



STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
BIENNIAL REPORT
JULY 1, 2005, TO JUNE 30, 2007

www.ndguard.com



OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
P.O. Box 5511
Bismarck, North Dakota 58506-5511

December 28, 2007

The Honorable John Hoeven
Governor, State of North Dakota
State Capitol
Bismarck, ND 58505

Dear Governor Hoeven,

It is with great pride that we submit this report detailing our many achievements and milestones during the past biennium — July 1, 2005, to June 30, 2007. Missions and accomplishments of this office, the Joint Headquarters, as well as the Army National Guard, Air National Guard and Department of Emergency Services, are highlighted on the following pages.

Deployments in support of the Global War on Terrorism filled this biennium, as did a considerable amount of change. Army Guard units were reorganized to reflect the changing functions of the military. The Air Guard's F-16 Fighter mission came to an end, and the Happy Hooligans have transitioned to a Predator mission, as well as the interim C-21 aircraft mission. At the same time, the Department of Emergency Services was created, including the Divisions of Homeland Security and State Radio.

Many contributed to the successes presented here, including nearly 3,500 Army National Guard Soldiers, more than 1,000 Air National Guard Airmen and 244 civilian employees. We share our success with you, our Commander in Chief, as well. Additionally, we sincerely appreciate the support from the Congressional Delegation and Legislature, as well as communities across the state.

Thank you for your continued support of our men and women in uniform. As always, they stand ready to support their communities, our great state of North Dakota, and the United States — both domestically and abroad.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David A. Sprynczynatyk".

David A. Sprynczynatyk
Major General, NDARNG
The Adjutant General



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Joint Executive Council



Maj. Gen. David Sprynczynatyk
 The Adjutant General
 Joint Force
 Headquarters



Brig. Gen. Alan Dohrmann
 Deputy Adjutant
 General / Land
 Component Commander



Brig. Gen. Patrick Martin
 Chief of Joint Staff
 Joint Force
 Headquarters



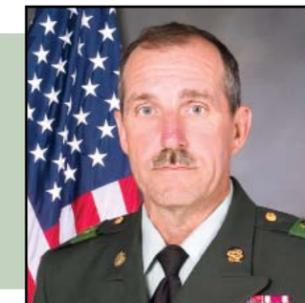
Brig. Gen. Robert Udland
 Commander
 Joint Training &
 Operations Command



Command Sgt. Maj. Jack Cripe
 Command Sgt. Major
 Army Component
 Command



Command Sgt. Maj. Gerald Miller
 164th Regiment,
 Regional Training
 Institute Commandant



Command Sgt. Maj. Daniel Job
 Joint Force Headquarters
 Command Sergeant
 Major



Brig. Gen. Alan Palmer
 Chief of Staff
 Air National Guard



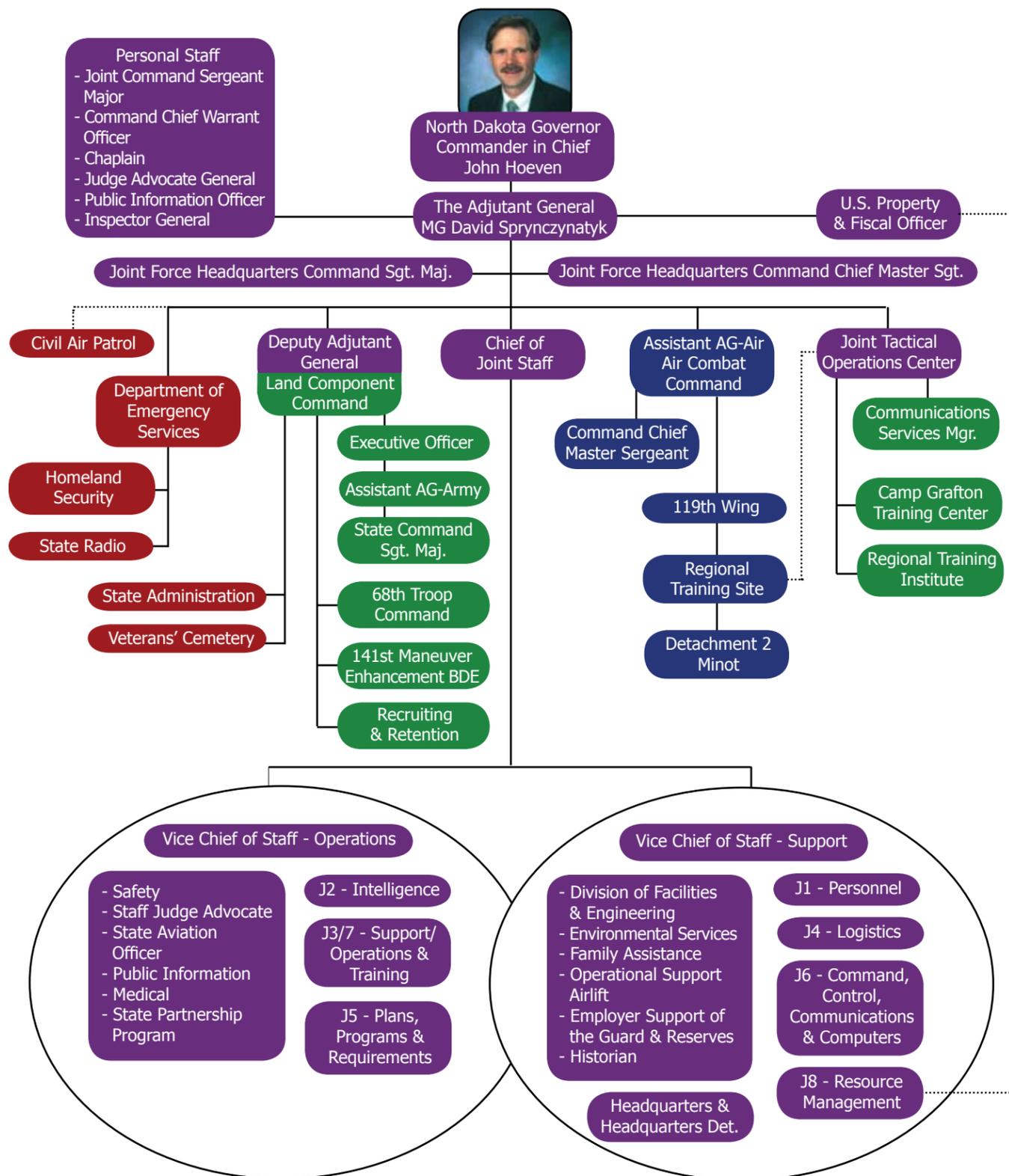
Col. Robert Becklund
 Commander
 119th Wing



Command Chief Master Sgt. Gary Ransom
 Command Chief
 Air Component
 Command



Command Chief Master Sgt. Brad Childs
 Joint Force Headquarters
 Command Chief Master
 Sergeant



N.D. National Guard History

Soldiers and Airmen in the North Dakota National Guard continue to make history during conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Service to one's state and country began a couple of centuries before the present generation began their duties, however.

Beginning as the Dakota Territorial Militia in the 1860s, the Guard has changed and adapted, overcoming challenges and adversities and striving for success. The first federally recognized companies to serve the state were raised by Territorial Governor William Jayne and served during the Sibley-Sully campaigns in 1862-63.

Within five years, the militia grew to five companies of 538 Soldiers, but it stagnated at that level due to inadequate equipment storage space, mismanagement and low population density. "The Great Dakota Boom" of 1878-90 allowed the militia to again grow, reaching 1,000 Soldiers by 1885.

When the Dakota Territory split into North and South Dakota in November 1889, North Dakota was authorized one infantry regiment with 10 companies. Soon after achieving statehood, the economy and population dropped sharply, and funding shortages prevented training and recruitment.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

When the U.S. launched into the Spanish-American War, the 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry quickly formed, and about 450 Soldiers arrived in Manila. Thirteen days later, on Aug. 13, 1898, Manila surrendered and the North Dakota Soldiers began occupation duty. After a change of command, the Soldiers began to seek out insurgents and their outposts. On April 12, 1899, the 1st North Dakota Volunteers experienced their most deadly day of combat in the Phillipines during which eight Soldiers were killed and two wounded. In recognition of his heroic efforts that day, Pvt. Thomas Sletteland became the first North Dakota Soldier to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor. Eight others would receive the honor following subsequent battles in the war.

MEXICAN BORDER INCIDENT

With passage of the National Defense Act of 1916, the Guard was guaranteed permanent service as a reserve for the Army. Soon thereafter, President Wilson sent every state's National Guard to federal duty on the Mexican border. North Dakota Soldiers trained in Texas for six grueling months only to be sent home without participating in any action.

WORLD WAR I

As they returned home in January 1917, World War I was at the brink as Germans resumed unrestricted submarine warfare. After only 40 days at home, the 1st North Dakota Regiment was again called up. Numerous re-organizations took place as the mission changed, until the 1st North Dakota was renamed the 164th Infantry Regiment, which activated under the 41st Division and became one of the first divisions to go to France.

About 3,700 North Dakotans served in the war, and 278 members of the 164th Infantry died. Of those deaths, 176 were killed in battle and 62 died of wounds sustained during fighting. The remainder perished from disease and illness. Approximately 650 others were wounded in battle. After serving and leading since Dakota Territory times, Lt. Col. Gilbert C. Grafton died in France on Feb. 5, 1919, following a medical surgery.

The war closed the active military service of Col. John Fraine, who also served during territorial times. He would continue to help the National Guard, however. Both leaders continue to be honored through Camp Gilbert C. Grafton, near Devils Lake, and Fraine Barracks, headquarters of the North Dakota National Guard, in Bismarck.

WORLD WAR II

President Roosevelt federalized the Guard again in 1941. The 188th Field Artillery Regiment joined the 164th, resulting in 3,222 North Dakota Guardsmen on federal active duty. On March 18, the 164th left the U.S. bound for New Caledonia, where they would protect naval supply lines and position against a potential Japanese attack on the island.

On Oct. 13, 1942, the 164th landed at Guadalcanal where the unit became the first in the U.S. Army during WWII to take offensive action against the enemy in the Pacific. The battle at Henderson Field resulted in 1,700 Japanese dead. The 164th lost 26 Soldiers and 52 were wounded. Patrols continued until the Japanese began to evacuate Guadalcanal in February 1943.

At the same time, the 188th was being restructured into the 188th Field Artillery Group, 188th Field Artillery Battalion and 957th Battalion. The units left for Great Britain in December 1943 and primarily continued to train until June 1944, when they moved to Utah Beach. Both battalions were attached to other divisions where they supported offensives through the end of the war.

The 164th wrapped up the war on Bougainville, part of the Solomon Islands, and then at Leyte, Philippine Islands.

KOREAN WAR

In July 1950, North Dakota's 231st Engineer Battalion was activated, followed by the 164th and 188th and then the Air National Guard. All three Army units remained on active duty in the United States at training units. The Air Guard served in Georgia and California before being

selected individually for service in Korea or at U.S. and European bases. In total, more than 2,600 North Dakota Guardsmen served during the war. About 800 North Dakota Guard members went overseas and 16 died in combat.

BERLIN AIRLIFT

A decade later, in the fall of 1961, President Kennedy called for a partial Guard mobilization. The 164th Engineer Battalion served 10 months in Fort Riley, Kan., while the 818th Engineer Company was stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Two months after the units returned to North Dakota, Maj. Gen. Heber L. Edwards died. He had served in the North Dakota military since 1915, with the last 25 years of his career as the North Dakota Adjutant General. The Edwards House at Camp Grafton is named in his honor.



North Dakota's Officer Candidate School reached a milestone during this past biennium when the 50th class began training at Camp Gilbert C. Grafton. Since 1957, 806 Soldiers have graduated from the program. The 50th class added 14 more.

THE GULF WAR

A number of years passed before the North Dakota National Guard was called to federal service, this time by President George H. W. Bush to support Operation Desert Shield in 1990. North Dakota Adjutant General Alexander Macdonald alerted the 136th Quartermaster Battalion, 132nd Quartermaster Company, and the 131st, 133rd and 134th Quartermaster Detachments to purify, supply and distribute water. The 191st Military Police Company was activated to assist with security and POW processing, and the 818th Medical Battalion would provide command and control for medical companies.

OPERATION JOINT GUARDIAN

Two North Dakota Guard units served in the Balkans as part of Operation Joint Guard, but were activated a few years apart. The 129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment was alerted Thanksgiving evening 1996, then sent to Bosnia in four teams to provide public outreach and create newsletters, write articles and produce video. The 18 Soldiers redeployed on Aug. 22, 1997.

The 142nd Engineer Combat Battalion's Company B was later mobilized in October 1999 and deployed to Camp Bondsteel, Kosovo, early the next year. The 149 Soldiers improved living conditions on the base and completed humanitarian projects before returning home in August 2000.

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM / OPERATION NOBLE EAGLE

Following the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, President George W. Bush launched campaigns to respond, beginning the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). As the 2005-07 biennium came to an end, Soldiers and Airmen in the North Dakota National Guard continued to support federal activations to Iraq and Afghanistan. As of June 30, 2007, nearly 500 Soldiers were mobilized for GWOT, as were 23 Airmen. In total, more than 4,300 Soldiers and Airmen have spent more than 30 days on active duty since Sept. 11. Twelve were killed in action and dozens of others received Purple Heart medals for injuries received in combat.

"Our state's military history continues to be written," said Maj. Gen. David A. Sprynczynatyk, North Dakota adjutant general. "Our Soldiers and Airmen continue to distinguish themselves at home and on federal active duty. They serve loyally and with pride as they make a difference in our communities in the state as well as places overseas."

Sources: "Citizens as Soldiers: A History of the North Dakota National Guard" by Jerry Cooper (1986) and "The Citizen-Soldiers: An Abbreviated History of the North Dakota National Guard" by Maj. Peter W. Conlin, North Dakota National Guard command historian



Happy Hooligans Darrell Cornell and Neil Modin climb into an F-94C Starfire in this mid-1950s photo. The Wing began receiving the new aircraft, which replaced the F-94A and B, in February 1947.



Bottom left: Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Duane S. Larson conducts a flight check on a P-51 in June 1953. Larson was known as "Pappy" due to his fatherly instincts, and his Airmen were dubbed "Hooligans" for their mischievous antics. They became known locally as "Pappy and his Hooligans." Pappy later changed to "Happy" in reference to a Steve Canyon comic strip character that resembled Larson. "Happy and his Hooligans" was shortened to "Happy Hooligans" around 1958 and has remained the Wing's nickname.



Joint Forces Overview

During this past biennium, those who fall under North Dakota's Joint Force Headquarters looked to the past to remember, learn and teach. They concentrated on the present, serving on numerous mobilizations both stateside and abroad, many in combat zones, to promote freedom. They also looked to the future, building international relationships and examining the structure of units and offices across the state so that they might function even better moving forward.

North Dakota's Joint Force Headquarters supports command and control of all of the state's assigned Army and Air National Guard forces. It is able to provide one or more joint task force command elements for Homeland Defense, Defense Support to Civil Authorities, Homeland Security or other domestic emergency missions. It also provides expertise and situational awareness to Department of Defense authorities to facilitate integration of federal and state activities.

VISION

A dynamic force where everyone is a leader — mentored, trained and empowered; essential to our communities, state and nation.

MISSION

The North Dakota Army and Air National Guard provides ready units, individuals and equipment to support our communities, state and nation.

LEWIS AND CLARK YOUTH RENDEZVOUS

This biennium began by commemorating a bicentennial. From 2003 through 2006, the Corps of Discovery travels of Lewis and Clark were recalled, re-enacted and re-lived. In August 2006, North Dakota marked the bicentennial of the expedition's travels through the state.

With a sponsorship by the National Guard Bureau, the North Dakota National Guard brought together about 300 high school students who came from all 50 states and four territories. The students were selected based upon their submissions to a Lewis-and-Clark-themed essay contest.

As a military expedition, the Corps of Discovery provided a special area of interest, and the National Guard reflected on the military's past and shared the lessons with youth. Upon arriving in North Dakota, the students were divided into three groups that rotated among activities in the Bismarck area, Fort Mandan and Medora. More than 550 staff members, many of them National Guard members, provided support throughout the week of activities, which included re-enactors portraying Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and Sakakawea. ↪



Maj. Gen. David Sprynczynatyk is sworn in as the 20th adjutant general of North Dakota in August 2006 as retiring adjutant general Maj. Gen. Michael Haugen looks on.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The North Dakota National Guard offers two leadership courses: the three-day Basic Leadership Training and the two-week Leadership Development Course. Both BLT and LDC are designed to develop and enhance leadership skills.

The courses are conducted in a classroom learning environment where students meet from eight to 10 hours daily. Both courses utilize interactive, facilitated instruction with small group activities and exercises.

The Basic Leadership Training covers modules on leadership, team building, conflict management and effective communication.

LDC is conducted at Camp Gilbert C. Grafton in Devils Lake, N.D. Students cover the items from the three-day course in greater detail during this two-week course, in addition to the following: coaching, counseling and mentoring; quality metrics/measurements; meeting management; facilitation skills; values and ethics; adult learning styles; the experiential learning cycle; feedback and a wide variety of self-awareness tools, models and issues

The leadership training received as a result of taking one or both of these courses is a direct benefit to both the National Guard and civilian employers. In the past two years, the Guard has trained 184 students in the LDC course and 195 students in the BLT course.

North Dakota National Guard Adjutants General

1889-1891: Brig. Gen. William Devoy	1933-1935: Brig. Gen. Earle R. Sarles
1891-1893: Brig. Gen. William A. Bentley	1935-1937: Brig. Gen. Frayne Baker
1893-1895: Brig. Gen. W. H. Topping	1937-1962: Maj. Gen. Heber L. Edwards
1895-1905: Brig. Gen. Elliot S. Miller	1962-1975: Maj. Gen. La Clair A. Melhouse
1905-1907: Brig. Gen. Heber M. Creel	1975-1984: Maj. Gen. C. Emerson Murry
1907-1909: Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Poole	1984-1993: Maj. Gen. Alexander P. Macdonald
1909-1911: Maj. Gen. Amasa Peake	1993-2000: Maj. Gen. Keith D. Bjerke
1911-1913: Maj. Gen. William C. Treumann	2000-2006: Maj. Gen. Michael J. Haugen
1913-1915: Maj. Gen. Ira G. Berg	2006-present: Maj. Gen. David A. Sprynczynatyk
1915-1917: Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Tharalson	
1917-1933: Brig. Gen. G.A. Fraser	

EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE GUARD AND RESERVE

Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, a Department of Defense volunteer organization, serves on the Joint Force's Special Staff. ESGR provides free education, consultation and, if necessary, mediation for employers of Guard and Reserve employees. It strives to support employers that share their employees with the Department of Defense. ESGR staff and volunteers conduct one-on-one interviews with all Soldiers and Airmen and inform them of their re-employment rights and responsibilities under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act upon mobilization and again upon demobilization. In addition, ESGR contacts employers of citizen-Soldiers to give them necessary information on their rights and responsibilities under USERRA.

During this biennium, 198 employers signed Statements of Support of the Guard and Reserve. This demonstrates they recognize the Guard and Reserve as essential to the strength of our nation

and the well-being of our communities. To date, 623 North Dakota organizations have signed Statements of Support.

ESGR also presented 121 "My Boss is a Patriot" awards this biennium. The awards recognize employers that were nominated by their North Dakota Soldiers and Airmen. Each employer received a framed certificate and a lapel pin. Several advanced to receive greater recognition. Eighteen employers received Above and Beyond Awards for exceeding the legal requirements of granting leave and providing support for military duty by their employees. Eight employers received the Seven Seals Award for meritorious leadership and initiative in support of the military. Two employers: AgCountry Farm Credit Services, headquartered in Fargo, and Strata Corporation, headquartered in Grand Forks, were selected to receive the prestigious Pro Patria Award that recognizes the most exceptional support of our national defense through leadership practices and personnel policies that support their employees who serve in the National Guard and Reserve.

In September 2006, AgCountry Farm Credit Services was the recipient of the Employer Support Freedom Award, which is ESGR's most prestigious level of national recognition. The Freedom Award is presented annually in Washington, D.C., by the Secretary of Defense to the nation's most supportive employers.

NORTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD RETIREES

Retirees remain a valuable resource to the North Dakota National Guard, and the organization makes an effort to keep retirees informed and supported. Retirees from both the Army and Air Guard in North Dakota remain active in their former service branch, using their time and skills to help others, educate or simply socialize and keep their bonds of friendship strong.



Col. (Ret.) Roger Larsen, 119th Wing, volunteers his time to help build a Habitat for Humanity house for an Iraqi family.

Happy Hooligan retirees carry a full schedule. Periodic retiree breakfasts take place in the Fargo-Moorhead area monthly, in Detroit Lakes, Minn., bimonthly and in Mesa, Ariz., between November and April. An annual retiree breakfast brings everyone together at the 119th Wing Dining Facility every November. Semiannual WSO Reunions in April and October bring together F-94, F-89, F-101 and F-4 weapons systems officers as well as "back-seaters." ➔



Employers of National Guard and Reserve members get situated before a ride in a North Dakota Army National Guard UH-1 helicopter. The employers took part in a variety of military training, including firing weapons, as part of ESGR's Bosslift on Aug. 7, 2006.



Preserving the history of the North Dakota National Guard remains a priority, especially with the increased rate of deployments in recent years coupled with the level at which the United States is losing its World War II veterans. Here, retired Happy Hooligans (right to left) Lt. Col. John O. Syverson, Maj. Gen. Alexander P. Macdonald, Master Sgt. Ronald G. Wasfaret, Chief Master Sgt. Gary L. Schulz, Col. Thomas E. Larson, Chief Master Sgt. Jack Tietgens, Lyle E. Romuld and Col Wayne O. Solberg gather around old N.D. Air National Guard photos in an effort to help identify the people in the photos for posterity.

tremendously to the success of the retirees' visibility and recognition," said Chief Master Sgt. (Ret.) Jack Tietgens.

In addition to staying in touch, retirees remain active in their communities. Many took part in a Habitat for Humanity build in West Fargo for a family that fled Iraq in 2005. Air Guard retiree Fred Quam established the Fargo Air Museum's library. Others serve on the North Dakota National Guard's Retiree Advisory Board.

In all, North Dakota's Retiree Board includes 18 positions: eight region representatives, a communications position, Army and Air liaisons, and representatives with Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, veterans' organizations, Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States, family support and National Guard Association of the United States. Command Chief Master Sgt. Brad Childs serves as the senior enlisted liaison and Brig. Gen. Al Dohrmann is the board chairman.

To help keep all retirees informed and linked to the North Dakota National Guard family, the Guard produces a semi-annual 16-page newsletter titled "The Retirees' Dog Tag." The Dog Tag provides updates, committee reports, photos and news of new retirees and those who have passed on.

Army and Air Guard retirees are honored each year during a Retirees' Weekend at Camp Grafton Training Center, near Devils Lake, N.D.

Hooligan reunions in July 2005 and June 2007 brought the retiree community together at the Auger Inn on the 119th base during Fargo's Air Show.

Army Guard retirees also regularly gather for breakfasts around the state. Groups meet monthly in Williston, Minot, Devils Lake, Grand Forks, Fargo, Valley City, Bismarck, Dickinson and Detroit Lakes, Minn.

Air Guard retirees credit current commander Col. Robert Beckland, for being even more inclusive of the retirees by inviting them to Wing events and celebrations, such as award ceremonies, an anniversary ceremony, and World War II Honor Flight activities.

"Col. Bob Becklund has invited and included retirees in appropriate Wing activities and strongly supports the retiree community. His staff also supports retiree programs as guest speakers at retiree breakfasts. The Public Affairs and Multimedia Sections have assisted with their talents and resources. Collectively, this encouragement has contributed

Mobilizations Supporting GWOT



AFGHANISTAN

- 119th Civil Engineer Squadron - February 2002
- Detachment 42, Operational Support Airlift Agency - September 2004-March 2005
- 1-188th Air Defense Artillery (JLENS) - November 2005-February 2007
- 1-188th Air Defense Artillery (SECFOR) - December 2005-April 2007
- 1-188th Air Defense Artillery (RAID) - November 2006-present

BALKANS

- Engineer detachment of 15 supporting 34th Infantry Division in Bosnia, July 2003-April 2004
- Engineer detachment of 5 in Camp Bondsteel, Kosovo, February through September 2004
- 112th Command Aviation Battalion of 23 in Bosnia, November 2005 through October 2006

INDIVIDUAL MOBILIZATIONS

A number of North Dakota Soldiers and Airmen traveled in small groups or as individuals to these regions, as well. Two Air Guard pilots mobilized to Iraq, as did two chaplains and one Air Guard explosive ordnance disposal technician. Additionally, 19 doctors mobilized across GWOT areas, one lawyer went to Afghanistan and four Airmen (Airbase Operability NBC Team) went to Masirah Island, Oman, in 2002.



IRAQ

- 142nd Engineer Combat Battalion - January 2003-March 2004
- * 957th Multi-Role Bridge Company - February 2003-May 2004
- 141st Engineer Combat Battalion - December 2003-March 2005
- F Battery, 1-188th Air Defense Artillery - June 2004-December 2005
- Company A, 164th Engineer Combat Battalion - August 2005-November 2006
- ★ 34th Engineer Brigade - March 2007-present
- 132nd Quartermaster Company - May 2007-present
- ★ Headquarters, 164th Engineer Battalion - June 2007-present
- 817th Engineer Company (Sappers) - June 2007-present
- * 1-129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment - April 2006-June 2007
- forward deployed from Qatar throughout Central Command (CENTCOM) area, including Iraq and Afghanistan
- * Numerous locations



Joint Training & Operations

The North Dakota National Guard's Joint Training Operations Command continues to expand its presence and make a stronger impact on both reserve-component and active-duty engineers across the United States. The 164th Regional Training Institute at Camp Grafton Training Center began the biennium training more Soldiers than in the past. It ended the biennium with plans for breaking ground on a new multi-million dollar facility designed to house and train students on a single campus.

MISSION

The 164th Regiment provides year-round fully accredited military engineer specialty and noncommissioned officer training for reserve component engineers nationwide, and it conducts Officer Candidate School training primarily for North Dakota Soldiers. Training is conducted at Camp Grafton Training Center, Devils Lake, N.D., and out-of-state locations in order to prepare Soldiers to meet their wartime and peacetime missions.

VISION

The premier National Guard Joint Training Command in the United States.

The regiment provides year-round fully accredited military engineer specialty courses and noncommissioned officer training for reserve-component engineers nationwide. It also conducts Officer Candidate School training, primarily for North Dakota Soldiers. Training for the majority of courses takes place at Camp Grafton Training Center, near Devils Lake, N.D.

This biennium marked the 50th Officer Candidate School class trained at Camp Grafton Training Center. The class began in early 2006 and culminated in August 2007 with 14 graduates. Seven of those officer candidates, who were in their early

Engineer-Specific Training Provided by 164th RTI

- **Combat engineer**
- **Bridge crewman**
- **Construction equipment operator**
- **Quarry specialist**
- **Carpenter/Mason**
- **Technical engineer (Surveying, drafting and soils/materials testing)**
- **Plumber**
- **Electrician**
- **Non-Commissioned Officers Basic Courses for combat engineers, equipment supervisors and construction supervisors**
- **Engagement skills trainer**
- **Rappel tower**
- **Leadership Reaction Course**
- **Operations in urban terrain**



This artist's rendering depicts the new Regional Training Institute scheduled to be built at Camp Grafton Training Center near Devils Lake, N.D.

20s to late 30s, would accept their commissions and become second lieutenants serving as military police, air defense, engineer and quartermaster officers.

The concept of training officers hasn't changed much throughout the years. In the past the candidates had to prepare everything for personal and equipment inspection and review. That remains the standard. Candidates go through one year of training to prepare themselves for the officer corps. Their training includes everything from writing operational orders and administrative tasks to leadership and mentorship skills. Candidates march from one training site to another and conduct physical fitness as both a leader and a Soldier.

Despite similarities, the course prepares Soldiers for a different operational environment than training of the past. When Class 2 graduated from Officer Candidate School, the military was transitioning from the Korean War to the Cold War. To date, the North Dakota Army National Guard OCS program has graduated 820 Soldiers.

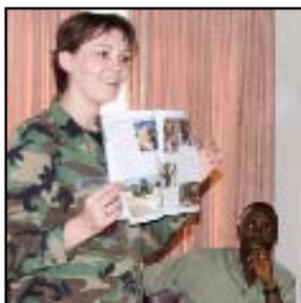


Student's practice what they have learned in the classroom during a bridging class at the 164th Regional Training Institute.

Besides officer training, the 164th Regiment provided more than 400 engineer classes during the biennium. Twenty-five different courses — 10 of which include multiple phases — were offered, and more than 3,800 training seats are scheduled annually. This training encompasses 60 percent of all Army Reserve and Army National

Guard Soldiers with an engineer military occupational specialty. In March 2006, the Regiment also began training active-duty Army engineers. All of this training is conducted by a staff of 72 full-time Soldiers and 15 traditional Soldiers, more than 70 percent of which have mobilized to Iraq or Afghanistan and can offer real-world experience to students.

Two major events highlighted this biennium for the Joint Training and Operations Command. First, the Regional Training Institute was named an Institution of Excellence for 2006. The designation recognizes that 100 percent of accreditation requirements have been met. The second major highlight involves planning for a new regimental facility. Phase I is expected to begin in 2008 and include a 182,825-square-foot building with 60 rooms and 7,986 square yards of paving at a cost of \$34 million. Phase II will add a 68,179-square-foot building with 156 rooms and an additional 3,504 square yards of paving at a cost of \$14.6 million. This phase is planned for 2015.



State Partnership – Ghana

The State Partnership Program between North Dakota and Ghana began in 2004. Unlike other partnerships that sought to find similarities between the state and partner nation, the North Dakota/Ghana relationship focuses on how each partner can benefit from their differences as well as their similarities. By the end of this biennium, Ghanaian officials said they had already received valuable information on aviation maintenance and safety, disaster management, engineering and public affairs. Likewise, North Dakotans gained valuable cross-cultural experiences. For example, North Dakota medical personnel have already gained experience and knowledge related to tropical medicine and avian influenza. Part of the intent of building these relationships is acknowledging different points of view, as well as finding ways to bridge the gap of understanding between the United States and the rest of the world.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The State Partnership Program is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of State. Facilitated by the National Guard Bureau, SPP aligns emerging nations of Africa, eastern and central Europe (to include former Warsaw Pact nations) and other selected nations around the world with state National Guard organizations. The state's task is to assist those nations in successfully achieving their rightful place in the community of nations.

The purpose of the SPP is to foster mutual interests and establish habitual long-term relationships across all levels of society. The program encourages the development of economic, political and military ties between the states and partner nations. The National Guard functions as a role model in demonstrating how a military organization can interact with the citizens and their government while reinforcing the concept that the military is subordinate to that nation's civil authorities.

The program began in 1993, with three Baltic nations. It has grown to include 46 states and territories partnering with 56 countries throughout the world.

WHY GHANA? WHY NORTH DAKOTA?

Ghana presents a unique opportunity for North Dakota. Ghana is a democratic and developing country. However, it is located in a part of the world where such institutions are being tested. Border security, poverty, public health issues, food shortages, energy deficiencies, illegal drugs, political unrest and religious extremism all add pressure on young democracies. Ghana sought a partner that has experience in a variety of areas that can help mitigate or even eliminate these issues.

North Dakota has much to offer Ghana, from a professional and experienced National Guard, to various civilian skills and services. The state has an excellent and efficient elementary, secondary and higher education system. It is a progressive state with commercial attributes in areas that could prove valuable to Ghana, including agriculture and ranching, oil exploration and coal mining, energy production, banking and small business.

MAJOR EVENTS

Lt. Gen. Joseph Boateng Danquah, Chief of the Ghana Armed Forces Staff, visited North Dakota in April 2007. He met with Gov. John Hoeven, toured National Guard facilities throughout the state, and visited with officials of the University of North Dakota's Department of Aerospace Science regarding pilot training opportunities.

Maj. Gen. David Sprynczynatyk, North Dakota adjutant general, visited Ghana in May 2007. He was welcomed by the honorable Pamela Bridgewater, U.S. Ambassador to Ghana. He also met with the Ghanaian Minister of Defense, the honorable Dr. Kwame Addo-Kufour, and toured various training sites and facilities of the Ghana Armed Forces. These meetings brought key leaders together to forge future program activities.

Other key military events have included post traumatic stress disorder/combat stress workshops; a medical operations exercise; engineer instructor exchanges; and public affairs, aviation maintenance and flight safety workshops. In addition to more than a dozen military events, two civilian-to-civilian exchanges took place centering on disaster management and response.

In October 2006, four Ghanaians representing Ghana's National Disaster Management Organization participated in the Lignite Wind disaster response exercise in Bismarck. In 2006 and 2007, two North Dakotans conducted disaster management workshops for more than 150 officials in the greater Accra region, as well as two regions in northern Ghana.

Ambassador Bridgewater will travel to Bismarck in FY 2008 to meet with key state leaders in education, agriculture, public health, commerce and the National Guard. Discussion items during the visit will include topics such as teacher absenteeism and developing partnerships in education; pilot training; agricultural research; agribusiness opportunities and partnerships; rural health issues and mass immunization processes; trade exchange and information sharing. This visit will lay the groundwork for developing a civilian-to-civilian relationship with the ambassador's country team and the people of Ghana.



Ghana is in western Africa along the Gulf of Guinea. It borders Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Togo, and is pictured in pink on this globe.





Army National Guard Overview

The North Dakota Army National Guard underwent its largest transformation in more than 50 years during this past biennium while maintaining a high rate of mobilizations to missions around the world, across the United States and in North Dakota. The transformation allowed the Guard to keep pace with the active Army's modular unit concept and provide better opportunities for Guard members. Under the new force structure, the North Dakota Guard anticipates acquiring better equipment, providing more and better opportunities for female Soldiers, and providing broader career choices for military specialties for potential recruits in larger communities. Each unit established during the transformation boasts numerous accomplishments during this biennium.

ARMY COMPONENT COMMAND

Keeping with the Army's modular concept, which was designed to revolutionize the way the Army supports and sustains its fighting force, the **34th Engineer Brigade** prepared to change to the 141st Maneuver Enhancement Brigade in order to produce a multifunctional unit with a mission that includes engineer, security, supply and maintenance functions. Leading up to the conversion, which is scheduled to take place in October 2007, the Brigade managed the 141st, 142nd and 164th Engineer Battalions. In preparation for standing up the MEB in 2007, the Brigade's subordinate units began reorganizing in October 2006, with the 142nd Engineers becoming separate engineer companies and joining with the 141st Engineers to reorganize into the 231st Brigade Support Battalion. The 164th Engineers would remain primarily intact but still undergo changes in command and control. The Brigade also was realigned to include the 1-188th Air Defense Artillery.

The 34th Engineer Brigade completed one final major mission before the conversion when it mobilized to Iraq in March 2007. While supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom, the Brigade's 45 Soldiers worked for the Gulf Region Division, rebuilding infrastructure in Iraq.

Even as North Dakota's units shifted to a modular structure, the Brigade's engineer history remained in several units: the **188th Engineer Company (Vertical)**, **815th Engineer Company (Horizontal)**, **817th Engineer Company (Sappers)**, **835th Asphalt Team** and **897th Concrete Team**. These companies began the biennium as the **142nd Engineer Battalion**.

From June through August 2005, the 142nd mobilized stateside to Ketchikan, Alaska, for Operation Alaskan Road. Soldiers conducted haul, fill and compaction tasks in completing a road to ➔

VISION

A dynamic and responsive organization comprised of professional Soldiers and units, recognized for their readiness and excellence in mission accomplishment.

MISSION

Land Component Command provides trained and responsive Soldiers and units to defend our nation and state from any threat and support local communities in times of need.



North Dakota National Guard Soldiers move in to assist southeastern North Dakota residents during overland flooding in 2006.

improve internal traffic for reservation residents. The following summer also would include road construction work as Soldiers traveled to Hohenfels, Germany, in three rotations throughout June, July and August 2007.

Throughout the biennium, the 142nd Engineers responded to a number of State Active Duty calls. From Nov. 29 through Dec. 9, 2005, Soldiers provided generators, as well as maintenance and support services for the machines, in Richland County after an ice storm caused power outages throughout the area. In April 2006, Soldiers responded to overland flooding near Hankinson and other areas along the Red River that were cresting above flood stage. The 142nd patrolled dikes and hauled clay 24 hours a day to ensure no homes were lost. Once the crest passed Fargo, the unit moved north to assist the 1-188th ADA Soldiers working in Grand Forks and Neche. Soldiers would again respond to the Hankinson area in June 2007.

The last major mission of the 142nd came in September 2006 when it led a border security mission in Arizona near Nogales. Soldiers installed culverts and improved roads to enhance maneuverability for federal agents patrolling the area.

In October 2006, much of the 142nd shifted into the 231st Brigade Support Battalion and separate engineer companies were formed from former 141st and 142nd units. The new engineer companies began several important missions before the biennium ended. The 188th Engineer Company provided construction support near Yuma, Ariz., in support of Operation Diamondback, an effort to provide electricity, light and fencing along remote border locations to enhance security. The 817th Engineer Company mobilized in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom as the biennium ended.

At the same time, other 142nd units attended annual training at Camp Grafton, where Soldiers worked on hutments and constructed a boat landing. Other Soldiers worked in Fargo constructing supply and work areas for the new Headquarters Support Company.

◆ ◆ ◆
The **231st Brigade Support Battalion** includes companies designed to support others. **Company A** is a distribution company and **Company B** provides maintenance. The **191st Military Police Company** provides security while communications support comes from the **426th Signal Network Support Company**. The companies comprise many Soldiers

Throughout the biennium, it was not uncommon for parents, as well as spouses, siblings, friends and others, to send off a loved one leaving on a mobilization.

Here, Spc. Philip Kurtz is wished well before leaving for Iraq with the 817th Engineers, his second mobilization there.



Capt. Anna Witrock, commander of the 426th Signal Company, signs a plaque commemorating the unit's activation as part of the 231st Brigade Support Battalion on Oct. 14, 2006.

from the former 141st and 142nd Engineer Combat Battalions, and the Military Police Company was reinstated in September 2005, first under the 142nd before moving under the 231st when it was established in October 2006.

One of the brigade's former units, the 141st Engineer Combat Battalion, entered the biennium by concluding its mobilization to Iraq, with the battalion's Freedom Salute occurring in July 2005.

Once established, the major focus of the Brigade shifted to training for the new military occupational specialties that many Soldiers assumed. In addition to skills training, Soldiers completed real-world projects, including a skatepark community project in Valley City and various construction projects at Camp Grafton. They also joined former 142nd Soldiers in June 2007 to respond to flooding near Hankinson.

◆ ◆ ◆
Prior to the modular transformation, the **164th Engineer Battalion** was a legacy corps mechanized engineer battalion. Those companies were deactivated as the new standalone, modular units were formed, including the battalion's **Headquarters Support Company** and **Forward Support Company** as well as the **816th Engineer Company (Horizontal)**, **818th Engineer Company (Sappers)** and **957th Engineer Company (Multi-Role Bridge)**. With its headquarters in Minot, the battalion now includes 623 authorized positions, including 30 full-time employees.

During the past biennium, the 164th was extremely active in the Global War on Terrorism, Homeland Security and training. On June 4, 2007, the 164th Engineer Battalion's Headquarters mobilized for one year to conduct security operations at Baghdad International Airport in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. The 164th Battalion's former Company A also served in Iraq, mobilizing with the 110th Engineer Battalion of the Missouri Army National Guard from August 2005 to November 2006. The company conducted IED clearance operations in and around Balad, Iraq. Upon redeployment, the unit reorganized from its legacy structure into the 164th Engineer Battalion Forward Support Company, which began training on its new support mission during annual training exercises at Camp Grafton in June 2007.

In summer 2006, the 818th and 816th Engineers used annual training to focus on the new military occupational specialties needed to successfully transition to the new force structure. The following year, in June 2007, the 816th mobilized to Arizona to support homeland security operations on the southwest border. Over three weeks, the unit constructed border fences and built roads to give the Border Patrol freedom of movement along the U.S./Mexican Border.

During annual training 2006, the 957th Engineers supported the Lewis and Clark Youth Rendezvous with bridging missions, and in 2007, the company spent its two-week annual training doing rafting and bridge operations, which concluded with constructing a ribbon bridge across the Missouri River.

Soldiers within the 164th Battalion also assisted local communities on several occasions during the biennium. During an early winter storm in October 2005, the battalion assisted state law enforcement agencies with rescue operations on I-94 between Dickinson and Bismarck. Soldiers also removed trees and helped clean up Minot, Dickinson and Belfield after the blizzard. In May



Gov. John Hoeven presents Purple Heart medals to Spc. Travis Trulson and Spc. Joshua Thomson during the Freedom Salute for the 164th Engineer Battalion's Company A on March 24, 2007.

2006, Soldiers assisted state and federal law enforcement agencies during search operations for a missing Minot girl. The following March they helped New Town residents when the town's water treatment plan broke down. Soldiers provided potable drinking water until the plant was operational.



In addition to these engineer units, the brigade also shifted to serve as the major command for the **1-188th Air Defense Artillery**. The ADA's batteries mobilized on four separate combat missions with 330 Soldiers during the biennium. **Battery F** conducted the first mission, mobilizing 100 Soldiers to Iraq from July 2004 through November 2005. The Soldiers trained about 200 Iraqi Army soldiers in combat and security tasks and also served as the stabilization force for the first Iraqi election. During the election, Soldiers transported ballots to a main collection facility for tabulation.

In November 2005, 39 Soldiers in **JLENS** (Joint Land Attack Elevated Netting Sensor) mobilized to Afghanistan. While there, they upgraded the Tactical Automated Security System to cover all of Bagram Airfield, expanding coverage from nine tower locations to 18. The Soldiers returned home on Feb. 10, 2007.

Also in November 2005, the ADA mobilized 152 **Security Forces** Soldiers to Afghanistan, where they worked until April 4, 2007. The Soldiers conducted more than 1,000 combat patrols while in country and patrolled more than 500 kilometers of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. The group also trained about 500 Afghanistan National Police and Border Policemen.

The ADA's fourth mobilization replaced the JLENS Soldiers and performed a similar mission. Thirty-nine **RAID** (Rapid Aerostat Initial Deployment) team members served in Afghanistan from Nov. 30, 2006, to beyond the end of the biennium.

Outside of its busy mobilization schedule, the ADA worked through reorganization and the necessary training. The batteries transformed from the MANPADS (man-portable air defense systems) to Avenger system and also fielded Sentinel Radars and SINCGARs (Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System). Live-fire exercises for the Stinger in Colorado and Avenger in Washington helped refine Soldiers' skills.



The **136th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion** also includes a mix of companies but all remain focused on supporting other elements

through water purification, supply and distribution as well as general support maintenance. In addition to **Headquarters and Headquarters Company**, the battalion includes the **132nd, 133rd and 134th Quartermaster Companies** and the **3662nd Maintenance Company**. Altogether, the units include 377 Soldiers, 25 of which work full time.

During the biennium, the battalion participated in "Bright Star," a joint exercise in Egypt, from late August through mid-October 2005 that involved tactical air, ground, naval and special operations forces. Numerous countries took part in the biennial mission. The 136th Battalion's role was to provide potable water to multinational forces as well as command and control of a supply base.

The following year, 40 Soldiers from Headquarters and Headquarters Company took part in a Small Unit Exchange program with the 380th Transportation Battalion in Diez, Germany. The Soldiers trained with the German Army and learned about the culture through tours of the country. The



Soldiers with the 1-112th Aviation Battalion fly a UH-60 Black Hawk over Bosnia-Herzegovina during the unit's mobilization in support of NATO.

German battalion then traveled to North Dakota, where the 136th provided similar activities.

Also in 2006, as well as in early 2007, the battalion trained with experts in Fort Story, Va., on water treatment and quartermaster equipment repair. The 3662nd also trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, in 2007. Additionally, the battalion hosted Operation Extreme Team and Operation Motor Mania in 2006 to highlight National Guard opportunities for potential recruits.

One of the biggest missions of the biennium came in late 2006 when the 132nd Quartermaster Company was put on alert. Twenty-one Soldiers mobilized to Iraq on May 1, 2007 for an expected yearlong tour.



Sgt 1st Class Ken Baer, 129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment, films U.S. Soldiers training Iraqi forces in Baghdad. Many of the unit's members were forward-deployed from Qatar to Iraq and Afghanistan.



The **1-112th Aviation Battalion** comprises the final element within the Army Component Command and encompasses 218 authorized positions, including 15 full-time employees. The battalion includes the **Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Company A, Detachment 2 of the 832nd Medical Company (Air Ambulance), and Company C of the 2-285th Assault Battalion**. Subordinate detachments of these units are in seven other states. Four of the battalion's 24 authorized OH-58 helicopters are authorized for North Dakota, although that will change in the next seven to eight years. Due to reorganization, the unit expects to replace the OH-58 with new UH-72 Light Utility Helicopters.

During the past biennium, the Aviation Battalion focused on individual aircrew and job specialty training. The highlight of this training came during annual training 2006 when the battalion simulated homeland security scenarios to practice its new aviation mission. Annual training 2007 also featured high-speed training as Detachment 2 participated in Golden Medic, a large-scale medical training exercise during which the unit divided into two groups and conducted medical evacuation exercises in Georgia and California.

In addition to training, the 1-112th completed real-world missions. In October 2006, Soldiers from the battalion returned home after a 16-month mobilization to Bosnia-Herzegovina. While there, the 23 members of Task Force Strike operated four UH-60 helicopters while conducting aviation operations in support of NATO's Executive Management Division.

68TH TROOP COMMAND

The 68th Troop Command supports several subordinate units with a variety of missions: the **814th Medical Detachment, 116th Public Affairs Detachment, 188th Army Band and 1919 Contract Team**.

The 814th includes 39 Soldiers, two of which are full time, and resides in the newest facility within the Bohn Armory complex. This new unit conducted its first annual training in June 2006, the same month it was put on alert to mobilize for Operation Enduring Freedom. The unit was taken off of the alert status Sept. 19, 2006. The following June, the detachment's Soldiers used their skills to provide sick call and emergency service operations, in addition to doing scenario-based training, during annual training 2007. →



Staff Sgt. Justen D. Reed watches the lead of a fellow 188th Army Band member during a performance at the Fargo Air Museum. During the biennium, the band's focus changed to include more small group ensembles.

Another new unit for the state is the 116th Public Affairs Detachment, which was born out of a separation from the 129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment. The 116th comprises the 10 Soldiers of the North Dakota portion of the former 129th, which was split between North and South Dakota. During the biennium, 20 Soldiers of the 129th (13 from North Dakota and seven from the South Dakota headquarters) mobilized for Operation Iraqi Freedom. The unit was attached to U.S. Central Command in Tampa, Fla. From there, some Soldiers were forward deployed to CENTCOM's forward headquarters in Qatar. Two Soldiers were sent to work for Third Army at the Digital Video and Imagery Distribution System hub in Atlanta, Ga. The Soldiers in Qatar were again forward deployed from there on various missions throughout CENTCOM's area of responsibility, which encompasses 23 countries in the Middle East, Central Asia and the Horn of Africa. The majority of the Qatar-based Soldiers conducted missions in Iraq and Afghanistan, collecting stories about the Soldiers mobilized there to link to private sector media in the United States.

As with other units within the North Dakota Guard, the 188th Army Band also saw its mission shift during the past biennium. The unit, which is authorized 40 positions (two full time), typically provided concert and marching band performances. During the past two years, the unit's focus shifted to modularity and employing various smaller groups in different areas simultaneously. The unit provides a jazz band, country/rock band, rock/horn band, brass quintet, Dixieland combo, flute trio and other small ensembles to support military and civilian events.

Some key events for the band during the biennium included supporting Lewis and Clark Signature Events in Montana and North Dakota, numerous Soldier send-offs and welcome home celebrations, Freedom Salutes and overseas duty training in Germany to backfill the USAEUR Band. The band also performed for the North Dakota Change of Command Ceremony, National Enlisted Convention, January 2007 Music in Schools Tour and various community celebrations.

RECRUITING AND RETENTION COMMAND

The North Dakota Army National Guard has succeeded in its recruiting and retention goals again this biennium, and Soldiers continue to take advantage of the many outstanding career opportunities and benefits, including gaining leadership skills, military and civilian education at little or no cost, free educational services (career counseling, admission tests, etc.), free medical screenings, life insurance, family benefits (including use of the commissary and Post Exchange facilities), vocational training and retiree benefits.

During the biennium, the Guard has offered federally-funded recruiting and retention incentives to select units and Soldiers holding specific military occupational specialties. This Selected Reserve Incentive Program includes:

- ◆ **Enlistment cash bonuses** of either \$15,000 or \$20,000 in selected units for enlistment into

critical skill military occupational specialties, which are determined by the Department of Army and the National Guard Bureau.

- ◆ An **affiliation bonus** of \$10,000 for Soldiers being discharged from active duty with a remaining service obligation who join the National Guard.

- ◆ A **retention bonus** of \$7,500 for a three-year extension and \$15,000 for a six-year extension in all units except Table of Distribution and Allowances units, such as the Regional Training Institute.

- ◆ The **Student Loan Repayment Program** makes payments on student loads at the end of each satisfactory year of service. A minimum of \$500 and a maximum of \$3,000 (plus interest) can be paid each year, dependent on loan amounts. The maximum amount paid to a Soldier is \$20,000.

- ◆ A **Health Professional Loan Repayment Program** repays medical professional education loans when a medical professional joins the Guard. The program pays \$20,000 after the first year, another \$20,000 after the second year and \$10,000 after the third year of service, with a maximum of \$50,000 paid to the institution holding the original loan. The program is available to any medical career specialty as determined by the Department of the ARmy based on critical shortages nationwide in these career fields.

During this biennium, the North Dakota Army National Guard's federal incentive program paid 686 enlisted cash bonuses, 10 affiliation bonuses, 606 retention bonuses and 260 student loan repayments.

The Guard also takes part in these federal programs authorized each fiscal year by Congress under the National Defense Authorization Act:

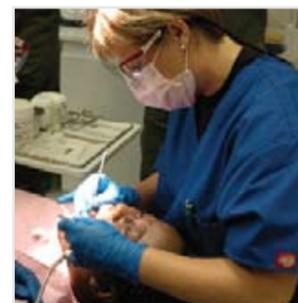


particular units. This program provides an additional \$200 a month for full-time students.

- ◆ **State Tuition Assistance Program** — North Dakota has been fortunate to have this state-funded program to complement other federal recruiting and retention programs. The National Guard Bureau has recognized this program as a key contributor to our successful recruiting/retention efforts over the past two years. The program helps pay tuition fees for Army and Air Guard members who attend state-controlled colleges and universities. Guard members are reimbursed for as many as 130 undergraduate credits. Students at private colleges receive reimbursement equivalent to the rate at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks. To use the program, Soldiers must earn at least a C in each class.



North Dakota Army National Guard recruiters sponsored numerous local events for young people in cities across North Dakota. Events such as paintball (above) and Xbox tournaments (left) generated many lead cards while providing fun activities in the community.



Air National Guard Overview

Members of the North Dakota Air National Guard distinguished themselves through an aggressive operations tempo during the past two years and anticipate that pace will increase in coming years. On the heels of the BRAC closure announcements in late spring 2005, the NDANG learned that it would be flying the MQ-1 Predator Unmanned Aerial System as well as the new C-27J Spartan Joint Cargo Aircraft. As an interim measure to retain aircraft maintenance and

flying skills until the Spartan comes in around 2011, the National Guard Bureau presented a “bridge mission” using the C-21 Learjet.

During the biennium, the NDANG met one of its greatest challenges. While still supporting an overseas operations tempo with 200 personnel deploying in a variety of roles, the Happy Hooligans had to maintain the high-airframe-time F-16s through 2006 while developing a way to get people selected and trained for the Predator and C-21 missions. Also, a plan formulated more than a decade ago finally came to fruition with the takeover of security operations for the Minuteman ICBM force at Minot (N.D.) Air Force Base.

GOODBYE TO THE F-16

The aircraft flight time entry in the plane’s forms book was the only clue a specter lurked within the airplane’s structure. An unknown existed, incapable of being verified, in the back of the plane. Cracks had been seen in other aircraft at the major overhaul facility at Hill Air Force Base that would require \$1 million per aircraft to inspect and repair. The cost simply didn’t justify the remaining useful life of the aircraft, so the Hooligan F-16s began a countdown, in hours, to a point they could no longer be flown. To see them in the hangars and on the ramp, one couldn’t know the planes were grounded until a single flight would take them to a final resting place.

The first of the final five flights were to the Air Force Technical Training Center at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas, where future Air Force and Air National Guard technicians would learn various aspects of F-16 maintenance. Replacement aircraft that had not “timed out” came to the NDANG ➔

VISION

Be the premiere Air National Guard unit in the nation by attracting, training and retaining outstanding personnel who will use their unequal work ethic and technical expertise to excel in our assigned positions. We will continually transform and adapt to the world’s rapidly changing threats by constantly updating our tactics, training, facilities and equipment to ensure we are always ready, reliable and available for any contingency or situation that may affect our city, state or nation.

MISSION

Provide well-disciplined, highly trained and equipped professional forces to the United States Air Force and governor to defend our nation and state from any threats to the safety and well-being of our citizens.

from the Arizona Air National Guard. Upon arrival, the “new” planes, which had been sitting for an extended period in Arizona, needed extensive inspection and repair before they met the Hooligan standard. Thousands of labor hours went into these new arrivals during the last months of 2005 and early 2006.

By the fall of 2006, maintenance labor resources were dropping as more maintenance personnel left for the nine-month schools of the Predator missions. Through creative management of resources, the Hooligans met F-16 mission goals at manning strengths well below normal levels. Adding to this was the transfer of responsibilities of the Hooligan alert detachment in October 2006 to the Vermont National Guard at Langley Air Force Base, Va. People and equipment had to be relocated and the site prepared for the new tenant.

By fall 2006, the flights to the bone yard began in earnest. In January 2007, the Hooligan fighter era ended. When this arrived, the North Dakota Air National Guard had racked up the most impressive fighter-related statistics of any unit in the world. It had been in fighters for nearly 60 years and ended it with 144,000 accident-free hours in the F-101 Voodoo, F-4 Phantom and the F-16 Falcon. It had the longest calendar record of any unit, with the last accident recorded 35 years ago in 1973. Statistically, when the average F-16 unit was experiencing an engine failure in the “old” F-100-200 Pratt & Whitney every 4,000 flying hours, the Hooligans went more than 50,000 hours with this engine (before transitioning to the newer, more reliable F100-220 engine) without a single engine failure. Pratt & Whitney and the Air Force recognized the achievement no other unit had managed to accomplish.

It is no surprise, and worthy of note, every F-16 coming out of Fargo arrived at the Davis-Monthan storage base at Code 1, or “fully mission capable.”



The biennium was marked by a transition from the Happy Hooligan's renowned F-16 fighter planes. At mission's end in January 2007, the unit retained the best fighter-related safety statistics of any unit in the world.

ON TO THE C-21

The C-21 Learjet, an almost unchanged version of the Learjet Model 35 business jet, was to be one of the bigger challenges the Fargo maintenance unit had seen. Unlike every other aircraft that had come to the unit, the C-21 had been taken care of by civilian contractors for the Air Force. No military training program or maintenance process had been developed for the aircraft; it would be up to the NDANG and its sister C-21 unit in Connecticut to develop the maintenance program for the C-21 from scratch. While many Air Force aircraft had seen transition from Air Force maintenance to civilian contractor maintenance, a transition the other direction had never been attempted. This would be a first in the Air Force, as well as the Air National Guard.

Procurement of the proper manuals and technical data required considerable research in a dynamic process to identify requirements, then aggressively locate up-to-date sources for the documents. A

process was developed to submit corrections in a manner similar to that of Air Force manuals to handle the multitude of mistakes found in the long-neglected technical manual system associated with the C-21.

Upon arrival of the C-21s in January 2007, a team of contractor-supplied mechanics assisted the unit with performing maintenance until the NDANG was scheduled to take over on Oct. 1, 2007 — a date that was moved up one month to Sept. 1, 2007, after it was determined the Hooligan mechanics were ready much quicker than originally expected. Contractor support has since been reduced to providing parts to the unit. The C-21 maintenance effort continues to grow in capability and quality.

DAWNING OF THE PREDATOR MISSION

It's a mission designed for North Dakota. From a dark, quiet room three crewmembers monitor and fly an aircraft thousands of miles away. Others stand at the ready providing immediate weather, network systems and communications support. The aircraft, the MQ-1 Predator, loiters over the area of interest, whether in a war zone or along one of our borders, monitoring events on the ground. Valuable, real-time information is passed for tactical assessment and, when required, action.

As the final months of the F-16 mission wound down, former F-16 pilots and maintainers began lengthy schools to learn how to perform the various jobs involved in Predator operations. From flying to meteorology, Hooligans spread out to technical schools in Texas, Nevada, Mississippi and elsewhere to learn new trades for the new weapon system.

In March 2007, the first of the Predator equipment arrived to a building that had undergone several months of work to convert it to accept the new mission. After what the contractor described as the smoothest installation they had ever accomplished, the first Predator operations began at the end of June 2007. This was a welcome event, since Predator-qualified crews had been working from Nellis Air Force Base, Nev., in rotational short-term TDY (temporary duty) following an extensive six- to 12-month school while waiting for the completion of the Fargo facility.

UNIT HIGHLIGHTS

Each group and squadron within the 119th Wing distinguished itself in a variety of missions during the biennium. Together, they all maintained the Wing's unparalleled safety culture. The 119th Wing has now gone 35 years without losing an aircraft and is rapidly approaching 160,000 flying hours. During its 18 years with the F-16A/B Fighting Falcon, the wing exceeded an unprecedented 72,200 flying hours. Despite the stress of converting flying missions, which typically results in increased mishaps, the wing's reportable mishap rate continued to plummet during the past four years to a record 0.4 injuries per 200,000 hours worked. During the past two years, the wing deployed personnel around the world and to date have not experienced a single reportable injury. Here are some of the highlights of the missions these personnel performed during the biennium.

Within the **119th Operations Group**, the 177th Airlift Squadron marked the beginning of a new era on Jan. 9, 2007, when the first C-21 Learjet arrived. The Squadron now has eight jets



The Air National Guard's new missions include the C-21 Learjet (top) and MQ-1 Predator (center and bottom). Pilots control the Predator from a secure location on base while flying missions around the world.

and is responsible for Operational Support Airlift, transporting distinguished visitors and providing a responsive aeromedical airlift system to move eligible patients. The 178th Reconnaissance Squadron, which also falls under the Operations Group, operates the MQ-1 Predator. Airmen's primary mission includes interdiction and conducting armed reconnaissance against critical, perishable targets.

The wing's 119th Detachments saw major mission shifts during the biennium. A permanent alert detachment at Langley Air Force Base, Va., transferred its responsibilities to another unit on Oct. 12, 2006, after the fighter mission ended. Prior to that, 36 full-time Airmen performed aircraft maintenance as well as munitions, supply, administrative and operational command responsibilities. In late spring 2007, the wing added a detachment at the Minot Air Force Base. The detachment will eventually include 150 security police that provide security for the nations Intercontinental Ballistic Missile assets surrounding the base.

As part of the mission transition, the 119th Maintenance Group (which includes the 119th Maintenance Squadron, 119th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron and 119th Maintenance Operations Flight) sent 22 F-16s to the Aircraft Maintenance and Regeneration Center and accepted nine C-21s. Airmen also established two Ground Control Stations a month ahead of schedule. In July 2005 and August 2007, the group mobilized to Klamath Falls, Ore., to support inspections of the F-16s and C-21s, respectively. Additionally, 20 Airmen mobilized to Iraq and 22 to Duluth, Minn., to backfill for a unit. The Maintenance Group also was active in Operation Jump Start, mobilizing volunteers to Arizona and New Mexico for border patrol missions.

The 119th Mission Support Group includes one of the largest engineering squadrons in the Air National Guard with 126 Airmen in four functional areas: engineering, fire protection, explosive ordnance disposal and readiness. The 119th Civil Engineer Squadron responded after Hurricane Katrina in September 2005, sending 69 Airmen and 251.5 short tons of cargo in less than 48 hours. The Squadron established a tent city for more than 2,000 relief workers while the 119th Services Flight served more than 210,000 meals during the 60-day mobilization.

The squadron participated in numerous other missions outside of the base. Thirty-three Airmen, 24 of whom volunteered, mobilized to Iraq, Afghanistan, Kuwait or Qatar. Additionally, 70 Airmen from

the squadron and 13 from the services flight spent two weeks in Germany in November 2006 to train and upgrade facilities at the Silver Flag training site. The squadron also trained others, operating one of five regional training sites in the Air National Guard that enhance war skills of engineering, explosive ordnance disposal, fire protection and readiness personnel. The highlight of the biennium was hosting 34 people from five Guard units for the first Readiness Deployment for Training for the Air Guard. The training event led to a repeat performance when the 119th Emergency Management Flight was asked to conduct that same training for the Air Force. This is the beginning of a new training venue for the emergency management career field that will begin in FY08 at four of the Air Guard regional training sites.

In addition to its efforts following Hurricane Katrina, the 119th Services Flight also supported the Lewis and Clark Youth Rendezvous in Washburn, N.D., serving more than 900 people in just three days. The flight also served meals at the U.S. Air Force Academy and for the Civil Air Patrol. Additionally, six Services Flight Airmen participated in a 120-day rotation at Manas Air Force Base, Kyrgyzstan, in 2006, assisting at base dining facilities and with mortuary affairs.

The 119th Security Forces Squadron also falls under the Mission Support Group. The squadron



Tech. Sgt. Ted A. Robinette, 119th Maintenance Squadron, caresses his son's head as he searches through a pile of luggage upon his return from Iraq. Robinette deployed to Balad Air Base from mid-February to late-April 2007.

traveled less this past biennium, but still had some notable overseas missions. The squadron's two officers mobilized to Iraq in 2006 and 17 additional Airmen spent 90 days in Diego Garcia providing security personnel and office staff.

Also falling within the Mission Support Group, the 119th Communications Flight mobilized several individuals during the biennium, including one to Mississippi after Hurricane Katrina and two to the Air Reserve Component augmentee program, or ARCv. The Information Resource Manager taught records management to Civil Engineering facility managers and material control personnel both in the United States and abroad.

The 119th Wing Multimedia Center also worked in both locales, creating photos that were published regularly in national news publications and videos that aired during quarterly broadcasts on 1st Air Force NOW and the Pentagon Channel. These photographs and video productions have helped spread awareness to the rest of the nation about the involvement and accomplishments of the 119th Wing. The team also supported the Lewis and Clark Rendezvous, taking more than 2,000 photos and shooting more than 35 hours of video. They also produced a daily newspaper and comprehensive closing ceremonies video for students.

Additionally, the team was awarded top honors for a broadcast news piece about the 119th's support in Gulfport, Miss., during the Hurricane Katrina relief effort. Multimedia members also were recognized for their work with the Governor's Joint Keepsake Video, highlighting efforts of the N.D. Army and Air National Guard. Additionally, the group shot aerial photos and video documentation in support of flood duties for the North Dakota and Minnesota National Guard in April 2006. The team received top honors and an Air Force Achievement Medal for their hard work in photography and with the production of a news broadcast in 2006 that depicted the unit's medical group deployment to Ghana, Africa. That same year, the team received second place in the photojournalism contest and third place in the stand-alone photo contest with the National Guard Bureau.

In support of North Dakota's State Partnership Program, the 119th Medical Group deployed 58 members plus support personnel to Accra, Ghana, in September 2006 for MEDFLAG. The primary objectives were to refine medical field operations and gain experience in managing world health problems for U.S. theater medical response teams, share medical information and techniques with host country medical personnel, and provide humanitarian assistance to host nation populations in depressed areas. The Medical Group's Outreach Clinic treated 2,252 patients, filled 1,900 prescriptions, and provided basic services, such as blood pressure checks and glucose testing, for another 2,840. Additionally, a dentist met with 67 patients and an optometrist checked 578 patients and distributed more than 600 pairs of eyeglasses.

Furthermore, the 119th Medical Group implemented an annual medical readiness mass processing program called PHA-Quick in December 2006. PHA-Quick is a frequent-deployer program that captures Airmen's medical information.

RECRUITING AND RETENTION

Conversion from F-16 Fighters to the C-21 and Predator led to fewer positions in the Air Guard. With the decline of available job openings, the main focus of Recruiting and Retention was placed on retraining displaced unit members. Despite the challenges faced due to conversion, the 119th Wing still maintained an end strength greater than 97 percent and met the NGB retention goal with a rate of 89 percent through 2006.

In short, the biennium was filled with challenges and yet many successes as the Air Guard worked through a major mission change while maintaining high safety levels and retention rates.



The Air National Guard learned to maintain the C-21 aircraft as they bridged the gap between the F-16 fighter mission and the upcoming C-27J Joint Cargo Aircraft.



Department of Emergency Services Overview

During the 2005-07 biennium, legislative action mandated creation of the Department of Emergency Services, which includes the Division of Homeland Security and Division of State Radio. The department manages the State Emergency Operations Center, ensuring a statewide coordinated response to emergencies and disasters, and operates the State Radio communications center, which provides services to all first responders, emergency operations personnel and North Dakota residents. Additionally, DES works to prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural and technological events. The department coordinates with local, tribal, state and federal agencies to produce and distribute public safety information. Altogether, DES has 54 legislatively authorized full-time positions.

VISION

A respected team investing in and contributing to a safe and secure homeland through coordinated emergency services.

MISSION

DES conducts planning, coordination, communications and operations for the safety and security of all citizens in North Dakota.

DIVISION OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The Division of Homeland Security is organized into the Disaster Recovery Section, Homeland Security Program Section and Operations and Planning Section. As a whole, the division manages the State Emergency Operations Center and coordinates federal, state, local and private resources to ensure a synchronized statewide response in the event of an incident, emergency or disaster.

Increasing federal grant management requirements have led to significant improvements in local grant expenditures for the **Homeland Security Grant Program**. Eighty percent of Homeland Security funding received by North Dakota is disbursed to counties and tribal nations through a sub-granting process that is now inclusive of all first responder organizations and controlled to allow only authorized equipment that results in building response capability directed toward national priorities. During 2005 and 2006, DES provided more than \$18 million in federal funding to emergency personnel to better prepare them to respond not only to the threat of terrorism but everyday emergencies. In all, equipment grants totaled \$8,195,325, training grants equaled \$1,212,317, planning grants were \$689,997, communications grants came to \$7,646,482 and exercise grants were \$402,292.

During the biennium, the department also re-oriented its programs with a renewed preparedness vision and used **capabilities-based planning** to answer three fundamental questions: How →



prepared do we need to be? How prepared are we? How do we prioritize efforts to close the gap? Working through the Department of Emergency Services Advisory Committee and a multidiscipline technical Anchor Community Workgroup, decisions were formed to:

- ◆ Allocate funding based upon a gap analysis in each county and tribal nation for communications equipment, training and exercises
- ◆ Establish specific tier levels for responding agencies in each county and tribe
- ◆ Restrict equipment purchases to specific equipment within a county or tribe's respective tier level
- ◆ Allocate funding for the planning process to further "regional response" in North Dakota
- ◆ Allocate funding at a regional level through a multidiscipline response governance board
- ◆ Restrict equipment funding at a regional level to "capability-based allocations" to prepare for a specific scenario with target capabilities
- ◆ Compel comprehensive exercise and training requirements for regional response.

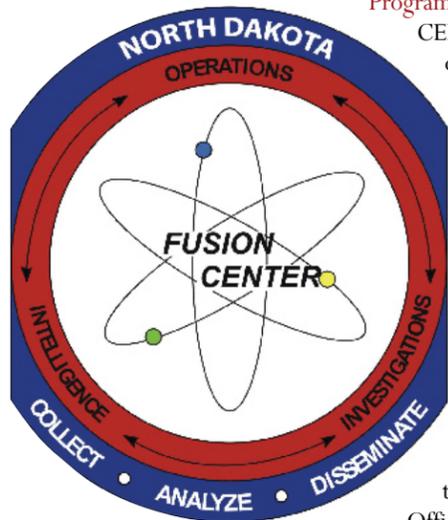
Staff members also coordinated 19 courses conducted by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's training consortium. More than 425 North Dakotans attended courses on topics ranging from basic awareness to operational and management levels. North Dakota's Department of Homeland Security also trained emergency personnel on the National Incident Management System, or NIMS, with 23,862 North Dakotans attending.

Additionally, the Department of Emergency Services supported the N.D. Lead Center for the Safe School Planning Training Program. A survey revealed that nearly 97 percent of North Dakota school districts have some type of emergency response plan. More than 43 percent have a comprehensive plan that is reviewed and updated annually.

Emergency management exercises during the biennium provided a way to train and learn. The Department of Emergency Services supported the Department of Transportation in exercising its Aircraft Emergency Response Plan. It conducted Exercise Lignite Wind with the North Dakota National Guard in October 2006 to test the state emergency operations plan in a biological terrorism event. The department also supported the state's 53 counties and four tribal governments in designing, developing and conducting emergency management exercises. Local jurisdictions staged 144 varying exercises during the biennium.

Under the department's guidance, the North Dakota League of Cities coordinated the Citizen Corps Program, which concentrates on Community Emergency Response Team development and training.

CERT teaches citizens how to care for themselves, their families, neighbors and coworkers in a disaster. North Dakota began the biennium with 20 Citizen Corps Councils, 74 CERT trainers and 817 CERT members and concluded it with 28 councils, 95 trainers and 1,429 members.



FUSION CENTER — BIENNIUM BY THE NUMBERS

Law Enforcement WMD Protective Measures Training	155
Anti-Terrorism Training	48
Intelligence Briefings	71
Site Assistance Visits	15
Critical Asset Identification	2,400

North Dakota's Fusion Center came into existence during the biennium when Gov. John Hoeven signed Executive Order 2007-06. The center serves as a centralized location to bring together law enforcement, operations and intelligence to deter, plan and respond to the needs of federal, state, local, tribal and private sector entities in response to the threat of terrorism. The Fusion Center Executive Board is comprised of members from the Office of the Adjutant General, North Dakota National Guard, North Dakota Highway Patrol, North Dakota Division of Homeland Security and North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

The Fusion Center's mission is to provide one central location for the collection, fusion, analysis, production and dissemination of homeland security information for the purpose of informing key

North Dakota decision makers of potential homeland security threats and to protect citizens and state infrastructure. The center assists local jurisdictions with training, evaluation and hardening critical infrastructure.

During the biennium, the Fusion Center supported coordination of 86 potential acts of terrorism, 20 of which were possible weapons of mass destruction events. Subsequent investigations conducted by federal and local law enforcement agencies determined none was related to WMD. The Fusion Center also coordinated with the U.S. Border Patrol in mapping the U.S.-Canadian border crossing points and, in conjunction with the North Dakota Sheriffs' and Police Chiefs' Associations and the Division of State Radio, designed an operational plan for locating major crime suspects traveling in North Dakota.

DIVISION OF HOMELAND SECURITY — DISASTER RECOVERY

Disaster Recovery manages and coordinates presidential-declared disaster programs, including public assistance and hazard mitigation. Nationally, North Dakota is one of three states that maintain a "managing state" status. The Division of Homeland Security assumes disaster program management responsibilities instead of FEMA; however, coordination with FEMA is an ongoing process. When event damages exceed the predetermined per capita threshold, a presidential declaration results and activates federal disaster recovery programs. Nearly \$1 billion in disaster recovery assistance have been distributed to local, tribal and state entities since 1993.

The Public Assistance Program provides federal funding for repairs to damaged public infrastructure such as roads, culverts, bridges, public buildings and parks. The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding for projects that will reduce or permanently eliminate future risk to lives and property, such as home acquisition from floodways and floodplains, lift station repair and flood wall construction. In both grant programs, the federal cost share is 75 percent, and the remaining 25 percent is a state and local responsibility.

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a non-disaster, nationwide competitive grant program that provides funds to states for hazard mitigation planning and implementing projects prior to an event. Local governments must have an approved multihazard mitigation plan in order to receive funding. If the national review panel selects an application, 75 percent of the cost is borne by the federal government and 25 percent by the local jurisdiction.

Staff members coordinate meetings of the State Hazard Mitigation Team, which has prioritized more than 200 applications submitted for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding approval. Personnel also coordinate the Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team of federal and state agency representation to assist in forming mitigation strategies and to examine additional funding possibilities. After the 1993 floods, the team leveraged an additional \$12 million for mitigation activities.

The Individual and Households Program provides funding assistance up to predetermined limits for home damage repair, transportation repair or replacement, and funeral expenses. It allows limited funding for crisis counseling, unemployment assistance and loans from the Small Business Administration. The cost share equates to 75 percent federal and 25 percent state.

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- ◆ On July 22, 2005, North Dakota received a presidential declaration for 24 counties and three tribal nations after severe thunderstorms, high winds, excessive rain and ground saturation. Disaster grant dollars distributed totaled \$15,378,757.
- ◆ On Nov. 21, 2005, North Dakota received a presidential declaration for 19 counties and one tribal nation as a result of a severe winter storm accompanied by record and near-record snow fall. For this event, \$2,024,210 was allocated to declared jurisdictions.
- ◆ On Jan. 4, 2006, North Dakota received a presidential declaration for four counties resulting



The spring flood in 2006 exceeded water levels of the 1997 flood in some areas, but damage was limited due to mitigation efforts.

HOME ACQUISITION — A N.D. MITIGATION SUCCESS STORY

Before, during and after the flood of 1997, hundreds of damaged and destroyed homes along the Red and other rivers were acquired through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and the land deed restricted to green space.

A study using Geographic Information Systems compared flood depths associated with the 2006 flood and other events related to the acquisition locations. It showed significant economic losses were avoided. Mitigation efforts prevented significant losses in 2006. For example, acquiring Grand Forks residences prevented an estimated \$17.1 million in damages to homes. About \$2 million was saved in temporary housing costs for displaced individuals, and a 98 percent reduction in flood-fighting costs (when compared to the 1997 disaster) was realized.

initial damage assessment information, evaluate information to determine the potential for state and federal declarations, and handle requests for assistance. They also produce and distribute documents and reports germane to emergency or disaster operations.

Staff members coordinated state response for wildland fires, hazardous material spills, potable water shortages, missing persons, AMBER Alerts, downed/missing aircraft, train derailments, flooding, severe winter storms, tornadoes, power outages and hail, rain and high-wind storms that produced significant property damage and threatened lives. Examples of larger incidents during the biennium include the Coleharbor wind storm, the 9,000-acre Lund Fire in Sioux County, lengthy disruption of water services for users of the Fort Berthold Rural Water System, and Red River flooding.

WebEOC, a Web-based incident management tool, was introduced in 2005 to create greater efficiency in coordinating use of state assets by providing a real-time link from the State Emergency Operations Center to other agencies during emergencies.

The center also manages and maintains the N.D. Hazardous Chemicals Preparedness and Response Program, coordinates the State Continuum of Government/Continuity of Operations planning efforts, and conducts equipment tests for the Harris Radio, Amateur Radio, National Warning System and the Emergency Alert System. Staff train, facilitate and evaluate activities from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.



Disaster recovery staff members stepped in to mitigate the effects of a disaster. The team aided many communities this past biennium, including Coleharbor, N.D., after it suffered the devastating effects of a wind storm.

from a severe winter storm. DES distributed \$2,147,154 in disaster funding.

- ◆ On June 5, 2006, North Dakota received a presidential declaration for 11 counties and one tribal nation after major spring flooding along the Red River and its tributaries. Disaster grants totaled \$7,042,500. According to historical records, the 2006 flood was considered the third highest overall flood event for the Red River.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY — EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

Operations and planning staff maintain the State Emergency Operations Center and provide 24/7 response coordination with more than 110 federal, state and volunteer agencies, local governments, and private entities. Together, the groups provide required resources and assets, compile

When Hurricanes Katrina and Rita ravaged the Gulf Coast, some Emergency Services staff members joined with people from other agencies to deploy to the area. In the aftermath, the agency responded to federal mandates to assess and address shortfalls and subsequently developed guidance to assist emergency managers in enhancing local plans.

The North Dakota Disaster Procedures Guide received an extensive rewrite during the biennium and now contains up-to-date processes and procedures to help guide specific duty performance in a crisis situation.

Efforts continue to address natural disasters, as well, including coordinating and partnering with agencies for annual severe weather campaigns and to recognize National Preparedness Month. During the 10-year anniversary of the Red River flood of 1997, the Department of Emergency Services developed a booklet with chronological information and after-action reports to assist the media and provided technical and subject matter assistance for a 10-year commemoration Web site.

DIVISION OF STATE RADIO

The Division of State Radio provides and maintains statewide communications capability. It delivers voice and mobile data communications through a system of 36 towers throughout North Dakota. The Division is the Public Safety Answering Point for the North Dakota Highway Patrol and also serves as the Public Safety Answer Point for 22 of the 53 counties and, in that capacity, executes all communications and dispatch requirements for law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services. State Radio also provides backup services for many local and regional Answer Points. If one or more Answer Points experience a failure, all 911 emergency calls can be re-routed to State Radio.

State Radio is the CJIS System Agency for the FBI National Crime Information Center and the National Law Enforcement Teletype System. These systems link all law enforcement agencies nationwide and international partners to an information-sharing network about criminal activity (missing persons, wanted persons, stolen vehicles, etc.). State Radio also manages the North Dakota Law Enforcement Teletype System, which connects all state

law enforcement to the National Crime Information Center and National Law Enforcement Teletype System. This national system processes 5.5 million messages a month. State Radio trained more than 350 new users for these systems.

State Radio also has been engaged in fielding a new P-25 compliant analog-to-digital radio infrastructure. The project includes the complete replacement of all older generation base stations, cables, antennae and support equipment. All 36 tower sites are equipped with mobile data capability, enabling law enforcement officers to run driver and vehicle license checks as well as “wants” and warrants from their patrol car. State Radio operates in analog mode but has the ability to oper-

STATE RADIO — BIENNIUM BY THE NUMBERS

During 2005–07, State Radio received 32,000 911 calls and 116,000 calls from 1-800 and administrative lines. It also conducted 84,000 phone calls for dispatching resources. Every year, there is an average increase of 4-5 percent in calls and incidents. During the biennium, State Radio also logged 35,950 incident cards including:

Type of Incident	Number of Incidents
Emergency Medical	5,036 (4,722*)
Fire	1,949 (1,689*)
Highway Patrol	13,941
Police	2,466 (1,883*)
Sheriffs	8,781 (6,898*)
Game and Fish	611
Other Agencies	3,188

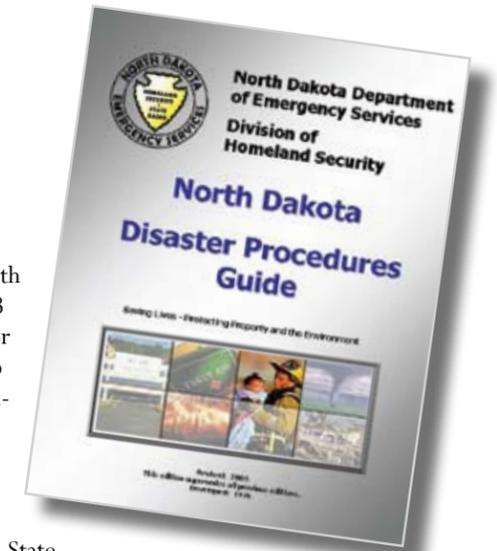
* Number relating to State Radio counties

ate in digital mode. Once local jurisdictions purchase the required P-25 compliant mobile and portable radios, or the Federal Communications Commission mandates a digital-only policy, State Radio will then operate in digital mode only. The Communications Center has been updated with new consoles, an improved mapping system and automation equipment, including computers, a message switcher and a voice recorder.

Through its statewide communication network, the Division of State Radio serves as a strong partner to the Division of Homeland Security in resource coordination efforts to save lives and protect property during natural or man-made disasters.

State Radio maintains a staff of 33. A minimum of five communication specialists are on duty 24 hours a day throughout the year. The communication center is capable of expanding to seven positions in case of disaster or catastrophic event. The average experience level in the division is 17 years.

More information about the Department of Emergency Services and its many services may be found online at www.nd.gov/des.



Communication specialists with the Division of State Radio provide service 24 hours a day throughout the year.



Distinguished Service Medal

 North Dakota's Distinguished Service Medal is the highest level of award given by the state.

Lt. Col. Darel D. Leetun — Aug. 5, 2005 Cmd. Chief Terry L. Jacobson — Aug. 30, 2006
 Maj. Gen. Michael J. Haugen — Aug. 8, 2006 Brig. Gen. Jerald L. Engelman — Feb. 22, 2007

Legion of Merit Medal

 The Legion of Merit is the second highest commendation presented to Soldiers and Airmen in the North Dakota Guard.

Maj. Krista L. Anheluk — July 18, 2005	Master Sgt. John A. Lundstrom — Sept. 11, 2006
Col. Joan M. Bentz — Sept. 28, 2005	Sgt. 1st Class Daniel A. McGough — June 20, 2007
Staff Sgt. Timothy J. Callahan — Feb. 9, 2007	Cpl. Curtis R. Mehrer — June 7, 2006
Command Sgt. Maj. Jack W. Cripe — July 18, 2005	Command Sgt. Maj. Dale D. Moench — Sept. 28, 2005
Sgt. 1st Class Diane Degenstein — Nov. 27, 2006	Sgt. 1st Class Dale E. Moser — July 14, 2005
Sgt. 1st Class John A. Demke — Jan. 11, 2006	1st Sgt. James P. Nelson — April 23, 2007
Sgt. 1st Class Rowland J. Ehler — Nov. 27, 2006	Chief Warrant Officer 5 Terry L. Nelson — Oct. 11, 2006
Sgt. Brandon M. Erickson — March 14, 2006	Sgt. Maj. Roderick S. Olin — Sept. 28, 2005
Sgt. 1st Class Kristi J. Fetsch — Sept. 6, 2006	Sgt. Maj. Steven M. Olson — April 9, 2007
Maj. Davina R. French — Sept. 20, 2006	Master Sgt. Randy L. Reimer — April 9, 2007
Herman F. Gierke III (Civilian) — Sept. 20, 2006	Command Sgt. Maj. Kevin K. Remington — March 14, 2006
Sgt. 1st Class Anthony W. Goldade — May 15, 2006	Sgt. 1st Class Rodney L. Rohrer — Sept. 6, 2006
Cpl. Nathan J. Goodiron — Nov. 27, 2006	Master Sgt. Rodney A. Schindler — Nov. 27, 2006
Master Sgt. Alvin J. Herda — March 9, 2007	Col. Allen W. Schuldt — Nov. 9, 2005
Spc. Michael L. Hermanson — May 24, 2006	Chief Warrant Officer 5 Gary L. Schulz — Oct. 12, 2005
Sgt. 1st Class Gary L. Hoffmann — Jan. 17, 2007	Chief Warrant Officer 2 Gerard J. Schwan — June 19, 2006
Sgt. 1st Class Mark W. Huether — Nov. 23, 2005	Col. Terrance L. Thilmony — Sept. 28, 2005
Chief Master Sgt. Terry L. Jacobson — Jan. 5, 2006	Sgt. Travis A. Van Zoest — June 7, 2006
Master Sgt. Larry J. Kallod — July 6, 2006	Col. Charles M. Wagner — Jan. 31, 2006
Cpl. Christopher K. Kleinwachter — Nov. 30, 2006	Sgt. 1st Class Jane M. Walth — June 15, 2007
Sgt. 1st Class Eldred J. Knutson — Jan. 10, 2006	
Master Sgt. Richard C. Kupitz — June 20, 2007	
Col. Myron C. Lepp — June 1, 2007	



Biennial Budgets

STATE EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007
Salaries and Wages	\$1,768,579	\$1,882,099
Operating Expenses	\$1,429,809	\$6,090,540
Capital Improvements	\$280,883	\$567,182
Grants - Veterans Bonus Grant	\$1,903,350	\$762,897
Grants - Armory Rental Payments	\$164,757	\$164,757
Civil Air Patrol	\$64,239	\$84,948
Tuition, Recruiting and Retention	\$862,192	\$903,524
Air Guard Contracts	\$3,832,478	\$3,324,197
Army Guard Contracts	\$17,076,346	\$19,400,806
Veterans' Cemetery	\$116,092	\$130,119
GRAND TOTAL	\$27,498,725	\$33,311,069
General Funds	\$6,970,403	\$11,210,493
Special Funds	\$143,529	\$161,522
Federal Funds*	\$20,384,793	\$21,939,054

*Federal funds reimbursed through state accounting system.

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES	FY 2006	FY 2007
Administration	\$21,084,650.46	\$14,454,352.38
Salaries	\$740,666.14	\$447,847.26
Operating Expenses	\$305,130.62	\$1,145,046.09
Equipment	\$923,812.28	\$762,673.28
Grants (State & Local)	\$19,115,041.42	\$12,098,785.75
Homeland Security	\$668,908.90	\$1,036,939.09
Salaries	\$588,412.36	\$869,070.44
Operating Expenses	\$2,278.37	\$10,568.86
Grants (State & Local)	\$78,218.17	\$157,299.79
Disaster Declaration Costs	\$22,792,283.11	\$12,605,658.41
Salaries	\$284,089.22	\$286,390.64
Operating Expenses	\$128,362.65	\$84,165.37
Grants (State & Local)	\$22,379,831.24	\$12,235,102.40
Hazardous Chemical Preparedness Response	\$118,699.38	\$124,104.45
Salaries	\$53,221.63	\$60,357.30
Operating Expenses	\$9,240.25	\$7,522.15
Grants (State & Local)	\$56,237.50	\$56,225.00
State Radio	\$2,603,423.94	\$2,762,549.07
Salaries	\$1,479,211.34	\$1,587,475.82
Operating Expenses	\$1,124,212.60	\$1,175,073.25
GRAND TOTAL	\$47,267,965.79	\$30,983,603.40
General Funds	\$2,686,718.05	\$2,697,613.43
Federal Funds	\$43,260,140.26	\$24,849,291.93
Special Funds	\$1,321,107.48	\$3,436,698.04



Building Maintenance/Repair & Minor Construction

Camp Gilbert C. Grafton TOTAL: \$4,305,249

Condensing Unit Replacement, Building 5800.....	\$46,691	Asphalt Repairs.....	\$62,173
Barracks Air Conditioning, Building 2930.....	\$112,400	Roof Replacement, Various Buildings.....	\$58,555
Electrical Distribution Extension (MOUT).....	\$49,702	UST Replacement, Building 6920.....	\$92,437
Telecommunications Upgrade (Camp South).....	\$121,466	Roof Replacement, Building 6500.....	\$206,036
Main Entrance Upgrade.....	\$710,775	Welding Bay Ventilation, Building 5800.....	\$62,044
Building Controls Upgrade, Building 5800.....	\$192,820	Hutments, 3461-3469 & 3471-3479.....	\$408,978
Interior Remodeling, Building 6330.....	\$867,443	Hutments, 3481-3489.....	\$206,919
Access Control Facility, Building 7950.....	\$432,973	Exhaust Modifications, Scullery in Building 2900.....	\$5,488
Access Road Paving, Building 1290.....	\$50,982	Asbestos Abatement, Building 6320/6330.....	\$5,400
Finish Booth Ventilation, Building 1290.....	\$75,096	Mold Remediation, Building 3400.....	\$18,100
Exterior Wall Repair, Buildings 2280/90, 2410/20/30...	\$229,191	Office Building Renovation, Building 2030.....	\$14,430
Restroom Addition, Building 2900.....	\$268,638	Unit Heater Installation, Building 6900.....	\$9,300

Fraine Barracks, Bismarck TOTAL: \$627,006

Office Remodeling, Buildings 040 & 050.....	\$83,845	Access Control Upgrade.....	\$76,033
Parking Lot Repair, Buildings 250 & 280.....	\$156,435	Electrical Upgrade, Building 035.....	\$14,340
Office Remodeling, Building 030 (2nd Floor).....	\$138,753	Panic Hardware Replacement, Building 035.....	\$5,268
Break Room Remodeling, Building 035.....	\$29,408	Carpet Replacement, Building 035.....	\$15,005
Building Rewiring, Building 035.....	\$34,508	Carpet Replacement, Building 030.....	\$7,295
Access Road Paving, Building 210.....	\$66,341		

R. J. Bohn Armory Complex, Bismarck TOTAL: \$960,849

Public Address System Installation.....	\$52,310	Roof Replacement.....	\$471,254
Facility Sign.....	\$37,715	Repair Building Automation System.....	\$12,420
Audio/Visual Equipment Installation, Auditorium.....	\$95,318	Sidewalk and Inlet Replacement.....	\$17,907
Office Remodeling, Armory.....	\$275,012		

Civil Support Team Facility, Bismarck TOTAL: \$14,793

Electrical Modifications.....	\$14,793
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Aviation Support Facility, Bismarck TOTAL: \$112,589

Facility Entrance Sign.....	\$96,739	Fueling Station Rehab.....	\$17,513
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Field Maintenance Shop 4, Bismarck TOTAL: \$66,997

Roof Replacement.....	\$66,997
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Armed Forces Reserve Center, Fargo TOTAL: \$824,443

Building & Sealant Repair.....	\$127,314	Roof Replacement.....	\$437,197
Telecommunications Upgrade.....	\$203,194	VTC Classroom Upgrade.....	\$8,857
Overhead Door Repair.....	\$42,356	New Hubroom.....	\$5,525

Armory, Grand Forks TOTAL: \$297,132

Facility Sign.....	\$28,759	Telecommunications Upgrade.....	\$186,935
Carpet Replacement, Building 1501.....	\$26,831	VTC Classroom Upgrade.....	\$9,255
Carpet Replacement, Building 1505.....	\$36,401	New Hubroom.....	\$8,951

Field Maintenance Shop 5, Jamestown TOTAL: \$25,362

Lighting Replacement.....	\$10,600	Concrete Stoop Replacement.....	\$14,762
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Veterans Cemetery, Mandan TOTAL: \$72,011

Irrigation System Modifications.....	\$36,333	Entrance Sign Modifications.....	\$35,678
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Armed Forces Reserve Center, Minot TOTAL: \$957,462

Main Hubroom Remodeling.....	\$39,854	CETSC Storage Facility Addition.....	\$627,767
Parking Lot Repair (CETSC Facility).....	\$256,741	Drainage Improvements.....	\$33,100

Armory, Valley City TOTAL: \$105,130

Building & Roof Repair (Unit Storage Building).....	\$98,705	VTC Classroom Upgrade.....	\$6,425
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TOTAL OF ALL MINOR CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE: \$8,352,686



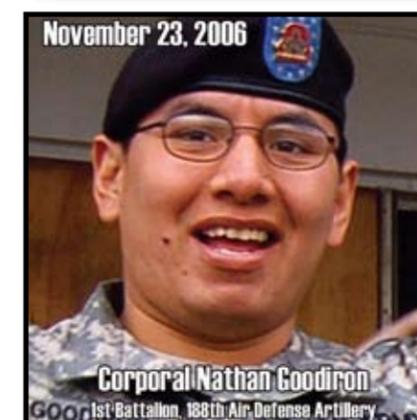
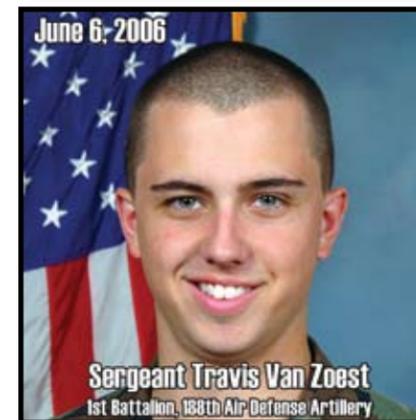
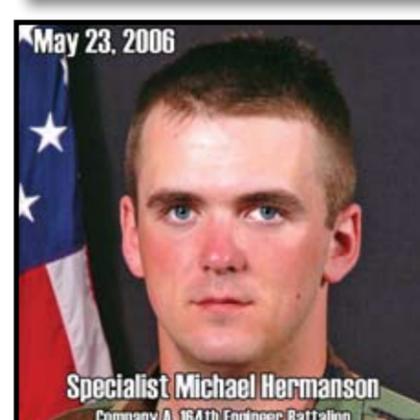
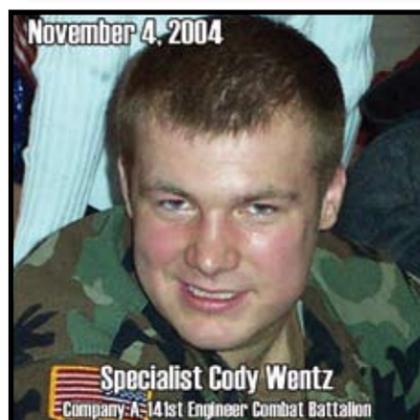
Major Construction

Bismarck	Readiness Center Annex (Medical Detachment)	Construction Complete	\$2,100,149
Bismarck	AASF Complex Addition/Alteration	Construction Complete	\$7,804,872
Bismarck	WMD/Civil Support Team Facility	Under Construction	\$4,808,901
Camp Grafton	Ammunition Supply Point	Construction Complete	\$1,609,122
Camp Grafton	Perimeter Fence	Under Construction	\$626,811
Camp Grafton	Regional Training Institute (Phase I)	Under Design	Estimated Cost: \$34,000,000
Camp Grafton	Regional Training Institute (Phase II)	Under Design	Estimated Cost: \$13,055,000
Mandan	Veterans' Cemetery Expansion/Improvements	Construction Complete	\$3,181,511
Minot	Field Maintenance Shop	Under Construction	\$13,092,563

TOTAL OF ALL MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS: \$80,278,929

ALL GAVE SOME. SOME GAVE ALL.

IN MEMORY OF OUR FALLEN NORTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD SOLDIERS





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