



On
Guard

Florida
National Guard
in the war
against
Terrorism

Adjutant General's Report
Fiscal Year 2001

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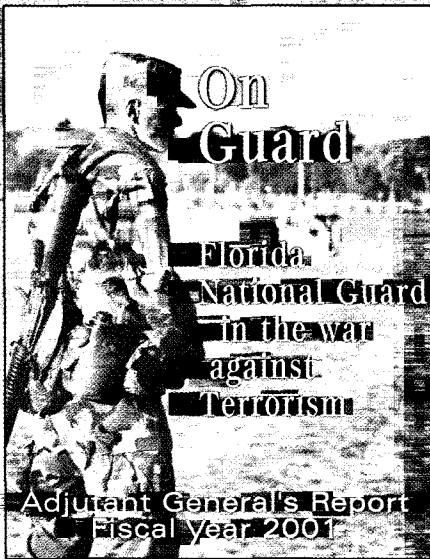
Department of Military Affairs
Florida National Guard

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Department of Military Affairs Florida National Guard



ON THE COVER: A Guardsman walks his post at a Florida seaport. The Florida National Guard was called to duty to help protect vital facilities across the state in the wake of the September 11th attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. This year's Adjutant General's Report recaps the major events of the past year and provides the financial summary of the Department of Military Affairs.

The Adjutant General's Report 2001

The Adjutant General's Report 2001 is an official publication of the Florida Department of Military Affairs published each year under the provisions of Florida Statute 250, Military Affairs, and is intended to provide the public with information on the programs and financial activities of the department and the Florida National Guard. It is distributed to state and local government agencies and is made available to the public upon request free of charge. The Adjutant General's Report is written, designed and produced by the Department of Military Affairs Public Affairs Office, 82 Marine Street, St. Augustine, Florida 32084. The Public Affairs Office may be reached by telephone at: (904)823-0166. The Department of Military Affairs website can be found at:

<http://www.dma.state.fl.us>

Circulation: 2,500

Cost per copy: \$2.25

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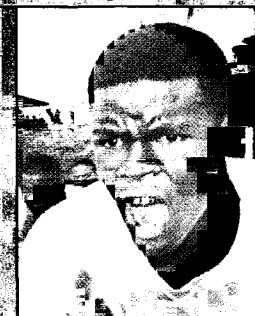
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2001 was a busy year for the Department of Military Affairs. It began with an active wildfire season and ended with mobilization to provide security at airports, seaports and nuclear power facilities.



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The Militia

Present-day Guardsmen continue Florida's Soldier-Citizen Heritage

The men and women of the Florida National Guard trace their roots to the first muster of militia conducted in the continental United States on September 16, 1565. Prior to departing with a contingent of regular soldiers to drive the French from Fort Caroline on the St. Johns River, Pedro Menendez de Aviles mustered the civilian settlers that had accompanied him, numbering about 50, into the "malicia" to defend the newly-founded settlement of St. Augustine.

That tradition grew over the next 198 years of Spanish rule in Florida.

The small regular garrison was rarely up to full authorized strength and, as a result, there was always a need for the "malicia" to defend against marauders like Sir Francis Drake, who attacked St. Augustine in 1586, Captain John Davis who visited the presidio town in 1665, and various native-American rebellions that swept across the area in the 17th century.

In 1763, another tradition was begun when Florida became an English possession. Although new in terms of English heritage, the citizen-soldiers of Florida played a significant role in defending the borders of the colony against the incursion of the revolutionaries who were making history in the north. East Florida Rangers, commanded by Colonel Thomas Browne, kept the rebels off-balance and patrolling their own territory rather than conducting raids into Florida.

In the fall of 1778, Browne's Rangers and friendly Indians cleared the way and scouted the flanks of the two British columns led into Georgia by British General

Augustine Prevost. They took part in the capture of Savannah in early 1779, and later in the advance on Charleston and in the Battle of Huston's Ferry. In 1780 and 81, these same men joined in the southern campaigns of the English army.

Following the departure of the English in 1783, Florida's militia tradition reverted to its Spanish heritage for another 64 years.

In 1795, a coalition of present and former residents of Florida and Georgia quietly invaded the territory with intentions of declaring it a French colony, and then seeking annexation to the United States. They successfully captured the Spanish posts at Guana, a few miles north of St. Augustine, and St. Nicholas, near the St. Johns River. Spanish militia were quickly called out and led regular soldiers and other volunteers in recapturing these lost posts.

On July 10, 1821, Spain officially transferred ownership of Florida to the United States of America, and the citizen-soldiers, whose families had served under the Spanish and British, became American militiamen.

Over the next 180 years, the Florida militia served the citizens of our communities, state and nation proudly and with distinction. Almost immediately upon becoming a territory, members of the militia participated in the 7-year struggle that pitted the majority of the regular army of the United States against the Seminole Indians in Florida. Shortly after that war ended, five companies of militia were raised for the Mexican War of 1847-48.

During the divisive War Between the States, thousands of Floridians rallied around their state flag and participated in all of the major battles of that conflict. Many young men distinguished themselves, including a 25-year-old Colonel named David Lang,



Col. David Lang, Florida's Adjutant General 1885-94, is credited for creating the modern day Florida National Guard. His work on Florida's statutes was adopted in 1885, leading to better control over militia units and established the first statewide summer encampment.

who led the Florida Brigade across the same battlefield where Gen. Pickett met his fate at Gettysburg.

In 1898, the First Florida Volunteer Regiment stepped forward to help fight in the Spanish-American War, and the 2nd Florida Regiment of Infantry under the command of Colonel Albert Hazen Blanding, for whom Camp Blanding Training Site is named, served along the Mexican border in 1916 and 17.

And the Florida National Guard has shouldered its share of the effort during the 20th century. World War II saw the shaping of the modern National Guard in Florida. From that conflict was born the nucleus of Army units in today's organization, including the 124th Infantry Regiment and the 116th Field Artillery Regiment. Between the wars, Florida guardsmen not only were refitted with modern equipment, but also responded to numerous calls for assistance following hurricanes, fires, and civil unrest.

In November of 1963, fully one year before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the entire Florida National

Guard was called to active federal duty, and spent the next five years engaged in World War II. The 124th Infantry and 116th Field Artillery served with the 31st "Dixie" Division in the Pacific theater, and the 265th Coastal Artillery played an important role in the defense of the Aleutian Islands. Many Florida guardsmen served in other divisions and in the Army Air Corps.

During America's forgotten war, the 27th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group was mobilized and deployed to Korea. And for the first time, the newly organized Florida Air National Guard contributed the 159th Fighter-Bomber Squadron and associated units. The 159th not only flew combat missions over the Korean peninsula, but also made history as the first unit to conduct aerial refueling on a combat mission during Operation Hightide in 1952.

During the Vietnam conflict, many Florida guardsmen volunteered for active duty. And in 1990 and 91, more than 1,500 men and women from 17 units were called up for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Today the Florida National Guard continues to serve both state and nation.



While the National Guard considers its official birthday to be formation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony regiment in 1636, St. Augustine, Florida was actually the site of the first militia muster in the continental United States on September 16, 1565.

Today's Florida National Guard



Active forces depend on Florida's Guard to accomplish a wide range of missions in the national interest

Today's Florida National Guard is a highly-trained force of more than 13,000 soldiers and airmen, possessing modern equipment and weapons systems. Guard units and personnel are located in every part of the state, and are ready and able to conduct a variety of military or civil operations, whether called by the National Command Authorities or by the Governor.

Reliance on the National Guard to augment routine federal military operations, however, is an expansion of the reserve mission.

Even more significant, is the recent changing role of National Guard units. In the last five years, more and more National Guard units have been called to replace active units in Balkans, Sinai and other locations around the world.

As the actions taken after the tragic events of September 11th have shown, the National Guard -- both Army and Air forces -- will be involved in every military operation undertaken by the American military, whether in the continental United States or overseas.

"This change is significant," said Maj. Gen. Douglas Burnett, Adjutant General of Florida. "The active duty military has taken on many new missions from the Balkans to Africa to Latin America even though their force is being reduced in number."



The color guard from the Army National Guard prepares for a military ceremony at St. Francis Barracks in St. Augustine.

"In the past, our Guard combat divisions were held in reserve. They mobilized, for instance, if the Soviet Union invaded Western Europe and more troops were needed to sustain the fight.

"Now the National Guard has become a more immediate partner with the active duty Army," Burnett added.

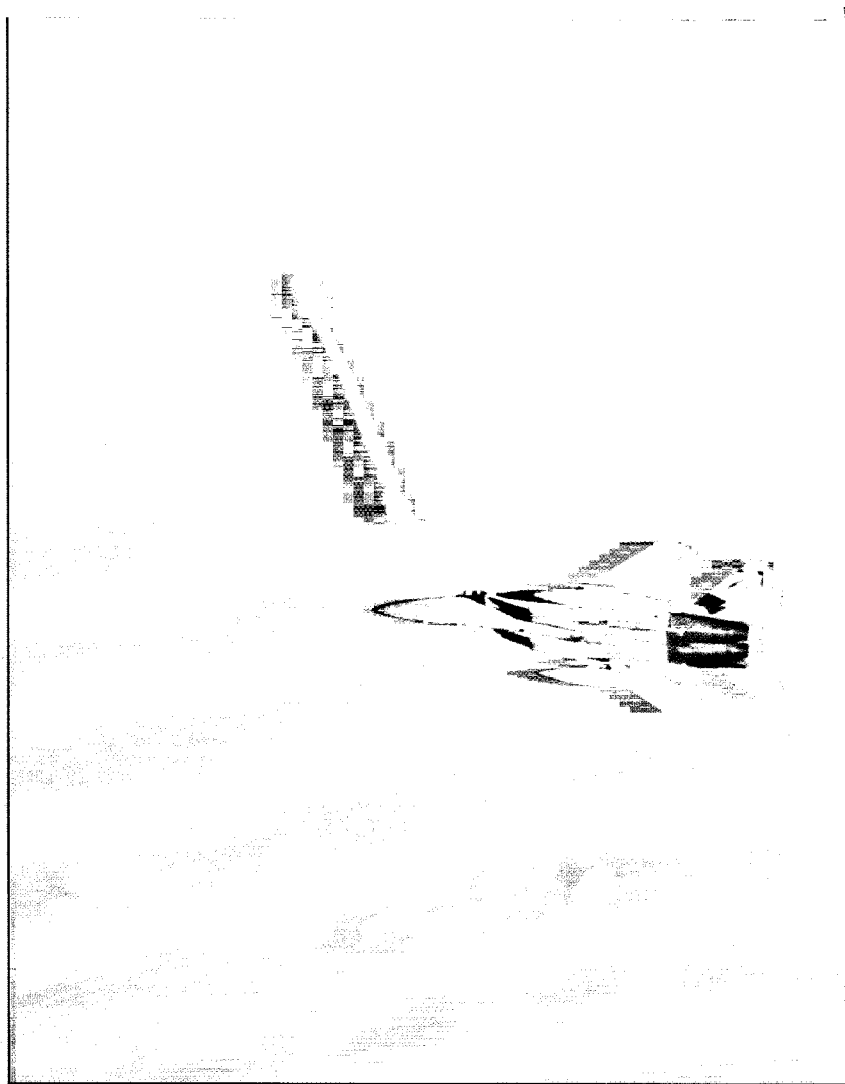
In the Air Force, the relationship with the Air National Guard has also become closer. Florida's Air Guard has increased the number of operational missions supported overseas. The Florida Air Guard has deployed to Southwest Asia, Eastern Europe and the Pacific to support real-world operations in the past two years.

The Air Guard is also picking up a variety of other missions in Florida. "As a result of increased homeland security needs -- specifically the protection of federal and state resources like Kennedy Space Center and the international airports and seaports within Florida -- the Air Guard had been assigned missions to provide air cover at selected sites across the state," Burnett said.

The Army Guard has been assigned security duty on the ground at these same facilities.

These missions are in addition to the Guard's primary mission of being prepared to deploy in support of wartime operations.

"Historically, the National Guard's combat forces were held in reserve and were mobilized only when necessary," said Burnett. "The National Guard has evolved into a force in being so we must anticipate higher operational tempo and additional deployments."



An F-15 Eagle from the 125th Fighter Wing flies patrol over the Kennedy Space Center as the Space Shuttle 'Endeavour' lifts-off.



Weapons crew from the 125th Fighter Wing load missiles on an F-15 Eagle at the Air Base at Jacksonville International Airport.

On Guard

The Florida National Guard in the

War on Terrorism



More than 2,400 Florida Guardsmen have been called to active duty to protect our state's critical resources

The morning of Sept. 11, 2001, was business as usual for the Florida National Guard. Those working in the headquarters at the St. Francis Barracks in St. Augustine had begun their day like any other, some starting on a second cup of coffee and preparing to sit down for a morning of meetings. The only cause for concern was a slow-moving tropical storm brewing in the Atlantic, which a minimal staff at the Emergency Operations Center was already monitoring for a possible landfall.

Brig. Gen. Jimmy Watson was preparing to leave for a medical appointment and stopped to watch "Good Morning America," when the first reports were broadcast – at 8:45 a.m. an airplane had mysteriously crashed into the north tower of the World Trade Center.

"I knew immediately that it wasn't an accident... And I told my wife it wasn't an accident," the assistant adjutant general for the Florida Army National Guard said. "My initial reaction was disbelief – I thought 'I can't believe these guys did this, and they can't realize what they've done.' As I watched the tower come down, a real sense of anger set in."

Florida Guard Chief of Staff Col. Michael Fleming was in a meeting in his office when the story broke. His television, which would normally be tuned to CNN, was off until Command Chief Warrant Officer Sal Green knocked on his door and urged him to turn on the news. They stared in amazement and horror when a second

Guardsmen on duty at the St. Lucie Nuclear Power Plant on Hutchinson Island, St. Lucie County.



hijacked airliner struck the south tower of the World Trade Center and exploded in orange flames shortly after 9 a.m.

Shocked and silent, they watched the fruits of a terrorist mastermind ripen before their eyes.

Executive Support Staff Officer for the Air National Guard, Col. Joseph Balskus and Command Chief Master Sgt. Susan Shonka suspended a meeting in Air Guard headquarters when word filtered out about the plane crashes. Disbelief was quickly replaced with reaction by the time the Pentagon was struck by American Airlines Flight 77 at 9:43 a.m. By 10 a.m., as the New York City towers were beginning their slow, painful collapse, Air Guard personnel were already testing secure communication lines and awaiting orders.

"We knew if our coastline was threatened then we would be involved. We were thinking mission immediately," Balskus later recounted.

Missiles loaded, F-15 jet fighters from the Florida Air Guard's 125th Fighter Wing were soon in the air flying combat air patrols over the peninsula.

At the Robert F. Ensslin Armory, Director of Military Support Col. Norman Redding and Chief Operations Officer Maj. Eric Lefevre had been discussing Guard support for natural disasters before the crashes. They quickly switched gears when a more immediate and "human" disaster struck.

"It was just one of those things that you see, but your mind says can't be true," Redding remembered of his disbelief that morning.



Top: Increased security at Camp Blanding resulted in a 100 percent inspection of vehicles entering the installation. Above, as a result of the Anthrax scare, all mail coming into Guard facilities was inspected.



Gov. Jeb Bush beefed up security at Florida's seaports by calling up the Florida National Guard. Above, Brig. Gen. Jimmy R. Watson, Assistant Adjutant General (Army) visited soldiers at the Port of Tampa.

Calls to staff members and the National Guard Bureau were an automatic response, and soon the chain of command – from the adjutant general to traditional guard members watching television at home with their families – understood immediately: the first war of the 21st century had arrived at America's doorstep.

The next day the Emergency Operations Center in St. Augustine had switched its focus from hurricanes to terrorism and increased its staffing. A week later nearly 600 armed Guard personnel had been deployed to 70 armories and facilities throughout the state to enhance security postures and keep watch for potential threats. Originally the security forces were composed of only qualified volunteers and full-time personnel, but later select units had been dedicated to the task of "round-the-clock" guard duty.

All of the guards received training in rules of engagement, reporting for emergency duty, rules of conduct and specialized training in search techniques.

In addition to the security force protection mission, all mail from outside sources were routinely opened and inspected before being brought into Guard facilities: the menace of the growing anthrax-letter threats was on everyone's minds.

Guard members responded directly to that biological threat in early October. Twelve members of the 44th Weapons of Mass Destruction-Civil Support Team

(WMD-CST) based out of Camp Blanding Training Site deployed to Boca Raton, Fla., in support of local emergency operations at the anthrax-tainted American Media building.

Members of the elite 44th CST were asked to monitor the situation and assist emergency officials in testing for anthrax spores throughout the county. Six of the deployed Guard personnel actually donned self-contained protective suits and entered the contaminated environment there.

While the Air Guard's fighters patrolled the skies over Florida – a continuing mission they had assumed since the dreaded day in September – members of the Florida Air National Guard's 290th Joint Communications Support Squadron were mobilized on September 24.

For their first wartime service since Operation Desert Storm, the 290th deployed some members to Southwest Asia in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. President George Bush's request to activate National Guard soldiers to protect airports nationwide was honored in October when more than 480 members of the Florida Guard were deployed to airports. Under "Operation Safe Skies" they enhanced security in airports across the state and served as "extra eyes" at terminal checkpoints.

Throughout October members of Detachment 1, 32nd

The Terrorism War: Sept. 11th Operations

Operation	Personnel*	Operation Cost*
Operation American Rescue (Federal mobilization to protect Guard Armories and other facilities)	300+	\$4.9 Million+
Enduring Freedom (SW Asia) (Federal mobilization for overseas deployment)	175+	(Unavailable)
Safe Skies (Airports) (Federal mobilization for airport security)	600+	\$5 Million+
Safe Harbor (Seaports/Cruise Terminals) (State mobilization for seaport/nuclear facility security)	330+	\$3.4 Million+
Noble Eagle (Air Sovereignty) (Federal mobilization for air sovereignty, airspace, and Kennedy Space Center security)	350+	\$19 Million+

(* Estimated total cost and number of traditional Guardsmen mobilized by 30 December 2001)

Army Air and Missile Defense Command (AAMDC) in Orlando were activated for Enduring Freedom.

The 32nd, which provides air and missile defense, mobilized to integrate with their active duty component stationed in Texas.

Florida Power and Light Group, Inc. (FPL) requested Guard support for two of their nuclear power facilities on October 31 "out of an abundance of caution... (and) to keep our citizens safe and confident," according to Governor Jeb Bush. Armed Infantry soldiers were dispatched the next day to the Turkey Point (Miami area) and St. Lucie (Hutchinson Island) nuclear facilities, and worked closely with local law enforcement and plant security teams to provide temporary assistance under "Operation Emerald."

In early November more than 330 Guard members were assigned to Florida Seaports under "Operation Safe Harbor" to provide assistance with passenger baggage screenings and cargo inspection, as well as enhance security at port perimeters and storage areas. The five designated seaports – Port of Miami, Port Everglades in Ft. Lauderdale, Port of Tampa, Port Canaveral, and Port of Key West – were considered "high risk" due to their significant levels of cruise ship traffic and high volumes of hazardous materials.

The soldiers were in place by November 9 following specific training on marine security tactics, techniques, and procedures.

On December 5, the Florida National Guard helped



Guardsmen were assigned at 19 airports in Florida in September, following a Presidential request to augment security checkpoints operated by the airlines. Above, a soldier observes passengers entering a security area at Orlando International Airport.

ensure the safety of the American space program when F-15 Eagle fighters from the 125th Fighter Wing in Jacksonville were chosen to patrol the skies over the Kennedy Space Center during the Space Shuttle Endeavour launch.

The shuttle mission, the last of 2001 and the first since the September 11 attacks, was a success.

When the call comes...

Serving Floridians

The Florida Department of Military Affairs and Florida National Guard responded to eight state emergencies in 2001, including an active fire season and two tropical storms...

Approximately 60 soldiers began assisting in fire suppression operations at the Division of Forestry District Office Incident Command Post in Polk County in January 2001, kicking off a five-month fire season in which more than 300 Florida Guardsmen participated.

The Guardsmen completed fire fighter re-certification by U.S. Forest Service and Florida Division of Forestry instructors at Camp Blanding Training Site prior to deploying to the fire scene.

Last year, more than 250 Guard personnel were utilized for mop-up operations. In 2001, more than 500 soldiers were available for full utilization to fight fires over the course of the season.

"Fire suppression is now one of the missions we routinely train for," said Brig. Gen. Jimmy R. Watson, Assistant Adjutant General (Army National Guard). "We can't send our people in to assist until they have the skills and safety training that will make them effective members of the team. Fire fighting re-certification adds to the experience they already possess."

Strike teams were deployed to the "Stagecoach Fire" that burned near I-4 northeast of Tampa for more than a month.

Earlier in the month, the Florida National Guard mobilized more than 80 soldiers to assist the Division of Forestry (DoF) and local government emergency



A Florida Guard UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter from Brooksville drops water from a 700-gallon 'Bambi' bucket on a fire in central Florida during Operation Swift Suppression in March 2001.



Fire line...

Soldiers from units across central Florida report for duty as fire-fighters at the Stagecoach fire in late January 2001. By season's end, more than 300 Guardsmen had participated in fire-fighting activities.

management offices with ongoing fire emergencies.

Those soldiers were assigned to emergency operations centers in counties that were experiencing severe drought conditions and were expected to have increased fire activity.

In the 3 months after the Governor published his executive order calling on the Guard, the number of Florida Guard soldiers and airmen called to state active duty grew to more than 300.

Two Black Hawk helicopters from Company D, 1st Battalion, 171st Aviation Regiment, based in Lakeland, flew more than 80 major missions and dropped almost half a million gallons of water on fires in central Florida.

In August, the Florida National Guard sent disaster assistance teams to the Florida Panhandle area to assist emergency management officials and identify damage in the aftermath of Tropical Storm (TS) Barry.

Governor Bush's executive order in advance of the storm gave state emergency management officials the authority to call on the Guard as TS Barry approached.

Four recon teams from Troop E, 153rd Cavalry, headquartered in Ocala, deployed to the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Tallahassee. "Eventually, they were deployed to various locations between Panama City and Pensacola," said, Master Sgt. George Barthelmes, non-commissioned officer in charge of the Guard EOC in St. Augustine.

Each team consisted of two HMMWVs and four soldiers.

They had satellite communications, cellular phones and were prepared to report damage assessments back to emergency operations officials at the state EOC.

Guard officers were already assigned to the state EOC to coordinate a possible increase in National Guard mobilization if planners anticipated significant damage from TS Barry.

Florida National Guard liaison personnel were ready to help coordinate requests and deployment of National Guard helicopter and ground-based assets, in addition to providing additional personnel at emergency operation centers in Tallahassee and west Florida.

"Thankfully, TS Barry did little damage to our state," added Watson. "However, the citizens of our state depend on us in times of crisis and we must be prepared if we are needed."

After Tropical Storm Barry, the state returned to normal...that is, until September 11th.



Ready to go...

A Guardsman on fire duty at the 'Stage Coach' Fire in March 2001



Florida Guard fire-fighters mop the remains of the 'Mallory Swamp' wildfire.

State Active Duty Summaries by Operation

Operation Swift Suppression (Wildfires)

The Florida National Guard was activated and deployed during January 26, 2001 through June 22, 2001 assisting the Florida Division of Forestry with fire suppression missions. Florida National Guard support included utilizing its helicopters fitted with Bambi Buckets; Florida National Guard troops who were trained by FDOF; soldiers trained in finance and accounting; liaison officers; aircraft parking tenders; aircraft crew chiefs; aircraft flight followers; and support platoons that consisted of personnel and Florida National Guard equipment.

During Operation Swift Suppression more than 300 soldiers from various Florida National Guard units were called up to perform state active duty. Roughly \$1.2 million dollars of reimbursable expenses were incurred during the operation, most of which was in the form of pay and allowances for those soldiers that were deployed.

Most notably was the Florida National Guard's role with fire suppression missions on the 'Stage Coach' Fire Complex in Lakeland FDOF District and the 'Mallory Swamp' Fire Complex that was located in the Perry FDOF District. The majority of FLNG resources that were used for this operation were committed to these two wild land fires.

Tropical Storm Barry

The Florida National Guard was activated and deployed from August 05, 2001 through August 10, 2001 to support the Florida Division of Emergency Management in providing response measures to this storm. The FLNG deployed RECON Teams in cooperation with F-DEM to assess damages that were incurred as a result of the storm directly after the storm passed.

Operation American Rescue (Domestic Security and Force Protection Missions)

The Florida National Guard was activated shortly after the September 11th bombings in New York and Washington D.C. to provide assistance to the state to help conduct assessments of key state facilities and be prepared to provide security at these assets. This also included providing security at Florida National Guard facilities, airports, seaports, and nuclear energy facilities and for the 44th Civil Support Team to provide monitoring and decontamination support at several facilities in West Palm Beach.

The Florida National Guard has also teamed up with several state law enforcement agencies on the Florida Anti-terrorism Task Force and several different Regional Anti-Terrorism Task Forces.

Tropical Storm Gabrielle

The Florida National Guard was activated to prepare for potential response missions from this storm on 14 September and provided RECON teams to Florida Division of Emergency Management to conduct damage assessments in Northeast Florida counties to determine the level of response that the state would need to furnish to the counties.

Hurricane Michelle

The Governor activated the Florida National Guard once again this year for Hurricane Michelle. At the time that the Florida National Guard was activated it appeared that this storm would pose a significant threat to the southern tip of the state as Hurricane Michelle increased to a Category IV storm.

The Florida National Guard activated planning cells in its major headquarters and also prepositioned RECON teams in the south Florida area. Fortunately, the effects from this storm had minimal effect on the south Florida area.



A van makes its way through high water in St. Augustine last August. As Tropical Storm Barry approached, Department of Military Affairs employees had to evacuate their headquarters which is located on the bayfront in St. Augustine. Severe flooding during the storm damaged a portion of the 150-year-old seawall, leading to the high waters shown here.



South Florida Operations...

Coordination with federal, state and local agencies is key to success during state emergency operations. Above, a Florida Army National Guard officer and a Miami-Dade Deputy coordinate the Guard unit's humanitarian relief mission and support of law enforcement operations in the Kendall area west of Miami.

Outreach...

The Florida Guard's Community Outreach programs provide direction and discipline for our 'at-risk' children and teenagers

Drug Demand Reduction

Since 1992 the Florida National Guard's Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) mission has been providing support to community agencies throughout Florida.

What began as a 5 day prevention education effort directed toward 1,435 Junior Reserve Officer Training Corp Cadets in 10 schools has expanded into a program that reaches more than 46,000 students in over 262 schools across the state, and has the potential to reach all students in grades 3 through 12. Additionally, the mission supports community events with audio-visual and other equipment free of charge. This support translates into monetary savings in the thousands of dollars, valuable monies that can be redirected into front line prevention efforts in communities throughout the state. Finally, the mission plays a critical role in the community anti-drug coalition training provided by the counter-drug program, through assistance in development of the curriculum, and routine equipment and personnel support.

Prevention Education

The program of instruction is called "*Knight Vision - Helping Florida's Youth See Clearly the Dangers of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs*." The curriculum is divided into elementary, middle, and secondary segments. Each segment targets students in that grade bracket, supports Florida Sunshine State Standards for Life Skills, is based on Risk Factor and Protective Factor theory, and addresses human development issues at each stage of life. The curriculum is divided into separate modules for substances that threaten our youth and communities, and modules that promote making healthy and safe choices in life for youth. This translates into a flexible program that has the potential to address local issues and effectively support community efforts at reducing substance abuse.

The program uses Guardsmen to teach the curriculum and also incorporates youth to teach other youth into the instructor cadre. This allows youth to become role models for other youth resulting in a very forceful message.

Alternative Activities

The DDR support staff also participates in alternative activities to promote a healthy and safe lifestyle for youth through events such as "Project Graduation" in St. Augustine. DDR staff members conduct adventure training for youth aimed at reinforcing tolerance and building confidence among youth through the conduct of challenging activities.

STARBASE

STAR BASE is a Department of Defense youth program taught at the Florida Air Guard's 125th Fighter Wing, in Jacksonville, Florida. The program is designed for at-risk youth, between the ages of 9-13. The program provides both academic and behavioral instruction. The academic portion includes math, science, and technological skills. The behavioral area includes goal setting, increasing self-esteem and making positive life choices. In 2001 there were 825 graduates. The program had an annual budget of \$225,000.

Forward March

Forward March is an adult Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) funded program taught at National Guard facilities throughout the state. The curriculum is also activity-based and focuses on teaching adults functional job and life skills. In 2001, Forward March was conducted at 9 Florida National Guard armories. There were 615 graduates, with a 63 percent placement rate. The program received \$1.8 million through an interagency agreement with the Department of Children and Families.

'About Face'

The Florida National Guard About Face Program has become a model for a legislatively authorized National About Face Program. This program provides life skills and employability skills to be delivered to economically disadvantaged 13-17 year old children. The program is a partnership between the Department of Military Affairs, The Department of Children and Families, and The State of Florida.

The curriculum is a reality-based, activity-based program that focuses on improving life skills for the participants, who are able to take these skills back into their families and community. The program provides mentors for its participants, filling a need to provide one-on-one assistance for those participants who need additional help.

During 2001, the program was conducted at 5 year round sites, which deliver the curriculum in an after-school format. During the summer of 2001, an additional 22 sites, for a total of 27, delivered the curriculum in a summer-school format to its participants. The program has an 89 percent completion rate for the year, with 6,415 participants successfully completing the program since inception in 1997. The program is funded through an interagency agreement in the amount of \$2.3 million.

Youth Challenge Academy

In 1991, the Joint Armed Services Committee directed the National Guard to develop a plan to "add value to America" by providing values, skills, education, and self-discipline using the military model. Under Public Law, the pilot program began in 10 states during 1993.

The National Guard's Youth Challenge Program is



A recent class and their instructors of the Florida National Guard's 'About Face' Program.

now established in 24 states.

Florida's Youth Challenge Academy, is a residential program where 16 to 18-year-old high school dropouts encounter a rigorous five-and-a-half month military-based academic environment aimed at promoting adult responsibility, values and basic lifestyle changes. Each youth experiences a demanding, highly regimented, motivational climate covering the core components of academic excellence (GED completion), community service, job skills, leadership, life-coping skills, physical fitness and health education .

There are two classes per year with approximately 100 students in each class. The Florida National Guard spent more than \$2.3 million for renovations to existing facilities for classroom and living quarters on Camp Blanding.



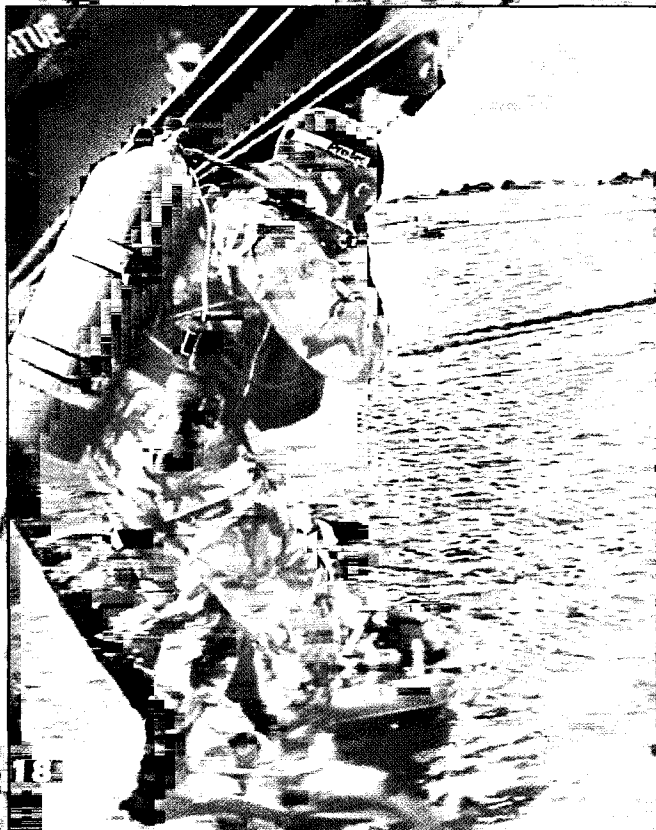
New arrivals at the Florida Guard's Youth Challenge Academy on Camp Blanding get acquainted with the staff and their new lifestyle during a physical training session on Day 1 of the six-month program.

Fighting the War on Drugs

The Florida National Guard Counter-Drug Program is in the front lines in the war on drug trafficking. Working with U.S. Customs, DEA, ATF, and other federal law enforcement agencies, Guard personnel perform a wide variety of counter-drug duties across Florida.

Darkness settles over a rural South Florida field. The night sounds of crickets and frogs are thick in the humid tropical air, and faint starlight does little to illuminate the shadowy landscape.

In a few moments, when a small-engine Cessna glides onto the unmarked landing strip with an illicit cargo of baled Caribbean marijuana, a member of the Florida National Guard Counterdrug Operational Detachment Alpha (CDODA) will be silently watching through night vision goggles. Surveying the drug traffic from a hidden observation post, he is the first line of defense in America's war on drugs.



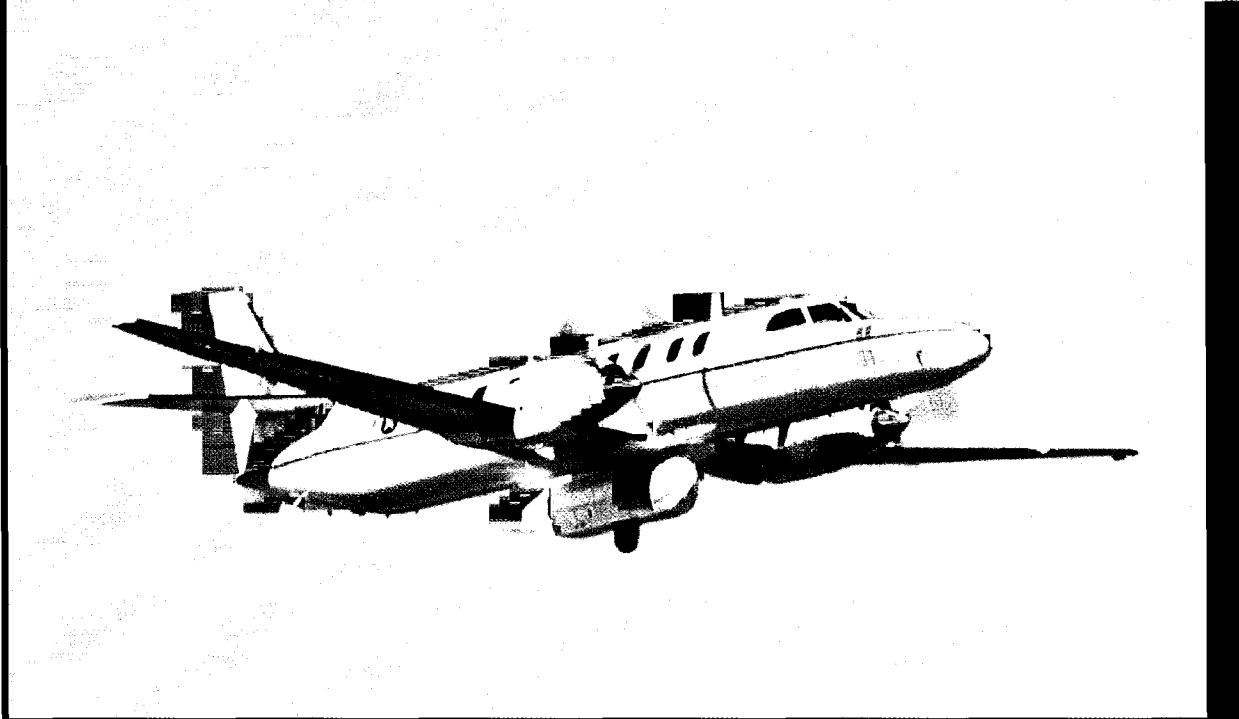
The mission of the Florida National Guard Counterdrug Program is to provide comprehensive, professional, and responsive military support to drug Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). This support assists in ultimately reducing the availability of and demand for illegal drugs within the state and nation. The principle elements of support are highly skilled personnel, specialized technology, facilities, and diverse types of military training.

Last year Florida National Guard personnel were directly involved with the seizure of more than \$818 million in illegal narcotics, property and weapons. That staggering number included more than 28,000 pounds of cocaine and nearly 40,000 pounds of marijuana!

The main thrust of the Counterdrug initiative is to reduce the supply of illegal drugs. Full-time Florida Guard personnel assisted the U.S. Customs Service in blocking the flow of drugs and drug proceeds through the state's major points of entry by working with Customs' team leaders to target and inspect containerized cargo. Counterdrug personnel were highly visible at many Florida seaports, meticulously searching cargo ships for hidden drug compartments, and often confiscating large quantities of narcotics long before they reached the streets.

Forty-seven Guardsmen with technical military specialties assisted drug-enforcement efforts with a variety of skills including: linguistic support, intelligence and analytical support, investigative case support,

A dive-qualified Florida Guardsman on counter-drug duty, enters the water to support a U.S. Customs inspection of a ship docked at the Port of Miami.



Above, the Florida Guard's C-26 Counter-drug airplane is fitted with advance infrared radar and other sophisticated equipment. The C-26 helps law enforcement officers spot drug manufacturing facilities from the air. Left, Guardsmen seize cocaine in the cargo hold of a ship at the Port of Miami.



support of other agencies; it included teaching others the skills necessary to effectively deal with drug trafficking and keep pace with the changing drug threat.

Through the Florida Counterdrug Training Academy (FCTA) located at Camp Blanding, Florida guardsmen collaborated with law enforcement and community based organizations to "identify, develop, resource and deliver needs-based, cost-effective training." Last year the FCTA trained 808 law enforcement agents and community leaders in subjects ranging from land navigation, patrolling and booby trap recognition, to community collation organization and development. The combination of no-cost classroom and field training provided by the FCTA was carried back to be applied to the communities most affected by the drug trade.

In collaboration with the St. Petersburg College, the Multi-jurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force Training (MCTFT) exported unique, tuition-free, and in-depth courses covering all aspects of counterdrug operations to almost 29,000 agents from 1,992 different law enforcement agencies nationwide.

The Curriculum, taught by active law enforcement experts and supported by Guard members is primarily designed for drug task-force units and drug investigators and equips the students to effectively counter the illegal drug industry in a multi-agency environment. Other Guardsmen also supported 27 distance learning broadcasts targeted at both drug supply and demand reduction audiences, reaching more than 73,000 students.

and subsurface/diver support.

Florida National Guard Special Forces soldiers also took to the streets and backwoods of Florida as part of CDODA ground surveillance and reconnaissance missions. Using specialized observation equipment such as night vision, thermal imaging, remote motion detectors, and remote surveillance camera systems, CDODA personnel became the clandestine eyes and ears of more than 35 federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

Aerial surveillance was available day or night using Counterdrug's modified C-26 aircraft or the OH-58A Kiowa helicopters. These specialized aircraft can reconnoiter clandestine airfields, outdoor marijuana farms and indoor growing operations, and provide high-quality photographs of the illegal activity.

Last year Florida Guard members were an integral part of the 156 ground and aerial reconnaissance missions in support of Florida law enforcement.

But the Counterdrug effort not only involved direct

Florida National Guard

Major General Douglas Burnett
The Adjutant General of Florida

"The key to the success of the Florida National Guard is leadership. Our outstanding leaders set the standard in all phases of our federal, state and community missions."

-- Maj. Gen. Douglas Burnett, Adjutant General



Florida Army National Guard
Brigadier General Jimmy R. Watson
Assistant Adjutant General – Army



Florida Army National Guardsmen are part of a long heritage of citizen-soldiers beginning with the first militia who, under Pedro Menendez de Aviles, helped guard the Spanish settlement of St. Augustine when it was founded in September 1565.

Since then, Florida's Army has defended the peninsula and nation against a host of invaders who have attacked the territory. In more recent times, members of the Florida Army National Guard have served in the war with Spain, on the Mexican border, in two World Wars, the Persian Gulf War, and the more recent war on terrorism. Individual guardsmen have also fought in the Philippines, the Korean Conflict, and in the jungles of Southeast Asia.

Today's Army operates the most advanced military equipment and is prepared to deploy and fight anywhere around the world. The soldiers are also using their skills and time to help Floridians at home. They are involved in an increasing number of community projects each day, in addition to their traditional role of helping residents recover from natural disasters.

Florida Air National Guard
Brigadier General Emmett R. Titshaw, Jr.
Assistant Adjutant General – Air



The Florida Air National Guard consists of diverse organizations made up of highly skilled personnel in specialized units from the panhandle to South Florida. Because of the Guard's unique role, many Air Guard units are tasked with key national defense missions while also having the capability to put their military training to work at home in times of natural disaster.

A major role for the Florida Air National Guard is operation of the Southeast Air Defense Sector at Tyndall Air Force Base, with responsibility for monitoring air traffic in the world's busiest corridor. The Florida Air Guard also flies and maintains the F-15 Eagle and performs the national air defense alert mission along the U. S. coast from Charleston to Pensacola.

Florida Air Guardsmen continue the tradition of giving back to their communities through a variety of community service projects, as well as assistance during natural disasters.

Army National Guard Major Commands

53rd Infantry Brigade (Separate)

Tampa

Brigadier General David C. Godwin

Mission: To conduct combat operations as an Enhanced Readiness Brigade. The Brigade is an essential component of the reserve structure that serves as a strategic hedge in the scenario of two major regional conflicts. It can perform a variety of functions - reinforcement, backfill, and/or augmentation of active component formations.

Detachment 1, 32nd Army Air and Missile Defense Command

Orlando

Brigadier General Bruce E. Davis

Mission: To fill out the active component headquarters of 32nd Army Air and Missile Defense Command. The team is a part of the first "multi-component" unit in the U. S. Army. Its members comprise more than 60 percent of the organization, and will deploy with the unit whenever it is called out. It serves as the air defense coordinator for a theater-level command.

83rd Troop Command

Tallahassee

Brigadier General John F. Holechek, Jr.

Mission: To provide command and control over designated units within Florida during peacetime. The command insures that all units under its responsibility are trained, equipped, and prepared to deploy in support of federal and state missions.

50th Area Support Group

Miami

Colonel Stephen F. Villacorta

Mission: To provide combat service support to units assigned to or passing through its area of responsibility and command and control for various assigned units. It also is responsible for physical security and rear area protection activities.

Camp Blanding Training Site

Starke

Colonel Horace S. Tucker

Mission: To provide a world-class site where active, guard and reserve soldiers can train varying-size units from squad/section to separate infantry and artillery brigade. Facilities exist to conduct various individual and crew-served weapons qualifications, field training exercises, live-fire exercises, land navigation, maneuver, special operations training, airborne operations and amphibious operations.

Air National Guard Major Commands

125th Fighter Wing

Jacksonville

Colonel Charles V. Ickes II

Mission: To provide air defense for the U.S. coastline from Charleston, South Carolina to the panhandle of Florida. The Wing maintains F-15 fighters on continuous 24 alert status at Homestead Air Reserve Station, ready to intercept unknown aircraft that enter U.S. sovereign air space.

Southeast Air Defense Sector (SEADS)

Tyndall Air Force Base

Colonel Larry L. Kemp

Mission: To provide detection and air defense for more than 3,000 miles of U. S. coastline from North Carolina to Texas. SEADS is one of three continental North American Aerospace Defense Command sectors that combine use of military and FAA radar facilities.

Detachment 1, SEADS-Florida (ANG Associate Instructor Pilot Unit)

Tyndall Air Force Base

Colonel Charles M. Campbell

Mission: To provide world-class instructor pilots to support the 325th Fighter Wing mission of training F-15 pilots for the United States Air Force.

202nd Red Horse Squadron

Camp Blanding

Colonel Jere Cook

Mission: To provide a highly mobile, rapidly deployable civil engineering response force. The unit performs heavy damage repair for recovery of critical Air Force facilities and utility systems following enemy attack or natural disaster.

290th Joint Combat Communications Support Squadron

MacDill Air Force Base

Major Eric L. Buchanan

Mission: To provide Unified Commands, Services, Defense Agencies and non-Defense Agencies, tactical communications systems to support United States national security objectives during time of crisis, war and natural disaster recovery.

114th Combat Communications Squadron

Patrick Air Force Base

Major Daniel P. Bates

Mission: To provide survivable and reliable satellite voice and data communications for command, control and logistics in support of USAF Air Combat Command and NATO communications requirements. Supports range operations tasking for STS, Atlas, Delta, and Titan launches.

Major Commands of the Florida National Guard

83rd Troop Command

Tallahassee

125th Fighter Wing

Jacksonville Intl Airport

HQs, Florida National Guard

St. Augustine

SE Defense Sector

Tyndall AFB

32nd AAMDC

Orlando

53rd Infantry Brigade

Tampa

50th Area Support Group

Miami

Quick Facts about the Department of Military Affairs and Florida National Guard

- * 128 Units in 55 Communities
- * 705 Army Guard Units
- * 23 Air Guard Units
- * 6 Major Commands (4 Army, 2 Air Guard)
- * More than 900 buildings in 78 Locations Across Florida
- * More than 73,000 Acres of State-Owned Land
- * 2,412 Full-time Personnel
- * 2,133 Federal Employees
- * 279 State Employees

Economic Impact

Adding value to Our communities

The economic impact of the Department of Military Affairs and Florida National Guard presence in cities across Florida is reflected in our support of education and commerce, community service projects, emergency operations, and counter-drug efforts.

Each year the Florida National Guard and its nearly 13,000 members leave a substantial impact on communities across the state.

Economically the Guard provides career enhancing, equal-opportunity employment for men and women, and in turn positively affects the livelihood of their families.

The income of these soldiers and airmen – both full-time and drill-status – flows steadily into their respective communities, and in turn trickles into nearly every service and industry in Florida.

“Since its inception the Florida National Guard has maintained a positive impact on the state’s economic environment,” said Maj. Gen. Douglas Burnett, Adjutant General of Florida and Director of the Florida Department of Military Affairs. “The funds provided for the Florida National Guard’s personnel, equipment, and training helps create a ‘ripple-effect’ in Florida’s economy – touching everything from the tourism industry to the real estate market.”

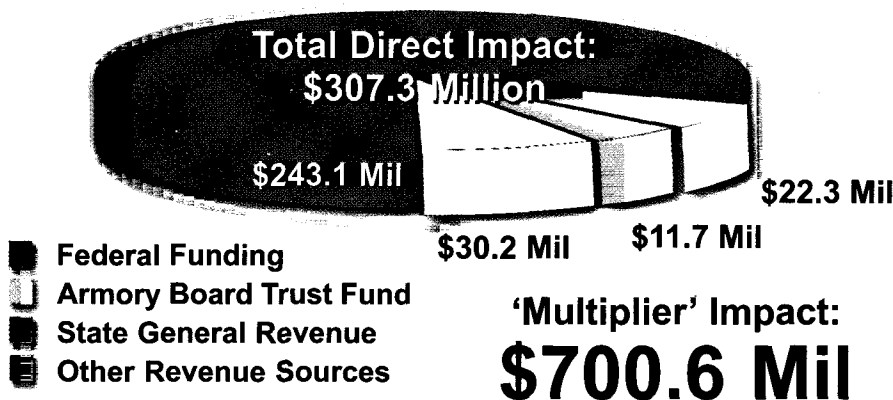
With facilities and units located from the panhandle to the keys, the Guard’s effect is as diverse and widespread as the capacities of its personnel.

“But we do not measure our impact on an economic basis alone,” Burnett explained. “Our organization has left – and continues to leave – deep impressions on Florida’s social fabric as well. Community outreach programs such as the Florida Youth Challenge Academy, Forward March, ‘About Face,’ and Drug Demand Reduction are providing the positive types of direction and access to opportunity our youth deserve.”

Because the National Guard is held accountable to the citizens of Florida, it is important for all taxpayers and concerned civilians to understand the Guard is acting as a “good steward” of all the state resources.

“The citizens of Florida need to know that we draw our strength from our communities and heavily invest in personal time to train and qualify ourselves to provide the highest professional service to them,” said Brig. Gen. Emmett Titshaw, Assistant Adjutant General, Florida Air National Guard. “We are a community serving our community, much like a family serves its own family members. Our bond to the community represents our greatest strength. We constantly seek to add value to the communities we serve.”

Economic Impact



NOTE: In deriving the economic data at left, financial information was collected on gross obligations as of 30 December 2001. State revenue, Armory Board Trust Fund and other funding sources reflect the state fiscal year from 1 July 2000 - 30 June 2001. The federal data is from federal fiscal year which runs from 1 October until 30 September. The final economic impact total for all funding sources was accelerated by 2.28 times to reflect the economic "multiplier effect" of dollars in action through the state's communities.

State Appropriated Funds

	Disbursed Funds FY 99-00	Disbursed Funds FY 00-01	Approved Budget FY 01-02
GENERAL REVENUE APPROPRIATIONS			
Sal, Ret & Social Security Matching	4,753,689	5,079,943	5,196,083
Other Personal Services	95,000	74,294	95,000
Expenses	4,689,988	4,390,320	4,329,159
Operating Capital Outlay	43,290	203,841	45,377
Replacement Vehicles	66,000	64,651	46,000
National Guard Tuition Assistance	1,122,315	1,757,576	2,394,315
Risk Management Insurance	266,312	145,105	124,670
Employee Health Insurance Trust Fund	0	0	0
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE	11,036,594	11,715,730	12,230,604
CAMP BLANDING MANAGEMENT TRUST FUND			
Sal, Ret & Social Security Matching	800,046	867,392	851,157
Other Personal Services	108,172	70,054	118,172
Expenses	563,004	695,421	604,566
Operating Capital Outlay	136,853	146,734	234,803
Replacement Vehicles	183,000	219,650	225,000
Risk Management Insurance	183,767	100,085	85,744
Employee Health Insurance Trust Fund	0	0	0
SAMAS User Charge	0	0	0
TOTAL CAMP BLANDING TRUST FUND	1,974,842	2,099,336	2,119,442
ARMORY BOARD TRUST FUND			
Sal, Ret & Security Matching	3,868,737	4,865,937	4,896,957
Other Personal Services	250,000	118,932	247,000
Expenses	14,635,357	20,544,882	22,171,444
Operating Capital Outlay	82,000	311,725	152,000
Replacement Vehicles	16,000	85,111	0
Employee Health Insurance Trust Fund	0	0	0
G/A Wages Coalitions	0	4,299,916	4,300,000
TOTAL ARMORY BOARD TRUST FUND	18,852,094	30,226,503	31,767,401
FEDERAL EQUITABLE SHARING- LAW ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND			
Expense	200,000	784,000	723,000
Operating Capital Outlay	200,000	72,748	75,000
TOTAL FED EQTB SHARING/LAW ENF TF	400,000	856,748	798,000
EMERGENCY MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	1,100,001	0
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM			
General Revenue	6,222,842	2,216,000	0
Armory Board		16,247,404	0
TOTAL FUNDS	\$38,486,372	\$64,461,722	\$46,915,447

Federally Appropriated Funds for 2001

FLORIDA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Annual Training Pay & Allowances	10,682,400
Inactive Duty Training	25,113,100
Civilian Technicians	27,957,500
Active Guard & Reserve (AGR) Support XX personnel)	17,815,900
Counter Drug Pay & Allowances	6,736,900
Incapacitation Pay & Medical Care	1,222,000
Travel Pay (Military and Civilian)	2,003,800
Family Readiness Program	83,500
GSA Vehicles	1,124,500
Subsistence IDT & AT	2,253,200
Uniforms and Accessories	1,266,900
Service Schools	4,063,900
Youth Challenge	1,180,000
Special Training	3,352,100
Camp Blanding and Avon Park Training Site Support	1,190,900
Unit Equipment	5,224,000
Repair Parts	11,194,200
Fuel, petroleum, oils and lubricants	742,600
Special Operations	1,135,100
Counter Drug Supplies & Services	6,280,300
Military Construction	5,409,100
Environmental Compliance Activities	1,230,600
Automation & Communication	3,829,200
Miscellaneous Supplies & Services (all other)	7,026,600

TOTAL FLORIDA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (FY 2001)

\$148,118,300

FLORIDA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Civilian Pay	16,297,925
State Agreements	2,194,400.00
Transportation	74,463.36
Communications	658,325.54
Real Property Maintenance	1,004,729.83
Recruiting & Advertising	117,508.75
Miscellaneous Contract Services	758,514.76
Non-Fly Supply / Equipment	1,530,127.91
Fly Supply / Equipment	25,567,306.31
Medical	63,802.12
Travel	852,957.40
Environmental	19,713.18
Counter Drug Programs	191,131.15
Military Pay	43,997,083
Clothing	182,592.52
Subsistence	99,259.31
Annual Training Travel	567,010.73
School Travel	461,015.64
Special Training Travel	226,185.77
Counter-Drug Travel	10,263.10
Student Loan Repayment Program	37,192.92
Military Housing	7,680.00

TOTAL FLORIDA AIR NATIONAL GUARD (FY 2001)

\$94,919,188

Financial Assistance from Local Communities

POST	COUNTY	CASH CITY	CASH COUNTY	TYPE	TOTAL VALUE OF ASSISTANCE
Avon Park	Hardee	100 per Bill	water		1,200
Bradenton	Manatee			Wtr-Grbg	4,000
Jax-Craig Field	Duval	4,500		M/R*	4,500
Leesburg		4,300		M/R	4,300
North Miami	Dade	5,400		M/R	5,400
North Miami **	Dade			Wtr-Elec-Grbg	23,500
Sarasota	Sarasota		3,600	M/R	3,600
Total		\$14,200	\$3,600		\$45,300

(* M/R = Maintenance and Repair services)

(** Department of Military Affairs provides the facility for City Youth Programs at no charge)

Florida National Guard Vehicles, Weapons Systems, Aircraft and Equipment

Vehicles

Army Tactical HMMWV (1-1/4 Ton)	1,233
2-1/2 Ton	459
5Ton	125
Commercial Sedans (GSA)	125
Trucks (Utility)	119
Trucks (Heavy)	52
Tractor Trailer	12

Weapons Systems

Avenger Systems	108
Multiple Launch Rocket Systems	18
Stinger Missile System	40
Launcher Tubular Guided Missile: TOW	68
105 MM Howitzer	19
81MM Mortar	12
60 MM Mortar	24
40 MM Grenade Launcher	583

Aircraft

Army National Guard	
UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopter	8
AH-64 Apache Attack Helicopter	18
OH-58 Kiowa Observation Helicopter	3
C-130 Twin-Engine Fixed Wing Airplane	2
C-23 Sherpa Twin-Engine Airplane	2
Air National Guard	
F-15 Air Superiority Fighter	19
C-26	1
C-130	1

Other Major Equipment

NVG-7 Night Vision Goggles	3,204
M16A2	7,409
M249 Squad Automatic Weapon	741

Department of Military Affairs - Florida National Guard Property and Facilities

Installation	Year Acquired	Land Ownership	Authority for Occupancy	Replacement Value of Buildings	Land Area (Acres)
Apalachicola (Fort Coombs)	1905	State	Deed	774,640	1.1
Apalachicola	1989	County	Lease	420,407	10.0
Arcadia	1969	State	Deed	1,146,909	10.0
Avon Park	1971	City	Lease	1,180,279	10.0
Avon Park Range	1984	Federal	License**	2,456,089	56.0
Bartow	1974	City	Lease	1,415,846	9.0
Bonifay	1954	State	Deed	791,400	6.2
Bradenton	1971	City	Lease	1,233,151	8.8
Brooksville (Armory)	1992	County	Lease	1,553,390	15.9
Brooksville (AASF)	2000			6,042,519	
Camp Blanding Training Site	1939	State	Deed	19,023,681	72,000.0
CBTS – Bullard Armory	1984	State	Deed	3,805,793	
CBTS – Youth Challenge Acad	1977			970,380	
CBTS – Support BN	1940	State	Deed	194,701	
CBTS – Spec. Forces	1977	State	Deed**	1,168,380	
CBTS – 202ND Red Horse HQ	1993	Federal	License	15,500,000	
Chipley	1958	State	Deed	1,556,144	2.7
Clearwater	1954	State	Deed	1,921,343	3.1
Cocoa	1957	City	Lease	1,052,215	3.4
Crestview	1954	State	Deed	1,073,493	4.2
Crystal River	1988	County	Lease	2,303,438	18.0
Dade City	1955	State	Deed	885,856	1.4
Daytona Beach	1983	City	License	2,718,345	4.0
DeFuniak Springs	1955	State	Deed	1,094,954	2.2
DeLand	1955	State	Deed	1,581,001	3.1
Eustis	1954	City	Lease	1,288,447	1.6
Fort Lauderdale	1953	County	Lease	1,972,970	5.8
Fort Myers	1955	County	Lease	1,049,901	3.6
Fort Pierce	1958	City	Lease	1,364,110	5.0
Haines City	1976	City	Lease	1,537,127	8.3
Hollywood	1955	State	Deed	1,499,051	0.6
Homestead (Air Reserve Base)	1958/1996	Federal	License**	2,590,373	10.0
Jacksonville – ANG Base	1968	Federal	License	53,500,000	332.0
Jacks'ville – Craig Field (Armory)	1962	State	Deed	2,958,479	6.9
Jacks'ville – Craig Field (AASF)	1969	City	Lease**	5,476,585	47.3
Jacksonville – Snyder Armory	1973	City	Lease	2,628,120	25.0
Lake City	1959	State	Deed	1,816,870	6.8
Lakeland	1974	City	Lease	1,771,352	10.0
Lakeland (AASF) (T)	1986	City	Lease*	128,364	8.6
Lake Wales	1958	City	Lease	2,009,017	6.5
Leesburg	1950	State	Deed	1,690,346	2.1
Live Oak	1959	State	Deed	1,471,438	8.5
MacDill AFB – ANG Unit	1988	Federal	License	4,500,000	16.0
Marianna	1958	State	Deed	1,566,041	5.0
Melbourne	1969/1998	Federal	License**	1,064,839	7.0

Installation	Year Acquired	Land Ownership	Authority for Occupancy	Replacement Value of Buildings	Land Area (Acres)
Miami	1980	State	Deed	4,166,935	5.7
Miramar (Snake Creek TS)	1979	Federal	License		322.0
North Miami	1958	City	Lease	1,822,310	2.3
Ocala	1985	City	Lease	2,317,410	10.0
Orlando	1958	City	Lease	3,043,178	5.0
Orlando (Naval Training Center)	1990	Federal	License**	2,687,744	6.5
Palatka	1958	City	Lease	1,912,622	1.6
Palatka (Barge Canal Lands)	1986	State	SubLease		276.0
Palmetto	1963	City	Lease	1,302,931	5.0
Panama City	1963	State	Deed	3,391,212	4.8
Patrick AFB – ANG Unit	1950	Federal	License	1,300,000	7.1
Pensacola	1958	State	Deed	1,388,024	2.9
Pensacola-Ellyson Field	1983	County	Lease	2,333,348	14.1
Plant City	1986	City	Lease	2,296,149	12.3
Quincy	1989	County	Lease	2,561,217	14.5
St. Augustine (C-12 Hangar)	1993	County	Lease **	828,1662.0	
St. Augustine (Lance Armory)	1957	City	Lease	2,308,497	3.0
St. Augustine (Hqs Complex)	1763	State	Deed	24,929,416	6.3
St. Augustine (USPFO)	1985	County	Lease **	1,159,874	2.0
St. Augustine (Checchi House)	1983	State	Deed	469,050	.2
St. Augustine (Ensslin Armory)	1993	State	Deed	5,588,195	18.3
St. Augustine (Counter Drug)				169,226	
St. Petersburg	1958	State	Deed	3,024,134	6.0
Sanford	1938	State	Deed	1,218,653	2.8
Sarasota	1957	State	Deed	3,508,833	2.7
Starke	1967	State	Deed	1,261,404	12.0
Tallahassee	1975	County	Lease	3,429,936	19.5
Tampa	1940	State	Deed	12,402,234	10.0
Tavares	1988	County	Lease **	884,983	9.1
Titusville (T)	1993	Private	Lease *	40,254	1.0
Wauchula	1995	State	Deed	2,092,497	8.9
W Palm Beach AFRC	1982	County	Lease	5,170,704	18.8
W Palm Beach (Babcock Cntr)	1969/1998	Federal	License **	1,610,963	3.7
Winter Haven	1936	City	Lease	1,909,083	3.3

TOTAL FACILITIES VALUE

\$277,113,845 73,352.36

(T) = Temporary Facility

* = Annual Lease Cost

** = Source: Facilities Inventory and Support Plan

Economic Impact across Florida: Army National Guard

City	County	Full-Time Employees	Traditional Guardsmen	State Funding	Fed Funding	Total Funding
Apalachicola	Franklin	1	22	14,000	33,395	47,395
Arcadia	DeSoto	4	91	32,457	146,144	178,601
Avon Park	Polk	15	31	39,732	517,777	557,509
Bartow	Polk	4	75	28,160	140,948	169,108
Bonifay	Holmes	3	64	15,200	96,705	111,905
Bradenton	Manatee	4	85	30,296	138,279	168,575
Brooksville	Hernando	33	68	27,600	1,356,550	1,384,150
Camp Blanding	Clay	485	193	2,986,366	12,118,689*	15,105,055
Chipley	Washington	10	59	11,400	347,638	359,038
Clearwater	Pinellas	5	226	29,800	179,441	209,241
Cocoa	Brevard	4	86	23,773	140,948	164,721
Crestview	Okaloosa	3	112	28,750	96,705	125,455
Crystal River	Citrus	7	80	36,040	242,805	278,845
Dade City	Pasco	4	67	85,800	139,862	225,662
Daytona Beach	Volusia	14	276	42,800	567,114	609,914
Defuniak Springs	Walton	2	35	20,800	66,462	87,262
Deland	Volusia	3	97	22,800	106,467	129,267
Eustis	Lake	3	95	21,600	97,791	119,391
Fort Lauderdale	Broward	21	322	175,145	877,283*	1,052,428
Fort Myers	Lee	3	121	35,800	119,031	154,831
Fort Pierce	St. Lucie	4	103	37,300	140,948	178,248
Fort Walton Beach	Okaloosa	2			74,158	74,158
Gainesville	Alachua	4			154,955*	154,955
Haines City	Polk	29	75	33,620	1,004,071	1,037,691
Hollywood	Broward	4	126	21,200	73,072	94,272
Homestead	Dade	17	188	29,390	668,856	698,246
Jacksonville	Duval	682	743	1,258,714	19,350,864*	20,609,578
Lake City	Columbia	13	145	42,900	459,150	502,050
Lakeland	Polk	11	184	50,033	407,473	457,506
Lake Wales	Polk	3	151	38,526	107,553	146,079
Leesburg	Lake	4	107	18,960	107,553	126,513
Live Oak	Suwannee	6	163	34,350	191,857	226,207
Marianna	Jackson	4	194	21,760	139,534	161,294
Melbourne	Brevard	5	94	43,300	185,723	229,023
Miami	Dade	121	480	141,261	5,289,786*	5,431,047
North Miami	Dade	13	155	40,900	609,211*	650,111
Ocala	Marion	8	226	61,517	304,966	366,483
Orlando	Orange	58	534	244,774	1,554,462*	1,799,236
Palatka	Putnam	4	83	32,100	129,633	161,733
Palmetto	Manatee	3	79	54,140	101,434	155,574
Panama City	Bay	10	162	72,818	393,346	466,164
Pensacola	Escambia	15	258	35,360	570,216	605,576
Plant City	Hillsborough	21	209	62,103	784,126	846,229
Quincy	Gadsden	4	227	39,766	132,762	172,528
St. Augustine	St. Johns	528	895	5,035,872	16,068,961*	21,104,833
St. Petersburg	Pinellas	32	254	85,500	1,266,141*	1,351,641
Sanford	Seminole	4	127	21,600	146,144	167,744
Sarasota	Sarasota	18	155	40,000	663,873	703,873
Starke	Bradford	5	543	47,845	189,379	237,224

City	County	Full-Time Employees	Traditional Guardsmen	State Funding	Fed Funding	Total Funding
Tallahassee	Leon	44	217	342,141	2,732,949*	3,075,090
Tampa	Hillsborough	59	631	229,144	2,136,022*	2,365,166
Tavares	Lake	14			485,123	485,123
Titusville	Brevard	5			199,225	199,225
Wachula	Hardee	1	68	30,800	39,677	70,477
West Palm Beach	Palm Beach	25	408	136,134	945,444	1,081,578
Winter Haven	Polk	4	81	22,000	147,230	169,230
Total Army Guard (2001)		2412	10,270	12,114,147	\$75,485,911	\$87,600,058

Economic Impact across Florida: Air National Guard

Unit	City	County	Operations-Maintenance	Personnel Appropriation	Total Air Guard Funding
125th FW	Jacksonville	Duval	43,886	18,185,077	18,228,896
202nd RH	Camp Blanding	Clay	1,050,497	3,548,869	4,599,366
290th JCSS	Tampa	Hillsborough	213,294	5,012,828	5,235,122
159th WF	Camp Blanding	Clay	38,911	883,922	922,823
Weather RC	Camp Blanding	Clay	131,396	0	131,396
114th CBCS	Cocoa Beach	Brevard	696,765	1,548,049	2,244,814
Det 1/125thFW	Homestead	Dade	75,534	980,106	1,055,640
Air Guard HQs	St. Augustine	St. Johns	384,576	760,777	1,145,352
Total Air National Guard (FY 2001)					\$32,340,405



Children from local schools came to support members of the 32nd Army Air and Missile Defense Command in Orlando in October 2001. The students wanted to show their patriotism and support for the more than 120 soldiers from the central Florida unit that were federally mobilized for overseas deployment to support military operations in the war on terrorism.



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Parting Shot...



Passing time -- Surrounded by luggage, a new arrival at the Florida National Guard's Youth challenge Academy awaits instructions from Academy staff members on in-processing day. The first day at the Youth Challenge Academy sees the more than 100 participants meet with their families for a final visit before the 15-18-year-olds depart for the 6-month residential program at Camp Blanding National Guard Training Site near Starke, Florida. Operated by the Florida Department of Military Affairs and the Florida National Guard, and with the cooperation and support of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the program provides training and guidance to at-risk youth and high school drop outs. (Photo by Sgt. Crystal Outman, 107th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment)