

**National Guard Regulation  
500-4/ ANGI 10-2504**

**Emergency Employment of Army and Other  
Resources**

**National Guard CBRNE  
Enhanced Response Force  
Package Management**

**Departments of the Army and the Air Force  
National Guard Bureau  
Arlington, VA 22202-3231  
16 October 2009**

**UNCLASSIFIED**

# ***SUMMARY of CHANGE***

NGR 500-4/ANGI 10-2504  
National Guard CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package Management  
16 October 2009

This is a new publication.

Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources

National Guard CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package Management

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

**CRAIG R. MCKINLEY**  
General, USAF  
Chief, National Guard Bureau

**Official:**

**GEORGE R. BROCK**  
Chief, Strategy and Policy Division

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**History.** This is a new National Guard regulation.

**Summary.** This regulation / instruction prescribes policies, procedures, and responsibilities governing the deployment and employment of National Guard CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Packages in support of the National Guard Homeland Security mission.

**Applicability.** This regulation / instruction applies to the Army and Air National Guard of the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Territory of Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia, hereafter referred to as states, while performing homeland defense missions when not in Federal Service.

**Proponent and exception authority.** The proponent of this regulation is the Director, NGB-J3/DO. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation.

**Management Control Process.** This regulation / instruction incorporates guidance from AR 11-2, AFI 65-201, and OMB Circular A-123. The Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, OMB Circular A-123, and DoD Directive (DoDD) 5010.38 apply to all DoD activities and programs. This regulation / instruction contains management control provisions, but does not identify key management controls that must be evaluated.

**Supplementation.** Supplementation of this regulation/instruction is prohibited without prior approval from the Chief, National Guard Bureau, ATTN: NGB-J3/DO, 1411 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202-3231.

**Suggested Improvements.** Users are encouraged to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, ATTN: NGB-J3/DO, 1411 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202-3231.

Distribution. B/F.

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## **Chapter 1 Introduction**

### **1-1. Purpose**

This regulation delineates the responsibilities and details the processes and procedures for management of the National Guard (NG) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosive (CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Package (NG CERFP). In the United States, the civil emergency management structure manages the consequences of the release of a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) involving CBRNE devices. The National Guard leverages its war fighting capability to support the civil authorities by providing a disciplined, well trained, and well equipped organization to supplement local, state, and federal efforts to manage the potentially catastrophic effects of terrorism, or provide special technical support to augment specific needs of the Incident Commander (IC). NG CERFPs are designed and trained to provide search, extraction, medical triage, and decontamination of casualties during CBRNE events and advice and assistance to the IC, State Emergency Management, the State's Joint Forces Headquarters (JFHQ-State), the Adjutant General, the Governor, and other key officials, including representatives of federal agencies. The capabilities of the NG CERFP for search, extraction, medical triage and treatment, decontamination, and remains recovery can also be used in support of natural disasters where individuals have been trapped in structures and/or require decontamination from exposure to toxic materials such as petroleum products, pesticides, raw sewage, and structure debris that have been spread through flooding, explosion, or other means. This regulation establishes the processes and standards for synchronized, integrated, and seamless NG CERFP employment on short notice to assist local and state governments in protecting public health and safety.

### **1-2. References**

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in Appendix A.

### **1-3. Explanation of Abbreviations and Terms**

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

### **1-4. Responsibilities**

a. National Guard Bureau (NGB). The NGB is the channel of communications on all matters pertaining to the National Guard, the Army National Guard (ARNG) of the United States, and the Air National Guard (ANG) of the United States between (1) the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force, and (2) the several states [10 USC 10502]. NGB monitors and assists the Adjutants General and the State National Guard in providing trained and equipped Air and Army National Guard forces and resources to the Combatant Commanders. The National Guard Bureau facilitates and coordinates National Guard support for homeland security, homeland defense, contingency operations, National Special Security Events (NSSE), and Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA).

b. The J3/Domestic Operations Directorate (NGB-J3/DO). The National Guard Bureau's J3/Domestic Operations Directorate (NGB-J3/DO) acts for the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) as the focal point for both the Air National Guard and Army National Guard for all matters and activities pertaining to the NG CERFP program. NGB-J3/DO plans, programs, coordinates, and oversees the NG CERFP program and facilitates the channel of communications between the Department of Defense (DoD) and the National Guard of the several States. NGB-J3/DO has primary responsibility for the development and execution of NG CERFP policies, procedures, and regulations/instructions and is the initial point of contact within the National Guard Bureau for these issues pertaining to the NG CERFPs. NGB-J3/DO will also establish integrated working groups to annually review and validate NG CERFP program equipment, personnel, and training.

c. The Governor is the Commander-in-Chief of the State's National Guard units not in federal service. The Secretary of the Army, in accordance with the October 1969 Secretary of Defense Memorandum, authorizes employment of the District of Columbia National Guard in militia status.

d. The Adjutant General (AG)/Commanding General (CG). The National Guard is traditionally the first line of defense of the United States [32 USC 102]. The Adjutants General and the District of Columbia National Guard Commanding General are responsible for developing immediate response capabilities to provide this first line of defense. Each Adjutant General employs resources at the State level consisting of Army National Guard and Air National Guard forces, in accordance with (IAW) applicable state law, to provide military support to the civil authorities in managing the consequences of a CBRNE or other disaster.

e. National Guard CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (NG CERFP). To date, NG CERFPs have been established in 17 States to perform Consequence Management (CM) duties in a State Active Duty (SAD) or Title 32

(T-32), U.S. Code, status when activated by the state Governor or Title 10 (T-10), U.S. Code, if activated by the President. The NG CERFP can be activated in support of emergency preparedness plans (i.e. pre-positioned); or to a response request involving the use of a weapon of mass destruction (as defined in 50 USC 2302(1)); a terrorist attack or threatened terrorist attack in the United States that results, or could result, in catastrophic loss of life or property; or other disaster/incident where the special skills and equipment of the NG CERFP are deemed appropriate by the Governor or President. NG CERFPs will not perform response operations until validated by the Adjutant General of their respective state. Validation is a one-time event. NG CERFPs are capable of conducting casualty search and extraction, medical triage and treatment, mass decontamination, and the orderly recovery of remains resulting from a CBRNE incident.

### **1-5. NG CERFP Background**

a. At the direction of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, an initiative was undertaken to develop a capability in the National Guard that is loosely modeled on the Marine Corps Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF). Using existing Army and Air National Guard units and personnel, the National Guard has organized, trained, and equipped 17 NG CERFPs to date, to provide specialized capabilities that may be requested by local, state, or federal authorities for response to CBRNE incidents. This training and task organizing of existing ARNG/ANG forces helps ensure that the National Guard is ready to respond to life-threatening hazards with specialized CBRNE support. Specifically, the NG CERFP Commander at an incident site will support Incident Command System (ICS) casualty search and extraction, emergency medical triage, treatment, and patient stabilization, mass casualty decontamination operations, and remains recovery. The NG CERFP must be ready to deploy to the incident site within 6 hours of notification.

b. A NG CERFP is modular in structure with a command and control element and four operational elements. The NG CERFP assignment is an additional duty given to legally constituted ARNG Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE) or ANG Unit Manning Document (UMD) units. These functional elements include a medical element, usually an ANG Medical Group; a decontamination element, usually an ARNG Chemical Company; a search and extraction element, usually an ARNG Engineer Company or ANG Civil Engineering Squadron; and an ANG Fatalities Search and Recovery Team (FSRT). Each NG CERFP mission area is assigned to a single ARNG or ANG unit. If the required MTOE/UMD structure does not exist within the state, alternate state MTOE/UMD forces may be used as a temporary measure while the state pursues manpower actions to redesignate existing forces to satisfy the above requirement. In the event that the redesignation cannot be accomplished, MTOE/UMD forces from an adjoining state may be used. If elements of the NG CERFP are from more than one state, Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs), a clear chain of command, and activation authority must be established. In the event that the required force structure does not exist within the state, cannot be converted from the state's current force structure, and support cannot be obtained from a neighboring state, NGB-J35 will recommend to CNGB that the NG CERFP mission be reassigned to another state that does possess the required forces.

c. The NG CERFP mission is in addition to the currently assigned military tasking for each unit. These units are subject to being called to State Active Duty or Title 32 Active Duty by the Governor to support the NG CERFP mission. All NG CERFP members will maintain proficiency in their primary Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) and fill a currently authorized billet on their appropriate MTOE/UMD.

d. Each NG CERFP should also have a security element available for support, which may be established as part of a state quick response force or some other ARNG/ANG security mission force established at the direction of the Governor and Adjutant General. To support a NG CERFP pre-positioned mission the tasking Operations Order (OPORD) should identify NG security forces to support the NG CERFP mission. At a minimum, to support a NG CERFP response support request the security element must be readily available to deploy with the NG CERFP. All NG CERFP are required to maintain a level of readiness to enable a response within ICS/TAG/OPORD established timelines. The NG CERFP is specially trained and equipped to assist local, state, and federal emergency response organizations with leading edge commercial off the shelf (COTS) equipment, i.e., collapsed structure listening devices and search cameras, mass decontamination equipment, and medical triage and treatment equipment.

### **1-6. The National Response Process**

In the United States, the national WMD response and subsequent Incident Management (IM) operations are conducted by both civil and military response units in a three-tier approach based on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF). All tiers of response may be prepositioned for special events or scheduled activities, or arrive in sequence for a no-notice event.

a. First Tier Forces (Local Response). For no-notice response, fire and rescue, law enforcement, and/or emergency medical services constitute the first tier, and consist of local/multi-jurisdictional civil forces operating under the Incident Command System (ICS) and NIMS. A NG CERFP pre-positioned or response mission can augment and/or support a Tier 1 or Tier 2 response.

b. Second Tier Forces (State Response). If the extent of the incident exceeds the capability of the Tier-1 forces to manage the consequences of the situation, then follow-on State civil and military forces can be activated and deployed in support of the IC. At this level are additional civilian teams such as State Hazardous Materials teams, Fire and Rescue units, State Police units, and State Health Department assets, with the National Guard providing the state military support. The Governor will appoint a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to oversee disaster operations for the State.

c. Third Tier Forces (Federal Response). If the Governor determines that the state's incident response resources require additional support; the Governor can request assistance from the President of the United States. Upon approval/signing of a Presidential Emergency Declaration, Federal agencies, IAW the NRF, provide assets to support the Governor and the IC in managing the emergency support functions of the event. Federal response assets may include the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Hazardous Materials Response Unit (HMRU), Department of Energy's radiation assessment teams, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) emergency response assets, the National Disaster Medical System, the National Medical Response System, the United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) Joint Task Force-Civil Support (JTF-CS), and other DoD and Interagency assets that are requested. In conjunction with the approval/signing of the Federal Emergency Declaration; a Principal Federal Official (PFO) and/or Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is appointed and responsible for the timely delivery of Federal disaster assistance to the affected State. The SCO is the conduit for state requests for assistance from the Governor to the federal government, which may include requests for sustainment of the Second Tier response personnel.

### **1-7. Exception to Policy**

Requests for exception to policy as set forth in this regulation must be submitted to Chief, National Guard Bureau, Attn: J3/DO. The proponent of this regulation is the Director, NGB-J3/DO. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. All requests must contain information detailing the reason(s) for the exception, that it will meet applicable federal, state and local laws and how it will affect their state program.

## **Chapter 2**

### **NG CERFP Response Management**

#### **2-1. Introduction**

a. The NG CERFPs provide unique military and civilian life saving capabilities and expertise to assist the Governors in responding to a CBRNE or other mass casualty incident which may include large numbers of fatalities. These NG CERFPs can be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for regional or national deployment for response operations. The NG CERFP complements and enhances local and state capabilities. A primary planning assumption is that each JFHQ-State is best informed to create contingency plans for NG CERFP coverage within its jurisdiction. Therefore, NGB will only participate in state NG CERFP deployment planning when a specific support request is received at the NGB Joint Coordination Center (JoCC). An NGB initiated response to, or coordination in, an Interagency NG CERFP emergency support request is the exception to this policy.

b. National Response System (NRS). In the event of an emergency resulting from actual or suspected use of a WMD, the National Guard Bureau's Current Operations Division (NGB-J33), in coordination with the NGB-J35, and through the NGB JoCC, facilitates deployment and employment of a NG CERFP. The NG CERFP Commander, after completing a mission analysis, an Alert/Recall and marshalling of the NG CERFP units, will finalize law enforcement/first responder escort to the incident, routes to the incident, refinement of timelines to the incident site, and additional National Guard resources that can be made available to the IC.

#### **2-2. NG CERFP Response Sectors**

To facilitate planning, training, and coordination efforts, and narrow the time and distance a NG CERFP will travel, NG CERFP are aligned with the ten FEMA regions. This alignment places at least one NG CERFP in each region. The regions are listed below with states having NG CERFPs designated by an asterisk:

- Region 1 – Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts\*, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

- Region 2 – New York\*, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands.
- Region 3 – Pennsylvania\*, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia\*, West Virginia\*, and the District of Columbia.
- Region 4 – North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia\*, Florida\*, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky.
- Region 5 – Ohio\*, Indiana, Illinois\*, Michigan, Minnesota\*, Wisconsin.
- Region 6 – Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas\*, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.
- Region 7 – Iowa, Missouri\*, Kansas, and Nebraska\*.
- Region 8 – Colorado\*, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.
- Region 9 – Arizona, Nevada, California\*, Hawaii\*, and Guam.
- Region 10 – Oregon, Washington\*, Idaho, and Alaska.

### **2-3. Deployment Standards**

NG CERFP External Evaluation (EXEVAL) and TAG NG CERFP readiness validation requirements establish that teams have assigned personnel and required materials on hand to conduct this challenging mission for the initial 72 hour period. Personnel or equipment levels at less than full authorization may significantly degrade the NG CERFP's ability to meet the mission requirements. Validated NG CERFPs are expected to be fully resourced by each JFHQ-State. Units must be assigned and trained as directed by the current NGB Joint Training Plan (JTP) and/or Yearly Training Guidance (YTG). Equipment readiness levels must be maintained and sustained as near to 100% as possible, but not less than 90%. Program funds are provided for this purpose. Diversion of resources away from the NG CERFP program to other NG mission areas directly degrades the NG CERFP's capabilities, with a concurrent degradation of the National Guard's ability to contribute to America's Homeland Defense. Regional response planning assumptions are that each NG CERFP can deploy from their home station within six hours of notification with a minimum of 90% of their required personnel and equipment.

## **Chapter 3**

### **NG CERFP Mission Requests and Validation**

#### **3-1. Introduction**

As stated in Chapter 1, NG CERFPs are a state controlled resource. Therefore, respective Governors are the final deployment authority for NG CERFP missions executed in SAD or T 32 status. NG CERFPs will deploy on State directed missions, a Regional mission support request, as part of a coordinated Tier 1 or Tier 2 NG CERFP deployment requested by the NGB JoCC, or in response to a Tier-3 Presidential call-up (Title 10 status). The JFHQ Warning Order, Operations Order, and/or National Level Operations Plan will specify the required deployment time for NG CERFP response missions. NGB JoCC requested deployments will respond from their home state in accordance with the times listed in Chapter 2. Response time delays can be anticipated in a Title 10 federally declared mission activation. The preferred method to deploy a NG CERFP for any mission is through direct coordination with the respective JFHQ-State. The Adjutant General will ensure that appropriate state deployment processes are in place and exercised.

#### **3-2. Definitions**

- a. Tier I/Tier II Support Requests. Requests for NG CERFP support from local and state agencies should be directed through the JFHQ-State. These operational requests may be for pre-positioned or response missions.
- b. Tier III Support Requests. Requests for NG CERFP support from federal agencies other than NGB should be directed to the NGB JoCC, which will coordinate the request with the NGB-J33, J35, J4, and appropriate JFHQ-State. These operational support requests may be for pre-positioned or response, missions.
- c. NGB Support Requests. Requests for support generated internally by NGB will be directed through the JFHQ-State to the NG CERFP.

#### **3-3. Support Request Validation**

The Adjutant General will ensure that a process is established within the state to validate requests for the NG CERFPs. The validation process must ensure that a timely, but careful review of the situation is made to be sure the request is understood and the mission is adequately defined. The Adjutant General, or designated authority, must review the mission to ensure that the assistance is: properly requested by, or verified with an official source; feasible; legal; supportable; worth the risk; and appropriate for the current force protection condition. Command organizations responsible for employing the units must understand the potential risks to which they will commit the

units. employment consideration and request validation criteria is a series of suggested questions (enumerated below) to ensure that National Guard assets are used for appropriate, feasible civil support missions which have an expected outcome that justifies the risk of their employment.

**Table 3-1**  
**NG CERFP Mission Validation Criteria**

- 
1. Does the request for assistance have sufficient information to task the National Guard and has it been processed through proper channels?
  2. Is the mission legal, ethical, and morally sound?
  3. Is the mission appropriate and feasible for the CERFP?
  4. Does the mission support the Local/State Emergency ICS?
  5. Are the requested response times realistic and achievable?
- 

### **3-4. Responsibilities**

- a. NGB-J3/DO provides oversight to the NGB JoCC. All Interagency (IA)/Incident site NG CERFP support requests will be routed to the NGB JoCC Team Chief.
- b. The NGB-J3/DO will implement review and staffing processes to validate and execute support requests originating from federal agencies or from states. The Governor or his/her designated representative is the approval authority for employment of the NG CERFP unless activated in Title 10 status.
- c. The NGB JoCC Team Chief will receive and record all Support Requests, review and assess availability of a NG CERFP using the operational readiness reporting data, determine appropriate action authority, coordinate with the appropriate action authority (i.e. J35 NG CERFP PM) to formulate support options, and make recommendations through the NGB JoCC. NGB-J33 will execute approved Support Requests by issuing orders IAW Chapter 4, monitor and track NG CERFP deployment activities, receiving reports IAW Chapter 6, and affecting appropriate distribution of information to designated agencies. The NGB JoCC Team Chief, with the assistance of NGB-J35 will ensure accuracy of NG CERFP information in all NGB JoCC briefing updates and maintain the continuity book.
- d. The NGB-J33 Division Chief/JoCC Team Chief coordinates the efforts of all NGB J-Staff Action Officers and Subject Matter Experts (SME) to ensure that all support requests are resolved in time-sensitive processes. The NGB-J33 Division Chief will ensure that NG CERFP program management and readiness information resources required by the NGB JoCC to perform planning and coordination tasks associated with filling Support Requests are requested via the NGB-J35 NG CERFP PM and other appropriate J-Staff directorates as needed. The Division Chief will delegate these coordination and liaison functions to the Deputy Division Chief or JoCC representative as required.
- e. The NGB JoCC Team Chief will ensure that time sensitive Support Requests presented to the NGB JoCC for coordination are resourced to meet the requested response times and assist with the coordination of NG CERFP air and ground transportation requirements.
- f. JFHQ-State will ensure the following: Emergency Operations Center (EOC) personnel are familiar with this regulation and provide orders and reports IAW Chapter 4; all missions are validated IAW Chapter 3, and NG CERFP Monthly Reports inform the NGB JoCC on all NG CERFP training and response missions.
- g. NG CERFP mission validation responsibilities include executing missions IAW orders generated from JFHQ-State, conducting a mission analysis to coordinate military Classes of Supply and Commercial Off the Shelf support requests; ensuring the JFHQ-State is notified when outside agencies contact the NG CERFP directly; and providing Situation Reports (SITREPs) and After Action Reports (AAR) through JFHQ-State to the NGB JoCC.
- h. NGB Joint Surgeon's office may provide oversight for formulary as well as medical policy and procedure review and approval at the request of the NG CERFP Program Manager.

### **3-5. NG CERFP Support Requests and Planning Definitions**

Mission support may be exercised by commanders at any echelon to provide for a more efficient use of resources. A state initiating the request for and receiving NG CERFP support is defined as the supported state; and a state responding to and providing the NG CERFP support is identified as the supporting state. An Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is a legislatively ratified compact between member states that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster impacted state can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues upfront: liability and reimbursement. Additional NG CERFP support planning definitions include:

- a. Coordinating Authority

(1) Coordinating authority may be granted and modified through a memorandum of agreement (MOA) to provide unity of effort for operations involving National Guard, Reserve Component (RC), and Active Component forces engaged in interagency activities.

(2) The commander or individual has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved but does not have the authority to compel agreement. The common task to be coordinated will be specified in the establishing directive without disturbing the normal organizational relationships in other matters.

(3) Coordinating authority is a consultation relationship between commanders, not an authority by which command may be exercised. It is more applicable to planning and similar activities than to operations.

(4) Operational Control (OPCON) – Authority to:

- (a) Perform Authoritative Direction for military operations necessary to accomplish the mission
- (b) Organize and Employ NG CERFP and specialized Teams
- (c) Assign Command Functions to Subordinates
- (d) Establish Plans/Requirements for Information Management

(5) Tactical Control (TACON) – Authority to:

- (a) Give direction for military operations
- (b) Control designated forces (e.g., Engineer, Medical, Decontamination, FSRT missions)

b. NG CERFP Support – Establish the category of support to be provided by the supporting NG CERFP

(1) Direct – A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly the supported force's request for assistance

(2) Mutual – Support which units render each other because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the incident, and their inherent capabilities

c. Request for a NG CERFP support received by JFHQ-State.

(1) Supported state EMAC Tier I and Tier II Support Requests will normally be forwarded directly to the JFHQ-State with the embedded NG CERFP capabilities. The JFHQ of the supported and supporting states will establish procedures to provide the requested support with the responding NG CERFP.

(2) Coordinating Authority – To ensure Unity of Effort, the supporting and supported JFHQs will ensure the coordination between their JFHQ staffs by establishing support relationships between the supported state JFHQ and the supporting NG CERFP.

(3) As stated above and in Chapter 5 of this regulation, when NG CERFPs are responding to an EMAC state-to-state (SAD/T-32) support request, the supported and supporting states, through Coordinating Authority, validate the support relationships and category of support to be exercised between the supported JFHQ-S and the supporting NG CERFP prior to the arrival of the supporting NG CERFP at the incident site.

(4) At a minimum, the support relationships will be clearly documented in Warning/Deployment/ Operations Orders. The NGB JoCC will be included in the distribution of these orders and situation reports IAW Chapter 6 of this regulation. The JFHQ-State procedures will, as a minimum, validate that the request can be met within legal and fiduciary policy and the Governor or designated representative has approved the deployment.

d. Requests for a NG CERFP received by the NGB JoCC. NG CERFP support requests may be received at NGB. NG CERFP capabilities can support a Federal Tier III Response Request through the Secretary of Defense, an NGB internal support request, a Tier I/II IC support request, and under Immediate Response authority. NG CERFP modular and organic transportation capabilities facilitate Pre-position missions to support Tier I/Tier II support requests from Federal, State, or Regional Emergency Management Agency (EMA) planners. The NGB JoCC Team Chief, upon receipt of a Support Request will determine the urgency and type of NG CERFP support request. If the request is for support more than 10 working days out, it will be handled during normal duty hours. If the request is for assistance in less than 10 working days, the action will be recorded as time sensitive and the NGB JoCC will conduct the following J-Staff coordination/support action:

- Determine IAW current legal and fiduciary guidance that the Support Request is valid or identify how compensation for the request support will be rendered.
- Determine what NG CERFP resources are available to meet the mission requirements. (Review the NG CERFP operational readiness reporting data.)
- Prepare appropriate Courses of Action (COA) in coordination with the NGB-J35, NG CERFP JFHQ-State, and NG CERFP Commander to assign Operational Control (OPCON) of the identified NG CERFP to the supported agency/JFHQ-State.
- Present the staff coordinated COA to the NGB-J33 Division Chief for approval and make appropriate notifications.
- Complete all actions/coordination to ensure execution of the approved plan.

- The NGB JoCC Team Chief will review all reports IAW Chapter 6 and make distribution as appropriate.
  - (1) The process described in paragraph (b) will be documented in either hard copy with signature or electronic copy for accountability. Where time constraints dictate an immediate response, verbal approvals are acceptable but will be followed by hard copy with signature within 72 hours. If the Senior Officer/ Government civilian assigned to and present for duty in the NGB JoCC determines that immediate life saving action is required, he/she is authorized to approve Coordinating Authority between a supporting NG CERFP and the requesting agency/JFHQ-State in response to a valid support requirement. Notifications as detailed in b above will follow within four hours.
  - (2) The supported JFHQ-State will notify the NGB JoCC Team Chief immediately upon being advised that the mission is complete. The NGB JoCC Team Chief will make notification to the NGB J-Staff IAW approved internal operating procedures.

## **Chapter 4**

### **Alert and Deployment**

#### **4-1. NG CERFP Recall and Predeployment Planning**

- a. Upon notification of a validated pre-positioned or response support request, the NG CERFP Commander will determine the personnel/equipment to be deployed in the response. Commanders will conduct a mission analysis to tailor deployment preparation, manage the Alert/Recall of NG CERFP units, deployment times and distances, and individual rest plans to facilitate safe deployment and mission readiness.
- b. Deploying NG CERFPs are authorized to load and transport the required force package of personnel and equipment. To ensure efficiency and economy in resourcing missions, personnel augmentation and excess equipment that would increase airlift requirements for movement, personnel support, billeting, meals, or Defense Consequence Management Support Center (CoMSUPCEN) support must be approved by the NGB-J33, J35 , and the supported state/agency, if deploying in support of another state/agency.

#### **4-2. Movement Planning Guidance**

NG CERFPs are capable of self-deployment by ground transportation. Fielded NG CERFP equipment sets and assigned vehicles are also air-transportable by C-130 or larger aircraft. Subsets of NG CERFP mission equipment are man-portable for rotary wing movement, however, use of subsets reduce overall mission extraction, triage, decontamination, and medical treatment throughput capabilities. NG CERFP equipment sets can also be transported by rail, or by watercraft. Given the requirement for Tier 1 or Tier 2 response, the most expeditious method must be selected. Movement planning must consider primary, alternate, contingency, or emergency means of transportation as the most desirable means may not be available; and must be accomplished with respect to Mission, Enemy, Terrain and weather, Troops, Time available, and Civil considerations (METT-TC). Within a 500 mile transportation radius of the NG CERFP, an assumption can be made that airlift for movement will not be used when it would not substantially reduce travel time to the incident location. NGB-J33 will process requests for air movement of NG CERFP responding to a Tier 2 or Tier 3 support request if movement is interstate or state assets are not available. Additionally, all elements of the NG CERFP may not be available at a single location and may be widely separated. Movement by air may increase deployment time and should be a factor in determining deployment method and response times.

#### **4-3. Transit Timelines and Considerations for Movement**

Response beyond a 500 mile ground movement radius may warrant the use of rotary or fixed wing aircraft. Decisions to deploy by air or other specialized lift will be made at the JFHQ-State or NGB-J33 and will be based upon aircraft and crew availability, air load time, enroute times (ground and air), download times, distance from point of debarkation to incident site, conditions at the incident site, and other factors, which impact on the arrival of the NG CERFP by land, air, rail, or water. In instances when movement is for pre-positioning for special events, operations, or exercises ground transportation may be the most viable option to transport the NG CERFP in a cost-effective manner. Rotary wing aircraft are a means of transit when traffic or other obstacles preclude vehicle access routes.

#### **4-4. Rapid Reaction Airlift For An Unplanned Event**

- a. All requests for airlift will be filed through appropriate JFHQ-State channels and forwarded to the NGB JoCC for interstate airlift or if state assets are not available. The advantages/risks of airlift must be compared to the

timelines/risks of ground deployment to ensure that the most advantageous deployment method is employed, understanding that airlift assignment takes time and is based upon priority and availability. JFHQ-State and NG CERFP Commanders will maintain the weight of cargo and cubic volume, number of personnel, and number of vehicles, dimensions, weight, and hazardous materials declarations for JOPEs databases. NG CERFPs will also maintain up to date Load Plans, to include hazardous material declarations, for Fixed Wing aircraft (C-130, C-5, C-17), and Rotary Wing aircraft (UH-60, CH-47).

b. The NGB JoCC will maintain current Airport of Embarkation (APOE) data for all NG CERFP states.

c. After being alerted for a response mission where airlift may provide a more rapid response:

(1) The NG CERFP Commander and staff will prioritize the assets to be deployed to accomplish the mission.

(2) The NG CERFP Command Element will develop an adjusted load plan to accommodate the required personnel and equipment if less than the full NG CERFP and equipment set is to be deployed.

(3) The NG CERFP Commander and JFHQ-State, in concert with NGB-J3/DO, will determine if airlift is more advantageous than ground transportation.

(4) Airlift requests will be made to the NGB JoCC and will then be forwarded to the ANG Crisis Action Team (CAT), or NGB/A3XE if the ANG CAT is not formed, for sourcing. Deployment of a full NG CERFP and its equipment/vehicles may require multiple aircraft or sorties.

(5) The NGB JoCC will inform the ANG CAT, or NGB/A3XE if the CAT is not formed, that airlift assets are required to support the deployment of a NG CERFP, and provide details on airport(s) of embarkation (APOE) and airport of debarkation (APOD).

(6) Upon request, the NG CERFP will provide load plans and hazardous materials declarations to the ANG CAT or NGB/A3XE.

(7) Concurrent with the load plans and hazardous materials documents review and verification; the ANG CAT or NGB/A3XE will begin the aircraft sourcing process.

(8) The NGB JoCC will contact the JFHQ-State and NG CERFP as soon as airlift has been secured and issue coordinating instructions covering the details of the movement and numbers and types of aircraft.

*Note:* If the ANG CAT is unable to resource ANG airlift, other DoD/USTRANSCOM air assets may be utilized for movement. This movement will normally be provided by Air Mobility Command (AMC) Tanker Airlift Control Center (TACC).

(9) The JFHQ-State and NG CERFP will adjust load plans as needed to reconfigure unit loads for the scheduled aircraft.

d. Table 4-1 compares deployment times for various distances using the different potential deployment methods.

**Table 4-1  
National Response Planning Timelines (following the Alert/Recall of forces)**

Transport Means	less than 150 miles	150 - 250 miles	greater than 250 miles
Self-Deploy (Vehicles)	3 hrs or less	3 hrs to 5 hrs	5 hrs plus
Rotary Wing Aircraft	3.5 hrs	3.5 hrs to 4.5 hrs	4.5 hrs plus
Fixed Wing Aircraft	4.75 hrs after positioning aircraft and crew	4.75 hrs to 5.25 hrs after positioning aircraft and crew	5.25 hrs plus after positioning aircraft and crew

Notes:

1. Maximum road movement timelines shown are based on 50 miles per hour—actual speeds will be different.
2. Rotary wing transport is based on advance notice and includes optimally one hour to recall crew, one hour to conduct pre-flight/load, and transit time at an average speed of 100 miles per hour. Transport consists of mission critical NG CERFP Teams and man-portable equipment.
3. Fixed wing transport is based on advance notice and includes 3.75 hours from aircraft/crew positioning until takeoff, a transit time at an average speed of 300 miles per hour, and one hour to off-load. Transport consists of NG CERFP personnel, equipment, and vehicles.

**4-5. Plans and Orders**

a. NG CERFP deployments will be accomplished using an Operations Plan (OPLAN), Warning Order (WARNORD), or OPORD. If greater than 72 hours planning time is available, an OPLAN with an effective date for conversion to an OPORD should be the mechanism used to deploy a NG CERFP. If less than 72 hours are available, a WARNORD will be issued and followed within 24 hours by a complete OPORD. Fragmentary Orders (FRAGO) will be used to modify or update OPORDs. It is the responsibility of the JFHQ-State or JTF-State that will deploy/redeploy the NG CERFP to publish plans and orders in accordance with this instruction.

b. A NG CERFP deployment may be ordered to initiate mission execution, or stage a NG CERFP for possible employment (Preposition). The decision for a NG CERFP deployment should be an operational decision, made with due care, ensuring that the deployment is appropriate and needed. To expedite operations, orders may be issued verbally and confirmed in writing. The unclassified codeword for the NG CERFP deployment and execute order is **UTMOST TOIL (DTG – UNIT NUMBER.)**

c. Distribution for any OPLAN, OPORD, WARNORD, or FRAGO will be to all NG CERFPs specifically listed in the document, all JFHQ-States, standing JTF-State HQ and the NGB JoCC. JFHQs are responsible for further distribution within their state/territory. NGB is responsible for distribution within the NGB and to authorized agencies outside NGB. All NG CERFPs will be notified of other NG CERFP operational deployments.

d. All orders and plans are classified as listed in Appendix B.

e. Deployment of a NG CERFP will initiate a cost-capturing mechanism at the JFHQ level to track the specific deployment, and operations cost data for appropriate state and federal agencies to ensure that the deployment is supported operationally, logistically, and financially. JFHQ-State will enter relevant data in the Joint Information Exchange Environment (JIEE) as necessary to reflect mission requirements.

## **Chapter 5 Command and Control**

### **5-1. State and Federal Authorities**

The chain of command for the NG CERFP depends on the team's duty status. The operational elements of a NG CERFP are comprised of ARNG and ANG units. Pending the realignment of ANG assets, some NG CERFP ANG FSRT may be located in a neighboring state. If the NG CERFP is activated under State Active Duty or Title 32, the Governor and the Adjutant General maintain command and control of the units. If personnel from multiple states are activated as part of the NG CERFP, a state-to-state support agreement, such as an MOA or EMAC must be in effect. The NG CERFP normally operates under State Active Duty or Title 32, but may be federally activated under Title 10 of the U.S. Code.

### **5-2. State Active Duty Status**

a. NG CERFP responses will be conducted under the State's emergency management framework. NG CERFP members serving in a State Active Duty status remain under the command and control of the Governor and Adjutant General of their home state. When NG CERFP support is provided across state lines, the supported and supporting states' governors and adjutant generals should provide for the supported state to exercise Coordinating Authority in accordance with paragraph 3-5d. of this Regulation. All additional support required for the NG CERFP (e.g., security, logistics, communications, and other sustainment) will be met by the State National Guard organization through standard DSCA procedures.

b. State-to-State Compacts. Although states are not required to assist other states, several existing agreements between the states, known as State-to-State compacts, govern mutual aid between states for disaster response and include the National Guard. These agreements help support arrangements and processes for NG CERFP deployments across state boundaries. Although there is no requirement for the states to provide DoD with information on their interstate agreements, the DoD has visibility on many of them. The EMAC, approved by Congress in 1996 as Public Law 104-321, is the most widely adopted of the State-to-State support agreements. States may develop State-to-State Compacts to facilitate NG CERFP deployments between states for response outside of EMAC agreements.

c. State-to-State MOAs. In the case of an emergency, and in the absence of a pre-existing State-to-State Compact, the Governor and Adjutant General of a supporting state may agree with the Governor and Adjutant General of a supported state (concurrently or subsequently memorializing the agreement in accordance with State law) or develop a simple MOA addressing NG CERFP support. This process may be used on a case-by-case basis.

### **5-3. Title 32 Status**

a. NG CERFP members serving in a Title 32 status remain under the command and control of the Governor and AG of their home state. As with SAD, when NG CERFP support is provided across state lines, the supported and supporting states' governors and adjutants general should provide for the supported state to exercise COORDAUTH over the supporting state's NG CERFP members serving in a Title 32 status. All additional support required for the

unit (e.g., security, logistics, communications, and other sustainment) will be met by the supported State National Guard organization through standard DSCA procedures.

b. State-to-State Compacts. EMAC, described above, is generally for the use of National Guard personnel in a State Active Duty status, not a Title 32 status. States may develop State-to-State Compacts to facilitate NG CERFP deployments between states for response outside of EMAC agreements.

c. State-to-State MOAs. As with SAD, in the event of an emergency, and in the absence of a pre-existing State-to-State Compact covering Title 32 duty status, the Governor and AG of a supporting state may enter into an agreement with the Governor and AG of a supported state (concurrently or subsequently memorializing the agreement in accordance with State law) or develop a simple MOA addressing NG CERFP support. This process may be used on a case-by-case basis.

#### **5-4. Title 10 Status**

A NG CERFP can be called into Title 10, Federal Active Duty status, under the mobilization statutes (Voluntary Mobilization, Presidential Select Reserve Call up, Partial Mobilization, or Full Mobilization) and employed in any state, territory, or district. Mobilizing a NG CERFP under these statutes does not inhibit the team's ability to perform their assigned mission. When a NG CERFP is federalized to support either a DoD Special event or in response to a major federal incident, it will operate under the command and control of the designated Joint military response headquarters.

#### **5-5. Federal Support**

The National Guard Bureau will maintain situational awareness (SA) of NG CERFP operations via OPORD directed or designated JFHQ-S reporting cycles; and provide appropriate information reports to federal agencies. Upon notification of a NG CERFP alert, deployment, or execute orders, the NGB JoCC will notify the CNGB, the appropriate COCOM, e.g., USNORTHCOM, United States Pacific Command (USPACOM), or United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM)), designated DoD offices, and other Regional States and NG CERFPs. The NGB JoCC following coordination with the NGB-J35 will also activate support for the NG CERFP through the Defense CoMSupCen. The NGB-J35 Division Chief is the authorizing authority for activation of the Defense CoMSupCen.

#### **5-6. Relationships with other Military Response Elements**

The NG CERFP Commander is in a position to provide valuable civil military coordination information to other military response elements. NG CERFPs will task organize IAW their capabilities and the JFHQ/JTF Commander's mission and intent. Requests for information from military agencies outside the NG CERFP chain of command will be directed to the JFHQ-State, JTF-State or the NGB JoCC.

## **Chapter 6 Reporting**

### **6-1. NGB Critical Information Requirements**

a. To support the NG CERFP day to day mission training and readiness planning NGB-J35 will establish and maintain standard NG CERFP reporting and information analysis systems. NGB-J35 will identify mission critical information requirements for the states to incorporate into their information requirements, collection, analysis, and reporting systems. At a minimum, NG CERFP training and equipment status must be reported monthly.

Deployment reports will provide:

- (1) The number of persons extracted, triaged, decontaminated, and/or medically treated at the NG CERFP site.
- (2) The number of evacuees turned over to the IC, and the number of fatalities recovered and also turned over to the IC.
- (3) A status for NG CERFP pacing items (if any) and Equipment Readiness Code (ERC) A/B equipment items.

b. State Adjutants General may also establish their critical information requirements for the NG CERFP to incorporate into its reporting systems.

### **6-2. Reporting Procedures**

a. States must ensure that clear reporting procedures are in place for timely, accurate reporting of NG CERFP pre-deployment and deployment operations to the NGB JoCC. State reports are compiled, analyzed, summarized, and forwarded to the national leadership levels within the National Guard, the Department of Defense, and key

Federal agencies. These reports are vital for maintaining situational awareness of national actions and effective management of the NG CERFP program. It is also necessary to ensure that deployed NG CERFPs receive timely and responsive operational, and logistics support communications.

b. NG CERFPs will prepare situation reports SITREPs as specified in their mission OPORD and this regulation; and submit the SITREPs through their JFHQ-State to the NGB JoCC.

c. A SITREP from the deployed NG CERFP or supported JFHQ is required 30 minutes after supporting NG CERFP arrives at the planned incident site, after any serious event (Class A or B accident, etc.), at 0600L and 1800L daily while deployed, when the NG CERFP is ready for redeployment (follow-on mission or mission completion), and within 30 minutes of arrival at home station after mission completion. NG CERFP SITREPs are classified if they contain information classified by the guidance in Appendix B. The SITREP format is contained in Appendix C.

d. Initial unclassified SITREP reporting may be by telephone, or electronic mail. Report formats are in Appendix C. The primary means of communication is through the JFHQ-State and the NGB JoCC:

**Table 6-1**  
**NGB JoCC Points of Contact**

Item	Classification	Location	NGB JoCC
Phone	Non SEC	703-607-8717	NGB JoCC Message Center
Phone	Non SEC	703-607-8719	NGB JoCC DSCA Desk
STE	SEC	703-607-8740	NGB JoCC Message Center
STE	SEC	703-607-8741	NGB JoCC Team Chief
FAX	SEC	703-607-8740	NGB JoCC Message Center
NIPRNET (NGB JoCC)	Non SEC	<a href="mailto:NGBJoCCMSGCTR@ngb.army.mil">NGBJoCCMSGCTR@ngb.army.mil</a>	
NIPRNET (DSCA Desk)	Non SEC	<a href="mailto:NGRSCA-JoCCDSCA@ngb.army.mil">NGRSCA-JoCCDSCA@ngb.army.mil</a>	
SIPRNET	SEC	<a href="mailto:NGBJoCCMSGCTR@ngb.smil.mil">NGBJoCCMSGCTR@ngb.smil.mil</a>	

e. When the NGB JoCC receives a serious incident report from a state JFHQ, the NGB JoCC will immediately coordinate the information with the Army and Air National Guard Operations Centers.

f. The JFHQ-State will inform the NGB JoCC of all NG CERFP missions as defined in paragraph 3-2a, 3-2b, and 6-2a. Planned State level and Joint Training Plan Exercises/training events will be scheduled in the Joint Training and Information Management System (JTIMS) and communicated to the NGB JoCC in monthly reports or as soon the training events are scheduled. This reporting requirement does not preclude participation in opportune events. Operational deployment will be communicated in accordance with Chapter 4 of this regulation, and the NGB JoCC will make further distribution of the NG CERFP operational and training information to other designated agencies and organizations.

### 6-3. Special Reporting

a. In addition to reports required by the mission OPORD or state regulations/policies, States must notify NGB JoCC when any of the following occurs:

- (1) Serious injury or loss of life.
- (2) Substantial loss of, or damage to, government or private property; this includes the loss of a government weapon or ammunition.
- (3) Any occurrence of an "Immediate action" situation where a National Guard member discharges a weapon or is fired upon; a National Guard member inflicts an injury; a National Guard member sustains an injury during confined space search and rescue or breaching of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) leading to an exposure to any CBRNE material or blood borne pathogens; or, any other situation where the senior National Guard member present determines that an event of serious nature has occurred.

b. A State Judge Advocate will contact the NGB Chief Counsel (NGB-JA), through the NGB JoCC, when either of the following circumstances occurs in connection with a NG CERFP:

- (1) Possibility of civil liability on the part of a NG CERFP member.

(2) Occurrence of negative judicial rulings based wholly or in part upon the conduct of National Guard members, or volunteers, including the suppression of evidence.

#### **6-4. NG CERFP Reports**

a. The national and regional importance of the NG CERFP mission requires that accurate and timely data on each NG CERFP's overall status, capabilities, and resources are available to planners and decision makers at the respective JFHQ-State and NGB. The key to maintaining an effective State, regional, and national response requires a continual assessment of the current manning, equipment, and training data for each NG CERFP.

##### **(1) Monthly Reports**

(a) The operational readiness of the 17 NG CERFPs are of paramount importance to the NGB. Each State will submit a Report for the NG CERFP monthly to NGB-J33. NGB-J35, as the program manager, will review the submitted reports for trend analysis. NGB Points of contact for the NG CERFP Readiness Report are the Chief, NGB-J33; NGB JoCC; Chief, J35; and the J35 NG CERFP Program Manager.

(b) The NG CERFP Commander will enter the assessed personnel, equipment, and training information for the required reporting period. Each NG CERFP will submit a completed Report through their JFHQ-State to arrive at the NGB JoCC NLT the 1<sup>st</sup> of each month. Change Reports will be submitted when required. Using the information provided by the NG CERFP Commanders, the NGB JoCC and NGB-J35 correlate and develop a Regional and overall NG CERFP readiness assessment report.

(2) NG CERFP Validation Reports. NG CERFPs that have not received TAG validation will report a NG CERFP not mission ready status until:

(a) The NG CERFP Command and Control, Medical, Chemical, Engineer, and Fatalities Search and Recovery units are fully equipped, and manned,

(b) All unit personnel are NIMS compliant

(c) All NG CERFP personnel have attained the required 29 CFR level of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) training

(d) The Search and Extraction unit has attained the minimum level of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)/DoD Casualty Search and Rescue training. New NG CERFPs will begin reporting when directed by NGB-J33 in coordination with NGB-J35. Following validation, the readiness goal for teams is to maintain an overall C1 rating with no subjective upgrades

b. Annually, the NG CERFP Quarterly Report historical information will be used to assist with programming, planning, and budget execution.

#### **6-5. Post Mission Reporting**

AAR. Within five duty days after terminating an operation, and returning to home station; NG CERFPs will complete an After Action Report that provides a thorough review of the mission from receipt of a Warning Order through Redeployment Order, and post mission actions upon return to home station. The format for the AAR is contained in Appendix C. The report will be forwarded to NGB-J35, through NGB-J33 for review and J-Staff analysis.

## **Chapter 7**

### **Mission Execution**

#### **7-1. Adaptability**

NG CERFP commanders must be prepared to conduct and support a wide variety of missions within their organizational capability while ensuring proper coordination with ICs.

#### **7-2. Incident Action Plan and Risk Assessment**

a. NG CERFP Commanders will integrate the NG CERFP into the existing IC's action and site safety plans or establish their own incident action and site safety plan if one does not exist prior to entering known or suspected areas of contamination.

b. Mission demands (e.g. outdoor temperatures, high work rates) may reduce operating times of the NG CERFP. NG CERFP and Element Commanders must ensure that work/rest cycles are appropriate to each mission/sets of tasks. During NG CERFP coordinated response operations, the teams conducting the more strenuous physical activities in level B protective suits with PAPRs will require continuous monitoring and application of work/rest cycles and team rotations for sustained and safe hot, warm, and cold zone operations. For repeated lifting (rubble

pile debris and non-ambulatory victims) and prolonged standing in level B protective suits with Powered Air Purifying Respirators (PAPR), the unit or team personnel should be rested, hydrated, and rotated in order to continue mission accomplishment. Depending on environmental conditions, it could take 2 to 3 NG CERFPs to sustain operations for 24 hours.

c. As the situation develops and other capabilities arrive at the site, the NG CERFP Commander will make and document periodic assessments to reaffirm the necessity of retaining the NG CERFP on site.

### **7-3. Medical Screening and Field Emergency Treatment**

a. Emergency medical procedures are to be used by the NG CERFP for the purpose of triaging, evaluating, and/or treating casualties in emergency situations following a CBRNE incident.

b. Interstate Missions or Training: IAW 10 USC 1094(d)(1), a National Guard medical providers are authorized to treat military personnel within the scope of their credentialing, privileging, and otherwise specified medical duties across state lines for actual missions and training.

c. Medical personnel serving in T-32 status for authorized interstate missions, providing medical triage, emergency treatment, patient stabilization care, and first aid to civilian victims of a CBRNE incident, consistent with their credentialing, privileging, and otherwise specified medical duties fall under the protection of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 USC 2671–2680), as such care is within the scope of their official duties as set forth in the NG CERFP Concept of Operations. Exceptions to state law, such as a EMAC, that except emergency medical care for civilians from criminal and/or civil liability for practicing medicine without the appropriate state license (when out of home state) should be identified by each state's JFHQ-State JA and SG.

d. Medical personnel tasked to serve in SAD status outside the state of their credentialing should consult with their JFHQ-State JA and SG to ensure protection from civil and criminal liability.

e. Exclusions Assessment: The NG CERFP Commander, with recommendation from the Medical Group Commander, is responsible for the establishment of the wear/stay times of personnel in Level B protective suits with PAPRs.

### **7-4. Critical Information Requirements and Information Dissemination**

a. NG CERFPs can provide information and situational awareness to other state and federal response organizations and commands. NG CERFPs must understand the critical information desired by operational commands and agencies and provide that information in their initial and subsequent assessments and situation reports. NG CERFPs must send timely reports to identify and support critical information requirements of the JFHQ-State, the Adjutant General, and the Governor. States must also be prepared to provide critical information to the National Guard Bureau for federal military organizations such as USNORTHCOM, USPACOM, USSOUTHCOM, and/or the National Capitol Region (NCR).

b. While NG CERFPs normally interact with media representatives and the public through the local IC and/or established Joint Information Centers, their visibility and missions may place them in direct contact with the media and the public. NG CERFP Commanders should be prepared to provide basic public affairs information in support of the IC. States must be prepared to support NG CERFP public affairs requirements, and, if necessary augment operations with qualified public affairs officers.

### **7-5. NG CERFP Operations Security**

a. NG CERFP operations will follow Operational Security (OPSEC) procedures of AR 530-1 or Air Force Instruction (AFI) 10-701. OPSEC briefings will be administered as part of operations briefings, where appropriate or separately as required.

- Tactical and Administrative Measures – NG CERFP personnel will adhere to the established communications plan (call signs, frequencies, and reporting procedures).
- Team members will be aware of potential media interest and limit discussion of operations to approved Joint Information Center (JIC) media releases.

b. NG CERFP Commanders will ensure that all physical security protective measures and appropriate risk assessments of all NG CERFP Tactical Operations Center (TOC) and work areas are conducted in accordance with AR 190-11, AR 190-13, AR 190-51, and/or AFI 31-101, as applicable. The supported Incident Command System and Law Enforcement organization provides perimeter security for the response site (cold, warm, and hot zones). The OPORD Rules for the Use of Force established for the response mission will govern NG CERFP personnel carrying weapons.

c. Communications Security (COMSEC) policies and procedures outlined in AR 25-2 and/or AFI 14-201, and AFI 33-201, will be followed to ensure protection of confidential information in information management systems

(e.g. Radios, Laptops, PDA) and to determine appropriate methods for transmission or reception of voice and hard copy information. Encryption equipment will be accounted for and safeguarded at all times.

#### **7-6. Arming of NG Security Forces**

a. The NG CERFPs serve in a support role to emergency first responders, including law enforcement, and will not be directly engaged in law enforcement duties. For each mission, a mission risk assessment will be conducted to identify hazards and evaluate whether security teams are available or National Guard personnel should be armed as a force protection measure. For SAD/T-32 missions Adjutants General can also establish Rules for the Use of Force (RUF) and arming criteria for NG CERFPs. Deployment orders will specify arming requirements. The Adjutant General's RUF policies, to include procedures for chain of approval, delegation of authority (when applicable), and other guidance as desired, will be published in written form and made known to all JFHQ/JTF-State, and NG CERFP personnel.

b. 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 and state law. Training will include instruction on safety functions, security, capabilities, limitations, and maintenance of the firearms. Testing will include qualification firing in accordance with current qualification standards.

c. Arms and ammunition will be secured at all times IAW appropriate regulations and policies. The Adjutant General is responsible for providing guidance concerning issuing firearms and ammunition for NG CERFP personnel.

d. The discharge of any firearm is always considered to be deadly force. The discharge of a weapon will be reported in writing through the chain of command to the Joint Forces Headquarters-State.

e. Possession or use of non-issued or personally owned firearms and/or ammunition during NG CERFP operations is prohibited. National Guard personnel will not accept offers of weapons or ammunition from civilian Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA)s except for use on LEA operated ranges for training purposes only. The only weapons used for NG CERFP operations will be federally owned military weapons.

f. The use of force for self protection, the protection of others, and the protection of private and public property or material is highly regulated by both supported and supporting state law, as well as federal law. Specific RUF shall be issued by the supported state in coordination with the supporting state. Any conflicts in law will be resolved by the coordinating Judge Advocates, and the integrated resolution shall be clearly stated in the RUF. Resolution may require an addendum to the EMAC or the appropriate MOU/MOA. Rules of engagement (ROE) are directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered (JP 1-02). ROE are similar to RUF but are reserved for combat activity, not domestic civil emergencies. Generally under the RUF, National Guard members are to use the minimum force (restrain, detain, subdue) necessary to:

- (1) defend themselves or other persons.
- (2) protect property, or prevent loss/ destruction of evidence.
- (3) protect classified material including COMSEC.

g. National Guard members will be thoroughly briefed on the RUF (and the ROE if applicable) prior to the commencement of any operation.

h. For a NG CERFP in Title 10 status, the Combatant Commander to which the NG CERFP is assigned will define the arming requirements, and the RUF (and the ROE if applicable).

#### **7-7. Force Protection**

a. NG CERFP advance force Liaison Operations (LNO) (coordination and planning) with supported emergency first responder agencies address the risks to personnel and equipment during the support operation. The NG CERFP Commander is responsible for the protection of unit personnel and equipment; and coordinates with the IC and JTF-State/JFHQ to ensure that force protection needs are met.

b. A Risk Assessment of potential threats to National Guard members and property will be conducted during mission planning. An analysis of the force protection condition provides a quick check and confirms whether other agencies have situational understanding or advance warning of terrorist activity.

(1) Force Protection Condition (FPCON) NORMAL exists when there is no known threat. The unit has received no notice of an impending incident.

(2) FPCON ALPHA exists when there is a general threat of possible terrorist activity against installations and personnel. The exact nature and extent are unpredictable and circumstances do not fully justify full implementation of FPCON BRAVO. It may be necessary to implement selected FPCON BRAVO measures as a result of intelligence or as a deterrent. FPCON ALPHA must be capable of being maintained indefinitely.

(3) FPCON BRAVO exists when an increased and more predictable threat of terrorist activity exists. The measures in this FPCON must be capable of being maintained for weeks without causing hardship, affecting operational capability or aggravating relations with local authorities.

(4) FPCON CHARLIE exists when an incident occurs or when intelligence is received indicating that some form of terrorist action is imminent. Implementation of this measure for longer than a short period of time will probably create hardship and affect peacetime activities of a unit and its personnel.

(5) FPCON DELTA exists when a terrorist incident has occurred, or when intelligence indicates that a terrorist action against a specific location is likely. Normally this FPCON is declared as a localized warning. Force Protection conditions will be factored into the Commander's risk assessment.

c. NG CERFP Commanders will receive and disseminate time-sensitive threat information from NG WMD CST, ICS, and law enforcement agencies IAW AR 525-13 or AFI 10-245 ,and local policy.

### 7-8. Mission Records

NG CERFP Commanders are responsible for ensuring accurate and detailed operational mission records are maintained for six years IAW AR 25-400-2 or Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363 to support post mission analysis, equipment performance reviews, mission cost reimbursement, and lessons learned.

### 7-9. Safety and Accident Prevention

a. Safety and accident prevention are vital to successful NG CERFP mission accomplishment. Understanding that the mission of the NG CERFP can be inherently dangerous, safety goals are to:

- (1) Enhance the total NG CERFP mission effectiveness by eliminating/minimizing risks.
- (2) Provide a safe and healthy environment for all NG CERFP personnel.

b. The safety goals will be achieved through the following safety program objectives:

- (1) Preventing injuries on and off duty.
- (2) Detecting and eliminating the causes of accidents.
- (3) Identifying and controlling risks.

c. The NG CERFP commander has responsibility for the health, welfare and safety of assigned personnel and the NG CERFP safety program. The NG CERFP commander will ensure that:

(1) Safety is emphasized in planning and during all operations, and Risk Management analysis tools are used for all missions.

(2) Safety baselines and risk management are incorporated throughout the unit's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to include:

- (a) Safety issues relevant to particular types of NG CERFP missions.
- (b) Risk management procedures.
- (c) Pre-operation and post-operation briefings.
- (d) Training and operation rehearsals.
- (e) Participation in state-sponsored Safety Council.
- (f) Lessons learned.
- (g) Ground Accident Prevention Plans.
- (h) Medical response planning.
- (i) General ground safety principles/procedures.
- (j) Environmental regulations.
- (k) Vehicle safety, with careful consideration of the unique requirements of each state (e.g., weather, geography, legal matters).

(l) Local Area Hazard Safety Briefing (DoD Instruction 6055.1).

(3) The Safety Program is customized to local needs and circumstances and emphasizes successful mission accomplishment with minimum risk.

(4) NG CERFP personnel safety responsibilities, instructions, goals and methods, and the program conforms to DoD, Army, Air Force, and National Guard regulations/instructions and state policies/ procedures.

(5) A Command Element Safety Officer and a Safety Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) for each additional element are appointed and trained.

(6) Risk assessments are conducted to ensure that the appropriate controls are utilized, that assignments are within personnel and equipment capabilities and that the most appropriate assets, consistent with operational success and safety goals, are used.

(7) Risk management principles and standardized procedures are followed for all operations regardless of mission urgency.

(8) A risk assessment is completed for all missions. Mission briefings will include the controls that will be utilized to reduce identified mission risks. When circumstances change and new risk factors are present, new assessments will be prepared.

(9) All risk assessments made are filed in the related operations record.

(10) Safety principles/procedures are integrated into NG CERFP SOPs, OPORDs, and other mission directives.

(11) Coordination is completed with appropriate ICS safety and environmental officers/agencies to ensure that the SOPs conform to legal and regulatory requirements.

d. The Safety Officer and NCOs will:

(1) Manage the Safety Program for the NG CERFP.

(2) Ensure that execution of duties and performance of accident prevention surveys are in accordance with AR 385-10 or AFI 91-301; National Guard Regulation (NGR) 385-10; and applicable ANG directives.

(3) Ensure that safety files, statistics, and literature are maintained in accordance with AR 385-10, AFI 91-301, NGR 385-10 and applicable ANG directives.

(4) Ensure that mishap reports are submitted and reviewed, and that corrective actions are implemented.

(5) Assist NG CERFP personnel in learning about or implementing Risk Management into their duties, mission and tasks.

(6) Ensure that risk management addresses safety, occupational, and environmental health at all levels with respect to NG CERFP operations and not as an add-on consideration IAW Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6055.1.

(7) Ensure that all personnel receive a home station local area hazard safety briefing and an operational area safety briefing including unique local area conditions, potential health problems, and hazardous conditions which may be encountered.

(8) Represent NG CERFP in State Safety Council.

e. NG CERFP personnel will:

(1) Correct all known safety deficiencies. Each individual will make immediate on-the-spot corrections when unsafe practices or conditions are observed if possible.

(2) Report all unsafe conditions to the Safety Officer or Element Safety NCO when on-the-spot corrections cannot be made.

(3) Immediately report all safety incidents/ accidents through the chain of command to the Safety Officer or Element Safety NCO.

#### **7-10. NG CERFP Mission Exit Strategy**

As with NG CERFP deployment and employment strategies; an exit strategy should be developed for every OPLAN/OPORD. Mission termination criteria must be a part of the exit strategies. The NG CERFP Commander, in conjunction with the IC, will periodically reevaluate the need to provide continued NG CERFP support. JTF-State/JFHQ will monitor NG CERFP exit strategies and help coordinate NG CERFP replacement for longer duration missions with appropriate assets. Completion of the assigned mission, arrival of adequate civilian and commercial assets to assume the mission, and the NG CERFP Commander's determination of mission capability are primary factors in the decision to terminate the NG CERFP mission.

#### **7-11. Termination Report**

Prior to leaving the incident site, the NG CERFP Commander will provide the IC a detailed summary of NG CERFP activities while on scene. This report will include, as a minimum, an itemized list of expended equipment, a listing of all contacted supporting agencies, an estimation of decontamination and medical teams through-put of ambulatory and non-ambulatory civilians as well as responders personnel, a recap of the site evacuees, recovered fatalities turned over to the ICS, and a list of hazardous and non hazardous waste left behind. A copy of this report will be included in the After Action Report and submitted through the JFHQ-State to the NGB-J33, and J35.

#### **7-12. Redeployment**

The NG CERFP commander will coordinate redeployment time-lines with appropriate civil and military authorities on-site. The commander will consider the need for rest and personnel safety prior to return to home station. The objective is to return to home station and facilitate recovery operations in order to return to mission capable status as soon as possible.

### **7-13. Resetting NG CERFP Status**

After returning to home station, the NG CERFP will complete post mission actions necessary to reconstitute the NG CERFP and return to a mission ready status. These actions include appropriate rest and counseling for team members, debriefing, after action reports, resupply, cleaning, calibration, and reconstitution of equipment. NG CERFP Commanders will establish a time for the team to resume response status. The NG CERFP will notify the NGB JoCC through the JFHQ-State when the AG validates the reconstituted NG CERFP is mission capable.

## **Chapter 8 Operational Support**

### **8-1. NG CERFP Support**

Adjutants General and the National Guard Bureau will ensure appropriate support for NG CERFP operational missions. Adjutants General will ensure that JFHQ National Guard offices and State agencies implement appropriate operational procedures to support the NG CERFP. The NG CERFP supports military and civil authorities in consequence management operations as part of the overall interagency effort to prepare for and respond to domestic disasters and CBRNE events. The National Guard State EOC or forward-deployed task force must be prepared to support elements called in to support civilian authorities including the WMD CST and NG CERFP.

### **8-2. Personnel**

Where appropriate, NG CERFP commanders should coordinate with the JTF-State task force commander and provide advice on support personnel that may be needed to sustain operations or assist with mitigation of the incident.

### **8-3. Information**

The dissemination of timely and accurate information both up and down the military chain of command is crucial to NG CERFP operations and mission success. The NG CERFP also must respond to the information requirements of the IC and maintain the proper level of information security for all means of communication.

### **8-4. Operations**

NG CERFP capabilities and operations can be enhanced by collaborating with other operational elements that may be available to an IC. This interoperability could include civilian decontamination teams, Emergency Medical Service personnel to assist with medical surveillance requirements, use of available civilian HAZMAT or urban search and rescue (USAR) teams for standby rescue, as well as administrative and logistics personnel. In large-scale events many other operational teams, including federal teams, may be involved.

### **8-5. Logistics**

a. The Defense Consequence Management Support Center (CoMSUPCEN) is a DoD activity established to supply, sustain, and assist with initial equipment fielding for designated WMD/CBRNE Response Forces. The CoMSUPCEN supports and sustains the NG CERFPs through a central organization consisting of a supply support activity, an emergency resupply activity, and a support coordination center. The CoMSUPCEN conducts stock management and warehousing, warranty management, integrated logistics support, coordination, and monitoring of forward area resupply and sustainment. The CoMSUPCEN Emergency Resupply Activity (ERA) provides environmental, prepositioned, reconstitution, and float packages formed into pre-packaged stand-alone sets to be transported to resupply units engaged in operations, contingencies, special event support or exercises. The CoMSUPCEN has the capability to expand its operations to 24 hours a day, 7 days a week during contingencies, major exercises, and NSSE. It provides cost-effective and customer-oriented service to supply and sustain the unique needs of the NG CERFPs.

b. NG CERFPs may obtain support from available civilian COTS vendors during support operations in remote operational areas or in large events where supplies are not readily available and CoMSUPCEN Push-Packages are delayed. The Logistics Standard Operations Guidelines provides an in-depth checklist of mission support items.

c. Specific logistics support policies are identified in Chapter 10.

### 8-6. Planning

a. NG CERFPs will participate in local, state, and federal regional emergency response planning meetings and exercises to ensure that the team's capabilities are understood and integrated appropriately. One of the greatest "value added" areas of the NG CERFP is the pre-incident planning and support they provide in preparation for actual deployments. Through the conduct of education, training and exercises with emergency response personnel and supporting organizations, the NG CERFP can have a significant impact on the preparedness in the Region it supports.

b. Joint NG CERFP, WMD CST, and First Responder emergency action planning facilitates effective response coordination and operating procedures. NG CERFP planning must be coordinated with the organizations and agencies the team will support:

(1) Local Emergency Action Plans (EAPs), including County or City (community) leader action plans to manage disaster-related events for all hazards while informing and coordinating state level emergency assistance and emergency action plans developed by first responders and local hospitals to manage fire, injury, and law enforcement actions.

(2) State Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) to mobilize and use state resources to manage disaster related events. State ERPs may or may not mirror the NRF.

(3) The NRF, the Federal Response Plan, the U.S. Government Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan, and the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, structures response into 15 functional areas called Emergency Support Functions (ESF). The NRF provides standing mission assignments to designated departments and agencies with primary and support responsibilities to carry out ESF activities. The NRF's Incident Annexes address contingency or hazard situations requiring specialized application of the NRF, to include biological incidents, nuclear/radiological incidents, oil and hazardous materials incidents, and terrorism incidents.

### 8-7. Communications

a. Adjutants General will ensure that the JFHQ-State establishes communications procedures to interface with the deployed NG CERFP. NGB or State Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC) teams, if assigned to the NG CERFP by the JTF-State or JTF Commander, provide the NG CERFP the capability to communicate with the IC, WMD CST, JTF-State, JFHQ-State, and Reach-back organizations (i.e. CoMSUPCEN) using state approved radio frequencies.

b. The NG CERFP can provide critical information requirements to state and federal authorities; and provide on-scene information to other local, state, and federal units preparing for deployment to the site. On-site assessments can provide valuable information about the site(s), hazards, response requirements, and organizations engaged to prepare other response elements. Expedient processing of information from the NG CERFP may improve follow-on unit preparation and response time.

### 8-8. Public Affairs

a. State National Guard Public Affairs Officers must be familiar with NG CERFP operations and capabilities. The Public Affairs Officer coordinates media coverage and requests and advises the NG CERFP Commander and others in successfully interacting with the media while providing news and information to the public.

b. As appropriate, and with approval of the IC, the Public Affairs Officer and the NG CERFP can provide news releases, press conferences, and respond to other information requests. Assistance, Public Affairs Guidance, information and sample releases can be obtained from the National Guard Bureau Office of Public Affairs and Strategic Communications (NGB-PA) and from Guard Knowledge Online (GKO) <https://gko.ngb.army.mil>.

c. Information about National Guard NG CERFP operations is subject to the provisions of DoD Directive (DoDD) 5122.05; AFI 35-101; AR 360-1; NGB Pam 360-5/ANGP 35-1, and other public affairs guidance and policies.

d. The decision to release individual or state NG CERFP information should be made by the State Public Affairs Officer (PAO), in coordination with the NG CERFP Commander, the state Director of Military Support (DOMS), and the affected IC and lead agencies or community based organizations' point of contact. The release of information concerning the NG CERFP program must be coordinated with NGB-PA and NGB-J35.

e. Information will be made fully and readily available, consistent with regulatory requirements, unless its release is precluded by current and valid security classification. DoD policy requires "Maximum disclosure with minimum delay." Security classification and operational security issues must of course be considered when providing information to the media and public.

f. News media travel with National Guard units, activities and programs are regulated by DoDD 5122.05 and NGB Pam 360-5, and requires state PAO coordination with NGB-PA.

g. The NG CERFP Commander or his representative must be prepared to interface with the media as required and appropriate. The PAO will provide assistance and guidance.

### **8-9. Religious Support Team (RST)**

The nature of the mission of the NG CERFPs makes it likely that members along with other emergency response personnel have the potential to come into contact with victims and casualties from the incident. These potentially stressful incidents would not be unlike those found in Oklahoma City and New York City after those terrorism related incidents. Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) training and Chaplain/RST intervention support, are to facilitate follow-up counseling support, and will be coordinated and made available to NG CERFP members.

### **8-10. Legal**

a. Subpoenas and Requests for Information. The National Guard, and its current and former members and employees, may receive subpoenas, orders or other requests for the appearance or testimony of individuals or requests to produce, disclose, or release "official information" (such as Commander's notes, operations logs, or the termination packet) regarding NG CERFP actions, to include requests pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 USC 552). The State Judge Advocate will be immediately notified in such instances. No information shall be released without first obtaining proper authorization.

b. Tort Liability.

(1) The Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) (28 USC 2671-2680) is generally applicable to National Guard members acting within the scope of employment of their military duties performed pursuant to Title 32 and Title 10. Generally, National Guard members augmenting NG CERFP activities in a State Active Duty status and acting within the scope of their State employment are entitled to protections afforded by State tort claims law. Any complaints received or litigation involving alleged torts committed by NG CERFP personnel should be immediately referred to the Staff Judge Advocate.

(2) There is currently no protection for civil liability under the FTCA or Federal Employees Compensation Act coverage for volunteers, including National Guard members not on orders or other recognized status. Such volunteers will not be used in any NG CERFP activity.

### **8-11. Surgeon**

a. Federal and state regulations as well as applicable Army and Air Force Regulations will govern medical health care providers assigned to the NG CERFPs. As each state has its own limitations of practice as they relate to health care providers, the National Guard State Air Surgeon or Joint Surgeon should, in consultation with the State Judge Advocate General, ensure that procedures deemed necessary for performance are conducted within state guidelines. More specific guidance is included in Chapter 9.

b. The state Air Surgeon or Joint Surgeon is responsible for ensuring processes are in place for:

(1) Review, approval and maintenance of appropriate credentials and privileges for NG CERFP Health Care Providers (HCPs).

(2) Approval of "augmentation" formulary items identified to fill unique state requirements.

(3) Provision of requested/required medical assistance to the NG CERFP.

### **8-12. Mass Fatalities Support**

The NG CERFP Fatality Search and Recovery Team (FSRT) will operate within the NG CERFP Area of Operations or IC designated area to actively search for and recover fatalities resulting from a CBRNE/WMD device or Weapon of Mass Destruction that do not require extraction from collapsed structures. Recovered fatalities will be turned over to the IC for follow-on processing by state Medical Examiners or FEMA DMORT. The FSRT operates IAW AF Handbook 10-247, V4, providing limited mortuary affairs support.

### **8-13. State-to-State Support**

States requesting pre-positioned or response NG CERFP support are expected (as a minimum) to provide:

a. Movement and staging area instructions to include escort information, if requested.

b. Initial command operational mission guidance and chain of command Points of Contact.

c. NG CERFP Commanders Critical Information Requirements (CCIR).

d. Communications frequencies and reporting channels, to be used both secure and non secure if directed by the mission OPORD.

e. Logistics support (for meals and lodging), as available.

f. Planning and implementation of incident force protection measures.

- g. Contract support for local purchase requirements.
- h. Movement and operational coordination guidance or instructions if multiple NG CERFPs are employed.
- i. A liaison officer to assist out-of-state NG CERFPs review/analysis of the supported states response plan, state emergency response organization, and terminology differences between states.

#### **8-14. Technical Reach back**

The NG CERFP Commander's methods to accomplish Technical Reach-back include:

- a. JISCC teams, if assigned to the NG CERFP can provide the NG CERFP the capability to conduct technical reach-back to CBRNE laboratories, research SMEs, and equipment manufacturers, to resolve hazard, PPE, and/or medical management of injuries issues.
- b. Leverage the technical reach-back capabilities dedicated to the onsite WMD CST. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) provides reach-back support for the WMD CST through the DTRA operations center in Arlington, VA. Pending systems availability; the NG CERFP commander or representative can submit requests for information (RFI) directly to the DTRA Operations Center (OC). NGB-J35 maintains the responsibility for continued development of technical reach-back methods that adequately support NG CERFP mission requirements.

#### **8-15. United States Northern Command, Southern Command, and Pacific Command**

NG CERFPs provide SITREPs through the designated JFHQ-State to the NGB JoCC for analysis and consolidation by the NGB-J33 and J35. NGB-J33 will provide a consolidated report and/or specific information providing situational awareness for USNORTHCOM, SOUTHCOM, and USPACOM. NGB-J3/DO will establish a process to address NORTHCOM/SOUTHCOM/PACOM Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR).

### **Chapter 9 Medical**

#### **9-1. Medical Team Scope and Privileging**

- a. Scope of Practice: Federal and State law and regulations as well as applicable Air Force and Army Regulations will govern medical HCPs assigned to the NG CERFPs. As each state has its own scope of practices for medical personnel, the National Guard State Air Surgeon or Joint Surgeon, in consultation with the State Judge Advocate General, determines the type of medical care each skill (MOS/AFSC) can provide and ensures all procedures deemed necessary for performance are conducted within state guidelines.
- b. Credentialing and Privileging Providers Assigned to NG CERFPs: The credentials of all HCPs assigned to a NG CERFP will be appropriately reviewed, and privileges granted, in accordance with AFI 44-119 or AR 40-68 as applicable. The NG CERFP Commander and Medical Group Commanders in consonance with the State Air Surgeon or Joint Surgeon, will ensure that the credentials information of all HCPs assigned to the teams is entered into the Centralized Credentials Quality Assurance System (CCQAS). In accordance with DoDI 6025.6, all military and civilian health care professionals are required to maintain a valid, current license (which is the same as a license held by a civilian healthcare professional in independent practice). In addition to the state credentialing requirement, all HCPs assigned to the NG CERFPs will be privileged, and allowed to practice within a military or federal (e.g., Veterans Administration) or other type of Medical Treatment Facility (MTF).

#### **9-2. Medical Standards for Personnel**

- a. Given the physical demands of the NG CERFP mission, special consideration will be given to the physical conditioning readiness. Personnel with a history of Physical Profile capacity of P-3 or higher IAW AR 40-501, Standards of Medical Fitness or AFI 48-123, Medical Examinations and Standards should be excluded from consideration for NG CERFP assignments. The ability to don and function in PPE is a requirement for all NG CERFP members. Unit personnel will be screened IAW 29 CFR 1910.120 and all personnel will be required to complete the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Respirator Medical Evaluation Questionnaire annually (29 CFR 1910.134 App C). Personnel who do not meet the minimum physical requirements or have medical/psychological conditions that would preclude service on the NG CERFP will not be assigned, waivers will not be granted.
- b. Upon receipt of an alert/recall notification, all CERFP personnel will complete the Pre-Entry Screening Evaluation form listing all prescription and over the counter medications they are using. Personnel indicating usage will have their evaluation form reviewed by the NG CERFP Commander, with the advice of the medical element commander, for fitness for duty determination.

c. NG CERFP teams operating in the incident hot zone will always operate in 2-5 members 'Buddy' teams. In an emergency where a team member suspects they have been exposed to a nerve agent like substance; they should have their buddy confirm the symptoms and administer the injectable antidote.

### **9-3. Periodic Job-Related / Post Exposure Medical Surveillance**

All NG CERFP personnel will receive an annual screening if they have participated in an event where hazardous materials were detected/present. This medical screening and review will focus on actual or probable occupational exposure during the preceding year, paying special attention to the possibility of non-occupational exposures to other substances producing effect similar to hazardous materials. Individuals who have a new positive occupational health screen will be referred for evaluation and management IAW AR 40-501 or AFI 48-145 as applicable.

### **9-4. Medical Administrative Procedures**

a. ANG/ARNG HCPs conducting NG CERFP Job-Related, Post-Exposure, and Medical Fitness examinations must inform the NG CERFP Commander of any individual who is physically unable to perform their duties or unable to wear the required PPE.

b. NG CERFP mission tasks and force protection requirements require personnel to don and perform job functions in Level B protective suits with PAPRs; the ANG/ARNG HCP must record in the health record a statement regarding the individual's clearance for duty on the NG CERFP.

### **9-5. Medical Surveillance Requirements**

a. Post-Deployment Medical History. ANG/ARNG HCP will develop/obtain a comprehensive NG CERFP mission history, with specific emphasis on known or suspected exposures to cholinesterase-inhibiting substances (for example, organophosphate); chemicals associated with cardiovascular, pulmonary, neurological, or psychiatric disease; and biological or radiological hazards.

b. Annual Exercises and Training Medical History. ANG/ARNG HCP will conduct a review of the medical history of each prospective NG CERFP member, focusing on the skin, eyes, pulmonary, cardiovascular, neurological systems, and any potentially disqualifying factors identified in AR 40-66 or AFI 48-145.

### **9-6. Immunization Requirements for NG CERFP Members**

All members of the NG CERFP will maintain their required regimen of individual medical readiness immunizations. Due to the risk of possible exposure to hazardous materials and agents that NG CERFP members may encounter while executing their mission, they may also receive the immunizations recommended by the Military Vaccine Agency (MILVAX) as listed in AR 40-562/AFJI 48-110, Immunizations and Chemoprophylaxis.

### **9-7. Respiratory Protection Program**

a. The NG CERFP Commander will establish a Respiratory Protection Program (RPP) IAW 29 CFR 1910.134 that provides a comprehensive testing of PAPR fit in compliance with OSHA Respiratory Protection Standards for CERFP personnel required to wear PAPR in the performance of their duties.

b. The CERFP Commander will designate (in writing) the Respiratory Protection Officer and an alternate whose duties are to manage the respiratory protection program. The designated Respiratory Protection Officer should attend at minimum the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Respiratory Protection Course or have equivalent RPP experience.

c. All NG CERFP personnel will be fit tested upon assignment to the NG CERFP for their assigned PAPR IAW 29 CFR 1910.134 App A. Army regulation, Air Force Instruction, or applicable State and local Standards will be followed if stricter than the cited reference. Fit test records will be recorded and maintained as a part of the NG CERFP Mission Health records.

### **9-8. Medical Supplies and Formulary**

a. The NG CERFP Medical Group is authorized to maintain certain medical supplies and formulary. The NG CERFP formulary is a listing of medications that will be procured and maintained by the NG CERFP for use in executing their life saving and force protection mission. The NGB Joint Surgeon will review and approve the baseline/standardized NG CERFP formulary annually. State Air Surgeons or Joint Surgeons will review and approve any additions to the standardized formulary specific to their regional requirements and mission. Items identified on the approved "standardized" NG CERFP formulary will be funded through the NGB-J35. Any items identified on the state augmentation formulary will be funded through state funding sources.

b. The NG CERFP Commander will ensure that medical supplies and formulary are protected IAW the requirements established by: AR 40-3, AR 40-61, AR 190-51, AR 40-60, AR 190-11, and SB 8-75-S10 or AFI 41-209.

c. NG CERFP on-hand formulary are pre-determined by the Joint Surgeon at NGB, the State Air Surgeon or Joint Surgeon, and Medical Group Commander.

(1) Drug samples provided by a pharmaceutical company, regardless of value, are classified as gifts and therefore come under the provisions of AR 1-100 or AFI 41-209.

(2) There are no monetary collections for NG CERFP medical services provided or formulary dispensed in support of DSCA.

d. NG CERFP Medical Group HCPs are authorized to dispense medications per privileging, scope of practice, and approved formulary. Dispersal and disposal of controlled medical substances and items will be accomplished according to current Army or Air Force regulation applicable to the organization and monitored using the appropriate documentation IAW AR 40-61 or AFI 41-209.

e. The NG CERFP Medical Group will utilize the Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support (DMLSS) automated information system. DMLSS allows system uniformity under an automated information system. DMLSS provides the NG CERFP Medical Group a full suite of medical logistics capabilities of property control, stock control, research, price comparison, property accountability, biomedical maintenance and inventory management. The NG CERFP Medical Group will follow guidelines for use of DMLSS as outlined in Air Force Manual 41-216 and Air Force Instruction 41-209.

## **Chapter 10 NG CERFP Support Operations**

### **10-1. Logistics Support Overview**

The NG CERFPs are geographically dispersed forces prepared to respond to a CBRNE mass casualty emergency across the 50 United States, 3 United States Territories (Guam, United States Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico), and the District of Columbia. The NG Consequence Management Support Center (CoMSUPCEN) and the NGB-J4 coordinated logistics support system provide the around the clock support for the NG CERFPs to maintain the operational readiness of COTS equipment sets. Timely, customized, and precision logistics are essential for the successful employment of the NG CERFPs. The NG CERFPs support the civil authorities as part of the overall state, regional and interagency efforts to prepare for and respond to domestic WMD emergencies. Common items of supply, which have a broad conventional requirement, are supplied through these existing support systems. For mission unique (COTS) equipment and services, the CoMSUPCEN provides specialized integrated logistics support for the NG CERFPs IAW the CoMSUPCEN Logistics Support Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG).

### **10-2. Standard Support Concept**

a. Where possible, existing JFHQ-State J4/J8 systems will support NG CERFPs. All standard military issued equipment will be supported within established state support structures. The NGB-J35 and J4 will support nonstandard equipment IAW the CoMSUPCEN Logistics Support SOG. The CoMSUPCEN priority of support is to NG CERFP:

(1) Pre-positioned missions, response missions, and follow-on sustainment force missions.

(2) National (NORTHCOM, NGB) level Exercises, Joint Exercises and EXEVALs, and State Exercises.

(3) Annual Training.

Resolution of Logistics Support request conflicts at NGB is the responsibility of NGB-J35 and J4.

b. Following the receipt of a mission Warning Order or during the Alert/Recall of NG CERFP units; the CoMSUPCEN is informed by the NG CERFP Commander of the top three immediate logistics actions; the status of the NG CERFP pacing items (ERC P) and ERC A items; and the status of the NG CERFP mission expendables and consumables. The CoMSUPCEN will activate the Support Coordination Center for 24 hour a day, seven day a week logistics support when directed by the NGB-J35.

c. Repair of standard equipment is coordinated through the State National Guard's supply and maintenance system. Repair of non-standard or mission-unique equipment is in accordance with procedures detailed in the CoMSUPCEN Logistics Support SOG, and NGB-J35 and J4 coordination.

**10-3. NG CERFP Government Purchase Card Responsibilities**

a. NG CERFPs will use the Government Purchase Card (GPC) to locally procure expendables and consumables IAW approved GPC use policies, and this Regulation. Requirements for end items and expendables not available locally will be submitted to the United States Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO) / Director of Logistics (DOL) for action.

b. The NG CERFP Commander and Logistics NCO must reconcile logistics actions with their assigned CoMSUPCEN Logistics Support Coordinator. Requests for Support will be in accordance with the Logistics Support SOG.

c. Organizational maintenance programs will ensure that all equipment is calibrated and ready for deployment.

d. When authorized and issued; military weapons and ammunition will be maintained IAW DA PAM 710-2-1 or AFMAN 31-229, and available for issue IAW AR 190-11, or AFI 31-207 and the AG/CG/OPORD policy on the RUF.

e. NG CERFPs returning from deployments or exercises must establish equipment readiness and basic load to pre-employment levels as soon as feasible. The NG CERFP Commander will contact both the State Headquarters and the CoMSUPCEN to complete reconciliation actions. Commanders must initiate property reconciliation actions, and State DCSLOG/DOLs, USPFOs, and Logistics NCOs must reconcile property losses prior to reconciling replacements IAW AR 735-5 or AFMAN 23-110.

**10-4. USPFO/DOL Responsibilities**

The USPFO/DOL is responsible to ensure command supply discipline in accordance with all applicable Army regulations, Air Force Instructions, National Guard Regulations to include this NGR, and the CoMSUPCEN Logistics Support SOG.

**10-5. Support Activity Responsibilities**

a. The CoMSUPCEN will receive validated requests from the USPFO / DOL to support items of equipment listed in Appendix C of the CoMSUPCEN Logistics Support SOG. The CoMSUPCEN will provide full sustainment support for NG CERFP COTS equipment. This includes warranty management, repairs, services and replacement calibration. Support includes routine and emergency supply actions.

b. Routine supply requests will be processed in compliance with command supply discipline. When a NG CERFP deploys, the CoMSUPCEN will respond immediately to a Commander's request for immediate or Push-Package support. The NG CERFP Commander must initiate appropriate requisition and delivery tracking actions not later than upon return to home station. Documentation will be forwarded to CoMSUPCEN within 5 working days and the Property Book Officer will update the property records as appropriate. The NG CERFP will initiate the processes, however the NGB-J35/J4 will validate requests.

**10-6. Forward Area Support Team (FAST) Responsibilities**

During NG CERFP response operations, the CoMSUPCEN may deploy the FAST in coordination with the NGB-J4 to support non-standard equipment. The FAST will support USPFO/DOL requirements for the NG CERFP on-site with on-hand items or will coordinate support through the CoMSUPCEN and supporting vendor contracts, who will ship to the FAST and the FAST will issue to the NG CERFP IAW standard procedures.

**10-7. Property Accountability**

The State USPFO/DOL is responsible for all aspects of property accountability for the NG CERFPs. During the fielding of mission equipment sets; the CoMSUPCEN will coordinate directly with the USPFO/DOL to schedule equipment delivery, inventory, and issue to individual NG CERFPs, and ensure that all required documentation is accepted by USPFO/DOL representatives. Upon completion of equipment fielding, the USPFO will be responsible for completing all accountability transactions for all equipment on the NG CERFPs Authorized Equipment List. Inventories will be conducted in accordance with DA PAM 710-2-1 or AFMAN 23-110.

**10-8. Emergency and Help Desk Operations and Technical Assistance**

NG CERFPs should report any COTS equipment problems to the CoMSUPCEN Help Desk. The Help Desk will record information provided by the user defining the nature of the problem. If the NG CERFP Commander and Logistics NCO are unable to resolve the problem, the Help Desk will coordinate with the appropriate manufacturer/vendor for assistance in resolving the issue and also contact the user and advise on resolution of the equipment problem. The CoMSUPCEN will document corrective action taken and close the action when the issue

has satisfactorily been resolved. NG CERFPs may contact the CoMSUPCEN Help Desk to file a Request For Support:

DSN: 745-3099 FAX: 745-3313  
COMM: (859) 293-3099 FAX: (859) 293-3313  
Message Center: (800) 673-3840

The Help Desk will respond to telephone calls, voice mail, and Email inquiries during normal business hours (0700 hours to 1530 hours, Monday through Friday, Eastern Standard Time (EST) or Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) as appropriate), excluding Federal holidays. The CoMSUPCEN can be contacted 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at COMM (800) 673-3840.

#### **10-9. Equipment Safety Program**

In addition to the safety program requirements specified in military regulations, NG CERFP commanders should immediately notify the CoMSUPCEN Help Desk, NGB-J35 and J4 of any significant safety issues with equipment listed on the NG CERFP Authorized Equipment List. Commanders should provide a copy of the written safety hazard or accident/incident report by Email or Fax to the Help Desk at DSN 745-3313/COMM 859-293- 3313. Upon receipt, the Help Desk shall forward the issue to the Director, CoMSUPCEN for review and direction. If appropriate, the CoMSUPCEN will immediately distribute a preliminary *Safety Alert* advising all NG CERFPs of the potential safety hazard. Upon receipt of corrective action from the U.S. Army Safety Center or other official source, the CoMSUPCEN shall issue a *Safety Bulletin* advising all NG CERFPs of actions required to correct the problem.

#### **10-10. CoMSUPCEN Inventory Control and Management**

a. Controls. The CoMSUPCEN interfaces with existing DoD supply systems and performs inventory control and management according to AR 710-2, AR 710- 3, AR 725-50, AR 735-5, and DA PAM 710-2-1 and 710-2-2 or AFMAN 23-110. The CoMSUPCEN requisitions, receives, issues, manages, inventories, ships, and supplies equipment outlined in CoMSUPCEN Authorized Stockage/Contingency Stock (NG CERFP SOG Appendix C) and State National Guard Sustained Equipment (NG CERFP SOG Appendix F). The CoMSUPCEN stores Stock Record Account (SRA) equipment, expendable supplies, excess equipment, and Customer Owned Equipment as required.

##### **b. Management.**

(1) In support of existing and new NG CERFP equipment fielding, the CoMSUPCEN receives all equipment, enters identifying information (such as serial number, part number, national stock number (NSN), description, status, and current and projected location) into a tracking database. Items received are inspected for condition and accountability of components. The tracking system also provides the current operational or repair pipeline status of NG CERFP assets and a historical record of where specific assets have been shipped.

(2). During the fielding of NG CERFP equipment, the CoMSUPCEN will issue complete unit sets of equipment in coordination with the respective USPFO/DOL unless directed otherwise by the NGB-J35 and/or J4. From initial fielding through the service life of NG CERFP equipment, the USPFO/DOL is responsible for establishing and maintaining property accountability for all NGB authorized equipment that is issued to the NG CERFP. After the property is received, documentation reviewed, and the completion of receiving inventories for condition/component accountability, the Stock Record Officer enters new equipment data into tracking databases. New equipment documentation is provided to USPFO/ DOL; and the USPFO/DOL updates property records, as required, and the NG CERFP inventories, inspects, reports discrepancies, and returns receipt documentation to USPFO/DOL.

(3) Warranty Management and Maintenance. The CoMSUPCEN Support Operations Chief will establish procedures to track and manage warranties and publish these procedures in the NG CERFP Logistics Support SOG. The Support Operations Chief will also establish procedures to track and manage maintenance requests/work orders and publish these procedures in the NG CERFP Logistics Support SOG.

(4) Equipment Packaging, Handling, Storage and Transportation. The CoMSUPCEN is responsible for the preservation, packaging, packing, and marking of all items shipped from the CoMSUPCEN to the users. The CoMSUPCEN will use best commercial practices to prepare and pack user assets. The CoMSUPCEN will ship HAZMAT items in accordance with 49 CFR and local directives. Items will be shipped via commercial transportation to the users or repair facility. NG CERFP equipment users are responsible for protecting items being shipped to the CoMSUPCEN. Items should be packed in a standard reusable container with foam-pack, bubble wrap, or peanut packing material for cushioning.

(5) Product Quality Deficiency Reports (QDR). As required, NG CERFP Commanders that receive incomplete or inoperable equipment sets from the CoMSUPCEN will contact the CoMSUPCEN Help Desk for assistance in resolving the deficiencies; and follow up with the completed QDR Form for CoMSUPCEN vendor record .

(6) Equipment Improvement Recommendations (EIR). Equipment users should submit EIRs to CoMSUPCEN, ATTN: Warranty Manager. EIRs may also be submitted via fax to DSN: 745- 3313 Commercial: 859-293-3313. The Warranty Manager will track, control, and coordinate EIRs. Additionally, the Warranty Manager will review the EIRs, resolve any questions with the originator, record appropriate data, and coordinate with the OEM or other activity to evaluate the EIR. The Warranty Manager will forward a recommendation to the NG CERFP Program Manager for disposition. The Warranty Manager will also advise originators on the final disposition of all EIRs.

(7) Equipment Technical Data Management. The CoMSUPCEN shall maintain a copy of training materials, the NG CERFP Logistics Support SOG, and copies of all baseline COTS technical manuals that are provided with equipment listed in CoMSUPCEN Supported Equipment (NG CERFP Logistics Support SOG Appendix C) and maintain these manuals with applicable published changes at the CoMSUPCEN. Replacement copies of the manuals will be provided to users upon request. The CoMSUPCEN will maintain a database that reflects the latest publication versions and distribute copies of changes as they are received.

(8) Recommended Changes to Equipment and Logistics Publications:

(a) CoMSUPCEN Logistics Support SOG. Users should submit recommended changes to the CoMSUPCEN Logistics Support SOG to CoMSUPCEN, ATTN: Warranty Manager. The CoMSUPCEN will forward recommended changes to the NGB-J35 and J4 for recommendation and approval.

(b) Military Manuals. NG CERFP personnel should use appropriate Department of the Army (DA) or Department of the Air Force (DAF) form to recommend changes to military technical and doctrinal publications. Most Army manuals include blank DA Form 2028s that are preaddressed to the proponent for the manual. Blank Army forms are also available on the Internet at <http://web1.whs.osd.mil> and [usapa.army.mil](http://usapa.army.mil).

(c) COTS Manuals. Users should submit recommended COTS manual changes to the CoMSUPCEN and equipment manufacturer.

(9) CoMSUPCEN Disposal and Demilitarization. Upon receipt of a failed or damaged CoMSUPCEN supported equipment item (CoMSUPCEN Logistics Support SOG Appendix C) that is out of warranty, the CoMSUPCEN will determine the cost to repair the item, and whether to repair the item or designate it to be Beyond Economic Repair (BER). If designated BER, the CoMSUPCEN shall demilitarize the component, salvage and disposition repair parts as directed, and send the residue to the Defense Reutilization Marketing Office (DRMO) for disposal. CoMSUPCEN will make the final determination regarding the disposition of property. Radioactive material must be disposed of IAW DA PAM 385-24 or AFI 40-201, or returned to the manufacturer. DRMOs are not permitted to, and will not, accept radioactive material.

#### **10-11. Expendables/Consumables**

Expendables and consumables will be maintained at the organizational level and stocked at the Commander's discretion, based on demand (e.g. Annual Training, Joint Exercises, EXEVAL) history in accordance with AR 710-1, AR 710-2, DA PAM 710-2-1, or AFMAN 23-110.

#### **10-12. Supply (By Class)**

a. Class I, Subsistence: Regional NG CERFPs must be prepared to support a response support request with an adequate quantity of Meals Ready to Eat (MRE)s to support 24-48 hours of operations with a feed cycle of C-C-C. After the first 48 hours, JFHQ/JTF-State/ICS Class I support can change the ration cycle to an A-C-A with food service units, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) mobile kitchens, or local vendors providing the A rations.

b. Class II, Clothing/Individual Equipment/Tools/ Administrative Supply: Deploy with required issued items. The NG CERFP commander is responsible for maintaining the Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE) per AR 710-2 or AFMAN 23-110 and Common Table of Allowances (CTA) 50-900 authorizations. The NG CERFPs will re-supply lost or damaged items through the applicable supply channels.

c. Class III, Petroleum/Oils/Lubricants (POL): Fuel and POL products for the General Services Administration (GSA) vehicles are supported via the GSA credit card provided with each vehicle. Non-organic power driven equipment with Class III requirements will be supported IAW State support plans or local purchase.

d. Class IV, Construction Materials: Requests for construction or barrier material are in accordance with normal supply procedures. The State DCSLOG/DOL will obtain release of USPFPO materials, and arrange for local purchase of additional materials.

e. Class V, Ammunition: Only the Adjutant General can authorize release of Class V IAW published policy regarding the RUF for personnel in SAD or T-32 status. When personnel are in T-10 status only the appropriate Combatant Commander can authorize release of Class V IAW published policy regarding the Federal RUF.

f. Class VI, Personal Demand Items: Advise Soldiers/Airmen to bring a 3-day supply of personal comfort items. After 3 days, Class VI re-supply should be available through established supply channels if not commercially available.

g. Class VII, Major End Items: The USPFO/DOL will coordinate acquisition of major end items. Property reconciliation is paramount. Copies of the Report of Survey, Statement of Charges, or other documentation will accompany requisitions for non-standard equipment replacement. Units will maintain property accountability at all times.

h. Class VIII, Medical Materials: Medical supplies are coordinated through the State Surgeon and through military supply channels IAW SB 8-75-S10.

i. Class IX, Repair Parts: Within existing guidelines, parts for standard equipment are obtained through unit supply system. NG CERFP COTS equipment is supported through contracts or other special support arrangements as directed by the Support Center Operations.

## **Chapter 11**

### **Funding the NG CERFP Missions and Training**

#### **11-1. Budget Formulation**

a. The NG CERFP Commander will develop and submit a training budget plan annually following the specific instructions and format prescribed by NGB. After approval by the next higher headquarters, the NG CERFP Commander will sign and forward the plan for the upcoming Fiscal Year to NGB-J3/DO (J35) via email by the suspense date provided by NGB-J3/DO, but not later than 1 June each year. NGB-J35 will staff the budget requests to the NGB J-Staff (J38, J4, J7, and J8) for review input. Annual funding forecasts for NG CERFP unique individual and collective training, per diem costs, equipment sustainment, expendables, exercises and evaluations, communications support, and other NG CERFP mission essential costs should be included. Only those training (mission essential) costs that are identified by NGB-J3 as unique to NG CERFP will be considered. Costs associated with facility upkeep and support must be forwarded to the state Construction and Facilities Management Officer, Director of Information Management (DOIM), or other appropriate agency for funding.

b. Training and resourcing analysts at NGB will ensure that the plan meets minimum requirements and costs are fully and adequately justified. With assistance from NGB J38, NGB J35 PM NG CERFP will develop an approved plan to distribute NG CERFP funds for the Budget Year. Funds will be released by the responsible NGB office on a financial authorization document to States for a NG CERFP on or before 1 October (dependent on Congressional budget approval), based upon the approved NGB distribution plan.

c. NG CERFP Commanders will track their respective budgets throughout the year, assessing the organizational situation and prioritizing training to leverage existing resources with the best possible effect.

#### **11-2. Budget Execution**

a. Funds federally appropriated for the NG CERFP will only be executed IAW the appropriate Department of Defense Financial Regulation (DoDFMR) or Service financial regulation such as Defense Finance Accounting Service (DFAS)-IN Manual 37-100-XX (where "XX" denotes the Fiscal Year (FY)), Joint Federal Travel Regulation (JFTR), AND FYXX Budget Execution Guidance, or ARNG FYXX Budget Execution Guidance, with the following exception: To preclude conflicts with centrally procured and supported equipment, states must have written approval from NGB for initial procurement of durable or non-expendable equipment items, even if on their Authorized Equipment List.

b. Funding for the NG CERFPs will be distributed to the states IAW requirements approved by the NGB-J35 NG CERFP Program Manager via funding authorization documents input from source transactions in the ANG Checkbook or ARNG RM On-Line systems. Non-NG CERFP specific expenditures for costs such as Base Operations, Installation Automation (e.g., Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS)), and CTA items should be funded out of the accounts already established within the state for these requirements. Some requirements will be centrally funded by NGB J3 such as NG CERFP Search and Extraction or staff planning tuition requirements.

c. Funding travel of non-NG CERFP members using the NG CERFP account should be certified as necessary for the training of the NG CERFP or its members, and approved by the next higher headquarters. NG CERFP

Commanders should be aware of legal and fiscal liability involved with transporting non-government personnel using federal funds. Commanders are encouraged to seek guidance from their respective Judge Advocates and USPFOS prior to planning or executing any training deployments including non-NG CERFP personnel.

d. NG CERFP Commanders should attempt to resolve any funding shortfalls within their respective State. If the State is not able to resolve the shortfall, a request for additional funding should be forwarded to NGB-J35 via e-mail and hard copy in the format prescribed in Appendix F. Requests for additional funds for un-forecasted NG CERFP support (such as a NSSE, other nationally-directed missions, or actual CBRNE event) may be forwarded to NGB. These documents should be approved by the state for NGB attention, and will normally be considered by the NG CERFP support staff elements at NGB on a quarterly basis. NGB will notify the state headquarters and NG CERFP of the results of the request.

e. Deployment costs are normally paid with NG CERFP training funds. After each deployment, NG CERFP Commanders should assess the resulting impact on training and adjust the training schedule as necessary. The commander may request additional funds to complete the training plan per paragraph 11-2d.

f. Operational deployments may be resourced with federal funds if the operation meets the legal criteria for employment of the NG CERFP.

g. Excess funding that will not be executed as a result of unforeseen changes in operations tempo, training or any other reason should be identified and brought to the attention of the State USPFO, and NGB-J3.

### 11-3. Budget Documentation

a. NG CERFP resources are finite and it is the Commander's responsibility to use those resources prudently. NG CERFP Commanders should document major spending decisions. Proper documentation of decisions that expend significant resources permits the State and NGB to review operational decisions and improve operational resource effectiveness. All NG CERFP expenditures will be IAW published DoD, Service, and NGB regulations, as referenced above, and will comply with all aspects of fiscal law.

(1) Document the approval, identifying the approving individual, for use of major equipment items with significant operational costs in the operations logs.

(2) Capture costs associated with operational deployments. If a NG CERFP is under a Presidential Reserve Call-up (PRC) status, the funding implications will be addressed in the PRC order, with the costs of the NG CERFP participation in resolving a terrorist incident borne by the Department of Defense. Expenditures for operational missions that may be reimbursable through the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act, or missions performed under 32 USC 502 pursuant to a Federal Mission Assignment, include incremental operational costs of response operations like fuel, incremental costs of operating equipment, per diem, and expendable supplies.

b. Funding considerations and parameters will be as directed by the United States Property and Fiscal Officer in each State, the U.S. Territories, and the District of Columbia.

c. Identify equipment usage and cost accounting associated with deployments in the after action report. This is important for developing financial data to forecast and budget for operational deployments. Ensure that any inappropriate use of assets is addressed.

d. Additional measures adopted by the State that provide management controls should be brought to the attention of NGB-J35 for incorporation into policy updates.

## Chapter 12

### Training and Readiness

#### 12-1. Training Overview

a. The NG CERFP training plan starts with individual training, builds to team and organization training, and culminates in a full scale, realistic situational training exercise (STX) or field training exercise (FTX). The operational success of the NG CERFP is founded in the expertise and capabilities of its members for conducting domestic support operations in chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosives environment possibly involving collapsed structures. NG CERFPs operate in support of a local IC (usually a city fire or police chief); and receive unit level training that certifies each member is conversant with the NIMS. NG CERFP LNO teams are also NIMS compliant to facilitate their integration and CCIR information collection through the civilian emergency first responder Incident Command System.

b. All NG CERFP training is guided by the training management principles set forth in AR 350-1, Army Field Manuals FM 7-0 and FM 7-1 or applicable Air Force Instructions and Manuals, and by the concepts in The National Response Framework. Specific certifications, doctrine tasks, tactics, techniques, and procedures on which the NG

CERFP is trained are contained in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, the Joint Requirements Oversight Council Memorandum of August 2006, NGB-J7 CBRNE Joint Training Plan (JTP), the NGB-J35 published NG CERFP Training, Evaluation & Observer (TE&O) Standards, the NG CERFP CONOPS, and this regulation. These publications and documents are continuously evolving and are being reviewed and updated by Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) proponent schools and Air Force Air Education and Training Command (AETC).

c. The training strategy for NG CERFPs follows the policies of AR 350-1 for individual and collective training – a mission-tailored mix of institutional and unit training, supplemented by a variety of exercises to train NG CERFP TE&O individual and collective tasks in collaboration with local, state and federal agencies. Validated NG CERFPs conduct mission focused individual skills sustainment and enhancement training, and emphasize participation in state-level and federal exercises to meet the annual training requirement of participation in two (2) State level or National level collective exercises. These two annual collective training exercises require planning, coordination with JFHQ-S, local First Responders, NGB, and the CoMSUPCEN, deployments and the full range of mission tasks in scenarios consistent with OPLANs, and State emergency response plans. NG CERFPs not validated by their AG concentrate on individual/institutional training requirements, attaining the required OSHA certifications for operating in a HAZMAT environment, and permit required confined space rescue; and training the required synchronization of the NG CERFP CONOPS and competencies, building up to completing the required External Evaluation collective training event.

## 12-2. Training and Readiness Responsibilities

a. Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) will:

- (1) Coordinate NG CERFP-specific training philosophy, policy, requirements and planning guidance with Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Headquarters Departments of the Army and Air Force offices and organizations, the JCS Joint Staff, appropriate combatant commanders, respective Army and Air Force Service Components, U.S. Army Forces Command, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, U.S. Air Force Air Education and Training Command, the U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center, and the States.
- (2) Provide coordinated training policy, requirements, and planning guidance to the States.
- (3) Resource and support appropriate approved training plans and programs.
- (4) Manage individual training program and school allocations for the NG CERFPs in coordination with the Army and Air National Guard Directorates.
- (5) Manage, assess, and review validation of the training and readiness of NG CERFPs, in conjunction with the AG/CG, appropriate Unified Commanders, U.S. Army Forces Command, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, U.S. Air Force Air Education and Training Command, and the U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN).
- (6) Review and forward NG CERFP Monthly status report submissions per established procedures.
- (7) Review State-provided Mission Essential Task List (METL) for each NG CERFP.
- (8) Report to OSD and Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) all significant NG CERFP operational, training, exercise and public affairs related deployments away from home station. The CNGB, through NGB-J33 and J35, will track and report NG CERFP unit-level participation in operational, training, exercise and public affairs events away from home station.
- (9) Oversee and assist in the conduct of state readiness and standards compliance inspections to ensure the standardization of the NG CERFP program IAW Chapter 14.
- (10) Provide METL development guidance to the states.

b. Directors, Army and Air National Guard (DARNG and DANG) will:

- (1) Manage and support MOS, AFSC and Service common skills training of NG CERFP personnel.
- (2) Support NG CERFP unit/collective training and exercises as tasked.

c. State Adjutants General and Joint Forces Headquarters-State will:

- (1) Develop mid and long-range training plans in JTIMS. Approve the organizational training plans and provide copies to NGB-J35 and USNORTHCOM. Approve organization long range planning calendar for NG CERFPs and provide copies to NGB-J35 and USNORTHCOM.
- (2) Approve the NG CERFP METL and provide a copy of the approved METL to NGB-J35.
- (3) Support training exercises at the federal, state, and local level involving the NG CERFPs.
- (4) Require NG CERFP AGR positions (3-ARNG and 2-ANG) are utilized to maintain the NG CERFP training, equipment, medical formulary, and deployment readiness.
- (5) Ensure readiness of the NG CERFPs through the conduct of Pre-EXEVAL In-Briefs and Readiness visits.
- (6) Coordinate and assist training support requests for the NG CERFPs.
- (7) Approve and forward NG CERFP Monthly status reports.

- (8) Support external evaluations for each NG CERFP as identified in the JTP.
  - (9) Approve NG CERFP Commander developed training objectives for those tasks not published in annual NGB Joint Training Plan.
  - (10) Monitor the status of those ARNG and ANG organizations that comprise the CERFP within the respective force generation models and plan replacement strategy for those CERFP component organizations that have been selected for mobilization.
- d. NG CERFP Commanders will:
- (1) Develop and communicate an operational and training vision for the unit.
  - (2) Develop NG CERFP METL in accordance with Army Field Manual (FM) 7-0 and 7-1 and appropriate Air Force Guidance.
  - (3) Submit the METL to the AG/CG or designated agent or command for approval.
  - (4) Develop, submit to the AG/CG or designated agent or command for approval, and publish a long-range training calendar.
  - (5) Review, approve and prioritize resourcing of internal training plans, to include management of annual training budget submission IAW Chapter 11.
  - (6) Require NG CERFP AGR positions (3-ARNG and 2-ANG) are utilized to maintain the NG CERFP training, equipment, medical formulary, and deployment readiness.
  - (7) Protect training time and resources from distracters.
  - (8) Ensure that Command and Control, Medical, Decontamination, Engineer, and Fatalities Search and Recovery unit commanders schedule and accomplish individual training to standard, and annotate completion of all directed NG CERFP technical and individual certification maintenance training in the Monthly Report to the NGB JoCC.
  - (9) Certify to the AG/CG the unit's capability to accomplish assigned missions.
  - (10) Include NG CERFP training requirements in unit quarterly training calendar. Adapt the calendar as necessary to take advantage of opportune training events.
  - (11) Plan and conduct regular (e.g. quarterly) training meetings; due to geographic separation of units these meetings may be conducted by teleconference or on-line.
  - (12) Develop, plan, coordinate, manage, execute, and evaluate individual, leader, staff, team, and unit training.
  - (13) Publish training schedules using the Standard Army Training System (SATS) IAW Army FM 7-1 and conduct training pre-execution checks IAW active component (AC) standards (at least one month prior to execution of training). Provide an electronic copy to the JFHQ-State and NGB JoCC.
  - (14) Maintain a 90-percent unit readiness level for unit personnel trained to operate in a hazardous material environment.
  - (15) Monitor the ARFORGEN model to forecast new units assignment to the NG CERFP
- e. MANSCEN will perform the following functions for ARNG Units assigned the NG CERFP Mission:
- (1) Function as the specified proponent and integrating agent for the NG CERFP program.
  - (2) Conduct Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and education, Personnel, and Facilities (DOTMLPF) analysis, design, development, and training support for the NG CERFP.

### 12-3. Yearly Planning Guidance/Yearly Training Guidance

Yearly Planning Guidance (YPG)/Yearly /YTG will be published by NGB-J35; or drafted for inclusion in the NGB-J7 annual Joint Training Plan during the first quarter of the fiscal year. The YPG/YTG will be for the following fiscal year.

### 12-4. Individual Training

- a. IAW established regulations, soldiers and airmen selected for the NG CERFP Program will be MOS/AFSC qualified upon unit assignment to their states NG CERFP. NG CERFP specific training will be IAW OSHA 29 CFR, the NG CERFP Training Matrix included in the annual YPG or JTP, and this Regulation. All unit personnel assigned the additional duty of the NG CERFP mission must meet the requirements of AR 350-41, Training in Units, if applicable, the NGB CERFP Training policy, and the FY NG CERFP Technical Training Matrix.
- b. The institutional phase of initial training focuses on individual training, with the first priority being individual military specialty, plus branch qualification if applicable, and the second priority being NG CERFP-specific training. NGB-J35 will, in coordination with MANSCEN or AETC, publish the required NG CERFP training courses on an annual basis. These requirements may be updated annually and should be forecast in accordance with the Structure and Manning Decision Review (SMDR) timetable.

c. Unit commanders will maintain training records on all assigned NG CERFP personnel, including training completion dates, completion certificates, and test scores for record to verify personnel are in compliance with regulatory requirements .

d. Initial and refresher training is required by some team members to conform to national, state, local, or professional policies and laws for individual certification. This training varies by profession/duty position and state, and is the responsibility of the AG/CG and the unit commander. Examples of this training include individual member certification requirements in Hazardous Materials Operations and medical proficiency prescribed by federal and local law.

### **12-5. Collective Training**

a. For ARNG Units, NG CERFP collective training will be conducted IAW Appendix I, FORSCOM/ARNG/USAR Regulation 350-2, and will focus on the NG CERFP TE&O, NG CERFP JTP, and Army Training Evaluation Program (ARTEP) and METL tasks. NG CERFPs participate in section and team training, command post exercises with first response and other state/local organizations, full NG CERFP element FTX, and lanes training exercises at home station and elsewhere with qualified observer-controller-trainers. Collective training should address all aspects of the NG CERFP mission in a balanced manner. NG CERFPs should take advantage of opportune events that permit training with other response forces.

b. NG CERFPs will participate in an EXEVAL to approved standards conducted by an outside agency on the timeline identified in the JTP or sooner if requested or scheduled by a NG CERFP. The EXEVAL report will be provided to the appropriate AG/CG, and NGB-J35, J4, and J7.

### **12-6. Exercises**

NG CERFP Commanders have the latitude to budget, plan, and execute training exercises as necessary to maintain the level of readiness to support a pre-positioned and/or response NG capability. Participation with local, state and federal response elements is encouraged whenever possible to foster relationships and ensure that NG CERFPs can easily interface with civil authorities at all levels.

### **12-7. Air Transportability Training**

a. The purpose of air transportability training is to allow NG CERFPs to become familiar with the loading/unloading of equipment in the event units must travel operationally by air. This can be accomplished by using a static trainer aircraft for repetitive upload/downloads of equipment, or airlifting equipment to a training location. NG CERFPs must request airlift support for air transportability training through state channels to the respective JFHQ-S for vetting against Unit and State Yearly Training Plans. After reviewing requests, the JFHQ-S will submit airlift requests for the NG CERFP in accordance with Air National Guard Instruction (ANGI) 10-201. NG CERFPs must be prepared to obtain transportation from other sources (e.g., line haul) or be prepared to reschedule training events should training airlift support not be available.

b. Types of airlift requests:

(1) The Joint Airborne/Air Transportability Training (JA/ATT) program provides aircraft to be used as training aids to fulfill unit training requirement that could not otherwise be accomplished without the presence of an aircraft (ex: loading and unloading cargo). This training can take the form of static loading and unloading or point to point flight with engine running on/offload. NG CERFP Commanders must request JA/ATT airlift through the JFHQ-S airlift coordinator.

(2) The Mission Readiness Airlift (MRA) program provides point to point transportation to training locations used by NG CERFPs for accomplishment of training requirements independent of the aircraft (ex: specialized CBRNE training). MRA requests will be limited to point to point travel to validated and approved CBRNE training locations published annually by NGB-J3. Air transportability is a byproduct of this point to point travel. NG CERFPs must request MRA airlift through the JFHQ-S airlift coordinator using NGB Form 214.

(3) The Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM) program provides point to point travel to training locations and is managed by the Air Force AMC TACC. Training SAAM requests will be limited to point to point travel into specialized CBRNE training locations validated and approved by NGB-J3/DO. Air transportability is a by-product of this point to point travel. Users must request SAAM airlift through the JFHQ-S airlift coordinator.

c. NGB-A3XE manages all airlift programs, and requires JFHQ-S approval before a request can be supported under any program. AMC/TACC and Pacific Air Forces Air Mobility Control Center (PACAF/AMOCC) are final validating authorities for JA/ATT requests within the Continental United States (CONUS) and PACOM respectively, while NGB-J3/DO is final validation authority for MRA requests.

**12-8. Mobilization Training, Annual Training, and Weekend Drills**

NG CERFP members, as traditional Guardsmen, are limited to 48 Inactive Duty Training (IDT) periods and 15 day of Annual Training (AT) per year. To permit each assigned individual to maintain proficiency in their respective MOS/AFSC as well as meet all NG CERFP training requirements, each member will be authorized additional man-days each year as required with approval of the NG CERFP Commander and JFHQ-State.

**12-9. Training Plans**

Organization training management will follow FM 7-1. In order to facilitate an equitable distribution of training funds, states will submit a copy of the Adjutant General approved NG CERFP annual training plan for the upcoming fiscal year to NGB-J35 by 1 June. The training plan should identify anticipated individual training requirements and collective training plans, including estimated costs, using the format in FM 7-1. Requests for NG CERFP airlift training will be incorporated, as necessary into annual training plans.

**Chapter 13****NG CERFP Validation and Revalidation Process****13-1. NG CERFP Validation**

NG CERFP validation is a one-time event that culminates a sequenced and scheduled stand-up process of meeting specific requirements that have been established by the Chief, National Guard Bureau and the Adjutants General of the states standing up NG CERFPs. This manning, equipping, and training process normally takes 24-36 months.

**13-2. Validation Requirements**

The validation requirements developed as part of the NG CERFP Program Review and approved by the Chief, National Guard Bureau are:

- a. Each team will undergo an EXEVAL by an outside evaluator to TE&O/ARTEP standards; If deficiencies are noted, the NG CERFP commander will conduct collective training in all areas for which their organization did not receive a "T" (Trained) rating during the external evaluation and this training will be documented.
- b. The NG CERFP commander will notify the AG, in writing, attesting that the NG CERFP meets the validation criteria and the AG/CG will certify the NG CERFP.

**13-3. NG CERFP Reconstitution**

Qualified personnel losses could occur as part of personnel turnover, deployment, or combat losses. In the event that a NG CERFP has a loss of key personnel related to command and control or the execution of capabilities that substantially degrades the mission capability of the team, or a NG CERFP component unit is replaced due to mobilization, the Commander should notify the JFHQ-State and NGB through the established reporting processes. The AG/CG will submit a plan to NGB for the reconstitution of the NG CERFP. When, at a minimum, all new personnel are MOS/AFSC qualified, at least 90% have completed NG CERFP-specific training, and the NG CERFP has successfully completed an EXEVAL, the AG/CG will notify the NGB JoCC that the NG CERFP is mission ready.

**Chapter 14****NG CERFP Standardization and Evaluation****14-1. Introduction**

- a. Standardization is the key requirement to ensure consistency and interoperability. To this end the NG CERFP Standardization and Evaluation Assistance Team (SEAT) Program will evaluate the status of a wide array of standardization efforts within the NG CERFP program.
- b. NG CERFPs are unique within the National Guard and across the spectrum of governmental and private sector response forces. NG CERFPs are national assets that serve a critical role in the homeland defense mission. Simultaneously, NG CERFPs provide a response capability for their respective State, Territory, or the District of Columbia or as otherwise governed by State-to-State agreements.
- c. NG CERFPs must be fully trained and prepared to deploy when notified of a CBRNE incident. In accordance with this Regulation, each NG CERFP may be tasked to deploy to a regional or national level response within six

hours. This response time status is a 24-hour a day, 365 day per year requirement. Unlike traditional National Guard responses, there is no pre-mobilization training immediately prior to deployment.

d. Interoperability and standardization among the NG CERFPs is a critical element to providing a comprehensive response to an event involving WMD/CBRNE. Ensuring the interoperability and standardization of this national response capability is the purpose of the SEAT Program and NG CERFP Management Regulation.

e. The NG CERFP SEAT Program has three objectives:

(1) To establish, at a minimum, a baseline level of standardization across all NG CERFPs to ensure interoperability between teams.

(2) To reduce, through the merger of the State Organizational Inspection Program (OIP) with the NG CERFP SEAT visit, the amount of training time and response status availability that is consumed by other traditional inspections, evaluations, and assessments.

(3) To provide specific management controls to assist each NG CERFP and JFHQ State.

## 14-2. Responsibilities

a. The Chief, National Guard Bureau will:

(1) Develop and implement policy and programs to ensure standardization among the NG CERFPs.

(2) Establish mechanisms to obtain and evaluate SEAT program feedback relevant to NG CERFP doctrine and management programs.

(3) Develop a mechanism to capture and evaluate feedback pertaining to NG CERFP doctrine and management programs and policies obtained through the evaluation program.

(4) Coordinate with the AG/CG to schedule and ensure that SEAT evaluations are synchronized with the State administered OIP and other major training and operational requirements.

(5) Schedule and conduct standardization evaluations for each NG CERFP every 24 months.

(6) Forward the program final coordination memorandum to the AG/CG approximately six months in advance of the agreed upon evaluation date. The memorandum will confirm the evaluation dates, request JFHQ-S assistance as required; and offer the AG/CG the option of a formal information brief provided by an NGB-J3 Action Officer covering the specifics of the evaluation.

(7) Consolidate the evaluation results and forward to the AG/CG.

(8) Forward lessons learned to designated organizations and Centers.

b. The AG/CG will:

(1) Examine the scope, nature, and frequency of their OIP and other inspections of the NG CERFP and consolidate these inspections, as required. OIP will then be scheduled to occur in conjunction with the NG CERFP SEAT evaluations to minimize the impact on training and operational readiness.

(2) Review the final coordination memorandum from NGB, coordinate requested JFHQ-S support, and exercise the option for a formal information briefing if desired. If the option of the information briefing is chosen, this briefing should occur approximately three months prior to the scheduled evaluation date.

(3) Ensure that primary staff having oversight responsibilities for the functional areas covered by the NG CERFP SEAT program are present for the information briefing.

(4) If the JFHQ-State is the organization conducting the OIP of the NG CERFP, then Directorate level representatives will serve as evaluators, using SEAT generated checklists for those functional areas covered by the SEAT program, and be assisted by the NG CERFP SEAT personnel.

(5) Receive an out-brief from the NG CERFP SEAT Team Leader at the conclusion of a SEAT visit to review the results of the evaluation.

(6) Receive a formal Report of Evaluation from the Chief, National Guard Bureau. This report will only cover the NG CERFP SEAT evaluation and not the State unique OIP results.

(7) Ensure that follow-up corrective actions are taken on deficiencies identified by the SEAT.

(8) Ensure that the NG CERFP receive a standardization evaluation approximately every 24 months.

c. NG CERFP Commanders will:

(1) Establish internal controls; and develop standard operating procedures to ensure compliance with applicable military or civilian laws and policies within the units.

(2) Coordinate with the AG/CG and/or intermediate commanders to ensure that State OIP and SEAT visits are scheduled on unit long and short range calendars, and synchronized to minimize the impact on training and operational readiness.

(3) Attend the State Adjutant General's requested Information Brief provided by the SEAT Team Leader.

(4) Upon completion of the Standardization Evaluation; attend the Out-Brief provided by the SEAT Team Leader for the AG/CG.

(5) Ensure that follow up corrective actions are taken and reported up the chain of command within 30 days of the evaluation for all identified deficiencies.

(6) When requested and available provide subject matter experts for the SEAT evaluations of other NG CERFPs as operational and training requirements permit.

(7) Ensure that the NG CERFP receives a standardization evaluation approximately every 24 months.

d. The Chief, NGB-J357 Standardization Evaluation Assistance Team Program, will:

(1) Coordinate with the states to develop an annual schedule of NG CERFP Standardization Evaluations.

(2) Ensure that each NG CERFP receives a standardization evaluation approximately every 24 months.

(3) Exercise program oversight and administrative control for personnel supporting the NG CERFP SEAT program to ensure that the policies, training requirements, pay and allowances, personnel evaluations, and other administrative matters are in accordance with appropriate Regulations. Program oversight will also ensure that all military administrative, training, and legal requirements are met by Army and Air National Guard personnel within the NG CERFP SEAT program.

(4) Identify new policy and doctrine requirements or revisions; and ensure that approved revisions are implemented into the SEAT program objectives, evaluation schedule, checklist, and briefings.

(5) Serve as the principle contact for the NG CERFP SEAT program with the AG/CG.

(6) Ensure that the NG CERFP SEAT Program continually sets high standards for mission accomplishment, and team representatives remain technically proficient to facilitate the delivery of quality briefs and reports.

(7) Develop and test, where appropriate, all doctrine and policies related to the NG CERFP SEAT program.

(8) Approve all travel expenses undertaken by the NG CERFP SEAT teams.

(9) Review, approve, and forward Reports of Evaluation to Division Chief, NGB-J35.

(10) Conduct policy and doctrine reviews to update the program regulation or functional area checklists as needed or required.

(11) Provide a trend analysis briefing to the NGB-J3/J35 on semi-annual basis or as needed.

e. NG CERFP Standardization Evaluation Team Leaders will:

(1) Directly supervise personnel assigned to the SEAT.

(2) Assign NG CERFP functional area checklist development, review, and execution responsibilities to all personnel within the SEAT.

(3) Conduct a standardized visit for each NG CERFP approximately every 24 months.

(4) Ensure full implementation of the management control plan.

(5) Ensure that all military related administrative, training, and legal requirements are met prior to personnel assignment to the SEAT evaluation team.

(6) Forward a memorandum to the AG/CG approximately six months before the scheduled SEAT evaluation providing confirmation of the evaluation date and requesting JFHQ-S support as required. If requested, not later than three months prior to the start of the evaluation; provide a Standardization Evaluation Coordination Brief to the AG/CG.

(7) Conduct follow up coordination with the NG CERFP commander approximately six weeks prior to the evaluation.

(8) Conduct functional area de-briefs with the SEAT evaluators to capture new Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP) and equipment, and/or possible TDA changes for submission to NGB-J35.

(9) Consolidate the review comments and the Report of Evaluation from the SEAT members, and forward the report to NGBJ357 within 15 duty days following a visit.

f. NG CERFP Standardization Evaluation Team Members will:

(1) Conduct functional area evaluations as directed.

(2) Provide informal out-briefs to the NG CERFP commander and his/her staff immediately after an evaluation, and provide copies of the completed checklists to the Unit Commander and the functional area counterparts.

(3) Participate in the conduct of a formal out-brief to the AG/CG on the results of the functional area evaluations.

(4) Prepare and forward a copy of the formal Report of Evaluation to the NG CERFP SEAT Team Leader.

(5) Participate in quarterly policy and doctrine reviews, update functional checklists, and recommend program regulation updates as required.

- (6) Develop policy and/or doctrine position documents as directed.

#### **14-3. Consolidation of Inspections, Evaluations, Assessments, and other Administrative Reviews**

a. Army Regulation 1-201, Army Inspection Policy requires all Army commands to develop an OIP. IAW AR 1-201 the purpose of the OIP is to coordinate inspections, audits, Staff Assistance Visits, inspector general inspections, and other external inspections into a single, cohesive program to ensure that inspections do not consume valuable training time. Air National Guard units must comply with inspections IAW AFI 90-201, Inspector General Activities, which also require conducting inspections in a manner that minimizes the inspection footprint to reduce impact to other required activities.

b. The unique mission of the NG CERFPs and the related specialized training required, in addition to maintaining proficiency in their MOS/AFSC to support their organization wartime mission demands added attention and focus to fully achieve all of the required inspection requirements. NG CERFP SEAT personnel will augment State and intermediate level command inspectors and provide the technical expertise to accomplish the SEAT program requirements. The intent is not to usurp State and intermediate command inspection responsibilities, but to ensure that NG CERFP specific subject matter expertise is available to conduct the OIP, and a single cohesive evaluation is conducted for each NG CERFP to minimize disruption to team training plans and operational availability.

c. The NG CERFP SEAT out-brief to the AG/CG and the formal Report of Evaluation will only include the SEAT evaluated areas. State and intermediate command OIP results, out-briefs, and reports of evaluation will be reported separately from the SEAT program requirements.

#### **14-4. Frequency of NG CERFP SEAT Evaluations and Organizational Inspection Programs**

a. The NG CERFP SEAT program will evaluate each NG CERFP approximately every 24 months. AG/CG and intermediate level commanders will adjust the timing of their OIP to occur in conjunction with the SEAT evaluations. Exceptions require a formal request from the AG/CG to the Chief, National Guard Bureau. Paragraph 14-11 of this Regulation provides additional information on the exceptions process.

b. OIPs and other NG CERFP mission area inspections, assessments, and reviews are required by law or other governing regulation more frequently than 24 months. In these cases the inspection, assessment, and review requirements will continue to be met and scheduled to coincide with the SEAT evaluations to the greatest extent possible.

c. IAW AR 1-201 and AFI 90-201, inspection, assessment, and administrative review programs that can be consolidated and scheduled to occur with the SEAT visit include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Command Evaluation program
- (2) Inspector General inspections
- (3) Command Supply Discipline Program
- (4) Command Logistics Evaluation Review Team visits
- (5) Command Maintenance Evaluations
- (6) Staff Assistance Visits

d. NG CERFP SEAT visits will be conducted in the functional areas of Budgeting, Liaison, Logistics Management, Medical Management, Physical Security, and Training Management. As the NG CERFP program matures, decisions may be made modifying the scope of the functional area evaluation. Any change in SEAT evaluation scope will be addressed in the final coordination memorandum to the AG/CG.

#### **14-5. Evaluation Checklists**

a. The NG CERFP SEAT checklists contain items derived from Federal Law, Department of Defense, U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, and Army and Air National Guard policy, doctrine, and command guidance. Source documents are referenced with each checklist item; and the evaluation checklists are divided into NG CERFP functional areas. Within each functional area are one or more subordinate areas. Each subordinate area contains individual checklist items, and each checklist item has associated evaluation item. In most cases, the evaluated item consists of unit records or other hard copy or electronic documentation that contains information required making the evaluation. This does not exclude other forms of documentation. The intent is to ensure that the checklist item can be fairly evaluated and that the evaluation team can discern long-term compliance versus a snapshot that may only reflect recent preparation for the evaluation. IAW the regulatory guidance cited above, teaching, training, and mentoring will be a primary goal of the Standardization Evaluation program.

b. Military policy, doctrine, and command guidance routinely change frequently. SEAT members are to make every effort to remain current with those changes. Accordingly, the checklists approved to support the SEAT program will be maintained by NGB-J357.

#### 14-6. Evaluation Pre-Coordination Process

a. The intent of the SEAT evaluation pre-coordination process is to clearly present to the State leadership and NG CERFP commander the purpose, method, and the functional and subordinate areas to be evaluated.

b. SEAT visits are intended to ensure that NG CERFPs are standardized and able to assume their role in the State Response to CBRNE events. Every effort will be made in the pre-coordination process to ensure that the appropriate state levels of command are aware of the nature, scope, and intent of the evaluation.

c. The SEAT Evaluation process consists of the following:

(1) NGB-J357 will, in coordination with the States and the NG CERFPs, establish a date for the evaluation. Ideally this date will be coordinated well in advance.

(2) Final Coordination Memorandum and Information Brief. NGB-J357 will prepare and send the final coordination memorandum establishing the SEAT evaluation date and required support. If the AG/CG requests the information briefing, the SEAT Team Leader will meet with the AG/CG or his/her representative, and selected staff including the NG CERFP Commander, Intermediate Commanders and selected staff approximately three months prior to the visit. At this meeting the SEAT Team Leader will:

(a) Provide a brief explaining the purpose, method, and end-state of the evaluation.

(b) Confirm the date and time for the evaluation and its duration. If the visit dates must change at the request of the State or the NGB, this meeting is the appropriate forum to discuss and arrive at a new date, provided the new date remains within the same 24 month period.

(c) Request that the State schedule and provide the date and time of the visit out-brief with the AG/CG.

(d) Provide copies of the SEAT evaluation checklists.

(e) Obtain contact information for any JFHQ-S evaluators who may be present to support the overall evaluation.

(f) Conduct a walkthrough of the areas of each NG CERFP Unit to gain situational awareness as to where various functions are executed, where supplies and equipment are stored, and to meet the NG CERFP key and essential personnel. The NG CERFP Commander will facilitate this reconnaissance and orientation as needed.

(3) Follow up coordination will be planned approximately six weeks before the visit, between the NG CERFP Commander and SEAT Team Leader to resolve final administrative or procedural issues that have remained unanswered since the initial in-brief.

#### 14-7. Compliance Oriented Evaluations

The SEAT Program visits are designed to be compliance oriented. SEAT evaluators may suggest on the spot corrections. IAW AR 1-201 and AFI 90-201, the SEAT Program evaluations will teach, train, and mentor.

#### 14-8. Standard of Evaluation

a. The SEAT visit will evaluate the functional areas as listed in paragraph 14-4d above. SEAT checklists are grouped by major subordinate areas within the specific functional area. Within each subordinate area are individual checklist items. Each checklist item will be evaluated as "Go," "No-Go," or "Not Applicable."

b. Each checklist reflects a weighted criteria based upon potential degradation of mission readiness of evaluated items, Checklist items are denoted as follows:

(1) Double asterisk – assigned the greatest value and considered critical items. Failure to meet the standard for these items will likely:

(a) Prevent the unit from accomplishing its overall mission.

(b) Pose health/safety issues.

(c) Prevent the unit from properly training to standard for the mission.

(d) Severely impact morale with a resulting adverse impact on mission accomplishment.

(2) Single asterisk – assigned an intermediate value and considered to be priority items. Failure to meet the standard for these items will likely:

(a) Result in the serious degradation of the unit's capability to meet one or more specific mission requirements.

(b) Prevent the unit from properly training to standard on mission related training requirements.

(c) Adversely impact unit morale with a resulting impact on mission accomplishment.

(3) No asterisk – assigned the lowest value and required in order to meet established standards, but whose impact on mission, training, and morale are not as substantial as priority or critical items.

**14-9. Non-Compliance and Re-Evaluation**

NG CERFPs that receive an overall Unsatisfactory assessment will coordinate through their JFHQ-S J3, with NGB-J357 to develop a remediation plan and reevaluation within 90 days. NGB-J357 will coordinate the re-evaluation date.

**14-10. Out-Brief and Formal Report****a. Out-Brief.**

(1) At the conclusion of the evaluation, and normally on the same or next duty day, the SEAT Team Leader will conduct an out-brief for the AG/CG, the JFHQ State staff, and the NG CERFP Commander. An objective of the out-brief is to present one command level out-brief given in a location determined by the AG. All SEAT evaluation team members will be present.

(2) The out-brief will cover:

(a) Overall assessment results.

(b) A summary of the areas originally evaluated as “No-Go” and where corrective action has been taken to bring that areas to a “GO”.

(c) A summary of those areas still requiring further attention with emphasis on items of critical or priority nature.

(d) A summary of the subordinate areas where the unit is doing well, or has clearly exceeded the standard and NG CERFP members deserving of special recognition.

**b. Formal Report.** SEAT evaluators will document in writing and provide a detailed explanation of the following situations:

(1) When a checklist item is assessed as "No-Go."

(2) When a checklist item, subordinate area, or functional area is determined to be “Go” and reflects an extraordinary level of performance or meritorious achievement by an individual or the unit.

**c.** The formal Report of Evaluation will be prepared using the Joint Lessons Learned Program format, have an executive summary attached for each functional area, and provide an executive summary cover letter with the overall evaluation results.

**d.** The formal Report of Evaluation will be submitted to NGB-J357 within fifteen duty days following the assessment. The formal report will consist of:

(1) A cover memorandum signed by the SEAT Team Leader, providing an executive summary of the overall results of the visit.

(2) Supporting documentation will include:

(a) An executive summary for each functional area, prepared by the evaluator for that area. The executive summary will include the overall results for the functional area and those individuals who deserve special recognition along with the reasons why.

(b) A complete report on each item evaluated as “No-Go.”

**e.** The formal Report of Evaluation will be forwarded by NGB-J357 through the chain of command to the Chief, NGB. The report will be endorsed by the Chief, or his/her designated representative, and forwarded to the State AG/CG within 30 duty days.

**f.** When a re-evaluation is required, this fact will be stated in the cover memorandum and NGB-J357 will commence coordination with the AG/CG for a re-evaluation date.

**14-11. Exceptions**

**a.** SEAT evaluations will be conducted approximately every 24 months on each NG CERFP. Exceptions to this requirement require a formal request from the AG/CG through NGB-35, to the Chief, NGB.

**b.** Exceptions will be reviewed by NGB-J35 on a case-by-case basis.

**Appendix A**  
**References**

**Section I**  
**Required Publication**

This section has no entries.

**Section II**  
**Related Publications**

**AFI 10-206**  
Operational Reporting

**AFI 10-245**  
Air Force Antiterrorism (AT) Standards

**AFI 10-701**  
Operations Security (OPSEC)

**AFI 14-201**  
Intelligence Production and Applications

**AFI 31-101**  
The Air Force Installation Security Program

**AFI 31-207**  
Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel

**AFI 33-201**  
Communications Security (COMSEC)

**AFI 35-101**  
Public Affairs Policies and Procedures

**AFI 40-201**  
Managing Radioactive Materials in the US Air Force

**AFI 41-209**  
Medical Logistics Support

**AFI 48-123**  
Medical Examinations and Standards

**AFI 48-145**  
Occupational and Environmental Health Program

**AFI 65-201**  
Managers' Internal Control Program Procedures

**AFI 90-201**  
Inspector General Activities

**AFI 90-901**

Operational Risk Management

**AFI 91-301/ANGSUP 1**

Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Prevention, and Health (AFOSH) Program

**AFJI 48-110**

Immunizations and Chemoprophylaxis

**AFMAN 23-110**

USAF Supply Manual

**AFMAN 31-229**

USAF Weapons Handling Manual

**AFOSH Std 48-137**

Respiratory Protection Program

**AR 1-100**

Gifts and Donations

**AR 1-201**

Army Inspection Policy

**AR 11-34**

The Army Respiratory Protection Program

**AR 25-2**

Information Assurance

**AR 25-400-2**

The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)

**AR 40-3**

Medical, Dental and Veterinary Care

**AR 40-60**

Policies and Procedures for Acquisition of Medical Material

**AR 40-61**

Medical Logistics Policies and Procedures

**AR 40-66**

Medical Record and Quality Assurance Administration

**AR 40-68**

Clinical Quality Management

**AR 40-501**

Standards of Medical Fitness

**AR 40-562**

Immunizations and Chemoprophylaxis

**AR 190-11**

Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives

**AR 190-13**

The Army Physical Security Program

**AR 190-51**

Security of Unclassified Army Property (Sensitive and Nonsensitive)

**AR 220-1**

Unit Status Reporting

**AR 350-1**

Army Training and Leader Development

**AR 360-1**

The Army Public Affairs Program

**AR 385-10**

The Army Safety Program

**AR 525-13**

Antiterrorism

**AR 530-1**

Operations Security (OPSEC)

**AR 710-1**

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

**AR 710-2**

Supply Policy Below the National Level

**AR 725-50**

Requisition, Receipt, and Issue System

**AR 735-5**

Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability

**Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (AFARS)**

**CJCS Handbook 5260**

Commander's Handbook for Antiterrorism Readiness

**CJCSI 3125.01**

Military Assistance to Domestic CBRNE Consequence Management

**CTA 50-900**

Clothing and Individual Equipment

**DA Pam 40-8**

Occupational Health Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Nerve Agents, Medical Services

**DA Pam 40-18**

Personnel Dosimetry Guidance & Dose Recording Procedures for Personnel Occupationally Exposed to Ionizing Radiation

**DA Pam 40-173**

Occupational Health Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Mustard Agents, Medical Services

**DA Pam 385-24**

The Army Radiation Safety Program

**DA Pam 710-2-1**

Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures)

**DA Pam 710-2-2**

Supply Support Activity Supply System: Manual Procedures

**Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS)**

**DFAS-IN Manual 37-100-XX**

Army Management Structure (XX represents the last two digits of the appropriate fiscal year)

**DFAS-IN Regulation 37-1**

Finance and Accounting Policy Implementation

**DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 85-115**

Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities, Chapter 5

**DOD 3025.1-M**

DoD Manual for Civil Emergencies

**DOD 5100.76-M**

Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives

**DOD 6055.5-M**

Occupational Medical Surveillance Manual, May 1998

**DODD 1000.3**

Safety and Occupational Health Policy for the Department of Defense

**DODD 3025.1**

Military Assistance to Civil Authorities

**DODD 3025.12**

Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances

**DODD 3025.15**

Military Assistance to Civil Authorities

**DODD 5525.5**

DoD Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Officials, reissued incorporating Change 1

**DODI 6055.1**

DoD Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Program

**DODI 6055.11**

Protection of DoD Personnel from Exposure to Radiofrequency Radiation and Military Exempt Lasers

**DOD Reform Initiative Directive Number 25**

DoD Plan for Integration of the National Guard and Reserve Component into Domestic Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism Response

**EPA Standard Operating Safety Guides Publication 9285.1-03.**

**Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR)**

**FM 3-3-1**

Nuclear Contamination Avoidance

**FM 3-4/FMFM 11-9**

NBC Protection

**FM 3-05.105/NTTP 3-11.30**

Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Special Operations Forces in Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Environments

**FM 3-5/MCWP 3-37.3**

NBC Decontamination

**FM 3-07**

Stability Operations and Support Operations

**FM 3-6/FMFM 7-11-H/AFM 105-7**

Field Behavior of NBC Agents (Including Smoke and Incendiaries)

**FM 3-7**

NBC Field Handbook

**FM 3-9/NAVFAC P-467/AFR 355-7**

Potential Military Chemical/Biological Agents and Compounds

**FM 3-11.21/MCRP 3-37.2C/NTTP 3-11.24/AFTTP(I) 3-2.37**

Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Aspects of Consequence Management

**FM 3-11.22**

Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD CST) Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTP)

**FM 3-14/MCRP 3-37.1A**

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Vulnerability Analysis

**FM 3-19/FMFM 11-20**

NBC Reconnaissance

**FM 4-02.7**

Health Service Support in a Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Environment

**FM 4-02.283/NTRP 4-02.21/AFMAN 44-161(I)/MCRP 4-11.1B**

Treatment of Nuclear and Radiological Casualties

**FM 7-0**

Training the Force

**FM 7-1**

Battle Focused Training

**FM 8-9**

NATO Handbook on the Medical Aspects of NBC Defense Operations, AMEDP-6(B), Part II, Biological

**FM 8-42**

Combat Health Support in Stability Operations and Support Operations

**FM 8-284/ NAVMED P-5042/AFMAN(I) 44-156/MCRP 4-11.1C**

Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties

**FM 8-285, NAVMED P-5041/ AFJMAN 44-149 FMFM11-11**

Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries

**FM 8-500**

Hazardous Material Injuries, A Handbook for Pre-hospital Care (4th Edition)

**FM 19-15**

Civil Disturbances

**FM 41-10**

Civil Affairs Operations

**GAO Standards for Internal Controls in the Federal Government**

**HSPD-1**

Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council

**HSPD-2**

Combating Terrorism Through Immigration Policies

**HSPD-3**

Homeland Security Advisory System

**HSPD-4**

National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction (Unclassified version)

**HSPD-5**

Management of Domestic Incidents

**HSPD-6**

Integration and Use of Screening Information

**HSPD-7**

Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection

**HSPD-8**

National Preparedness

**HSPD-9**

Defense of United States Agriculture and Food

**HSPD-10**

Biodefense for the 21st Century (aka NSPD-33)

**HSPD-11**

Comprehensive Terrorist-Related Screening Procedures

**HSPD-12**

Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors

**HSPD-13/NSPD-41**

Maritime Security Policy

**HSPD-14/NSPD-43**

Domestic Nuclear Detection

**HSPD-15/NSPD 46**

On the War on Terrorism

**HSPD-16/NSPD-47**

Aviation Security Policy

**HSPD-17**

Classified

**HSPD-18**

Medical Countermeasures against Weapons of Mass Destruction

**HSPD-19**

Combating Terrorist Use of Explosives in the United States

**HSPD-20/NSPD-51**

National Continuity Policy

**HSPD-21**

Public Health and Medical Preparedness

**HSPD-22**

Domestic Chemical Defense (Classified)

**HSPD-23/NSPD 54**

On Computer Network Monitoring and Cyber-Security (Classified)

**HSPD-24/NSPD-59**

Biometrics for Identification and Screening to Enhance National Security

**Joint Federal Travel Regulations (JFTR)**

**JP 3-01.1**

Aerospace Defense of North America

**JP 3-05**

Doctrine for Joint Special Operations

**JP 3-07.2**

Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Antiterrorism

**JP 3-08**

Interagency Coordination During Joint Operations

**JP 3-10**

Doctrine for Joint Rear Area Operations

**JP 3-11**

Joint Doctrine for Operations in Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Environments

**National Incident Management System**

**National Response Framework**

**National Security Strategy**

**National Strategy for Homeland Security**

**NFPA 471**

Recommended Practices for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents

**NFPA 472**

Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents

**NFPA 473**

Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents

**NGR 40-3**

Medical Care for Army National Guard Members

**NGR 385-10**

Army National Guard Safety and Occupational Health Program

**NGR 385-11**

Ionizing and Non-ionizing Radiation Safety

**NGR 500-1/ANGI 10-8101**

Military Support to Civil Authorities

**OSHA 3122-06R 2004**

Principal Emergency Response and Preparedness Requirements and Guidance

**PDD 39**

US Policy on Terrorism

**PDD 62**

Combating Terrorism

**SB 8-75-S10**

Army Medical Department Supply Information, Army National Guard

**TB 43-0197**

Instructions for Safe Handling, Maintenance, Storage, Transportation and Disposal of Radioactive Items,

**TB MED 507**

Heat Stress Control and Heat Casualty Management

**TB MED 523**

Control of Hazards to Health from Microwave and Radio Frequency Radiation and Ultrasound

**TB MED 525**

Control of Hazards to Health from Ionizing Radiation Used by the Army Medical Department

**29 CFR Part 1910**

OSHA Standards

**29 CFR 1910.95**

Occupational noise exposure;

**29 CFR 1910.120**

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

**29 CFR 1910.132**

General requirements (Personal Protective Equipment)

**29 CFR 1910.134**

Respiratory protection

**29 CFR 1910.151**

Medical services and first aid

**29 CFR 1910.1000**

Air contaminants

**29 CFR 1910.1001 through 1045**

**29 CFR 1910.1030**

Bloodborne pathogens

**29CFR 1910.1096**

Ionizing Radiation

**29 CFR 1910.1200**

Hazard communication

**29 CFR 1915.98**

First aid

**29 CFR 1915.152**

General requirements (Personal Protective Equipment)

**29 CFR 1915.154**

Respiratory protection

**29 CFR 1915.1000**

Air contaminants

**29 CFR 1915.1030**

Bloodborne pathogens

**29 CFR 1915.1200**

Hazard communication

**29 CFR 1917.22**

Hazardous cargo

**29 CFR 1917.23**

Hazardous atmospheres and substances

**29 CFR 1917.26**

First aid and lifesaving facilities

**29 CFR 1917.30**

Emergency action plans

**29 CFR 1917.92**

Respiratory protection

**29 CFR 1917.95**

Other protective measures

**29 CFR 1917.128**

Signs and marking

**29 CFR 1918.90**

Hazard communication

**29 CFR 1918.102**

Respiratory protection

**29 CFR 1926.28**

Personal protective equipment

**29 CFR 1926.55**

Gases, vapors, fumes, dusts, and mists

**29 CFR 1926.59**

Hazard communication

**29 CFR 1926.95**

Criteria for personal protective equipment

**29 CFR 1926.103**

Respiratory protection

**42 CFR 74 Subpart M Section 263(a)**

Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act of 1967;

**5 USC 81**

Compensation for Work Injuries

**5 USC 552**

Public Information

**5 USC 7902**

Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)(Public Law 91-596)

**10 USC 375**

Restriction on Direct Participation by Military Personnel in Interdiction, Search, Seizure, Arrest, Unless Authorized by Law

**10 USC 1074**

Medical and Dental Care for Members and Certain Former Members

**10 USC 1174**

Separation Pay Upon Involuntary Discharge or Release from Active Duty

**10 USC 12011**

Authorized Strengths: Reserve Officers On Active Duty or On Full-Time National Guard Duty For Administration of The Reserves or The National Guard

**10 USC 12012**

Authorized Strengths: Senior Enlisted Members On Active Duty or On Full-Time National Guard Duty For Administration of The Reserves or The National Guard

**10 USC 12301**

Reserve Components generally

**10 USC 12302**

Ready Reserve

**10 USC 12304**

Selected Reserve and certain individual Ready Reserve members; ordered to active duty other than during war or national emergency

**10 USC 12310**

Reserves: for Organizing, Administering, Reserve Components including Duties Relating to Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction

**18 USC 1385**

Use of Army and Air Force as Posse Comitatus

**28 USC 2671-2680**

Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA)

**31 USC 3512**

Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982

**32 USC 502**

Required Drills and Field Exercise

**Section III**

**Prescribed Forms**

This section contains no entries.

**Section IV**

**Referenced Forms**

**AF Form 9**

Request for Purchase

**AF Form 781**

Multiple Item Prescription (DD Form 2005, Privacy Act Statement Serves)

**AF Form 895**

Annual Medical Certificate

**AF Form 3215**

C4 Systems Requirements Document

**CHPPM**

Cholinesterase – RBC, Baseline

**DA Form 2028**

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

**DA Form 3953**

Purchase Request and Commitment (PR&C)

**DA Form 4970-E**

Medical Screening Summary-Cardiovascular Risk Screening Program

**DA Form 5668**

HIV Postcard

**DA Form 7349-R**

Initial Medical Review-Annual Medical Certificate

**DD 2005**

Privacy Act – Health Care Records

**DD Form 214**

Report of Separation from Active Duty

**DD 2215**

Reference Audiogram

**DD 2216**

Hearing Conservation Data

**DD 2493-1**

Asbestos Exposure Questionnaire – Initial

**DD 2493-2**

Asbestos Exposure Questionnaire – Periodic

**DD 2807**

Report of Medical History

**DD 2808**

Report of Medical Examination

**DD 3349**

Physical Profile Form

**FOH-5**

Medical Surveillance Occupational Health History

**FOH-6**

Release of Information

**FOH-22**

Respirator Clearance

**SF507 O-W**

Fitness Capacity Certificate

**Appendix B  
Classification Guide**

**B-1.** This classification guidance provides users an overview of subjects requiring protection and the level of protection required. The reference for this guide is “OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM and OPERATION NOBLE EAGLE Security Clearance Guide.”

**B-2.** Information concerning unit mission and capabilities may be released to the Civil Authorities on a NEED TO KNOW basis so long as doing so does not conflict with this guide. General information may be provided on an UNCLASSIFIED or FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY basis. Disclosures of information regarding unit movements, operational plans, detailed capabilities, and operational conduct must be in accordance with this guide.

<b>Information</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Declassification</b>
Operational Response Cycles (Annex B)	Confidential	10 years after end of cycle.
Operation Code word	Unclassified	
Classification Guide	Unclassified	
Concept of Operations	Secret	5 days after event concludes
General geographic area of unit	Unclassified	
WARN/OPS/FRAG ORDERS	Secret	5 days after event concludes
Chem/Bio/Rad protective measures	Secret	5 days after event concludes
Response Details	Confidential	5 days after event concludes
Casualty Figures	Confidential	5 days after event concludes

**Appendix C  
NG CERFP Report Formats**

**C 1. Situation Report (SITREP) Format**

Voice Format: This is a PINNACLE/COMMANDERS ASSESSMENT from Commander, JOINT STATE TASK FORCE (name of State) to NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU JOINT OPERATIONS CENTER. Describe the current situation and actions being taken.

Message Format:

(PRECEDENCE: ROUTINE/IMMEDIATE/FLASH)

FROM: (name of State)

THRU: SUPPORTED JFHQ

TO: NGB JoCC

FOR:

INFO: NG CERFPs/WMD CSTs/JFHQs-State/NGB JoCC DISTRIBUTION

C L A S S I F I C A T I O N

SUBJ/SITUATION REPORT/

PERIOD

1. GENTEXT/SITUATION//
2. GENTEXT/INTELLIGENCE//
3. GENTEXT/OPERATIONS//
4. GENTEXT/LOGISTICS//
5. GENTEXT/COMMUNICATIONS-CONNECTIVITY/POINTS OF CONTACT//
6. GENTEXT/PERSONNEL (DETAIL SERVICE, LOCATION, MISSION AND NUMBERS)//
7. GENTEXT/MEDICAL (MILITARY PERSONNEL HOSPITALIZED OR INJURED, REASON FOR HOSPITALIZATION/INJURY)
8. GENTEXT/INTERAGENCY COORDINATION//
9. GENTEXT/DOMESTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES//
10. GENTEXT/CINC'S COMMENTS TO INCLUDE AS A MINIMUM:

A. EVENTS LAST 12 HOURS

B. NEXT 12 HOURS

DECL/OADR//

**C-2. After Action Report Format**

Message Format:

(PRECEDENCE: ROUTINE/IMMEDIATE/FLASH)

FROM: (name of State)

THRU: SUPPORTED JFHQ-STATE

TO: NGB JoCC

FOR:

INFO: NG CERFPs/WMD CSTs/JFHQs-State/NGB JoCC DISTRIBUTION

C L A S S I F I C A T I O N

SUBJ/AFTER ACTION REPORT/

PERIOD

1. GENTEXT/EXERCISE OR INCIDENT//
  - A. EXERCISE OR INCIDENT NAME/
  - B. EXERCISE OR INCIDENT LOCATION/
  - C. EXERCISE OR INCIDENT COMMANDER AND UNIT/
  - D. EXERCISE OR INCIDENT CONDITIONS/
2. GENTEXT/OBJECTIVES//
3. GENTEXT/RESULTS//
4. GENTEXT/UNIT STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES//
5. GENTEXT/PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED//
6. GENTEXT/LESSONS LEARNED//
7. GENTEXT/CONCLUSIONS//
8. GENTEXT/RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES// in training/operations to improve or sustain mission proficiency (including state support functions)

DECL/OADR//

REQUEST FOR NATIONAL GUARD ASSISTANCE			
The proponent agency is NGB-J3/DO. The prescribing directive is NGR 500-3/ANGI 10-2503.			
This form contains information that is considered FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and is EXEMPT FROM MANDATORY DISCLOSURE under the Freedom of Information Act. Exemption (b)(2)(High) applies as the form is used to request assistance for employment of National Guard Civil Support Teams in support of the National Guard Homeland Security mission.			
1. DATE / TIME OF REQUEST: (YYYYMMDD / HHMM Z)	2. PRIORITY: <input type="checkbox"/> FLASH <input type="checkbox"/> IMMEDIATE <input type="checkbox"/> PRIORITY <input type="checkbox"/> ROUTINE <input type="checkbox"/> EXERCISE		
3. RECEIVED BY:	OFFICE:	PHONE:	EMAIL:
4. REQUESTED BY:	OFFICE:	PHONE:	EMAIL:
REQUEST SPECIFICATIONS			
5. CAPABILITY REQUIRED (What assistance is needed?) :			
6. SITUATION (Why is assistance needed?) :			
7. LOCATION (Where is assistance needed?) :			
ADDRESS:	CITY:	STATE:	ZIP:
8. TIME (When is assistance needed?) :			
START DATE / TIME:	END DATE / TIME:		
9. SUPPORTED INCIDENT COMMANDER (Who needs assistance?) :			
NAME:	OFFICE:	PHONE:	EMAIL:
ADDRESS:	CITY:	STATE:	ZIP:
REQUIREMENT VALIDATION			
<input type="checkbox"/> WAS RECEIVED FROM PROPER AUTHORITY <input type="checkbox"/> SUPPORTS THE LOCAL/STATE RESPONSE <input type="checkbox"/> IS LEGAL, ETHICAL, AND MORAL <input type="checkbox"/> IS APPROPRIATE FOR UNIT TASKED		10. REQUIREMENT VALIDATED BY: NAME: _____ SIGNATURE: _____ DATE / TIME: _____	

**MISSION NUMBERS**

11. NATIONAL GUARD MISSION NUMBER:	12. STATE MISSION NUMBER:	13. FEDERAL MISSION NUMBER:
------------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

**NOTIFICATIONS**

NOTIFIED	DATE / TIME NOTIFIED	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL NOTIFIED	SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL NOTIFIED
14. UNIT			
15. DOMS			
16. TAG			
17. NGB-JOC			
18. STATE EMA			

19. ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

**Appendix D**

**NG CERFP Request for Additional Funds**

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Thru: JFHQ-State

To: Chief, NGB-J3/DO-FO

SUBJECT: Request for Additional Funds

1. The following is provided for your consideration:

State: \_\_\_\_\_

NG CERFP: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Requested Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

Appropriation: (Total requested funds in each):

\_\_\_\_\_ OMNG      \_\_\_\_\_ NGPA

The funds will be used for: (List specific requirements and funds required for each requirement so that the NGB-J35 staff can make appropriate recommendations to the Chief, NGB-J35)

2. The above requirements cannot be met within the current NG CERFP budget, and the State has authorized us to submit this Unfunded Requirement (UFR). Further, these funds will be used by the NG CERFP and will be expended this fiscal year.

SUBMITTED BY:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Glossary**

**Section I**

**Abbreviations and Acronyms**

**AAR**

After Action Report

**AETC**

Air Education and Training Command (Air Force)

**AFI**

Air Force Instruction

**AFMAN**

Air Force Manual

**AFR**

Air Force Regulation

**AFSC**

Air Force Specialty Code

**AG**

Adjutant General

**AMC**

Air Force Air Mobility Command/Army Materiel Command

**AMOCC**

Air Mobility Operations Control Center

**ANG**

Air National Guard

**ANGI**

Air National Guard Instruction

**ANGP**

Air National Guard Pamphlet

**APOD**

Aerial Port of Debarkation

**APOE**

Aerial Port of Embarkation

**AR**

Army Regulation

**ARIMS**

Army Records Information Management System

**ARNG**

Army National Guard

**ARTEP**

Army Training and Evaluation Plan

**ASD**

Assistant Secretary of Defense

**AT**

Annual Training

**BER**

Beyond Economic Repair

**CAT**

Crisis Action Team

**CBIRF**

Chemical Biological Incident Response Force

**CBRN**

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear

**CBRNE**

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives

**CCIR**

Commander's Critical Information Requirements

**CCQAS**

Centralized Credentials Quality Assurance System

**CFR**

Code of Federal Regulations

**CG**

Commanding General

**CJCS**

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

**CJCSM**

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual

**CNGB**

Chief, National Guard Bureau

**COMSEC**

Communications Security

**CoMSUPCEN**

Consequence Management Support Center

**CONUS**

Continental United States

**COORDAUTH**

Coordinating Authority

**COTS**

Commercial Off-the-Shelf

**CST**

Civil Support Team (National Guard)

**CTA**

Common Table of Allowance

**CW**

Chemical Warfare; Chemical Weapons

**DA**

Department of the Army

**DAF**

Department of the Air Force

**DANG**

Director, Air National Guard

**DA PAM**

Department of the Army Pamphlet

**DARNG**

Director, Army National Guard

**DFAS**

Defense Finance Accounting Service

**DoD**

Department of Defense

**DoDD**

Department of Defense Directive

**DoDI**

Department of Defense Instruction

**DOIM**

Director of Information Management

**DOL**

Directorate of Logistics

**DOMS**

Director of Military Support

**DRMO**

Defense Reutilization Marketing Office

**DSCA**

Defense Support to Civil Authorities

**DSN**

Defense Switched Network

**DTRA**

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

**EAP**

Emergency Action Plan

**EDT**

Easter Daylight Time

**EIR**

Equipment Improvement Recommendation

**EMAC**

Emergency Management Assistance Compact

**EOC**

Emergency Operations Center

**ERC**

Equipment Readiness Code

**ERP**

Emergency Response Plan

**ESF**

Emergency Support Function

**EST**

Eastern Standard Time

**EXEVAL**

External Evaluation

**FAST**

Forward Area Support Team

**FBI**

Federal Bureau of Investigation

**FCO**

Federal Coordinating Officer

**FEMA**

Federal Emergency Management Agency

**FM**

U.S. Army Field Manual

**FORSCOM**

United States Army Forces Command

**FPCON**

Force Protection Condition

**FRAGO**

Fragmentary Order

**FTCA**

Federal Tort Claims Act

**FTX**

Field Training Exercise

**FY**

Fiscal Year

**GKO**

Guard Knowledge Online

**GPC**

Government Purchase Card

**GSA**

General Services Administration

**HAZMAT**

Hazardous Material

**HCP**

Health Care Provider

**HQ**

Headquarters

**HQDA**

Headquarters, Department of the Army

**IAW**

In Accordance With

**IC**

Incident Commander/Incident Command

**ICS**

Incident Command System

**IDT**

Inactive Duty Training

**IM**

Incident Management

**JA/ATT**

Joint Airborne/Air Transportability Training

**JFHQ**

Joint Forces Headquarters

**JIC**

Joint Information Center/ Joint Intelligence Center

**JIEE**

Joint Information Exchange Environment

**JoCC**

Joint Coordination Center

**JTF-CS**

Joint Task Force – Civil Support

**JTIMS**

Joint Training and Information Management System

**LEA**

Law Enforcement Agency

**MANSCEN**

Army Maneuver Support Center

**METL**

Mission Essential Task List

**METT-TC**

Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops, Time Available, Civilians

**MILVAX**

Military Vaccine Agency

**MOA**

Memorandum of Agreement

**MOS**

Military Occupational Specialty

**MRA**

Mission Readiness Airlift

**MRE**

Meals Ready to Eat

**MTF**

Medical Treatment Facility

**MTOE**

Modified Table of Organization and Equipment

**NATO**

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

**NBC**

Nuclear, Biological, or Chemical

**NCO**

Noncommissioned Officer

**NCR**

National Capitol Region

**NFPA**

National Fire Protection Association

**NG**

National Guard

**NGB**

National Guard Bureau

**NG CERFP**

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

**NGR**

National Guard Regulation

**NIMS**

National Incident Management System

**NIPRNET**

Non-secure Internet Protocol Router Network

**NORTHCOM**

United States Northern Command

**NRF**

National Response Framework

**NSN**

National Stock Number

**NSSE**

National Special Security Event

**OCIE**

Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment

**OIP**

Organizational Inspection Program

**OMNG**

Army National Guard Operations and Maintenance Appropriation

**OPCON**

Operational Control

**OPLAN**

Operations Plan

**OPORD**

Operations Order

**OPSEC**

Operations Security

**OSD**

Office of the Secretary of Defense

**OSHA**

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

**PA**

Public Affairs

**PACAF**

Pacific Air Forces

**PACOM**

Pacific Command

**PAO**

Public Affairs Office/Public Affairs Officer

**PFO**

Principal Federal Official

**POL**

Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants

**PPE**

Personal Protective Equipment

**PRC**

Presidential Reserve Call-up

**RCAS**

Reserve Component Automation System

**RFI**

Request for Information

**ROE**

Rules Of Engagement

**RUF**

Rules for the Use of Force

**SAD**

State Active Duty

**SAAM**

Special Assignment Airlift Mission

**SATS**

Standard Army Training System

**SCO**

State Coordinating Officer

**SEAT**

Standardization and Evaluation Assistance Team

**SF**

Standard Form

**SIPRNET**

Secure Internet Protocol Router Network

**SITREP**

Situation Report

**SMDR**

Structure and Manning Decision Review

**SME**

Subject matter expert

**SOG**

Standard Operating Guidelines/ Standing Operating Guidance

**SOH**

Safety and Occupational Health

**SOP**

Standard Operating Procedures

**SRA**

Stock Record Account

**STX**

Situational Training Exercise

**T-10**

Title 10, United States Code

**T-32**

Title 32, United States Code

**TACC**

Tanker Airlift Control Center

**TB MED**

Technical Bulletin (Medical)

**TDA**

Tables of Distribution and Allowance

**TRADOC**

Army Training and Doctrine Command

**TRO**

Training and Readiness Oversight

**TTP**

Tactics, Techniques, And Procedures

**UMD**

Unit Manning Document

**USAR**

Urban Search and Rescue/United States Army Reserve

**USC**

United States Code

**USNORTHCOM**

United States Northern Command

**USPACOM**

United States Pacific Command

**USSOUTHCOM**

United States Southern Command

**USPFO**

United States Property and Fiscal Officer/United States Property and Fiscal Office

**WARNORD**

Warning Order

**WMD**

Weapons of Mass Destruction

**YPG**

Yearly Planning Guidance

**YTG**

Yearly Training Guidance

**Section II**

**Terms**

**Active Duty – also referred to as Federal Active Duty**

Full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. This includes members of the Reserve Components serving on active duty or full-time training duty, but does not include full-time National Guard duty. Also called AD. [JP 1-02]

**Active Service**

Service on active duty or full time National Guard duty [10 USC 101(d)(3)]

**Adjutant General**

ARNG or ANG officer responsible for management of the National Guard of a State, Territory, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico not on federal duty (In the District of Columbia there is a Commanding General rather than an AG/CG that performs most of the same functions as an AG).

**Adversary**

Often used in this manual in lieu of enemy. The term "enemy" is reserved to indicate adversaries engaged in lethal operations against U.S. forces.

**Antiterrorism**

Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include limited response and containment by local military and civilian forces. Also called AT. [JP 1-02]

**Attack**

A discrete malicious action of debilitating intent inflicted by one entity upon another. A threat might attack a critical infrastructure to destroy or incapacitate it.

**Channel of Communication**

The official conduit for information flow and coordination of plans, resources, and activities.

**Civil Authorities**

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

**Civil Support**

Department of Defense support to US civil authorities for domestic emergencies, and for designated law enforcement and other activities. Also called CS. See also homeland security and homeland defense. [JP 1-02]

**Community**

People with common interests living in a particular area, the area itself, or a group linked by a common history and/or social, economic, or political interests.

**Consequence Management**

Includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. State and Local governments exercise primary authority to respond to the consequences of terrorism; the Federal Government provides assistance as required. Consequence management is generally a multifunction response coordinated by emergency management. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRP. See also Crisis Management (CM).

**Control**

*a.* The defensive or offensive procedures, techniques, and methods used in the mitigation of a hazardous materials incident, including containment, extinguishment, and confinement. [NFPA 4741] *b.* The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned or attached forces in the accomplishment of a mission: C2 functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, computers, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of a mission. [JP 1-02]

**Coordinating Authority**

The authority delegated to a commander or individual for coordinating specific functions and activities involving forces of two or more military departments or two or more forces of the same service. For State National Guard purposes, the authority a supported State exercises over a supporting State's Title 32 National Guard personnel for emergency response through State-to-State Compacts or mutual support agreements. Coordinating authority, with the consent of the providing State's Governor and AG, includes direction over movement and response of the provided State's National Guard personnel but does not include administrative control or Courts-Martial convening authority.

**Crisis Management**

Predominantly a law enforcement function, it includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRP. [NRP]

**Critical Information**

Specific facts about friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities vitally needed by adversaries for them to plan and act effectively so as to guarantee failure or unacceptable consequences for friendly mission accomplishment (JP 1-02).

**Critical Infrastructure**

*a.* Those systems and assets – both physical and cyber – so vital to the Nation that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on national security, national economic security, and/or national public health and safety. [National Homeland Security Strategy p. ix] *b.* Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. [Section 1016(e) of the USA Patriot Act of 2001 (42 USC 5195c(e))].

**Defense Support to Civil Authorities**

Those activities and measures taken by the DOD components, civilian, and contractors to foster mutual assistance and support between DOD and any civilian government agency in planning or preparing for, or in the application of resources for responses to, the consequences of civil emergencies or attacks, including national security emergencies (DSCA).

**Destruction**

A condition when the ability of a critical infrastructure to provide its customers an expected upon level of products and services is negated. Typically a permanent condition. An infrastructure is considered destroyed when its level of performance is zero.

**Force Protection**

Actions taken to prevent or mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. These actions conserve the force's fighting potential so it can be applied at the decisive time and place and incorporate the coordinated and synchronized offensive and defensive measures to enable the effective employment of the joint force while degrading opportunities for the enemy. Force protection does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accident, weather, or disease (FP). [JP 3-0]

**Full Time National Guard Duty**

Training or other duty, other than inactive duty performed by a member of the Army or Air National Guard of the United States in the member's status as a member of the National Guard of a state or territory, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia under Section 316, 502, 503, 504, or 505 of Title 32 for which the member is entitled to pay from the United States or for which the member has waived pay from the United States.

**Government Services**

Sufficient capabilities at the Federal, state and local levels of government that are required to meet the needs for essential services to the public.

**Homeland Defense**

The protection of US territory, sovereignty, domestic population, and critical infrastructure against external threats and aggression. Also called HLD. See also homeland security and civil support. [JCS approved definition]

**Homeland Security**

*a.* A concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur. [National Homeland Security Strategy]

p. 2] *b*. The preparation for, prevention of, deterrence of, preemption of, defense against, and response to threats and aggressions directed towards US territory, sovereignty, domestic population, and infrastructure; as well as crisis management, consequence management, and other domestic civil support. Also called HLS. See also homeland defense and civil support. [JCS approved definition]

**Hot Zone**

The area immediately surrounding a CBRN incident, extending far enough to prevent adverse effects to personnel outside the zone.

**Immediate Response**

A DoD Component or military commander may take immediate action to assist civil authorities or the public to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage under imminently serious conditions occurring where there has not been any declaration of major disaster or emergency by the President or attack [DoD Directive 3025.15].

**Inactive Duty Training**

Duty prescribed for the Reserve Component (to include the National Guard) by the Secretary concerned under Section 206 of Title 37 or any other provision of law; and special additional duties authorized for the Reserve Component by an authority designated by the Secretary concerned and performed by them on a voluntary basis in connection with the prescribed training or maintenance activities of the units to which they are assigned (IDT).

**Incapacitate/Disable/Incapacitation**

An abnormal condition when the level of products and services a critical infrastructure provides its customers is reduced. While typically a temporary condition, an infrastructure is considered incapacitated when the duration of reduced performance causes a debilitation impact.

**Incident Command System**

*a*. A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations. [NIMS] *b*. The model tool for command, control and coordination of a response and provides a means to coordinate the efforts of individual agencies as they work toward the common goal of stabilizing the incident and protecting life, property and the environment (ICS). [NFPA 472]

**Incident Commander**

The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. [NIMS] This term is equivalent to the on-scene incident commander (IC). [NFPA 471]

**Information**

Data collected from the environment and processed into a usable form.

**Information Assurance**

Information operations that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities.

**Information Operations**

Continuous military operations within the military information environment that enable, enhance, and protect the friendly force's ability to collect, process, and act on information to achieve an advantage across the full range of military operations; information operations include interacting with the global information environment and exploiting or denying an adversary's information and decision capabilities.

**Information Security**

Actions taken for the purpose of reducing system risk, specifically, reducing the probability that a threat will succeed in exploiting critical infrastructure vulnerabilities using electronic, RF, or computer-based means.

**Infrastructure**

*a.* The manmade physical systems, assets, projects, and structures, publicly and/or privately owned, that are used by or provide benefit to the public. Examples of infrastructure include utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water systems, electrical systems, communications systems, dams, sewage systems, and roads. *B.* The framework of interdependent networks and systems comprising identifiable industries, institution (including people and procedures), and distribution capabilities that provide a reliable flow of products and services essential to the defense and economic security of the United States, the smooth functioning of governments at all levels an society as a whole.

**Infrastructure Protection**

Proactive risk management actions intended to prevent a threat from attempting to or succeeding at destroying or incapacitating critical infrastructures. For instance, threat deterrence and vulnerability defense.

**Intelligence**

The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas; also, information and knowledge about an adversary obtained through observation, investigation, analysis, or understanding (JP 1-02).

**Intent**

Demonstrating a deliberate series of actions with the objective of debilitating defense or economic security by destroying or incapacitating a critical infrastructure.

**Interdependence**

Dependence among elements or sites of different infrastructures, and therefore, effects by one infrastructure upon another.

**Internal Security**

All measures in peace or war, other than military operations, to prevent enemy-inspired actions against State resources, industries, and installations, and to protect life and property in the event of a domestic emergency.

**Military Information Environment**

The environment contained within the global information environment, consisting of information systems and organizations, friendly and adversary, military and nonmilitary, that support, enable , or significantly influence a specific military operation.

**Mitigation**

*a.* Actions taken to prevent or reduce product loss, human injury or death, environmental damage, and property damage due to the release or potential release of hazardous materials. [NFPA 471] *b.* Pre-planned and coordinated operator reactions to infrastructure warning and/or incidents designed to reduce or minimize impacts; support and complement emergency, investigatory and crisis management response; and facilitate reconstitution. *c.* The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury. [NIMS]

**National Guard**

Except when stated otherwise, National Guard means a state National Guard when not in federal service, or all such organizations collectively.

**National Special Security Event**

A designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance, may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity (NSSE).

**Natural Disaster**

A physical capability with the ability to destroy or incapacitate critical infrastructures. Natural disasters differ from threats due to the absence of intent.

**On Scene Commander**

*a.* The person designated to coordinate the rescue efforts at the rescue site. *b.* Federal officer designated to direct federal crisis and consequence management efforts at the scene of a terrorist or weapons of mass destruction incident [JP 1-02]

**Operations Security**

A process of identifying critical information and subsequently analyzing friendly actions attendant to military operations and other activities; identifying those actions that can be observed by adversary intelligence systems; determining indicators adversary intelligence systems might obtain that could be interpreted or pieced together to derive critical information in time to be useful to adversaries; and selecting and executing measures that eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level the vulnerabilities of friendly actions to adversary exploitation (OPSEC).

**Organization**

A unit within a company, the whole company or other entity (e.g., government agency or branch of service), responsible for the oversight of multiple projects. All projects within an organization typically share common policies at the top of the reporting structure. An organization may consist of co-located or geographically distributed projects and supporting infrastructures.

**Personal Protective Equipment**

The equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, and thermal hazards that can be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Personal protective equipment includes both personal protective clothing and respiratory protection. Adequate personal protective equipment should protect the respiratory system, skin, eyes, face, hands, feet, head, body, and hearing [NFPA 472]

**Physical Security**

Actions taken for the purpose of restricting and limiting unauthorized access, specifically reducing the probability that a threat will succeed in exploiting critical infrastructure vulnerabilities including protection against direct physical attacks, e.g., through use of conventional or unconventional weapons.

**Posse Comitatus**

The Posse Comitatus Act of 1878 (18 USC 1385) prohibits US military personnel from exercising search, seizure, or arrest powers. Amended in 1981 under Public Law 97-86 to permit increased Department of Defense support of drug interdiction and other law enforcement activities. [JP 1-02]

**Reconstitution**

Restoration of critical assets and/or infrastructure. Replacement or repair of expended or damaged equipment and/or supplies to return the organization to its full capabilities.

**Response**

Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice. [NIMS]

**Risk**

The potential that a given threat will exploit vulnerabilities of an asset or group of assets to cause loss or damage to the assets [IEEE 13335-1:1996]

**Risk Assessment**

Produced from the combination of Threat and Vulnerability Assessments. Characterized by analyzing the probability of destruction or incapacitation resulting from a threat's exploitation of a critical infrastructure's vulnerabilities.

**Risk Management**

*a.* Deliberate process of understanding risk and deciding upon and implementing actions to reduce risk to a defined level. Characterized by identifying, measuring, and controlling risks to a level commensurate with an assigned value. [IEEE 13335-1:1996] *b.* The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risks arising from operational factors and making decisions that balance risk costs with mission benefits [JP 3-0]

**Sector**

*a.* An area designated by boundaries within which a unit operates, and for which it is responsible. [JP 1-02] *b.* One of the two divisions of the economy (private or public). *c.* A group of industries or infrastructures that perform a similar function within a society. (e.g. vital human services).

**State**

When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. (Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, (2002).) [NIMS]

**State Active Duty**

Duty performed as a member of the National Guard of a State or territory, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia in the member's status as a member of the State organized militia pursuant to State law and not pursuant to Title 10 or Title 32 of the U.S. Code.

**States**

For the purpose of this regulation/instruction: all 50 states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, The United States Virgin Islands, the Territory of Guam, and the District of Columbia are inclusive pursuant to 10 USC 10001.

**Terrorism**

*a.* Any premeditated, unlawful act dangerous to human life or public welfare that is intended to intimidate or coerce civilian populations or governments [National Strategy for Homeland Security p. 2]; *b.* Any activity that (1) involves an act that (a) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and (b) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and (2) appears to be intended (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. [Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002)]; *c.* The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a Government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. Terrorism is further described as either domestic or international, depending on the origin, base, and objectives of the terrorist organization and terrorist-related activity is divided into three categories: a terrorist incident; a suspected terrorist incident; and a terrorism prevention. [FBI]

**Threat**

*a.* A foreign or domestic entity possessing both the capabilities to exploit a critical infrastructure's vulnerabilities and the malicious intent of debilitating defense or economic security. A threat may be an individual, an organization, or a nation. *b.* An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger. [NIMS]

**United States**

The term “United States,” when used in a geographic sense, means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any possession of the United States, and any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States. [As defined in section 2(16) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002)]

**Warm Zone**

The area of a hazardous material incident where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support takes place. It includes control points for the access thus assisting in reducing the spread of contamination institutional controls. Also called decontamination, contamination reduction or limited access zone [NFPA 471]

**Weapons of Mass Destruction**

*a.* In 10 USC 1403: any weapon or device that is intended, or has the capability, to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through the release, dissemination, or impact of: toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; a disease organism; or radiation or radioactivity. *b.* In 18 USC § 2332a: (1) any destructive device as defined in section of 921 of this title, [which reads] any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine, or device similar to the above; (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. *c.* Weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. Weapons of mass destruction can be high explosives or nuclear, biological, chemical, and radiological weapons, but exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon. [JP 1-02] *d.* For the purpose of military support to domestic CBRNE CM operations, the term WMD shall be defined as either a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive weapon, device or material. CBRNE includes any event, industrial accident, act of nature, act of war, or terrorism. WMD refers to a CBRNE device specifically designed to produce casualties. (WMD)