

# 2001-2002



**OHIO  
ADJUTANT  
GENERAL'S  
DEPARTMENT**

*Proudly serving our community,  
state and nation since 1788*



# ANNUAL REPORTS



The Honorable Bob Taft  
Governor of Ohio  
30th Floor  
77 South High Street  
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dear Governor Taft,

I am pleased to present you with the Adjutant General's Department's combined annual report for July 1, 2000 through September 30, 2002. This publication serves not only as a financial summary, but also as a report of the accomplishments of our Soldiers and Airmen during this period.

I am extremely proud of what the Ohio National Guard achieved during those two years. Many ordinary people were asked to do extraordinary things when, on September 11, 2001, our nation experienced one of the worst tragedies in its history. Well-prepared for the call to duty, we activated more than 2,500 Soldiers and Airmen to defend our homeland as part of Operation Noble Eagle and to provide support for Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan.

Within Ohio's borders, the Army and Air National Guard responded with ready units to assist local communities in times of need. When a tornado struck Stark County, our engineers supported cleanup and relief efforts. When terrorists threatened to introduce hazardous agents through the postal system, our Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team inspected mail trucks for the Ohio Department of Health. When the people of Morrow, Perry and Knox Counties needed critical healthcare, our medical units responded with free services through the GuardCare program.

In spite of the tragedies and the demands placed on our Guardmembers and their families, the Ohio National Guard experienced one of its most successful recruiting and retention periods ever. Our personnel strength met all goals, and, in fact, the Army Guard surpassed its goal of 10,000. I attribute this success to our ability to offer new recruits 100 percent-paid college tuition through the Ohio National Guard Scholarship Program. This benefit creates an even more ready force through education, opportunity and diversity.

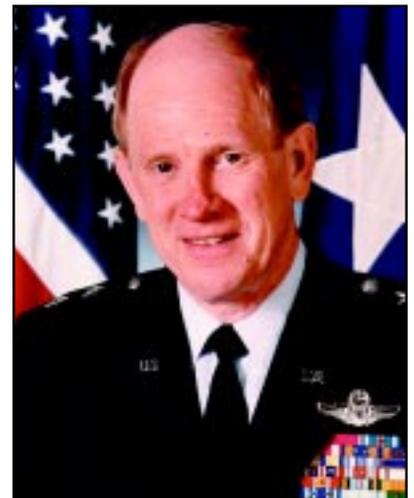
While balancing state needs and federal mobilizations, we continued to prepare our Soldiers and Airmen for missions at home and abroad with challenging and meaningful training as well as through real-world operations. Annual Training exercises took our Army National Guard units to the woods of Camp Grayling, Mich., where troops conducted combined arms live-fire exercises. Ohio Air Guard medical squadron traveled to the jungles of Peru for a medical humanitarian mission.

It was a challenging yet rewarding two years. With your continued support, the Ohio National Guard stands ready to preserve the security of our communities, state and nation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John H. Smith".

John H. Smith  
Major General  
The Adjutant General



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## MISSION

*The mission of the Ohio National Guard is to organize, train and equip our units to serve the vital interests of our communities, state and nation by:*

- ◆ *Supporting U.S. national security objectives—our federal role.*
- ◆ *Protecting life and property, and preserving peace, order and public safety—our state role.*
- ◆ *Participating in local, state and national programs that add value to America—our community role.*



**THIS PAGE:** Ohio Air Guardmembers deploy to Aviano Air Base, Italy, to support cargo airlift missions in support of the national defense strategy. **OPPOSITE PAGE, TOP:** Ohio Guard Soldiers and Airmen spend 30 minutes each week tutoring young children as part of the OhioReads program. **OPPOSITE PAGE, BOTTOM:** After being called to State Active Duty, Army Guardmembers load roofing debris to help Stark County residents recover from a tornado that struck in April 2002.



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

## When Called...



SERVING OUR COMMUNITIES

## **VISION**

*A world class team providing premier units, culturally diverse, eager and capable to meet the challenges of the 21st century, in partnership with community, state and nation.*

## **VALUES**

*We are committed to the militia tradition of citizen-soldiers, supported by families and employers. We believe in:*

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



SERVING OUR STATE

***... We Respond with Ready units and personnel***

# The Department at a Glance

Adjutant general, assistants direct state militia of Ohio

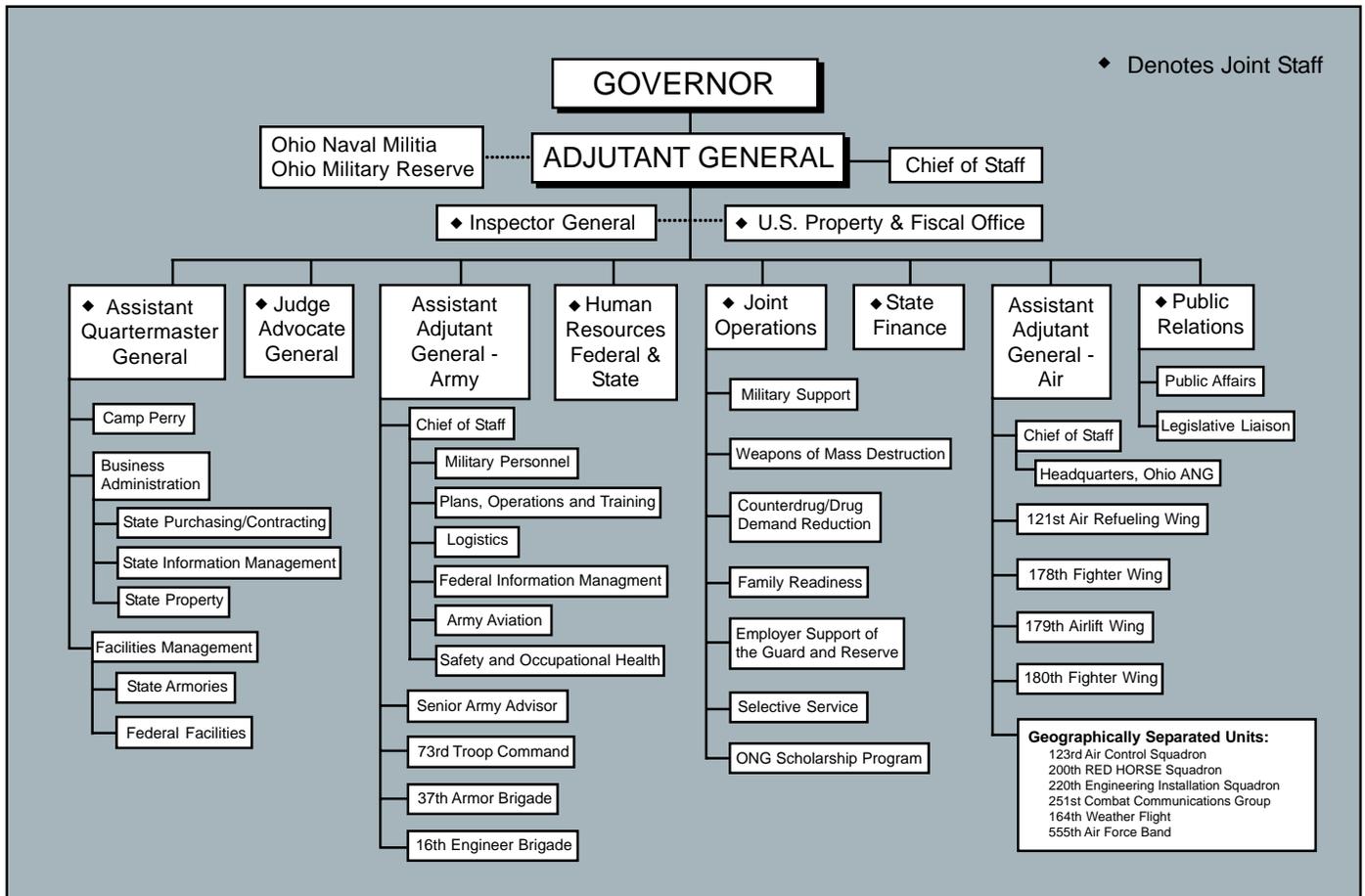
The Adjutant General's Department, which provides military organization for the state's militia, is comprised of the Ohio National Guard, the Ohio Military Reserve, the Ohio Naval Militia and the Selective Service System.

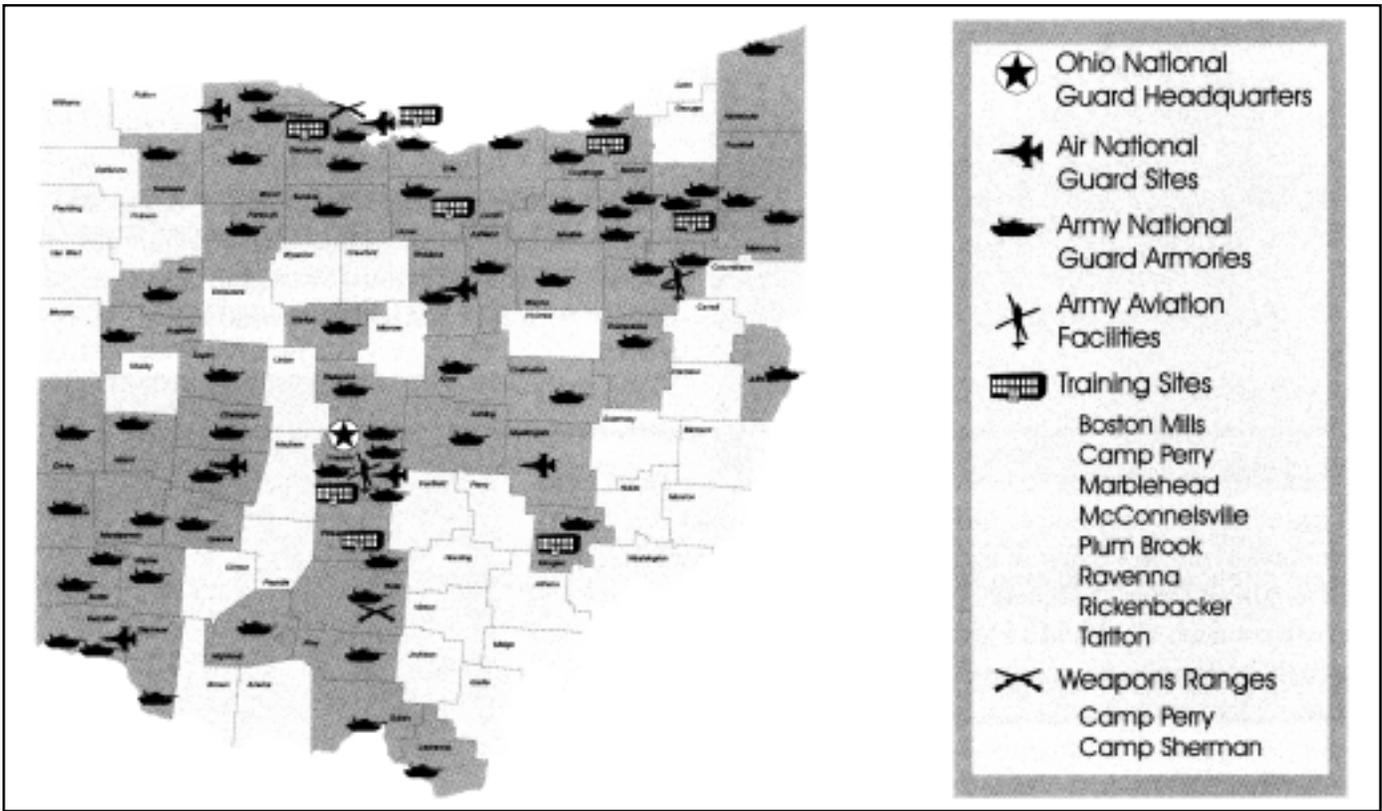
The Ohio National Guard, Army and Air, is the organized military force of the state, except when ordered into federal service. Under the National Defense Act, the Army and Air National Guard are reserve components of the United States Army and Air Force. The Guard also may be ordered by the governor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

The governor, as commander-in-chief of the militia of the state, appoints the adjutant general to serve during his term in office. During Fiscal Year 2001-02 (FY01-02), Maj. Gen. John H. Smith served as adju-

tant general, a position he was appointed to by Gov. Bob Taft in January 1999. Maj. Gen. Paul J. Sullivan served as assistant adjutant general for Air, and Brig. Gen. Ronald G. Young served as assistant adjutant general for Army during this reporting period. The department continued successful operations under the reorganized joint staff office structure (chart below), approved by the governor and initiated in April 2000.

During FY01-02, the Ohio National Guard was more than 15,000 traditional guardmembers strong, with state authorization levels at more than 10,000 soldiers for the Army and nearly 5,000 personnel for Air. Typically, these men and women volunteer one weekend a month and 15 days a year in a service-related career field. These "traditional guardmembers" are supported by a full-time staff of state employees, federal technicians and Active Guard/Reserve personnel stationed at various locations around the state. Headquarters for





the organization is at the Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler Armory in northwest Columbus.

Ohio's Army National Guard is comprised of three major commands—73rd Troop Command, 37th Armor Brigade and the 16th Engineer Brigade—which fulfill a wide range of missions. The assistant adjutant general for Army ensures mission accomplishment and adherence to Department of Defense, U.S. Army, National Guard Bureau and state military policies with the support of an active component senior Army advisor and Ohio's Army National Guard chief of staff.

The Ohio Air National Guard includes the 121st Air Refueling Wing, 178th and 180th Fighter Wings and the 179th Airlift Wing, which deploy worldwide to fulfill aerial refueling missions, no-fly zone enforcement and

air transport requirements. With the aid of Ohio's Air National Guard chief of staff, the assistant adjutant general for Air oversees the activities of the four flying units as well as seven subordinate Air Guard units in the state.

Ohio National Guard units meet the needs of Ohio communities not only in times of state emergency, but also during less trying times throughout the fiscal year. Ohio Soldiers and Airmen made their presence known through involvement in various food and blood drives, charitable events and support of local schools. They also could be seen representing the armed forces in local parades during patriotic holidays such as Memorial Day, Veterans Day and the Fourth of July.

PERSONNEL FIGURES-FY01	
<b>ONG Authorization (traditional)</b>	
Army .....	10,524
Air .....	4,836
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>15,360</b>
<b>Full-time Staffing</b>	
AGR (Air) .....	354
AGR (Army) .....	494
Technician (Air) .....	1,051
Technician (Army) .....	562
State .....	355
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,816</b>

PERSONNEL FIGURES-FY02	
<b>ONG Authorization (traditional)</b>	
Army .....	10,420
Air .....	4,842
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>15,262</b>
<b>Full-time Staffing</b>	
AGR (Air) .....	361
AGR (Army) .....	494
Technician (Air) .....	1,050
Technician (Army) .....	562
State .....	366
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,833</b>

# Ohio Army National Guard

Training for combat, combat support and combat service support

**W**ith the new millennium in full swing, the Ohio National Guard continued to exceed expectations and “respond when called with ready Soldiers and Airmen.”

America’s Fourth of July 2000 celebration marked a humanitarian mission for Charlie Company, 216th Engineer Battalion, based in Youngstown. Deploying to Nicaragua, a Central American nation that was still enduring the damaging effects of Hurricanes Mitch and Georges in the late 1990s, about 60 Ohio Army National Guard engineers resumed relief efforts in two rotations. During Exercise New Horizons—an annual Department of Defense program that oversees humanitarian construction and medical missions throughout the Central American sub-continent—the Guard worked to build clinics and schools in San Isidro, Santa Rosa and El Hato.

Beginning July 8 and continuing through Aug. 5, 2000, more than 2,800 Ohio Army Guard personnel conducted Operation Rolling Thunder at Camp Graying, Mich. This was the largest Ohio National Guard contingent in more than a decade to conduct training at the 147,000-acre site in northern Michigan.

For the first time in history, the 1-134th Field Artillery Battalion combined with the 112th Engineer Battalion to take Ohio’s artillery one step closer to actual field combat conditions during annual training. In conjunction with the Michigan Air National Guard, this annual training period provided a great opportunity for a large-scale combined arms live-fire exercise.

Several current and former military leaders, civic

officials, employers and legislators visited the training site during the same period. The Center of Influence (COI) program was established in part to help strengthen Ohio Guard partnerships and raise awareness facing today’s Citizen-Soldiers. Invited by Ohio Guard leadership, the civic leaders were escorted to selected training sites to experience firsthand what Ohio Soldiers do during annual training.

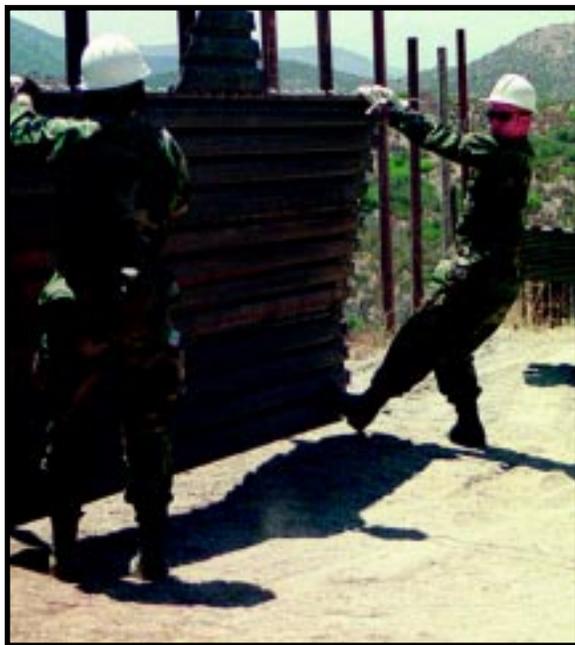
Also in July, Maj. Gen. Paul Weaver, Air National Guard director, was the guest of honor of the U. S. Air Force Europe (USAFE). Maj. Gen. John H. Smith, Ohio adjutant general; Maj. Gen. Paul J. Sullivan, Ohio assistant adjutant general for Air; and the Air National Guard Band of the Great Lakes,

also known as 555th Air Force Band, accompanied Weaver. The band was the featured musical entertainment at the Royal International Air Tattoo (RIAT), billed as the “World’s Largest Air Show,” hosted by Cottesmore Royal Air Base, England. The band conducted joint performances with the British band from the Royal Air Force of Cranwell.

Back home in Ohio, Guard-Care, which offers free health services to residents in a different area of the state each year, was up and running. Morrow County Hospital in Mount Gilead was the site for Ohio Army National Guard medical professionals to provide two

weekends of medical services to a traditionally underserved population. Concluding the weekend of August 19-20, 2000, a total of 917 patients were seen, making it the most successful event of its type to date.

September 2000 was the month Army National Guardsmen from the 1-107th Armor Battalion worked in conjunction with several state and federal agencies and the Ontario (Canada) Ministry of



**Army Guard engineers supporting Task Force Grizzly work to repair a fence line along the U.S.-Mexican border in southern California.**

# Ohio Air National Guard

Conducting contingency operations, training missions worldwide

Natural Resources to reduce the presence of rabies, predominately among the raccoon population in Mahoning, Columbiana, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Carroll and Jefferson counties. The vaccine was placed in small, square fishmeal baits, which were distributed both on ground and in the air. Volunteering for state active duty, 10 Soldiers helped dispense a total of 408,240 baits during 27 flights. Plans are to continue the baiting on a biannual basis.

September 20, 2000, brought yet another devastating tornado to the Xenia community, killing one and injuring many others in a city which had been ravaged by tornados more than 25 years previously in one of the worst days of weather in U.S. history. Conservative estimates of the property damage totaled more than \$15 million. Fifty Soldiers from the 324th Military Police Company, Middletown, and the 323rd Military Police Company, Toledo, and A Company, 1-148th Infantry, Xenia, were called up to assist with security and traffic control. It was the fifth time the Xenia infantry unit was activated for a natural disaster in Ohio, which includes service during floods, tornados and blizzards.

In October 2000, Maj. Gen. Smith announced his plans to partner the state headquarters element at Beightler Armory in Columbus with a local elementary school, South Mifflin Elementary, under the OhioReads program, Gov. Bob Taft's commitment to education and developing children's reading skills. About 30 volunteer tutors—comprised of guardmembers as well as Adjutant General's Department state civilian employees—spent 30 minutes each with two students every week, working on pronouncing letters, words and phrases, and reading.

The 121st Air Refueling Wing finished two months of Expeditionary Aerospace Force deployments in October 2000. About 75 airmen and two KC-135 "Stratotanker" refueling aircraft participated in rotations at Incirlik Air Base, Turkey. They supported the no-fly zone over Iraq as part of Operation Northern Watch. In addition, personnel also provided support in security, supply and communications. A second contingency participated in Operation Joint



**A C-130 "Hercules" cargo plane is prepared for take-off at Ramstein Air Base, Germany, during a three-month overseas deployment by the 179th Airlift Wing.**

Forge, based in Istres, France. The mission provided mid-air refueling to coalition aircraft in the Bosnia-Herzegovina region. Overall, 200 members deployed for rotations of 10 days or more.

Cincinnati was the site for the Trans-Atlantic Business Dialogue in November 2000, involving leaders from around the world. The Cincinnati Police Department was augmented by a six-member Ohio National Guard military liaison officer team. This specialized team worked in civilian attire in the Cincinnati Police Operations Center at the Cincinnati Omni Hotel. Prepositioned civil disturbance support equipment at several southwestern Ohio units was ready for possible call up.

The Cincinnati Police Department was able to maintain order throughout the conference, but the



**Ohio aviators inspect an AH-1 “Cobra” attack helicopter after landing at a community event. The airframe was retired from Army service in September 2001.**

preparedness helped provide additional emergency plans and training.

#### YEAR 2001

Two Ohio Air National Guard units were selected by the Secretary of the Air Force to receive the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for exceptional meritorious service. The 180th Fighter Wing, Toledo, and the 200th RED HORSE Squadron, Port Clinton, received the honor in January 2001. The Air Force Outstanding Unit award is the highest award that the Air Force can bestow on an organization.

During the month of February 2001, the 179th Airlift Wing deployed for an Operational Readiness Inspection (ORI) to Ramstein Air Base, Germany. ORIs determine the overall capability of a unit to meet Air Force mission requirements. This is the first time that an Ohio unit received an inspection under these conditions. The deployment supported Air Force contingency operations in Europe.

The 52nd Weapons of Mass Destruction-Civil Sup-

port Team, based in Columbus and consisting of 22 full-time Ohio Army and Air National Guard members, was formed as one of the 17 such state-specific National Guard units authorized in the National Defense Appropriations Act for Federal Fiscal Year 2000. These teams followed 10 original WMD-CSTs authorized in 1999. The team and its equipment have the ability to provide certain analytical functions in the field and help the emergency response community react to a possible attack, prior to actual verification in a certified laboratory environment. The 52nd WMD-CST received its official certification from the Defense Department on Feb. 26, 2002.

*Buckeye Guard*, the official publication of the 15,000-member Ohio National Guard, placed first among all of the armed services of the United States in the 2000 Department of Defense Thomas Jefferson military journalism competition. In winning the category for “military-funded magazines,” *Buckeye Guard* was selected over four active component publications. To win a Jefferson Award—the highest honor that can be bestowed in military journalism—entries must make an important contribution to the Defense Department’s internal information objectives and must meet the highest standards of production, execution and professional excellence. During 2000, *Buckeye Guard* placed first in the Army’s Maj. Gen. Keith L. Ware Journalism Competition, after finishing second the year before and third in 1998. Including 2000, *Buckeye Guard* also won the National Guard Bureau Media contest the past three consecutive years, and seven of the past nine years, as the National Guard’s premier magazine.

By the end of March, the Ohio Army National Guard had surpassed its personnel strength mission for Federal Fiscal Year 2001. Annually, the National Guard Bureau gives each state an end-strength personnel goal or mission based on past recruiting and retention performance. Ohio was one of 10 states recognized for overall excellence in achievement; ranking for the state (out of 54 states’ and territories’ National Guards) improved from 33rd in 2000 to fifth in 2001.

Ohio’s success is directly attributable to the Ohio National Guard Scholarship Program (ONGSP), enacted by the Ohio Legislature and signed into law by Gov. Taft in August 1999. The ONGSP pays 100 percent of a guardmember’s tuition at a state-sponsored



**Glendening Elementary students and guardmembers work together to spread mulch around the Groveport school's playground equipment to improve safety.**

university or college (or the equivalent at a private institution) in exchange for a six-year enlistment committment in the Ohio Guard.

Requests for ONGSP tuition assistance, along with actual attendance, increased 14 percent during State Fiscal Year 2001. All applicants meeting the prerequisites for use of this program received approval during FY 2001. The program provided 5,850 scholarships for guardmembers over four terms—an increase of nearly 800 scholarships from 2000. The program continues to provide an incentive for attracting individuals who wish to pursue higher education. The modern and sophisticated equipment being used by today's military personnel requires that the users 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. During State Fiscal Year 2002, the program expended \$10,546,290 to fund 6,569 scholarships for Guardmembers, an increase of 719 scholarships from the previous year.

Worthington was the site for our most successful and well-attended Family Readiness Program conference to date. More than 500 family members were in attendance and received briefings and training on how to better prepare Guard families in the event of mobilization. Each unit has a family readiness group which provides a network of support to families when guardmembers are mobilized.

On Memorial Day, the Ohio Guard supported nearly 60 events throughout Ohio, as part of its mission to support communities each unit serves. Events supported statewide included 37 F-16 fighter jet flyovers, parades, color guards, buglers, and senior officer and chaplain speaking engagements.

In June, the Ohio Air National Guard's 123rd Air Control Squadron, located in Blue Ash, began deploying personnel to Ali al Salem, Kuwait. The unit was there to conduct air control operations in support of Operation Southern Watch, enforcing the no-fly zone over Iraq. Rotations totaled 90 days.

The 200th RED HORSE Squadron completed a 60-day deployment in Israel, primarily constructing housing facilities on Israeli military bases. The 200th also completed a 90-day deployment to the Azores Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, where members constructed entrance gates for the air base at Lajes Field.

Utilizing our Air National Guard distance learning facilities, members of Ohio units graduated from the largest Satellite Noncommissioned Officer Academy class ever conducted. A class of 145 graduates was recognized in ceremonies at McGhee-Tyson Air National Guard Base, Tenn. Graduates attended evening classes at their home units for four hours



**Gov. Bob Taft and an Ohio National Guard honor guard detail pause during the governor's annual wreath-laying at the Ohio Statehouse to commemorate Memorial Day.**



**A member of Ohio's 52nd Weapons of Mass Destruction-Civil Support Team is checked for chemical warfare agent contamination during a training exercise.**

per night, two nights a week from January through May 2001. They completed their studies with a two-week in-residence period at the I.G. Brown Professional Education Center at McGhee-Tyson. Springfield, Cincinnati and Columbus units participated.

Ohio Army National Guard units trained about 1,900 soldiers June 16-30 at Camp Grayling, Mich. Soldiers participated in military convoys, tactical field training exercises, weapons and demolition ranges, and tank crew and cavalry scout military schools. The second training period was conducted July 14-28 for about 1,300 personnel.

In support of Joint Task Force Grizzly and the U.S. Border Patrol, elements of the 16th Engineer Brigade embarked on an engineering and construction mission at Camp Moreno, near San Diego, Calif. On the U.S.-Mexico border, the effort assisted the Border Patrol with road improvements, enabling them to bet-

ter control the nation's growing illegal drug and immigration problem. The mission employed soldiers from Bravo Companies of the 216th and 112th Engineer Battalions, 191st and 1193rd Engineer Companies. The improvements enable the Border Patrol to travel with ease along the border and respond to illegal crossings more quickly.

About 100 members of the 180th Fighter Wing, Toledo, deployed to Kuwait as part of the Air Expeditionary Force (AEF), in support of Operation Southern Watch.

Security forces from Toledo supported another AEF in Croatia. Members of the 200th RED HORSE Squadron joined forces with sister units from Pennsylvania and Montana to conduct improvements at Misawa Air Base, Japan.

The Ohio National Guard Strategic Planning Directorate/State Quality Office, in conjunction with the Buckeye XXI Strategic Planning Team, was the lead element in the planning, drafting, formulating, verifying and publishing of the Ohio Army National Guard's first-ever Army Community of Excellence (ACOE) submission packet to National Guard Bureau, in August 2001. The final product was a culmination of 12 months of planning, preparation, coordination, publication, structured oversight and full participation by all elements of the OHARNG. These comprehensive efforts resulted in a 12th place finish nationally, "Rookie of the Year" honors, and a cash award of \$25,000.

Most significant to this organization was the opportunity to display the OHARNG as a "world class organization," utilizing criteria, comparisons and benchmarks contained in the ACOE model.

The Ohio National Guard's leadership understands the importance of making smart choices, including the choice not to use illegal drugs. For this reason, the Ohio National Guard and its Counterdrug Task Force have been coordinating Red Ribbon efforts throughout the state for more than 10 years. Ohio National Guardmembers have dedicated much time and effort to many communities throughout the state of Ohio. All that time and hard work has culminated through the years to become an outstanding statewide Red Ribbon Kickoff and Celebration. Furthermore, the Ohio Guard distributed its one-millionth Red Ribbon in the history of the program. The Ohio National Guard works to enhance federal, state and

local law enforcement agencies in attacking the production and trafficking of illegal drugs.

The Ohio Army National Guard's Company B, 2nd Battalion, 1st Special Forces Group, stationed at Rickenbacker Airport, departed on June 10 for Ft. Bragg, N.C. The unit was federally activated for 270 days for deployment to Southwest Asia.



**Air Guard medical personnel extract a patient's tooth during a two-week humanitarian mission in Peru.**

#### YEAR 2002

Jan. 22 was the date for the delivery of 29 Up-Armored High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as "humvees," to the 838th Military Police Company, Ohio Army National Guard. This was the first delivery of this type of vehicle to the National Guard nationwide. The Up-Armored program was developed as a result of peacekeeping efforts in various parts of the world, including Bosnia and Kosovo. The vehicles feature a high level of ballistic protection against sniper fire and mine blasts.

In February 2002, the National Guard Bureau (NGB) released the Army National Guard Aviation and Modernization Plan, which includes a plan for the Ohio National Guard. Ohio was programmed to have 20 UH-60 "Black Hawk" utility helicopters and seven CH-47 "Chinook" cargo helicopters. The increased capabilities of these newer aircraft provide the Ohio Guard with significantly greater capacity to respond to state missions.

The 179th Airlift Wing, Mansfield, received

two awards at the Air National Guard Environmental Awards Ceremony Feb. 25 in Gulfport, Miss. The Outstanding Air National Guard Recycling Award went to the base. Krista Keplinger was the winner of the Outstanding State Environmental Employee for the Air National Guard. Ohio's 121st Air Refueling Wing also was recognized for achievements in environmental programs.

The Army Chief of Engineers Special Recognition Award for Environmental Preservation went to the environmental team from the Ravenna Logistics and Training Site. The Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters announced the winners of 36 projects nominated. The Biological Field Truthing at Winklepeck Burning Ground, Ravenna, was among 11 award winners chosen.

The 121st Air Refueling Wing led an air refueling rotation for Operation Northern Watch, enforcement of the no-fly zones over northern Iraq, in March 2002. Originating out of Incirlik Air Base, Turkey, Northern Watch was organized into 45-day rotations within the schedule of Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) deployments.

Eight members of the 123rd Air Control Squadron, Cincinnati, returned from a 45-day rotation to Kuwait as part of that unit's AEF rotation.

In March 2002, the 838th Military Police Company transferred the responsibility of providing security at airports in Cleveland, Akron-Canton and Youngstown to the 2-107th Cavalry Squadron. The 838th MP Company then departed for Ft. Dix, N.J. on March 25, under new mobilization orders.



**As part of the National Guard Bureau State Partnership program, Ohio Air Guard and Hungarian air force personnel train together in August 2001 during "Buckeye One."**



**Guard medical personnel provide free health services to Perry County residents on two weekends during GuardCare 2001.**

The 52nd Weapons of Mass Destruction-Civil Support Team (WMD-CST) supported many state missions, including a series of presentations and equipment displays for county Emergency Management Agency (EMA) directors.

The Adjutant General's Department Deputy Chief of Staff for Information Management (DCSIM) completed installation of T-1 circuits at all Army Guard locations in Ohio. This Wide Area Network (WAN) links 62 Army Guard armories and installations with the state headquarters in Columbus. This network is completely integrated for "in-house" telephone service for 1,500 phones, and links more than 1,000 computers and servers. In addition, 78 total video teleconference units were installed in every Army Guard facility and classroom in the state. This enhances the Guard's ability to communicate and train while greatly reducing the amount of travel that leaders and soldiers typically performed in the past.

The 178th Fighter Training Wing, Springfield, deployed to the Combat Readiness Training Center in Gulfport, Miss., to conduct dissimilar air combat training Jan. 5-19, 2002. Units trained with night vision goggles as they flew training missions against F-15 Eagles from the Louisiana Air National Guard.

The 178th Fighter Wing extended its conversion—which began Oct. 1, 1998—from a general-purpose fighter unit to a fighter-training unit (FTU) through July 1, 2002. As part of the conversion, the runway underwent repair. In April 2001, the flying operations were relocated to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, near Dayton. The students attended academ-

ics and simulator training at Springfield and commuted to Wright-Patterson for flying instruction. The first basic course, or B-course, began with six students on April 23, 2001. These students had never flown a fighter jet. Three students were guardmembers from across the country and the other three were active-duty Air Force. The class graduated in November 2001.

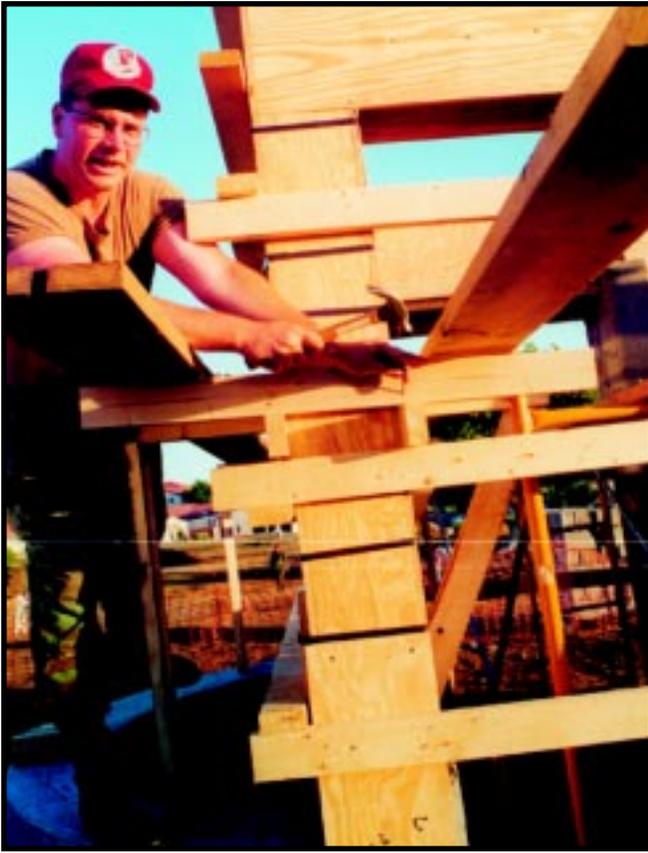
Stark County received assistance from about 70 Ohio Army National Guard Soldiers, primarily from the Wooster and Youngstown areas, as a result of a tornado that touched down on April 30, 2002. Soldiers augmented law enforcement with traffic control and security operations, as well as assisted with debris removal through May 3.

Members of the 200th RED HORSE Squadron deployed to Kingston, Jamaica, in support of Joint Task Force-Blue Mountain, a U.S. State Department nation-building initiative. The RED HORSE engineers constructed a clinic, a small dormitory and roads. About 125 airmen from the 200th worked in Jamaica through July.

The ONG Counterdrug Task Force (CDTF) provides the capability to use National Guard and other military resources to enhance federal, state and drug law enforcement agencies in attacking the production and trafficking of illegal drugs in Ohio. With missions that include intelligence analysis support, cargo-mail inspection and domestic cannabis sup-



**A pilot and crew from the 180th Fighter Wing, Toledo, conduct pre-flight checks on an F-16 fighter jet before engaging in a night-flying exercise, employing Night Vision Goggles (NVGs) to enhance pilots' vision.**



**An airman with the 200th RED HORSE Squadron helps build a secure framework for an entry control point at Lajes Field, an air base in Portugal's Azores Islands.**

pression, the task force supports organizations such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, U.S. Customs and the Ohio State Highway Patrol.

The CDTF continued to provide support, logistics and trained personnel to community coalitions and law enforcement agencies in the “war on drugs.” The CDTF has worked with the Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services and other agencies in introducing the Ohio Early Warning Network (OEWN). The mission of the network is to release timely alerts, enabling parents and professionals to prevent or de-escalate emerging drug trends and precursors to violence across the state.

The 2-174th Air Defense Artillery Battalion hosted the Teen Education and Anti-Drug Message (TEAM) Youth Camp Aug. 19-24 at the McConnellsville Armory. In cooperation with the Perry and Morgan Counties juvenile court judges, the eight-day program reinforced making right choices in life to about 40 at-risk youth.

In one of the larger exchanges in the history of the State Partnership for Peace Program—an operation

dubbed “Buckeye One”—more than 100 Ohio Air Guardmembers deployed for two weeks in August 2001 to air bases in Taszar and Kecskemet, Hungary. The deployment was accompanied by a separate weeklong visit by high-ranking Ohio Guard leadership, civic leaders and federal legislative staffers. Buckeye One was designed to allow F-16 “Fighting Falcon” jet aircraft pilots from the 178th Fighter Wing, Springfield, to practice air combat tactics against Hungarian air force pilots and their MiG-29 jet fighters. In addition, members of the Hungarian Defense Forces were able to observe KC-135 “Stratotanker” air-to-air refueling operations.

Belize was the site of a humanitarian mission assigned by the 12th Air Force and supported by the 179th Medical Group clinic, Mansfield. Forty-eight medical personnel and an additional physician from the 178th Fighter Wing, Springfield, saw more than 3,000 local residents who were treated for a variety of medical and dental needs. Three infants were saved thanks to the the medical care provided by the Mansfield clinic personnel. Dentists saw 100 patients per day and performed a large number of extractions and fillings. The optometry clinic fitted 3,000 pairs of donated eyeglasses.

The Ohio National Guard and Knox County Health Department sponsored GuardCare, which provided free health services to area residents in August 2002.

Fifty-Four Soldiers of Company B, 2-19th Special Forces, Rickenbacker, received a Presidential Selective Reserve Call-Up to support the Kuwaiti Armed Forces through October 2002.

An Air Expeditionary Force rotation concluded for the 121st Air Refueling Wing, which had been deployed to Incirlik, Turkey. Beginning in December 2001, the unit deployed with four aircraft, five aircrews and 84 total personnel who served 45-day rotations through the mission’s duration.

The Ohio Army National Guard closed out Fiscal Year 2002 with 10,600 soldiers assigned, placing Ohio over the 100-percent strength mark for the first time since 1987. This record-setting extension rate shows a high-level of satisfaction among Ohio Guard Soldiers and reflects their dedication to duty during this challenging environment of potential mobilizations. Overall, Ohio’s personnel readiness was rated by National Guard Bureau as the best in the nation during this time period.

# 9-11: The Ohio Guard

Buckeye Soldiers and Airmen provide support to War on Terror

Sept. 11, 2001 started as an ordinary Tuesday, but by day's end it would go down as one of the most tragic in our nation's history. Barely had the final sounds of rush hour traffic halted when people across America, just starting their days, heard the news.

At about 8:45 a.m. a commercial airplane struck the north tower of the World Trade Center in New York City. Initially, most thought it was a very bad piloting mistake. Few could even begin to fathom that it was a purposeful act of terrorism. Minutes later, however, as smoke billowed from the first tower, a second plane crashed into the south tower, setting it ablaze. Television crews, by then on the scene, captured

the moment and began replaying the shocking footage over the airwaves. No one imagined what would follow. Less than an hour later, another commercial plane crashed into the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., shattering a section of the nation's military headquarters. By that point, most of

America and the world were tuned into the news and watching in utter shock and horror as the south tower collapsed. At 10:10 that morning another hijacked flight crashed into a field in Somerset County, Pa. About 20 minutes later, the north World Trade Center tower crumbled into a heap of dust and debris. By the end of the day, the terrorists had hijacked and destroyed four commercial jets, damaged two national landmarks and killed more than 3,000

Americans and people from many other countries.

The president responded quickly, grounding all domestic commercial airline flights—the first time in U.S. history—and ordering military F-16 fighter jets to fly in defense of America's skies. The Armed Forces were placed on the highest level of alert. Aircraft from both the 178th (Springfield) and 180th (Toledo) Fighter Wings were among those around the country that were scrambled to provide air cover.

The 180th was the first unit other than those on the East Coast to answer the North American Aerospace Defense Command's (NORAD) call for immediate assistance. The unit's aircraft was made available within minutes to intercept and, as last resort, to shoot

down any threatening civilian aircraft.

However, the last hijacked airliner crashed at 10:10 a.m., and the Toledo jets weren't airborne until 10:17.

It was surreal; but for Ohio Air Guard member Maj. Anthony Montecalvo, the call he received within hours of the attacks was very real. Montecalvo, with the 178th Fighter Wing, quickly made the switch from instructor to

fighter pilot, flying a fully armed F-16. He and three other pilots took off from Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio, at about 2 p.m. that day, flying combat air patrols over the United States.

Ohio Guard leadership activated a Joint Emergency Operations Center (JEOC) at state headquarters, located at Beightler Armory in Columbus, and established force protection procedures designed to protect the key infrastructure, and provide command and



**Terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center in New York (inset) and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., on Sept. 11, 2001, caused the United States to initiate the Global War on Terror, launching Operations Noble Eagle stateside and Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. The Ohio National Guard has played a large part in both missions.**

# ...Responding to the Call

control of armory locations. These included Rickenbacker Airport, the Newark complex, Camp Perry, Ravenna Training and Logistics Site and 67 armories throughout the state. Initially, 319 soldiers were called to state active duty to support, but that number decreased to 125 by the end of Federal Fiscal Year 2001.

Ohio's Air and Army National Guard units were some of the first and largest forces to be activated as part of the president's initial call up of 15,000 reservists nationwide for homeland security. The president said these forces would be used to maintain air defenses, check shipping in ports, assist with airlift and logistical operations and provide security. The military response would soon evolve into Operations Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Noble Eagle (ONE). These mobilizations were the first of this scale since the Persian Gulf War in 1991.

Our Citizen-Soldiers responded to the call, making many great sacrifices in the months following Sept. 11. They left behind families, friends and jobs or put their college education on hold to support the Global War on Terror. Some units were mobilized and deployed to locations overseas while others deployed to critical locations within the United States.

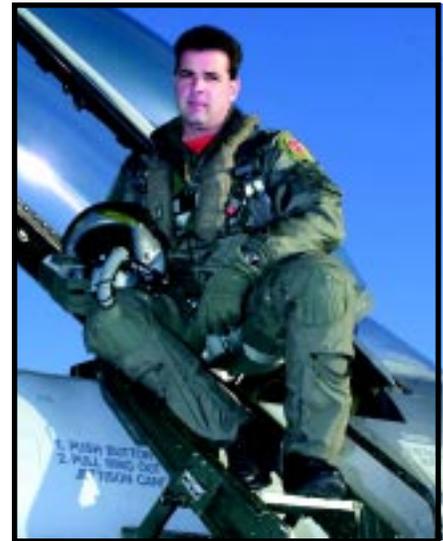
In late September, 424 members of the 121st Air Refueling Wing, Columbus, conducted readiness processing at Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base in

preparation for deployment. The 121st provides in-flight aircraft refueling support worldwide to U.S. Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps and allied aircraft. The Airmen deployed to Turkey, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and France for Operation Enduring Freedom and Aerospace Expeditionary Force commitments.

In addition, air crews and aircraft maintenance personnel worked non-stop, conducting 24-hour operations to support refueling missions. In all, the 121st flew 20 percent of the air refueling missions in the United States during the initial response to the Sept. 11 attacks. KC-135 "Stratotanker" aircraft and crews, flew 763 hours in support of Operation Noble Eagle during the month of December 2001, compared with 350 hours normally flown during peacetime. By April 2002, the unit had refueled 2,624 aircraft. No other refueling unit across the nation approached that level of performance during the same time period in the initial stages of the Global War on Terrorism.

The 121st Civil Engineering Squadron deployed to Pakistan to perform several missions, such as installing heating and air conditioning units, building foundations for tent cities and other construction projects.

Other units were busy mobilizing within weeks of the terrorist attacks and deploy-



**Pilots from two Ohio Air National Guard F-16 fighter jet units, including Maj Anthony Montecalvo (above), were among the first outside the East Coast to take to the skies to defend the nation's air space in the aftermath of the Sept. 11 attacks.**



**An Ohio Army National Guard military policeman directs air travelers at Port Columbus International Airport to prepare their personal belongings for examination before boarding.**



**Soldiers from the 1-148th Infantry Battalion practice conducting vehicle inspections at Fort Knox, Ky., before they are assigned to secure various government installations throughout the midwestern United States.**

ing to locations outside of the United States to support the fight in Afghanistan against the Taliban and al-Qaeda.

The 251st Combat Communications Group mobilized in late September and deployed to Germany, where the unit served a one-year tour in the European Command's Operations Center during Operation Enduring Freedom. The mission of the 251st CCG is to design and implement communications plans for Air Force systems such as secure and nonsecure computer networks, satellite communications and phone service.

In addition, the 123rd Air Control Squadron in Blue Ash provided airspace surveillance to supplement Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) radar coverage. Personnel from the 220th Engineering Installation Squadron, based in Zanesville, were called to support Operation Enduring Freedom in Southwest Asia.

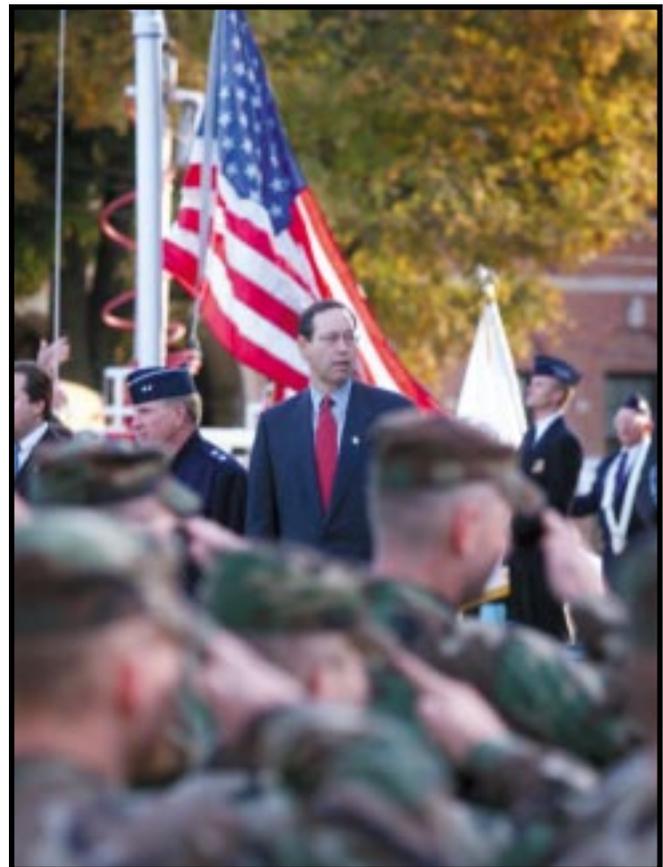
In the wake of the terrorist attacks, protection of major airports and critical sites became a key issue and steps were taken to bolster security to prevent and deter future threats and defend the homeland. As a result, Army and Air Guard military and security police personnel played a critical role in this mission. About 300 security police from the 121st, 179th Airlift Wing in Mansfield and the 180th guarded critical air assets. Security police from the 121st also provided security for transport missions of captured Taliban and al-Qaeda prisoners to Guantanamo Naval Base, Cuba.

Army National Guard military policemen were ac-

tivated as well. President Bush asked the nation's governors to use the National Guard to augment existing security at commercial airports nationwide. As a result, about 150 Soldiers from the 324th Military Police Company in Middletown and the 838th Military Police Company in Youngstown provided added security at Ohio's six major airports: Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Youngstown, Toledo and Akron-Canton (the Greater Cincinnati Airport actually is in Northern Kentucky).

In February 2002, the 838th was called to support the security of the Military District of Washington (MDW), which comprises several Army installations around the nation's capital, and Soldiers from the 2-107th Cavalry Squadron took over the airport security mission. Other Soldiers, from the 135th Military Police Company in Brook Park, and the 323rd Military Police Company in Toledo, went to Fort Bragg, N.C., to backfill military police units deployed overseas.

As a result of the attacks, Americans felt a loss of innocence, a loss of safety, but many found a renewed



**Gov. Bob Taft oversees the send-off ceremony for C Company, 1-148th Infantry Battalion, before soldiers ship out in October 2001 to support Operation Noble Eagle.**

## One year later, ceremony honors heroes, victims of Sept. 11 attacks



**Ohio Army Guard Soldiers salute during a ceremony at the Ohio Statehouse marking the one-year anniversary of the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.**

A public ceremony on the West Lawn of the Ohio Statehouse in September 2002 honored the one-year anniversary of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks on the United States, paying tribute to the victims as well as Americans who answered the call to serve in the Global War on Terror.

Gov. Bob Taft hosted the remembrance and recognition ceremony, dubbed “An Ohio Tribute to the American Spirit,” which included about 400 Ohio disaster responders from several local, state and national organizations.

Many of the Ohio responders honored during the ceremony aided victims, the victims’ families and the local emergency response teams at the attack sites. Taft also recognized Ohio’s armed forces personnel called on to provide homeland defense or fight against terrorism since 9-11.

Within two weeks following Sept. 11, 2001, more than 2,500 Ohio National Guardmembers were mobilized in support of the War on Terror, deploying either for Operation Enduring Freedom—the actions taking place in and around Afghanistan—or Operation Noble Eagle—the American homeland defense mission.

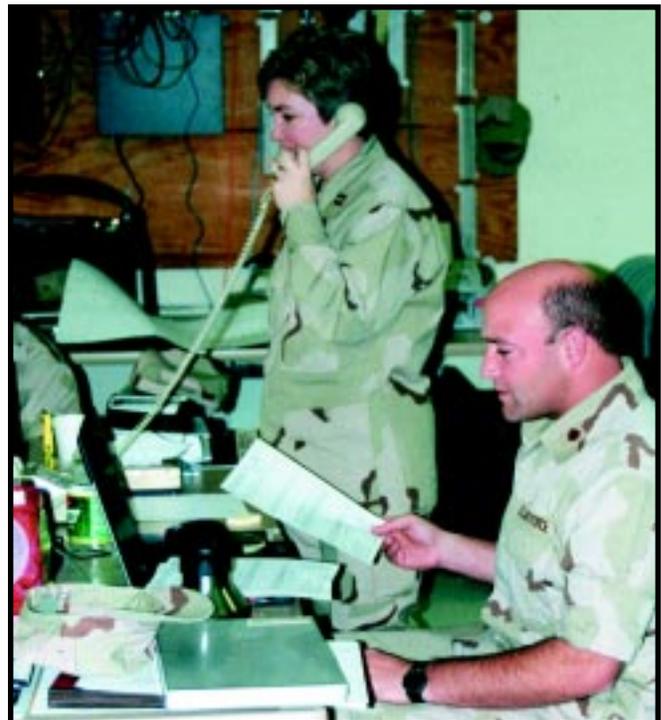
sense of the American spirit and pride in the values many hold dear. Citizen-Soldiers and -Airmen of the Ohio Guard felt a renewed determination and commitment to protect those values and freedoms from any potential threats.

Some citizens were even motivated to enlist. Mark Truex, for example, was driving his civilian semi-truck across New York and Pennsylvania when the towers were hit. Truex, who had left active duty less than six months before, was so moved by what happened that upon returning to Ohio, he scheduled a meeting with a recruiter. On Sept. 14, Truex enlisted in the Ohio National Guard. Less than a month later, he and about 600 of his fellow soldiers of the 1-148th Infantry Battalion were called up to defend the homeland as part of Operation Noble Eagle.

It was the first time in 50 years the 1-148th was called to active service. The soldiers’ mission was to provide security at six critical military installations in the continental United States. First the unit went to Fort Knox, Ky., where the soldiers trained for Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT). There they learned how to search vehicles and people, respond to violent demonstrations, and react to nuclear, biological and chemical scenarios and the rules of engagement and force. After their intensive train-up, the companies dispersed to Rock Island Arsenal in Illinois, Lima Army Tank Plant and Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant in Ohio, Selfridge Air National Guard Base in Michigan, Fort Knox and Newport Chemical Depot in Indiana.

In June 2002, members of the 200th Rapid Engineer Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineers (RED HORSE) from Port Clinton supported Operation Enduring Freedom in Southwest Asia, where the unit constructed airfield facilities for U.S. and allied air forces.

At both home and overseas, Ohio’s Citizen-Soldiers and -Airmen responded when called, and were ready to serve their nation after the Sept. 11 attacks.



**Members of the 220th Engineering Installation Squadron were called to active duty to manage the Air engineers deployed at several locations in Southwest Asia.**



# 20 ROLL CALL 01



## OPERATION NOBLE EAGLE OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM

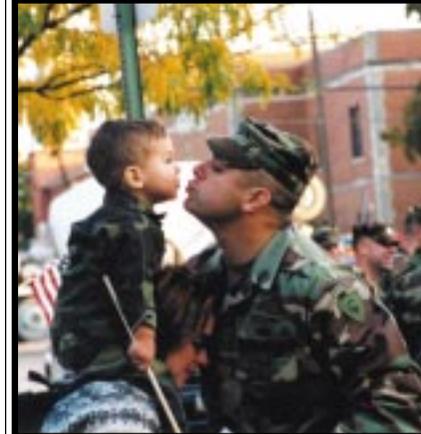
### Ohio Army National Guard

- 1-148th Infantry Battalion
- 135th Military Police Company
- 323rd Military Police Company
- 324th Military Police Company
- 838th Military Police Company
- Company B, 2-19th Special Forces Group
- Company D, 137th Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Battalion
- 1-73rd Troop Command
- 2-107th Cavalry Squadron
- 1-147th Armor Battalion



### Ohio Air National Guard

- 178th Fighter Wing
- 179th Airlift Wing
- 180th Fighter Wing
- 121st Air Refueling Wing
- 123rd Air Control Squadron
- 200th Red Horse Squadron
- 220th Engineering Installation Squadron
- 251st Combat Communications Group

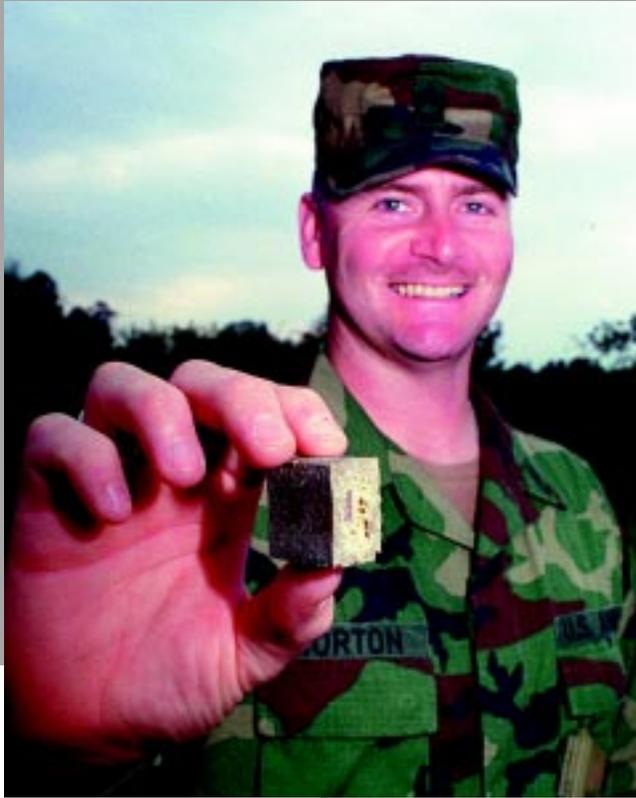


*Thanks to all those who have served*

# 20 02



# Ohio National Guard: 2001-02 IN PHOTOS



LEFT: SFC Ron Norton holds a sample of the fishmeal bait used to distribute oral rabies vaccine to Ohio's raccoon population. Ohio Guard soldiers served on State Active Duty in support of the Ohio Department of Health. BELOW: Members of the 180th Security Forces Squadron, Toledo, deployed to Albania in June and July 2001 to provide security to military road construction crews building a resupply road that leads to Kosovo.



LEFT: SPC Adam Adair plays the trombone during the OHARNG's 122nd Army Band tour of Ohio during the unit's annual training. BELOW LEFT: Members of the 178th Fighter Wing present a check for \$1,500 to the Second Harvest Food Bank, a result of the unit's generous donations. BELOW RIGHT: The Honor Guard of the 178th Fighter Wing practices precision handling of M-16 rifles for ceremonial purposes. The Honor Guard has many duties, including military funeral and color guard details.



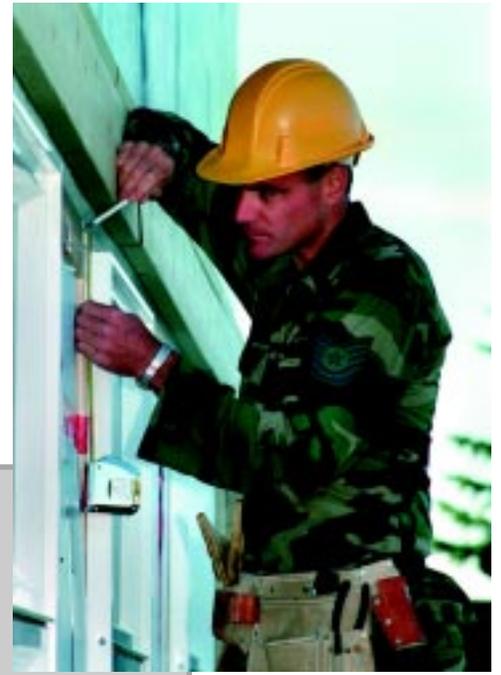


When in a nondeployed status, several Ohio Army National Guard units perform annual training at Camp Grayling, Mich., one of the largest National Guard training sites in the United States. BELOW TOP: Lt. Gov. Maureen O'Connor re-enlists SGT Ronald Hetrick at Camp Grayling. BELOW BOTTOM: With SFC Scott Tamm supervising, state Rep. Catherine Barrett checks the sights on a mortar as part of a Center of Influence (COI) visit.



**RIGHT: SSG Al Beikman (left) and SGT Zachary McKethan of Company D, 137th Aviation Intermediate Maintenance (AVIM) Battalion inspect and test night vision goggles. BELOW TOP LEFT: BG Ronald G. Young, assistant adjutant general for Army, poses with the largest single Warrant Officer Candidate School graduating class in OHARNG history. BOT-TOM LEFT: OHARNG Special Forces soldiers train Royal Moroccan Army soldiers. BOTTOM RIGHT: TSgt Martin Wollenslegel of the 121st Civil Engineering Squadron surveys a stretch of road at Camp Navajo National Guard Training Site near Flagstaff, Ariz.**





**ABOVE TOP LEFT:** Military police soldiers practice using batons to help control unruly crowds during civil disturbance training. **ABOVE TOP RIGHT:** TSgt Eric Hutcherson takes measurements before he installs siding at Cold Lake Air Base, Canada. **DIRECTLY ABOVE:** SPC Bill Comer of the 5694th Engineer Detachment (Fire Fighting), Mansfield, performs CPR training on a dummy during a rescue exercise. **LEFT:** COL Gregory L. Wayt, OHARNG Chief of Staff (from left), Maj Gen John H. Smith, state adjutant general for Army, and BG Ronald G. Young, assistant adjutant general for Army, pose with the Ohio entry that placed in the annual Army Community of Excellence competition.





**TOP:** A soldier practices employing a Claymore mine at annual training. **ABOVE LEFT:** BG Ronald G. Young (left), assistant adjutant general for Army, applauds the processing of the Ohio Army National Guard's 10,000th enlistment in July 2001, the first time the OHARNG has had that many soldiers since the early 1990s. **ABOVE RIGHT:** Members of the 112th Engineer (Combat) Battalion practice loading canisters into a Volcano mine launching system, capable of propelling 960 mines in 10 minutes to create a minefield more than 20,000 square meters. **RIGHT:** Ohio Guard leadership and soldiers of the 37th Armor Brigade conduct a group run to culminate annual training at Camp Grayling.



# State and Federal Funding

Managing finances to best serve the state and its militia

**TABLE 1 - Summary of Federal Appropriated Funds FY01**

## OHIO ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Annual Training .....	\$11,017,466
Service Schools .....	1,354,084
Special Training .....	1,427,689
Counter Narcotics Program .....	620,659
Recruiting Activities .....	1,105,966
Hospitalization and Incapacitation Pay .....	762,917
Military Uniforms .....	1,522,061
Subsistence .....	1,073,675
Technician Pay .....	26,630,019
Equipment .....	1,285,559
Repair Parts .....	1,888,881
Petroleum - Oils - Lubricants .....	843,644
Transportation Costs .....	1,372,753
Safety .....	122,157
Environmental Related Costs .....	1,403,886
Real Property Leases .....	10,000
Communications and Visual Information .....	1,100,973
Real Property Operations & Maintenance .....	4,876,100
Dining Facility Support .....	4,000
Logistical Supplies and Services .....	898,788
Military Support to Civilian Authorities .....	12,263
Data Processing Systems Expenses .....	648,994
Administrative Services .....	737,052
Family Assistance .....	22,708
Reserve Pay .....	21,878,358
Active Guard/Reserve .....	22,839,295
Medical Innovative Readiness Training .....	7,236
Special Forces Operating & Maintenance .....	20,359
Major Construction .....	420,247
<b>Total Ohio ARNG .....</b>	<b>\$105,907,789</b>

## OHIO AIR NATIONAL GUARD

### Operation and Maintenance (by base)

Rickenbacker ANG Base .....	\$26,764,600
Mansfield ANG Base .....	14,926,000
Springfield ANG Base .....	25,363,282
Toledo ANG Base .....	27,650,000
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>\$ 94,703,882</b>

### Military Personnel (by base)

Rickenbacker ANG Base .....	\$1,141,900
Mansfield ANG Base .....	995,500
Springfield ANG Base .....	832,035
Toledo ANG Base .....	971,100
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,940,535</b>

### Military Construction (by base)

Rickenbacker ANG Base .....	6,332,500
Mansfield ANG Base .....	4,086,565
Springfield ANG Base .....	9,587,513
Toledo ANG Base .....	2,306,468
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>\$ 22,313,046</b>

### Reserve Pay (by base)

Rickenbacker ANG Base .....	\$10,494,800
Mansfield ANG Base .....	5,825,383
Springfield ANG Base .....	8,311,181
Toledo ANG Base .....	5,800,000
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>\$ 30,431,364</b>

### Full-time Active Duty (by base)

Rickenbacker ANG Base .....	\$4,981,600
Mansfield ANG Base .....	2,052,552
Springfield ANG Base .....	1,583,652
Toledo ANG Base .....	1,800,000
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>\$ 10,417,804</b>

**Total Ohio ANG ..... \$ 161,806,631**

**TABLE 2 - Summary of State Appropriated Operating Funds (GRF) FY01**

Appropriation Description	Personal Service	Maintenance	Equipment	Other	Total
Air National Guard .....	\$588,513	\$976,938	\$26,908	\$0	\$1,592,359
Army National Guard .....	\$1,066,714	\$2,690,552	\$60,975	\$0	\$3,818,241
Central Administration .....	\$2,962,302	\$1,417,507	\$203,695	\$0	\$4,583,504
Ohio National Guard Scholarships .....	\$156,016	\$4,569	\$14,080	\$3,340,291	\$3,514,956
Ohio National Guard Unit Funds .....	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$145,768	\$145,768
<b>Total-Ohio National Guard .....</b>	<b>\$4,773,545</b>	<b>\$5,089,566</b>	<b>\$305,658</b>	<b>\$3,486,059</b>	<b>\$13,654,828</b>
Ohio Military Reserve .....	\$0	\$9,758	\$0	\$0	\$9,758
<b>Total-General Revenue Funds .....</b>	<b>\$4,773,545</b>	<b>\$5,099,324</b>	<b>\$305,658</b>	<b>\$3,486,059</b>	<b>\$13,664,586</b>

## State/Federal Calendar Fiscal Years 2001-2002

July 2001-2002

August 2001-2002

September 2001-2002

October 2001-2002

November 2001-2002

December 2001-2002

January 2001-2002

February 2001-2002

March 2001-2002

April 2001-2002

May 2001-2002

June 2001-2002

July 2001-2002

August 2001-2002

September 2001-2002

STATE FISCAL YEARS 2001-2002

FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2001-2002

## FOCUS ON FINANCES

*Total federal funds spent throughout Ohio during the 2001 federal-state fiscal period in direct support of the Adjutant General's Department were \$267,714,420; the state of Ohio expended \$13,664,586. Simply put, approximately \$19.59 in federal dollars were provided for every state dollar spent.*

### TABLE 4 - Summary of State Appropriated Operating Funds (GRF) FY02

Appropriation Description	Personal Service	Maintenance	Equipment	Other	Total
Air National Guard .....	\$794,863	\$1,047,228	\$15,461	\$0	\$1,857,552
Army National Guard .....	\$1,612,916	\$2,223,171	\$30,211	\$0	\$3,866,298
Armory Deferred Maintenance .....	\$6,870	\$193,273	\$0	\$0	\$200,143
Central Administration .....	\$3,399,845	\$524,571	\$15,314	\$0	\$3,939,730
Ohio National Guard Unit Funds .....	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$101,350	\$101,350
<b>Total-Ohio National Guard .....</b>	<b>\$5,814,494</b>	<b>\$3,988,243</b>	<b>\$60,986</b>	<b>\$101,350</b>	<b>\$9,965,073</b>
Ohio Military Reserve .....	\$0	\$16,677	\$5,617	\$0	\$22,294
<b>Total-General Revenue Funds .....</b>	<b>\$5,814,494</b>	<b>\$4,004,920</b>	<b>\$66,603</b>	<b>\$101,350</b>	<b>\$9,987,367</b>

### TABLE 5 - Summary of Vouchered Disbursements State FY01

General Revenue Funds .....	\$13,664,586
State Special Revenue Funds .....	\$1,043,644
Federal Special Revenue Funds .....	\$17,729,547
Capital Improvements .....	\$3,149,752
<b>Total Vouchered Disbursements .....</b>	<b>\$35,587,529</b>

### TABLE 6 - Summary of Vouchered Disbursements State FY02

General Revenue Funds .....	\$9,987,367
State Special Revenue Funds .....	\$1,777,383
Federal Special Revenue Funds .....	\$17,407,236
Capital Improvements .....	\$2,873,165
<b>Total Vouchered Disbursements .....</b>	<b>\$32,045,151</b>

# H

# istory of the Ohio Guard

Carrying on the tradition of the Citizen-Soldier



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 Governor 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.

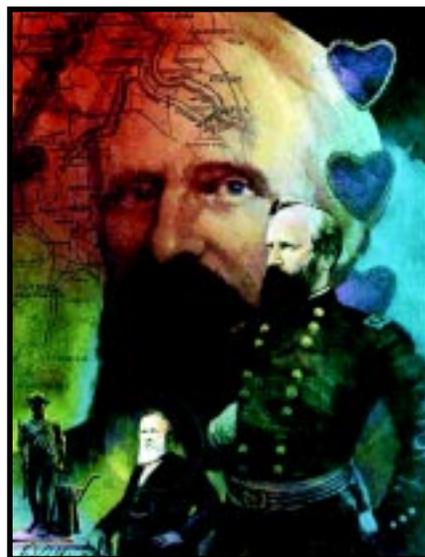
With the regular U.S. Army strength slightly more than 13,000, it became evident that any successful military campaign against Mexico was going to require extensive militia involvement.

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).

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 southeast 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 actually played a



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.

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.

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.



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

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 war-time 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 the 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 prior to any of these units actually being deployed in a combat situation.

The Spanish-American War thrust the United States 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 being a state force which, in addition to quelling civil disturbances, assumed a key role in the national defense.

Leading the effort to accomplish this 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, Guard units received increased federal funding and equipment. In return, each state National Guard



**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.**

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 deploy-



**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.**

ment 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. This 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 di-

visions 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 the year 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. Once 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 "Battling 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 Pacific theater of the war, serving during the bloody battle of

Guadacanal, New Guinea and the re-taking of the Philippines. The combat record of the Buckeye Division is perhaps best reflected in the fact that it was home to seven Medal of Honor recipients for their 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 one of 32 National Guard division commanders not to be 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.

## KOREA AND VIETNAM

The demobilization from World War II had barely taken place when once again the Ohio National Guard was required to answer 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 ceasefire 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 Na-



**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.**

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**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.**

tional 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 upon 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 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 after massive unrest and anti-war protests.

After the United States terminated its involvement in Vietnam, the Ohio 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 toward 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 AND BEYOND**

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

A number of Ohio Air National Guard units de-

ployed almost immediately. The Airmen performed superbly in providing the transportation of critical supplies and troops 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.

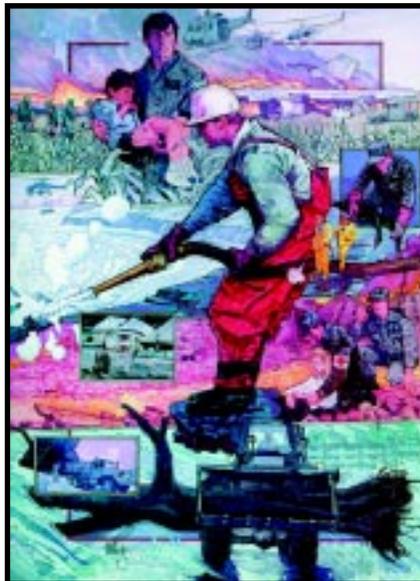
Ohio Guardsmen also saw overseas service in a demanding environment when deployed to the Balkans to provide peacekeeping support in war-torn Bosnia and Kosovo.

Units of the Ohio 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 Shadyside floods, tornadoes, snow emergencies and Ohio River flooding.

In keeping with its proud tradition, the Ohio National Guard today stands ready to perform its various 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 national security, the Ohio National Guard stands ready to take its place in the front ranks, as it has in the past. ■



**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.**

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