Naval Militia. Major contracts awarded for Army and Air National Guard installations during fiscal years 2006-2008 are summarized in the tables on the following pages. Properties managed by the Adjutant General's Department through 2008 include:

READINESS CENTERS

State-owned.....	38
Federal licenses to the state.....	14

TRAINING SITES

State-owned:

Camp Perry.....	642.00 Acres
Tarlton.....	104.69 Acres

Federal licenses to the state:

McConnelsville.....	44.65 Acres
Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center	20,383.15 Acres
Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base.....	126.49 Acres
Camp Sherman Joint Training Center	467.44 Acres

MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES

Rickenbacker Army Enclave.....	126.49 acres
Field Maintenance Shops.....	20
Combined Support Maintenance Shop	1
Unit Training and Equipment Site	1
Army Aviation Facilities	2
United States Property & Fiscal Office Warehouses.....	1
Buckeye Inn Transient Housing (Rickenbacker)	1
Camp Perry Convention and Transient Housing (Port Clinton)	1

WEAPONS RANGES

Camp Perry Joint Training Center (state-owned)

Pistol

Automated Combat Pistol Range (10 lanes).....	1
Automated 'Turning Target - Running Man' Pistol Range (24 lanes).....	1

Rifle

Automated Modified Record Firing Range (16 lanes)	1
Known Distance to 1000 yds with manual targetry (145 lanes).....	1
Known Distance to 600 yds with manual targetry (95 lanes).....	1
Known Distance to 300 yds with manual targetry (20 lanes).....	1

Machine Gun

Automated Modified Record Firing Range (2 lanes)	1
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Grenade Launcher

Practice Grenade Launcher Range (2 lanes).....	1
--	---

Shotgun/Skeet

Camp Perry Skeet Club - Leased (20 lanes).....	1
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Weapons Simulators

Shoothouse - Frangible ammunition (8 rooms).....	1
Engagement Skills Trainer - Indoor Combat Simulator (20 lanes)	1

Camp Sherman Joint Training Center (federal license)

Pistol Range - Alternate Course to 25 yards (20 lanes).....	1
Rifle Range - Alternate Course to 25 yards (20 lanes).....	1
Shotgun Range - Alternate Course to 10 yards (10 lanes).....	1
Practice Grenade Launcher Range (1 lane).....	1

Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center (federal license)

Tank non-live.....	1
Pistol live.....	1

Military Construction

2006-2008 Projects		
FY	PROJECT	COST
2006	Columbus Field Maintenance Shop	\$2.3M
2006	Mansfield Fire Station	\$1.3M
2006 Total		\$3.6M
2007	Army Aviation Support Facility	\$6.2M
2007	Marysville Training and Community Center	\$8.2M
2007	Columbus Readiness Center (Kitchen Addition)	\$.93M
2007 Total		\$15.33M
2008	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center - Barracks II	\$2.0M
2008	Camp Perry Joint Training Center - Instructional Building	\$1.5M
2008	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center Bldg. 813 Renovation	\$1.5M
2008	Columbus Armed Forces Reserve Center (USAR Funded)	\$29.0M
2008	Springfield Armed Forces Reserve Center and Field Maintenance Shop	\$15.3M
2008 Total		\$49.3M

Sustainment, Renovation and Modernization

2006 Projects

PROJECT	LOCATION	COST
Industrial hygiene (Phase III)	Statewide Field Maintenance Shops	\$300,000
Lift station power relocation	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$13,500
Lift station value engineering	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$10,000
Lift station power relo. replace	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$240,000
Construction adds	Bowling Green, Hamilton, Others	\$95,000
Boiler replacement	McConnellsville	\$60,818
Airfield pad lighting	Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base	\$9,690
Hot water tank replacement	McConnellsville	\$32,448
Hot water tank replacement	Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, Bldg. 918	\$28,586
FMS stairway replacement	Field Maintenance Shops #3, 7 & 19	\$15,000
Chimney demolition	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center, Bldg U-5	\$14,259
Maintenance contract	Defense Supply Center Columbus - Bldg. 24	\$20,000
Water/steam line repair	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center, Bldg. 930	\$18,000
Wash rack	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center	\$705,775
Unscheduled maintenance	Statewide	\$368,500
Herbicide maintenance	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center	\$40,000
Coop internal components	Coop Site - Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base	\$181,035
TOTAL		\$2,152,611

2007 Projects

PROJECT	LOCATION	COST
Move and install concrete for HAZMAT tanks	Hamilton - FMS #11	\$45,401.50
Building rehab	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center Bldg. 813	\$40,562.51
Bldg 813 air conditioners	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center	\$12,560.92
Abatement building rehab	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center Bldg. 813	\$352,774.66
Move Felicity exhaust system	Hamilton	\$40,000.00
DFAC upgrade (Bldgs 1804 & 1845)	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$56,022.03
MVSB demolition	Eaton Armory	\$14,730.39
Construct EST building	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$730,651.00
New stairs / electric / redesign floor plan	FMS 3 (Green Road)	\$33,410.00
PHI clean HVAC duct work	Beightler Armory	\$92,736.00
Office renovation	Brook Park Armory	\$18,870.00
Armory vault enlargement	Portsmouth Armory	\$11,179.00
Roof replacement	AASF #1	\$185,205.00
Hand grenade range	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$11,730.90
Asbestos abatement	Bldg. 931	11,647.50
Carpet	Bldg. 931 & 943	24,957.79
Paving	Piqua	12,847.50
HVAC replacement	Chagrin Falls	\$13,093.28
Wash rack	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$4,278.00
Paving - Scorpion Road	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$94,000.00
PBO building - energy project	Beightler Armory	\$3,808.00
Paving	Greensburg Armory	\$23,550.00
Energy conservation (lighting upgrade)	Brook Park Armory	\$14,455.50
Remove/replace duct work insulation	Beightler Armory	\$5,235.98
Install welding hood/air compressor work	FMS 11 - Hamilton	\$15,675.05
Hamilton washrack	Hamilton	\$303,069.35
Wash rack C/O (light pole bases)	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center	\$5,390.55
Replace underground chill pipe (HVAC)	Rickenbacker Army Enclave Bldg. 930 A	\$30,581.00
E-Tek systems upgrade	Various locations	\$20,067.45
Replace condensing unit on HVAC	Bldg. 24, DSCC	\$37,200.00
GFCI and panel box upgrade	CSMS - Newark	\$19,790.00
Range parking lots repair (Asphalt)	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$34,670.00
Blacktop	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center HQ Bldg.	\$95,837.50
Underground storage tank removal	Lima	\$22,631.00
Eye Wash station upgrades	Various Locations (FMS)	\$47,200.00
Replace fire suppression bladder	Rickenbacker Army Enclave	\$4,690.00
Engineering services supervision	Camp Perry Joint Training Center Lift Station	\$6,000.00
Transformer disposal	Oxford	\$3,169.60
BOM change order	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center	\$6,050.00
Windham gate improvement	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center	\$18,440.00
Bleacher enclosure building	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$59,996.00
Mansfield flood clean-up	Mansfield	\$29,250.00
Repair AC at bldg. 943	Rickenbacker Army Enclave	\$11,773.00
Improve concrete	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center UTES #1	\$749,997.00
Ramp for UTES	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center UTES #1	\$16,800.00
TOTAL		\$3,391,984.96

2008 Projects

PROJECT	LOCATION	COST
JOC modernization	Beightler Armory	\$14,847
Lift station change order	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$28,487
Replace fire hydrant at ammo bunker	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$9,700
HVAC break for break area	Camp Perry Joint Training Center FMS #17	\$2,771
Safety upgrade -wire guards for lights	Piketon - FMS #9	\$6,775
Gate and fence	Tarlton - Training Site	\$6,493
Ramp construction	Hamilton - FMS #11	\$66,720
HVAC repair/maintenance	Hamilton - FMS #11	\$19,531
Change order for roof repair	AASF #1	\$108,450
UST removal	Akron / Canton	\$22,700
Construct EST building	Camp Sherman Joint Training Center	\$640,978
Remediate heat/air/CO in 5 mess halls	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$43,303
Upgrade fire alarm systems in barracks	Camp Perry Joint Tng. Center, Bldgs. 1845, 2146, 2305	\$68,300
Improve electrical/heating/plumbing	Piketon - FMS #9	\$16,135
Install fire alarm w/radio transmitter	Rickenbacker Army Enclave - Bldg. 943	\$19,955
TTB parking lot	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Tng. Center	\$182,319
HVAC upgrade - install AC	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Tng. Center	\$29,750
Industrial hygiene phase IV	Various locations	\$465,000
HVAC work	Tiffin	\$88,725
Electrical upgrades	Tiffin	\$9,010
Paving	Greenville	\$55,109
Paving	Middletown	\$55,109
HVAC	Norwalk	\$86,290
Tuck-point, windows, doors, masonry	Green Road - FMS #3	\$25,960
Electrical upgrades	Norwalk	\$9,010
Window and door replacement	Alliance	\$32,960
Electrical upgrades	Wooster	\$7,200
HVAC work	Wooster	\$93,425
Roof replacement	Middletown	\$54,643
Remediate heat/air/CO in 10 BOQs	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$83,435
Electrical upgrades	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Tng. Center Bldg. 1067	\$21,920
Electrical upgrades	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Tng. Center Bldg. 808	\$1,100
Electrical upgrades	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Tng. Center - Bldg. 809	\$1,100
Parking lot	Camp Sherman Joint Training Center	\$20,384
Viale Range drainage	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$125,284
Gravel for parking area	Camp Sherman Joint Training Center	\$18,288
South Service Rd. culvert replacement	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Tng. Center	\$33,114
Electric for combatives building	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Tng. Center - Bldg. 812	\$34,451
Heating for combatives building	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Tng. Center - Bldg. 812	\$13,355

2008 Projects, cont.

PROJECT	LOCATION	COST
Window and door replacement	Sandusky	\$69,500
Occupancy sensors	Beightler Army	\$9,489
Occupancy sensors	Woodlawn Tng. & Community Ctr.	\$4,980
Roof repair	Beightler Armory	\$136,501
UST removal and replacement	Beightler Armory	\$23,496
DFAC renovations	Camp Perry Joint Training Center - Bldg 2145	\$45,000
DFAC renovations	Camp Perry Joint Training Center - Bldg 2304	\$45,000
Additions to washrack	Hamilton - FMS #11	\$101,020
Increase concrete at bays	Hamilton - FMS #11	\$15,550
Stone arch bridge repair (design)	RTLS	\$43,761
Roof replacement	Beightler - PBO Shop	\$6,875
Fire suppression system & flush hydrant	Camp Sherman - Barracks	\$189,138
Asphalt repair	Kettering	\$28,603
Plumbing	Greenville	\$83,676
Masonry	Middletown	\$12,541
Parking lot renovation	Beightler	\$44,475
Window replacement	Camp Perry Joint Tng. Center various bldgs.	\$176,321
Maintenance pad	Eaton	\$70,740
Plumbing	Alliance	\$35,920
Masonry	Newark	\$19,346
Electrical system bldgs. AC164 and 165	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Tng. Center	\$47,500
Ramp construction	Green Road - FMS #3	\$26,321
Ramp construction	Brook Park - FMS #2	\$42,029
Ramp construction	Kettering - FMS #12	\$37,612
Ramp construction	Lima - FMS#15	\$26,087
Ramp construction	Walbridge - FMS#16	\$35,462
Ramp construction	Stow - FMS #4	\$28,333
Replace fascia gutter on BOQs	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	\$43,000
Apron repairs (concrete)	AASF #2	\$131,652
Electric	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Tng. Center	\$821,540
Range fencing	Camp Sherman Joint Training Center	\$79,058
Environmental building	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Tng. Center	\$543,000
FMS bay addition	Akron/Canton	\$703,500
Cold storage building	Brook Park - FMS #2	\$68,510
Expansion of motorpool	Hamilton	\$400,000
FMS bay addition	Hamilton	\$616,877
Electric installation	Lorain Maintenance Bldg.	\$1,600
Expansion of motorpool	Stow	\$290,122
Expansion of motorpool	Norwalk	\$262,230
TOTAL		\$7,988,450

Building the Force

In order to attract and keep a skilled and educated work force, the Ohio National Guard offers a wide range of programs and incentives. Because we recognize that the support of our Families and employers is critical to the successful execution of our mission, we

have created and improved upon programs aimed not only at our servicemembers, but also at these external combat multipliers. Several of the most robust programs and incentives are highlighted here.

Family Readiness

The Ohio National Guard Family Programs Office provides administration and operational oversight of all Family programs, training and administration for Ohio National Guard Families. The program vision is “Ready Families, Anytime, Anywhere...”

Staffing, programs, monthly events and day-to-day workload have increased dramatically during the 2006-2008 calendar years. The annual budget for state Family programs increased dramatically from \$752,000 in 2006, to \$813,000 in 2007 and \$1,358,800 in 2008. Staffing increased from 19 to 36, including both military and contract employees, in the same time frame. Active, trained Family Readiness Groups increased from seven to 24 in Ohio’s Air Guard and from 15 to 88 in the Army Guard.

Larger, more comprehensive mobilizations and deployments, along with increased scope, activities, personnel, programs, resources and a rapidly increasing customer base, have directly increased the functions, roles, responsibilities and overall footprint of Ohio National Guard Family programs during this reporting period.

Eleven regional Family Assistance Centers (FACs)—seven Army, and four Air—serve all of Ohio’s Guard, Reserve and active component servicemembers and Families. Thirteen Family assistance specialists and four wing Family programs coordinators staff our centers on a full-time basis. FACs are on call 24/7 for emergencies or crisis situations and

operate as regional business centers, call centers and resource centers within their geographic areas of assignment.

The 36 full-time staff support Ohio’s military Families with professional advice, resources, referrals, programs, counseling services (behavioral and financial), safety, health, TRICARE, financial, veterans benefits, crisis management and a host of other products and services. Informational materials are distributed at all

mobilization events and conferences to further help military Families become more self-reliant, self-sufficient and better equipped to deal with deployments and no-notice missions. Family programs have distributed more than 341,000 informational handouts and takeaways in the 2008 fiscal year alone.



One key component of the Ohio National Guard Family Program is the Joint Family Support Assistance Program, which was initiated in 2007 to provide support for returning veterans. Within the JSFAP, a military Family life consultant provides life skills information and education, conducts outreach and referral and directs short-term and solution-focused counseling for individuals, couples, Families and groups. A Military OneSource consultant specializes in resources, programs and services available through the Military OneSource website (www.militaryonesource.com). An Operation Military Kids specialist connects

children and youth with appropriate programs in their area. A child and youth consultant provides parenting and child development information and education, and outreach and referral to community resources to include direct, short-term solution-focused counseling for children, youth and young Families. A Red Cross partner acts as the Family program liaison to the 52 Red Cross chapters in Ohio and helps to provide information and education on Family first-aid and emergency preparedness. The JSFAP team served approximately 4,752 Families in 2007 and 5,241 in 2008.

Established in February 2006, the Ohio InterService Family Assistance Committee is a voluntary military cooperative partnership of government agencies and community service organizations. The ISFAC developed and deployed a comprehensive All Service Resource Book, and meets quarterly to review existing programs and explore new resources, which increased from 18 in 2006 to 43 in 2008. The main goal of the ISFAC is to strengthen existing Family assistance delivery systems in the event of mobilization, deployment or natural disaster. Ohio’s ISFAC is a benchmark organization at the national level and continues to provide valuable interface among its members and Military Families.

The mission of the ONG Youth Program is “to empower and support the social, emotional and academ-

ic needs of Ohio National Guard Youth across Ohio; building resilience; helping create self-confidence for themselves and for those who can’t speak.” Since the addition of the youth coordinator in 2005, the program’s staff, events, partnerships and programs have expanded. Activities include Kelly’s Island (2007 National 4-H camp award winner), four regional youth camps and strong Family workshops, a servicemember/child camp; OSU sporting events, Ohio zoo visits and mobilizations/reintegration and team-building events. Valuable youth partnerships include Operation Military Kids, Operation Military Child Care, Military Child Care in your Neighborhood and the National Guard Child Care Program, which provide opportunities for augmenting and subsidizing servicemember child care.

Family Programs spent \$56,000 on major technology purchases and \$43,000 on other logistical purchases in 2006 and 2007. Guard Family Management System, a National Guard Bureau initiative, is a web-based database that allows FACs to track outreach calls, cases and quick tracker entries to more effectively manage outreach and contact with deployed Family members. Connect and Join enables Families separated by deployment to connect with their servicemember through a secure website.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES 2006-2008

EVENT/ACTIVITY	2006		2007		2008	
	#	Attendance	#	Attendance	#	Attendance
State Family Readiness Conference & Youth Symposium	1	550 (450 adults; 100 youth)	1	700 (590 adults; 110 youth)	1	880 (700 adults; 180 youth)
Camp Kelly’s Island	1	133	1	146	1	164
Regional Youth & Parent Camps	0	0	0	0	3	90 youth; 35 parents
Marriage Enrichment Seminars / Strong Bonds	5	123 couples (mostly Army Guard)	6	188 (106 Army Guard; 82 other)	7	119 (57 Air; 40 Army; 22 other)
Camaraderie Events - Army (Youth programs, OSU athletics, zoo events, mob events, Hero Packs)	4	900	18	3640	22	2,456 (One major event impacted by weather)
Camaraderie Events - Air (Includes Family Days)	6	3,110	7	1957	6	3,015
Newcomer Briefs (Air)	48	526	48	456	48	646
Operation Pillow Case	1,830	NA	2037	NA	2,600	NA
Regional Foundation Course	3	91	5	194	8	339

Employer Readiness

The Employer Readiness Program is an initiative of the Ohio adjutant general involving Ohio Air and Army National Guard employers. It is relatively new, with the bulk of the activities occurring in the last quarter of the 2007 fiscal year.

The vision is to improve Ohio National Guard readiness by reducing employer concerns, issues and problems through opening lines of communication and by facilitating positive relationships and collaborative partnerships between the Ohio National Guard and Ohio employers. Employers are an essential support element who help to maintain the critical balance required to sustain the Ohio National Guard. Ohio Guardmembers recognized 1,002 Army and Air employers in the 2008 fiscal year with Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Patriot Awards.

Educating employers helps them better understand who we are and what we do. It also shows them why their support is critical to the successful execution of our federal, state and community missions. We use several avenues to educate the employers of our Citizen-Soldiers and Airmen, including a Boss Lift, where we fly employers out to observe National Guard troops conducting annual training. In June 2008, 40 employers took part in the Boss Lift.

In September, 25 employers participated in our first

Joint Employer Readiness event, partnering the Toledo-based 180th Fighter Wing with Camp Perry Joint Training Center. The employers spent half a day with the 180th learning about life support, night vision goggles and F-16 fighter jets before heading to Camp Perry to experience the Engagement Skills Trainer—an indoor combat simulator. Later in the month, 20 employers experienced the Joint Employer Readiness event partnering Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center in Newton Falls with the 179th Airlift Wing in Mansfield. At Ravenna, employers took rides in Bradley

Fighting Vehicles and M1 Abram tanks and observed improvised explosive device and weapons simulation training. Unfortunately, inclement weather prevented the Chinook ride to Mansfield. So far, 16 Air and 69 Army employers have participated in these events.

In September, the AMVETS and

Ohio National Guard Partnership was officially announced with the introduction of the www.Ohiovetscan.com website, where employers can find Guardmembers and where Guardmembers can find supportive employers. This website lists Guard- and veteran-friendly employers alphabetically or by county, with links to the organizations' job listings. Employers can also view Guardmember resumes on the website.



Scholarship Program

The Ohio National Guard Scholarship Program (ONGSP) is a state-funded scholarship program for individuals who enlist, extend or re-enlist into the Ohio National Guard. This educational program is the only incentive that the ONG has to offer prospective enlistees that is not available from other services.

Non-prior service enlistees who contract for a three-year enlistment, along with prior service enlistees with a three-year but less than six-year enlistment with the

ONG, and with at least three years of prior service, are eligible for two years of tuition assistance (48 units = six full-time quarters or four full-time semesters). Enlistees with a six-year contract are eligible for four years of tuition assistance (96 Units = 12 full-time quarters or eight full-time semesters) of undergraduate work at an Ohio educational institution.

During the 1999 fiscal year, the scholarship program was revised to increase the tuition assistance

from 60 percent to 100 percent. State-assisted institutions are paid 100 percent of students' tuition, while private schools are paid the average tuition charges of state-assisted universities for each student.

The ONGSP office, located within the Adjutant General's Department, is responsible for the centralized administration of the program. This includes budget preparation, establishing policies and procedures, recoupment processes and ensuring the provisions of Section 5919.34, Ohio Revised Code.

The ONG paid 2,152 scholarships for the fall 2005 term, 2,360 for the winter 2006 term, 1,168 for the spring 2006 quarter and 718 for the summer 2006 term. This program was appropriated \$15,128,472 for the 2006 fiscal year and expended a total \$15,315,925 for eligible Guardmembers. All applicants meeting the prerequisites for the use of this program received approval and the program provided 6,414 scholarships during the 2006 fiscal year.

The ONG paid 2,293 scholarships for the fall 2006 term, 2,284 for the winter 2007 term, 1,038 for the spring 2007 quarter and 673 for the summer 2007 term. The program was appropriated \$16,611,063 for the 2007 fiscal year and expended \$16,233,918 for eligible Guardmembers. All applicants meeting the prerequisites for the use of this program received approval and the program provided 6,288 scholarships during the 2007 fiscal year.

The ONG paid 2,053 scholarships for the fall 2007 term, 2,190 for the winter 2008 term, 950 for the spring 2008 quarter and 632 scholarships for the summer 2008 term. The program was appropriated \$16,611,063 for the 2007 fiscal year and expended \$15,195,958 for eligible Guardmembers. All applicants meeting the prerequisites for the use of this program received approval and the program provided 5,825 scholarships during the 2008 fiscal year.

Originally, the program was conceived to provide an additional educational incentive to increase the recruitment of personnel for the ONG. Retention is a major concern for the ONG and the scholarship program has been modified to support this necessity by allowing part-time studies for participants.

The Latta Bill amending Ohio Revised Code 5919.34 was passed June 5, 2002. The amendment changed the law governing the ONGSP to allow Guardmembers the opportunity to use ONGSP after discharge for those terms missed while deployed. Other changes are anticipated to continue support of recruiting and retention in the future.

The program continues to provide an incentive for attracting individuals who wish to expand intellectually. The modern and sophisticated equipment being used by today's military requires the users to be mentally capable of receiving and retaining such training. The educated Guardmember proves to be a better-qualified and motivated member of the Ohio National Guard.

The Ohio National Guard Scholarship Program has received 2,044 applications for tuition assistance for the fall 2008 term and 2,736 for the winter 2009 term.

Recruiting and Retention

Since its inception in December 2005, the Guard Recruiting Assistance Program (G-RAP) has been a boon to Ohio National Guard recruiting efforts. A contracted program run by Docupak, Inc., it is a voluntarily program where qualified servicemembers and retirees can become eligible to serve as Recruiter Assistants (RAs).

Recruiter assistants can earn additional income assisting National Guard recruiting efforts by identifying well-qualified men and women for service in the National Guard. Army and Air National Guard RAs can earn \$2,000 for each new recruit or for each prior service member. The total amount of payment for an officer may provide opportunities for an RA to earn from \$2,500 to \$7,500.

Ohio GRAP-generated enlistments have increased from 700 in federal FY06 to 898 in FY07 to 1,067 in FY08.

The retention program within the Ohio Army National Guard continues to be one of the best in the country. A survey of 5,778 Ohio Citizen-Soldiers identified the following reasons they remain in the Ohio Army National Guard: 1 - pride, 2 - educational benefits and 3 - the opportunity to serve their country. Retirement and camaraderie in their units were also in the top ten reasons for the high extension rate.

Ohio National Guard extension rates have steadily increased from 56.04 percent in the 2006 fiscal year to 74.36 percent in the 2008 fiscal year. Currently, Ohio is ranked second when measured against all other states in the country.

In 2006, Ohio had 1,450 non-prior service and 896 prior service gains. In 2007, Ohio had 1,372 non-prior service gains and 950 prior service gains. In the 2008 fiscal year, Ohio had 1564 non-prior service and 893 prior-service gains.

Supporting Agencies

Ohio Naval Militia

The Ohio Naval Militia is an organized, unarmed, all volunteer unit that has been serving the state of Ohio and our nation since 1896. The ONM serves under the direction of the Adjutant General's Department and Section 5921.01 of the Ohio Revised Code. Its operational headquarters is on the Camp Perry Training Site, just outside of Port Clinton, on the shores of Lake Erie.

During the 2006-2008 fiscal years, the Ohio Naval Militia (ONM) continued intensive boat handling training on the 44-foot former Coast Guard rescue boat the ONM Cook. Members patrolled the restricted area off Camp Perry an average of two weekends per month to maintain an open range for troops firing on Camp Perry's qualification ranges while simultaneously allowing members to maintain boat operator proficiency. The maintenance of ONM vessels is funded through a contract with the Adjutant General's Department.

During the 2006 fiscal year, the ONM performed 13 of 24 scheduled patrols, logging about 117 hours of paid patrolling with 1,361.75 man hours. In 2007, the ONM conducted 15 of 24 scheduled patrols, logging about 113 hours of paid patrolling for 1,091.5 man hours. All unperformed patrols were due to cancelations in firing schedules and hazardous weather conditions. In 2008, the ONM conducted 103 hours of paid patrolling for 570.5 man hours. Because of the sale, purchase and fitting of a new vessel, members conducted fewer hours of patrolling this fiscal year.

The ONM conducted their annual training exercises at Camp Perry July 13-17, 2006, July 19-23, 2007 and Aug. 21-26, 2008. During those periods members received classroom and on-board training on seamanship, military procedures, communications and boat handling and qualified ONM instructors also volunteered their time to conduct the Ohio Basic Boater Safety Course for NJROTC Cadets and Sea Cadets. In

2008, members also received special training for night operations on Lake Erie.

ONM members participated in several military ceremonies over this reporting period. The ONM annually participates in the Battle of Lake Erie on South Bass Island as well as a formal recognition of a US Naval victory over the British during the War of 1812. ONM

members also volunteered, as they have for several years, to help a group called Fishing Has No Boundaries, which provides a day of fishing for handicapped and wheelchair-bound people.

On June 30, 2007, 10 ONM members assisted in a ceremony at a memorial in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, for Ohio service-

members killed in action since 9/11, conducting a 12-hour vigil in front of the memorial from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. In 2008, ONM members participated in two recruiting events at air shows in Lancaster, Ohio, and at Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base. The ONM racked up 12,335.75 volunteer hours in 2006, 14,564.25 in 2007 and 13,172.00 in 2008.

In the winter of 2008, the ONM sold the 44-foot former Coast Guard rescue boat, the ONM Cook. The sale of the boat brought funds sufficient enough to purchase and make mission ready at least two vessels with trailers, equipped with modern safety features. Currently, the ONM has one 25-foot Boston Whaler which is used for patrols and training. Once purchased, the two additional boats will provide the adjutant general the capability to transport vessels under his command anywhere in the state.

Ohio Military Reserve

The Ohio Military Reserve is a state defense force authorized under 38 U.S. Code section 109(c) and Chapter 5920 of the Ohio Revised Code as a compo-



Selective Service

ment of the state's organized militia. The OHMR is a constituent part of the Adjutant General's Department and within the chain of command of the Ohio Adjutant General and the Governor of Ohio.

The OHMR has a separate line item within the budget of the Adjutant General's Department to support its training and administrative operations. The OHMR received general revenue funds in the amounts of \$15,188 in the 2006 fiscal year, \$15,188 in 2007 and \$15,188 in 2008.

The purpose of the OHMR, according to 5920(A) of the Ohio Revised Code, is to exist as a force "capable of being expanded and trained to defend this state whenever the Ohio National Guard, or a part thereof, is employed so as to leave this state without adequate defense." Upon declaration of emergency, the Governor may call upon the OHMR to aid civil authorities and promote the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Ohio.

Historically, the OHMR had been organized as a trained cadre of officers and senior NCOs, which could be expanded to a division-sized organization if needed. This concept, while perhaps valid a century ago, is no longer applicable. The Adjutant General's Department has recently directed a re-alignment of the OHMR into a brigade-sized organization with appropriate rank and organizational structure. The OHMR's mission has not changed but will focus on emergency shelter management, volunteer coordination, warehousing and distribution management operations. The re-alignment began in October 2008 and is scheduled for completion in June 2009.

Like every other branch of the service, enlistment in the OHMR is voluntary. However, members are not paid for their drill time and uniforms and equipment must be individually purchased. When called to state active duty, the Ohio Revised Code provides for their compensation. In January 2006, the OHMR had 389 members, of which about 10 percent were women. In December 2007 the OHMR had 444 members with 11 percent women, and as of December 2008 it had 475 members of which 15 percent were women. More than half of all personnel have prior military service.

Units typically drill one weekend per month and attend a five-day annual training period at the Ohio National Guard's Camp Perry Training Site. The OHMR's training academy, located in Medina, manages extensive resident and distance learning programs that consist of required training for entry and promotion.

Lt. Col. Laura L. Monteith assumed command of the Selective Service System (SSS) unit July 1, 2006, upon the retirement of Lt. Col. Bradley E. Willette. Lt. Col. Ed Moore assumed command of the Selective Service System (SSS) unit May 1, 2008.

In the event of mobilization, the officers of Detachment 1, Joint Force Headquarters-Ohio are prepared to stand up the Ohio State Headquarters of the SSS, four of Ohio's 12 area offices, and assume oversight of Ohio's eight additional area offices. The Reserve Force Officers from Ohio's two Reserve detachments will augment the Ohio Army National Guard officers in staffing the area offices and state headquarters.

One unit member attended new officer training at the Region Headquarters, Great Lakes Naval Station, Ill., and all unit members are now qualified SSS Reserve Force Officers. One officer is continuing his military education at the Command and General Staff Officer Course and two unit members are furthering their civilian education by pursuing juris doctor degrees. All unit members passed the Reserve Force Officer certification exam, a biannual requirement.

Throughout the year, unit members focused on recruiting members for local boards and district appeal boards and on training local board members. Ohio maintains 82 local boards and two district appeal boards with a potential total of 420 civilian volunteers. Det. 1, JFHQ-OH officers conducted many local board continuation training sessions and one state-wide initial board member training session for newly appointed board members.

The biggest challenge facing Det. 1, JFHQ-OH, is the lack of budget growth for SSS at the national level. The agency budget has remained fairly constant at approximately \$26.5 million since the mid-1990s. Costs have risen significantly during that time frame, and the SSS is looking at ways to reduce costs to stay within the congressionally-mandated budget. Personnel costs are the largest portion of the budget and the agency plans to reduce the work force through attrition. We do not know at this point if Ohio will lose the funding for any of the four positions in the detachment.

In November 2008, Mike Reynolds, the state director for Selective Service, will formally retire. Mike served as a past detachment commander and is a retired member of the Ohio Army National Guard.

History of the Ohio National Guard



In October 1813, Gen. William Henry Harrison led a U.S. force, which included a regiment of militia volunteers, to defeat the British at the Battle of the Thames north of Lake Erie, restoring U.S. dominance in the northwest.

The Ohio National Guard, like the National Guard of other states, has a long history of service to its citizens and to the United States. Its heritage is rooted in the militia system that has played such a vital role in the nation's history. In times of crisis—natural disasters, civil disturbances, wars and rebellions—it has often been called upon to serve until the crisis subsides and peace and order has been restored.

FOUNDING MILITIA

The Ohio National Guard can be traced back to the initial settlement at Marietta, Ohio, in July 1788. Rooted in the English and early colonial tradition of Citizen-Soldiers providing local protection and law enforcement, these Revolutionary War veterans and their families quickly organized into local militia units. Reflecting the provisions of the U.S. Constitution establishing the need for “a well regulated militia being necessary for the security of a free state,” the federal government passed the Militia Act of 1792 which required all able bodied men ages 18-45 to serve in their local militia units and provide

their own weapons and equipment. It further authorized the governor of each state to appoint an adjutant general to enact the orders of the governor and to supervise unit training and organization.

As settlement spread across the Ohio Territory, a confederation of Indian tribes with British backing engaged in a campaign of raids and attacks upon the scattered settlements until the decisive victory of Gen. “Mad” Anthony Wayne at Fallen Timbers, outside of present day Toledo.

WAR OF 1812

With the advent of war with Great Britain in 1812, there was renewed interest in bolstering the size and effectiveness of the militia.

Ohio Gov. Return J. Meigs formed three regiments of Ohio militia in response to the proposed invasion to drive the British and their Indian allies from Canada with a view toward annexing it to the United States. The Ohio militia played a role in Gen. William Henry Harrison's efforts to capture Fort Detroit and defeat the British at the Battle of the Thames near Lake Erie.

MEXICAN WAR

The Mexican War in 1848 saw a renewed interest in vitalizing the militia throughout the entire country.

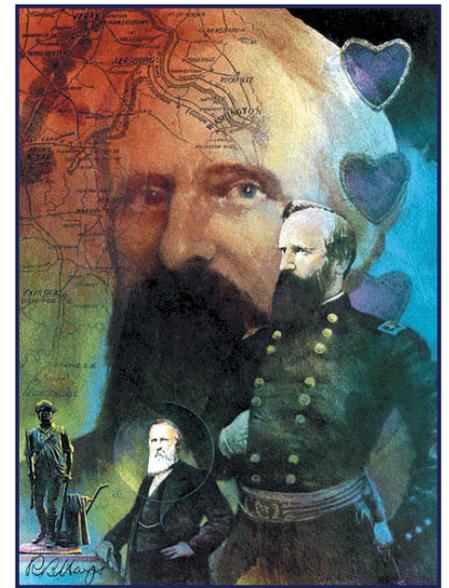
With the regular U.S. Army strength slightly more than 13,000, it became

evident that any successful military campaign against Mexico was going to require extensive militia involvement.

Ohio's militia played a significant role, raising several infantry regiments and artillery batteries from existing units and volunteers. The 1st Ohio Volunteers, which fell under the command of Gen. Zachary Taylor, took part in the instrumental battlefield victories of Monterrey and Buena Vista.

THE CIVIL WAR

It was during the great Civil War, however, that the Ohio National Guard can directly attribute its rise. Ohio played a critical part in the Union war effort and was one of the leading contributors of manpower (including a crop of gifted generals to include Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McPherson and Griffin).



An officer in the 23rd Ohio Infantry during the Civil War, Rutherford B. Hayes and his troops helped stop Morgan's Raiders at Buffington Island, Ohio, in 1863. He was the third of six members of the militia (later known as the National Guard) with Ohio roots to become president of the United States.

Numerous battalions were organized statewide, and were for the first time titled “National Guard.” During the war, the Ohio National Guard served in a variety of roles, providing not only guards at the Camp Chase and Johnson Island Prisoner of War camps, but serving in a number of combat situations. Ohio Guardsmen were actively involved during the September 1862 Confederate incursion into south-east Ohio and the famed Morgan’s Raid in July 1863. While subjected to ridicule as a result of the lackluster performance of some poorly-trained and -armed local units, the Ohio National Guard played a key role in the ultimate defeat of Morgan and his much vaunted force of Confederate cavalry. Instrumental in defending the approaches to Pomeroy and its river fords, Ohio Guardsmen also were responsible for blocking Morgan’s escape route at Buffington Island on the Ohio River, until pursuing Union forces caught up and administered a stinging defeat to Morgan on July 19, 1863—the last battle fought on Ohio soil.



Ohio tankers were among several states’ National Guardsmen who fought in the Philippines at the outset of U.S. involvement in World War II.

More than 35,000 Ohio Guardsmen were federalized and organized into regiments for 100 days service in May 1864. Shipped to the Eastern Theater, they were given the “safe” rear area duty of protecting the railroads and supply points, thereby freeing regular troops for Grant’s push on the Confederate capital of Richmond, Va. As events transpired, many units found themselves in the thick of combat, stationed in the path of Confederate troops. Ohio Guard units met the battle-seasoned foe head-on and helped blunt the Confederate offensive, thereby saving Washington, D.C. from capture. The Ohio Guard sustained significant casualties, but it proved itself the equal of Regular Army units on the field of battle.

MEXICAN BORDER CRISIS

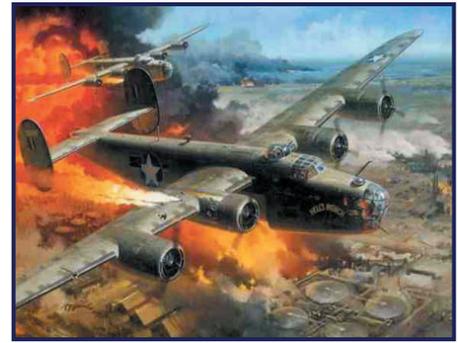
With the end of the Civil War, the Ohio National Guard was rapidly demobilized and its extensive inventory placed into storage maintained by a few noncommissioned officers. From a wartime strength in excess of 50,000, by 1870 the Ohio National Guard had been allowed to dwindle to fewer than 500 officers and enlisted men. Yet Ohio officials soon rediscovered that the Ohio Guard was an essential asset in situations other than war. As in the rest of the nation, labor unrest started to spread in the latter part of the century, resulting in violent strikes and crippling shutdowns, especially in the railroad industry. Ohio governors repeatedly called upon Ohio Guardsmen to keep the

peace. In numerous situations, the Guard’s intervention resulted in the immediate restoration of peace and order and succeeded in keeping violence and property damage to a minimum. Having demonstrated its value beyond the battlefield, the Ohio Guard was

boosted in numbers and funding.

The breakout of hostilities with Spain over Cuba in 1898 also led to an increase in size and improved equipment and training for the Ohio National Guard. Several regiments of infantry and artillery were formed and shipped to Tampa, Fla., for training and eventual transport to the front lines in Cuba. Due to the rapid American success, the war ended before any of these units actually deployed into combat situation.

The Spanish-American War thrust the United States



Ohio Guardsman Lt. Col. Addison E. Baker and his crew in “Hell’s Wench,” a B-24 badly damaged by anti-aircraft artillery fire, led the 93rd Bombardment Group in its daring low-level attack on the oil refineries in Ploesti, Romania, the main supplier of German oil for a significant part of World War II. After dropping its bombs, the injured plane lost altitude and crashed, killing the entire crew.

into the role of a world power and both military and civilian leaders recognized that it was necessary to maintain a uniformly trained and armed military force. This reflected the slow evolution of the Ohio militia into a National Guard state force which, in addition to quelling civil disturbances, assumed a key role in national defense.

Leading this effort was Maj. Gen. Charles Dick of the Ohio National Guard. After serving in the Spanish-American War, he later was elected to the U.S. Senate, where he was instrumental in passing the Dick Act of 1903. This benchmark legislation repealed the antiquated militia laws and effectively converted the various volunteer militias into the National Guard as we know it today. Under the Dick Act,



The 37th Infantry “Buckeye” Division captured the heavily fortified city of Manila in March 1945.



The 160th Air Refueling Group, based in Columbus, was one of several Air National Guard units to support Operation Creek Party (1967-1977) in Germany, which provided in-flight refueling services for fighter aircraft assigned to U.S. Air Forces in Europe.

Guard units received increased federal funding and equipment. In return, each state National Guard was required to conform to federal standards for training and organization. Rather than the periodic muster, each unit was expected to muster for a set number of monthly drills and an extended summer camp.

Also, for the first time, state adjutants general had a formal relationship with the War Department. These common sense reforms were to pay their first dividends in 1916 when Ohio National Guard units were mobilized to serve as part of Gen. John Pershing's punitive expedition against Pancho Villa along the Mexican Border. Although the expedition failed to capture or dispatch the notorious Villa and his army of bandits, valuable lessons were learned in combined operations and mobile warfare.

The relatively speedy and seamless mobilization and deployment to the desert regions of the southwest also served as a confidence builder for the units and their active duty counterparts. The errors and problems of the 1916 mobilization also proved to be excellent teaching tools that would be beneficial when President Woodrow Wilson mobilized the entire Ohio Guard a scant 10 months later, in April 1917.

WORLD WAR I

When war broke out in Europe in 1914, the original intent of the United States was to avoid the conflict and

maintain a stance of neutrality. As hostilities between the great European powers bogged down into a bloody stalemate, each side sought an edge to break the deadlock.

For Germany, it was unrestricted submarine warfare. While this assisted in slowing down trade and supplies between the Allies and the United States, the end result was to propel the United States into war as American merchant ships were targeted. With hostilities looming, the Selective Service Act of 1917 was enacted, which tasked the adjutant general of each state to set up local boards to institute the draft. This massive mobilization expanded the strength of the Ohio National Guard, which eventually organized into the 37th Division. To preserve its Ohio identity, the unit adopted the nickname of the "Buckeye Division."

Under the overall leadership of Gen. Pershing, Ohio Guardsmen were a key component of the American Expeditionary Force sent over to France. Rated by the German General Staff as one of the best six American divisions for combat effectiveness, the Buckeye Division proved its worth in numerous battles, including the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and the St. Mihiel Salient. This reputation for being a crack unit came with a considerable cost as the Buckeye Division sustained almost 5,400 casualties while in France.

WORLD WAR II

During the period between the two World Wars, the Ohio National Guard found itself frequently called upon

to perform relief duties during natural disasters, such as the annual flooding of the Ohio River and the great tornado of 1924 that struck the Lorain and Sandusky areas. Units also kept the peace during a series of bitter strikes in the coal mining region of southeast Ohio.

As 1939 brought yet another world war, the Ohio Guard found itself in a relative state of readiness and under the leadership of one of its greatest officers, Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler. The Buckeye Division, along with most other Guard units, was mobilized in late 1940 as it appeared the United States would be inevitably drawn into the conflict.

When the nation committed to war following the Japanese sneak attack at Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the Ohio Guard almost immediately began playing its role. One of its units, the 192nd Tank Battalion, was stationed in the Philippines when the war began. Outgunned and undermanned, they tenaciously stalled the Japanese invasion of those islands and became an integral part of the plucky but doomed "Batling Bastards of Bataan." Captured in 1942 along with the remainder of the U.S. Forces in the Phillipines, they suffered unspeakable horrors and cruelties at the hands of their captors in POW camps.

The Buckeye Division also participated in the bloody battles of Guadalcanal, New Guinea and the retaking of the Philippines. The Buckeye Division's combat record is perhaps best illustrated by its seven Medal of Honor recipients, who demonstrated heroic actions under fire in World War II. Respected for his leadership and tactical skills, Beightler led the Buckeye Division throughout the entire course of the war, the only of 32 National Guard division commanders who was not replaced or reassigned. As in prior conflicts, the price of battlefield victory came at a considerable cost as thousands of Ohio Guardsmen made the ultimate sacrifice for their country.



As the Soviets tightened their grip on West Berlin, President Kennedy mobilized more than 65,000 guardmembers and 200 fighter and reconnaissance jet aircraft during the 1961-62 Berlin crisis.



Airmen from the 179th Airlift Wing, Mansfield, prepare a C-130 “Hercules” cargo airplane for a mission in January 1998 at Howard Air Force Base, Panama, as part of Operation Coronet Oak, the Air Guard’s longest running airlift operation, which began in October 1977.

KOREA AND VIETNAM

The demobilization from World War II had barely taken place when once again the men and women of the Ohio National Guard answered the call to duty. This time, the hotspot was the Korean peninsula where democratic South Korea had been almost completely overrun after an invasion by the totalitarian regime of North Korea. In 1952, the Buckeye Division again mobilized to serve as a training division at Fort Polk, La. While the mission of training green recruits may have lacked the headline glamour of combat service, it nevertheless served a vital role in preparing other units for war. While no major Ohio Guard units deployed to Korea during hostilities, numerous individual Soldiers did serve in combat. It is also noteworthy that during this time period, the Air Force broke off from the Army to become a separate service branch. Within the Ohio Guard this was reflected in the creation of the Ohio Air National Guard.

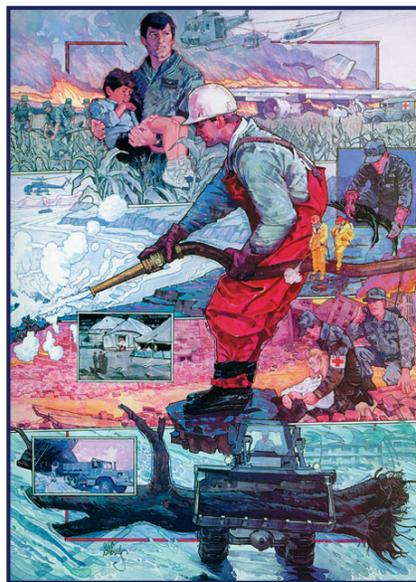
After the armistice and uneasy cease-fire was declared in Korea, the Ohio Guard’s focus returned to its state mission and reorganization in accordance with federal mandates. World events also continued to impact the Ohio Guard. The Berlin Crisis of 1961 resulted in the mobilization of 10 Ohio Air and Army National Guard units to help counter the Soviet threat to our NATO allies. It was

during this period that the Ohio Guard adapted to the restructuring dictated by the Department of Defense. Most notable among these changes was the deactivation of the storied 37th Buckeye Division in February 1968.

With the escalation of the Vietnam conflict, the Ohio Guard was again called upon to engage in combat on foreign shores. Both Ohio Army and Air

National Guard units deployed to Southeast Asia to defend South Vietnam from communist aggression.

The mission to support state authorities continued during this time with the Ohio National Guard playing a key role in quelling a full scale riot at the Ohio Penitentiary in 1968 and in curbing the violence associated with the truckers strike in 1970. It was subsequent to this latter event that the Ohio Guard was



The Ohio National Guard’s dedication to service starts at home, responding to state emergencies, both man-made and natural, and supporting local and national events that enhance the community.

involved in one of the most unfortunate events in its long history, the Kent State shootings of May 1970, when the Ohio Guard was called to that campus to help restore order during massive unrest and anti-war protests.

After the United States terminated its involvement in Vietnam, the Ohio National Guard, like the rest of the military, faced the challenges of significantly decreased funding and adapting to new missions. The National Guard increasingly focused its attention on peacekeeping and civil assistance missions. Of particular success were the efforts of the Ohio Guard in saving lives and aiding local authorities during the blizzards of 1977 and 1978.

DESERT STORM

When the military machine of Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein overran Kuwait in an display of raw aggression, the Ohio National Guard again responded.

A number of Ohio Air National Guard units deployed almost immediately, transporting troops and critical supplies to the Persian Gulf theater. In addition, jet fighter and air refueling components played key roles in the highly successful air war in the days leading up to the ground assault.

The Ohio Army National Guard also did its part providing numerous transportation, logistical and other combat support units to assist in Operation Desert Storm. Also, numerous individual Ohio Guardmembers with specialty skills volunteered and served in the Gulf War. Despite long-standing questions as to the viability of the National Guard in a fast-paced, rapid response combat environment, the Ohio Guard once again demonstrated that its Citizen-Soldiers and -Airmen were up to the challenge and were equal partners with their active duty counterparts.

Although active hostilities ceased in February 1991 after a lightning campaign, the continuing presence of Hussein required a sustained military involvement in the Persian Gulf region. The Ohio Guard continued in its role

as its Air National Guard units were routinely deployed to enforce the no-fly zones over Iraq as part of Operation Northern Watch.

BALKANS AND BEYOND

Ohio Guardmembers also saw overseas service in a demanding environment when many deployed to the Balkans to provide peacekeeping support in the war-torn countries of Bosnia and Kosovo.

Units of the Ohio National Guard continued to take a leading role in providing humanitarian assistance to impoverished areas of Central America. Engineering, transportation and medical detachments all acquired valuable experience by providing critical medical care as well as building roads, wells, bridges, schools and other infrastructure.

On the domestic front, the Ohio Guard fulfilled its role in assisting civilian authorities in maintaining order in extraordinary circumstances. A significant number of Guardmembers were activated in 1993 to help quell the deadly prison riots at the Lucasville Correctional Facility. Disaster relief also continued to be a priority mission during the Shady-side floods as well as tornadoes, snow emergencies and flooding.

GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM

Within hours of the Sept. 11, 2001, terror attacks on the United States, personnel and aircraft from the Ohio Air National Guard were patrolling and securing our nation's skies. Within two weeks, more than 2,500 Ohio Army and Air National Guardmembers

had mobilized in support of the Global War on Terrorism.

Military policemen were tasked with securing airports across the state as other troops deployed to secure vital installations

Afghanistan in support of Operations Iraqi and Enduring Freedom in January, 2003. When our forces took the fight to Afghanistan and Iraq, both Army and Air units distinguished themselves as some of the best military organizations in the United States.

In February 2004, additional troops began deploying to support force protection requirements for numerous locations throughout the United States Armed Forces-Europe command.

By the end of the 2008 fiscal year, the Ohio National Guard activated nearly 15,000 Guardmembers in support of the Global War on Terrorism, with many Soldiers and Airmen volunteering for multiple and/or extended deployments.

In keeping with its proud tradition, the Ohio National Guard today stand ready to perform its various community, state and national defense missions.

While the missions, challenges and technology are ever changing, the men and women of the Ohio National Guard continue to demonstrate the flexibility and willingness to meet these tests. As the 21st century brings new uncertainties and threats to domestic and international security, the Ohio National Guard stands ready to take its place in the front ranks, as it has in the past, ready for any contingency.

The Soldiers and Airmen of the Ohio National Guard will continue to live up to the organization's motto, and when called, we will respond with ready units.



The Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., caused the United States to initiate the Global War on Terrorism, launching Operations Noble Eagle - the American homeland defense mission, Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan and later, Iraqi Freedom in Iraq. The Ohio National Guard has played a significant role in these missions.

throughout the Midwest. This homeland defense mission was dubbed Operation Noble Eagle.

The Ohio National Guard began deploying troops overseas to locations in Iraq and

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