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STATEMENT BY

**LIEUTENANT GENERAL H STEVEN BLUM
CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU**

BEFORE THE

COMMISSION ON THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVES

ON

**THE APPROPRIATE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND
RESERVES IN HOMELAND SECURITY AND HOMELAND
DEFENSE**

May 3, 2006

Overview

Recent history has demonstrated how superbly the National Guard simultaneously performs its dual missions, state and federal.

In August 2005, with more than 75,000 troops already mobilized for the global war on terror and faced with Katrina, a catastrophic hurricane, the Gulf Coast governors called upon the Guard. The Guard, the nation's preeminent military domestic response force, fulfilled our commitment to the governors and our neighbors. In spite of a massive wartime mobilization, the Guard mobilized and deployed the largest domestic response force in history. Soldiers and Airmen from all 50 states, the territories of Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia deployed in record time in support of their Gulf Coast neighbors. Never before had every corner of America answered the desperate cry of our neighbors in such unison. Truly, when you call out the Guard, you call out America!

Guard forces were in hurricane affected neighborhoods rescuing people within four hours of Katrina's landfall. More than 11,000 Soldiers and Airmen were involved in rescue operations on August 31. The Guard mobilized and deployed, in support of rescue and recovery, an additional 19,000 troops in the following 96 hours. Guard participation peaked at over 50,000 personnel on September 7. More than 6,500 Guard men and women were in New Orleans alone by September 2, 2005. The National Guard responded in spite of massive overseas deployment of personnel and equipment in support of our federal mission.

No state, regardless of its size, can alone handle a natural or man-made catastrophe of the magnitude of a Katrina. Emergency Management Assistance Compacts allowed governors of affected states to immediately call upon another state's National Guard as reinforcements for recovery efforts. In 23 states, the Adjutant General also serves as the State Director of Emergency Management, State Director of Homeland Security, or both. This is an important aid in the coordination of the civil and military response.

The National Guard has undergone a total transformation in the past few years. The once ponderous Cold War strategic reserve transformed itself into an agile, lethal operational force capable of joint and expeditionary warfare—a uniquely flexible force simultaneously capable of responding to a broad range of civil and humanitarian crises.

The Guard serves our nation and communities across the full spectrum of domestic and warfighting missions. We fight narco-terrorism through our counterdrug programs. We work with our nation's youth through programs like StarBase and ChalleNGe to ensure they have a brighter future. We stand guard over America's critical physical and cyber infrastructure. Our Airmen fly the vast majority of air sovereignty missions over America's cities, while our Soldiers man air defense batteries in the nation's capital and the nation's sole ballistic missile

interceptor site in Alaska. We conduct peacekeeping operations in Kosovo and the Sinai, stand watch aboard military cargo ships as they transit the Persian Gulf, guard prisoners in Guantanamo Bay, and train the Iraqi and Afghan national armies. Joint and multinational training, exercises, humanitarian support and a variety of other missions have taken the Guard overseas to more than 40 nations on five continents last year alone.

The Guard stands more ready, reliable, essential and accessible today than at anytime in its near-four hundred years of existence. Since 9/11, we have been employed around the world and here at home as an operational force in a variety of contingencies. It is a role that the Guard was not structured to perform before 9/11. The Guard—with the exception of those units mobilized for war—is still under-resourced for many of the missions it now performs. Army Guard units in particular remain manned at Cold War levels, lack a robust cadre of full-time support personnel, and are equipped well below wartime requirements. Other vestiges of this Cold War construct, such as a needlessly-long mobilization process, continue to hamper the most efficient use of the Guard.

Our nation's reliance on the Guard is unprecedented at this stage in a major war. At one point in 2005, the Army National Guard contributed half of the combat brigades on the ground in Iraq. The Army's leadership has acknowledged that the Army could not sustain its presence in Iraq without the Guard. As of April 27, 2006, over 384 Guard men and women have given their lives while engaged in this global struggle.

Guard units bring more to the warfight than just Soldiers and Airmen. There is ample anecdotal evidence that the civilian skills Guard members possess make them exceptionally well suited for peacekeeping and nation building. An Iraqi policeman may have limited respect for an American Soldier who attempts to train him in the methods of civilian law enforcement. But, when that Soldier is a National Guardsman with 20 years of civilian experience as a police officer, that Soldier's credibility and impact as a trainer is vastly enhanced.

Guard support to the warfight is not limited to our role on the battlefield. The Guard's unique State Partnership Program continues to support Combatant Commander's Security Cooperation Plans and strengthen alliances with 50 allied nations around the world. This immensely successful program has grown from direct military-to-military exchanges to encompass military-to-civilian and ultimately civilian-to-civilian exchanges. Once again, the citizen Soldiers and Airmen of the National Guard are the bridge that allows this to happen, with their combination of military and civilian backgrounds providing a sterling example of how America has peacefully balanced military and civilian interests for well over 300 years.

National Guard units deployed to combat since September 11th have been the best-trained and equipped force in American history. The U.S. Army invested \$4.3 billion to provide those units with the very best, state-of-the-art equipment.

This is an unprecedented demonstration of the Army's commitment to ensure that no Soldier, regardless of component (Active, Guard, or Reserve), goes to war ill-equipped or untrained. With the help of the U.S. Congress, this was accomplished over a two-year period. It is now a reality for National Guard overseas combat deployments.

The Guard, since September 11th, has been well equipped for its overseas missions, and has demonstrated its Citizen-Soldier expertise across the full spectrum of warfighting, peacekeeping, and security engagement with our allies. The response to Katrina, however, revealed serious shortcomings in the equipping of Guard units for Homeland Security and Defense. Guard units returned from the overseas warfight with a fraction of the equipment with which they deployed, leaving them far less capable of meeting training requirements, or more importantly, fulfilling their missions here at home.

The senior leadership of the U.S. Army has committed to re-equipping the Guard, the nation's first domestic military responders. The Army has a comprehensive reset plan that recognizes the Army National Guard's critical role in Homeland Defense (HLD) and support to Homeland Security (HLS) operations. This will take time and resources. I am confident that a real sense of urgency exists to make this a reality for America. The Guard currently has less than 36 percent of the equipment it requires to perform its wartime mission. If substitute items not authorized for deployment, such as VRC Radios, CUCV, M35, and 800 Series trucks are discounted, that percentage is less. These items can be utilized for state emergencies if required. However, these vehicles are not deployable based on guidance from commanders in theatre. We gratefully acknowledge the \$900 million down-payment Congress made on resourcing our needs as an operational force for HLD/HLS and the overseas warfight, and recognize the full cost of restoring readiness will require continuing long-term Congressional attention.

Satellite and tactical communications equipment, medical equipment, utility helicopters, military trucks and engineer equipment are the Army Guard's highest equipment priorities. We must ensure that this equipment is identical to that required for wartime use, so that Guard units remain interoperable with their active component counterparts for both HLD/HLS and warfight operations. We also need to invest in an extensive non-lethal weapons capability for use in both domestic and overseas contingencies.

Two years ago, I committed to the governors, our state Commanders-in-Chief that the National Guard Bureau would provide each of them with sufficient capabilities under state control, and an appropriate mix of forces, to allow them to

respond to domestic emergencies. I also promised to provide a more predictable rotation model for the deployment of their Army Guard Soldiers, along the lines already in place for Air Guard units participating in the Air and Space Expeditionary Force deployments.

The National Guard Bureau is committed to the fundamental principle that each and every state and territory must possess ten core capabilities for homeland readiness. Amidst the most extensive transformation of our Army and Air Forces in decades, we want to ensure that every governor has each of these "essential 10" capabilities: a Joint Force Headquarters for command and control; a Civil Support Team (CST) for chemical, biological, and radiological detection; engineering assets; communications; ground transportation; aviation; medical capability; security forces; logistics and maintenance capability.

The final 11 Civil Support Teams were organized this past year, giving every state and territory the capability of rapidly assisting civil authorities in detecting and responding to a Weapons of Mass Destruction attack. These are joint units, consisting of both Army and Air National Guard personnel.

Air Guard personnel in the Civil Support Teams are part of a larger trend. The National Guard has leveraged homeland defense capabilities from the Air Guard far beyond the now-routine mission of combat air patrols over our cities. Every state fields rapid reaction forces capable of quickly responding to a governor's summons, and in many cases these forces consist of Air Guard security police. The Air Guard also provides extensive HLS capabilities with its communications, ground transportation, and chemical-biological-radiological detection units.

The civil engineering capabilities of Air Guard RED HORSE (Rapid Engineer Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer) teams and the medical capabilities of Air Guard Expeditionary Medical Support (EMEDS) systems proved extremely valuable in responding to Katrina. We are examining fielding these capabilities on a regional basis for more rapid response to future disasters.

Our 12 regional Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high-yield Explosive (CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFP) provide mass casualty decontamination, medical treatment, security and urban search and extraction in contaminated environment capabilities in addition to the special skills of the Civil Support Teams. These units are not dedicated solely to Homeland Defense, but are existing warfighting units that have been given a powerful new HLD capability by virtue of modest amounts of additional equipment and training. This program, a concept only two years ago, has already placed 12 certified force packages on the ground, with Congress authorizing an additional five in the fiscal year 2006 Defense Appropriation. It is now an important part of the Guard's increasingly sophisticated Homeland Defense capability.

The Joint Guard has fielded six regional Critical Infrastructure Program—Mission Assurance Assessment (MAA) teams to conduct vulnerability assessments of Department of Defense critical infrastructure. These teams conduct force protection training and plan for emergency response to a terrorist attack or natural disaster striking our critical infrastructure. Five more teams are being fielded in fiscal year 2006. These specialized capabilities are available to any state or region, along with traditional Guard forces should they be needed.

The most critical transformation the National Guard has undergone since 2001 has been in the Joint Forces Headquarters in each state, territory, and the District of Columbia (JFHQ-State). What used to be the Army Guard State Area Command (STARAC) and Air Guard State Headquarters, administrative organizations for peacetime control of units, has developed into a sophisticated headquarters and communications node capable of assuming Joint command and control of units from all services and components when responding to a domestic emergency. Tested and proven during multiple National Special Security Events in 2004, these headquarters were further validated this past year by hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

These headquarters, now operating on a 24/7/365 basis, must be linked together to provide robust capabilities to share secure and non-secure information within the State or Territory, to deployed incident site(s), and to other DoD and inter-governmental partners engaged in support of Homeland Defense and Defense Support to Civil Authorities missions. To support these needs in the near-term, NGB has fielded 13 rapid response communications packages—the Interim Satellite Incident Site Communications Set (ISISCS)—that are regionally-based, and which proved absolutely vital when the entire domestic communications infrastructure in the Gulf Coast region of the United States went down during Hurricane Katrina. To satisfy the full range of required Command and Control, Communications, and Computer (C4) capabilities, NGB and U.S. Northern Command have collaborated on the Joint Continental U.S. Communications Support Environment (JCCSE) construct. When fully implemented, the JCCSE will provide U.S. Northern Command, U.S. Pacific Command, the National Guard Bureau, each Joint Force Headquarters-State, and our inter-governmental partners with the vital C4 capabilities and services to support continuous and accurate situational awareness of operational capabilities at the State or Territory and incident levels; enhanced information sharing and collaboration capabilities to facilitate mission planning, resourcing, and execution; and a fully integrated trusted information sharing and collaboration environment to facilitate coordination and unity of effort.

Today we are taking on the challenge of responding to a potential flu pandemic that could challenge domestic tranquility like no other event since the Civil War. The forward deployed JFHQ-State are the only existing organization with the intrinsic capabilities, knowledge of local conditions and realities, geographic

dispersion, resources and experience to coordinate the massive state-federal response that would be required in a pandemic of the predicted magnitude. Aided by the JCCSE communications backbone, the headquarters can assist civil authorities as they share a common operating picture, request and coordinate specialized regionally-based response forces, and receive follow-on forces from other states, federal reserve forces, or active duty forces.

At the national level, the National Guard Bureau is working closely with the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Staff to evaluate and, as appropriate, develop implementation plans for several recommendations related to the Bureau and the National Guard that resulted from the extensive After-Action Reviews by many agencies of the national response to Katrina, as well as from our own analysis of the National Guard's increasingly operational role. Many of the organizational, programmatic, policy and doctrinal changes we have suggested and have implemented provisionally since September 2001, without significant budgetary or formal policy support, may soon be formally adopted.

The Guard must continue to transform in order to maintain our status as a fully operational reserve of the Army and the Air Force, while at the same time increasing our ability to respond to terrorist attack or natural disaster at home. We must also continue to commit ourselves to recruiting and retaining a quality force capable of meeting these challenges for decades to come.

Army National Guard role in Homeland Defense

Prepared and Ready

The Army National Guard continued to provide forces for domestic missions throughout fiscal year 2005, particularly in the areas of disaster relief, state active duty, counterdrug operations, and force protection. In a major contribution to the Global War on Terrorism, the Army National Guard provided key asset protection for much of the nation. Readiness concerns such as full-time manning, recruiting, retention, and modernizing our ground and air fleets are the top priorities for the Army Guard in today's geostrategic environment.

As the Global War on Terrorism continues, the Army National Guard will continue to meet the Army's requirements to protect our national interests, prevent future acts of terrorism, and meet Governors' requests to respond to state emergencies. However, some critical shortages still exist in the Guard structure and impose challenges to meet these requirements such as the accurate reporting of readiness.

The Department of Defense has mandated the use of the Defense Readiness Reporting System. This action will impose readiness reporting challenges on the Army National Guard as it transitions to meet this requirement. This reporting

system is a web-based readiness program that can provide a real time assessment of a unit's capability to execute its wartime or assigned missions. This allows the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Combatant Commands, and the Services direct access to unit readiness assessments.

Full-Time Support

Fighting the Global War on Terrorism underscores the vital role Full-Time Support personnel hold in preparing Army National Guard units for a multitude of missions both at home and abroad. Full-Time Support is a critical component for achieving soldier and unit-level readiness. Full-time Army National Guard Soldiers maintain responsibility for organizing, administering, instructing, training, and recruiting new personnel, and maintenance of supplies, equipment, and aircraft. Full-Time Support personnel are key to a successful transition from peacetime to wartime, as well as a critical link to the integration of the Army's components: Active, Guard, and Reserve. To meet the heightened readiness requirements of an operational force, the Chief, National Guard Bureau, in concert with the State Adjutants General, placed increasing Full-Time Support authorizations as the number one priority for the Army National Guard.

The current Full-Time Support ramp received approval before 9/11. Although this ramp up was a step in the right direction it proved only marginally acceptable while the Army National Guard served as a strategic reserve. Following 9/11, the Army National Guard converted to an operational force mobilizing more than 232,000 Soldiers in support of the Global War on Terrorism including over 9,000 full-time support personnel. With fiscal resources only capable of backfilling the deployed Active Guard Reserve at a 1:3 ratio and the Military Technicians at a 1:5 ratio, the burden on our Full-Time Soldiers reached an all time high. As a result, 40% of the Army National Guard full-time AGRs left the program and returned to traditional guard status.

While we made progress in recent years to increase Full-Time Support, obstacles remain in obtaining acceptable full-time levels. Emerging and expanding Army National Guard missions must receive resources above those identified in the Full-Time Support ramp. Increased full-time resources are necessary to achieve acceptable unit readiness. It is critical we increase Full-Time Support in the near term to a minimum of 90 percent of the total validated requirement. This increase will ensure the highest levels of Combat Readiness (C1) and Personnel Readiness (P1) for Army National Guard units in the future.

Protecting the Homeland

National Guard Soldiers assisted civil authorities, established law and order, conducted disaster relief operations, and provided humanitarian assistance and force protection after two major hurricanes struck the Gulf Coast and flooded the city of New Orleans. The National Guard responded by surging more than 50,000

Soldiers and Airmen into the areas devastated by the successive impacts of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. These Citizen-Soldiers provided much needed relief to the citizens and support to the local authorities. The operation was the largest domestic support mission in the nation's history.

Ground-based Midcourse Defense

Defending against ballistic missile attack is a key component of the National Security Strategy for Homeland Defense. In the initial defensive operations phase, the Army National Guard plays a major role in this mission as the force provider for the Ground-based Midcourse Defense system. We have assigned Active Guard-Reserve manpower to support this new role. The Ballistic Missile Defense program is dynamic—undergoing constant refinement and change.

Soldiers assigned to Ground-based Midcourse Defense perform two missions:

- **Federal Military Mission**—The federal military mission is to plan, train, certify, secure, inspect, coordinate, and execute the defense of the United States against strategic ballistic missile attacks by employing this system; and
- **State Military Mission**—In accordance with Title 32, the state military mission is to provide trained and ready units, assigned personnel, and administrative and logistic support.

Air National Guards role in Homeland Defense:

Air Sovereignty Alert

Since September 11, 2001, thousands of Air National Guardsmen have been mobilized to operate alert sites and alert support sites for Operation Noble Eagle in support of Homeland Defense. Our Air National Guard has partnered with active duty and reserve forces to provide Combat Air Patrol, random patrols, and aircraft intercept protection for large cities and high-valued assets in response to the increased terrorist threat. The Air National Guard has assumed the responsibility of all ground alert sites and some irregular Combat Air Patrols periods. This partnering agreement maximizes our nation's current basing locations and capitalizes on the high experience levels within the Air Guard and its professional history in Air Defense operations.

To continue operations at this indefinite pace has posed some unique funding and manning challenges for both the field and headquarters staffs. As we move into the fiscal year 2006 Program Objective Memoranda exercise, the active Air Force and Air National Guard will continue to work towards a permanent solution for our alert force and seek ways to incorporate these temporary Continuum of Service tours into permanent programs.

Space Operations: Using the Stars to Serve the Community

For the Air Guard, space operations provide a critical communications link to communities throughout the nation in the form of satellite support for everyday uses, television, computers, and wireless phones, but also serve as an important military deterrence from external threats. Colorado's 137th Space Warning Squadron provides mobile survivable and endurable missile warning capability to U.S. Strategic Command. Recently, Air National Guard units in Wyoming and California have come out of conversion to provide operational command and control support to Northern Command and to provide round-the-clock support to the Milstar satellite constellation. Alaska's 213th Space Warning Squadron ensures America's defense against nuclear threat by operating one of our nation's Solid State Phased Array Radar that provides missile warning and space surveillance.

The Air Force has approved space missions for the 119th Command and Control Squadron in Tennessee to support the U.S. Strategic Command, and the 114th Range Flight in Florida is partnered with an active Air Force unit performing the Launch Range safety mission. There are future plans by the Air Force to transition additional space program missions and assets in Alaska and other states to Air National Guard control.

National Guard Joint Initiatives in Homeland Defense:

National Guard Reaction Force

The National Guard has over 369 years of experience in responding to both the federal government's warfighting requirements, and the needs of the states to protect critical infrastructure and ensure the safety of our local communities. To improve the capability of the states to rapidly respond to threats against the critical infrastructure within our borders, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau has asked the Adjutants General of the states, territories and Commanding General, District of Columbia to identify and develop a Rapid Reaction Force capability. The goal is a trained and ready National Guard force available to each governor on short notice, capable of responding in support of local and state governments and, when required, the Department of Defense. The National Guard Bureau is working with both Northern and Pacific commands to ensure that National Guard capabilities are understood and incorporated into their response plans.

Critical Infrastructure Program—Mission Assurance Assessment (MAA)

During the past year, the National Guard provided support to the country by responding to severe weather, wild fires, several National Special Security Events and Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The year's events also guided the

National Guard's preparations to implement MAA. This is a National Guard Homeland Defense prototype program in which teams of National Guard Soldiers or Airmen are trained to conduct vulnerability assessments of Department of Defense critical infrastructure in order to prevent or deter attacks and plan emergency response in case of a terrorist attack or natural disaster. The program is designed to educate civilian agencies in basic force protection and emergency response; develop relationships between first responders, owners of critical infrastructure, and National Guard planners in the states; and to deploy traditional National Guard forces in a timely fashion to protect the nation's critical infrastructure. In developing this concept, National Guard Bureau has worked with the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and the Joint Staff to establish policies and standards. During 2005, the National Guard trained six Critical Infrastructure Programs - Mission Assurance Assessment Detachments to conduct vulnerability assessments. The National Guard has plans to train four additional detachments in 2006 to cover the four remaining Federal Emergency Management Agency Regions. The MAA teams' pre-crisis preparatory work facilitates the National Guard in continuing its time-honored tradition of preventing attacks, protecting and responding when necessary in defense of America at a moment's notice.

Support to Civil Authorities

Numerous events in 2005 led the National Guard to provide unprecedented support to federal, state, and local authorities, providing assistance during natural and manmade disasters, and supporting HLS and HLD operations. National Guard forces performed HLS missions protecting airports, nuclear power plants, domestic water supplies, bridges, tunnels, military assets and more. By the end of the year, the Guard expended over one million man-days of support in assistance to civilian authorities at the local, state and federal level.

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, to a lesser degree, Wilma, affected states across the South. The National Guard provided assistance in the form of humanitarian relief operations that included construction, security, communications, aviation, medical, transportation, law enforcement support, lodging, search and rescue, debris removal, and relief supply distribution. Liaison officers sent to the affected areas assisted with coordination of air and ground transportation ensuring expeditious delivery of desperately needed equipment and supplies. Working closely with the governors of the affected states and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Guard proved instrumental in providing support to the beleaguered citizens and in reestablishing security of the affected areas.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams

Eleven additional National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (CST) were authorized in 2005, enhancing our ability to respond to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive events. There

are now 55 authorized teams. Since September 11, 2001 the 36 existing certified teams have been fully engaged in planning, training, and operations in support of local and state emergency responders. The remaining 19 teams are progressing rapidly toward certification. These are highly trained and skilled, full-time teams, established to provide specialized expertise and technical assistance to an incident commander.

Their role in support of the incident commander is to “assess, assist, advise, and facilitate follow-on forces.” State governors, through their respective Adjutants General, have operational command and control of the teams. The National Guard Bureau provides logistical support, standardized operational procedures, and operational coordination to facilitate the employment of the teams and ensure back-up capability to states currently without a certified team.

2005 was a busy operational year for our teams. They assisted emergency responders throughout the country. 18 CSTs provided personnel and equipment that were vital to the National Guard response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. These teams conducted assessments of contamination levels remaining after the floodwaters receded. They provided critical communications and consequence management support to local, state, and federal agencies. Most importantly, they provided advice and assistance to the local incident commanders that dramatically impacted the recovery effort.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package

To enhance the chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive response capability of the National Guard, 12 States were selected to establish a task force comprised of existing Army and Air National Guard units, with Congress authorizing an additional five in the fiscal year 2006 Defense Appropriation. The task force is designed to provide a regional capability to locate and extract victims from a contaminated environment, perform medical triage and treatment, and conduct personnel decontamination in response to a weapon of mass destruction event. The units that form these task forces are provided additional equipment and specialized training, which allow the Soldiers and Airmen to operate in a weapon of mass destruction environment. Known as a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP), each task force operates within the Incident Command System and provides support when requested through the Emergency Management System. Each task force works in coordination with U. S. Northern Command, U. S. Pacific Command and other military forces and commands as part of the overall national response of local, state, and federal assets. Each CERFP has a regional responsibility as well as the capability to respond to major chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive incidents anywhere within the United States or worldwide as directed by national command authorities. This capability augments the CST and provides a task force-oriented

structure that will respond to an incident on short notice. While the exact numbers are not known, it is estimated that the Texas National Guard CERFP medical element treated over 14,000 patients from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita through late September.

During 2005, 11 of the 12 teams completed National Fire Protection Association certified specialized training in confined space/collapsed structure operations. The twelfth is projected to complete search and extraction training during 2006.

National Special Security Events

The Department of Homeland Security designates certain high-visibility events that require an increased security presence as National Security Special Events. In 2004 and 2005, the G8 Summit, the Democratic National Convention, the Republican National Convention, President Ronald Reagan's funeral, and the Presidential Inauguration received such designation.

The National Guard Bureau Joint Intelligence Division, in coordination with the Joint Force Headquarters—State intelligence offices, provided support to each event. Support missions included traffic control-point operations, a civil disturbance reaction force, aviation and medical evacuation support, a chemical support team, and support to the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department and the U.S. Secret Service for crowd screening. Army and Air National Guard personnel from several surrounding States were employed for these missions.

Conclusion

Thank you for your past support. I look forward to working with you in the future to provide America with a National Guard force will continue to be Ready, Reliable, Accessible and absolutely essential to the security of the Nation both at home and abroad.