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Calling up the Guard

Florida units get the call
in the war on terrorism

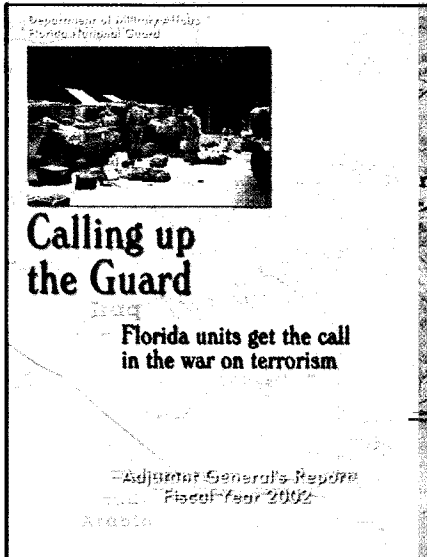
Adjutant General's Report
Fiscal Year 2002

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Adjutant General's Report 2002

Department of Military Affairs
Florida National Guard



ON THE COVER: Members of the Florida National Guard (inset), prepare their equipment and vehicles for deployment to the Central Command area of operations in December 2002. More than 14 Florida National Guard units were mobilized for potential operations in Southwest Asia in December 2002.

The Adjutant General's Report 2002

The Adjutant General's Report 2002 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 DMA and National Guard websites can be found at:

<http://www.dma.state.fl.us>
<http://www.floridaguard.net/news>

Circulation: 2,500

Cost per copy: \$2.25

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Maj. Gen. Douglas Burnett
Adjutant General of Florida

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD

Office of the Adjutant General
St. Francis Barracks
St. Augustine, Florida 32085-1008

February 25, 2003

The Honorable Jeb Bush
Governor of Florida
The Capitol
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0001

Dear Governor Bush:

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 250.10, Florida Statutes, it is my privilege to submit this report to you on the administration of the Department of Military Affairs and the Florida National Guard for fiscal year 2002.

During the past year, the Department of Military Affairs continued at an extremely high operational tempo. We have become one of the most highly regarded state militias and reserve military forces in the United States. The state fiscal year began where it left off in 2001, with Florida National Guard troops focused on the war against terrorism in the aftermath of the tragedies of September 11th.

Our performance over the past year has shown that the Florida National Guard and its nearly 13,000 members across the state are committed to protecting American interests abroad as well as providing for a secure homeland in our state. We continue to work toward achieving the command's vision of being the nation's top National Guard force. As I write this, we have more than 5,100 soldiers and airmen mobilized for Operations Noble Eagle and Enduring Freedom. More than 1,200 of these are deployed within our state border supporting our domestic security mission. The remaining personnel have been mobilized for assignments overseas to assist in the complex war on terrorism and to help confront the enemies of freedom wherever they exist.

The employees of the Department of Military Affairs and the members of the Florida National Guard belong to a highly motivated organization that is well trained for every mission it faces. We are always prepared to respond to any call from you as our Commander in Chief, and from the President of the United States, should the need arise for federal activation.

Thank you for your continued support of the Department of Military Affairs and the Florida National Guard. We look forward to maintaining the trust and confidence you have shown in us as we enter a new period in our state's history.

Respectfully,

Douglas Burnett
Major General
Adjutant General of Florida

Vision

The Florida National Guard will continue to be a high performing organization, to meet the Nation's call, committed to serving Florida's citizens.

Values

Our enduring values are aligned with the ethical precepts of the US Army and the US Air Force. They are...

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Loyalty | Honor |
| Duty | Integrity |
| Respect | Personal Courage |
| Selfless-Service | Excellence |

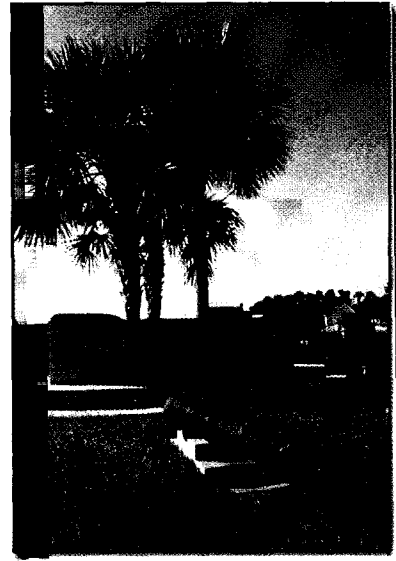
...and Commitment to our citizen-soldier heritage

Mission

The Florida National Guard provides highly trained units and personnel to support national security objectives; to protect our citizens; and, to support programs and initiatives which add value to our Nation and State.

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



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.

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 I 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 1940, 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 227th 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, Afghanistan, the Sinai Peninsula, Cuba 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.

"In the past, our Guard combat divisions were held in reserve. They mobilized, for instance, if the Soviet



Top: SrA Emma Lee repairs a valve from a firetruck at the 125th Fighter Wing in Jacksonville. Above: Members of the 116th Field Artillery Regiment pose with a 105-mm Howitzer during annual training at Fort Stewart, Ga. this past year.



In the sky above the Ocala National Forest, Chief Warrant Officer Todd Searcy, of the Florida National Guard Counterdrug Program, scans the terrain for illegal marijuana fields from the cockpit of his OH-58 Kiowa helicopter.

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 Florida Air National Guard is connected to the 45th Space Wing at Patrick Air Force Base and Cape Canaveral Air Force Station with a detachment of rocket launch specialists. This detachment has been inserted into the Air Force space craft launch process and have actually worked the launch control center during a number of missions to launch Air Force satellites from Cape Canaveral.

The Army Guard has been assigned to augment security at these same facilities and the six other federal Air Force bases in Florida.

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. “But as we have seen this past year, the National Guard has evolved into a force in being and are an integral part of the national effort fighting terrorism wherever it exists.”



Members of the 290th Joint Combat Communications Support Squadron, Florida Air National Guard, at Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan.

On the Move

The Florida National Guard in the War on Terrorism

More than 5,100 Florida Guardsmen have been called to active duty, serving overseas and within the state in the largest federal mobilization of the National Guard since World War II

Not since the 1940s had the Florida National Guard experienced as much activity and as many deployments as it did in early 2003.

By March, more than 5,100 soldiers (almost half of the total Florida Army National Guard) and approximately 1,000 airmen had been mobilized for Operations Noble Eagle and Enduring Freedom.

In December 2002, the 124th Infantry Regiment received alert orders, and by mid-January more than 600 soldiers from each of the three battalions were mobilized to Fort Stewart, Ga. Amidst a blitz of media attention and a whirlwind of processing at their units, the soldiers readied their equipment and said last-minute goodbyes to emotional family members.

The last time the battalions of the Florida National Guard's 124th Infantry Regiment were called to federal active duty they were headed to the Pacific Theater during World War II as part of the 31st Infantry Division. The 124th Infantry fought in New Guinea

and led the division's advance through Mindanao in the Philippines.

At the headquarters of the 2nd Battalion in south Orlando, and the headquarters of the 3rd Battalion in Panama City, hundreds of soldiers in fatigues packed up rifles, prepared wills, checked boxes of night-vision goggles and hurried about in all the organized chaos of a large-scale mobilization.

At each armory medical stations were set up where soldiers received shots for yellow fever, tetanus, hepatitis and other diseases they may face overseas.

Florida Gov. Jeb Bush, along with dignitaries such as Sen. Bill Nelson, made their way throughout the state to bid farewell to the citizen-soldiers.

"It's an incredible privilege for me to be here as your commander-in-chief of the Florida National Guard, to thank you for your service to our state and your service to our country.

"We will do everything in our power to make sure that your families are taken care of while you're in service to our country," Bush added. "We will make sure to encourage your employers to provide the necessary economic support while you're in service to your country, and when you get back that your job will be there."

This was the first deployment of any type for Pvt. Ryan Flick, of C Company, 2nd Battalion, and he said he was looking forward to putting his training to use. "I'm motivated, ready to do my thing, and just get back home," Flick said while packing his equipment to leave from Orlando.

The soldiers were called to serve on active duty for up to one year, but under federal statute the Secretary of the Army may add an additional year.

On Jan. 13 more than 100 soldiers with Troop E, 153rd Cavalry, from Ocala, deployed to Fort Stewart for three weeks with their equipment to assist and train the Florida National Guard infantry already at the Georgia post. Troop E's normal mission is to provide



Top: Soldiers from the 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry conduct tactical military training on Eglin Air Force base. Below: Florida's Adjutant General, Maj. Gen. Douglas Burnett speaks to the members of the 3rd Battalion, 20th Special Forces before they depart for Fort Bragg, North Carolina in January 2002. The unit deployed to Afghanistan three weeks later and spent nearly six months in country in support of the global war on terror.



security and reconnaissance in support of the 53rd Infantry Brigade.

Also, approximately 600 soldiers from two Florida Army National Guard units - the 3rd Battalion of the 265th Air Defense Artillery Regiment from Sarasota and the 146th Signal Battalion from Jacksonville - were mobilized in late January to provide security at Air Force Bases throughout the state. They arrived at their mission sites by mid-February.

Soldiers from Det. 1, 32nd Army and Air Missile Defense Command from Orlando were mobilized to Fort Benning, Ga., in mid-January, and later that month another three mobilizations occurred: Company A, 161st Medical Battalion from Camp Blanding,

269th Engineer Company from Live Oak, and the 107th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment from St. Augustine. The specialized units reported to Fort Stewart in early February.

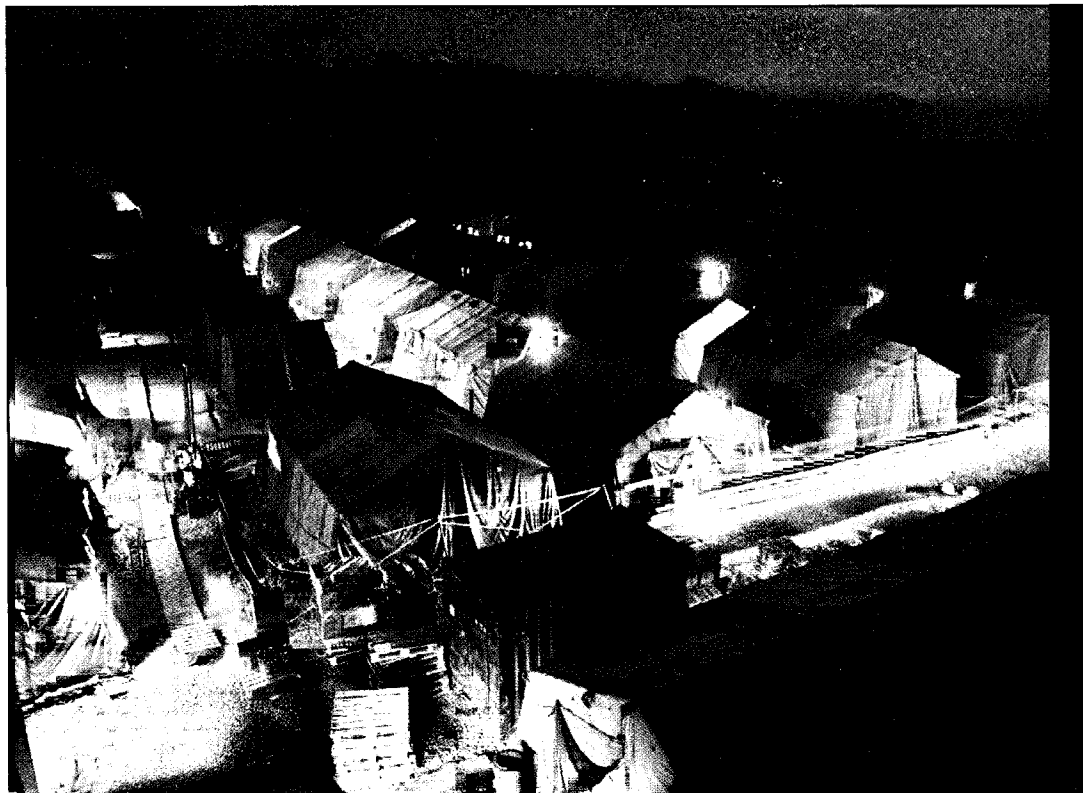
Two Florida Army National Guard maintenance companies - the 743rd from Fort Lauderdale and the 631st from Starke - were also mobilized and deployed to Fort Stewart in mid-February.

In late February members of the 125th Security Forces Squadron in Jacksonville departed from Florida for Southwest Asia, and members of the 290th Joint Communications Support Squadron continued throughout the month to deploy worldwide in support of Operations Enduring Freedom and Noble Eagle.



Above: The 3rd Battalion, 20th Special Forces Group, Florida National Guard land at Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan on an Air Force C-17 Globemaster. Right, members of the 3rd Battalion, 20th Special Forces pose atop one of their office buildings on Bagram Air Base.





Senior Master Sgt. John Stuckey, of the 125th Fighter Wing works on an F-15 at Jacksonville Air National Guard Base during Operation Noble Eagle in October 2002. At left: 'Tent city' at dusk. The facility on Bagram Air Base became home for thousands of US Army and Air Force personnel during operations in Afghanistan in 2002.

Serving Floridians

Domestic Preparedness a top priority for the DMA



A 44th CST member in a chemical suit decontaminates during an exercise in Pensacola.

The Florida Department of Military Affairs and Florida National Guard prepared for emergencies in 2002 with a change of focus: Domestic Preparedness now addresses terrorism and related crimes.

Fiscal Year 2002 was truly an unusual period for the Florida National Guard. Normally soldiers and airmen are called for a plethora of State Active Duty missions including wildfire suppression and emergency management in the wake of destructive hurricanes, but this year was quite different: there were no state active duty missions.

While world events called members of the Florida National Guard to federal active duty at home and abroad, fair weather and climatic circumstances left Florida virtually untouched from natural disasters. But despite the lack of wildfires and tropical storms, the Florida Department of Military Affairs and the Florida National Guard were heavily involved in ensuring the state and its more than 16 million citizens were prepared for the worst.

In late August 2002, more than 200 members of the Florida National Guard helped the state increase its disaster preparedness by participating in a major "reverse-lanes" operation in central Florida. Reverse-laning is a policy in which all the lanes of an interstate are routed in a single direction during an evacuation, and can be authorized by the governor during an evacuation.

The operation showed that emergency officials – along with help from the Florida National Guard – could potentially turn Interstate 4 from Tampa to Orlando into a one-lane highway in less than four hours. During a major emergency such as a hurricane, that ability could be critical to saving lives.

The Director of Military Support (DOMS) was



Above, Guardsmen and Florida Highway Patrol officers coordinate reverse-lane procedures at an exit ramp near Lakeland during an exercise on I-4 between Tampa and Orlando in September 2002. Right, soldiers patrol the Port of Miami.

active throughout the year in working with federal, state, and local agencies to improve disaster preparedness techniques. In April 2002 DOMS assisted in a Hurricane Pre-Landfall exercise conducted by the Division of Emergency Management to assess hurricane response/recovery responsibilities. In May and June, staff participated in emergency operations conferences and exercises, and hosted a visit with the Director of the Florida Division of Emergency Management to discuss Florida National Guard emergency programs and capabilities.

Natural disasters weren't the only things the Florida National Guard was preparing to handle during Fiscal Year 2002: the threats of terrorism in Florida were also thoroughly addressed.

Starting in October and November 2001, more than 1,000 personnel were activated for Operations Safe Skies (airport security) and Safe Harbor (seaport security) at airports and deepwater seaports throughout the state, and by May 2002 the missions were complete. During FY '02 more than 100 soldiers were mobilized as part of Operation American Rescue – the federal mobilization to protect National Guard armories and other facilities throughout Florida.

DOMS staff continued throughout the year to meet with representatives of various governmental agencies to address the issues of terrorism in our home state.

The year was especially busy for members of the 44th Weapons of Mass Destruction–Civil Support Team (WMD-CST), based out of Camp Blanding. The 22-person unit is designed to augment “first response” agencies incidents involving hostile use of chemical, biological, or radiological agents. The full-time team is comprised of both Air and Army Guard personnel and is required to deploy within two hours of notification to support civil authorities in the event or suspicion of such



an attack.

During 2002 the 44th CST partnered with federal, state, and local emergency management agencies and participated in weapons-of-mass-destruction exercises in counties throughout the state. Continual training for the elite unit took place in locations from Miami-Dade to Pensacola, and included: participation in a multi-agency Radiation Exercise at Crystal River Nuclear Power Plant; advanced chemical and biological training at Dugway Proving Grounds in Utah; assistance in several weapons of mass destruction exercises with civilian first responders; training in “confined space operations” from the Florida State Fire College; and participation in several domestic security meetings with Florida law enforcement.

The 44th WMD/CST

Florida National Guard's Civil Support Team is a valuable resource for state and local first responders during nuclear, chemical and biological incidents and emergencies.

As many Americans watched their televisions with horror when anthrax was discovered at a publishing company in South Florida in October 2001, some highly specialized members of the Florida National Guard were already there in the "hot zone."

Twelve members of the 44th Weapons of Mass Destruction-Civil Support Team (WMD-CST) deployed to the contamination site in support of local emergency operations, and in February 2002 they received commendations for their efforts during the anthrax crisis.

According to officials from the Palm Beach County Division of Emergency Management – who presented the certificates of appreciation to the unit – the 44th CST was instrumental in helping avert "the potential public health crisis caused by the anthrax contamination" and "assured an efficient response effort in the safety" of Palm Beach County residents.

The 22-person unit based at Camp Blanding is designed to augment "first response" agencies in incidents involving hostile use of chemical, biological, or radiological agents. The team can be deployed within two hours of notification to support civil authorities in the event or suspicion of such an attack.

"We're not first responders," explained Maj. William Spengler, commander of the 44th CST. "We're next level – the state level – as a state response force when the first response community is overwhelmed. In the (Palm Beach County) case they were clearly overwhelmed."

Spengler was already in the area on Oct. 5, 2001, when the first anthrax-related death occurred at the American Media building, and he and other CST members followed the case closely. When the second anthrax case was identified a few days later, members of the 44th were asked to monitor the situation and assist emergency officials in testing for anthrax spores throughout the county.

In addition to detecting chemical or biological threats with its high-tech equipment and expertise, the 44th advises civilian agencies during emergency operations, and "facilitates requests for assistance of additional state and federal assets to help save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage."

The CST team is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Members live within 35 miles of their headquarters at Camp Blanding. Because of the unit's rapid deployment nature, the members' equipment must always be packed up and ready to go at a moment's notice.

"The requirement for us once we are alerted is to be rolling out of the gate here within two hours," Spengler said. "It is an immediate response posture that even those on active duty aren't quite used to... It creates a lot of challenges, but it really shows the commitment of the team members."

During 2002 the unit received extensive training in areas of chemical, biological and radiological materials, as well as participated in several weapons of mass destruction exercises with emergency management personnel throughout the state.

The unit uses a wide range of low and high-tech devices – including the latest military hardware and commercial off-the-shelf equipment – when performing their missions. That arsenal includes a two-person all-terrain vehicle with a variety of chemical detection alarms mounted on its front.

Team members encapsulated in their protective suits can use the vehicle to quickly enter and depart from nearly any scene of possible contamination.

At an incident site the team has the ability to sample and identify everything from nerve and blister agents, to deadly biological diseases like anthrax. Using a state-of-the-art portable Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer, about the size of a personal computer, the team can identify more than 150,000 volatile organic compounds within just 12 minutes of receiving the sample.



Clockwise from top: Team members discuss approaches to a problem during a domestic preparedness exercise in Lee County in September 2002; Staff Sgt. Mary Fletcher and Tech Sgt. William Smith assemble a satellite dish during a WMD exercise in Pensacola in August 2002; Because temperatures inside specialized chemical protection suits worn by the CST can reach well above 100 degrees, the team members must be monitored constantly during an operation.

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 Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) mission has been providing support to community agencies throughout Florida.

What began as a five-day prevention education effort directed toward 1,435 Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps cadets in 10 schools has expanded into a program that reaches more than 46,000 students in more than 400 schools across the state.

On July 29, 2002 the DDR initiative was selected from similar National Guard programs throughout the nation as recipient of the Twelfth Annual Secretary of Defense Community Drug Awareness Award. This award is presented to programs from each branch of the military, defense agencies, and the National Guard Bureau, and is recognition of "outstanding accomplishments" in drug reduction education and prevention.

Florida's DDR program – which has won the award twice before in 1997 and 1998 – is titled "Knight Vision" and aimed at teaching middle and high school students about the dangers of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs. Qualified Guard personnel serve as instructors for the Knight Vision curriculum, and provide the cost-free classes to many different schools throughout the state each month.

Additionally the DDR 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 Counterdrug program, through assistance in development of the curriculum, and routine equipment and personal support.

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

STARBASE 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 2002 there were more than 800 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 2002, Forward March was conducted at nine Florida National Guard armories. There were 743 graduates, with an 81 percent completion rate and 56 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 to 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 2002, the program was conducted at five year round sites, which deliver the curriculum in an after-school format. During the summer of 2002, an additional 22 sites, for a total of 27, delivered the curriculum in a summer-school format to its participants. The program has an 92 percent completion rate for the year, with 7,560 participants successfully completing the program since inception in 1997. The program is funded through an interagency agreement in the amount of \$2.5 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 now established in 27 states.

Florida's Youth Challenge Academy, is a residential program where 16 to 18-year-old students who are not enrolled in high school 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 150 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.



Photo above: Incoming male students line up in the boys' barracks to begin the day of in-processing at the Youth Challenge Campus on Camp Blanding near Starke, Fla.

Left: Middle school students pose with their completion certificates after completing the Florida National Guard's Knight Vision Drug Demand Reduction in-school program. The Guard's DDR programs are presented across the state in more than 400 schools.

Fighting the War on Drugs

The Florida National Guard Counterdrug Program is in the front lines in the war on illegal drugs and drug trafficking. Working with U.S. Customs, DEA, ATF, and other law enforcement agencies, Guard personnel perform a wide variety of counterdrug duties across the state.

The mission of the Florida National Guard Counterdrug Program is to provide comprehensive, professional, and responsive military support to 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, accessible facilities, and diverse types of military training.

Last year Florida National Guard personnel were directly involved with the seizure of more than \$263 million in illegal narcotics, property, currency and

weapons. That number included: 9,466 pounds of cocaine, 12,967 pounds of marijuana, 2,014 pounds of methamphetamines, 217 pounds of heroin, more than 103,433 Ecstasy (MDMA) pills, and several thousand weapons totaling more than \$1 million.

Compared with figures from Fiscal Year 2001 – which amounted to more than \$818 million – Florida National Guard personnel in 2002 were involved in seizing nearly two-thirds less cocaine, and nearly three-quarters less marijuana.

That reduction is an indicator that border security and homeland defense are hindering drug smuggling operations, according to senior Florida National Guard officials.

“The numbers we’re seeing are showing that the Governor’s emphasis on denying drug smugglers entry into Florida is having a significant effect,” said Maj. Gen. Douglas Burnett, adjutant general of Florida. “Our presence is helping Florida’s law enforcement community identify drug smuggling efforts, and as a result, making our state a difficult port of entry for drug operations.”

Florida National Guard Counterdrug Coordinator Lt. Col. Alan Petty agreed the reason for this decrease in seizures was due to increased security operations in the United States.

“(Drug seizure numbers) were significantly down, but nationwide that’s being attributed to increased security on our borders as a result of Sept. 11 (2001),” Petty, who oversees the program, said. “That added security has forced the drug smugglers to alter their smuggling techniques and traditional routes and find other creative ways to get those drugs across our borders. Florida law enforcement, with National Guard support, has made the smuggler’s job more difficult.”



Pilots from the Reconnaissance and Interdiction Detachment (RAID) prepare for a mission in Marion County last September.



A US Customs officer and a Florida National Guardsman unseal a cargo container at the Port of Miami during a ship inspection. The Florida National Guard employs more than 60 personnel who perform cargo inspections at port facilities in the state.

The thrust of the Counterdrug initiative is twofold: to reduce the supply of and reduce the demand for illegal drugs. To that end, Florida National Guard personnel reached 45,788 school-aged children in 2002 with an educational curriculum outlining the dangers of illicit drugs.

Additionally, full-time Florida National 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 cargo containers.

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.

Throughout the year, Guardsmen with technical military specialties assisted drug enforcement efforts with a variety of skills, including: linguistic support, intelligence and analytical support, investigative case support, and subsurface/diver support.

Florida National Guard Special Forces soldiers assisted in the battle against illegal drugs by working as part of the Counterdrug Operational Detachment Alpha (CDODA). 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 federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies during 17 ground reconnaissance missions.

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

photographs of illegal activity.

Last year the C-26 flew 366 sorties in support of law enforcement, totaling 520 flight hours. During the same time period the Counterdrug OH-58 Kiowa helicopters of the Reconnaissance and Interdiction Detachment (RAID) flew 528 sorties in support of law enforcement, totaling 794 flight hours. In late August the RAID team assisted in a weeklong law enforcement operation, which netted more than \$8 million of high-grade marijuana plants growing in north Florida.

But the Counterdrug effort involved more than just direct 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 National Guard personnel collaborated with law enforcement and community based organizations to "identify, develop, resource and deliver needs-based, cost-effective training." In Fiscal Year 2002 the FCTA and CDODA experts trained 675 law enforcement agents and community leaders in subjects ranging from land navigation, patrolling and booby trap recognition, to community coalition organization and development. Also, another 376 school-aged children were brought to the FCTA to learn the dangers of alcohol, tobacco and drug abuse. The combination of no-cost classroom and field training provided by the FCTA were carried back to be applied to the communities most affected by the drug trade.

In collaboration with 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 32,645 students from different law enforcement agencies nationwide.

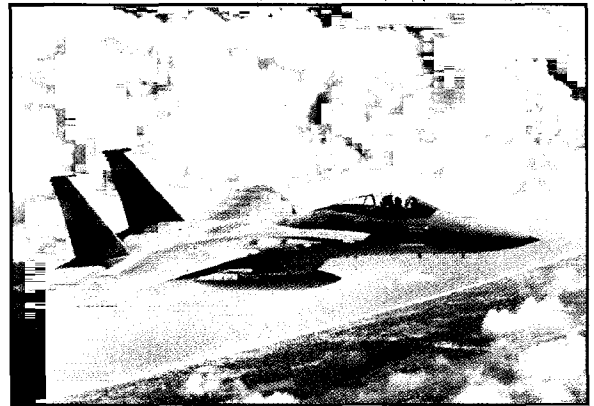
Florida National Guard

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

Colonel Michael Fleming

Chief of Staff



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

Colonel Joseph G. Baskus

Chief of Staff



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 Stephen E. Villacorta

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 Timothy I. Sullivan

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 Jefferey W. Hetherington

Mission: To provide a world-class site where active, guard and reserve soldiers can train varying-size units from squad/sections to separate infantry and artillery brigades. 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 James Firth

Mission: To provide air defense for the U.S. coastline from Charleston, S. C. to the panhandle of Florida. The Wing maintains F-15 fighters on continuous 24-hour 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

Lieutenant Colonel 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 Int'l Airport

HQs, Florida National Guard

St. Augustine

SE Defense Sector

Lyndall 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
- * 105 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
- * 2,117 Full-time Personnel
- * 1,839 Federal Employees
- * 279 State Employees

Economic Impact

Adding value to Florida's 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 counterdrug 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.

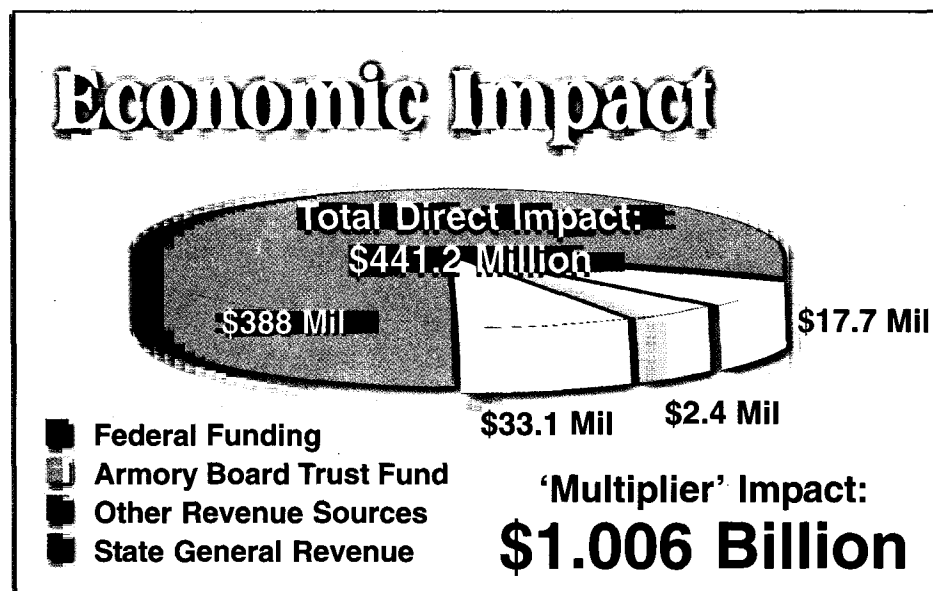
“Since its inception the Florida National Guard has maintained a positive impact on the state’s economic environment,” said Maj. Gen. Douglas Burnett, Adjutant General of Florida and Director of the Florida Department of Military Affairs. “The funds provided for the Florida National Guard’s personnel, 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 wide-spread 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 adults and 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.”



NOTE: In deriving the economic data at left, information was collected on gross obligations as of 30 December 2002. State Revenue, Armory Board Trust Fund and other funding sources reflect the state fiscal year: 1 July 2001 - 30 June 2002. The federal fiscal data year runs from 1 October until 30 September 2002. The final economic impact total for all funding sources was accelerated using the generally accepted figure of 2.28 times, reflecting the economic “multiplier effect” of dollars in action through the state’s communities. Totals have been rounded to the nearest \$100K.

State Appropriated Funds

| | Disbursed Funds FY 00-01 | Disbursed Funds FY 01-02 | Approved Budget FY 02-03 |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>GENERAL REVENUE APPROPRIATIONS</u> | | | |
| Sal, Ret & Social Security Matching | 5,079,943 | 5,241,797 | 5,307,428 |
| Other Personal Services | 74,294 | 61,343 | 95,000 |
| Expenses | 4,390,320 | 4,255,784 | 4,940,870 |
| Operating Capital Outlay | 203,841 | 80,369 | 45,377 |
| Replacement Vehicles | 64,651 | 45,998 | 46,000 |
| National Guard Tuition Assistance | 1,757,576 | 2,394,937 | 2,394,315 |
| Sea Port Security | 0 | 5,586,851 | 0 |
| Risk Management Insurance | 145,105 | 23,948 | 63,981 |
| Employee Health Insurance Trust Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE | 11,715,730 | 17,691,027 | 12,892,971 |
| <u>CAMP BLANDING MANAGEMENT TRUST FUND</u> | | | |
| Sal, Ret & Social Security Matching | 867,392 | 892,796 | 873,573 |
| Other Personal Services | 70,054 | 38,643 | 118,172 |
| Expenses | 695,421 | 680,860 | 665,921 |
| Operating Capital Outlay | 146,734 | 125,199 | 231,253 |
| Replacement Vehicles | 219,650 | 229,687 | 225,000 |
| Risk Management Insurance | 100,085 | 30,227 | 48,135 |
| Employee Health Insurance Trust Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SAMAS User Charge | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL CAMP BLANDING TRUST FUND | 2,099,336 | 1,997,412 | 2,162,054 |
| <u>ARMORY BOARD TRUST FUND</u> | | | |
| Sal, Ret & Security Matching | 4,865,937 | 4,322,175 | 5,507,646 |
| Other Personal Services | 118,932 | 152,035 | 247,000 |
| Expenses | 20,544,882 | 21,899,165 | 22,232,507 |
| Operating Capital Outlay | 311,725 | 87,484 | 248,900 |
| Food Products-Youth Challenge | 0 | 0 | 250,000 |
| Replacement Vehicles | 85,111 | 0 | 0 |
| Employee Health Insurance Trust Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G/A Wages Coalitions | 4,299,916 | 4,299,999 | 4,300,000 |
| Sea Port Security | 0 | 2,299,956 | 0 |
| TOTAL ARMORY BOARD TRUST FUND | 30,226,503 | 33,060,814 | 32,786,053 |
| <u>FEDERAL EQUITABLE SHARING- LAW ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND</u> | | | |
| Expenses | 784,000 | 359,996 | 250,000 |
| Operating Capital Outlay | 72,748 | 72,691 | 75,000 |
| TOTAL FED EQTB SHARING/LAW ENF TF | 856,748 | 432,687 | 325,000 |
| <u>EMERGENCY MILITARY OPERATIONS</u> | | | |
| | 1,100,001 | 0 | 0 |
| <u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM</u> | | | |
| General Revenue | 2,216,000 | 0 | 2,000,000 |
| Armory Board | 16,247,404 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL FUNDS | \$64,461,722 | \$53,181,940 | \$50,166,078 |

Federal Appropriations FY 2002

| FLORIDA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Annual Training Pay & Allowances | \$14,105,600 |
| Inactive Duty Training Pay & Allowances | 26,045,800 |
| Subsistence IDT & AT | 1,369,900 |
| Uniforms and Accessories | 2,234,800 |
| Civilian Technicians Pay | 31,324,100 |
| Active Guard & Reserve (AGR) Support | 18,795,800 |
| Counterdrug Pay & Allowances | 7,239,000 |
| Incapacitation Pay & Medical Care | 1,027,500 |
| Military/Civilian Travel Pay | 1,455,400 |
| Family Readiness Program | 88,600 |
| GSA Vehicles | 1,202,400 |
| Service Schools | 5,451,700 |
| Youth Challenge | 1,680,000 |
| Special Training | 1,971,200 |
| Operation Safe Skies/Noble Eagle | 25,719,500 |
| Camp Blanding and Avon Park Training Site Support | 1,529,300 |
| Unit Equipment | 10,173,800 |
| Repair Parts | 9,868,400 |
| Fuel, petroleum, oils, and lubricants | 710,400 |
| Special Operations | 605,971 |
| Counterdrug Supplies & Services | 5,742,000 |
| Military Construction | 37,725,913 |
| Environmental Compliance Activities | 1,519,700 |
| Facility Maintenance Operation | 3,454,700 |
| Automation & Communication | 5,477,100 |
| Miscellaneous Supplies & Services (all other) | 2,878,600 |
| TOTAL FLORIDA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD | \$ 219,397,184 |

| FLORIDA AIR NATIONAL GUARD | |
|---|----------------------|
| Civilian Pay | \$15,438,581 |
| State Agreements | 1,454,200 |
| Transportation | 93,715 |
| Communications | 1,434,016 |
| Real Property Maintenance | 1,132,565 |
| Recruiting & Advertising | 121,757 |
| Miscellaneous Contract Services | 862,191 |
| Non-Fly Supply / Equipment | 6,850,926 |
| Fly Supply / Equipment | 30,777,480 |
| Medical | 126,594 |
| Travel | 1,168,694 |
| Environmental | 13,348 |
| Counterdrug Programs | 46,682 |
| Operation Noble Eagle | 11,688,373 |
| Operation Enduring Freedom | 3,927,497 |
| Military Pay | 91,575,879 |
| Clothing | 275,904 |
| Subsistence | 77,939 |
| Annual Training Travel | 539,104 |
| Non-Prior SRVC Training Travel | 39,294 |
| School Travel | 867,032 |
| Special Training Travel | 28,367 |
| Counterdrug Travel | 191 |
| Student Loan Repayment Program | 103,617 |
| Military Housing | 3,840 |
| AGR Permanent Change of Station | 20,226 |
| TOTAL FLORIDA AIR NATIONAL GUARD | \$168,668,012 |

Financial Assistance from Local Communities

| <u>POST</u> | <u>COUNTY</u> | <u>CASH CITY</u> | <u>CASH COUNTY</u> | <u>TYPE</u> | <u>TOTAL VALUE OF ASSISTANCE</u> |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Avon Park | Hardee | \$1,500 | | Water | 1,500 |
| Bradenton | Manatee | 4,400 | | Water/Garbage | 4,400 |
| Homestead | Dade | | \$14,400* | Elect/Garbage | 14,400 |
| Leesburg | | 4,500 | | Utilities | 4,500 |
| North Miami | Dade | 2,700 | | M/R** | 2,700 |
| North Miami *** | Dade | 25,000 | | Wtr-Elec-Grbg | 25,000 |
| Sarasota | Sarasota | | 3,600M/R | | 3,600 |
| Total | | \$38,100 | \$18,000 | | \$56,100 |

(* Services supplied by Homestead Air Force Reserve Base AFRB)

(** 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 |
| 5-Ton | 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 |
| Tubular Guided Missile: TOW | 68 |
| 105 MM Howitzer | 19 |
| 81 MM 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-12 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 ** | 8,281,662 | 2.0 |
| 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 (Counterdrug) | | | | 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

Direct DMA-FNG Economic Impact Across Florida

| City | County | Full-Time Employees | Traditional Guardsmen | State Gen. Rev. | Federal Appropriations | Total Funding |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Apalachicola | Franklin | 1 | 41 | 44,773 | 345,069 | 389,842 |
| Arcadia | DeSoto | 4 | 79 | 42,483 | 812,741 | 855,224 |
| Avon Park | Polk | 16 | 0 | 44,910 | 1,141,064 | 1,185,974 |
| Bartow | Polk | 4 | 75 | 35,500 | 786,033 | 821,533 |
| Bonifay | Holmes | 3 | 177 | 81,500 | 1,395,760 | 1,477,260 |
| Bradenton | Manatee | 4 | 77 | 21,803 | 799,387 | 821,190 |
| Brooksville | Hernando | 42 | 82 | 40,984 | 3,542,799 | 3,583,783 |
| Camp Blanding | Clay | 273 | 374 | 3,118,036 | 24,922,044 | 28,040,080 |
| Chipley | Washington | 12 | 85 | 31,025 | 1,423,334 | 1,454,359 |
| Clearwater | Pinellas | 6 | 218 | 98,861 | 1,883,462 | 1,982,323 |
| Cocoa | Brevard | 4 | 180 | 23,200 | 1,415,790 | 1,438,990 |
| Crestview | Okaloosa | 3 | 91 | 40,600 | 821,547 | 862,147 |
| Crystal River | Citrus | 7 | 62 | 147,265 | 913,183 | 1,060,448 |
| Dade City | Pasco | 4 | 67 | 20,800 | 732,618 | 753,418 |
| Daytona Beach | Volusia | 15 | 276 | 74,800 | 2,912,570 | 2,987,370 |
| Defuniak Springs | Walton | 2 | 42 | 12,800 | 423,063 | 435,863 |
| Deland | Volusia | 3 | 101 | 22,800 | 888,316 | 911,116 |
| Eustis | Lake | 3 | 155 | 19,600 | 1,248,868 | 1,268,468 |
| Fort Lauderdale | Broward | 21 | 348 | 52,600 | 3,821,205 | 3,873,805 |
| Fort Myers | Lee | 3 | 76 | 47,237 | 721,393 | 768,630 |
| Fort Pierce | St. Lucie | 4 | 104 | 31,600 | 979,663 | 1,011,263 |
| Fort Walton Beach | Okaloosa | 2 | 0 | 0 | 142,633 | 142,633 |
| Gainesville | Alachua | 4 | 0 | 0 | 285,266 | 285,266 |
| Haines City | Polk | 29 | 75 | 33,600 | 2,568,946 | 2,602,546 |
| Hollywood | Broward | 4 | 98 | 18,800 | 939,602 | 958,402 |
| Homestead | Dade | 36 | 171 | 37,440 | 3,677,941 | 3,715,381 |
| Jacksonville | Duval | 286 | 1,818 | 1,397,970 | 118,830,069 | 120,224,039 |
| Lake City | Columbia | 13 | 145 | 123,698 | 1,815,141 | 1,938,839 |
| Lakeland | Polk | 13 | 169 | 83,857 | 2,055,510 | 2,139,367 |
| Lake Wales | Polk | 4 | 138 | 29,200 | 1,206,677 | 1,235,877 |
| Leesburg | Lake | 4 | 134 | 50,028 | 1,179,970 | 1,229,998 |
| Live Oak | Suwannee | 6 | 160 | 63,012 | 1,496,202 | 1,559,214 |
| Marianna | Jackson | 4 | 316 | 33,795 | 2,395,164 | 2,228,039 |
| Melbourne | Brevard | 5 | 112 | 30,800 | 1,104,395 | 1,135,195 |
| Miami | Dade | 121 | 372 | 138,825 | 11,113,103 | 11,251,928 |
| North Miami | Dade | 13 | 157 | 131,804 | 1,975,387 | 2,107,191 |
| Ocala | Marion | 8 | 200 | 48,700 | 1,905,911 | 1,954,611 |
| Orlando | Orange | 58 | 493 | 80,800 | 7,428,066 | 7,508,866 |
| Palatka | Putnam | 4 | 89 | 119,200 | 879,509 | 998,709 |
| Palmetto | Manatee | 3 | 75 | 48,449 | 714,716 | 763,165 |
| Panama City | Bay | 10 | 172 | 117,335 | 1,861,591 | 1,978,926 |
| Patrick AFB | Brevard | 10 | 95 | 0 | 4,023,537 | 4,023,537 |
| Pensacola | Escambia | 15 | 208 | 34,800 | 2,458,541 | 2,493,341 |
| Plant City | Hillsborough | 21 | 182 | 39,200 | 2,712,841 | 2,752,041 |
| Quincy | Gadsden | 4 | 200 | 198,414 | 1,620,645 | 1,819,059 |
| St. Augustine | St. Johns | 550 | 831 | 5,391,655 | 44,740,119 | 50,131,774 |
| St. Petersburg | Pinellas | 32 | 237 | 52,000 | 34,756,565 | 34,808,565 |
| Sanford | Seminole | 4 | 133 | 21,600 | 1,173,293 | 1,194,893 |
| Sarasota | Sarasota | 18 | 277 | 1,109,125 | 3,133,197 | 4,242,322 |

| City | County | Full-Time Employees | Traditional Guardsmen | State Gen. Rev. | Federal Appropriations | Total Funding |
|---|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Starke | Bradford | 5 | 589 | 76,611 | 4,289,272 | 4,365,883 |
| Tallahassee | Leon | 44 | 195 | 438,846 | 4,439,921 | 4,878,767 |
| Tampa | Hillsborough | 99 | 606 | 331,841 | 28,571,164 | 28,903,005 |
| Tavares | Lake | 14 | 0 | 0 | 998,431 | 998,431 |
| Titusville | Brevard | 5 | 0 | 0 | 356,583 | 356,583 |
| Tyndall AFB | Bay | 205 | 121 | 0 | 33,066,119 | 33,066,119 |
| Wachula | Hardee | 1 | 105 | 30,800 | 772,390 | 803,190 |
| West Palm Beach | Palm Beach | 25 | 422 | 81,600 | 4,600,562 | 4,682,162 |
| Winter Haven | Polk | 4 | 81 | 90,282 | 826,094 | 916,376 |
| Subtotal (2002 Local Impact) | | 2,117 | 11,886 | \$14,537,264 | \$388,044,982* | \$402,582,246 |
| Trust Fund Revenue | | | | \$35,489,903 | | |
| Florida National Guard Tuition Assistance Program | | | | \$ 2,394,937 | | |
| Other Intra-Agency Transfers | | | | \$ 759,836 | | |
| Subtotal State Programs/Trust Funds | | | | \$38,744,676 | | |
| Total State/Federal Impact | | | | \$53,181,940 | \$388,044,982* | \$441,226,922 |

[An additional \$20,214 was spent out of state in the form of uniforms, equipment, school and conference attendance, and other activities.]*



Pfc. Edward Stokes, of Florida National Guard Troop E, 153 Cavalry, from Ocala, Fla., prepares equipment for a three-week deployment to Fort Stewart, Ga., on Jan. 12. More than 100 soldiers from the scout unit helped train Florida National Guard infantry soldiers deploying in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.



Florida Department of Military Affairs Florida National Guard Staff Officers

Department of Military Affairs

State Quartermaster

COL Barry Appleby
Department of Military Affairs
St. Francis Barracks
P. O. Box 1008
St. Augustine, Florida 32085-1008
904-823-0200
barry.appleby@fl.ngb.army.mil

Legislative Affairs Director

Mr. Roy Clark
Department of Military Affairs
The Capitol, Room 908
400 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
850-414-9048
clarkr@mail.state.fl.us

Strategic Planning Officer

Mr. Michael Jones
Department of Military Affairs
St. Francis Barracks
P. O. Box 1008
St. Augustine, Florida 32085-1008
904-823-0150
mike.jones@fl.ngb.army.mil

Support Services Director

Mr. Ray Quinn
Department of Military Affairs
St. Francis Barracks
P. O. Box 1008
St. Augustine, Florida 32085-1008
904-823-0161
ray.quinn@fl.ngb.army.mil

Public Information Director

Mr. Jon Myatt
Department of Military Affairs
St. Francis Barracks
P. O. Box 1008
St. Augustine, Florida 32085-1008
904-823-0166
jon.myatt@fl.ngb.army.mil

Florida National Guard

Chief of Staff (Army)

COL Michael Fleming
HQs Florida Army National Guard
St. Francis Barracks
P. O. Box 1008
St. Augustine, Florida 32085-1008
904-823-0120
michael.fleming@fl.ngb.army.mil

Chief of Staff (Air Guard)

COL Joseph Balskus
HQs Florida Air National Guard
St. Francis Barracks
P. O. Box 1008
St. Augustine, Florida 32085-1008
904-823-0600
joe.balskus@fl.ngb.army.mil

United States Property and Fiscal Officer

COL Jesse Kinghorn
HQs Florida National Guard
189 Marine Street
St. Augustine, Florida 32084
904-823-0500
jesse.kinghorn@fl.ngb.army.mil

Executive Services Staff Officer

COL Jeanette Booth
HQs Florida Air National Guard
St. Francis Barracks
P. O. Box 1008
St. Augustine, Florida 32085-1008
904-823-0600
jeanette.booth@fl.ngb.army.mil

Communications Director

LTCOL Ron Tittle
HQs Florida National Guard
St. Francis Barracks
P. O. Box 1008
St. Augustine, Florida 32085-1008
904-823-0166
ron.tittle@fl.ngb.army.mil

Parting shot...



Called up! -- *Spc. Joshua Gowdie, 20, of West Palm Beach, and a member of Bravo Company, 1st Battalion, 124th Infantry Regiment, looks away as Spc. Julia Secor, prepares to draw his blood during medical processing during the infantry unit's mobilization for deployment. More than 5,100 men and women from the Florida National Guard have been mobilized since December 28, 2002 for possible military operations in Iraq and the surrounding area. Florida quickly became the 3rd largest provider of National Guard forces in the country.*