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**STATEMENT BY**

**MAJOR GENERAL RAYMOND W. CARPENTER  
ACTING DIRECTOR, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

**BEFORE THE**

**HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS**

**FIRST SESSION, 111<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS**

**ON**

**FISCAL YEAR 2011 NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING FUNDING**

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NOT FOR PUBLIC DISSEMINATION UNTIL RELEASED BY  
THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES  
STATEMENT BY MAJOR GENERAL RAYMOND W. CARPENTER  
ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

1 **Opening Remarks**

2 Chairman Ortiz, Ranking Member Forbes, distinguished members of the  
3 subcommittee; I am honored to represent more than 361,000 Citizen-Soldiers in  
4 the Army National Guard. As I speak, 52,807 of our Soldiers are serving in  
5 harm's way for this Nation. The sacrifice of those Soldiers, their Families, and  
6 employers is something we must acknowledge and appreciate.

7 The National Guard of today is dramatically different from the one I joined  
8 over four decades ago. The last 8 years have seen the Guard transform to an  
9 operational force. The enablers for the Army National Guard have been provided  
10 and sustained by Congressional initiatives. We thank you for your continued  
11 support. Today I would like to address the status of our readiness.

12 **ARNG Readiness**

13 As all of you know, the Army National Guard has had a significant  
14 evolution in the last eight years. The U. S. Army uses Army National Guard  
15 (ARNG) units as an operational force. Units mobilized and deployed from  
16 different states and territories provided support to overseas contingency  
17 operations and to the Homeland Defense mission. Our units maintain high levels  
18 of readiness achieving outstanding results in both state and federal missions.  
19 The pillars of our readiness include personnel and equipment readiness. We  
20 continue to emphasize and improve the quality of our force as we maintain our  
21 assigned strength at our authorized level of 358,200 strong. We also continue to  
22 strengthen our combat, maintenance, aviation, simulation, and qualification  
23 training centers.

1 **Modular Force Conversion, Rebalance, and Transformation**

2           The Army National Guard has made significant progress modernizing and  
3 converting to an operational force. As a result of Total Army Analysis, the Army  
4 National Guard structure was expanded to include 114 brigades. This includes  
5 28 brigade combat teams, 38 functional brigades, and 48 multi-functional  
6 brigades across the 54 states and territories. The Army National Guard has  
7 transformed along with the Active Army from a division-centric force to a more  
8 flexible brigade-centric force and is restructuring to create units that are more  
9 stand-alone and alike while enhancing full-spectrum capabilities.

10 **Combat Training Centers**

11           The Army National Guard hosted two planning conferences to prepare  
12 brigades for future participation at both the National Training Center (NTC) and  
13 the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC). Additionally, more than 3,000  
14 Soldiers, representing three brigade combat teams, participated in the Brigade  
15 Command and Battle Staff Training Program. One ARNG division of more than  
16 1,000 Soldiers participated in a Battle Command Training Program Warfighter  
17 exercise at the Battle Command Training Center at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

18 **National Maintenance Training Center**

19           The National Maintenance Training Center (NMTC) at Camp Dodge in  
20 Iowa serves as one of the National Guard Bureau's National Sustainment  
21 Centers of Excellence. In FY09, the NMTC trained more than 3,000 Soldiers  
22 from 28 states. The NMTC provides collective level technical maintenance and  
23 quartermaster training to component repair companies, field maintenance

1 companies, support maintenance companies, and maintenance platoons that are  
2 located in the forward support company. Soldiers train with actual theater current  
3 end-items and the components from the end-items. The NMTC also trained 11  
4 brigade combat teams in FY09. The brigade support battalion and combat  
5 sustainment support battalion commander and staff receive training on military  
6 decision-making process planning, operation/operational order development, and  
7 operations orders execution.

### 8 **Army National Guard Aviation Training Sites**

9 The four Army National Guard aviation training sites (AATS) provide both  
10 ARNG-unique aviation training and augment the Army's overall aviation training  
11 capacity to meet both surge and continuing training needs. The eastern facility is  
12 in Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania; the western facility is in Marana, Arizona;  
13 the fixed-wing facility is in Bridgeport, West Virginia; and the high-altitude facility  
14 is in Eagle, Colorado. At each location, instructors provide a wide range of  
15 training for ARNG, Army Reserve, and Active Army aviators to include graduate-  
16 level flight training, military occupation specialty/additional skill identifier-  
17 producing courses, enlisted professional development courses, and training in  
18 support of foreign military sales. During FY09, the aviation training sites trained  
19 1,591 aviators and 1,123 enlisted crew members. The AATS performed over  
20 15,000 flight hours during FY09 with an expected increase in FY10 due to the  
21 continued fielding of the LUH-72 Lakota and the new fielding of the AH-64D  
22 Longbow Apache.

### 23 **Innovative Readiness Training**

1           During FY09, the Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) program provided  
2 excellent real-world training for Soldiers from more than 15 states, often in a joint  
3 environment, while improving support to communities. The IRT is funded  
4 through the states' training dollars for Annual Training and also through  
5 Congressional authority to use up to \$30 million of Operation and Maintenance,  
6 Defense-wide appropriations for training activities that support organizations  
7 outside of the Department of Defense.

8           **Exportable Combat Training Capability**

9           Army National Guard units train at levels consistent with the Army Force  
10 Generation (ARFORGEN) model to prepare for operational missions and reduce  
11 post-mobilization training time. In January 2007, the Secretary of Defense  
12 restricted Reserve Component unit mobilizations to 400 days, including 30 days  
13 of post-mobilization leave and required post-mobilization training time.  
14 Consequently, many training tasks previously conducted during post-mobilization  
15 periods are now executed during pre-mobilization training. Additionally, any  
16 training enablers required to support the restructured training strategy (for  
17 example, additional training days, training support structures, or training facilities)  
18 and accomplish pre-mobilization tasks are funded through the Overseas  
19 Contingency Operations supplemental. In order to reduce post-mobilization  
20 training time, the Army National Guard continues to develop the eXportable  
21 Combat Training Capability (XCTC), along with associated training devices and  
22 range complexes. The XCTC also provides critical, culminating company-level  
23 collective training events, within a contemporary operating environment. This

1 combat training incorporates current tactics, techniques, procedures, and  
2 theater-specific lessons learned during pre-mobilization training. XCTC provides  
3 a means to certify ARNG units on company-level collective training tasks and  
4 demonstrated battle staff proficiency prior to mobilization. The XCTC  
5 incorporates the use of advanced live, virtual, and constructive training  
6 technologies (deployable force-on-force instrumented range systems) to fully  
7 instrument the training area, unit equipment and Soldiers, which facilitates two-  
8 dimensional and three-dimensional after action reviews of training, as well as  
9 video playback of the actual XCTC training exercise. Finally, Commanders and  
10 Soldiers can see what occurred during the training exercise from every  
11 perspective and share from the experience, further enhancing the training  
12 experience and facilitating the development of unit level policies and procedures  
13 critical to Soldier safety and success. In 2009, two brigade combat teams were  
14 trained using the eXportable Combat Training Capability model for pre-  
15 mobilization training, allowing more than 6,000 Soldiers to be trained. In the  
16 future, the ARNG will expand this capability to train the critical requirements of  
17 252 companies per year or approximately 26,400 Soldiers.

#### 18 **Pre-Mobilization Training Assistance**

19 In 2007, in accordance with Secretary of Defense guidance directing the  
20 Army National Guard to test new pre-mobilization training concepts and  
21 techniques, the Army National Guard implemented the Pre-Mobilization Training  
22 Assistance Element (PTAE) program. The result is an innovative and proven  
23 capability that facilitates training certification to enable the reduction of post-

1 mobilization training days. The PTAE program is an enduring requirement that  
2 directly supports the ARFORGEN model and is considered a key component of  
3 the transformation from a Strategic Reserve to an Operational Force. The PTAE  
4 program provides an impartial and unbiased evaluation of home station training  
5 to assist the Adjutants General with providing certified and ready forces. This  
6 program enhances the ability of the Army National Guard to self-train and self-  
7 certify pre-mobilization training.

### 8 **Battle Command Training Center-Leavenworth**

9       The Battle Command Training Capability Program (BCTCP) provides  
10 battle command and staff training, training support, and publications to Army  
11 National Guard Soldiers and units, at each of its three facilities: Fort Indiantown  
12 Gap, Pennsylvania, Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas or via  
13 mobile training teams. The BCTCP provides training prior to mobilization to  
14 prepare for full-spectrum operations in a joint, interagency, intergovernmental,  
15 and multinational environment.

16       BCTC Dodge provides individual and sustainment training for Battle  
17 Command systems. Distributed learning is provided using a server capable of  
18 supporting 1,250 Soldiers simultaneously and virtualization technology to bring  
19 the Battle Command systems to the Soldier. BCTC Dodge conducts resident  
20 and home station training using mobile training teams.

21       BCTC Fort Indiantown Gap provides digital training environments  
22 combining individual training and live, virtual, constructive, and gaming  
23 (L-V-C-G) methodologies into collective training events. Live training is provided

1 with access to all range and maneuver facilities at Fort Indiantown Gap. The  
2 Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability (JLCCTC) Entity  
3 Resolution Federation constructive stimulation and simulation package provides  
4 digital training capability for company-size to brigade-size units.

5 BCTC-Leavenworth (BCTC-LVN), a federal field operating agency of the  
6 ARNG, consists of Battalion Staff Training Teams (BSTTs), which provide mobile  
7 training teams to support home station battalion battle staff training Military  
8 Decision Making Process-related staff exercises (STAFFEXs), simulations  
9 exercises (SIMEXs), and the Training and Analysis Feedback Team (TAFT).

10 The Battle Command systems support team provides training, including  
11 fielding set mobile training teams and over-the-shoulder exercise support as well  
12 as supporting brigade and division-level Warfighter exercises, and seminars.  
13 Infrastructure and training support is provided to ARNG units participating in  
14 Battle Command Training Program (BCTP), the Brigade Combat Team Full  
15 Spectrum Exercise (BCT FSX); two division seminars, two division Warfighter  
16 exercises, and battle staff training for 10 Brigade Combat Teams. Training for 10  
17 functional/sustainment brigades is conducted annually.

18 In FY09 the BCTP trained 10,500 personnel from 290 units at over 300  
19 events at its facilities and via MTTs. This training significantly enhanced the  
20 battle command capabilities of ARNG Soldiers, staffs, and commanders, better  
21 preparing them for mobilization and deployment.

22 The keystone in the BCTP is the Distributed Battle Simulation Program  
23 which provides a regional mission support capability enabling home station

1 training for ARNG units. The Distributed Battle Simulation Program is a  
2 structured program that provides training enablers and a training infrastructure  
3 designed to accommodate ARNG unique training requirements and  
4 environments. Current BCTP funding provides Distributed Battle Simulation  
5 Program support to units within 2.5 years of the Available phase of ARFORGEN.  
6 Support to units in other ARFORGEN phases is provided as resources become  
7 available.

### 8 **Professional Education Center**

9 The Laverne E. Weber Professional Education Center (PEC), located at  
10 Camp Robinson in North Little Rock, Arkansas, is a centrally located training  
11 center for the Army National Guard. PEC has been a full-service training and  
12 conferencing facility since 1974. At the heart of the education center are seven  
13 training centers: Human Resources and Readiness Training Center; Information  
14 Technology Training Center; Installations, Logistics, and Environmental Training  
15 Center; Organizational Readiness Training Center; Strength Maintenance  
16 Training Center; Resource Management Training Center; and the Education  
17 Support Center. All of these training centers continued to perform their goals and  
18 objectives for another successful year; a few of these centers have had some  
19 extraordinary accomplishments in FY09.

### 20 **- Information Technology Training Center**

21 Modernization and transformation of the Army has resulted in a greatly  
22 increased requirement for Soldiers trained as information technology (IT)  
23 specialists, military occupational specialty (MOS) 25B. At the end of FY09, the

1 Army National Guard had more than 3,000 Soldiers who required this training.  
2 To help alleviate this shortage, the Arkansas National Guard Regional Training  
3 Institute, with the assistance of the Information Technology Training Center at the  
4 Professional Education Center, stood up an information technology specialist  
5 training program. This training is accredited by the U.S. Army Signal School at  
6 Fort Gordon, Georgia. Utilizing the Arkansas National Guard Regional Training  
7 Institute school structure and PEC's equipment and experience, the two  
8 organizations trained more than 40 Soldiers in IT (MOS 25B) during FY09 and  
9 are on track to train 100 Soldiers during FY10.

#### 10 **- Installations, Logistics, and Environmental Training Center**

11 The Installations, Logistics, and Environmental Training Center attracted  
12 more than 10,000 students in FY09 to resident, new equipment training and  
13 distance learning courses. Programs of instruction for 75 courses included  
14 Standard Army Management Information Systems, Geographic Information  
15 Systems, Transportation of Hazardous Materiel, Support Operations Course,  
16 Electronic Security Systems certification, Officer Professional Development,  
17 Chief Facilities Management Office certification, and food service. Classes were  
18 one or two weeks in duration and designed to train the most critical tasks  
19 associated with specific duty positions.

#### 20 **- GED Plus Program**

21 During its first year (in FY07), the General Educational Development  
22 (GED) Plus Program trained 709 Soldiers, with a 73% success rate. In FY08 and  
23 in FY09, the program trained 2,400 Soldiers with a 95% success rate each year,

1 which is significantly higher than the 69% national average success rate  
2 achieved by typical civilian GED programs. In FY09, the National Guard also  
3 began construction of an \$18 million GED PLUS educational complex on the  
4 PEC campus. Once complete, the GED PLUS Program will increase training to  
5 more than 7,500 Soldiers per year.

6 In FY09, the Army National Guard began sending some Soldiers directly  
7 from GED PLUS to basic training, without returning to their home stations; this  
8 practice will continue into FY10. This will ensure that all GED PLUS graduates  
9 attend basic training and improve the military occupational specialty qualification  
10 rate for this group of Soldiers.

#### 11 **- The Patriot Academy**

12 The Patriot Academy, a pilot program initiative, based at Muscatatuck  
13 Urban Training Center in Butlerville, Indiana, enrolls qualifying initial entry  
14 Soldiers that have not completed their high school education and provides them  
15 with dedicated instruction to complete their studies toward earning a high school  
16 diploma. This program is open to recruits across the nation and is the only  
17 program of its kind administered by the military.

18 Soldiers/students receive full-time military pay and benefits as they  
19 receive their education and military training. The Patriot Academy stood up  
20 operations in June, 2009, with an initial enrollment of 46 Soldiers/students and  
21 staff/cadre strength of 30. The Patriot Academy is designed to grow to a  
22 throughput of 500 Soldiers/students per year.

1           The Patriot Academy received its Indiana educational accreditation in  
2     September, 2009, in order to award a state of Indiana high school diploma. The  
3     impact is that recruiters can now enlist Soldiers as tier 1 Soldiers and thus open  
4     more opportunities throughout their military career. From a civilian perspective,  
5     these students will be able to move into the work force and receive a higher  
6     quality job.

7     **Training Ranges and Areas**

8           The Sustainable Range Program includes the Range and Training Land  
9     Program and the Integrated Training Area Management Program. Together they  
10    provide the necessary support for the operation and maintenance of ranges and  
11    maneuver land. These programs fund support of operations and training on  
12    approximately 2 million acres of land, 2,500 ranges, and more than 100 Army  
13    National Guard Training Centers. As the focal point for pre-deployment training,  
14    the ARNG maintains 31 major training centers in 27 states and 1 territory. In  
15    FY09, the Army National Guard also invested in major range construction  
16    projects in Arkansas, California, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Texas,  
17    Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming in support of the ARNG Army  
18    Force Generation range strategy. At the end of FY09, the Army National Guard  
19    had approximately 200 ranges that still required upgrades to meet Army  
20    standards. Part of this investment continued to be the development of an  
21    Advanced Urban Training Capability at the Muscatatuck Urban Training Center  
22    (MUTC), a sub-installation of Camp Atterbury, Indiana.

1 Muscatatuck is a self-contained training environment. This 974-acre site,  
2 managed by the Indiana National Guard, is evolving into a full-immersion  
3 contemporary urban training center. Units training at MUTC have access to a  
4 180-acre reservoir and urban infrastructure consisting of 68 major buildings  
5 including a school, hospital, dormitories, light industrial structures, single-family  
6 dwellings, a dining facility, and administrative buildings totaling approximately  
7 850,000 square feet of floor space; 46 of these buildings are instrumented to  
8 increase the training experience and allow a greater and more efficient  
9 evaluation of the training scenario. The training area also includes an extensive  
10 underground utility tunnel system and more than nine miles of roads. The  
11 buildings are concentrated in a tight geographical area which provides a dense  
12 urban training area. The center is a consortium of governmental, public, and  
13 private entities that pool their unique capabilities to provide the most realistic  
14 training experience possible. Training can be tailored to replicate both foreign  
15 and domestic scenarios and can be used by various civilian and military  
16 organizations. More than 75,000 trainees from military, government, and private  
17 agencies used the facilities in FY09; including Army National Guard troops,  
18 firefighters, police officers, and other first responders.

### 19 **Individual Training**

20 The Army National Guard continues to plan, program, budget, and  
21 execute schools funding for each state, the three territories, and the District of  
22 Columbia based on the Army Program for Individual Training (ARPRINT).  
23 ARPRINT school costs are calculated based on the Individual Training Resource

1 Model and distributed to states according to the Army Training Requirements and  
2 Resources System Funding Allocation Model with guidance from the ARNG  
3 Directorate. In FY09, initial skills were funded at the highest levels since FY04 to  
4 support duty military occupational skill qualification (DMOSQ). With the support  
5 of supplemental funds, more than \$522 million was allocated to the states and  
6 territories to train Soldiers, allowing the Training Division to exceed the DMOSQ  
7 goal of 85% by 4.5% (to 89.5%). The number of qualified Army National Guard  
8 Soldiers is up 10,500 from a year ago. The 35,000 backlog of non-DMOSQ  
9 Soldiers requiring reclassification in different or new military occupational skills  
10 was brought in line at manageable levels with sustainment levels being  
11 programmed for FY10 and beyond. The proactive management and involvement  
12 at all levels within the states and U.S. territories proves that the proper resource  
13 levels do equate to measured success.

#### 14 **Army National Guard Distributed Learning Program**

15 The Army National Guard (ARNG) Distributed Learning Program currently  
16 operates and sustains 339 fixed Distributed Learning Classrooms and related  
17 distributed learning infrastructure throughout the states and U.S. territories.  
18 Established in 1995, the ARNG Distributed Learning Program serves as a vital  
19 component of the ARNG's operational training capability for meeting  
20 ARFORGEN reset and pre- and post-mobilization training requirements in  
21 addition to augmenting Command and Control capabilities during exercises and  
22 disaster response.

1           The ARNG Distributed Learning Program is embarking on an ambitious  
2 initiative to refresh the existing end-of-life Distributed Learning Classrooms and  
3 related IT infrastructure with more agile, mobile technologies to continue the  
4 ARNG's leadership in providing our soldiers access to cutting edge technology  
5 and training.

6           **Access to the ARNG**

7           The Army has determined that it must rely on an Operational Reserve to  
8 meet the demands of the Army in today's environment and will need to continue  
9 to rely on an Operational Reserve to meet expected near term demands of the  
10 Nation. The Soldiers in the Army National Guard also want to be part of an  
11 operational force. Our Soldiers have each had to make a decision to enlist,  
12 reenlist, or leave the Army National Guard during the current conflict, knowing  
13 they will more than likely deploy at least once in their initial period of service. The  
14 Army National Guard continues to meet its authorized end strength of 358,200.  
15 Our current reenlistment rate is 116%. As long as our Soldiers are doing  
16 meaningful missions and provided resources such as equipment and training  
17 facilities to accomplish those missions, Army National Guard Soldiers continue to  
18 be an operational part of the National Defense solution.

19           The Army National Guard is accessible and has met every request for  
20 forces to date. A number of authorities exist that permit the Executive Branch to  
21 access the Reserve Components. The Reserve organizations provide significant  
22 capability to the Department of Defense at a very cost effective rate. The Army  
23 with Congressional support has invested a significant amount to bring up the

1 readiness of the Army National Guard. It is important to maintain the capabilities  
2 of that investment. The Army National Guard is better equipped, trained and  
3 ready than it has ever been in its history. The 12-month mobilization policy  
4 enacted by the Secretary of Defense goes a long way in protecting the Reserve  
5 Component Soldiers and allowing more predictability for mobilizations. This is  
6 key to our Soldiers. Our Nation was built on the strong shoulders of our state  
7 militias and the Reserve Components link back to the communities we serve.  
8 The Army National Guard has provided over 300 thousand Soldiers to  
9 Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom. At the height of the Operation  
10 Iraqi Freedom surge when the Army National Guard had over 90 thousand  
11 mobilized or deployed overseas, more than 50 thousand others responded to the  
12 support Hurricanes Katrina and Rita recovery efforts.

### 13 **Closing Remarks**

14         The Army National Guard will continue supporting the U.S. Army's full  
15 spectrum requirements. As an operational force we need to maintain our  
16 readiness level providing fully manned, equipped and trained ready units to meet  
17 combatant command requirements in a recurrent predictable cycle and able to  
18 respond to domestic missions. We should field our units with modern equipment  
19 on par with the Active Component to maintain interoperability on the battlefield  
20 and for domestic support missions. We need continued support from the  
21 Congress to properly maintain our readiness levels and to be able to maintain  
22 ready units in support of both federal and state missions. Our goal is to achieve

- 1 full spectrum readiness for Army National Guard units and full deployment
- 2 readiness upon mobilization.
- 3 I appreciate the opportunity to be here today and invite your questions and
- 4 comments.