

Tell Me About The Army National Guard

The National Guard is one branch of the U.S. Armed Forces. The National Guard consists of both an Army National Guard and an Air National Guard component. The National Guard is composed of Reserve forces—civilians who serve their country on a part-time basis. Each state and territory has its own National Guard as provided by the United States Constitution.

Both the State and Federal Government control the Army National Guard. The Army National Guard force structure consists of Combat, Combat Support and Combat Service Support units. Approximately 350,000 soldiers are members of the Army National Guard.

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL GUARD'S MISSION?

The National Guard has a unique dual mission, with both federal and state responsibilities. During peacetime, the Governor, through a State Adjutant General, commands National Guard forces. The Governor can call the National Guard into action during local or statewide emergencies, such as storms, drought, civil disturbances, and for state active duty missions in support of the recent hurricanes in Louisiana and Texas. In addition, the President of the United States can activate the National Guard to participate in Federal missions. For example, many Army National Guard units have deployed to support operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. In addition, units are currently serving in many locations supporting the war on terrorism. When federalized, Army National Guard units are commanded by the Combatant Commander of the area in which they are operating.

A PROUD PAST

One hundred years before the Bill of Rights...long before Thomas Jefferson penned the Declaration of Independence...before our 13 original colonies raised a flag, there were Americans fighting for freedom.

These brave Americans were not soldiers by trade. They were everyday people: farmers, blacksmiths, doctors, and shopkeepers. But to protect their new homes in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, they joined hands and formed militia units in times of common danger. They became known as the famous Minutemen—ordinary colonists who could be called upon at a minute's notice to defend their colony.

Tell Me About The Army National Guard

It's a proud heritage that includes the names of some of our proudest heroes: Paul Revere, Ethan Allen, and John Hancock. It also includes the names of 19 of our presidents, like Colonel George Washington, Captain Abraham Lincoln, and Captain Harry S Truman.

In 1787, a subject of extensive debate and compromise during the Constitutional Convention concerned the provisions for a National Guard. In the United States Constitution, the original language for the provision of a National Guard reads, in part: "...to provide trained units and qualified persons available for active duty in the armed forces, in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security requires, to fill the needs of the armed forces whenever, during, and after the period needed to procure and train additional units and qualified persons to achieve the planned mobilization, more units and persons are needed than are in the regular components."



During the colonial period, the Guard was largely confined within the nation's borders. Later in the 1800's, other conflicts found the Guard contributing to the nation's defense both at home and abroad. The Guard contributed greatly to U.S. participation in both World Wars. The Guard's evolution continued in the years following the Second World War, with participation in Korea, Vietnam, and in several Cold War mobilizations. Since its inception, the Guard has found a dramatically increasing role at home and throughout the world.

The "You Can" spirit that empowered those settlers to become citizen-soldiers is part of the Guard's 371-year heritage. They were the backbone of our fight for independence at Concord and Lexington. They camped with Washington at Valley Forge. They charged up Kettle Hill with Teddy Roosevelt and stormed the cliffs of Normandy. They marched through the jungles of Vietnam and the sands of Desert Storm. The Guard has participated in every U.S. conflict from the Pequot War of 1637 to current operations supporting the Global War on Terrorism.

Presently, approximately 350,000 patriotic Americans with the same "You Can" spirit are voluntary members of the Army National Guard. They are ordinary citizens who, like their forefathers, are always prepared to keep our nation "The Land of the Free."

THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TODAY

The Army National Guard of today fulfills both a vital role in our national defense and an important part in the nation's civil emergency preparedness network.

When the Heavens Thunder

Natural disasters can strike our country without warning, with blinding speed, and with merciless force. A swollen river can become a raging torrent with just

an inch more of rain. Out of a blustery night sky, a twister can pounce on a sleeping suburban town. Fluffy snowflakes can be the seeds of a deadly blizzard.

Because there are Guard units in cities and towns all over America, any state governor can send the Guard directly into action. Guard members are men and women who not only know how to deal with local emergencies, they also know the lay of the land, giving them every possible advantage.

Almost every month, newspapers chronicle the brave and humanitarian deeds of Guard members. Through their efforts, scores of lives are saved, millions of dollars in property are spared, and families are helped to weather violent storms.

Yet there are hundreds of other local missions which are rarely reported. The Guard helps educate underprivileged children, works to keep illicit drugs out of our schools, blazes roads into inaccessible areas, and airlifts precious medicine and supplies to those in need.

All of this is why, when America is in a time of crisis, it knows what to do: “Call Out the National Guard!”

When the Nation Calls

The Army National Guard is America’s most powerful invisible weapon. Until they’re mobilized, Guard members are ordinary members of society: hundreds of thousands of people from every walk of life and every part of the nation.

What makes these people different is their unswerving commitment to the safety of our country and the training that keeps them ready to maintain it. They have studied at U.S. Army technical schools and practiced the same tactics, maneuvers, and strategies as active component soldiers in the Army. They operate the same Army equipment, fire the same weapons, and drill under the same rugged conditions. This is why, in the event of national or international crisis or conflict, the Guard can be integrated into America’s Army in a matter of hours.

Overnight, steel workers, accountants, secretaries, and surgeons can all be in their Guard uniforms and on their way to serve. The Guard accounts for more than half of the Army’s combat power, as well as more than a third of the combat service support structure.

Strategic planning integrates Guard units into crucial combat, combat support, and combat service support elements of our nation’s military forces. These elements provide a trained, capable, and cost-effective military force, able to provide rapid augmentation, reinforcement, and expansion in time of call-up or mobilization.

As the Army National Guard begins a new century, we find the pace and variety of operations steadily increasing. These rapidly occurring events include tremendous strides in Active Component/Army National Guard integration, ongoing support to peace-keeping efforts, Counter-Drug activities, the Global War on Terrorism, and Homeland Defense.



THE DIRECTOR'S PHILOSOPHY

“A Call to Duty”

Lieutenant General Clyde A. Vaughn, Director, Army National Guard

A call to be something greater than “self”.

The Army National Guard is an organization with great pride and one of this country's most enduring institutions. From our earliest days, the Army National Guard has been a combat organization. We were born out of a need to defend freedom in a new Nation. Almost 371 years later, our National Guard men and women continue to lead the way in protecting the liberties of our Citizens.

A call to follow in the footsteps of tradition.

For our Nation to continue to be successful, our young people must be willing to carry on the tradition of service. George Washington wrote, “Every post is honorable in which [you] can serve [your] country.” Three centuries later, the liberties Americans enjoy are still dependent on the notion that someone like you will step forward to do the demanding work of a free society.

A call to represent your community and country.

Our Citizen Soldiers represent all that is right and good about our Nation. They answer the *call to duty* through the character of their service and sacrifice, and improve the lives of those they touch. As a Citizen Soldier you serve not just in defense of freedom, but as a beacon of hope and goodwill to those in need throughout the world.

A call to become part of a Family.

When you join the Army National Guard you join a Family committed to ensuring you excel at work and in life. When you commit to serve the Nation, we commit to serve you. We lead Soldiers well, we care for them well, and we appreciate them well. Our Soldiers are our most valuable asset and their education, training, professional development, and their own family become some of our greatest responsibilities.

A call “YOU CAN” answer.

We are American Soldiers and *Guardians* of the American way of life. Our task ahead is to sustain the most ready Army National Guard capable of answering the Nation's *call to duty*. The end result is “YOU CAN” make a difference as part of a generation of Guardsmen to be remembered.

PRINCIPLES OF LEADERSHIP

- Know yourself and seek self-improvement
- Be technically and tactically proficient
- Seek responsibility and take responsibility for your actions
- Make sound and timely decisions
- Set the example
- Know your soldiers and look out for their well-being
- Keep your subordinates informed
- Develop a sense of responsibility in your subordinates
- Ensure that the task is understood, supervised, and accomplished
- Build the team
- Employ your unit in accordance with its capabilities

Leadership is the process of influencing people by providing purpose, direction, and motivation, while operating to accomplish the mission and improve the organization.



Within a unit, leaders are responsible for the cohesion and disciplined proficiency that enable soldiers to effectively train for, fight, and win the nation's wars. But more fundamentally, Army leaders at every level have a solemn duty to embrace values. As Heraclitus said more than two thousand years ago, "A man's character is his fate," and the destiny of the led is bound to the leader. Those soldiers whom sergeants train, captains maneuver, and generals commit are, first, America's sons and daughters. Given the great responsibility leaders have to the nation and its people, the Army is committed to values-based leadership that reaches for excellence every day.

ARMY VALUES

The Army has approved seven Army Values and their definitions. These values are posted and displayed in specific order (**L**oyalty, **D**uty, **R**espect, **S**elfless service, **H**onor, **I**ntegrity, and **P**ersonal courage) to form the acronym **LDRSHIP**, using the first letter of each value.

Loyalty

Loyalty is the faithful adherence to a person, unit, or the Army. It is the thread that binds our actions together and causes us to support each other, our superiors, our family, and our country.

Supporting the chain of command or a program even though it is being openly criticized by peers or subordinates requires courage and loyalty. A loyal intermediate would try to explain the rationale behind the decision and support the decision-maker. When we establish loyalty to our soldiers, the unit, our superiors, our family, and the Army, we must be sure the “correct ordering” of our obligations is being accomplished and not the easiest. There is no clear rule as to which comes first. Sometimes it will be the service, sometimes the family, and sometimes the soldier. Open criticism and being disloyal to leaders, soldiers, and the Army destroys the foundation of the organization and results in diminished mission accomplishment. However, loyalty should not be confused with blind obedience to orders. We all take the oath to obey the orders of the superior’s appointed over us “according to law and regulations.”

Duty

Duty is the legal or moral obligation to accomplish all assigned or implied tasks to the fullest of your ability. Every soldier must do what needs to be done without having to be told to do it.

Duty requires a willingness to accept full responsibility for your actions and for your soldiers’ performance. It also requires a leader to take the initiative and anticipate requirements based on the situation. One soldier may think that duty means putting in time from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. daily. Another may believe that duty is selflessly serving his or her country and unit, and soldiers within the unit. Duty means accomplishing all assigned tasks to the best of your ability. The quote, “I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country” is an example of unquestionable commitment to duty.

You may be asked to put the nation’s welfare and mission accomplishment ahead of the personal safety of you and your soldiers. Soldiers and leaders must have a deep commitment to duty and what is best for the unit and the Army. This will ensure that you make the right decision when it really counts.

Respect

Respect is treating others with consideration and honor. It is the ability to accept and value other individuals.

Respect begins with a fundamental understanding that all people possess worth as human beings. Respect is accepting others and acknowledging their value without feeling obligated to embrace all of their ideas.

All of us possess special skills and adhere to certain values. Without respect for all other individuals, there would not be a cohesive and team-oriented Army.

Selfless Service

Selfless service is placing your duty before your personal desires. It is the ability to endure severe hardships for love of fellow soldiers and our country.

Placing your duty before your personal desires has always been key to the uniqueness of the American soldier. As citizen-soldiers, we know our service to the nation, state, and community to be an especially valuable contribution. Imagine a unit where the value of selfless service was not instilled. The unit receives a call to active duty and has only two weeks to deploy. Instead of the unit working as a cohesive team in preparation for deployment, many soldiers start to actively seek ways to avoid deployment. Remember, the selfless soldier does not make decisions and take actions designed to promote self, further a career, or enhance personal comfort.

For leaders, the age-old phrase of “Mission, Men, and Me” still rings true today. Selfless service is the force that encourages every soldier. It is critical to the spirit and well-being of military organizations. By serving selflessly while on and off duty, we greatly enhance our value to our fellow citizens.

Honor

Honor is living up to the Army Values. It starts with being honest with one’s self and being truthful and sincere in all of our actions.

As General Douglas MacArthur once said, “The untruthful soldier trifles with the lives of his countrymen and the honor and safety of his country.” Being honest with one’s self is perhaps the best way to live the Army Values. If something does not feel right to you or you feel that you are compromising your values, then you need to seriously assess the situation and take steps to correct or report any issues identified. Pressures that can challenge our ethical reasoning include self-interest, peer pressure, pressure from subordinates, or pressure from superiors. If a superior asks you to look good on an inspection by “doctoring records,” then you should, based on the Army Values, challenge his request.

As previously stated, honor is defined as living up to the Army Values. Maintaining respect, consideration, integrity, honesty, and nobleness will ensure that you and your military organization reflect great honor on your fellow soldier, the nation, state, and local community.

Integrity

Integrity means to firmly adhere to a code of moral and ethical principles. Every soldier must possess high personal moral standards and be honest in word and deed.

Having integrity and being honest in everything you say and do builds trust. As a counter example, your artillery crew accidentally damages an expensive artillery round of ammunition. This will result in an investigation. Instead of telling the battery commander that you damaged the round, you decide to stretch the truth and tell him that the round was defective. When the battery commander discovers the truth, he will question your integrity from that moment on.

Integrity is the basis for trust and confidence that must exist among members of the Army. It is the source for great personal strength and is the foundation for organizational effectiveness. As a leader, you should know that all soldiers are watching and looking to see that you are honest and live by your word. If you make a mistake, you should openly acknowledge it, learn from it, and move forward.

Personal Courage

Physical courage is overcoming fears of bodily harm while performing your duty. Moral courage is overcoming fears of other than bodily harm while doing what is right, even if it is unpopular.

It takes special courage to make and support unpopular decisions. Others may encourage you to support slightly unethical or convenient solutions. Do not compromise your professional ethics or your individual values and moral principles. If you believe that you are right after serious consideration, hold to your position. Practicing physical and moral courage in our daily lives builds a strong and honorable character. We expect and encourage candor and integrity from all soldiers. Taking the immediate and “right” actions in a time of conflict will save lives.

LEARN LEADERSHIP IN THE GUARD

The Army National Guard trains you to be more than just a great soldier—they train you to be a leader. In this fast-paced, high-tech world, intangible qualities such as leadership, experience, and discipline are not only required but also necessary to succeed. Remember, the skills you develop in the Army National Guard are the same ones that can help you succeed in civilian life.

As an Army National Guard member, you are trained to exercise leadership. You undergo rigorous training and instruction to guarantee that you are prepared to meet the requirements of any mission—whether it’s securing our nation’s peace or safeguarding our communities during a natural disaster.

In the Army National Guard, developing leadership skills is expected of all members, no matter what rank. Below are a number of guidelines that can help you develop your leadership skills.

The Person You Must Be

A leader in the Army National Guard is a person who demonstrates a high degree of personal character. He or she shows self-discipline, initiative, and determination, yet is consistent, fair, and compassionate with others. A leader is committed to the professional ethics that value loyalty, duty, honor, selfless service, respect, integrity, and pride. A leader has a deep understanding of human nature and uses this knowledge to analyze the factors in any situation and successfully resolve complex ethical problems. Try to be the kind of person your soldiers would look to and choose as a role model.

The Things You Must Know

A leader in the Army National Guard knows the four factors of leadership and how these factors affect each other: 1) himself/herself, 2) those being led, 3) the situation, and 4) communications. A leader knows about one's self—the strengths and weaknesses, skills and attitudes. Knowledge of human nature, with all of its potential for good and bad behavior, is critical. You should know your job and display technical and tactical competence, in addition to teaching subordinates. You should know how to make good decisions that your soldiers accept. Knowledge of your unit's capabilities and limitations is also important information you should possess.

What You Should Do

As a leader in the Army National Guard, you should provide purpose, motivation, and direction. You should explain the “why” of missions and clearly communicate what you expect of your subordinates. You are responsible for the supervision and execution of your plans. You must always take care of your soldiers and provide training—rewarding excellent performance while punishing intentional failure. You should develop strong teams and make soldiering more meaningful. To earn respect, you have to be willing to give it.

By helping your soldiers build teamwork, trust, confidence, and a determination to succeed, you will succeed. In the Army National Guard—“YOU CAN!”

Responsibilities

The Officer

- Commands, establishes policy, and manages the Army National Guard
- Focuses on collective training leading to mission accomplishment
- Is primarily involved with units and unit operations
- Concentrates on unit effectiveness and readiness
- Concentrates on the standards of performance, training, and professional development of officers and noncommissioned officers.

The Noncommissioned Officer (NCO)

- Conducts the daily business of the Army National Guard within established policy
- Focuses on individual training that leads to mission capability
- Is primarily involved with individual soldiers and team leading
- Ensures subordinate NCOs and soldiers are familiar with their personal equipment, and ensures the professional development of subordinate NCOs and soldiers
- Concentrates on the standards of performance, training and professional development of subordinate NCOs and soldiers

WHAT JOBS ARE AVAILABLE IN THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD?

In the Army National Guard, you can get training in career skills, educational opportunities, adventure, excitement, money and a feeling of satisfaction from serving your country and community.

The Army National Guard offers a large selection of specialties through a range of skills divided into three major categories: Combat (Infantry, Artillery, Armor, Aviation, Air Defense), Combat Support (Engineer, Chemical, Military Police, Signal, Military Intelligence, Civil Affairs), and Combat Service Support (Finance, Public Affairs, Personnel, Supply, Maintenance, Transportation). Different specialties have different qualification requirements and your recruiter can help you determine which specialty would be best suited for you.

The majority of Military Occupation Specialties (MOSs) are open to women as well, with some exceptions in the Combat Arms fields. The Army National Guard is a diverse force with an increasing proportion of female soldiers each year.

Army Career Management Fields

Enlisted

- 11 Infantry
- 13 Field Artillery
- 14 Air Defense Artillery
- 15 Aviation
- 18 Special Forces
- 19 Armor
- 21 Engineer
- 25 Communications and Info Systems Operation
- 27 Paralegal
- 31 Military Police
- 33 Military Intelligence Systems Maintenance/Integration
- 35 Military Intelligence
- 36 Financial Management
- 37 Psychological Operations
- 38 Civil Affairs
- 42 Adjutant General
- 44 Financial Management
- 46 Public Affairs
- 56 Religious Support
- 63 Mechanical Maintenance

- 68 Medical
- 74 Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
- 79 Recruitment and Reenlistment
- 88 Transportation
- 89 Ammunition
- 91 Mechanical Maintenance
- 92 Supply and Services
- 94 Electronic Maintenance and Calibrations
- 96 Military Intelligence
- 98 Signals Intelligence/
Electronic Warfare Operations

Warrant Officer Career Branches

- 13 Field Artillery
- 14 Air Defense Artillery
- 15 Aviation
- 18 Special Forces
- 21 Corps of Engineers
- 25 Signal Corps
- 27 Judge Advocate General's Corps
- 31 Military Police
- 35 Military Intelligence

- 42 Adjutant General's Corps
- 60 Medical Corps
- 64 Veterinary Corps
- 67 Medical Service Corps
- 88 Transportation Corps
- 89 Ammunition
- 91 Ordnance
- 92 Quartermaster Corps
- 94 Electronic Maintenance
- Officer Career Branches**
- 11 Infantry
- 13 Field Artillery
- 14 Air Defense Artillery
- 15 Aviation
- 18 Special Forces
- 19 Armor
- 21 Corps of Engineers
- 25 Signal Corps
- 27 Judge Advocate General
- 31 Military Police
- 35 Military Intelligence
- 36 Financial Management
- 37 Psychological Operations
- 38 Civil Affairs
(Active and Reserve)
- 42 Adjutant General's Corps
- 44 Finance Corps
- 56 Chaplain
- 60-62 Medical Corps
- 63 Dental Corps
- 64 Veterinary Corps
- 65 Army Medical Specialist Corps

- 66 Army Nurse Corps
- 67 Medical Service Corps
- 74 Chemical
- 88 Transportation Corps
- 89 Ammunition
- 91 Ordnance
- 92 Quartermaster Corps
- Officer Functional Areas**
- 24 Systems Engineering
- 30 Information Operations
- 34 Strategic Intelligence
- 40 Space Operations
- 43 Human Resources Management
- 45 Comptroller
- 46 Public Affairs
- 47 USMA Stabilized Faculty
- 48 Foreign Area Officer
- 49 Operations Research/
Systems Analysis
- 50 Force Management
- 51 Research, Development and
Acquisition
- 52 Nuclear and Counterproliferation
- 53 Systems Automation Officer
- 57 Simulations Operations
- 59 Strategic Plans and Policy
- 90 Logistics
- Medical Functional Areas**
- 70 Health Services
- 71 Laboratory Sciences
- 72 Preventive Medicine Sciences
- 73 Behavior Sciences

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FORCE STRUCTURE

NOTE: The Army National Guard is currently restructuring its forces. This is the proposed configuration of the Army National Guard in the “Army National Guard Modular Force”.

28th Infantry Division

2nd Heavy Brigade Combat Team
55th Heavy Brigade Combat Team
56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team
53rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team
28th Aviation Brigade

29th Infantry Division

116th Infantry Brigade Combat Team
58th Infantry Brigade Combat Team
30th Heavy Brigade Combat Team

92nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team
29th Aviation Brigade

34th Infantry Division

116th Cavalry Brigade Combat Team (Heavy)
32nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team
1st Heavy Brigade Combat Team
2nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team
34th Aviation Brigade

35th Infantry Division

45th Infantry Brigade Combat Team
48th Infantry Brigade Combat Team
218th Heavy Brigade Combat Team
33rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team
35th Aviation Brigade

36th Infantry Division

56th Infantry Brigade Combat Team
72nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team
256th Infantry Brigade Combat Team
155th Heavy Brigade Combat Team
39th Infantry Brigade Combat Team
36th Aviation Brigade

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania, Ohio
Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania
Florida
Pennsylvania

Maryland

Virginia
Maryland
West Virginia,
North Carolina
Puerto Rico
Maryland

Minnesota

Idaho/Montana/Oregon
Wisconsin
Minnesota
Iowa/Minnesota
Minnesota

Kansas/Missouri

Illinois

Oklahoma
Georgia
South Carolina/Kansas
Illinois
Missouri

Texas

Texas
Texas
Louisiana
Mississippi
Arkansas
Texas

38th Infantry Division

37th Infantry Brigade Combat Team
76th Infantry Brigade Combat Team
149th Infantry Brigade Combat Team
278th Armored Cavalry Regiment Heavy
38th Aviation Brigade

40th Infantry Division

40th Infantry Brigade Combat Team
41st Infantry Brigade Combat Team
29th Infantry Brigade Combat Team
81st Heavy Brigade Combat Team
207th Infantry Brigade Combat Team

40th Aviation Brigade

42nd Infantry Division

27th Infantry Brigade Combat Team
86th Infantry Brigade Combat Team

50th Infantry Brigade Combat Team
26th Infantry Brigade Combat Team

42nd Aviation Brigade

Indiana

Ohio/Michigan
Indiana
Kentucky/Alabama
Tennessee
Indiana

California

California
Oregon
Hawaii/Arizona
Washington/California
Alaska/Arizona
California/New
Mexico/Guam/
Indiana/Nebraska

New York

New York
Vermont/Connecticut/
Maine/New Hampshire/
Colorado
New Jersey
Massachusetts/
New Mexico/
Rhode Island
New York

THEATER LEVEL SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

167th Sustainment Command (Theater)	Alabama
135th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary)	Alabama
184th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary)	Mississippi
46th Military Police Command	Michigan

**COMBAT SUPPORT BRIGADES
(Maneuver Enhancement)**

30th Combat Support Brigade (ME)	North Carolina
36th Combat Support Brigade (ME)	Texas
57th Combat Support Brigade (ME)	Wisconsin
110th Combat Support Brigade (ME)	Missouri
111th Combat Support Brigade (ME)	New Mexico

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164th Combat Support Brigade (ME)	North Dakota
Combat Support Brigade (ME)	Alabama
Combat Support Brigade (ME)	Georgia
Combat Support Brigade (ME)	South Dakota
Combat Support Brigade (ME)	Utah/Arizona

SUSTAINMENT BRIGADES

36th Sustainment Brigade	Texas
38th Sustainment Brigade	Indiana
40th Sustainment Brigade	California
67th Sustainment Brigade	Nebraska
108th Sustainment Brigade	Illinois
230th Sustainment Brigade	Tennessee
287th Sustainment Brigade	Kansas
369th Sustainment Brigade	New York
371st Sustainment Brigade	Ohio

FIELD ARTILLERY (FIRES) BRIGADES

45th Fires Brigade	Oklahoma
65th Fires Brigade	Utah
115th Fires Brigade	Wyoming
138th Fires Brigade	Kentucky
142nd Fires Brigade	Arkansas
169th Fires Brigade	Colorado
197th Fires Brigade	New Hampshire

FUNCTIONAL BRIGADES

194th Engineer Brigade	Tennessee
111th Engineer Brigade	West Virginia
35th Engineer Brigade	Missouri
16th Engineer Brigade	Ohio
49th Military Police Brigade	California
177th Military Police Brigade	Michigan
43rd Military Police Brigade	Rhode Island
261st Signal Brigade	Delaware
228th Signal Brigade	South Carolina
31st Chemical Brigade	Alabama
404th Chemical Brigade	Illinois
300th Military Intelligence Brigade	Utah

THEATER AVIATION ASSETS

66th Aviation (Major Combat Operations)	Washington
185th Aviation (Major Combat Operations)	Mississippi
449th Aviation (Major Combat Operations)	North Carolina
77th Aviation (Major Combat Operations)	Arkansas
63rd Aviation (Army Service Component Command)	Kentucky (ARNORTH)

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FORCE STRUCTURE □ POST TRANSFORMATION



- 8 Division Headquarters
- 34 Brigade Combat Teams
- 48 Infantry Battalions
- 18 Combined Arms Battalions
- 9 Armored Recon Squadrons
- 24 Recon Surveillance Target Acquisition Battalions
- 34 Field Artillery (Fires) Battalions (Brigade Combat Team)
- 11 General Support Aviation Battalions
- 113 Transportation Units
- 32 Medical Units
- 26 Echelons Above Brigades Field Artillery (Fires) Battalions
- 2 Special Forces Groups
- 5 Theater Aviation Brigades
- 8 Combat Aviation Brigades
- 8 Attack Aviation Battalions
- 6 Security and Surveillance Aviation Battalions
- 14 Assault Aviation Battalions
- 133 Military Police Units
- 11 Aviation Support Battalions
- 214 Echelon Above Brigade Engineer Units