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Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

By Order of the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force:

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Summary. This regulation prescribes policies, procedures, responsibilities and guidance for the employment of Army and Air National Guard units, personnel and equipment of the several states in support of civil authorities.

Applicability. This regulation applies to all Army National Guard (ARNG) and Air National Guard (ANG) units of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia.

Impact on Unit Manning System. This regulation does not contain policies that affect the Unit Manning System.

Internal Control System. This regulation incorporates guidance from AR 11-2 and OMB Circular A-123. It includes internal control review provisions/checklists for ARNG and ANG Military Support.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Chief, Administrative Services. Interim changes will be destroyed on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Supplementation. This regulation may be supplemented at state level, subject to review and approval by NGB-ARO-OM.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the National Guard Bureau, Director of Operations, Training and Readiness. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements to Chief, National Guard Bureau, **ATTN:** NGB-ARO-OM, Army National Guard Readiness Center, 111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204-1382.

Distribution: C/F

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*This regulation supersedes NGR (AR) 500-1/NGR (AF) 55-05, 1 October 1991

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CHAPTER 1
GENERAL

1-1. Purpose
This regulations prescribes the policies, procedures, responsibilities and guidance for employment of Army and Air National Guard units, personnel and equipment in support of civil authorities.

I-2. References
Required and related publications are listed in **appendix A**.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
Special terms used in this regulation are explained in the **glossary.**

1-4. Authority
The governor is the commander in chief of all Army and Air National Guard units within his/her jurisdiction, which are not in active federal service. This authority is derived from Article 1, Section 8, Clause 16, U.S. Constitution.

a. Governors may authorize the use of the National Guard to assist civil authorities in accordance with the State Code and/or State Constitution. During periods of state active duty, costs will be funded by the state except when federal funds are provided for counter-drug activities.

b. Command of the National Guard is normally exercised through the Adjutant General or his designated military representative.

c. The President of the United States is the Commander in Chief of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. The National Guard may be ordered, in militia status, to aid civil authorities under Title 39 of the District of Columbia Code and Executive Order No. 11485, 3 October l969.

1-5. Responsibility
The Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) has overall responsibility for the Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) Programs in the National Guard. CNGB has designated the Director, Army National Guard (DARNG) as the Executive Agent for coordinating domestic MSCA operations. As the executive agent, the DARNG develops MSCA plans, issues necessary planning guidance, and establishes implementing procedures. DARNG has designated the Director of Operations, Training and Readiness (DARO) as the action agent for MSCA within the National Guard Bureau. State Adjutants General are responsible for establishing military support programs in their states.

1-6. Public Affairs
Public affairs is an important element of military support operations. National Guard public affairs guidelines are contained in NGB Pam 360-5/ANGP 190-9.

CHAPTER 2
MILITARY SUPPORT OPERATIONS

2-1. General
a. This chapter prescribes guidance and procedures for ARNG/ANG personnel, units and activities conducting MSCA operations in a state active duty (SAD) status only. When a unit is on federal active duty, applicable Army or Air Force regulations will apply.

b. Primary responsibility for disaster relief is with the local and/or state government and those federal agencies designated by statute.

2-2. Considerations for Employment
National Guard assistance normally is provided when--

a. The situation is so severe and so widespread that effective response and support is beyond the capacity of local and state government, and civil resources have been exhausted.

b. Required resources are not available from commercial sources. National Guard support will not be furnished if it is in competition with private enterprise or the civilian labor force.

c. National Guard resources will normally be committed as a supplement to civil resources that are required to cope with the humanitarian and property protection requirement caused by a civil emergency or mandated by law.

d. Assistance will be limited to tasks that, because of experience and the availability of organic resources, the National Guard can do more effectively or efficiently than another agency.

e. When an emergency or disaster occurs and waiting for instructions from higher authority would preclude an effective response, a National Guard commander may do what is required and justified to save human life, prevent immediate human suffering, or lessen major property damage or destruction. The commander will report the action taken to higher military authority, and to civil authority as soon as possible. Support will not be denied or delayed solely for lack of a commitment for reimbursement or certification of liability from the requestor.

f. The National Guard will be employed with adequate resources to accomplish the mission when conducting civil disaster/emergency relief operations. That determination will be made by the on-scene commander or the senior officer present. Military support to civil authorities will terminate as soon as possible after civil authorities are capable of handling the emergency.

g. When any public service is lost or withdrawn, and an immediate substantial threat to public health, safety, or welfare is evident, the National Guard may be called to restore and/or continue that public service. It is desirable that supervisors, managers, and key personnel of the public service be available to provide technical assistance to National Guard personnel. In the absence of key public service personnel, the state adjutant general will make plans and coordinate with appropriate civil authorities to perform the mission within the capabilities and limitations of the National Guard.

h. The capability of the National Guard to assist in the restoration/continuation of public services depends primarily on the degree of military or civilian skills possessed by National Guard personnel.

2-3. Personnel

a. States will prepare and maintain current information on the status and capabilities of units to respond to certain types of emergency situations. Particular emphasis will be placed to identify individuals in units who possess special or critical military and/or civilian skills which may be required to support specific operations.

b. Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) full time support may only be employed in accordance with the guidance contained in NGR (AR) 600-5, paragraph 3-3 for the ARNG, and ANGI 36-101, Chapter 3 for the ANG Military Technician (MT) personnel must be employed in accordance with the provisions of TPR 990-2. Technicians who provide support to state and local civil authorities must be placed in an appropriate leave status for all hours of their normal workday that fall within the period of military duty.

c. Because of their immediate availability, depending on the circumstances, and incidental to their full time positions, MT and/or AGR personnel may be used to provide an initial response to emergency situations involving the threat of loss of life, human suffering, or widespread property damage. In those cases, as soon as the immediate threat has diminished, it is imperative that--

(1) Full time support (FTS) personnel are replaced with traditional Guardsmen, or;

(2) The status of involved FTS personnel is changed consistent with the guidance contained in the appropriate ARNG/ANG AGR or technician personnel regulations.

2-4. Planning

a. States will prepare and maintain emergency plans for the employment of the National Guard in an MSCA role. Plans will provide for response to civil disobedience/disturbance, natural, man-made or technological disasters, and other potential emergencies. Plans will be reviewed and updated by the state not later than 30 Sep each year. During annual reviews, special emphasis should be given to ensuring that task organizations are consistent and compatible with force structure modifications.

b. Two copies of all emergency response plans (or changes) will be forwarded to NGB-ARO-OM as they are updated. If no changes are required, a memorandum indicating the title of the plan and the date of annual review shall be forwarded to NGB-ARO-OM not later than 15 October each year.

c. Plans should be coordinated with adjacent states and appropriate intrastate agencies, to include the state attorney general's office to ensure compatibility, non-redundancy, and effective lawful response.

d. Emergency plans will be comprehensive and responsive to all potential emergency requirements. They will be prepared based on worst case scenarios that can be expected locally. Plans will contain provisions for:

(1) Actions before, during and after disasters. Consider primary and alternate command and control facilities, survivability, equipment evacuation, alert procedures, communications, and periodic exercises to test emergency plans.

(2) External assistance for support beyond state capabilities and prepositioning of equipment and supplies.

e. Plans will provide for the possible transition to federal status; applicable Army and Air Force regulations and OPLANs are primary reference documents.

2-5. National Guard Operations Support

The National Guard Bureau is the federal military coordination, administrative, policy, and logistical center for the Army and Air National Guard. It serves as the legal channel of communication between the United States Army, the United States Air Force, and the National Guard in 54 states and territories. The CNGB has designated the DARNG as the Executive Agent for MSCA programs. The DARNG, in turn, has designated the DARO as his Action Agent for MSCA to include program planning, policy and operations. All facets of the MSCA program will be closely coordinated with the Director, Air National Guard (DANG) through the Air National Guard Director of Operations (ANGRC/DO).

a. Operation Center Function. The Operation Center at the Army National Guard Readiness Center, Arlington Hall, is designated as the National Guard Bureau Operation Center (NGB-ARO-OMC). It serves as the focal point for all state emergency reports, (less ANG aircraft safety and accident reporting, ANG specific training issues, ANG mobilization and OCONUS operational issues), state active duty deployments and Adjutant General connectivity with the National Guard Bureau leadership. The NGB-ARO-OMC is operational 24 hrs, 7 days a week and maintains close/immediate operational and reporting connectivity with the ANG Operations Center (ANGRC/ DOC) at Andrews Air Force Base. During disasters or CONUS base emergencies/crises, the NGB-ARO-OMC will serve as the lead Operation Center for the National Guard Bureau. The automatic exchange of information between the NGB-ARO-OMC and the ANRC/DOC is critical to keep the full spectrum of both the Army and Air National Guard Chain of Command abreast of current issues.

b. Crisis Action System. When a crisis or emergency situation is deemed to be of such a serious nature, or has the potential to escalate to such a level that it would require support or continuous monitoring by NGB, the DARO will activate a Crisis Action Team (CAT). The CAT will bring to bear the entire capability of both the Army and Air National Guard. ANG representation on the CAT can be either through a Liaison Officer (LNO) in the NGB-ARO-OMC or electronic/telephonic connectivity ARO-OMC and the ANGR/DOC. In either case, all information, reports and activities will be provided by NGB-ARO-OMC to the ANGR/DOC when the CAT is active. All taskings and support requirements for both Army and Air National Guard assistance, beyond the capability of the affected TAG, will be validated, coordinated, and/or reported through the NGB-ARO-OMC.

c. Liaison Teams. During periods of emergency/crisis the deployment of an NGB Liaison Team to the affected states has been shown to improve coordination and expedite assistance. The NGB-LNO Team is composed of an LNO from NGB-ARO (Operations), ANGRC/DO (ANG Operations), NGB-ARL (Logistics), and NGB-PA (Public Affairs). Deployment of the NGB LNO capability is the decision of The receiving TAG. Any part or all of the NGB-LNO Team will be deployed at the states request. Request for the NGB-LNO Team will come directly from the state Plans, Operations and Military Support Officer (POMSO). It is the responsibility of the POMSO to ensure a coordinated state position, with TAG approval, for deployment of the NGB-LNO Team. Requests will come to the NGB-ARO-OMC and execution/deployment authority rests with the DARO. Questions on LNO support requirements and coordination can be directed to the NGB-ARO-OMC, COML 703-607-9350, DSN 327-9350.

2-6. Interstate Compacts

The National Guard Bureau fully supports Interstate Mutual Assistance Compacts. Further, NGB endorses the Southern Regional Emergency Management Compact (SREMAC) due to the fact that it is not restricted to participation within a single region of the United States.

a. Purpose. Emergencies or disasters will often transcend jurisdictional boundaries or a states capability to respond. In these instances, intergovernmental assistance enhances response planning and management. The purpose of a compact is to establish the framework necessary to prevent delays during a time of need. An Interstate Compact constitutes the legal basis for mutual assistance among member jurisdictions. However, compacts provide only the authority for interstate assistance, not the specifics required for execution; it is incumbent upon the POMSO to insure proper planning for Interstate National Guard support.

b. Deliberate Planning. Requirements for cross-border assistance may include known equipment or skill shortfalls within a state inventory or shortfalls due to geographic limitations; whereas assets of another state could respond to save lives quicker than the affected states own assets. It is recommended that as much as possible, neighboring states (belonging to a compact) resolve as many staffing issues as possible and initiate Memorandums of Agreement or Understanding as part of the deliberate planning process. These should include but not be limited to, legal reimbursement rates, liability limits, workman's compensation coverage, logistical, and operational considerations. It is imperative that members of SREMAC include as part of their planning specific language that deploying National Guard assets be OPCON to the receiving states Adjutant General. This action is necessary due to SREMAC language (Article IV) giving OPCON to the emergency services officials of the receiving state whom may or may not be the Adjutant General.

c. National Guard Bureau. The role and function of NGB remains the same as during any MSCA operation; to provide policy guidance and facilitate assistance to the executing Adjutant General. In this role NGB will assist in locating and coordinating assets and assist in transportation coordination for those assets when required. Under Interstate Compacts, execution is between states, under the authority of the responsible governors and in support of the requesting Adjutant General.

d. Reporting. It is the responsibility of supporting states to report equipment and personnel deployment strengths IAW Chapter 6 of this regulation when providing support to another state. It is the responsibility of the receiving state to delineate between organizational and attached support and report on the employment activities of each IAW Chapter 6, of this regulation.

CHAPTER 3
LOAN, LEASE AND USE OF EQUIPMENT

3-1. Loans and Leases of Equipment

a. Loans and leases of equipment are governed by AR 700-131 for the ARNG, and by AFM 67-1/ANGR 67-1 for the ANG. State adjutants general are given broad authority to loan equipment by these regulations; exceptions are noted in paragraph 3-1c below.

b. United States Property and Fiscal Officers (USP&FOs) are responsible for negotiating, preparing agreements and approving loans and leases of equipment in accordance with procedures established by AR 700-131 and AFM 67-1/ANGR 67-1. Formats for loan agreements are prescribed in cited references.

c. The loan of weapons, combat/tactical vehicles, vessels and aircraft require approval of the service secretary or their designee. Requests for loan/lease of National Guard equipment which require HQDA or HQAF approval will be reviewed by the National Guard Bureau as follows:

(1) The Chief, Military Support, Operations Center, and Security Branch (NGB-OM) is responsible for all military support loan requests for civil emergencies, law enforcement support, civil disturbances, disaster relief, terrorist situations, environmental protection, and hazardous or other dangerous material accidents.

(2) The Chief, Public Affairs (NGB-PA) is responsible for loan requests concerning community relations and domestic information programs.

(3) The Director, Aviation and Safety (NGB-AVN) is responsible for requests for the loan or lease of ARNG aircraft; the Director of Operations, Plans & Programs (NGB/XOO) is responsible for the loan or lease of ANG aircraft.

(4) The Director, Logistics Division (NGB-ARL) is responsible for all other requests for loan or lease of ARNG equipment; the Director of Logistics (NGB/LG) is responsible for loan or lease of ANG equipment.

d. All equipment loans or leases to support law enforcement agencies will be reported quarterly to NGB-OM IAW Chapter 6 of this regulation.

3-2. Loan Request Channels

a. Loan requests from state and local agencies will be routed directly to the respective state Adjutant General.

b. Loan requests from federal agencies will be routed through that agency's national headquarters to the Department of Defense, and then to the appropriate service for resourcing.

3-3. Use of Equipment

a. The State Adjutant General has authority to use federal property issued to the National Guard of his state during periods of civil disturbance and other emergency conditions declared by the Governor, in accordance with state law. Any reimbursement required under these conditions will be effected in accordance with paragraph 3-6 below.

b. Federal property used during state emergencies will remain under National Guard control, and operated only by qualified NG personnel.

c. If required, states may coordinate directly with other states for temporary loan of additional federal property required for a particular emergency. USP&FOs are responsible for coordinating all arrangements, including a report of all transactions to NGB-ARL IAW RCS # ARNG-194.

3-4. Use of Federal Facilities

When situations arise that require use of federal facilities of the National Guard, permission must be obtained from the installation/ activity commander prior to use, including coordination for use of controlled or restricted access areas. NGB-OM will be notified of all use of federal facilities.

3-5 Use of National Guard Aircraft

The operation of aircraft is expensive and requires continuous special attention. The matter of cost effectiveness cannot be overlooked in the planning and execution of air movements to support MSCA operations. The use of National Guard aircraft is governed by the 95-series of regulations for the ARNG, and the 55-series for the ANG. These regulations shall be used as primary reference documents on all use of aircraft issues.

a. Air Transportation of Civilians

(1) Eligibility requirements for all travelers on Department of Defense (DoD) owned or operated aircraft are contained in DoD Directive 4515.13-R. The policy concerning use of DoD transportation resources and limitations in support of civilians is contained in DoD Directive 4500.9. General guidance on providing support to civilian law enforcement officials is contained in DoD Directive 5525.5.

(2) All non-DoD traffic must be supported by letter orders or invitational travel orders, the supporting documents for which shall clearly articulate how the travel is in support of the DoD mission, or other statutory authority for the movement. The Economy Act requires reimbursement to the DoD when support is provided to another federal agency or activity. There are other laws (and regulations or policies emanating from those laws) which mandate reimbursement for DoD support.

(3) Requests for movement of non-DoD traffic must be forwarded thru NGB-OM to the Office of the Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (ADUSD) for Transportation Policy L/TP for review and appropriate action; reimbursement requirements will be determined in coordination with the OSD Comptroller and General Counsel.

(4) Special Circumstances.

(a) Civilian law enforcement personnel may be transported on missions conducted incidental to training under the following conditions: the mission must be approved in advance by NGB-ARO-OM on a case-by-case basis; the operation must be consistent with the participating aviation unit(s)' military mission; and the mission must be conducted within available resources, including flying hours. Air transportation of media personnel requires NGB-PA approval. Transporting non-law enforcement personnel on missions conducted incidental to training requires NGB-ARO-OM approval on a case-by-case basis. No reimbursement is required in these cases. Care must be taken to ensure

that the mission is in direct support of an operational requirement, and not just providing point-to-point transportation. That type of support would place the National Guard in competition with commercial enterprise and in violation of federal law.

(b) When National Guard aircraft are employed in response to a state-declared emergency, to include civil disorders, natural or man-made disasters, or any other type of emergency, civilian agency officials (federal, state, and local, including media personnel) may be transported consistent with mission requirements. The state shall reimburse the federal government at a rate which captures the cost of consumables, depot-level repairables, POL, and depot maintenance, or contractor logistics support, hereinafter referred to as the "Emergency State Active Duty Rate" for the actual use of that aircraft. The liability issue in these cases is a function of state law. Aircrew personnel will normally be in a state active duty status, except for those initial operations required to prevent the immediate loss of life or limb, to mitigate human suffering, or to prevent widespread property damage.

(c) When National Guard aircraft are used in state active duty under non-emergency situations, as allowed by appropriate state laws, civilian personnel (government, law enforcement, media, etc.) may be transported under the following conditions: all passengers must have prior flight authorization (see para 3-5a(2) above); all passengers must execute a DD Form 1381 (Air Transportation Agreement), or other suitable liability release; and the state must reimburse the federal government through the USP&FO at a rate which captures all reimbursement costs, less military pay, and crew per deim, hereinafter called "Non Emergency State Active Duty Rate". The state assumes all personal and property liability, including collateral damages, which may accrue from the mission.

(5) The terms Emergency State Active Duty Rate and Non-Emergency State Active Duty Rate in (4b) and (4c) have been submitted for inclusion in DoD 7220.9-M.

b. Training Support to State Emergency Response Personnel.

(1) Requests to conduct this type of training will be forwarded to NGB-ARO-OM for approval, and coordination with NGB-AVN and other NGB staff. Such training may include: configuring of National Guard aircraft for aeromedical evacuation and conducting practice missions; high rise building rescue operations; rappelling into remote areas which are inaccessible by vehicle; and training in internal rescue hoist operations. The equipment and techniques used are technical, and proper team training is essential for safe operations.

(2) Approval of this training will be given on a case by case basis. If approved by the National Guard Bureau, the training may be conducted subject to the following conditions:

(a) All participating National Guard personnel will be in state active duty status, and the state accepts total liability for National Guard personnel and property.

(b) The state will reimburse the federal government through the USP&FO for the direct flying hour cost of aircraft (POL and repair parts).

(c) Personal liability for state emergency response personnel is a state responsibility.

(d) National Guard aircraft and related equipment will be operated by qualified National Guard personnel only.

(3) Requests will include: identification of the civil agency making the request; description of training to be conducted; civil assets available/not available; full justification; duration; and start and termination dates/times.

(4) An after action report will be forwarded to NGB-OM upon completion of the training.

c. Training support of federal agency personnel. Requests for training support from federal agencies will be routed through that agency's national headquarters to the Department of Defense Executive Secretariat and then to the appropriate service for resourcing.

3-6. Reimbursement

a. State Active Duty (SAD). When federal property is used by National Guard personnel in a SAD status, as ordered by the Governor in response to an emergency relating to a civil disturbance, natural disaster, or other incident, the state will be liable for reimbursement (or replenishment in kind) to the federal government through the USP&FO for the following:

(1) Repair parts, other than fair wear and tear, expended in the objective area.

(2) POL (petroleum, oils and lubricants) expended for direct mission accomplishment.

(3) Incremental costs (those costs above the expenses which normally accrue during scheduled training periods) which can be attributed to direct mission support.

b. Use of Aircraft. Reimbursement policies and procedures for use of ARNG aircraft are outlined in NGB Pam 95-5, procedures for ANG aircraft are found in AFI 65-503.

c. Loans of Equipment. Costs associated with the loan of equipment will be reimbursed in accordance with AR 700-131 and AFM 67-1.

d. Support to Other Federal Agencies. When the National Guard is involved in military support operations in which another Federal agency has a requirement to reimburse the National Guard for assistance under the provisions of the Economy Act, or other statutory requirement, reimbursement for approved missions will be accomplished before the actual support IAW MOU/MOA between that agency and the National Guard. When another Federal agency requests support in an emergency that precludes prior reimbursement, the National Guard shall record the name of the requesting official, the date and time the request was made, the exact nature of the support requested, and the official's verbal commitment to reimburse the National Guard for the support costs.

3-7. Equipment Authorizations

a. Commercial equipment must be authorized prior to procurement or leasing. If not already authorized, requests for authorization will be processed in accordance with AR 71-13 for TDA addition or addition to CTA 50-909.

b. USP&FO's have the authority to approve procurement of commercial nonstandard nontype classified, nonconrolled, equipment consistent with limitations imposed by NGB-ARL.

CHAPTER 4
CIVIL DISTURBANCE SUPPORT OPERATIONS

4-1. Responsibility

The protection of life, property, and the maintenance of law and order within the territorial jurisdiction of any state, is the primary responsibility of civil authorities. The Army and Air National Guard have primary responsibility for providing military assistance to state and local government agencies in civil disturbances, normally serving on State Active Duty status under the command of the State's Governor, in accordance with state law. The National Guard is employed only after all local and state resources have been fully utilized, or when the situation is beyond the capabilities of the local and state civil authorities. National Guard assistance is provided in support of civil authorities, not to replace civil authority command jurisdiction. National Guard forces will remain under the command of National Guard officers, and missions are executed through the National Guard chain-of-command in coordination with civil authorities. Federal forces shall not be placed under the command of National Guard authorities who are not on federal active duty. Federal military forces may conduct Military Assistance for Civil Disturbance (MACDIS) operations with National Guard forces, or otherwise support National Guard forces that are operating under state orders. In extreme circumstances, National Guard forces may be ordered into federal service to ensure unified command and control of all military forces for MACDIS operations, if the President determines such action to be necessary.

4-2. Planning

Civil Disturbance plans will include provisions for communication and liaison with supported agencies. When a civil disturbance mission is imminent, liaison will immediately be established with the appropriate civil authority to identify requirements and initiate planning. The DoD Civil Disturbance Plan "Garden Plot" is an appropriate guide for developing civil disturbance plans and operations. The Army National Guard State Area Commands (STARCs) shall plan for contingency use of non-Federalized National Guard forces for civil disturbance operations, and facilitate MACDIS operations within the state, if federalized.

4-3. Resources

The National Guard should be employed with sufficient resources to accomplish the mission when conducting MACDIS operations. Support to civil authorities should terminate as soon as possible after the situation is under control.

a. Equipment Resources. The National Guard Bureau will work closely with states to coordinate resource needs/shortfalls in support of MACDIS operations for soldiers/units designated as having an on-the-street (OTS) mission assignment.

The following identifies some specialized items recommended for MACDIS on-the-street operations support.

Face Shields	Riot Agent Dispersers
Riot Batons	Special Weapons
Body Shields	Recorders/Camcorders
Body Armor	Bull Horns
Lock Plates	Voice Projection Equip
Flex Cuffs	Cyalume Light Sticks
Flood/Spot Lights	Night Observation Devices

(1) States will ensure that all Modification Table(s) of Organization and Equipment (MTOE) and Common Table of Allowances (CTA) authorized items are on hand or on order through United States Property and Fiscal Officer (USP&FO) channels.

(2) State unique requirements, not MTOE/CTA supported, should be requisitioned through appropriate State resource channels. Unfinanced requirements of this type should be processed in accordance with state policies and procedures for emergency preparedness equipment/supply acquisition.

b. Training Resources.

(1) Units assigned a civil disturbance mission will conduct MACDIS training annually in inactive duty training (IDT) status. MACDIS training will be resourced from the units annual allocation of 48 IDT periods. The training can be conducted concurrently with individual and collective mission essential training, or it can be MACDIS exclusive training. However, the entire training for any given year will not exceed a multiple unit training assembly 4 (MUTA4) for the ARNG, and a Unit Training Assembly (UTA4) for the ANG. Requests for exceptions must be forwarded to NGB-ARO-OM for approval.

(2) Each POMSO will ensure that additional training assemblies for code 51 civil disturbance leader training are allocated to units assigned a civil disturbance OTS mission. Allocation is derived from the current NGB Fiscal Year (FY) target disbursement for each state. An annual civil disturbance training report will be submitted to NGB-ARO-OM, NLT 15 October. Reporting is based on inclusive dates of the previous FY information and will be submitted IAW paragraph 6-3 of this regulation. Results of this report significantly impact future code 51 allocations. Failure to submit the required information could result in a reduced code 51 annual allotment.

(3) When it is determined that a threat of civil disturbance is imminent, dates and times of unit training assemblies may be rescheduled for the purpose of alerting or assembling personnel for possible employment.

(4) If it becomes necessary to employ or commit individuals or units in support of civil authorities, the

training status must terminate, and all personnel must be placed in SAD status prior to commitment.

4-4. Employment Guidance

The state civil disturbance mission is a joint Army and Air National Guard responsibility and civil disturbance response plans should consider the employment of both forces.

a. Only ARNG and ANG individuals who have received civil disturbance training should be employed in civil disturbance control operations. Personnel who have not received training may be used in a support role only.

b. Air National Guard Security Police elements may conduct civil disturbance training using the principles and procedures outlined in this regulation and Department of the Army Field Manual (FM 19-15) as a guide. Programs of Instruction (POI) used by the ARNG can also be used to support this training. Other selected ANG personnel should be considered for specific administrative/support missions, e.g., traffic control outside the immediate area of operations, security of command, control, and communication (C3) elements, operations center functions, etc.

c. All personnel authorized to carry firearms must have received qualification training and testing on the type of firearm to be carried in accordance with current regulations as a prerequisite to being issued the firearm. Training must include instruction on safety functions, capabilities, limitations, and maintenance of the firearm to be carried. Testing will include qualification firing in accordance with Army qualification standards.

4-5. Training

a. Civil disturbance training must enable personnel to function effectively as individuals and as members of a control force. To be effective, the training must be intensive and realistic. Individual, team, and unit training are vital to develop personnel who are able to perform distasteful and dangerous duties with discipline and objectivity. A lack of training on the part of even one person can adversely affect the unit's performance.

b. Units assigned an on-the-street civil disturbance mission for the first time should conduct training in accordance with FM 19-15. Subsequently, units with an on-the-street mission are required to conduct annual refresher training to sustain proficiency in MACDIS operations. The subjects and time devoted to each will be determined by the states Adjutant General and National Guard Commander concerned. Training emphasis may be dictated by specific requirements in the local area, however, as a minimum, training will be conducted to maintain proficiency in the following subject areas:

(1) Unit Training Subjects: Civil disturbances; use of minimum force and actions in the affected area; extreme force; riot batons; apprehension and detention operations; media relations; standards of conduct; urban tactics.

(2) Civil Disturbance Leader Training Subjects: Civil disturbances; use of minimum force and action in the affected area; information planning; operations planning; control force operations; crowd control formations, riot control agents.

(3) Individual Training: MACDIS training should impart to the individual soldier a knowledge of civil disturbance control doctrine and provide psychological conditioning so the soldier can successfully function in a civil unrest environment both as an individual and as a member of the unit. At a minimum, individuals should receive training in use of minimum force; extreme force; apprehension and detention; media relations; standards of conduct; actions in the affected area and urban tactics.

c. FM 19-15, AR 500-50, and NGR 500-1/ANGI 10-8101 will be used as guides to develop MACDIS training to ensure proficiency for immediate deployment in civil disturbance operations.

(1) Commanders will ensure that personnel are adequately trained in assigned specialized equipment such as shot- guns, riot control dispersers/agents, and other civil disturbance unique equipment.

(2) Commanders will ensure that each individual has the essential knowledge of policies pertaining to application of force in civil disturbance operations in state active duty status.

d. Special team training. Special reaction teams may be established for specific contingencies in accordance with FM 19-15 Chapters 3, 5, and 6. Civil disturbance training time will be used to establish and maintain proficiency of these teams. Sniper team functions are an option, not mandatory. Those states electing to have sniper team(s) must ensure marksmen meet specialized training requirements in compliance with current standards.

4-6. Use of Force

Use of force in state active duty status will be governed by state law. FM 19-15 Chapter 7, and Annex C, DoD Civil Disturbance Plan "Garden Plot", outlines degrees of force options, to include the use of deadly force applicable to Federal troops participating in control operations. As a condition on the use of Federal property and equipment, National Guard personnel engaged in civil disturbance control operations (in state active duty status) will at a minimum comply with the following guidelines, unless state law is more restrictive, in which case they will comply with state law.

a. The use of force must be restricted to the minimum degree consistent with mission accomplishment.

b. The use of deadly force can be justified only by extreme necessity. It is authorized only where all three of the following circumstances are present:

(1) Lesser means have been exhausted or are not available.

(2) The risk of death or serious bodily harm to innocent persons is not significantly increased by its use.

(3) The purpose of its use is one or more of the following:

(a) Self-defense to avoid death or serious bodily harm, including the defense of other persons.

(b) Prevention of a crime that involves a substantial risk of death or serious bodily harm; for example, setting fire to an inhabited dwelling or sniping.

(c) Prevention of the destruction of property vital to public health and safety.

(d) Detention or prevention of the escape of a person who, during the detention or on the act of escaping, presents a clear threat of loss of life or serious bodily harm to another person.

c. Force options.

(1) Consistent with the principle that use of minimum force is of paramount importance, the force options outlined in FM 19-15 will be used as a guide when considering the use of face shields, vests, batons, and when arming personnel. Anytime in force options, use of the bayonet is optional.

(2) When the M16/16A1/16A2 rifle is employed, a lock plate (NSN 5340-00-923-9031) must be installed IAW TM 9-1005-249-24&P to prevent automatic firing.

Note: Lock plates are employed as a safety item to prevent weapons from being placed in automatic fire mode. Given overriding immediate deployment criteria, the Adjutant General, upon personal written order may deploy that portion of his force necessary without locking plates installed. The potential ramifications of this decision must be weighed carefully before this decision is executed.

d. Apprehension and detention. As much as possible, apprehension will be left to civilian authorities. However, if apprehension is necessary, guidelines for arrest and formal legal procedures should be obtained from the State Attorney General in accordance with appropriate state laws.

e. Pre-commitment briefing. Prior to commitment, personnel will be briefed by an officer on the following, as a minimum:

(1) The specific mission of the unit.

(2) Rules governing the application of force and state laws as they apply to the specific situation, to include the use of deadly force.

(3) Procedures regarding accountability and security of weapons, ammunition and other sensitive equipment.

(4) Use of weapons/control of ammunition. If weapons and ammunition are issued, the following must be thoroughly defined:

(a) Authority to insert clip/magazine in the weapon.

(b) Authority to chamber round.

(c) Authority to fire.

(5) A psychological orientation on the local situation, specifically addressing types of abuse that individuals may be expected to receive and the proper response to these types of abuses.

(6) Briefing by local police or other state agencies.

(7) Special orders for civil disturbance operations will be issued to all personnel prior to employment. These orders will include guidance specific to the current operation and, as a minimum, will address special instructions, acceptable standards of conduct, interface with the civilian populace, and contact with the media.

4-7. Civil Disturbance Evaluation

Units assigned an on-the-street civil disturbance mission will conduct an annual evaluation of civil disturbance readiness. Use of the unit readiness checklist at **appendix E** is required. Reports will be submitted within 30 days of completion of unit civil disturbance training to the State POMSO.

CHAPTER 5
TERRORISM COUNTERACTION

5-1. General

Terrorism Counteraction (TC/A) consists of those actions taken to counter the terrorist threat. Antiterrorism and Counterterrorism are two major areas of the National Guard role in terrorism counteraction. Antiterrorism refers to defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability to terrorist attack. Counterterrorism refers to the offensive measures taken in response to acts of terrorism.

5-2. Responsibility

Civil authorities have primary responsibility for counter-terrorist operations within the state except on active military installations where the commander is responsible unless otherwise specified in jurisdictional agreements.

5-3. Role of the National Guard

The role of the National Guard in TC/A activities is to support the federal and state law enforcement agencies with equipment, facilities, and personnel.

5-4. Training and Operational Guidance

a. Direct confrontation and negotiation with terrorists should be accomplished by trained law enforcement personnel only.

b. Unit training in TC/A operations can be conducted during annual refresher civil disturbance training.

c. Commanders and selected staff members of units assigned a TC/A support mission should attend a formalized course of instruction. Courses are available at the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL and the California Specialized Training Institute, San Luis Obispo, CA.

d. State civil disturbance plans will address provisions for support of civil counter terrorism operations.

5-5. National Guard Missions

The following are possible missions for National Guard support of counter terrorist operations conducted by civil authorities:

a. Public safety measures.

(1) Traffic control and road block.

(2) Disaster search/relief and recovery team.

(3) Perimeter security and security of critical facilities.

(4) Ground control.

(5) Area evacuation.

b. ***Public health measures.***
(1) Emergency medical treatment.
(2) Limited aeromedical evacuation.
c. ***Public welfare measures.***
(1) Emergency shelter.
(2) Mass feeding/water supply.
d. Other essential public services.
e. Limited engineering support.
f. Transportation support.
g. Communication support.
h. Loan of resources.
i. Aviation support.
j. Logistic support.
k. General support for emergency forces.

5-6. Other Agency Missions
The following are types of support that require a high degree of training and are normally performed by federal and state civil authorities:
a. Civil authorities command and control team other than National Guard liaison elements.
b. Hostage negotiation.
c. Intelligence collection and investigative teams.
d. Assault teams.
e. Arrest teams.

5-7. Planning and Coordination
The Adjutant General, in coordination with civil authorities, will develop plans to counter terrorist operations which may develop on National Guard installations and facilities. Plans developed must comply with AR 381-10, U.S. Army Intelligence Activities; and AR 381-20, U.S. Army Counterintelligence Activities. Plans shall include provisions for:
a. Immediate notification of the FBI and local law enforcement authorities. During the initial liaison and planning for the counter terrorism operations, a determination of who the lead law enforcement agency is must be determined.
b. Notification of National Guard Bureau in accordance with instructions in Chapter 6.
c. The use of National Guard resources and facilities to support law enforcement operations.
d. Protection, safeguarding, and disposition of intelligence information on terrorism, terrorist organizations and individuals received during the planning, preparation, and execution of counterterrorism support missions.

CHAPTER 6
REPORTING

6-1. Reports
Within the scope of military support there are specific information requirements to be transmitted via various reports. This chapter provides guidance regarding format and reporting procedures for MSCA operations. Paragraph 6-3 outlines the training report requirements for code 51 Additional Training Assembly (ATA) civil disturbance leadership training.

6-2. Military Support (Civil Disturbance, Disaster, Emergency)
An alert/call-up of the National Guard to SAD in connection with natural or man-made disasters/emergencies require the following reports be submitted to the NGB Operations Center (NGB-ARO-OMC): (See **appendixes B**, **C**, and **D**.)
a. ***Initial Report.*** This report (**app B**) is provided two ways:
(1) Provide NGB-ARO-OMC a detailed telephonic report.
(2) Follow-up with a fax copy to NGB-ARO-OMC within 24 hrs.
b. ***Follow-up (Daily) Report.*** As significant changes occur (i.e., changes in personnel, location of command post, equipment, or deployment of forces) submit this report via fax NLT 1300 hrs EST daily. This allows NGB-ARO-OMC to prepare the situation report (SITREP) for NGB leadership.
c. ***Closing Report.*** Submit this report the day each mission closes with FY to date totals for ARNG/ANG personnel and FY to date total for ARNG and ANG mandays. (See **app B**.)
d. The different categories of reports are--
(1) Natural Disasters: droughts, earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, mud/land slides, winter storms, tidal waves, tornados, and volcanic eruptions.
(2) Civil Emergencies: hazardous material incidents, loss of public utilities, search and rescue operations.
(3) Law Enforcement Support: civil disturbances, terrorist activity, property protection, and assistance to law enforcement agencies.
(4) Other: federal/state local agency support, Presidential/Vice Presidential support, bands, parades, etc.
(5) The following operations can potentially fall into the above categories: transportation support, aviation support, shelter, and medical support.
e. ***After Action Reports (AARs).***
(1) An AAR (RCS ARNGB-98) will be prepared and forwarded to NGB-ARO-OMC within 15 days after completion of each mission.
(2) Use the format in **appendix C** for MSCA missions.
(3) The intent of the abbreviated AAR shown in **appendix D** is to reduce administrative requirements in preparing lengthy AAR's for minor incidents, with less than 25 soldiers.
(4) Missions which begin in one FY and run into the next FY, should be closed out 30 September, and assigned a new mission number with a start date of 1 October.
f. Submit reports to the NGB-ARO-OMC which is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. To report any incident or State Active Duty (SAD) mission, call or **Fax** to: Watch Team (NGB-ARO-OMC), **DSN** 327-9350, **CM** (703) 607-9350 NON-SECURE **FAX DSN** 327-9881 **CM** (703) 607-9881 SECURE FAX **DSN** 327-9880 **CM** (703) 607-9880.
(1) AUTODIN Routing Indicator: RUEARNG/ARNGR RUEARNG/ARNGRC ARLINGTON VA//NGB-ARO-OMC//

(2) INTERNET E-MAIL: ARNGOPS@ARNGRC-EMH2.ARMY.MIL

(3) ***CURRENT MAILING ADDRESS.***
Army National Guard Readiness Center (ARNGRC)
ATTN: NGB-ARO-OMC
111 South George Mason Drive
Arlington, VA 22204-1382

g. If contact cannot be made with NGB-ARO-OMC, call NGB Andrews Operations Center at DSN 858-6001 or commercial (301) 981-6001. The Fax numbers are DSN 858-7505, or commercial (301) 981-7505.

h. If the contingency warrants, the CNGB will activate the Contingency Support Center (CSC) at Andrews AFB, MD. Participating units/states will be advised of the CSC activation via an USMTF SYS.RRM activation message. The requirement for daily SITREP reporting to the CSC with specific reporting parameters will be identified in the message.

I. Air National Guard (ANG): All contingencies involving ANG resources will require NGB-/XOOC notification. ANG will comply with ANGI 10-206 and AFMAN 10-206 (Operational Reporting) requirements, as the situation dictates. Follow-up reports will be made as the situation changes. Initial and follow-up reports will be transmitted as indicated above.

6-3. Civil Disturbance Training Report

An annual report to NGB-ARO-OM will be submitted by each states POMSO NLT 15 October. The following information is required with an as of date of 30 September each year:

(1) Code 51 ATA dollars allocated:

(2) Code 51 ATA dollars expended: Off: Enl:

(3) Number of company size elements that have an on-the-street civil disturbance mission:

(4) Number of leadership personnel (Corporal thru Captain) assigned to units with an on-the-street mission:

(5) Percentage of leadership personnel (Corporal thru Captain) in those units that received civil disturbance leadership training:

(a) Within the last 12 months:

(b) Within the last 24 months:

(6) Indicate code 51 ATA projections/requirements for the next FY (provide justification in remarks section):

(7) Number of authorized and on hand quantities of the following special civil disturbance equipment:

Disperser, M-5	Shotgun, .12 ga
Disperser, M-33A1	Baton, Riot Control
Compressor, AN-M4	Body Armor
Service Kit, M-254	Face Shields
Service Kit, M27	Body Shields
Other special equipment	Lock Plates

(8) Remarks:

INTERNAL CONTROL REVIEW CHECKLIST

The purpose of this checklist is to provide guidelines for personnel, property and other assets that normally are utilized in Military Support Operations.

AR 11-2 and OMB Circular A-123, govern the Internal Control System for Military Support Operations. Internal Control is a command responsibility that receives up to congressional level attention. It emphasizes resource(s) accountability.

Internal Control Categories:

a. Categories of internal control are accounting and administrative.

(1) Accounting controls relate to safeguarding assets and effective financial management. Focus is on item accountability and performance measures.

(2) Administrative Controls apply to authorization actions for transactions and events. They focus on program performance and the economy as well as efficiency of operations.

The following internal control checklist will be used as a guide when conducting internal military support reviews IAW AR 11-2 and OMB Circular A-123.

Internal Control Review Checklist

Are commanders familiar with NGR 500-1/ANGI 10-8101?	Yes	No
Is the state terrorism counteraction plan up-to-date?	Yes	No
Does the state have an up-to-date personnel special skill list on hand IAW NGR 500-1/ ANGI 10-8101?	Yes	No
Does the ANG unit CBPO provide lists of personnel with special skills to POMSOs through APDS capability?	Yes	No
Does the state review and update their emergency response plans annually IAW NGR 500-1/ ANGI 10-8101?	Yes	No
Has NGB-ARO-OM been provided two copies of the emergency response plans IAW NGR 500-1/ANGI 10-8101?	Yes	No
Has the emergency response plan been coordinated with all appropriate federal and state agencies, to include the state attorney general's office?	Yes	No
Have procedures been established to record and report use of federal resources during State Active Duty?	Yes	No
Have procedures been established to effect reimbursement by the state to the USP&FO for federal resources used during State Active Duty?	Yes	No
Does the emergency response plan provide information to perform duty on federal status, using Garden Plot as a guide?	Yes	No
Has NGB-ARO-OM been provided with current state maps?	Yes	No
Do units assigned civil disturbance missions receive annual evaluation, IAW AR 350-7?	Yes	No
Are units that do not meet criteria reported to NGB-ARO-OM, IAW NGR 500-1/ANGI 10-8101?	Yes	No
Does the state have a current copy of: AR 500-60, AR 95-1, NGR 95-1, NGB Pam 95-5, NGR 600-5, ANGI 36-101, and AR 700-131?	Yes	No

Internal Control Review Checklist--Continued

Do units with "on-the-street" civil disturbance missions conduct annual refresher/junior leadership training IAW NGR 500-1/ANGI 10-8101?	Yes	No
Are Secret Service support missions coordinated with the state POMSO Officer?	Yes	No
Are Air National Guard military support missions coordinated with the POMSO officer?	Yes	No

Appendix A
REFERENCES

Section I. Required Publications

AR 11-2
Internal Control Systems

AR 350-7
Training/Evaluation of Civil Disturbance Forces

AR 500-50
Civil Disturbances

AR 500-60
Disaster Relief

AR 500-70
Military Support of Civil Defense

AR 700-131
Loan and Lease of Army Materiel

AFI 31-210
The Air Force Anti-Terrorism Program

AFI 32-4001
Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operation

FORSCOM REG 525-54
Critical Facilities Protection Program

DA Civil Disturbance Plan "GARDEN PLOT"

FM 19-15
Civil Disturbance

FM 23-10
Sniper Training

NGB Pam 360-5/ANGP 190-9
National Guard Public Affairs Guidelines

AFM 67-1
USAF Supply Manual

Section II. Related Publications

DOD Directive 3025.1
Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)

DOD Directive 3025.12
Military Assistance for Civil Disturbance (MACDIS)

DOD Directive 4515.13R
Air Transportation Eligibility

DOD Directive 5160.54
DoD Key Assets Protection Program (KAPP)

DOD Directive 5525.5
DoD Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Officials (Change 1)

AR 71-13
Dept of Army Equipment Authorization and Usage Program

AR 95-1/NGR 95-1
Aviation Flight Regulations

AR 130-5/AFR 45-17
National Guard Bureau Organization/Functions

AR 190-10
Threats to the President and Other Government Officials

AR 310-49
The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS)

AR 525-13
The Army Terrorism Counteraction Program

DA Pam 190-52-1
Personnel Security Precautions Against Terrorism

TC 19-16
Countering Terrorism on US Army Installations

CTA 50-909
Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment

FORSCOM/NGB Regulation 350-2
Reserve Component (US Army) Training

NGR 10-2
State Area Command, Army National Guard

NGR 350-1
Army National Guard Training

NGR 600-5
Active Guard/Reserve Program

NGR 600-85
Drug Abuse Prevention and Control

NGB PAM 95-5
Use of Army National Guard Aircraft

ANGR 23-01
State Air National Guard Headquarters

ANGI 36-101
The Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) Program

ANGI 10-206
Operations Report

APPENDIX B

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU OPERATIONS CENTER

EMERGENCY STATE ACTIVE DUTY REPORT

FROM: _____ OFFICE: _____

DA 1594 ENTRY # _____

PHONE: (DSN) _____ COMM: _____ FAX: _____

TYPE OF REPORT: INITIAL: _____ FOLLOW-UP: _____ CLOSING: _____

1. SOURCE OF REQUEST: _____

2. TYPE OF INCIDENT: _____
NATURAL DISASTER, LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT,
CIVIL EMERGENCY, OTHER

3. STATE MISSION NUMBER: _____

4. LOCATION CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____

5. SITUATION: _____

6. MISSION: _____

7. DATES: START DATE: _____ END DATE: _____

8. UNIT'S ASSIGNED: (NAME) _____ (LOCATION) _____

9. EQUIPMENT: _____ (NOMENCLATURE) _____ (QUANTITY) _____

10. SAD PERSONNEL: ARNG # _____ ANG # _____ TOTAL # _____

11. MANDAYS: _____ ARNG # _____ ANG # _____ TOTAL # _____

12. CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF PERSONNEL ON SAD FOR ALL MISSIONS THIS FY: _____

_____

_____

_____

13. CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF MANDAYS EXPENDED FOR ALL MISSIONS THIS FY: _____

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX C

NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY SUPPORT

AFTER-ACTION REPORT FORMAT

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, National Guard Bureau, **ATTN:** NGB-ARO-OM, 111 South George Mason Dr, Arlington, VA 22204

SUBJECT: After Action Report (RCS:ARNGB-98)(Identify operation and inclusive dates).

1. **General.**
   a. **Type Emergency.** Include location by city, county, and state.

   b. **Inclusive dates by date time group:**

   c. **Scope of Emergency:**
      (1) Use narrative explanation.
      (2) Include percentage of state ARNG and/or ANG forces called to duty.

2. **Operations.**
   a. **Strength.** ARNG and/or ANG strength of called forces will be reported for each unit/organization for each day of duty. The report will be in column form as follows:

Date _____

Unit/Organization Designation	Service*	Number of Personnel**			Status***
		OFF	WO	EM	AGG Total*****

* Service will be indicated by ARNG of ANG
** # Personnel present for duty with subtotals for ARNG & ANG
*** Status will be indicated by UTA, MUTA, or SAD
***** Total number of troops used during call-up

   b. **Operations Summary.** Chronology of significant events in phases as follows:
      (1) Planning/alert.
      (2) Execution.
      (3) Post operations.

   c. **Communications.** Types or methods.

   d. **Training.** Evaluation of the effectiveness of civil disturbance training conducted prior to the occurrence of this incident. Number of hours civil disturbance refresher training conducted by each unit during this operation.

3. **Administration.**

   a. Public Affairs.

   b. Special Services.

   c. Morale and discipline.

   d. National Guard Injuries or casualties.

4. **Logistics/Equipment.** Special equipment and supplies used and source of issue (Note: If ARNG of ANG aircraft are used, the information provided should include type of aircraft used and number of hours flown, by type.)

AFTER-ACTION REPORT FORMAT--Continued

5. **Costs.** Total Cost of State Active Duty, including as a minimum the following:

a. Pay.

b. Subsistence.

c. Housing.

d. Transportation.

e. Maintenance.

f. Supplies.

g. Equipment.

h. Fuel and petroleum.

i. Funds paid by other state agencies.

j. Reimbursable cost.

6. Problem areas.

a. Personnel.

b. Intelligence.

c. Operations.

d. Organization.

e. Training.

f. Logistics.

g. Communications.

h. Material.

i. Other.

7. **Lessons learned:** Include any special organization, new tactics or techniques developed to control the emergency.

8. **Recommendations.**

APPENDIX D

NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY SUPPORT

MINOR INCIDENT AFTER ACTION REPORT FORMAT

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, National Guard Bureau, **ATTN:** NGB-ARO-OM, 111 South George Mason Dr, Arlington, VA 22204

SUBJECT: After Action Report (RCS:ARNGB-98)(Identify operation and inclusive dates).

STATE: _____

MISSION: _____

DATE(S): _____

EFFECTIVE: _____ **COMPLETED;** _____

LOCATION: _____ **CITY:** _____ **COUNTY:** _____

NUMBER OF TROOPS: _____ **ARNG:** _____ **ANG:** _____

MANDAYS USED: _____

EQUIPMENT USED: (**Note:** If ARNG or ANG aircraft are used, the information provided should include type aircraft used and hours flown, by type.)

APPROXIMATE COST: _____ (Include all related costs) _____

COMMENTS: _____

APPENDIX E

CIVIL DISTURBANCE

Unit Readiness Checklist

1. The intent of this checklist is to ensure that standards of readiness consistent with the unit's civil disturbance mission and the state's civil disturbance plan are reviewed and maintained. The use of this checklist to standardize evaluations throughout the National Guard community is required. This evaluation should be conducted by the unit commander utilizing records and reports readily available. This checklist is intended to aid in evaluating the civil disturbance capability of the unit. States have authority to add items to this checklist as required to address specific missions or requirements.

2. Battalion commanders must consolidate checklists for subordinate/organic units and forward through command channels to state headquarters. Remedial training for those units not meeting standards must be conducted and mission readiness re-evaluated. Units must be removed from the available troop list until standards are met. Evaluation of mission readiness should be conducted annually. This checklist is not all inclusive and must be supported by a thorough knowledge of material contained in State Civil Disturbance Plans, AR 500-50, NGR 500-1/ANGI 10-8101, FM 19-15, and the NGB Civil Disturbance Handbook.

3. This checklist will be submitted through channels to STARC, **ATTN:** POMSO, within 30 days of completion of unit civil disturbance training. States are not required to submit this document to NGB. However, NGB should be advised of significant factors which seriously limit or jeopardize a unit's ability to perform its civil disturbance mission, to include comments as to corrective action programed or initiated and whether assistance is needed to rectify the deficiency.

4. This checklist consists of four sections: Personnel, Training and Operations, Logistics, and the Commanders Estimate.

SECTION I

PERSONNEL

1. Unit Designation:

Unit Strength:	**Authorized Strength**				**Assigned Strength**			
_____	O	NCO	EM	AGG	O	CO	EM	AGG
_____	___	____	____	____	___	___	___	___

2. Assigned personnel attended training, FY _____, **OFF** ____ **NCO** ____ **EM** ____ **AGG** ____

3. Attach unit roster by positions, include special teams.

4. Identify personnel shortages considered significant as they must be resolved before the unit is committed. (Attach listing.)

SECTION II

TRAINING AND OPERATIONS

1. Number of leaders (CPL-CPT) that attended civil disturbance training IAW NGR 500-1 and applicable state regulations.
OFF _____, **ENL** _____, **Date Conducted:** _____

2. Indicate useage of Code 51 ATAs: OFF _____, ENL _____

3. Has unit conducted civil disturbance training IAW NGR 500-1/ANGI 10-8101 and applicable state regulations? Yes/No, Date Conducted:_____
(Attach training schedule, attendance rosters, and training evaluation results.)

Unit Readiness Checklist--Continued

4. Have soldiers assigned to special equipment such as shotguns and riot control agent dispersers received qualifying training? Yes/No, Date Conducted: _____ . (Attach training schedule, attendance rosters, and training evaluation results.)

5. Is civil disturbance training identified in long-range training plan and scheduled on unit training schedules? Yes/No. (If No, why not?) _____

6. Is current state National Guard Emergency Operations Plan on hand? Yes/No.

7. Have procedures been established to identify soldiers who have not received training in civil disturbance control operations? Yes/No.

8. Have procedures been established to ensure that untrained soldiers are not committed to on-the-street riot control duty? Yes/No. (They may be used in an administrative/logistics support role.)

SECTION III

LOGISTICS

1. Does unit have on hand adequate amounts of special civil disturbance equipment listed below to conduct operations? Yes/No.

Item	Qty Reqd	Qty O/H	Qty Short
Face Shield	_____	_____	_____
Body Armor	_____	_____	_____
Body Shield	_____	_____	_____
Baton, Riot	_____	_____	_____
Shotguns	_____	_____	_____
Launcher, M203	_____	_____	_____
Lock Plate	_____	_____	_____
Bayonets	_____	_____	_____
M33/M33A1 Disp	_____	_____	_____
M5 Disperser	_____	_____	_____
Svc Kit M254	_____	_____	_____
Svc Kit M27	_____	_____	_____
Compressor, M4	_____	_____	_____
Bull Horn	_____	_____	_____
Flex Cuffs	_____	_____	_____
Flood/Spot Light	_____	_____	_____
Recorder/Camcorders	_____	_____	_____
Night Observation Eq	_____	_____	_____

2. Is equipment serviceable? Yes/No. (Attach listing; Include work orders for unserviceable equipment.)

3. Is equipment readily available? Yes/No. (If No, attach listing and storage location.)

4. Does unit have on hand adequate amounts of ammunition listed below to conduct operations? Yes/No. (If No, attach listing of shortages.)

Unit Readiness Checklist--Continued

LIN	DODAC	DESCRIPTION BOI	QTY O/H
C39136	1305-A363,	Cart, 9mm, 8 rds per pistol	_____
D22628	1305-A400,	Cart, 38 cal, 6 rds per revolver	_____
D23313	1305-A475,	Cart, 45 cal, 7 rds per pistol	_____
D34821	1305-A011,	Cart, 12 Ga, 00 BS, 10 rds per S/G	_____
D14843	1305-A014,	Cart, 12 Ga, 7 1/2 CS, 10 rds per S/G	_____
D14918	1305-A017,	Cart, 12 Ga, 9 CS, 10 rds per S/G	_____
C35042	1305-A059,	Cart, 5.56MM, Ball, 20 rds per M16A2	_____
D35095	1305-A068,	Cart, 5.56MM, Trcr, 3 rds per M16	_____
D34973	1305-A071,	Cart, 5.56MM, Ball, 20 rds per M16A1	_____
D37698	1305-A136,	Cart, 7.62MM, Ball, 25 rds per sniper	_____
D41052	1310-B557,	Cart, 40mm, RC CS, 10 ea per lchr	_____
J79561	1330-G922,	Gren, Hand, CS M47, 108 ea per Co	_____
J79681	1330-G930,	Gren, Hand, Smk HC, 48 ea per Co	_____
R99691	1365-K758,	RC Agent, CR, 4 BT per M33A1 dispenser	_____
R99764	1365-K768,	RC Agent, CS1,6 CN per M33/M5 disp	_____
G22177	1365-K532,	Disp, RC Agent, M36, 75 ea per Co	_____
J77626	1330-G940,	Gren, Hand, Smoke Grn, 5 ea per Plt	_____
J79201	1330-G950,	Gren, Hand, Smoke Red, 5 ea per Plt	_____
J79995	1330-G945,	Gren, Hand, Smoke Yel, 5 ea per Plt	_____
J79818	1330-G955,	Gren, Hand, Smoke Vio, 5 ea per Co	_____

5. Has MTOE equipment required for civil disturbance operations been identified? Yes/No. (Attach listing of equipment.)

6. Are there equipment or supplies required but not on hand? Yes/No. (Attach listing.)

SECTION IV

COMMANDER'S ESTIMATE

1. Based on the information reported in Sections I through III and your personal observations and knowledge of your unit:

a. Do you believe that your unit needs additional training prior to commitment to a civil disturbance control mission? Yes/No.

b. If your unit needs additional training, identify the shortcoming and the estimated length of training required. ___

_____

c. Identify and explain any other factors or problems which should be considered by higher headquarters. _____

_____

2. Based on my observations and evaluation on (date) _____ , this unit is operationally ready for commitment to civil disturbance operations (without exceptions) (with the following exceptions): (Line out non-applicable statement.) _____

_____

Encl
as

_____
_____
Commanding

Glossary

Section I. Abbreviations

AARs
After Action Reports

ADUSD
Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense

AGR
Active Guard/Reserve

ANGRC
Air National Guard Readiness Center

ANG
Air National Guard

ARNG
Army National Guard

ARNGRC
Army National Guard Readiness Center

ATA
Additional Training Assembly

CAT
Crisis Action Team

CNGB
Chief, National Guard Bureau

CSC
Contingency Support Center

CTA
Common Table of Allowances

DANG
Director, Air National Guard

DARNG
Director, Army National Guard

DARO
Director of Operations, Training and Readiness

DO
Director of Operations

DoD
Department of Defense

FTS
full time support

FY
fiscal year

IDT
inactive duty training

LNO
Liaison Officer

MACDIS
Military Assistance for Civil Disturbance

MSCA
Military Support to Civil Authorities

MT
Military Technician

MTOE
Modification Table(s) of Organization and Equip;ment

MUTA4
multiple unit training assembly 4

ODUSD
Office of the Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense

OTS
on-the-street

POI
Programs of Instruction

POMSO
Plans, Operations and Military Support Officer

SAD
state active duty

SITREP
situation report

SREMAC
Southern Regional Emergency Management Compact

STARCs
State Area Commands

TC/A
Terrorism Counteraction

USP&FO
United States Property and Fiscal Officer

Section II. Terms

Civil Authorities
Those elected and appointed officers and employees who constitute the government of the United States, of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, US possessions and territories, and the political subdivisions thereof.

Civil Disturbances
Riots, acts of violence, insurrections, unlawful obstructions or assemblages, or other disorders prejudicial to public law and order. The term includes all domestic conditions requiring or likely to require the

use of a states National Guard pursuent to the individual states laws or constitution or federal armed forces pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 15, Title 10, United States Code.

Civil Disturbance Training
Civil disturbance training is that individual and unit training which is directed toward providing assistance during civil disturbances.

Civil Emergency
Any natural or man-made disaster or emergency that causes or could cause substantial harm to the population or infrastructure. This term can include the consequences of an attack or a national security emergency. For reporting purposes, a civil emergency is any man-caused emergency, or threat which causes or may cause substantial property damage or loss and a natural emergency includes any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, or other catastrophe.

Federal Property
Equipment and supplies that are owned, leased, or possessed by the federal government.

Interstate Compact
An agreement between two or more states to provide mutual support. The purpose of a compact is to provide mutual assistance between states in managing any emergency or disaster that is duly declared by the govenor of the affected state(s), whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil emergency aspects of resource shortages, or community disorders.

Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)
Those activities and measures taken by the DOD components, to include the Army and Air National Guard, to foster mutual assistance and support between the DOD and any civil government agency in planning or preparing for, or in the application of resources in response to the consequences of civil emergencies or attacks, including national security emergencies.

States
For the purpose of this regulation the term "states" includes the 50 States, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the District of Columbia.

Terrorism
The calculated use of violence or the threat of violence to attain goals which are political, religious, or ideological in nature. This can be done through intimidation, coercion, or instilling fear. Terrorism includes a criminal act against persons or property that is intended to influence an audience beyond the immediate victims.

Counter-Terrorism
Offensive measures taken to respond to a terrorist act, or the documented threat of such an act. Counter terrorism includes the gathering of information and threat analysis to support offensive measures.

Anti-Terrorism
Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of personnel, family members, facilities, and equipment to acts of terrorism. This also includes the collection and analysis of information to accurately assess the magnitude of the threat.