

The Naval Militia Foundation

Supporting the New Jersey Naval Militia Joint Command

c/o 71 South Orange Avenue, PMB 198, South Orange, NJ 07079

17 March 2006

Honorable Richard L. Canas
Director of Homeland Security and Preparedness
c/o P.O. Box 001
Trenton, NJ 08625-001

Dear Director Canas:

On behalf of the Naval Militia Foundation, welcome to New Jersey and congratulations on your appointment. We look forward to meeting with you at your earliest convenience to discuss ways in which we may help bolster New Jersey's security and preparedness before the upcoming hurricane season or the next domestic crisis.

Concerns over port security and federal cuts to the N.J. Army National Guard can both be mitigated by supporting the N.J. Naval Militia and N.J. State Guard. The Naval Militia Foundation is dedicated to enhancing homeland security by supporting these military components. 100% of our Naval Militiamen are drilling U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard reservists. Myself included. 70% of our State Guardsmen are former members of the U.S. Armed Forces that have been trained to FEMA standards. The Naval Militia and State Guard are components of the organized militia within the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMAVA). DMAVA, however, has rejected its 1998 and 2005 Feasibility Studies, declined any responsibility for the State's maritime domain, barred recruitment, and banned any meaningful role for the Naval Militia and State Guard for four very long years.

The Foundation therefore recommends that the Naval Militia and State Guard now be transferred to the Department of Law and Public Safety (DLPS) as military forces under your direction. This "Military Guard", we propose, would be the state homeland security and domestic preparedness analog to the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve. The Governor would retain authority to temporarily transfer portions of the Military Guard to DMAVA for the duration of any military emergency. With this transfer to the DLPS, the Military Guard could supply military trained personnel to support NJSP Citizen Corps programs, enhance maritime security, and be available for any state or local contingency.

Whether state appropriations are needed for the Military Guard depends solely upon the desired level of readiness and operational tempo. The Naval Militia and State Guard can continue as a stand-by reserve without state appropriations and deliver **300,000 man hours** of unpaid service each year so long as they have a steady supply of new recruits, meaningful missions, and financial support from the Foundation. To exist as an operational ready reserve, however, some federal or state funding is recommended.

Enclosed is our proposal for your review. Our chief goals are that the Naval Militia and State Guard remain military components, have a meaningful mission, and that the Military Guard be a full partner in the future of the State's security and preparedness.

I can be reached at Mannionesq@Optonline.net or 201-907-5237 for any questions.

Sincerely yours,

Steve Mannion

Steve Mannion
Director of Legislative Affairs

cc (w/encl.):

Attorney General Zulima Farber
Public Advocate Ron Chen
James P. McElwain, Acting Director OCT
Ed Griffin, President NMF
Mr. Dennis Quinn, OAG
Mr. Marcus O. Hicks, OOG
Major John Hunt, NJSP/OEM
Thomas J. Balint, DAG

PROPOSAL TO DIRECTOR RICHARD L. CANAS

TO REALIGN AND REFORM
THE N.J NAVAL MILITIA and N.J. STATE GUARD AS
THE “N.J. MILITARY GUARD”

UNDER THE DIRECTOR OF HOMELAND SECURITY
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW & PUBLIC SAFETY



P.O. Box 1552
Hightstown, New Jersey 08520

<http://www.njnavy.org>

17 MARCH 2006

President: Mr. William “Ed” Griffin
Treasurer: Mr. Brian Rollin
Secretary: Mr. Tom Perrin
Vice President: Mr. John J. Percy
Director of Legislative Affairs: Mr. Steve Mannion

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1. INTRODUCTION

The N.J. Naval Militia and N.J. Naval State Guard are respectively Title 10 federally recognized State Naval Militias composed of drilling U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Reservists (Federal Reservists) and Naval State Guardsmen. The N.J. Army and Air State Guards are Title 32 federally recognized State Defense Forces composed of retired soldiers and airmen from the U.S. Armed Forces. All Federal Reservist members of the Naval Militia are federally uniformed, trained and required to satisfy the standards of their respective reserve components. Seventy percent of the State Guard members are former members of the U.S. Armed Forces and are required to satisfy standards prescribed by the Governor. The State Guard members have completed the Joint Command's Professional Development Course, Coast Guard Basic Boating & Seamanship, Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation, Basic First Aid, and Community Emergency Response Training. The State Guard continues to undertake ICS courses during monthly drill prescribed by the U.S. Department of Home Land Security.

The N.J. Naval Militia Foundation recommends that Governor Jon S. Corzine transfer control over this valuable resource from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and re-establish these components as the "New Jersey Military Guard" in the Department of Law and Public Safety under the Director of Home Land Security. The Governor would retain authority to temporarily transfer portions of the Military Guard to DMAVA for the duration of any military emergency.

The Military Guard would serve as a low cost, flexible and adaptable, multi-mission military reserve with an authorized strength of 2,000 Federal Reservists and an authorized strength of 1,000 State Guardsmen, as the state homeland security (HLS) analog to the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve under the U.S. DHLS, that will generate **300,000** unpaid man-hours of service each year that can supply an average of **78** servicemen each day to help plug any HLS gaps on the State or local level with no salary, health care, pension, vacation, sick day, or holiday-pay related costs to the Office of HLS or the state, county and local agencies supported. The Military Guard may also be rapidly deployed by the HLS Director on an individual or unit level for volunteer or paid active duty and sustained with or without federal grants as a volunteer/per diem military force multiplier.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The N.J. National Guard does not have a ports, waterways, or coastal security mission and Adjutant General MG Glenn K. Reith has declined to accept such a mission for DMAVA. As a result, the Naval Militia and State Guard have not been utilized in any meaningful way during the past four years. These assets were a proven resource ashore and in the littorals post-9/11, worked well with the N.J. State Police and a wide array of other agencies, and therefore they would be better realigned to bolster New Jersey's homeland security matrix under the HLS Director.

The Foundation has been contacted within the past month by the U.S. Department of HLS and U.S. DoD to discuss the status of the Naval Militia and State Guard. By realigning these components in a supportive department, New Jersey will be better positioned to receive federal funding and program support for these components. The Naval Militia Foundation, a non-profit 501c(3) foundation, will likewise be better positioned to receive corporate grants and donations to support the Military Guard.

With appropriate legislation in place, the Military Guard could provide civil support to federal, state, county, and local agencies upon request to the HLS Director and at all times to the N.J. State Police HLS Branch and the N.J. Office of Counter Terrorism. Accordingly, the Foundation proposes that the HLS features of the Military Guard be modeled upon the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve and the organizations remain at all times a component of the “organized militia” but remain an agency with a unified command under the HLS Director.¹

With this transfer the State will revitalize a state anti-terrorism force with a history dating back to the Revolution and as dynamic as the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve, but structured to stretch dimes into dollars using a combination of volunteer and per diem service. The Director will be able to bolster the State’s security by tapping the Military Guard’s unique ability to leverage volunteerism and per diem military service.

Enlistments in the Military Guard should require a reasonable amount of volunteer unpaid service.² Similar to the Federal military, members should be classified as individual ready reserve (IRR), ready reserve or selected reserve (SELRES). Federal Reservists in the IRR, for example, would only be obligated to report for an initial indoctrination and thereafter an annual in-service training period without pay, but would otherwise be subject to compulsory recall anytime not in federal service. Conversely, State Guardsmen in the SELRES should be obligated to drill one day per month plus fourteen active duty days each year without pay. Federal Reservists and Naval Guardsmen who volunteer for the SELRES would be eligible for special training opportunities and in turn have additional obligations for unpaid service.

Table 1 reflects the commitment towards volunteer unpaid service the respective categories of Military Guard members would contract for.

Individual Ready Resrv	IDT (Drill)	State Active Dty Unpaid	Total Unpaid	Grand Total Unpaid
1,500 Reservists	w/ Reserves	10 Man Hrs	10 Man Hrs	15,000 Man hrs
Ready Reserve				
500 Guardsmen	120 Man Hrs	50 Man Hrs	170 Man hrs	85,000 Man hrs
Selected Reserve				
500	w/ Reserves	140 Man Hrs	140 Man hrs	70,000

¹ N.J.S.A. 38A:1-3.

² The Adjutant General has discretion to prescribe terms for enlistment. N.J.S.A. 38A:6-1. Pay is only mandatory for compulsory service. N.J.S.A. 38A:4-3.

Reservists				Man hrs
500 Guardsmen	120 Man Hrs	140 Man Hrs	260 Man hrs	130,000 Man hrs
				300,000 Man hrs (30,000 Man Days)

Based upon the commitments outlined in Table 1, the HLS Director would receive the benefits of **300,000** volunteer unpaid man hours of service per year for training and operations. The Military Guard could then supply up to 78 trained servicemen in support of homeland security operations every day of the year without any payroll costs. The 2,922-man balance of the force would always be on-call for any State emergency or surge event at no cost unless compelled to activation. This is only possible because of the volunteer and military aspects of the Military Guard.

3. STATE-TO-STATE SUPPORT

A State, county, or local agency with primary responsibility and statutory authority for an incident that needs support or assistance from the Military Guard would be able to request the support or assistance through the HLS Director. If the request cannot be satisfied through a volunteer activation and requires a compulsory activation of personnel, the costs will generally be funded by the requesting agency. Pay for compulsory activations are presently based upon military pay scales with a \$100 minimum, but the State may wish to consider a blended flat rate of \$100 per man-day for all members regardless of grade or longevity.

Green Operations.

- Supply the N.J. State Police Emergency Management Section with volunteer military personnel to support Citizen Corps and Disaster Reservist programs and;
- Supply the N.J. State Police Emergency Management Section with volunteer military personnel to support the Emergency Operations Center;
- Supply Federal Reservists to provide training to State, county, and local public safety personnel;
- Supply the N.J. Office of Counter Terrorism with volunteer military personnel to assist with its telephone hotline;
- Continue to supply the U.S. Army Reserve and U.S. Coast Guard with support from the Chaplain Corps;
- Supply a ceremonial honor guard and color guard for State functions; and

- Provide civil support to other public agencies for any contingency.

Blue Operations. Supply the N.J. State Police Special Operations Section with a statewide rapid deployment force composed of volunteer federal, state, local LE officers, and recently retired State Troopers, under regulations prescribed by the HLS Director but approved by the Attorney General, to assist with buffer zone protection and other HLS initiatives in a military LE status.

4. FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The Naval Militia and State Guard are established components of the state military and have had an authorized strength of 3,000 since 1998. Transferring control of these components from the DMAVA will not negatively impact any state or local governmental agencies or existing volunteer paramilitary organizations. On the contrary, the Military Guard will offer the Governor the flexibility of assisting and supporting a wide variety of agencies and programs by expending only volunteer unpaid resources.

Since re-activation in 1999, all costs for training, uniforms, and personal protective equipment have been paid by the individual members or underwritten by the Naval Militia Foundation. These costs will continue to be paid by the individual members, or through federal grants or programs, or the Foundation. Likewise, to the extent boat operations are necessary, costs of boat acquisition, maintenance, and fuel will likewise be paid through federal grants, federal programs or the Foundation.

The State currently provides the Joint Command with office space, equipment, and supplies at HQSTARC and with office space, warehouse space, and a training center located at the Plainfield Armory. Comparable space will be needed at one or more locations in the State. Space has been offered to the Naval Militia and State Guard in the past at the U.S. Naval Reserve Center at Fort Dix; Lakehurst Naval AES; Picatinny Arsenal; Fort Monmouth; C.G. Station Sandy Hook; and at other former C.G. stations.

To cover administrative expenses, training aids, materials and equipment, and travel reimbursements we recommend a total state budget appropriation for FY07 of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00). That is the same amount we requested from the \$978 million dollar port security funding approved by the U.S. Senate this week. If funded by the state, that amount would only require that the HLS Director forego one low-level staffer with a \$42,000 salary plus benefits for a position that has yet to be created in exchange for gaining 3,000 volunteer/per diem employees that could perform the duties of the forgone staffer. This appropriation is equal to \$500 per current member to accommodate initial start up costs. Future requests for state appropriations, if needed, would be based upon \$100 per member.

Each Governor is allotted a \$1.5 million dollar budget earmarked for “emergencies and necessities.” Use of a portion of this fund for the Military Guard would demonstrate the Governor’s commitment to both reform and homeland security.

5. COMMAND & CONTROL

As a military organization the Military Guard would abide by its military chain of command and report to the Governor through the HLS Director and a Commandant regarding its internal administration, training, and discipline. When operating in response to an incident with any other agency, the Military Guard would be guided by the chain of authority established in accordance with the incident command system under the State and National Response Plans.

6. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The Global War on Terrorism will not end any time soon and New Jersey will forever be subject to natural and man-made disasters which require response and prevention efforts. The Military Guard will offer the Governor, HLS Director, State Police, and Office of Counter Terrorism additional flexibility to bolster the State's fulltime public safety personnel and better protect our State and its residents. For the foregoing reasons, Governor Jon S. Corzine should transfer control of the Naval Militia and State Guard to the HLS Director and direct that all affected agencies be guided accordingly.

Title 38B legislation to accomplish this transfer has already been drafted and is available for review. Pending enactment of any legislation the Governor may order the Adjutant General to authorize the Joint Command to provide civil support to the HLS Director. The State will likely lose 500 Army National Guardsmen a few months from now and hurricane season is approaching. The loss of Army National Guardsmen can be mitigated without any cost by enrolling into the Naval Militia 2,000 U.S. Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps reservists who reside or work in New Jersey and drill at reserve centers across the East Coast.

The patriotic members of the Joint Command have waited four years to again provide meaningful service to this State and hundreds of applicants have similarly waited four years to join. We hope that consideration of this proposal will hereon be a ninety-day priority for the Governor, Attorney General and Director of Homeland Security.