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Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION CIVIL SUPPORT TEAM MANAGEMENT

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

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History. This is a new publication.

Summary. This regulation / instruction prescribes policies, procedures, and responsibilities governing the employment of National Guard CSTs 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 and Territories, 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. Refer to paragraph 1.7.

Management Control Process. This regulation / instruction incorporates guidance from AR 11-2, AFI 65-201, and OMB Circular A-123. 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, NGB, 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 National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Civil Support Teams (CST). In the United States, the civil emergency management structure manages the consequences of the release of a WMD involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive (CBRNE) devices. The National Guard leverages it's 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. CSTs are designed and trained to provide initial assessment of CBRNE events and advice and assistance to the Incident Commander, State Emergency Management, the State's Joint Forces Headquarters (JFHQ-State), the Adjutant General (AG), the Governor, and other key officials, including representatives of federal agencies. This regulation establishes the processes and standards for synchronized, integrated, and seamless CST employment across the nation, on short notice to assist local and state governments in protecting public health and safety, restoring essential government services, and providing emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism.

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 of the United States, and the Air National Guard 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 NGB facilitates and coordinates National Guard support for homeland security, homeland defense, contingency operations, National Special Security Events (NSSE), and military support to the civil authorities.

b. The J3/Domestic Operations Directorate (NGB-J3/DO). The NGB's J3/Domestic Operations Directorate (NGB-J3/DO) acts for the CNGB as the focal point for both the Air National Guard and Army National Guard for all matters and activities pertaining to the CST program. NGB-J3/DO plans, programs, coordinates, and oversees the National Guard's CST program and facilitates the channel of communications between DoD and the National Guard of the States. The NGB's J3/Domestic Operations Directorate has primary responsibility for the development and execution of National Guard CST policies, procedures, and regulations/instructions and is the initial point of contact within the NGB for these issues pertaining to the CSTs.

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 (TAG). 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 AG employs resources at the state level consisting of Army National Guard and Air National Guard forces, IAW applicable state law, to provide military support to the civil authorities in managing the consequences of a CBRNE or other disaster.

e. Weapons of Mass Destruction - CST. Certified CSTs have been specifically authorized by Congress (in 10 U.S.C. 12310(c)) to perform duties in Title 32 status within the geographical limits of the United States, its territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in support of emergency preparedness programs to prepare for or to respond to any emergency involving the use of a weapon of mass destruction (as defined in 50 U.S.C. 2302 (1)); or a terrorist attack or threatened terrorist attack in the United States that results, or could result, in catastrophic loss of life or property. CSTs may not perform response operations until certified by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef). Certified CSTs are capable of conducting assessments, response

operations, and can provide technical, consultative, and analytical support for a CBRNE incident. Further detail on CST capabilities can be found in FM 3-11.22. Certification is a one-time event.

1-5. CST Background

a. The WMD CSTs are National Guard units designed to provide a specialized capability to respond to a CBRNE incident primarily in a Title 32 operational status within the United States and its territories, as established by Section 12310, Title 10, United States Code (10 USC 12310). Congress, the President, and the Department of Defense recognized that the CSTs, responding under the authority of the Governor, provide significant capabilities to assist local and state agencies that may be overwhelmed by a large-scale terrorist attack or where specific technical capabilities are required. In October 1998, Congress authorized and funded the fielding of the first 10 WMD CSTs. With this fielding began the development and evolution of new capabilities and concepts to ensure that DoD could support evolving interagency response plans. Since 1998, Congress has authorized and funded the fielding of CSTs in the remaining states, territories, and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia.

b. The mission of the WMD CST is to support civil authorities at a domestic CBRNE incident site by identifying CBRNE agents/substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with requests for additional support.

c. CST personnel are authorized to wear a distinctive patch, described in Appendix E, for easy identification.

d. The WMD CST consists of 22 Army National Guard and Air National Guard personnel serving in a USC, Title 32, Full-Time National Guard (FTNG) duty status; also known as State Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) status. The unit consists of six sections: command, operations, administration/logistics, medical/analytical, communications, and survey. The WMD CST is required to maintain a level of readiness that will allow for a rapid response within established timelines. The unit is specially trained and equipped to assist local, state, and federal emergency response organizations with state of the art equipment. They also have a technical reachback capability to other experts who may assist the local response.

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 Plan. 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 evolving NIMS. CSTs pre-positioned for events or conducting monitoring operations may respond with the first tier.

b. Second Tier Forces (State Response). If the extent of the event exceeds the ability of the First Tier to manage the consequences of the situation, then follow-on state civil and military forces may be activated and deployed in support of the Incident Commander (IC). At this level are found civil forces such as State Hazardous Materials teams, State Police units, and State Health Department assets, with the National Guard providing the state military support. The Governor appoints a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to oversee disaster operations for the State. CSTs are normally included in this second tier.

c. Third Tier Forces (Federal Response). If the Governor determines that the forces and resources available in the State require additional support, then the Governor may request assistance from the President of the United States. Upon publication of a Presidential Declaration, Federal agencies, IAW the National Response Plan (NRP), provide assets to support the IC and Governor in managing the consequences of the event. Federal response forces may include the Department of Energy's radiation assessment teams, FEMA emergency response assets, the National Disaster Medical System, the National Medical Response System, the Joint Task Force-Civil Support (JTF-CS), a Response Task Force (RTF), or other federal military forces. A Principal Federal Official (PFO) and/or Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) are 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, NGB, Attn: J3-DO/HD. 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
CST Response Management Plan

2-1. Introduction

a. The certified CSTs provide unique military and civilian capabilities, expertise, and technologies to assist the governors in preparing for and responding to a CBRNE situation. These CSTs can be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for rapid deployment for response operations. The CST complements and enhances local and state capabilities. In order to ensure that the CSTs are capable of a sustainable, rapid response in support of a validated request for assistance, this response management plan outlines a standardized approach to provide CST support anywhere in the United States. Codified as the Response Management Plan (RMP), this document ensures that a designated number of CSTs are always ready to respond to a national need, or the need of a state without an available CST. *A primary planning assumption is that each JFHQ-State is best informed to create contingency plans for CST coverage within its jurisdiction.* Therefore, this plan is intended to be activated only when a specific support request is received at the NGB Joint Operations Center (JOC). NGB initiated operational requests will be exceptional.

b. National Response System. In the event of an emergency resulting from actual or suspected use of a WMD, the NGB's Current Operations Division (NGB-J3/DO-CO), through the NGB JOC, facilitates CST employment through RMP. The National Response System consists of three categories: Immediate Response (IR), Reinforcing Response (RR), and Stand-By Response (SR). The Operational Readiness Cycle (ORC) is prepared by the Chief, Standardization and Evaluation Branch (NGB-J3/DO-FO-SE) and approved by the Chief, Future Operations Division (NGB-J3/DO-FO). The Homeland Defense Desk Officer (HD/DO) will maintain the ORC. The RMP schedule will organize and sequence the CSTs to ensure that sufficient CSTs are available to respond to an emergency anywhere across the United States. Units will be scheduled on a “BRONZE, SILVER, GOLD” cycle. In order to focus operational resource management, planning and coordination efforts, and to narrow the time and distance which a unit will travel, the nation will be divided into six response sectors designated by the numbers 1 through 6. Normally, one certified CST within each of these response regions will be placed in GOLD status and one in SILVER status. The remaining certified CSTs will be in Bronze Status. CSTs that have not been certified or CSTs not meeting the required readiness levels will be indicated in BLACK. The number of CSTs in a given category may be increased based on current threat levels. The Washington, DC CST will not normally be considered for deployment outside the Military District of Washington.

c. If significant personnel turnover or any other factor will cause a certified CST to be unable to maintain required readiness levels for an extended period of time that may preclude the CST from accomplishing the DoD approved mission, the Chief, Homeland Defense Division will conduct a review to determine if that CST should be removed from the ORC. If a CST is removed from the ORC, TAG will be notified and the JFHQ-State in conjunction with the Chief, Standardization and Evaluation Branch (NGB-J3/DO-FO-SE) will coordinate an action plan to return the unit to deployable status in the shortest time possible. This may require personnel hiring and individual training followed by an out of cycle external evaluation (EXEVAL). Another team will be selected to fill the non-deployable CST’s mission.

2-2. CST Response Sectors

To facilitate planning and coordination efforts, and narrow the time and distance a unit will travel, the nation is divided into six (6) response sectors.

a. Response Sector 1 – Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

b. Response Sector 2 – West Virginia, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

c. Response Sector 3 - Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands.

d. Response Sector 4 - Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, and Mississippi.

e..Response Sector 5 - New Mexico, Arizona, California (North), California (South), Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Hawaii, and Guam.

f. Response Sector 6 – South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, and Nebraska.

2-3. CST Response Status

The three categories of response are: Immediate Response (IR), Reinforcing Response (RR), and Stand-by Response (SR). CSTs will normally be scheduled in one of three statuses for regional and national response. CSTs are routinely requested to respond within their state, or by order of the Governor in the case of a state-to-state response, regardless of their national status.

a. Immediate Response (IR) (N+3 hours). This response category requires that the CST deploy the unit from home station within three hours at C1 status (IAW AR 220-1). The CST is required to deploy an Advanced Echelon (ADVON) of the unit no later than N+1.5 hour (90 minutes), where N is the official time of notification. Prior to movement, the unit must be in receipt of a Warning Order/ Operations Order issued by the AG or designated action agent. No later than N+3 hours, the entire unit must deploy from home station. The designation for Immediate Response is GOLD. IR Teams will update the CST Operational Reporting System (ORS) daily at 1200L during duty days and ensure that ORS is updated when changes occur on non-duty days.

b. Reinforcing Response (RR) (N+24 Hours). This response category requires that the CST deploy the unit from home station within 24 hours at C2 status (IAW AR 220-1). A reduced staffing level gives commanders flexibility to send team members to individual training and authorized leave. Upon receipt of a Warning Order/Operations Order the CST must deploy an ADVON no later than N+12 hours, and the main body no later than N+24 hours. The designation for Reinforcing Response is SILVER. Teams in SILVER status should be prepared to upgrade to GOLD status within 48 hours of notification. Should the GOLD Team in a region be deployed on a mission expected to require relief, the SILVER Team will be advanced to GOLD concurrent with the warning order. RR Teams will update ORS on the first duty day each week by 1200L.

c. Stand-by Response (SR) (N+72 Hours). This response category requires that the CST deploy the unit from home station within 72 hours at C2 status (IAW AR 220-1). Units assigned in the Stand-by Response category are focused on individual training, equipment preparation, block leave, execution of the Commander's training guidance, and State directed missions. In this response category, the unit is afforded a longer lead-time to transition to deployment for Immediate Response status. Upon receipt of a Warning Order/Operations Order the CST must deploy an ADVON no later than N+48 hours, and the main body no later than N+72 hours. The designation for Stand-by Response is BRONZE status. CSTs in BRONZE will be prepared to upgrade to SILVER status in 48 hours or GOLD status within 96 Hours. SR Teams will update ORS on the first duty day of each month by 1200L.

d. No Response (NR). Teams not able to respond will be identified in No Response status. The designation for No Response is BLACK status. NR Teams will update ORS on the first duty day of each month by 1200L.

2-4. CST Response Management Planning Factors

a. NGB-J3/DO-FO will compile and maintain a master CST Response Management Plan schedule that organizes, sequences, and identifies CSTs available to respond to an emergency anywhere in the United States and territories. NGB-J3/DO-FO will publish a two-year Operational Readiness Cycle Schedule as a classified annex to the Yearly Planning Guidance nine months prior to execution and adjust the schedule as required.

b. In the event of an emergency resulting from the actual or suspected use of a WMD, the NGB JOC facilitates CST employment through the CST Response Management Plan. The NGB-JOC will also help states coordinate requests for assistance from other states or federal agencies. Upon receipt of requests for assistance or copies of warning or operations orders from an affected State or federal agency, the NGB-JOC will notify all states' Joint Forces Headquarters of the action and will provide situational awareness of CST deployments for DoD and other national response agencies as described in this regulation. The ORS will reflect CSTs that remain available for alert.

2-5. Deployment Standards

Each CST maintains only sufficient personnel and materials on hand to sustain this challenging mission for a relatively short duration. Personnel or equipment levels at less than full TDA authorization may significantly degrade the CST's ability to meet this DoD mission statement. DoD certified CSTs are expected to be resourced by each JFHQ-State at their full TDA authorization. Personnel must be assigned at the appropriate grade and trained as directed by the current yearly training guidance. Equipment readiness levels must be maintained and sustained as near to 100% as possible. Program funds, AGR authorizations, and sufficient control grades are provided for this purpose. Diversion of resources away from the CST program to other priorities directly degrades the CST's

capability, with a concomitant degradation of the National Guard's ability to contribute to America's Homeland Defense. The response management planning assumptions include that a CST can deploy from their home station within the indicated time standards. Therefore, teams in IR or RR status must not exceed distances from their home station that would prevent such a response without prior notification to the NGB-JOC.

Chapter 3
CST Mission Requests and Validation

3-1. Introduction
As explained in Chapter 1, CSTs are federally funded, state-controlled resources. Therefore, the respective governors are the final deployment authority for CST missions executed in Title 32 AGR status. CSTs will deploy on a state directed mission, an interstate mission request, as part of the CST Response Management Plan (RMP) mission requirement, or in response to a Presidential call-up (Title 10 status). The Warning Order, Operations Order, and/or Operations Plan will specify the required deployment time for state-directed missions. RMP deployed teams will respond from their home state in accordance with the times identified in Chapter 2. Response time delays could be experienced in a Title 10 federally declared mission activation. The preferred method to deploy a CST for any mission is through direct coordination with the respective Joint Forces Headquarters-State (JFHQ-State). The AG will ensure that appropriate state deployment processes are in place and exercised.

3-2. Definitions
a. Tier I/Tier II Support Requests. Requests for CST support from local and state agencies should be directed through the JFHQ-State. These operational requests may be for response, stand-by, or assist missions.

b. Tier III Support Requests. Requests for CST support from federal agencies other than NGB should be directed to the NGB-JOC, which will coordinate with the appropriate JFHQ-State. These operational requests may be for response, stand-by, or assist missions.

c. NGB Support Request. Requests for support generated internally by NGB will be directed through the JFHQ-State to the CST. These requests will be predominately for testing support to material development, combat development, institutional training, doctrine development, recruiting opportunities, or program displays.

d. Operational Categories.

(1) Response. Anytime a CST deploys in response to a validated support request as defined in 3-2(a) or (b) above.

(2) Stand-by. Anytime a CST deploys to provide CST expertise at an event or for the visit of a VIP. This includes events identified by the state chain of command (e.g., Mardi Gras), and VIP Protective Details (including presidential and gubernatorial protective details) or a National Special Security Event (NSSE).

(a) While on Standby, when security personnel identify a suspected hazard that requires the CST to begin sampling, this event is reclassified as Response.

(b) Standby operations only occur when the CST deploys personnel and equipment. This does not include maintaining an "on call" status at home station.

(3) Assist. Includes but not restricted to contingency operations liaison, capabilities briefs, technical assistance, mission reconnaissance, mutual support on how to minimize vulnerability to a CBRNE incident or as part of a national, state or local WMD Command Post Exercise or Field Training Exercise where unit capabilities are planned and demonstrated IAW scenario changes.

3-3. Request Validation
The AG will ensure that a process is established within the state to validate requests for CSTs. 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 AG, or designated authority, must review the mission to ensure that the assistance is: properly requested from 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 questions enumerated below in Table 3-1 and included on NGB Form 500, Request for National Guard Assistance (Refer to App C) 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
Civil Support Team 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 Civil Support Team?
4. Does the mission support the Local/State Emergency Response?

3-4. Responsibilities

a. NGB J3/Domestic Operations provides oversight to the NGB Joint Operations Center. All CST support requests will be routed to the Homeland Defense Desk Officer (HD/DO) stationed in the NGB-JOC.

b. The NGB J3/DO will ensure processes to validate and execute support requests originating from federal agencies or from states. The CST Response Management Plan will be used to identify and task CSTs to execute support for these requests. The Governor or his/her designated representative is the approval authority for employment of the CST in Title 32 status.

c. The HD/DO will receive and record all Support Requests, review and assess availability of a CST using the Operational Readiness Cycles identified in Chapter 2 and the Operational Reporting System data, determine appropriate action authority, formulate support options, and make recommendations through the NGB-JOC. HD/DO will execute approved Support Requests by issuing orders IAW Chapter 4, monitoring and tracking CST activity, receiving reports IAW Chapter 6, and effecting appropriate distribution of information to designated agencies. The HD/DO will ensure accuracy of CST information in all NGB-JOC briefing updates and maintain the HD/DO continuity book.

d. The NGB J3/DO Chief, Current Operations Division (NGB-J3/DO-CO) coordinates the efforts of all NGB staff agencies to ensure that all Support Requests are resolved in a time-sensitive manner. The NGB-J3/DO-CO will ensure that resources required by the HD/DO to perform critical tasks associated with filling Support Requests are requested via appropriate channels and available as needed. The NGB-J3/DO-CO will delegate these functions to a specific, named person when he/she is not immediately accessible.

e. The Chief of the NGB-JOC will ensure that time sensitive Support Requests presented to the NGB-JOC are resourced to meet the time requested. The HD/DO will be on call and accessible by phone to the NGB-JOC at all times and available to report to the NGB-JOC within 2 hours of notification.

f. The NGB-JOC HD/DO will assist with the coordination of time sensitive air and maritime transportation requirements and requests.

g. JFHQ-State will ensure that EOC personnel are familiar with this regulation, provide orders and reports IAW Chapter 4, ensure that all missions are validated IAW Chapter 3, and advise HD/DO on all CST response and training missions.

h. CST will execute missions IAW orders generated from JFHQ-State, coordinate support requests internally, ensure that the JFHQ-State is notified when outside agencies contact the unit directly, and provide SITREPS and After Action Reports (AAR) through JFHQ-State to NGB-JOC HD/DO.

3-5. CST Support Requests and Taskings

a. Requests for a CST received by JFHQ-State. Tier I and Tier II Support Requests will normally be forwarded directly to the JFHQ-State with jurisdiction. The JFHQ-State will establish procedures to provide the requested support with either the CST assigned to that state, or through cooperative agreements with other states with an assigned, certified CST. As stated in Chapter 5 of this regulation, CSTs operating outside their assigned state will normally be under the operational control of the gaining JFHQ-State, but in any case the command and control relationships will be clearly documented in Warning Orders and Operations Orders. The NGB-JOC will be included in 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.

b. Requests for a CST received by HD/DO. Requests to deploy an Analytical Laboratory Suite or Unified Command Suite operational readiness float (ORF) for an operational mission must be processed through the HD/DO. Normally three types of Support Requests will be received at NGB: Tier III Requests through the SecDef; NGB internal requests; and Tier I/Tier II Requests that are not supportable by the JFHQ-State or are from a state that does not have a DoD certified CST. HD/DO upon receipt of a Support Request will determine the time sensitivity of the request. If the request is for support more than 5 working days out, it will be handled during normal duty

hours. If the request is for assistance in less than 5 working days, the action will be recorded as time sensitive and the HD/DO will immediately notify the NGB-JOC. Action for all Support Requests will be:

- 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 CST resources are available to meet the mission requirements. (Review the Operational Readiness Cycles in NGB CST Response Management Plan and the CST Operational Reporting System (ORS) data.)
- Prepare a plan, in coordination with the CST Commander and JFHQ-State, to OPCON the identified CST to the supported agency/JFHQ-State.
- Present the plan to the Chief, NGB-J3/DO-CO for approval and make appropriate notifications.
- Complete all actions/coordination to ensure execution of the approved plan.
- The HD/DO will review all reports IAW Chapter 6 and make distribution as appropriate.

c. 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, vocal approvals are acceptable but will be followed by hard copy with signature within 72 hours. If the Senior Officer/Department of the Army Civilian (DAC) assigned to and present for duty in the NGB-JOC determines that immediate life saving action is required, he/she is authorized to approve coordination for OPCON of a certified CST to the requesting agency/JFHQ-State in response to a valid support requirement. Notifications as detailed in b above will follow within four hours.

d. The controlling JFHQ-State will notify the HD/DO immediately upon being advised that the mission is complete. HD/DO will make notification to the NGB-J3/DO staff IAW approved internal operating procedures.

Chapter 4
Alert and Deployment

4-1. Unit Recall and Predeployment Planning

a. Upon notification of a validated mission, the CST Commander will determine the personnel/equipment to be deployed in the initial response and may initiate a personnel recall, as appropriate. Commanders will consider mission planning and deployment preparation requirements, deployment times and distances, and individual rest plans to facilitate safe deployment and execution.

b. Deploying CSTs are authorized to load and transport the standard CST force package of personnel and equipment. To ensure efficiency and economy in resourcing missions, personnel augmentation and excess equipment that would increase aircraft requirements for movement, increase personnel support requirements (billeting, meals, etc), or Defense Consequence Management Support Center (CoMSUPCEN) support packages must be approved by the requesting state, if deploying in support of another state.

4-2. Movement Planning Guidance

The CST is designed for self-deployment by ground. All CST equipment sets and vehicles are also air-transportable by C-17 or larger aircraft. Subsets of equipment are man-portable for C-130 or rotary wing movement, however, use of subsets may limit mission capability. Unit equipment sets may be transported over-the-road, by rail, or by watercraft. Given the requirement for rapid response, the most expeditious method must be selected. Movement planning must consider primary, alternate, contingency, or emergency means of transportation; and must be accomplished with respect to METT-TC considerations. Assumptions must be made that air movement assets are not available. NGB will process any request for air movement. Readily available air movement assets may not be sufficient to move all of a CSTs TDA authorized equipment. Movement by air may increase deployment time and should be a factor in determining deployment method.

4-3. Transit Timelines and Considerations for Movement

The CST advance party must deploy within 90 minutes after receiving a deployment and/or execute order to conduct WMD response operations within the assigned operations area. Response beyond a 250-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 Joint State Headquarters or NGB levels and will be based upon aircraft and crew availability, time for reconfiguring the CST equipment, time for aircraft positioning, air load time, enroute times (ground and air), download times, distance from point of debarkation to incident site, conditions at the attack site, and other factors, which impact on the delivery of the unit by land, air, or water. In instances when movement is for administrative

purposes, or for pre-positioning for exercise, special events, or operations, ground transportation may be the most viable option to transport the unit 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. Requests for airlift will be filed through appropriate staff channels for requesting airlift support. 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 CST air load planners will maintain weight of cargo and cubic volume, number of personnel, and number of vehicles, dimensions, weight, and hazardous materials declarations. CSTs will maintain current load plans, to include hazardous material declarations, for all types of aircraft (C-130, C-141, C-17, C-5).

b. The NGB-JOC will maintain current Airport of Embarkation (APOE) data for all CSTs.

c. After being alerted for an unplanned event for which airlift may provide a more rapid response:

(1) The CST, and JFHQ-State, in concert with NGB J3/DO, will determine if airlift is more advantageous than ground deployment, and identify and request airlift through the NGB-JOC. The CST will review current load plans with the NGB-JOC to identify requirements of the load plans, to include hazardous materials declarations. CSTs will provide load plans to the NGB-JOC, if needed to coordinate airlift requirements.

(2) The NGB-JOC will inform ANG/XOXE airlift validators that airlift assets are required to support the deployment of a CST, and provide details on Airport of Embarkation (APOE) and Airport of Debarkation (APOD).

(3) Upon request, the CST will provide the requested load plans and hazardous material declarations to the NGB if the information is not already loaded into the SAAM Reporting System (SRS).

(4) Once load plans and hazardous materials documents are checked for correctness and verified, the NGB-J3/DO-FO-MA, in concert with ANG/XOX, will contact USTRANSCOM to begin the aircraft sourcing process.

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

(6) The JFHQ-State and CST will adjust load plans and facilitate reconfiguration of unit loads, as required.

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

Table 4-1
Optimal Response Planning Timelines

Transport Means	less than 150 miles	150 - 250 miles	greater than 250 miles
Self-Deploy	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 5.05 hrs after positioning aircraft and crew	5.05 hrs plus after positioning aircraft and crew

Notes:
1. Maximum road movement timelines shown are based on 50 miles per hour—actual speeds may 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 unit personnel 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 unit personnel, unit equipment, and response vehicles.

e. Table 4-2 indicates the number of aircraft of the various types required to deploy a CST by air.

Table 4-2
Planning Factors for Number of Aircraft to transport one CST

	UH-1	UH-60	C-130	C-141	C-17	C-5
Personnel, Only	3	2	1	1	1	1
Personnel and Limited Equipment	4	3	1	1	1	1
Personnel, Equipment, and Vehicles w/o trailers	N/A	N/A	5	2	1	1

Table 4-2
Planning Factors for Number of Aircraft to transport one CST – Continued

Personnel, Equipment, and Vehicles w/trailers	N/A	N/A	5*	3	2	1

Notes:
1. Planning for UH-1 movement includes 8 personnel.
2. Planning for UH-60 movement includes 12 personnel.
3. *C-130 configuration includes one aircraft for the Unified Command Suite, the Analytical Laboratory System, and one aircraft for 463L pallets of equipment and personnel

4-5. Plans and Orders

a. CST deployments will be accomplished using an Operations Plan (OPLAN), Warning Order (WARNORD), or Operations Order (OPORD). If greater than 72 hours planning time is available, an OPLAN with an effective date for conversion to an OPORD will be the mechanism used to deploy a team. If less than 72 hours are available, a WARNORD will be issued and followed within 24 hour by a complete OPORD. Fragmentary Orders (FRAGO) will be used to modify or update OPORDs. Formats for all plans and orders are given in FM 101-5. It is the responsibility of the JFHQ-State that will control the CST to publish plans and orders in accordance with this instruction.

b. A deployment may be ordered to initiate mission execution or stage a CST for possible mission execution. The decision for initial 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 CST deployment and execute order is UTMOST ENDEAVOR (DTG – UNIT NUMBER.).

c. Distribution for any OPLAN, OPORD, WARNORD or FRAGO will be to all CST specifically listed in the document, all JFHQ-States and the NGB-JOC. JFHQs are responsible for further distribution within their state/territory. NGB is responsible for distribution within the NGB and to authorized agencies outside NGB. CSTs should be notified of other CST operational deployments.

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

e. Deployment of the CST will initiate a cost-capturing mechanism to trace the specific deployment, and generate a notification to appropriate state and federal agencies to ensure that the deployment is supported operationally, logistically, and financially. JFHQ-State will populate the Operational and Training Reporting System (OTRS) with mission data as necessary to reflect mission requirements.

Chapter 5
Command and Control

5-1. State and Federal Authorities

The chain of command for the CST depends on the team's duty status. The CST, like all other National Guard units, is a federal organization stationed within a state. Under Title 32, the Governor and the AG provide command and control for the unit. The CST is organized and normally operates under Title 32 of the US Code; but is subject to federalization like all other National Guard units. The CST is not permitted to deploy outside the United States and territories.

5-2. Title 32 Status

a. CST response will be conducted under the State's emergency management framework. CST members serving in a Title 32 status remain under the command and control of the Governor and AG of their home state. When CST support is provided across state lines, the supported and supporting states' governors and adjutants general should provide for the supported state to exercise Coordinating Authority (COORDAUTH) over the supporting state's CST 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 State National Guard organization through standard Defense Support to Civil Authorities (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 CST deployments

across state boundaries, but are not essential. Though there is no requirement for the states to provide DoD with information on their interstate agreements, the DoD has visibility on many of these agreements. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), approved by Congress in 1996 as Public Law 104-321, is the most widely adopted of these agreements. EMAC, however, 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 CST 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 AG of a supporting state may agree with the Governor and AG of a supported state (concurrently or subsequently memorializing the agreement in accordance with State law) or develop a simple memorandum of agreement addressing CST support. This process may be used on a case-by-case basis.

5-3. Title 10 Status

A CST 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 CST under these statutes does not inhibit the team's ability to perform their assigned mission, but will likely result in a delayed response time. When a CST is federalized to support either a DoD Special event or in response to a major federal incident, the unit will be under the command and control of the designated military response headquarters.

5-4. Federal Support

The NGB will maintain situational awareness of CST operations and provide appropriate information to federal agencies. Upon notification of CST alert, deployment, or execute orders, the NGB-JOC will notify the Chief, NGB, other States and CSTs, USNORTHCOM, USPACOM, and appropriate offices within the Department of Defense. The NGB-JOC will also activate support for the CST through the Defense Consequence Management Support Center, and assist in coordinating other support as required. NGB-J3/DO-FO is the authorizing authority for activation of the Defense Consequence Management Support Center.

5-5. Relationships with other Military Response Elements

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

Chapter 6
Reporting

6-1. Critical Information Requirements

a. NGB-J3/DO-FO will establish and maintain a standard CST reporting and analysis systems. NGB-J3/DO-FO will identify critical information requirements for the states to incorporate into their information requirements, collection, analysis, and reporting systems.

b. State Adjutants General will identify the critical information requirements they have for the CST to incorporate in its reporting system.

6-2. Reporting Procedures

a. States must ensure that clear reporting procedures are in place for timely, accurate reporting of CST operations and movements to NGB-JOC. The request for initial deployment of the CST will be reported to the NGB-JOC using NGB Form 500, Request for National Guard Assistance (Refer to App C). State reports are analyzed, compiled, and forwarded to the highest national leadership levels within the National Guard, the Department of Defense, and in other agencies. These reports are vital for maintaining situational awareness of national actions and effective management of the CST Response Management Plan. It is also necessary to ensure that deployed CSTs receive superior operational, communications, and logistics support.

b. CSTs will prepare situation reports (SITREP) as specified in this regulation and submit the reports through the Joint Forces Headquarters-State to NGB-JOC. Should the NGB-JOC be notified of a serious incident directly from a state, the NGB-JOC will coordinate the information with the Army and Air National Guard Operations Centers immediately. The JFHQ-State will notify NGB-JOC of all CST missions as defined in paragraph 3-2 d. Planned

training events will be communicated to the NGB-JOC as soon as scheduled or not later than six weeks prior to the event. This reporting requirement does not preclude participation in opportune events. Operational deployment will be communicated in accordance with Chapter 4 of this regulation. The NGB-JOC will make further distribution to other authorized agencies.

c. A SITREP is required 30 minutes after CST arrival on scene, upon any finding of CBRNE material, after any serious event (weapons discharge, Class A or B accident, etc.), at 0600L and 1800L daily while deployed, within 30 minutes of arrival at home station post mission, and when the unit is ready for redeployment. CST SITREPS are classified if they contain information classified by the guidance in Appendix B. The SITREP format is contained in Appendix C.

d. Initial reporting may be by telephone, facsimile message, or electronic mail. Report formats are in Appendix C. The primary means of communication is through the JFHQ-State and the NGB-JOC. NGB-JOC points of contact are listed in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1.
NGB-JOC Points of Contact

Item	Classification	Location	NGB-JOC
Phone	Non SEC	703-607-8802	NGB-JOC J3 HD/DO
Phone	Non SEC	703-607-0696	NGB-JOC J3
STE	SEC	703-607-9807	NGB-JOC J3 HD/DO
STE	SEC	703-607-9858	NGB-JOC J2
FAX	SEC	703-607-9880	NGB-JOC
NIPRNET (NGB-JOC)	Non SEC	NGBJOC@ngb.army.mil	
NIPRNET (HD/DO)	Non SEC	NGBJOCJ3HD@ngb.army.mil	
SIPRNET	SEC	NGBJOCJ3HD@ng.pentagon.smil.mil	

6-3. Special Reporting

a. In addition to reports required by other federal or state regulations/policies, States must notify NGB-JOC when any of the following occurs:

(1) Loss of life or serious injury.

(2) Substantial loss of, or damage to, government or private property; this includes loss of a government weapon and/or ammunition.

(3) "Immediate action" situation. Any situation in which a National Guard CST member discharges a weapon or is fired upon; a National Guard CST member inflicts injury; a National Guard CST member sustains an injury from hostilities or exposure to a CBRNE material; or, any other situation where the senior National Guard member present determines that an event of serious nature has occurred should be reported.

b. A State Judge Advocate will contact the NGB Chief Counsel (NGB-JA), through NGB-J3/DO-CO, when either of the following circumstances occurs in connection with a CST:

(1) Possibility of civil liability on the part of a National Guard CST 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. Reporting Before Missions-Operational Reporting System (ORS)

a. The critical nature of the CST mission requires that accurate and timely data on each CST's overall status, capabilities, and resources are available to planners and decision makers at the national and state level. The key to developing an effective State, regional, and national response requires current data on each CST. The ORS data collection increases fidelity and accuracy, and facilitates information sharing.

b. CSTs enter relevant personnel, equipment, and training information over the secure internet (SIPRnet). Based upon the information provided by the CST Commanders, the ORS tabulates and displays the CST readiness graphically to all authorized ORS users. Each unit's overall capability is depicted as a green, amber, or black graphically on a map of the United States. Though all authorized ORS users can access and display specific color-coded mission and functional capabilities, only ORS users at state, and NGB within an individual team's span of control can access the detailed information on a CST's readiness.

c. The ORS generates detailed capability and deficiency reports that identify any deficient elements. It also identifies those Performance Evaluation Tool (PET) elements requiring improvement for the CST to be reported at

the next higher capability level. This feature is useful for managing and scheduling CST training requirements and mission essential consumables.

d. The ORS displays the most current information provided by the CSTs. Each CST can immediately determine the impact that any change in its PET elements will have on its overall and individual mission capability reporting levels. The ORS is both flexible and robust; it can be adapted to provide enhanced features and tailored reporting.

e. The NGB will use the ORS historical information to assist with programming, planning, and budget execution.

6-5. Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) Reporting Procedures

a. Readiness of operational CSTs is of paramount importance to the NGB. Each State will submit a Unit Status Report (USR) for the CST quarterly in accordance with AR 220-1, this paragraph, and Appendix D. NGB-J3/DO-FO, as the program manager, will review the submitted reports for trend analysis. Point of contact within NGB for the CST USR is the Chief, Readiness Division (NGB-ARR).

b. All CSTs will submit full USRs through the JFHQ-State to arrive at the ARNG Readiness Division (NGB-ARR) between 15 and 17 October, January, April, and July of each year. USR validation reports will be submitted by the 17th of all other months. Change Reports will be submitted when required.

c. All CSTs that are not yet certified will report using Special Reporting Authority, as exception to policy, in all resource areas that do not meet the minimum resource and training levels as detailed in AR 220-1. New CSTs will begin reporting when directed by the National Guard J3/Domestic Operations, Future Operations Division (NGB-J3/DO-FO) in coordination with NGB-ARR. Newly formed CSTs will report C5 on USR submissions until they are certified as operationally ready. Following certification, the readiness goal for certified teams is to maintain an overall C1 rating with no subjective upgrades, except to allow for Air National Guard members of the CST.

6-6. Reporting After Missions

After Action Reports. Within five duty days after terminating an operation, CSTs will complete an After Action Report that provides a thorough review of unit operations from first alert through return to home station. The format is contained in Appendix C; C-2, the report will be forwarded to the NGB-JOC Homeland Defense Desk Officer (HD/DO).

Chapter 7
Mission Execution

7-1. Adaptability

CST Commanders must be prepared to accept a wide array of response missions within unit capabilities and ensure proper coordination and approval with Incident Commanders and response agencies. Doctrine for CST operations is found in FM 3-11.22, Weapons of Mass Destruction CST Tactics, Techniques and Procedures.

7-2. Action Planning and Risk Assessment

a. CST Commanders will either integrate the CST into the existing Incident Commander's action and site safety plans or establish/initiate an incident appropriate action plan and site safety plan prior to entering known or suspected areas of contamination

b. Mission demands may reduce operating duration of the CST. The Commander must ensure rest/work cycles that are appropriate for the situation. During response operations the Survey Team normally faces the most strenuous activity and demanding conditions and may continue to perform technical assessments if safety and logistic support requirements can be met. The Command, Operations, Medical, Communications, and Admin/Logistic Teams may be able to advise and assist the Incident Commander for longer periods with proper rest cycles. For long duration events, the unit or section should be rested, resupplied, and either replaced or reinforced, in order to continue mission execution. Extended operations will require appropriate rest cycles and/or the back up of another CST, other DoD WMD units, or well-trained and equipped HAZMAT team with WMD capabilities.

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

7-3. Medical Screening and Field Emergency Treatment

a. Emergency medical procedures are to be used by the CST for the purpose of triaging, evaluating, and/or treating casualties in an emergency situation.

b. Title 28 United States Code- Judicial Procedure Part IV- Particular Proceedings, Chapter 171- Tort Claims Procedure, Section 2671, 1346 (b), and 2401 (b) states that for Interstate Mission or Training: under Title 32 the medical provider is covered across state lines for actual mission and training when treating CST personnel within the scope of their credentialing and privileging.

c. Exclusions Assessment: The CST Commander, with recommendation from the Medical Officer or Medical NCO, is responsible for the determination of the ability for personnel to don personal protective equipment (PPE).

7-4. Sample Handling

CSTs are trained in CBRN sampling procedures to ensure that quality samples are collected and screened for analysis, identification, and quantification. Sample collection procedures incorporate screening for chemical and radiological substances. The integrity of samples taken using accepted best practices and the chain of custody established for a controlled delivery is crucial for high-confidence field identification and subsequent analysis of CB agents by other entities as required. The CSTs are also trained to identify radiological substances. The CST will not conduct sampling of known high-yield explosives.

7-5. FBI Interfaces

During a domestic WMD incident in which terrorism is suspected, the FBI is responsible for all law enforcement/investigative functions (e.g., hostage negotiations, searches, evidence collection, interviews/interrogations). To this end the FBI will respond vigorously and efficiently to a terrorist WMD incident and collaborate and collectively use Federal resources from the FBI Laboratory to include Bomb Data Center (BDC), Explosives Unit (EU), FBI Hazardous Materials Response Unit (HMRU), FBI Hazardous Materials Response Teams (HMRTs). The FBI may also use other Federal, state and local resources to investigate WMD incidents, to include the National Guard CSTs, when and where appropriate, and in full recognition of their status as State-level assets. States should work with the respective FBI WMD Coordinator to coordinate the employment of their resources.

7-6. Information Operations

a. CSTs may provide technical and gross assessments of situations to many other organizations. They are often the first military eyes and ears on site. CSTs are equipped to provide information and situational awareness to other state and federal response organizations and commands. CSTs must understand the critical information desired by operational commands and agencies and provide that information in their initial and subsequent assessments and situation reports. States must send timely reports to identify and support critical information requirements of the JFHQ-State, the AG, and the Governor. States must also be prepared to provide critical information to the NGB for federal military organizations such as USNORTHCOM, USPACOM, the NCR, and JFHQs.

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

7-7. Security

a. CST operations will follow Operational Security (OPSEC) procedures of AR 530-1 and DoD 5400.7-R, AFSUP1. OPSEC briefings will be administered as part of operations briefings, where appropriate or separately as required.

- Tactical and Administrative Measures – CST 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 unit operations to approved Joint Information Center (JIC) media releases.

b. CST Commanders will ensure that all physical security protective measures and appropriate risk assessments of all National Guard CST controlled offices 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 Rules of Use of Force established for the response mission will govern CST personnel carrying weapons.

c. Communications Security (COMSEC) policies and procedures outlined in AR 380-19, and/or AFI 14- 201, and AFI 33-211, will be followed to ensure protection of confidential information in information management systems and to determine appropriate methods for transmission or reception of voice and hard copy information.

Access to the Unified Command Suite (UCS) vehicle and the Analytical Laboratory System (ALS) vehicle will be restricted to CST personnel and authorized guests. UCS operators will restrict access to CST satellite and radio frequencies. Encryption equipment will be accounted for and safeguarded at all times.

7-8. Arming

a. The National Guard CSTs 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 Guard personnel should be armed as a force protection issue. Adjutants General will establish Rules for the Use of Force (RUF) and arming criteria for CSTs. Deployment orders will specify arming requirements. CST members will be armed IAW established RUF. The AG's policy, 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 CST 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 AG is responsible to provide guidance concerning issuing firearms and ammunition for Title 32 forces.

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 CST operations is prohibited. National Guard personnel will not accept offers of weapons or ammunition from law enforcement agencies (LEAs) except for use on LEA operated ranges for training purposes only. The only weapons used for CST operations will be federally owned military weapons.

f. 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/ROE prior to the commencement of any operation.

h. For a CST in Title 10 status, the Combatant Commander to which the CST is assigned will define the arming requirements, RUF, and ROE.

7-9. Force Protection

a. National Guard personnel at all levels will ensure that pre-operation (liaison) coordination and planning with supported emergency first responder agencies address the risk management of personnel and equipment during the support operation. The CST Commander is responsible for the protection of unit personnel and equipment and will coordinate with the Incident Commander 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) *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. CST Commanders will receive and disseminate time-sensitive threat information from law enforcement agencies IAW AR 525-13, paragraph 5-16 and local policy.

7-10. Mission Records

CST Commanders are responsible for ensuring that accurate and detailed operational mission records are maintained for at least two years. This is critical for post mission analysis, equipment performance reviews, mission cost reimbursement, and lessons learned.

7-11. Safety and Accident Prevention

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

(1) Enhance the total CST mission effectiveness by eliminating/minimizing risks.

(2) Provide a safe and healthy environment for all CST 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 CST Commander has responsibility for the health, welfare and safety of CST personnel and the CST safety program. The CST Commander will ensure that:

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

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

(a) Safety issues relevant to particular types of CST 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, paragraph E3.3.1.7).

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

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

(5) A unit Safety Officer and NCO 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 CST standard operating procedures (SOPs), Operations Orders (OPORDs), Operation Plans (OPLANs) and other directives.

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

d. The unit Safety Officer/NCO will:

(1) Manage the unit Safety Program for the CST.

(2) Ensure that execution of duties and performance of accident prevention surveys are in accordance with AR 385-10, NGR 385-10 and applicable ANG directives.

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

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

(5) Assist CST 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 CST operations and not as an add-on consideration (DoDI 6055.1, paragraph E3.2.3)

(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 CST in State Safety Council.

e. CST personnel will:

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

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

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

7-12. Exit Strategy

An exit strategy should be developed for every CST OPLAN/OPORD, including termination criteria. The CST Commander, in conjunction with the Incident Commander, will establish criteria for termination of CST operations and periodically evaluate the need to provide continued CST support. Headquarters elements will monitor CST exit strategies and help coordinate CST 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 CST Commander's determination of mission capability are primary factors in the decision to terminate the CST mission.

7-13. Termination Report

Prior to leaving the incident site, the CST Commander will provide the Incident Commander a detailed summary of CST activities while on scene. This report will include, as a minimum, the CST Commander's recommendations with appropriate supporting documents (e.g., computer models, medical assessments, detailed sample analysis results and instrument readings, site safety plan, incident action plan) an itemized list of expended equipment, a listing of all contacted supporting agencies, and any 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 JOC.

7-14. Redeployment

The CST Commander will coordinate disengagement and redeployment with appropriate civil and military authorities on-site. The 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.

7-15. Resetting CST Response Management Plan Status

After returning to home station or intermediate deployment locations, the CST will complete post mission actions necessary to resume scheduled CST Response Management Plan status. These activities include appropriate rest and counseling for team members, debriefing, after action reports, resupply, cleaning and reconstitution of equipment. CST Commanders will establish a time for the team to resume response status. The CST will notify the NGB-JOC through the JFHQ-State when the CST is ready to receive a new mission.

Chapter 8
Operational Support

8-1. CST Support

Adjutants General and the NGB will ensure appropriate support for CST operational missions. Adjutants General will ensure that National Guard offices and agencies implement appropriate operational procedures to support the

CST. The CST supports civil authorities in consequence management operations as part of the overall interagency effort to prepare for and respond to domestic WMD terrorism. CSTs are not staffed or equipped to provide operations or logistical support to other military units. The National Guard State EOC or forward-deployed task force must be prepared to support elements called in to support civilian authorities or the CST.

8-2. Personnel

a. Where appropriate, CST Commanders should coordinate with the National Guard task force commander and provide advice on support personnel that may be needed to sustain operations or help mitigate the event.

b. The CST Commander offers a unique on site perspective to identify the follow on National Guard forces that may be needed to mitigate an event. The CST Commander's assessment could include the recommendation for military police support, engineers, water purification, medical support, communications support, ground or air transportation or other assets.

8-3. Information

The dissemination of timely and accurate information both up and down the military chain of command is crucial to CST operations and mission success. The CST also must respond to the information requirements of the Incident Commander and maintain the proper level of information security for all channels being used.

8-4. Operations

a. CST capabilities and operations can be enhanced by collaborating with other operational elements that may be available to an Incident Commander. This interoperability could include civilian decontamination teams, Emergency Medical Service personnel to assist with medical surveillance requirements, use of available civilian HAZMAT 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.

b. Non standard uniforms. In the event that CSTs are operating in support of civilian agencies that require participants to blend with civilian forces, CST Commanders are authorized to designate a suitable alternative uniform. Federally appropriated funds may not be used to purchase civilian clothing unless specifically approved by other legal authorities or regulatory guidance.

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 Response Forces. The CoMSUPCEN supports and sustains the CSTs 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 national special security events. It provides cost-effective and customer-oriented service to supply and sustain the unique needs of the CSTs.

b. CSTs may obtain support from available civilian assets during operations in remote operational areas or in large events where supplies are not readily available through normal channels. 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. CSTs will participate in local, state and federal regional planning meetings and exercises to ensure that the team's capabilities are understood and applied appropriately. One of the greatest "value added" areas of the CST 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 CST can have a significant impact on the preparedness of the areas it supports.

b. Joint CST and first responder emergency action planning facilitates effective operating procedures and response coordination. CST 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 National Response Plan (NRP).

(3) The National Response Plan, whose phased implementation supercedes the Initial National Response Plan, 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 NRP provides standing mission assignments to designated departments and agencies with primary and support responsibilities to carry out ESF activities. The NRP's Incident Annexes address contingency or hazard situations requiring specialized application of the NRP, to include biological incidents, nuclear/radiological incidents, oil and hazardous materials incidents, and terrorism incidents.

c. The CST should also establish a working relationship with FBI WMD coordinators located in their state to facilitate planning and response.

8-7. Communications

a. Adjutants General will ensure that the JFHQ-State establishes communications procedures to interface with the deployed CST. Communications, a vital capability of the team, are integrated through the Unified Command Suite (UCS). On-site, teams within the CST have the ability to communicate within the unit using authorized radio nets. Select teams (e.g., Command and Operations Teams) have the capability to communicate on any radio net the UCS has operational.

b. The UCS has the capability of direct link radio contact with the JFHQ-State and the NGB or any other organization with similar equipment and is equipped to assist in bridging communications between response units.

c. The Tactical Network Control Centers (TNCC) at Fort Belvoir, VA and Fort Bragg, NC provides satellite communications support for the deployed CST including NIPRNET, SIPRNET, voice, and messaging services via a satellite link from the UCS to ground stations. This gives the deployed CST access to the Defense Information System Network (DISN).

d. The CST 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 should provide valuable information about the site(s), hazards, response requirements, and organizations engaged to prepare other response elements. Expeditious processing of information from the CST may improve follow-on unit preparation and response time.

8-8. Public Affairs

a. State National Guard Public Affairs Officers must be familiar with CST operations and capabilities. The Public Affairs Officer coordinates media coverage and requests and advises the CST 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 Incident Commander, the Public Affairs Officer and the CST 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 NGB 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 CST operations is subject to the provisions of DoDD 5122.5, AFI 35-101, AR 360-1, NGB Pam 360-5/ANGP 190-9, and other public affairs guidance and policies.

d. The decision to release individual or state CST information should be made by the State Public Affairs Officer (PAO), in coordination with the CST Commander, the state DOMS and the affected Incident Commander and lead agencies or community-based organizations' points of contact. The release of information concerning the NGB CST program must be coordinated with NGB-PA and NGB-J3/DO-FO.

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 5122.5 and NGB Pam 360-5, and requires state PAO coordination with NGB-PA.

g. The CST Commander or his representative must be prepared to interface with the media as required and appropriate. The Public Affairs Officer will provide assistance and guidance.

8-9. Chaplain

The nature of the mission of the CSTs makes it likely that unit members along with emergency response personnel have the potential to be exposed to civilian casualties. The stressful conditions would not be unlike those found in Oklahoma City and New York City after the terrorist attacks there. Critical Incident Stress Management and Chaplain support, to include follow-up support, will be coordinated and made available to CST 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 the CST actions. The State Judge Advocate will be immediately notified in such instances.

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 Title 32 CST duties. Generally, National Guard members augmenting CST 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 CST personnel should be immediately referred to the Staff Judge Advocate.

(2) There is currently no protection from Federal Tort Claims Act liability 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 CST activity without having been advised of the lack of coverage.

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 CSTs. As each state has its own limitations of practice as they relate to Physician Assistants, the National Guard State 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 Surgeon is responsible for ensuring that that processes are in place for:

(1) Oversight of the CST medical surveillance program required for all team members.

(2) Maintenance of appropriate credentials and privileges for CST Health Care Providers (HCPs). .

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

(4) Provision of requested/required medical assistance to the CST.

8-12. Mortuary Affairs

The CSTs are not organized or equipped to handle remains. Military mortuary affairs assets should be identified in the state response plan and be prepared to support the CST, including identifying processes for handling chemically, biologically, or radiologically contaminated remains.

8-13. State-to-State Support

States requesting CST support are expected as a minimum to provide:

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

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

c. Command Critical Information Requirements.

d. Reporting channels, communications frequencies, systems to be used both secure and non secure if known.

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

f. Force protection instructions.

g. Contract support for local purchase requirements.

h. Movement and operational coordination guidance or instructions for multiple CSTs.

i. A liaison officer to help out-of-state CSTs understand the response plan, state emergency response organization, and terminology differences between states, as the variety of agencies and responsibilities changes from state to state.

8-14. Technical Reachback
Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) provides limited reachback support for the CST through the DTRA operations center in Arlington, VA. CSTs may submit requests for information directly to DTRA Operations Center (OC). NGB-J3/DO-FO is responsible to develop technical reach back mechanisms that adequately support CST requirements.

8-15. United States Northern Command and Pacific Command
CSTs will provide situation reports through the Joint Force Headquarters State to the NGB-JOC, for supporting situational awareness for United States Northern Command and United States Pacific Command. NGB J3/DO will establish a process to address NORTHCOM/PACOM CCIR. NORTHCOM and PACOM will submit RFI through the NGB-JOC for forwarding to the CST via the JFHQ-State.

Chapter 9
Medical

9-1. Medical Team Scope and Privileging
a. Scope of Practice: Federal and State regulations as well as applicable Army and Air Force Regulations will govern medical health care providers assigned to the CSTs. As each state has its own limitations of practice as they relate to Physician Assistants, the National Guard State Surgeon, in consultation with the State Judge Advocate General, should ensure that all procedures deemed necessary for performance are conducted within state guidelines.
b. Credentialing and Privileging Providers Assigned to the CST: All Health Care Providers (HCPs) including Air Force medical personnel assigned to a CST will be appropriately credentialed in accordance with Army Regulation AR 40-68. State Surgeons will ensure that the credentials of all HCPs assigned to the teams are entered into the Centralized Credentials Quality Assurance System (CCQAS). In accordance with Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6025.6, dated 18 Jul 1985, 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 private citizen healthcare professional in independent practice. In addition to the state credentialing requirement, all HCPs assigned to the CSTs will be privileged, and allowed to practice within a military or federal (e.g., Veterans Administration) or other type of Medical Treatment Facility (MTF). The Medical Officer and Medical NCO's credentialing (licensing; certification) medical facility will provide privileging to perform medical evaluations, treatments, and, as necessary, advanced life support measures to save life, limb and eye sight IAW medical standards of the individual healthcare provider's state laws, military regulations, American Heart Association Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS), American College of Surgeons Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS), and accepted regional standards of medical practice. Treatment limitations are controlled by available facilities and equipment that can be maintained in a field environment.
(1) Credentialing Guidance: The State CCQAS coordinator for the provider's state of assignment will provide guidance on the credentialing process. All HCP credentials will be maintained within this system. Failure to maintain current credentials could negatively impact on the provider coverage under the Federal Tort Claims Act.
(2) Privileging Guidance: HCPs on the CSTs will seek to attain Regular (Normal) Privileges to practice which will allow them the authority to provide medical and/or other patient care services in a medical treatment facility or at the unit. Additionally, privileges must be obtained which allow the Physician / Physician Assistant the authority to provide care at a remote site based upon mission deployment requirements. The primary privileging facility may not be willing to provide this authority. Physician Assistants will be required to work out the details of a formal supervisory plan (Delegation of Services Agreement) with their supervising physicians and the facility under which they are privileged. (To meet this requirement, the Governor of the State may provide emergency declaration coverage while the CST is performing duties outside the credentialing MTF.)

9-2. Medical Surveillance Program
a. Health or medical monitoring is an integral part of unit operations and is conducted before, during and after entry into hazardous areas as well as during training. Physicals prescribed by federal regulation for hazardous materials workers are required for personnel safety and to ensure that personnel maintain the highest levels of physical readiness. CSTs are required to maintain detailed medical records on all unit personnel for the entire period of assignment to the team and for 30 years after termination of CST service.
b. All members of the CST will participate in the Medical Surveillance Program in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and standards. Medical surveillance is required for all CST personnel. Category A and

B personnel (as defined in DA PAM 40-8 and DA PAM 40-173), who have the highest risk of occupational injury due to Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), supplied air respirator (SAR), personal protective equipment (PPE) wear, and/or highest potential for exposure to CBRNE agents shall be given particular attention during medical evaluations and during routine medical surveillance.

c. Pre-placement, job transfer, periodic, and termination examinations will be provided to all CST personnel. Occupational health exams will be performed annually and following actual or probable exposure to any hazardous substance.

9-3. Medical Standards for Personnel Assignment

a. Due to the extreme physical requirements of membership on a CST, special consideration will be given to the physical condition of individuals seeking assignment. All personnel with a history of Physical Profile capacity of P-3 or higher IAW AR 40-501 Standards of Medical Fitness should be screened out prior to consideration for CST assignments. Following initial medical screening the applicant must have an AR 40-501 Chapter 3 Accession Standards physical incorporating forms, laboratory tests, and screening tests identified in Appendix I. The ability to don and perform physical tasks in PPE is a requirement for all team members. CST candidates will be screened IAW DA PAM 40-8 and given Pulmonary Function Tests (PFT) prior to accession. These tests will be monitored and results evaluated by the unit Medical Provider. Candidates who do not meet the minimum physical requirements or have medical/psychological conditions that would preclude service in the CST may not be considered for placement on the CST. The CST Commander will review the results with the Medical Provider and will determine eligibility for placement.

b. Any person that will support an operational CST as an augmentee, from other than Title 32 AGR status, for a period greater than 30 days must meet the standards in this paragraph.

9-4. Periodic Job-Related / Post Exposure Medical Surveillance

All CST personnel will receive an annual screen. This 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 per the applicable regulation. These tests should supplement other job specific surveillance tests indicated by actual or probable exposures (if any) to substances other than nerve agent. (See AR 40-5, Chapter 5.)

9-5. Termination Examination

The termination physical should be supervised by an Occupational Health Physician. The CST HCP will supervise, perform, and/or provide the occupational exposure history and medical review of systems. The HCP should accomplish all portions of the physical exam that can be accomplished within the scope of practice and limitations of equipment. If, at any of the previous examinations, the individual was referred for specialty consultation, refer the individual again for follow-up evaluation.

9-6. Medical Administrative Procedures

a. The examining HCP must inform the local CST Commander of any individual who is physically unable to perform their duties or unable to wear the required PPE.

b. If work practices require activities to be performed in full protective clothing, the HCP must record in the individual's occupational health record a statement regarding the individual's clearance for duty on the CST.

9-7. Medical Surveillance Requirements

a. Occupational Health Medical History. HCP will obtain a comprehensive occupational history, with specific emphasis on prior potential exposures to cholinesterase-inhibiting substances (for example, organophosphate); chemicals associated with cardiovascular, pulmonary, neurological, or psychiatric disease; and biological or radiological hazards.

b. Medical History. HCP conducts a review of the medical history focusing on the skin, eyes, pulmonary, cardiovascular, neurological systems, and any potentially disqualifying factors identified in AR 40-66, Chapter 3, Preparation of Medical Records.

c. General Physical Examination. A general physical examination will be completed IAW Appendix I.

9-8. Occupational Health Program

a. The ARNG Occupational Health Program (e.g., medical surveillance) is based on Public Law, U.S. DOL OSHA, DoD Directives, Department of Army, NGB and other applicable Federal/State regulations and standards. The "minimum" standards for a medical surveillance program are outlined in:

- Part1910, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
- DoD 6055.5-Ml
- AR 11-34
- AR 40-5

b. NGR 385-10 states, "Medical surveillance will be provided to all full-time support (FTS) personnel potentially exposed to health hazards in the work environment or who are assigned to positions requiring specific standards of physical fitness"…"For military and competitive technicians, these examinations will be provided in accordance with NGB and Office of Personnel Management (OPM) policy, *and if necessary can be made a condition of employment."*

c. DoD 6055-5-M outlines what "should be considered the bare minimum for medical surveillance." Local occupational medical personnel establish examination content and frequency based on an understanding of the job demands, exposures to workers, medical effects of specific exposures, the impact of specific medical condition on job safety, and legal and regulatory requirements.

9-9. Immunization Requirements for CST Members

All members of the CST will be administered the standard regimen of individual medical readiness (IMR) immunizations. Due to the risk of possible exposure CST members may encounter while executing their mission, they will also receive the immunizations recommended by the Military Vaccine Agency (MILVAX). IAW AR 40-66, paragraph 5-19, Immunizations will be documented on DD Form 2766.

9-10. Respiratory Protection Program

a. The CST Commander will establish a Respiratory Protection Program IAW AR 385-10, AR 11-34, TB MED 509, FM 8-250, TB MED 502, DA PAM 40-503, TM 3-4240-349-12, and 29 CFR 1910.134 that:

(1) Assures proper respiratory fit testing for air purifying and supplied air respirators is accomplished.

(2) Provides a comprehensive testing of pulmonary function for all team members.

b. The CST 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 prior experience.

c. All team personnel will be fit tested annually for assigned TDA equipment 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 Occupational Health records.

9-11. Radiation Safety Program

a. The CST Commander will establish Radiation Safety Programs for ionizing and non-ionizing radiation IAW AR 11-9, TB MED 523, TB MED 525, DA Pamphlet 40-18/DLAI 1000.30, 29 CFR 1910.1096, Army Technical Bulletin TB 43-0197, NGR 385-11, and DoDI 6055.11. The CST Commander will also ensure that the unit Radiation Safety Program is coordinated with the State Radiation Protection Program through the State Radiation Safety Officer (SRSO) and the Environmental Health Officer to ensure that the program meets all state requirements as well as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requirements. The CST may, through the SRSO, receive additional guidance regarding the implementation of a radiation safety program and the specific requirements pertaining to particular commodities from the ARNG Radiation Safety Officer (RSO).

b. The CST Commander will designate (in writing) a Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) and an alternate RSO whose duties are to manage the radiation safety program. The Unit RSO at minimum will have attended the US Army Operational Radiation Safety course, the ARNG 40-hour Radiation Safety Officer Course, or possess equivalent civilian experience. The radiation safety program requirements will be documented in a Unit Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that addresses how the applicable requirements will be met.

c. The RSO will provide training, safety instructions and maintain inventory files on radioactive materials. In addition, the RSO will maintain the Radiation Safety Program which includes but is not limited to: ordering and tracking devices which monitor and measure the unit members' radiation exposure, providing the CST Commander with recommendations for operational exposure guidance, assisting medical personnel with information concerning the effects, immediate and latent, of various types of radiation, and coordinating with unit medical personnel and the

US Army Radiation Standards and Dosimetry Laboratory (USARSDL) at Redstone Arsenal for possible radiation exposure documentation and monitoring. Coordinate with the SRSO and the state's property manager prior to the receipt of any new equipment containing radioactive material or capable of producing ionizing radiation.

9-12. Medical Supplies and Formulary

a. CST Medical Sections are authorized to maintain certain medical supplies and formulary. The CST formulary is a listing of medications that will be procured and maintained by the CST for use in executing their mission. Both the States Surgeon and the NGB Surgeon approve the CST formulary. Items identified on the approved "standardized" CST formulary will be funded through NGB-J3/DO. In addition to the standardized formulary, states may elect to add addition NSN 6505 items with the approval of the state surgeon. Any items identified on the state augmentation formulary will be funded through state funding sources.

b. The CST 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 70-65, AR 190-11, and SB 8-75-S10.

c. Medications on hand are pre-determined by the Chief Surgeon at NGB, the State Surgeon and Medical Officer.

(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.

(2) There are no monetary collections for medicine.

d. CST 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 regulation and monitored using the appropriate documentation IAW AR 40-61.

e. CST personnel may not self-administer prescription or prescription strength medications except as prescribed by CST providers or approved Primary Care Manager, or in the case of emergency response to exposure to chemical agents (e.g., Nerve Agent Antidote Kit). All over-the-counter (OTC) medications must be reported immediately to the CST HCP since medications may interfere with level A and B personal protective equipment use.

f. Controlled substances are drugs so designated by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Personnel authorized to obtain (order from supply and maintain at the unit) and administer controlled substances during team operations are:

(1) DEA and State licensed HCP assigned to an AGR position and credentialed through the Joint State Headquarters.

(2) 21 CFR 1301.23 exempts military officials from the requirement to have a DEA registration number when they are authorized to prescribe, dispense, and administer controlled substances in the course of their official duties. The prescriber will place his or her signature; branch of service; identification number (SSN in lieu of a DEA number); and name stamped, typed or hand printed on each controlled substance prescription.

Chapter 10
CST Support Operations

10-1. Logistics Support Overview

The CSTs are a geographically dispersed, forward-based, disciplined force prepared to respond to a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) emergency across the 50 United States, 3 United States Territories (Guam, United States Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico), and the District of Columbia. The logistics support system provides the lifeline to the CSTs to conduct their national mission. Timely, customized, and precision logistics are essential for the successful employment of the CSTs... *"Just Enough, Just in Time, and 100% Correct"*. The CST supports the civil authority as part of the overall interagency effort to prepare for and respond to domestic WMD emergencies. Because the CST operates within a mature theatre, the unit does not require organic Combat Service Support (CSS) capabilities normally found in military units with a force projection mission. Access to the civil and military infrastructure to man, arm, fuel, fix, move, and sustain is readily available, and redefines the Administration and Logistic Team primary role as coordinators to facilitate and provide dedicated support to the CST, prior to, during, and after response operations. Common items of supply, which have a broad conventional requirement, are supplied through existing support systems. For mission unique equipment and services, the Consequence Management Support Center (CoMSUPCEN) provides specialized integrated logistics support for the CSTs IAW the CST Logistics Support Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG).

10-2. Standard Support Concept

a. Where possible, existing JFHQ-State J4/J8 systems will support CSTs. All standard military issued equipment will be supported within established state support structures. The NGB-J3/DO and J4 will support nonstandard equipment IAW the CST Logistics Support SOG. The CoMSUPCEN priority of support is to operationally deployed units, then to units in Gold status followed by units participating in significant exercises and finally to all other units. Resolution of Logistics Support request conflicts at NGB-J3/DO is the responsibility of the NGB-J4 in coordination with the NGB-J3/DO Logistics Coordinator.

b. During operations, the Administration and Logistics NCO concentrates on ensuring that the equipment is serviceable and functional, the CoMSUPCEN is informed of the top three logistics actions and the status of the pacing items (ERC P) and ERC A items, and the unit is supplied with 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 J-4.

c. Repair of standard equipment is 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 CST Logistics Support Standard Operating Guidelines.

10-3. CST Responsibilities

a. CSTs will use the Government Purchase Card (GPC) to locally procure expendables and consumables IAW approved policy and the CST Logistics Support SOG. Requirements for end items and expendables not available locally will be submitted to the USPFO / Director of Logistics (DOL) for action.

b. Logistics NCOs must reconcile logistics actions with their assigned Logistics Support Coordinator and have the State J4 or USPFO/ J8 representative accompany them for a CoMSUPCEN familiarization visit. An annual visit to the Support Center by the state J4/J8 is recommended. Requests for support will be in accordance with the Logistics Support Standard Operating Guidelines.

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

d. Arms and ammunition will be maintained IAW DA PAM 710-2-1 and available for issue IAW AR 190-11 and the TAG policy on the RUF.

e. CSTs returning from an employment must establish equipment readiness and basic load to pre-employment levels as soon as feasible. Administration and Logistics NCOs will contact both the State Headquarters and the CoMSUPCEN to reconcile actions. Commanders must initiate property reconciliation actions, and State J4, Logistics Directors, USPFOs, and Logistics NCOs must reconcile property losses prior to reconciling replacements IAW AR 735–5.

10-4. USPFO/DOL Responsibilities

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

10-5. Support Activity Responsibilities

a. The Consequence Management Support Center (CoMSUPCEN) will receive validated requests from the USPFO / DOL to support items of equipment listed in Appendix C of the CST Logistics Support SOG. The CoMSUPCEN will provide full sustainment support for those items of 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 CST deploys, the CoMSUPCEN will respond immediately to a Commander’s request for assistance. The Logistics NCO must initiate appropriate 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 CST initiates the process, however the J4/J8 will validate requests.

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

During operations, the CoMSUPCEN may deploy Forward Area Support Teams (FAST) in conjunction with the NGB-J3/DO Logistics Coordinator to support non-standard equipment. The FAST will support USPFO/DOL requirements for the CST 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 CST IAW standard procedures.

10-7. Property Accountability
The USPFO/DOL is responsible for all aspects of property accountability for the CSTs. During the initial fielding of equipment sets the CoMSUPCEN will coordinate directly with the USPFO/DOL to schedule equipment inventory and issue to individual CSTs and ensure that all necessary documentation is provided to USPFO/DOL representatives. Upon completion of initial fielding of equipment sets, the USPFO will be responsible for completing all accountability transactions for all equipment in the CSTs. Inventories will be conducted in accordance with DA PAM 710-2-1.

10-8. Emergency and Help Desk Operations and Technical Assistance
CSTs should report any problems to the CoMSUPCEN Help Desk. The Help Desk will record information provided by the user defining the nature of the problem. If unable to resolve the problem, the Help Desk will coordinate with the appropriate agency for assistance in resolving the issue. The Help Desk will contact the user and advise on resolution of the issue. The CoMSUPCEN will document corrective action taken and close the action when the issue has satisfactorily been resolved. CSTs may contact the CoMSUPCEN Help Desk to file a Request For Support:

DSN: 745-3280 FAX: 745-3313
COMM: (859) 293-3280 FAX: (859) 293-3313
E-MAIL: consequence_management@sofsa.org
Message Center: (859) 335-7323

The Help Desk shall normally respond to telephone calls, voice mail, facsimile, or e-mail 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 859-335-7323.

10-9. Equipment Safety Program
In addition to the safety program requirements specified in military regulations, users should immediately notify the CoMSUPCEN Help Desk of any safety issues with equipment listed in Appendix C of the CST Logistics Support SOG and/or fax a copy of the safety hazard or accident/incident report 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 S*afety Alert* advising all CSTs 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 S*afety Bulletin* advising all CSTs of actions required to correct the problem.

10-10. CoMSUPCEN Inventory Control
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. The CoMSUPCEN requisitions, receives, issues, manages, inventories, ships, and supplies equipment outlined in CoMSUPCEN Authorized Stockage/Contingency Stock (CST SOG Appendix C) and State National Guard Sustained Equipment (CST SOG Appendix F). The CoMSUPCEN stores Stock Record Account (SRA) equipment, expendable supplies, excess equipment, and Customer Owned Equipment as required.

10-11. CoMSUPCEN Equipment Tracking
In support of initial 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 CST assets and a historical record of where specific assets have been shipped. The process for tracking assets is depicted in Figure 3-5.

10-12. CoMSUPCEN Equipment Issue
During the initial fielding of a CST, the CoMSUPCEN issues complete unit sets of equipment in coordination with the respective USPFO/DOL. From initial unit fielding through the life of a CST, the USPFO/DOL is responsible for establishing and maintaining property accountability for all equipment that is issued to the CST. After the property is received, documentation reviewed, and item inspected for condition/ component accountability, the Stock Record Officer enters data into tracking database. Documentation is provided to USPFO/ DOL. The USPFO/DOL updates property records, as required, and the CST inventories, inspects, reports discrepancies, and returns receipt documentation to USPFO/DOL.

10-13. CoMSUPCEN Warranty Management
The Support Operations Chief will establish procedures to track and manage warranties and publish these procedures in the CST Logistics Support SOG.

10-14. CoMSUPCEN Maintenance
The Support Operations Chief will establish procedures to track and manage maintenance requests/work orders and publish these procedures in the CST Logistics Support SOG.

10-15. CoMSUPCEN 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 comply with DoD security requirements for shipping and handling Controlled Cryptographic Items. The CoMSUPCEN will ship HAZMAT items in accordance with CFR 49 and local directives. Items will be shipped via commercial transportation to the users or repair facility. The 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. Items being returned to the CoMSUPCEN shall be shipped to: Special Operations Forces Support Activity, Attn: CoMSUPCEN, Building 220, Door 1, 5749 Briar Hill Road, Lexington, KY 40516-9723.

10-16. Product Quality Deficiency Reports (PQDRS)
Users that receive incomplete or inoperable CST assets from the CoMSUPCEN are requested to contact the Help Desk. The Help Desk will provide instructions for resolution of deficiencies.

10-17. Equipment Improvement Recommendations (EIRs)
Users should submit EIRs to CoMSUPCEN, ATTN: Warranty Manager, 5749 Briar Hill Road, Lexington, KY 40516-9723. EIRs may also be submitted via e-mail to consequence_management@sofsa.org. 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 Equipment Technical Working Group for disposition. The Warranty Manager will also advise originators on the final disposition of all EIRs.

10-18. Recommended Changes to Logistics Publications
a. CST Logistics Support SOG. Users should submit recommended changes to the CST Logistics Support Sustainment Operations Guide (SOG) to the same address as provided in 10-20. The CoMSUPCEN will forward recommended changes to NGB support operations.
b. Military Manuals. CST personnel should use DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms, to recommend changes to military technical and doctrinal publications. Most military manuals include blank DA Form 2028s that are preaddressed to the proponent for the manual. Blank forms are also available on the Internet at http://web1.whs.osd.mil and usapa.army.mil.
c. COTS Manuals. Users should submit recommended COTS manual changes to the equipment manufacturer.

10-19. Technical Data Management
The CoMSUPCEN shall maintain a copy of training materials, the CST Logistics Support SOG, and copies of all baseline COTS technical manuals that are provided with equipment listed in CoMSUPCEN Supported Equipment (CST 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.

10-20. Vehicle Configuration Management
CoMSUPCEN maintains the approved configuration of CST vehicles and modifications made to them. Individual units are not authorized to make any modifications to vehicles without first obtaining approval from the Regional General Services Administration and NGB-J4 who will then coordinate with CoMSUPCEN all vehicle modification processes.

10-21. CoMSUPCEN Disposal and Demilitarization
Upon receipt of a failed or damaged CoMSUPCEN Supported Equipment (CST Logistics Support SOG Appendix C) item of equipment that is out of warranty, the CoMSUPCEN will determine the cost to repair the item. The CoMSUPCEN shall determine 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 AR 11-9, or retuned to the manufacturer. DRMOs are not permitted to, and will not, accept radioactive material.

10-22. Expendables/Consumables
Expendables and consumables will be maintained at the unit level and stocked at the Commander's discretion, based on demand history in accordance with AR 710-2, AR 710-1, DA PAM 710-2-1.

10-23. Materiel and Services
Units will use on-hand supplies until supplies are expended. The State Headquarters Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics is the director of logistics and is the primary office for providing Combat Service Support for the CST. Reliance on readily available commercial means is desired due to the limited nature of the unit's mission employment.

10-24. Supply (By Class)
a. Class I, Subsistence: Units must be prepared to deploy with enough MREs for 72 hours with a C-C-C feed cycle. After the first 72 hours, the ration cycle may change to an A-C-A with food service units or local vendors providing the A rations.
b. Class II, Clothing/Individual Equipment/Tools/ Administrative Supply: Deploy with required issued items. The CST Commander is responsible for maintaining the unit OCIE per AR 710-2 and CTA 50-900 authorizations. The CSTs 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 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 USPFO materials, and arrange for local purchase of additional materials.
e. Class V, Ammunition: Only the AG can authorize release of Class V IAW published policy regarding RUF.
f. Class VI, Personal Demand Items: Advise soldiers 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, Army Medical Department Supply Information.
i. Class IX, Repair Parts: Within existing guidelines, parts for standard equipment are obtained through normal supply system. Unique equipment is supported through contracts or other special support arrangements as directed by the Support Operations.

Chapter 11
Funding

11-1. Budgeting
a. The CST 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 CST Commander will sign and forward the plan for the upcoming fiscal year to NGB-J3/DO via email not later than 1 June each year. Annual funding forecasts for individual and collective training, per diem costs, equipment sustainment, expendables, exercises and evaluations, communications, and other mission essential costs should be included. Only those costs

that are training (mission essential) related will be considered. Costs associated with facility up keep and support must be forwarded to the state CFMO, DOIM, or other appropriate agency for funding.

b. Training and resourcing analysts at NGB will ensure that the plan meets minimum requirements and that costs are fully and adequately justified. NGB will develop an approved distribution plan for CST funds for the Budget Year. Funds (AFP) will be released by the responsible NGB office on a FAD to States for a CST, on or before 1 October, based upon the approved NGB distribution plan.

c. CST Commanders should track the budget plan throughout the year, assessing the unit situation and prioritizing training to leverage existing resources with the best possible effect.

11-2. Budget Execution

a. Funds federally appropriated for the CST may only be executed for items delineated in DFAS Manual 37-100-XX (where "XX" denotes the FY) for those funds, with the following exceptions:

(1) States must have written approval from NGB to purchase or contract for any equipment items not included in their CST Mission TDA or authorized by other appropriate documentation specifically for their unit (such as CTAs).

(2) To preclude conflicts with centrally procured and supported equipment, states must have written approval from NGB for initial procurement of equipment items, even if on their TDA.

b. Funds distributed for the CSTs are to be used for CST-unique items, as specified in DFAS Manual 37-100-XX. Non-CST specific expenditures for costs such as Base Operations, Installation Automation (e.g., RCAS), and CTA items should be funded out of the accounts already established within the state for these requirements.

c. Funding personnel travel with OMNG (2065) is limited to individuals in the ANG deployed for training or operations. Funding travel of non-CST members using the CST account should be certified as necessary for the training of the CST or its members, and approved by the next higher headquarters. CST 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-CST personnel.

d. CST Commanders should attempt to resolve any funding shortfalls with their respective State. If the State is not able to resolve the shortfall, a request for additional funding should be forwarded to NGB-J3/DO via e-mail and hard copy in the format prescribed in Appendix F. Requests for additional funds for un-forecasted CST 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 CST support staff elements at NGB on a quarterly basis. NGB will notify the state headquarters and CST of the results of the request.

e. Deployment costs are normally paid with CST training funds. After each deployment, CST 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 CST.

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. Documentation

a. CST resources are finite and it is the Commander's responsibility to use resources prudently. CST 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.

(1) Document the approval, identifying the approving individual, for use of major equipment items with significant operational costs (e.g., level A suits, UCS satellite) in the operations logs.

(2) Capture costs associated with operational deployments. If a CST is under a Presidential Reserve Call-up (PRC) status, the funding implications will be addressed in the PRC order, with the costs of the CST 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 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-J3/DO-FO for incorporation into policy updates.

Chapter 12
Training and Readiness

12-1. Training Overview

a. The CST training plan starts with individual training, builds to team and unit training, and culminates in a full scale, realistic situational training exercise (STX) or field training exercise (FTX). The operational success of the CST is founded in the expertise and capabilities of its members for conducting domestic support operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosives environment. As the CSTs operate in support of the local Incident Commander (usually a fire chief or police chief), they are trained to operate with the civilian emergency first responder incident command system (ICS).

b. All CST training is guided by the training management principles set forth in AR 350-1, FM 7-0, and FM 7-1 and by the concepts in The National Response Plan. Specific doctrine, tasks, tactics, techniques and procedures on which the CST is trained are laid out in the WMD CST Mission Training Plan (ARTEP 3-627-35-MTP), FM 3-11.22, and the WMD CST Medical Operations Handbook. These documents are continuously evolving and are being reviewed and updated by Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) proponent schools.

c. The training strategy for CSTs 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 practice Mission Training Plan (MTP) tasks in collaboration with local, state and federal agencies. Certified units conduct battle focused individual skill sustainment and enhancement training, and strongly emphasize participation in state-level and federal exercises which require deployments and the full range of MTP tasks performed in scenarios consistent with OPLANs/State emergency response plans for which they are responsible. Non-certified CSTs concentrate on individual/institutional training requirements and unit-level section/team training, building up to an NGB/Army MACOM-managed collective training event. These units focus on attaining certification, by concentrating on individual institutional requirements and unit/local-level collective training, supported by their TAG/CG and the appropriate Army MACOM.

12-2. Training and Readiness Responsibilities

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

(1) Coordinate CST-specific training philosophy, policy, requirements and planning guidance with Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) offices and organizations, the 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 CSTs in coordination with the Army and Air National Guard Directorates.

(5) Manage, assess, and validate the training and readiness of CSTs, in conjunction with the AG/CG, appropriate Unified Commanders, U.S. Army Forces Command, U.S, Army Training and Doctrine Command, and the U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center.

(6) Review and forward unit status report submissions per established procedures.

(7) Review State-provided Mission Essential Task List (METL) for each CST.

(8) Report to OSD and HQDA all significant CST operational, training, exercise and public affairs related deployments away from home station. The CNGB, through NGB-J3/DO-CO, will track and report CST 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 CST program IAW Chapter 15.

(10) Provide METL development guidance to the states.

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

(1) Manage and support Military Occupational Specialty (MOS), Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) and Service common skills training of CST personnel.

(2) Support CST unit/collective training and exercises as tasked.

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

(1) After receipt of input from CONUSA and NGB, issue Command Training Guidance to the CST Commanders.

(2) Develop mid and long-range training plans. Approve the unit training plans and provide copies to NGB-J3/DO-FO and CONUSAs. Approve unit long range planning calendar for CSTs and provide copies to NGB-J3/DO-FO and CONUSAs.

(3) Approve the CST METL and provide a copy of the approved METL to NGB-J3/DO-FO.

(4) Support training exercises at the federal, state, and local level involving the CSTs.

(5) Ensure readiness of the CSTs through the conduct of readiness and compliance inspections.

(6) Coordinate and assist training support requests for the CSTs.

(7) Approve and forward unit status reports (USR).

(8) Support external evaluations for each CST every 18 months.

(9) Approve CST Commander developed training objectives for those tasks not published in ARTEP 3-627-35-MTP, or other soldier training publications.

d. CST Commanders will:

(1) Develop and communicate an operational and training vision for the unit.

(2) Develop CST METL in accordance with Army Field Manual (FM) 7-0 and 7-1

(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) Protect training time and resources from distracters.

(7) Ensure that unit personnel accomplish individual training to standard, and annotate completion of all directed CST technical and individual certification maintenance training in the ORS.

(8) Certify to TAG the unit's capability to accomplish assigned missions.

(9) Publish a short-range training calendar seven weeks out. Adapt the calendar as necessary to take advantage of opportune training events.

(10) Conduct weekly training meetings.

(11) Develop, plan, coordinate, manage, execute, and evaluate individual, leader, staff, section, and unit training,

(12) Publish training schedules using the Standard Army Training System (SATS) IAW Army Field Manual 25-101 and conduct training pre-execution checks IAW active component (AC) standards (at least four weeks prior to execution of training). Provide an electronic copy to the JFHQ-State and NGB-JOC.

e. U.S. Army Forces Command, through First and Fifth U.S. Armies (CONUSAs) and US Army Pacific, will:

(1) Support USNORTHCOM and USPACOM in the training evaluation and training support of assigned CSTs when requested and approved.

(2) Provide guidance on the development of training and readiness programs.

(3) Comment on program recommendations and budget requests.

(4) Obtain and review readiness and evaluation reports.

(5) Ensure standardization of collective training requirements.

(6) Provide necessary funding and manning to CONUSA to conduct TRO functions.

(7) Review training requirements for CSTs.

(8) Support training exercises (federal and state levels) involving CSTs as requested/directed (as resources allow).

(9) Coordinate training requirements with TRADOC and NGB.

(10) Plan, coordinate, and execute initial collective lanes training (new teams).

(11) Identify CST training issues to NGB and other organizations as required.

(12) Coordinate scheduling and conduct an external evaluation to ARTEP standards every 18 months.

(13) Assist in the development of the METL and annual training plans for CSTs.

(14) Review, support and assist the development of training plans for CSTs.

(15) Coordinate, plan and execute annual lanes training for CSTs, as requested by individual CSTs.

(16) Identify any training shortfalls that could impact on CST mission accomplishment to NGB-J3/DO-FO.

f. The U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) will:
(1) Function as the specified proponent and integrating agent for the CST program.
(2) Conduct DOTMLPF analysis, design, development, and training support for the CST.

12-3. Yearly Planning Guidance/Yearly Training Guidance
Yearly Planning Guidance (YPG)/Yearly Training Guidance (YTG) will be published by NGB-J3/DO-FO during the first quarter of the fiscal year. The YTG/YTP will be for the following fiscal year.

12-4. Individual Training
a. IAW established regulations, soldiers and airmen selected for the CST Program will become fully qualified in their respective duty military occupational specialties and branches within 12 months of assignment, and must complete appropriate professional development education. CST specific training should be IAW the CST Training Matrix included in the annual training guidance. All personnel on CST duty must meet the requirements of AR 350-41, Training in Units, the NGB CST Training policy, and the FY CST Technical Training Matrix.
b. The institutional phase of initial training focuses on individual training, with the first priority being CST-specific training and the second priority being individual military specialty and branch qualification. NGB-J3/DO-FO will, in coordination with MANSCEN, publish the required CST 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 CST 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 Incident Response and medical proficiency prescribed by federal and local law.

12-5. Certifications
a. All team members will maintain HAZMAT Technician certification IAW NFPA Standard 472.
b. The Medical Officer will maintain the following certifications:
(1) National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants (NCCPA) certification
(2) American Heart Association Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) certification
(3) Basic Life Support (BLS) and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) certification
(4) American College of Surgeons Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) training through the C-4 course (required for career progression).
(5) State licensure.
(6) DEA licensure.
c. The Medical NCO will maintain the following certifications:
(1) Emergency Medical Technician (EMT), preferably Paramedic
(2) BLS, CPR, ACLS, and US Army Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS) certification
(3) MOS 91W conversion/qualification or AFSC equivalent

12-6. Collective Training
a. CST collective training will be conducted IAW FORSCOM/ARNG/USAR Regulation 350-2, Appendix I, and will focus on collective Mission Training Plan (MTP)/Army Training Evaluation Program (ARTEP) and METL tasks. CSTs participate in section and team training, command post exercises with first response and other state/local organizations, full CST element field training exercises (FTX), and lanes training exercises at home station and elsewhere with qualified observer-controller-trainers. Collective training should address all aspects of the CST mission (assess, advise, assist) in a balanced manner. CSTs should take advantage of opportune events that permit training with other response forces.
b. CSTs will participate in an external evaluation (EXEVAL) to ARTEP standards conducted by FORSCOM approximately every 18 months or sooner if requested or scheduled by a CST. The EXEVAL report will be provided to FORSCOM, the appropriate TAG, and NGB-J3/DO-FO.

12-7. Exercises

CST Commanders have the latitude to budget, plan, and execute training exercises as necessary to maintain the level of readiness required of a forward deployed WMD response unit. Participation with local, state and federal response elements is desired whenever possible to foster relationships and ensure that CSTs can easily interface with civil authorities at all levels.

12-8. Air Transportability Training

a. The purpose of air transportability training is to allow CSTs to become familiar with the loading/unloading of equipment in the event units must travel operationally by air. This can be accomplished by (1) utilizing a static trainer aircraft for repetitive upload/downloads of equipment, (2) airlift of a portion of equipment to a training location, or (3) airlift of all equipment to a training location. CSTs 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 screening requests, the JFHQ-S will submit airlift requests on behalf of the CST in accordance with ANGI 10-201 dated 29 November 2004. CSTs 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. Three types of airlift are available for air transportability training: Joint Airborne/Air Transportability (JA/ATT), Mission Readiness Airlift (MRA), and Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM). The JA/ATT program is the primary avenue for CST air transportability training while the MRA and SAAM programs are secondary and tertiary avenues respectively. MRA and SAAM requests will be limited to point to point travel into specialized CBRNE training locations (Dugway Proving Grounds, Utah; US Army Chemical School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; and the Center for National Response, Standard, West Virginia). JA/ATT requests are not constrained by this location limitation. All JA/ATT, MRA, and SAAM requests must be submitted to respective JFHQ-S for approval and further coordination. CSTs are limited to one Fiscal Year JA/ATT, MRA, or SAAM airlift activity (static load trainer, one way point-to-point flight, or roundtrip point-to-point flight).

c. ARTEP 3-627-35-MTP sets the task-condition-standards to which CSTs must train and includes a requirement for CSTs to accomplish annual air transportability training. Such training does not require actual air movement (although does not preclude it) and is best accomplished through the JA/ATT program. Utilization of static trainer aircraft is acceptable if an annual air movement is not desired by the CST or available through JA/ATT, MRA, or SAAM programs.

d. Types of airlift requests:

(1) The JA/ATT program provides aircraft to be used as training aids to fulfill unit training requirements that could not otherwise be accomplished without the presence of an aircraft (ex: loading/unloading cargo). This is the primary avenue for CSTs to obtain air transportability training and can take the form of Static Load Training or point-to-point flight with Engine Running On/Offload.

(2) The MRA program provides point to point transportation to training locations utilized by CSTs for accomplishment of training requirements independent of the aircraft (ex: specialized CBRNE training). MRA requests will be limited to point to point travel to specialized CBRNE training locations (Dugway Proving Grounds, Utah; US Army Chemical School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; and the Center for National Response, Standard, West Virginia). Air transportability training is a by-product of this point-to-point travel and the MRA program will therefore be a secondary avenue for air transport training.

(3) The SAAM program provides point-to-point transportation to training locations and is managed by AMC/TACC. Training SAAM requests will be limited to point-to-point travel into specialized CBRNE training locations (Dugway Proving Grounds, Utah; US Army Chemical School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; and the Center for National Response, West Virginia). NGB J3 maintains a CST SAAM fund site with AMC/TACC to fund CST training SAAM movements. Air transportability training is a by-product of this point-to-point travel and the SAAM program will therefore be a tertiary avenue for air transport training.

e. ANG/XOX manages both the NGB JA/ATT and MRA programs, and requires JFHQ-S approval before a request can be supported under either program. AMC/TACC and PACAF AMOCC are final validating authorities for JA/ATT requests in CONUS and PACOM respectively, while NGB J3 is final validation authority for MRA requests.

12-9. Mobilization Training, Annual Training, and Weekend Drills

CST members are regularly engaged in principal mission training and/or operational alert status five or more days weekly in full-time Title 32 AGR status with their unit. CST members are, therefore, exempt from the requirements and procedures for mobilization training, ancillary training, annual training (AT), and Inactive Duty Training (IDT)

drills specified in NGR 350-1 and FORSCOM Regulation 350-2. CSTs will follow U.S. Army training doctrine for active component units due to their full-time status.

12-10. Training Plans
Unit training management will follow FM 7-1. In order to facilitate an equitable distribution of training funds, states will submit a copy of the AG approved CST annual training plan for the upcoming fiscal year to NGB-J3/DO-FO 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 CST airlift training will be incorporated, as necessary into annual training plans.

Chapter 13
Personnel and Administration

13-1. CST Personnel Authorization and Program Proponency
The CST was developed as a part of the January 1998 *DoD Plan for the Integration of the National Guard and Reserve into Domestic Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism Response*, DoD Reform Initiative Directive #25. Congress, in response to that plan, authorized the establishment of the teams, by phase, and has approved ARNG and ANG authorizations and funding based on the subsequent Department of Defense stationing plans. Congress has authorized 1210 personnel (990 ARNG and 220 ANG) for the CST program. Each CST is authorized 22 full time AGR service members. On average, a unit will have 18 ARNG and 4 ANG service members (an approximate 80/20 percent service component split). In 2001, the NGB was designated as the functional proponent for the CST program. The Department of the Army designated the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) as the specified proponent to assist in the efforts of institutionalizing this program within the Army system. NGB- J3/DO is designated as the lead agent for CST program management.

13-2. Manpower Authorizations and AGR End Strength
a. Each CST has a Department of the Army approved Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) which identifies the required and authorized strength for the 22 duty positions on each team. Duty positions can be filled by either an Army or Air National Guard service member if there is an appropriate authorization available. NGB-ARF, in coordination with USAFMSA, will publish and distribute the CST TDA.
b. NGB J3/DO-FO is responsible to develop and coordinate TDA changes. NGB J3/DO-FO will also maintain an officer and non commissioned officer Area of Concentration (AOC) and Military Occupational Specialty (MOS)/ Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) conversion matrix to assist States in hiring actions (Appendix G).
c. The number of component service members on each CST will be included in the fiscal year manpower voucher/document forwarded to the State from the ARNG and ANG Manpower divisions. These authorizations are designated specifically for CST manning based on congressionally mandated appropriation and authorization. These authorizations may not be used to support any other State Title 32 requirement.
d. AGR Authorization Management.
(1) NGB-ARM will identify CST ARNG AGR authorizations in the fiscal year (FY) Full Time Support Manpower Voucher document. The CST AGR allocation will not be changed during the FY in which it is published. Any adjustments will be made in the next FY.
(2) ANG-XPM will publish a fiscal year Manpower Resource Voucher that will identify CST ANG AGR authorizations under Program Element Code 55167G. CST ANG personnel will be assigned to a specific duty position and the position authorization will be identified in Section 2 of the Joint Forces Headquarters-State TDA. ANG authorizations are distributed, when AGR strength is available, based on a JFHQ-State request submitted through NGB-J3/DO-FO to ANG-XPM. If an ARNG member is hired into a formerly ANG AGR position the ANG authorization will be withdrawn by NGB and redistributed as required to fill other CST requirements.
e. CST AGR control grade authorizations are made based on the CST TDA. ARNG and ANG control grades are included with the Service Component FY manpower voucher authorizations to each State and should be used to support CST grade requirements. If a control grade is required to support a CST overgrade requirement then the State is responsible to support the overgrade from State assets.

13-3. Duty Status

a. National Guard members assigned to Weapons of Mass Destruction CSTs (WMD-CST) are authorized and funded in Title 32, Full Time National Guard Duty (FTNGD) status. Assignment Orders will cite Title 10, USC, Section 12310 with reference to Title 32 USC Sec.502f as authority and specify duties IAW the CST TDA.

b. In instances where a CST member will be unavailable for an extended period, the AG may fill the vacancy with a Temporary Active Guard and Reserve (AGR). Temporary AGR personnel must be qualified for the duties they will perform.

c. State Active Duty (SAD) personnel will not be used to fill WMD-CST duty positions. State funded SAD personnel may be used to augment CSTs. JFHQ-State shall notify NGB-J3/DO-CO when using SAD personnel to provide CST augmentation support. Any SAD personnel used to augment a team to execute an operational mission must be fully trained in accordance with the published NGB fiscal year technical training matrix for the duty to be performed and must be able to produce the appropriate training credentials. SAD personnel will be employed in accordance with state regulations. SAD personnel used to support the CST mission will receive pay, allowances, and benefits provided by state resources rather than CST program funds.

d. Soldiers and Airmen may be requested to serve an ADSW tour for the duration of duty in support of associated CST training courses, equipment tests, NGB operational support requirements, or unit evaluation exercises. The duty period will not exceed the regulatory limitations for ADSW. Soldiers or airmen in ADSW or other temporary status must be appropriately trained and credentialed for assigned duties.

13-4. Utilization of CST Title 32 AGR Personnel

a. Personnel assigned to CST duty will be hired in accordance with appropriate Service Component Title 32 AGR regulatory guidance. CST Commanders should be fully knowledgeable of NGR 600-5, AR135-18, and ANGI 36-101. CST personnel will sign an agreement for a 36-month stabilization tour IAW the guidance in NGR 600-5 and AFI 36-101. The AGR Certificate of Agreement and Understanding,, NGR 600-5, Appendix B, will be the standard form used for CST duty commitment. The CST member and the CST Commander will sign the form.

b. CST personnel are authorized to perform the SecDef approved CST mission and duty pursuant to Title 32 USC 502f. By law, CSTs may only conduct training and operational missions within the geographical limits of the United States and its territories. Title 32 operations and training are authorized and directed by the Governor and/or the AG.

c. CST Title 32 AGR personnel will be utilized only after confirmation by HRO personnel that they are eligible, IAW the personnel screening requirements noted in this regulation and have attained the specified level of CST specialized training for the duty position so that such duty does not violate federal law or regulations.

13-5. Strength Management

a. Each CST is a Force Activity Designator 2 operational unit. Based on critical mission requirements, capabilities and designation as an immediate response unit, States will ensure that the CST strength is maintained at 100 percent fill status.

b. Personnel updates will be submitted on Operational Reporting System (ORS) and in the Unit Status Report in accordance with the CST operational reporting requirements in Chapter 6. If requested by NGB J3/DO, CSTs will submit personnel updates in the PERSTAT format (Appendix C) via email or facsimile through the JFHQ-State to the NGB-JOC.

c. NGB-J3/DO will monitor State allocations and conduct an annual review in August to validate and provide current and projected strength information to each Service. This information will be used to determine the status of personnel for the distribution of CST personnel in the Fiscal Year Manpower vouchers.

13-6. Personnel Accession Process

a. State JFHQs must be selective when hiring personnel to fill CST positions. State JFHQs will hire CST personnel IAW Service Component Title 32 regulatory guidance (NGR 600-5 and ANGI 36-101).

b. NGB-J3/DO-FO will provide updated CST duty descriptions for use in CST job announcements annually or upon the request of the JFHQ-State HRO or CST Commander.

c. The prerequisites noted in paragraph 13-8 must be included in the job announcements and included as part of the selection process. Selections are conditional until these requirements are met.

d. The State AG has the flexibility to select the best-qualified individuals for CST positions (ARNG or ANG) including candidates not currently in the AGR workforce based on the CST selection requirements. States are not required to use standing Select, Train, Promote, and Assign (STPA) lists to fill these duty positions due to the

substantial specialty training requirements and physical screening requirements. Individuals selected must meet the special requirements and agree to a minimum initial tour of 36 months.

e. Soldiers/Airmen will be selected into vacancies or projected vacancies for which they are qualified or for which they agree to become qualified within one year. If CST specified training and MOS/AFSC qualification cannot be scheduled within 12 months, the CST Commander will submit a request for exception through the State personnel officer to NGB J3/DO with a planned schedule for MOS/AFSC qualification in the second 12 months.

f. Projected CST position vacancies may be advertised and filled six months prior to CST member departure to permit new CST members to accomplish training before assuming duties on the operational team.

13-7. Procedures for Personnel Screening

a. When duty positions are advertised competitively by HRO, the JFHQ-State staff and CST Commander will coordinate closely with HRO to ensure that program requirements are correctly advertised, NGB-developed CST Duty Descriptions are included, and all the screening requirements of this chapter are met. States may open duty positions to any AOC/MOS/AFSC to achieve the largest pool of qualified personnel.

b. States will establish and document the process for screening CST applicants. State HRO will ensure that records are reviewed to determine that the applicant is eligible for Title 32 status in accordance with ARNG and ANG standards and if any of the considerations noted in paragraph 13-8 are applicable.

c. Selection of personnel for CST duty must include screening which provides reasonable certainty that the service member is of good character, well motivated, and an appropriate representative of the National Guard.

d. State Security Managers will verify ENTNAC/NAC status of applicants. The minimum security clearance required for this assignment is SECRET. Selected duty positions, as noted on the CST TDA require a TOP SECRET clearance with a Single Scope Background Investigation (SSBI).

e. The State CST personnel selection process should include participation by a senior CST member (officer or enlisted).

f. Names, ranks, titles, and dates of personnel verifying CST applicant's qualifications will be recorded and retained for two years. At the discretion of the state, a checklist confirming successful screening can be used as authority for reentry to CST duty after a break not to exceed one year. The checklist will include:

(1) Applicant's rank, name and Social Security Number (SSN).

(2) Unit of assignment, indicating ARNG/ANG as applicable.

(3) Rank and name of unit commander recommending individual, and date recommended.

(4) Date of interview; rank, name and title of interviewer.

(5) Rank, name and title of individual reviewing personnel records and date review conducted.

(6) Rank, name and title of individual confirming security clearance and date status confirmed.

(7) Date drug screening urinalysis conducted; date results confirmed; rank, name and title of individuals confirming results.

(8) Date qualifying medical examination conducted and name of agency performing examination, or rank and name of Army Surgeon confirming qualifications and date confirmed. Annual review of DA Form 7349-R must be conducted to ensure that personnel meet requirements for duty.

(9) Waiver information, if applicable (date waiver granted, name of NGB staff element granting waiver).

g. State staffs will ensure that original Reports of Medical Examination (SF 88) conducted to qualify Civil Support duty, as well as originals of DA Forms 4970-E and DA Form 7349-R, are forwarded to official health records custodians. State staff will coordinate with health records/personnel records custodians to determine if other documents generated in the selection process, such as medical waiver correspondence and supporting documents, should be placed in official records.

13-8. Special Requirements for Civil Support Team Duty

a. States will ensure that applicants for Title 32 duty as part of a CST are well informed about the unique requirements associated with this critical duty assignment. Applicants should be provided written information sheets detailing the prerequisites that must be completed before hiring is finalized. These conditions of service will be clearly stated in announcements and advertisements for CST positions.

b. To qualify for selection to CST positions, the applicant must:

(1) Complete a physical examination IAW paragraph 9-3 before completion of the hiring process. HAZMAT Technician certification requires that each individual on the CST maintains the minimum medical standards noted throughout their duty assignment.

(2) Undergo urinalysis drug screen testing upon entry on active duty, and periodic testing while assigned to CST duty. States will ensure that members of the CSTs are included in the testing rotation under the local ADAPC program.

(3) Meet AOC/MOS/AFSC qualifications for their duty position within 12 months of their assignment to the unit. An extension may be granted as an exception to policy IAW NGR 600-5 and ANGI 36-101 when CST training and MOS/AFSC qualification courses can not both be accomplished in the initial 12 months through no fault of the service member.

(4) Uphold the highest standards of conduct and personal appearance.

(5) Ensure that outside employment, associations and off-duty conduct/activities are consistent with federal directives on ethics and with state and federal conflict of interest policies. Commanders must maintain a copy of the written approval for outside employment of AGR members. However, this employment must not impact the unit mission accomplishment or unit readiness.

(6) Agree to minimum three-year tour on the CST.

13-9. Tour Lengths

Due to the extensive specialized training requirements and in accordance with Title 32 AGR full time duty, CST personnel will serve a minimum three-year assignment tour. This requirement does not preclude advancement to positions within the team as vacancies occur. Tour extensions and re-qualification based on selection for a new CST duty position should be supported as appropriate.

13-10. AOC/MOS/AFSC Qualification

a. States should carefully manage AOC, MOS and AFSC Qualifications for CST positions to preclude extended absences or vacancies in CST positions. States should ensure that key and critical positions (Commander, First Sergeant, Operations, Medical Care, Analytical Lab, Communications, and Information Systems) are filled with fully qualified personnel.

b. If CST specified training and MOS/AFSC qualification cannot be scheduled within 12 months, the CST Commander will submit a request for exception through the State personnel officer to NGB J3/DO with a planned schedule for MOS/AFSC qualification in the second 12 months. If MOS/AFSC qualification is not completed in 24 months service members will be released from CST duty and Title 32 program.

c. AOC, MOS or AFSC will be awarded upon successful completion of Basic Officer or MOS/AFSC training conducted by a MOS/AFSC producing service school or training authority. A waiver for formal school training requirement may only be approved by the AOC/MOS/AFSC proponent. Submit requests on DA Form 4187 through state command channels and the State MPMO with complete documentation.

d. A Soldier or Airman undergoing reclassification training will be reported on USR as not MOS/AFSC qualified. When soldiers/airmen meet new MOS/AFSC qualification requirements and are awarded the MOS/AFSC as primary on orders, they can be counted as qualified. CST Personnel Readiness accounting is addressed in paragraph 6-5.

13-11. Special Duty Assignment Identifiers

a. The CST TDA identifies the special training requirements for each duty position. The two categories for Army personnel are Skill Qualification Indicator (SQI), related to duty on the CST, and Additional Skill Indicator (ASI). Air Force personnel gain a Special Experience Indicator (SEI) related to a specific AFSC.

b. Skill Qualification Indicator (SQI). All CST members will attend the Civil Support Skills Course, CBRNE Response (CSSC), an eight to nine week primer course that should be completed upon selection into the CST program. The proponent for the CSSC is the US Army Chemical School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. IAW AR 611-201, upon successful completion of this course, a DA form 1059 will be prepared for each student and the State will award an “R” for Enlisted personnel and “R1” for officers. ANG personnel, who successfully complete the course will have the SQI noted in their personnel record and be awarded the AFSC SEI (when the AF Staffing action is complete). Promotion authorities, Commandant of the Army Service Schools, and training activity commanders may award ASIs’ on orders. Record SQIs on DA Form 2-1, item 6.

c. Skill codes will not be withdrawn when a Soldier or Airman is reassigned from a position that requires the SQI. The CST SQI will remain on former CST members’ files so the State can track these personnel in the event that CST needs additional augmentees to conduct mission requirements or to fill State or higher headquarters duty assignments in the Homeland Security or Homeland Defense which require the SQI skills.

d. The Chemical School will publish an approved list of equivalent training that is recognized for the awarding of the SQI for CST members holding specific duty positions assigned to an operational CST between 1999 (Phase I)

and October 2003 (the start of CSSC). The awarding procedure will be on a case-by-case basis. The CST Commander must make the request using DA 4187 with appropriate documentation to the State HRO.

e. The CST First Sergeant is designated on the CST TDA to hold the SQI M. First time First Sergeants must complete the 1SG course within one year of this appointment. An ANG Master Sergeant holding the First Sergeant duty position should also be allowed to complete the Additional Duty First Sergeant course within one year of selection for this duty.

f. Additional Skill Indicator (ASI). As noted on the CST TDA, certain duty positions have associated ASIs. The additional training required for the awarding of these skill sets must be completed within the first 24 months of assignment in the duty position. These ASIs will be awarded in accordance with the guidance in AR 611-201. Promotion authorities, Commandant of the Army Service Schools and training activity commanders may award ASIs on orders. ASIs should be recorded on DA Form 2-1, item 6.

13-12. Personnel Back Fill Authority

a. Based on the criticality of the CST mission and the lead-time required to select, hire and train a CST member to be mission capable, NGB-ARH has approved the procedure to back fill WMD-CST personnel, with known loss dates, 180 days before departure of the incumbent filling the duty position. This 180 day back fill authorization should be used in conjunction with State rotation plans to establish CST personnel rotation cycles as managed by the CST Commander and the HRO. States will support over hires for forecast losses to accommodate significant training time prior to CST assignment to preclude mission degradation or unacceptable personnel readiness vacancies.

b. This back fill authority allows States hiring a CST back fill to carry a CST Title 32 authorization in excess of the total State authorized end strength between fiscal years. The intent of this authority is to expedite recruiting, accessioning, and training of CST personnel to facilitate achieving and sustaining CST certification and employability.

c. To ensure that adequate lead-time minimizes this excess status, Commanders are expected to identify personnel who will depart the CST program 12 months prior to departure date. At that time, the State AGR managers will assist CST Commanders with the procedure of job announcement, review and selection process as noted in paragraph 13-6.

d. When the specialized training is completed by the back fill, the incumbent should be released from the CST program.

13-13. Personnel Utilization/Promotion

a. The AG will establish uniform procedures to assign and promote CST Officers and NCOs. Utilization of CST members in higher grades or other duty positions on the CST if selected through the selection process will reduce overall training costs significantly.

b. CST members should meet the requirements specified by the Non-Commissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) and STPA. However, due to the unique requirements of this duty, the AG should establish procedures that allow CST soldiers and airmen the opportunity to be promoted immediately when eligible, regardless of the standing on a State promotion list.

c. CST Commanders will ensure that service members meet the NCOES and promotion requirements specified in NGR 600-200 and ANGI 36-2502. NCOES courses for promotion are the Army Standard. Waivers and exceptions to policy are not authorized.

d. Due to CST operational readiness requirements, CST personnel may have limited time to gain NCOES qualifications. CST NCOs may complete either active component or The Army Training System (TATS) configured NCOES courses (Primary Leadership Development Course (PLDC) or Basic Non-Commissioned Officer Course (BNCOC)) as their prescribed promotion requirement.

e. Soldiers will attend the Advanced Non-Commissioned Officers Course (ANCOC) courses in either active or reserve component resident courses.

13-14. Special Branches Policy for Commissioned Officers

Special Branches of the Army Medical Department (AMEDD) personnel policy applies to medical specialties on the CST. NGB-ARH and NGB-ARS establish this policy for the National Guard.

a. Officer Strength Management and Accountability. The State Military Personnel Officer (MILPO) is responsible for the management and accountability of all special branch ARNG officers assigned to either an M-Day or Active Guard Reserve (AGR) position. The M-Day officer must serve in an active drilling status. Special branch officers who have been in the Inactive National Guard (ING) for more than one year should be reviewed for return

to active status or possible separation. Special branch officers currently assigned have one year to be in compliance with the provisions of this policy or be separated.

b. Temporary Positions. When a state/territory determines that a temporary position is required, they must submit a request for a new temporary position with a start and fixed expiration date. All special branch officers previously authorized a temporary position with an expiration date later than 31 December 2006 must submit a new request for the temporary position to be extended. Requests for extensions of such positions will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. However, upon expiration of the temporary position, the officer must be assigned to an authorized Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE) or Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) position IAW AR 135-155 and NGR/AR 600-100. Temporary position requests for AMEDD officers will be forwarded to NGB-ARH-S. These requests will be coordinated with the Office of the Chief Surgeon (NGB-ARS). Temporary position requests for AMEDD officers should be requested for Medical, Dental Students, AMEDD officers pending loss within 180 days, AMEDD officers (currently receiving incentives) who lose a position due to unit reorganization or inactivation (reorg/inact), and soldiers attending the Inter-service Physician Assistant Program (IPAP) program at Fort Sam Houston, TX.

c. Active Army Special Branch Officers. Active Army special branch officers separating from the active component and receiving an appointment in the ARNG may remain in excess for up to three years from the date they receive Federal recognition in the ARNG. At that time they must be assigned to an authorized position within the guidelines of this policy or be separated.

d. Assignments. Priority for assignment of special branch officers must be to the officer holding the authorized grade and area of concentration (AOC) for the paragraph and line number on the MTOE or TDA. Assigning special branch officers against non-special branch officer, warrant officer, or enlisted positions is not authorized. Also assigning non-special branch officers, warrant officers, and enlisted soldiers (to include Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP) soldiers) to special branch positions is not authorized. Improperly assigning these soldiers will lead to incentives for accession and retention being eliminated and/or recouped. It also presents an inaccurate picture of the readiness posture of the ARNG for the special branches. Special branch officers will be in positions that match their AOC (or in the case of Medical Service Corps Officers (MS), Medical Functional Area (MFA) or in an authorized substitute position. 70-series MS officers may occupy a basic branch position for up to three years with the intent of reclassifying to that branch, but will not be found qualified for promotion in that position.

e. AMEDD officers. Once the assignment priority rule in paragraph d above has been met:

(1) Medical Corps (MC) Officers may be assigned to any position in which their primary AOC matches (or is an authorized substitution for) the AOC of the position, regardless of grade.

(2) Physician Assistant (65D), Medical Service Corps (MS) (71-73 Series MFA and 67F AOC only) officers in the rank of LTC or below may be assigned to positions one grade above, same grade, or two grades below if they are AOC/MFA qualified, to include the required additional skill identifier (ASI), (e.g., a LTC may fill a COL through CPT position; a MAJ may fill a LTC through 1LT position).

(3) Army Nurse Corps (AN) and MS officers (except 71-73 series MFA and 67F officers) may be assigned only to positions of the same grade, or positions one grade above the grade of the officer, (e.g., a LTC may fill either a LTC or GO position; a MAJ may fill a MAJ or LTC position). If a State/Territory's lowest valid vacancy for MS or AN officer is a CPT's position, 2LTs of those branches may be accessed/assigned/retained in the CPT position of matching AOC/MFA.

f. Promotions.

(1) Promotions are not authorized for officers assigned to temporary positions, except for medical/dental/IPAP/staff specialist students who meet all requirements for mandatory promotion, to include completion of their respective Special Branch Officer Basic Course.

(2) Officers occupying overgrade positions will not be reassigned to allow for another officer to be assigned and promoted overgrade unless promotions have been approved by NGB-ARH-S. AMEDD officers (physicians and dentists only), selected for promotion by a mandatory board may be extended Federal recognition in the higher grade, regardless of the grade of the position, if they are the sole occupant of the position. Specialty of the officer must match or be an authorized substitution for the position IAW substitutability list published by NGB-ARH.

(3) Promotions overgrade in any position as authorized by this policy requires selection by a DA Mandatory Board, (e.g., a CPT placed in an authorized MAJ's position may be promoted by position vacancy if otherwise qualified; however, a CPT in a CPT's position that is authorized over-grade under this policy may be promoted to MAJ only if a DA Mandatory Board selected that officer).

(4) All Federal recognition packets for special branch promotions will be staffed with the appropriate office (NGB-ARS/JA/CH) before processing by NGB, Personnel Division, Officer Management Branch (NGB-ARP-C),

(e.g., all AMEDD officers, M-Day or AGR, will be reviewed by the Chief Surgeon, ARNG to ensure that the officer has maintained current licensure and meets medical personnel standards).

g. Transfer from the United States Army Reserve (USAR). Officers transferred to the USAR who are subsequently promoted to the next higher grade may not transfer back to the ARNG for one full year from the date of transfer unless assigned to a position of the higher grade and AOC in which promoted.

h. Special branch officers must be deployable in order to be assigned or promoted overgrade.

i. When a State or Territory determines implementation of this policy will negatively impact readiness, a written request for an exception to policy, with full justification signed by The AG, must be submitted to CNGB, Personnel Policy and Readiness Division, Officer Policy Section (NGB-ARH-S) through the appropriate special branch proponent, (e.g., a request for exception to policy for AMEDD officers would be submitted through NGB, Office of the Chief Surgeon (NGB-ARS) to NGB-ARH-S). Each request will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

13-15. NCO Overgrade Promotion Retention Incentive

A CST member who has completed an initial three year tour on an operational CST and has met all the promotion eligibility criteria for the next higher grade but positions are not available on the CST can be considered for overgrade promotion.

a. The request for overgrade promotion authorization is used to retain and stabilize skilled and qualified personnel in CST duty positions for 24 to 36 months and can be submitted as an exception to policy IAW AR 600-200 by the State AG. In the request packet, the AG will include information on completion of STPA requirements for the higher grade and individual status on the State promotion list.

b. To be eligible for consideration for CST overgrade selection and promotion to SSG through MSG/1SG the member must:

(1) be in a promotable status,

(2) meet TIG and TIS standards,

(3) be qualified in MOS/AFSC for the position into which assigned and promoted, and

(4) be SQI / ASI qualified for the duty position as noted on the CST TDA.

c. NGB-J3/DO-FO will coordinate the State request for overgrade promotion with NGB-ARH. ARH will review the request and designate a period of 24-36 months for continuing CST duty. During the designated period, the service member must actively pursue Title 32 positions at the next grade to retain the grade or the service member will revert to the previous grade at the end of the designated/approved time limit.

d. If the member is subsequently selected and moved into another CST duty position for which the member is not MOS/AFSC qualified, the member must become qualified within 12 months of promotion or be reduced to the former grade.

e. The AG has the authority to request over grade promotion in preparation for projected loss of CST soldier in the 1SG/MSG position, but must use a state control grade.

f. ANG personnel will be promoted if selected to a duty position on the CST at the higher grade

13-16. Separation

Specific regulations outlined below prescribe the separation of National Guard personnel from either Full-Time National Guard duty, the National Guard, or separation from both the National Guard and Reserve Components. Commanders will follow the procedures outlined in the applicable regulation to ensure that Soldiers or Airmen are afforded the requisite due process provided by the regulations.

a. Army National Guard:

- Separation from FTNG status: NGR 600-5
- Enlisted Separation from National Guard/Reserve Components: NGR 600-200
- Officer, withdrawal of Federal recognition: NGR 635-100
- Warrant Officer, withdrawal of Federal recognition: NGR 600-101

b. Air National Guard.

- Separation from FTNG status: ANGI 36-101
- Enlisted Separation from National Guard/Reserve Component: AFI 36-3209
- Officer, Withdrawal of Federal recognition: AFI 36-3209

13-17. Reclassification Due to Physical Profile

a. When a service member on CST duty is given a permanent physical profile that is lower than required for CST duty or the MOS/AFSC qualifying profile in AR 611-201, the CST Commander will initiate a reclassification letter

through channels. This process should be expedited and the back fill authority, paragraph 13-8e, exercised by the HRO.

b. A temporary profile will be managed IAW the attending physician guidance under the guidance of the CST Commander and care of the unit medical officer. If the soldier develops a medical condition that may change the physical profile status, and it affects the service member's ability to perform his/her duties on a permanent basis, the unit commander will arrange for a medical evaluation to be used for reclassification proceedings.

c. The AG should make every effort to expedite the medical board proceeding for the CST member. When reviewing the board packet, the State Surgeon may determine that the service member will not be able to meet CST mission requirements and allow the State HRO to hire a back fill for the CST pending the results of the medical review board.

d. The AG makes the final determination of the soldier's physical ability to reasonably perform the full range of CST and MOS duties. IAW NGR 600-5, service members not able to meet mission requirements may be separated from Title 32 status.

13-18. Selection of Medical Team Personnel

a. The CST has a medical section that performs two critical operational functions: soldier/airman care and analytical laboratory system operation. The Medical Team is authorized four personnel:

- Physician Assistant 65D (O-4); AFSC 42G
- Medical Operations Officer 70H67B (O-3); AFSC 41A (Health Services Admin)
- NBC Science Officer (Nuclear Medical Science Officer) 72A (O-3); AFSC 43B (Biomedical Scientist)
- Senior Medical Non-Commissioned Officer 91W40 E-7; AFSC 4N071

b. Alternate AOC Assignment Policy: Due to challenges in the recruiting and retention of qualified 72A/43BX personnel from the Nuclear Medical Science Officer/Bio Medical Scientist specialties within the National Guard, the NGB Surgeon has identified the following Area of Concentration (AOCs), listed in Table 13-1, that may be considered for assignment to the team (on a case by case basis). The Office of the Surgeon, ARNG, is the approving authority for assignment of a soldier/airman holding one of the identified alternate AOCs.

Table 13-1.
Alternate Areas of Concentration

Alternative AOCs	ARNG AOC	ANG Equivalent
Bio-Environmental Engineer	N/A	43EXA/EXH
Environmental Science Officer	72D67	43HX
Entomologist	72B67	43MX
Sanitary Engineer Officer	72E67	N/A
Health Physicist	N/A	43YX/43YXA

(1) Non-Medical Service officers applying to fill this position must: be fully qualified to hold the 72D position, undergo pre-determination of qualifications by DASG (Office of the Surgeon General of the Army), receive substitution approval by NGB-ARS, be selected by an AMEDD DA Professional Selection Board at Ft. Knox, KY, and be re-appointed to the 72D AOC within the MS branch.

(2) Applicants must be informed that DoD and DA regulations force an officer who is being re-appointed in the AMEDD, to have their rank and date of rank recalculated at 1/2 credit for all commissioned service, normally resulting in a decrease in their current rank by one grade. There are no exceptions granted to this process.

c. Alternate AOCs for Physician Assistant Position: The Personnel Section of the Table of Distribution and Allowances for the CST requires an O-4 65D Physician Assistant. The authorized substitutes for this position are a fully qualified (credentialed) Medical Corps Officer (60A/44XXor 48FX) or the Nurse Practitioner (66H/46NX). Critical to this duty is the State Surgeon must ensure that the PA and Medical NCO (SFC) are credentialed, privileged and have a scope of practice to dispense the CST Formulary provided to each State with an operational CST.

d. The Medical Operations Officer position requires a Medical Service Officer in the 70 series that has completed Combined Arms Services Staff School (CAS3), and preferably has command/leadership experience 70H67/41AX. This position calls for a senior officer with plans, operations, training, security and intelligence experience. If an O-1 or O-2 70A/B is selected for this duty position, there is an additional schooling requirement at the AMEDD, Ft

Sam Houston required for qualification. Case by case exceptions will be considered by NGB-ARS for 70A/B series officers.

e. Officers in the Medical Team will be qualified to perform their AOC specific M-Day medical mission prior to assignment to the CST team. If an applicant is obtained from civilian sources, they must be processed through the state's AMEDD Recruiter for a DA Board at Ft. Knox, KY (USAREC).

13-19. Special Considerations Regarding Security Clearances, ENTNAC, and NAC Investigations

a. State security managers will verify that CST applicants have had a favorable Entrance National Agency Check or National Agency Check (ENTNAC/ NAC) in the last 15 years and can obtain the required Secret security clearance.

b. Four duty positions require a Top Secret security clearance with Single Scope Background Investigations (SSBI). These positions are the Commander, Deputy Commander, Communications Team Chief, and the Information Systems NCO.

c. The State will identify a security manager from the State to assist the CST Commander with personnel and physical security requirements. CST security clearances should receive priority and be expedited based on the critical operational requirements.

d. Applicants not receiving/maintaining favorable ENTNAC/NAC should immediately be removed from Title 32 CST duties.

13-20. Leave

a. CST Commanders must pay special attention to scheduling and use of leave to preclude adverse impacts on operational response requirements and to preclude soldiers and airmen assigned to a CST from losing leave as a result of the stringent operational tempo.

b. Leave is managed in accordance with AR 600-8-10 and AFI 36-3003. Leave registers, to include control numbers, will be maintained internally by states where pay systems do not provide an automated accounting on Leave and Earnings Statements (LESs). The JFHQ-State HRO will manage leave procedures and should encourage personnel to use accrued leave during the duration of the tour order.

13-21. Conditional Duty

a. When delays in medical screening of applicants for CST Title 32 duty occur, the State may permit applicants to serve under orders for 30 or fewer consecutive days until medical qualifications for the intended longer duty are confirmed. If medical qualifications are not received by the end of 30 day orders the applicant must have a 31 day break before any new order may be issued. Upon confirmation of medical qualifications, and if the applicant fully qualifies under personnel screening requirements AGR orders may be issued.

b. Authorization of short-term orders under paragraph 13-21a is at the discretion of the state. The state should give first consideration to the interests of the CST operational status and the National Guard when considering this option.

13-22. Personnel and Health Records

a. Documents containing sensitive personal or medical information, such as medical histories, examinations and related documents, will be maintained as long as the individual is assigned to the unit. The CST Commander will further retain any documents, however personal in nature, if they are necessary to explain or justify issues leading to the termination of a CST member or relief from duty for cause, when the probability exists that the records would not otherwise be available to inquiries by higher headquarters for two years after close of the fiscal year in which termination or relief from duty occurred.

b. The CST Commander will retain documents identifying individuals by name and social security number (SSN) only as necessary to perform CST duties and protect the interests of soldiers and airmen. Documents no longer required will be forwarded to records custodians or to individuals concerned, as appropriate.

c. States will periodically review CST records and data information, to ensure that internal procedures comply with The Privacy Act of 1974 implemented by AR 340-21, and the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) implemented by AR 25-55 and DoDD 5400.7R.

13-23. Injury in Line of Duty

Commanders should refer to AR 600-8-4 for ARNG personnel and AFI 36-2910 for ANG CST members possibly injured in the line of duty.

13-24. Awards
The CST Commander should ensure that an awards program is established following Army and Air Force regulations to recognize CST members for their valuable contributions and achievements.

Chapter 14
CST Certification and Revalidation Process

14-1. CST Certification
Title 10 United States Code (USC) Section 12310 (c) (5) specifies that Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams "…may not be used to respond to an emergency…unless the Secretary of Defense has certified (to Congress) …that the team possesses the requisite skills, training, and equipment to be proficient in all mission requirements." Unit certification is a one-time event that culminates a sequenced and scheduled stand-up process of meeting specific requirements that have been established by the Deputy Secretary of Defense. In accordance with Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, 10 September 2001, Subject: Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD-CST) Program Review, the Chief, NGB is responsible to manage the initial CST program certification process. This manning, equipping, and training process normally takes 18 to 24 months.

14-2. Certification Requirements
The certification requirements developed as part of the CST Program Review and approved by the Deputy Secretary of Defense are:

a. The CST will be C1 in all areas on its Unit Status Report (USR), with no subjective upgrades (except as necessary to account for qualified Air National Guard members of the team). See Annex D for clarification. This status will be authenticated in the submission of a USR Change report.

b. Each team will undergo an external evaluation by FORSCOM to MTP/ARTEP standard; If deficiencies are noted, the CST Commander will conduct collective training in all areas for which their unit did not receive a "T" (Trained) rating during the external evaluation and this training will be documented.

c. The CST Commander will notify the TAG, in writing, attesting that the CST meets the certification criteria and the AG must request certification of the CST.

14-3. Adjutant General Request for Certification
The AG will consider the FORSCOM external evaluation report, verify the readiness of the team, and forward his certification request to Chief, NGB (Attn: NGB-J3/DO-FO) with: (1) the letter from the CST Commander attesting that his CST meets the certification criteria; (2) a letter from the appropriate US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) CONUSA Commander on the External Evaluation; and (3) the Mission Training Plan (MTP 3-627-35) extract outlining completed CST tasks.

14-4. Chief, NGB Review and Processing
Upon CNGB review of each team's overall status to include completion of individual training (85% of assigned personnel have completed 100% of the required CST-specific individual training) and any training waivers required, the certification request will be forwarded through the Army Staff (DAMO) to the Secretary of the Army to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense. The latter will coordinate the final staff action with the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Upon approval, the Secretary of Defense will coordinate with the appropriate Congressional, Federal Executive Branch, and State agencies and then issue a formal announcement.

14-5. CST Revalidation
Qualified personnel losses could occur as part of unprogrammed personnel turnover or combat losses. In the event that a CST has a loss of key personnel related to command and control or the execution of medical or assessment capabilities that substantially degrades the mission capability of the team, the Commander should notify the JFHQ-State and NGB through the established reporting processes. As necessary, NGB will remove the unit from the NGB Response Management Plan (RMP) and notify the AG. The AG will submit a plan to NGB for the revalidation of the team. When, at a minimum, all new personnel are MOS/AFSC qualified and have successfully completed the Civil Support Skills Course and the CST has successfully completed a FORSCOM EXEVAL, the AG may request that the CST be reinstated in the RMP.

Chapter 15
CST Standardization and Evaluation

15.1 CST External Evaluation

a. The NGB-J3/DO Standardization and Evaluations Branch (NGB-J3/DO-FO-SE) will maintain the CST Checklist in written and electronic form and provide it to the states.

b. NGB assessment teams will assist states to annually evaluate the CST's compliance with laws, regulations, and management controls. The assessment team will assist States and territories in achieving and maintaining compliance through a partnership process between themselves and NGB-J3/DO-FO. The assessment process will provide the Chief, NGB-J3/DO-FO and the AG with insight and information to identify and resolve issues, and will address ways in which NGB-J3/DO-FO can improve training readiness and support to the states.

15-2. CST Self Evaluation

CST Commanders will conduct a self-evaluation of their team periodically using the CST Checklist.

Appendix A
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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 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

NGB 500
Request for National Guard Assistance

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 5668
HIV Postcard

DA Form 7349-R
Initial Medical Review-Annual Medical Certificate

DD Form 214
Report of Separation from Active Duty

DD 2005
Privacy Act – Health Care Records

DD 2215
Reference Audiogram

DD 2216
Hearing Conservation Data

DD 2493-1
Asbestos Exposure Questionnaire – Initial

DD 2493-2
Asbestos Exposure Questionnaire – Periodic

DD 2807-1
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

SF 88
Report of Medical Examination

SF 507 O-W
Fitness Capacity Certificate

Appendix B
Classification Guide

ANNEX I (Classification Guidance) To Response Management Plan

B-1. The classification guidance shown in Table B-1 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", available at the classified server: http://www.inscom.army.mil/g2/DoDOEFSecClassGuid.pdf.

Table B-1
Classification Guide

Information	Classification	Declassification
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

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.

Appendix C
CST Report Formats

This appendix includes sample formats for various reports, requests, messages, etc.. They are included to show what information is required for each of these activities.

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-JOC

FOR:

INFO: CSTs/JFHQs-State/NGB-JOC 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-JOC

FOR:

INFO: CSTs/JFHQs-State/NGB-JOC 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//

C-3. SAMPLE NGB 500.

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: ☐ FLASH ☐ IMMEDIATE ☐ PRIORITY ☐ ROUTINE ☐ 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

☐ WAS RECEIVED FROM PROPER AUTHORITY

☐ SUPPORTS THE LOCAL/STATE RESPONSE

☐ IS LEGAL, ETHICAL, AND MORAL

☐ IS APPROPRIATE FOR UNIT TASKED

10. REQUIREMENT VALIDATED BY:

NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE / TIME: _____

NGB 500, 20051004 (EF) (IMT-V1)

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:

C-4. WMD-CST Personnel Report

WMD-CST PERSONNEL REPORT			Unit		State					Date						
POSITION				INCUMBENT												
#	Duty Position	MOS/AFSC required by TDA	Rank	Last Name	M / F	MOS / AFSC	MOS / AFSC Qual (Y / N)	Sec Clr (S / TS)	Last Physical (date) OSHA	If Profile PULHES category	Anthrax Vac Date (I or R)	Small Pox Vac Date	% CST Specialized Trng Core 1 & 2 Complete	Date Assigned to CST	Projected Loss Date	Hiring Action Start Date
1	Commander	01A00	LTC													
2	Deputy Cdr/Ops Officer	01A00	MAJ													
3	Asst Ops Officer	01A00	CPT													
4	Senior Operations NCO	74D50	MSG													
5	Operations NCO-Modeling	00F40	SFC													
6	Asst Ops/Training NCO	00F30	SSG													
7	Logistics NCO	92Y40	SFC													
8	Personnel Admin NCO	42B20	SGT													
9	Commo Team Chief	25U40	SFC													
10	Info Systems Operator	25B30	SSG													
11	Medical Officer/PA	65D00 (or 60A/66H)	MAJ													
12	Medical Ops Officer	70H67	CPT													
13	Medical Science Officer	72A67 (or 72D/B/E)	CPT													
14	Medical NCO	91B40	SFC													
15	Survey Team Leader	74B00	CPT													
16	NBC Recon NCO	74D40	SFC													

WMD-CST PERSONNEL REPORT			Unit		State					Date						
POSITION				INCUMBENT												
#	Duty Position	MOS/AFSC required by TDA	Rank	Last Name	M / F	MOS / AFSC	MOS / AFSC Qual (Y / N)	Sec Clr (S / TS)	Last Physical (date) OSHA	If Profile PULHES category	Anthrax Vac Date (I or R)	Small Pox Vac Date	% CST Specialized Trng Core 1 & 2 Complete	Date Assigned to CST	Projected Loss Date	Hiring Action Start Date
17	NBC Team Chief	74D30	SSG													
18	NBC Team Chief	74D30	SSG													
19	NBC Team Member	74D20	SGT													
20	NBC Team Member	74D20	SGT													
21	NBC Team Member	74D20	SGT													
22	NBC Team Member	74D20	SGT													

Non Deployable Personnel	Duty Position	Rank	Name	Reason	Start Date	Proj Return Date	Comments

PA / Med Off/Nurse Practitioner : Privileged (**Y** / **N**) Credentialed (**Y** / **N**) Scope of Practice (**Y** / **N**)
(Circle each status)

Appendix D
CST Unit Status Report Completion

D-1. USR Personnel Status.

a. For CSTs with no Air National Guard (ANG) personnel, calculations will be as specified in Chapter 4 of AR 220-1. In addition, the CST will complete the procedures outlined in section document for calculating MOS shortages, pending losses, and trained personnel.

b. For CSTs with Air National Guard (ANG) personnel, the CSTs will not count ANG personnel when entering the assigned and available strength numbers in the 2PSPER card. Personnel calculations will be performed for ARNG soldiers only, as specified in Chapter 4, AR 220-1. The ANG personnel are included in the GENTEXT remarks of the PRRAT card. The procedures are:

(1) Subtract the number of assigned/attached airmen from the total number of personnel assigned and enter the results into the ASGD column of the 2PSPER card.

(2) Subtract the number of available airmen from the total number of personnel available and enter the results into AVAIL columns of the 2PSPER card.

(3) Enter the following gentext information in the PRRAT card using the format specified below:
STRENGTH: #—ARNG Assigned #—ARNG Available #—ANG Assigned #—ANG Available #—Total Assigned #—Total Available

c. For all CSTs: Important conditions to consider in the determination of a team's personnel readiness include the quantities and types of shortages of Military Occupational Specialty /Air Force Specialty Code (MOS/AFSC) qualified and trained personnel as well as the time frame in which personnel may be losses. Mandatory remarks on the USR will include TRAINED PERSONNEL, MOS SHORTAGES, and PENDING LOSSES. For the purpose of the USR:

(1) MOS Qualification. Assigned or attached personnel may be considered MOS qualified if one of the following conditions apply:

- ARNG personnel have been awarded the MOS required for their duty position on the TDA as a result of attending the appropriate MOS awarding school.
- ANG personnel have been awarded the AFSC that is equivalent to the MOS required for their duty position on the TDA.

(2) Trained Personnel. All assigned or attached personnel may be considered "Trained" if one of the following conditions apply:

- Personnel have completed all required individual training to be "qualified" to perform the duties and responsibilities of their position as specified in the CST Training Matrix.
- Personnel have not been awarded the assigned duty MOS/AFSC but have completed individual training to the Hazardous Material Technician/Incident Command level and in the assessment of the commander, possess the requisite training and skills required to perform the duties and responsibilities of their position. In this case, the CST Commander, through the AG must request and receive approval for waiver to report the CST member as being trained. This waiver request will be submitted through NGB-J3/DO-FO for approval. When the waiver is approved, the individual will be counted as trained. This process will take place for Army and Air personnel.

(3) MOS Shortages exist when there are less assigned and/or attached personnel that hold a specified MOS/AFSC than there are authorized.

(4) Pending losses include those personnel who will depart the CST within the next 90 days.

(5) Format for trained personnel: Enter information in this format in the (GENTEXT) remarks in the MSPER card:

- % Trained and MOSQ Assigned % Not Trained and MOSQ Assigned % Not Trained Not MOSQ Assigned % Trained and MOSQ Available % Not Trained and MOSQ Available % Not Trained Not MOSQ Available.
- List additional school allocations required to fix MOS shortfalls as the last entry.

NOTE: To calculate percentages:

- % Trained and MOSQ Assigned = # Personnel Trained and MOSQ/# Personnel Assigned.
- % Trained and Not MOSQ Assigned = # Personnel Trained and Not MOSQ/# Personnel Assigned.

- % Not Trained and Not MOSQ Assigned = # Personnel Not Trained and Not MOSQ/# Personnel Assigned.
- % Trained and MOSQ Available = # Personnel Trained and MOSQ/# Personnel Available.
- % Trained and Not MOSQ Available = # Personnel Trained and Not MOSQ/# Personnel Available.
- % Not Trained and Not MOSQ Available = # Personnel Not Trained and Not MOSQ/# Personnel Available.

(6) Format for MOS shortages: Enter information in this format in the (GENTEXT) remarks in the SGPER card.

- Position Name Para # Line # REQ # AUTH # ASGD #
- List comments that address the reason(s) not MOSQ and the plan to fix each deficiency.

(7) Format for pending losses: Enter information in this format in the (GENTEXT) remarks in the AVPER card.

- Position Name Para # Line # Estimated Loss Date YYYYMMDD
- List comments that address the reason(s) for Pending Losses and the plan and timeline to acquire, hire, and train replacements for each loss.

Example Conditions	**Card**	**Gentext Remarks**
Reporting ANG Personnel A CST has five E7 Team Members assigned and two of them are ANG airmen then the entries should be : REQ 5 (Get this from TDA) AUTH 5 (Get this from TDA) ASGD 3 (Number of ARNG E7s available)	PRRAT	LABELID/S/A/LABEL: PRRAT// GENTEXT/RMK/16 - ARNG ASGD 13 - ARNG AVAIL 6 - ANG ASGD 4 - ANG AVAIL 22 - TOT ASGD 17 - TOT AVAIL *Note: Total Assigned = ARNG Assigned + ANG Assigned Total Available = ARNG Available + ANG Available*
Report CST Personnel Shortages CST has a shortage of one Nuclear Medical Science Officer and two NBC Survey Team Members	SGPER	LABELID/S/A/LABEL: SGPER// GENTEXT/RMK/SHORTAGES: Nuclear Medical Science Officer Para 005 Line 03 REQ 01 AUTH 01 ASGD 00; NBC Team Member Para 006 Line 04 REQ 04 AUTH 04 ASGD 02
Reporting CST Pending Losses CST is losing on Nuclear Medical Science Officer on approximately 1 September 2000	AVPER	LABELID/S/A/LABEL:AVPER// GENTEXT/RMK/NUMBER OF ANG: 5 AIRMEN PENDING LOSSES: Nuclear Medical Science Officer Para 005 Line 03 EST LOSS DTE 20000901
Reporting CST Personnel Training Qualification Status CST has 22 members assigned and 19 members available. The CST personnel training status is: 16 Personnel Assigned that are fully trained for CST mission and are MOSQ 4 Personnel Assigned that are not fully trained for CST mission and are MOSQ 2 Personnel Assigned that are not fully trained for CST mission and are not MOSQ 15 Personnel Available that are fully trained for CST mission and are MOSQ 3 Personnel Available that are not fully trained for CST mission and are MOSQ 1 Personnel Available that are not fully trained for CST and are not MOSQ	MSPER	LABELID/S/A/LABEL: MSPER// GENTEXT/RMK/TRAINED PERSONNEL: 73% - TRND MOSQ ASGD 19% - NOT TRND MOSQ AVAIL 16% - NOT TRND MOSQ AVAIL 6% - NOT TRND MOSQ AVAIL
Trained and MOSQ Assigned = 16/22 = 73% Not Trained and MOSQ Assigned = 4/22 = 19% Not Trained and Not MOSQ Assigned = 2/22 = 8% Trained and MOSQ Available = 15/19 = 78% Not Trained and MOSQ Available = 3/19 = 16% Not Trained and Not MOSQ Available 1/19 = 6%		

D-2. USR Equipment On-Hand (EOH).

EOH information will be calculated and submitted as specified in Chapter 5 of AR 220-1.

D-3. USR Equipment Readiness.

There are no CST authorized items listed in AR 700-138, Appendix B as DA Form 2406 reportable items. Instead, CSTs will maintain DA Form 2406 reporting of the items in Appendix H and use the equipment readiness status from that DA Form 2406 for equipment readiness computations.

D-4. USR Training Readiness Criteria.

Training readiness criteria is based upon the CST Commander assessment concerning "Hours to Deploy." Units that can deploy within 1 to 3 hours are rated at T-1. Units that can deploy within 4 to 18 hours are rated at T-2. Units that can deploy within 19 to 36 hours are rated at T-3. Those that can deploy at greater than 37 hours are rated at T-4. List the appropriate T-Level and comments in the GENTEXT remarks in the TRRAT card using the following format:

T-Level (Number of Hours to Deploy)—Comments

Examples of TRRAT Comments

Scenario	Example Comments
Unit is T-1 and can deploy within 1-3 hours of notification	"T-1 (1-3)–The team has 95% of its resources and can deploy from garrison, in a maximum of 3 hours"
Unit is T-2 and can deploy within 4-18 hours of notification	"T-2 (4-18)–The team has 85% of its resources and can deploy from garrison, in a maximum of 18 hours"
Unit is T-3 and can deploy within 19-36 hours of notification	"T-3 (19-36)–The team has 75% of its equipment and 70% of its personnel available for deployment. The unit can deploy from garrison in a maximum of 36 hours"
Unit is T-4 and can deploy within 37 hours of notification	"T-4 (>37)–The team has 60% of its resources and 55% of its personnel available, yet can deploy from garrison, in a maximum of 72 hours". Example 1. Unit personnel on block leave--need to recall. Example 2. Part of unit equipment is being maintained but use of reserve (Floater) equipment can be obtained.

Note: Unit will submit a change report immediately after change from T-4 Status.

D-5. USR Commander's Comments.

The Commander's comments must be complete and succinct, yet explain the readiness status of each team. These comments must be factual. Topics include:

- The overall status of the team.
- The commander's top three concerns or issues.
- Any personnel issues, the proposed resolution, and the projected get-well date.
- Any equipment problems, the proposed resolution, and the get-well date.
- Any training problems, the proposed resolution, and the get-well date.

Example Scenario	Example of Inadequate Commander's Comments	Example of Good Commander's Comments
The 1045th CST has activated and has received all of their personnel except for the Nuclear Medical Science Officer. The job announcement for the NMSO has been published; but there have been no applicants to date. The team has not received its Unified Command Suite (UCS); the Analytical Lab System (ALS) has been produced and is on the incoming carrier truck and should arrive in one week. The UCS is a pacing item. The Commander is concerned about getting his equipment, the possible loss of his Executive Officer and the amount of time required for the team to reach mission proficiency.	The team is up in personnel but down in equipment. We are still waiting on the Unified Command Suite and the Mobile Analytical Lab is on its way. We may lose the Executive Officer and the team may not be able to reach mission proficiency in the time allotted. Synopsis: Comments are too general in nature.	The 1045th CST currently has filled all positions except for the Nuclear Medical Science Officer. No candidates have applied as of this date. The Team S4 for equipment because we have not received the Unified Command Suite. The Analytical Lab System is enroute and we expect delivery no later than 15 Oct 2002. The Commanders top three concerns are: 1) Loss of the Executive Officer 2) The amount of equipment that we have not received 3) The amount of Training Time that we need to reach METL proficiency. Synopsis: Comments are specific and detailed.
The 1111th CST is currently training for its EXEVAL. All personnel are trained and MOSQ, all equipment has been received, and the collective training is proceeding according to schedule. The Commander is concerned about possibly losing two survey team members and having adequate maintenance facilities.	The unit currently has all personnel and equipment. All personnel are trained. There may be a loss from the survey team next reporting cycle. The CST current has inadequate facilities. Synopsis: Comments are vague.	The 1111th CST is training for its EXEVAL this cycle. The team is P1. 100% of our soldiers are MOSQ and Trained. The team is S1. 100% of our authorized equipment is on hand. The team is R1. All equipment is FMC. The team is T-5 since we have not tested for certification. Expect to be T1 no later than 1 October 2002. Synopsis: Comments are specific and detailed.

Appendix E
CST Heraldry

The Weapons of Mass Destruction CST emblem has substantial meaning and symbolism. The oblong oval patch is surrounded by a deep red base and edged with a gold chord representing the blood and lives of Americans who have made the ultimate sacrifice to protect others or have been the victims of untoward attacks. The base is inscribed with the name of the team and a silver star on each side. The two stars now represent the AG, the command level in each State to which the teams report, and initially represented the Director of Military Support who founded, organized, and established the teams for the DoD Executive Agent (Secretary of the Army). The center background of blue and black is divided diagonally through the middle (deep blue on the left and black on the right) representing continuous day and night readiness and operations. These colors also represent the joint Army and Air Force membership in the teams. Ten lashed spears symbolize the original ten teams and response regions of the United States. The tips of the spears represent the initial military response to attacks, as each CST is the first unit sent to assess the situation and support the civil authority. The CSTs are the "tip of the military spear" and facilitate the full civil-military response denoted by the shaft of the spear. The ten spears are lashed together in three bands across the shafts to represent unity and strength at local, state, and federal levels. The ten lashed spears support the great seal of the United States, showing the unity of response and the importance of the CST mission to the United States. The American bald Eagle is displayed, holding in his dexter talon (right talon) an Olive branch, and in his sinister (left talon) a bundle of thirteen arrows, symbols representing "the power of peace and war." The "bundle" of arrows also symbolizes unity. To emphasize the priority of peace, the olive branch in the eagle's stronger right talon. All dies of the Great Seal have shown the eagle facing the olive branch - further emphasizing peace. On the breast of the American bald eagle is a shield with thirteen vertical white and red stripes beneath a blue chief. In his beak is a scroll inscribed with the motto E Pluribus Unum (Out of many, One), fitting for private, local, state, and federal response actions. The striped shield was first suggested for the great seal by Francis Hopkinson, in 1780--he is the same person who three years earlier had designed the American Flag. Hopkinson suggested: "The Shield charged on the Field Azure [blue] with 13 diagonal Stripes alternate rouge [red] and argent [white]." A heraldry expert named William Barton, suggested 13 horizontal stripes and later revised Charles Thomson's design of the seal, so that the shield's 13 red and white stripes were vertical, beneath a blue Chief (the upper part of the shield). The Shield is "born on the breast of an American Eagle without any other supporters to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own Virtue." Over the head of the eagle, a golden glory is breaking through a cloud, and surrounds a constellation of thirteen argent [silver] stars on an azure [blue] field. "The Constellation denotes a new State taking its place and rank among other sovereign powers." "Glory" is a heraldic term for a circle of rays, an emanation of light - gold or yellow in color - similar to the halo used by artists to depict angelic beings. It is symbolic of Providence.

Appendix F
CST 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:_____

   CST:_____

   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-J3/DO-FO staff can make appropriate recommendations to the Chief, NGB-J3/DO-FO)

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

SUBMITTED BY:

Signature:_____

Printed Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Appendix G
CST Positions

Position	Rank	Job Title	MOS	AFSC
Commander	0-5	Branch Immaterial/Support Commander	01A00	30C0
Deputy Commander	0-4	Branch Immaterial/Support	01A00	3XXX
Operations Officer	0-3	Branch Immaterial/Support	01A00	3XXX
1SG / Senior Operations NCO	E-8	Chemical NCO/Readiness	74D50	3E9XX
Modeling NCO	E-7	Admin NCO (Branch Immaterial) / Any AFSC	42L40 (00F)	Any AFSC
Assistant Operations /Training NCO	E-6	Admin NCO (Branch Immaterial) / Any AFSC	42L30 (00F)	Any AFSC
Logistics NCO	E-7	Supply NCO/ Supply, Transportation	92Y40	2S0X1/X2 / 2T1X1
Personnel Admin NCO	E-5	Admin NCO/Manpower	42A20	3A0X1 / 3S0X1 / 3U0X1
Communications Team Chief	E-7	Signal Support Systems Spec. / Communication-Computer	25U40	3C0XX / 3C1XX /3C2XX
Info Systems Opr-Analyst	E-6	Information Systems Operator/Airborne Communications	25B30	1A3X1/ 2E1X3/X2 /2E6XX
Medical Officer/PA	0-4	Physician Assistant/ Physician Assistant	65D	42GX
		Branch Immaterial Physician/ Physician/Flight Surgeon	60A	44XX, 48FX
		Nurse Practitioner/ Nurse Practitioner	66H	46NX
Medical Ops Officer	0-3	Medical Ops Officer/Health Services Administrator	70H67	41AX
Nuclear Medical Science Officer	0-3	Nuclear Medical Science Officer /Bio Medical Scientist	72A67	43BX
		Bioenvironmental Engineer		43EXX
		Environmental Science Officer/ Environmental Science Officer	72D67	43HX
		Entomologist/ Entomologist	72B67	43MX
		Sanitary Engineer Officer/ Sanitary Engineer Officer	72E	N/A
		Health Physicist	N/A	43YXX
Medical NCO	E-7	Medical NCO/Aero Medical, Medical	91W40	4N071 / 4F0X1
Survey Team Leader	0-3	Chemical Officer/Civil Engineer	74B00	32EX
NBC Recon NCO	E-7	Chemical NCO/Readiness	74D40	3E991
NBC Team Chief	E-6	Chemical NCO/Readiness	74D30	3E971
NBC Team Member	E-5	Chemical NCO/Readiness	74D20	3E951
NOTE: Valid per FY06 CST TDA				

Appendix H
CST Equipment (TDA FY05)

LIN	NOMENCLATURE	001	002	003	004	005	006	QTY	ERC
98012G	**Sim Chemical Agent Monitor**						1	**1**	**C**
98013G	**Generator One Man Portable**		1				1	**2**	**A**
98017G	**Monitor Heat Stress**					1		**1**	**B**
98021G	**Radio 2-Way Digital Secure**	2	4	2	2	4	8	**22**	**A**
98028G	**Telephone Digital Cell**	2	2	1	1	2	4	**12**	**B**
98029G	**Pager Telephone**	2	4	2	2	4	8	**22**	**B**
98034G	**Van, Cargo Diesel**		1				1	**2**	**A**
98035G	**Truck 4x4 Full Size Crew Cab**			1			1	**2**	**A**
98036G	**Vehicle Sports Utility Diesel 9 Passenger**	1				1		**2**	**A**
98039G	**Unified Command Suite Commo Van**				1			**1**	**P**
98041G	**Camera Digital Still**						2	**2**	**B**
98043G	**Colormetric Tube Combined Kit HAZMAT/CDS**						2	**2**	**A**
98046G	**Survey Cart**						2	**2**	**C**
98048G	**Personnel Protective Equipment Level A Ensemble**						12	**12**	**A**
	consisting of:								
	SCBA (98042G) 1 ea								
	Suit Level A (98044G) 4 ea								
	Boots Hazmat (99017G) 2 ea								
	Vest Cooling w/ Gel Packs (98037G) 1 ea								
	Bag EMS (99009G) 1ea								
	Helmet Hazmat (99047G) 1ea								
98049G	**Personnel Protective Equipment Level B/C Ensemble**						8	**8**	**A**
	consisting of:								
	Rebreather (99055G) 1 ea								
	Boots Hazmat (99017) 2 ea								
	Gloves Hazmat (99016G) 4 pr								
	Bag EMS (99009G) 1ea								
	Suit Level B (98040G) 4 ea								
	Gloves Silver Shield (99018G) 4 pr								
98050G	**System Computer Desk Top**	4	1	1	1	1	1	**9**	**C**
	consisting of:								
	Monitor (99032G) 1 ea								
	CPU Desktop (99069G) 1ea								
98051G	**Global Positioning System (GPS)**						4	**4**	**C**
98052G	**Gamma Spectrometer**						1	**1**	**A**
99003G	**LCD Projector Portable**		1					**1**	**C**
99004G	**Camera Video Recorder**		1					**1**	**C**
	consisting of:								
	Tripod Camera Still/Video (99033G) 1 ea								
99005G	**Tactical Decon System**						1	**1**	**A**
	consisting of:								
	Light Set Portable (98008G) 4 ea								

	Tactical Decon Kit (99043G) 1 ea								
	Ice Chest (99011G) 2 ea								
LIN	**NOMENCLATURE**	**001**	**002**	**003**	**004**	**005**	**006**	**QTY**	**ERC**
99008G	**Shredder Paper Gbc Cross Cut**		1					**1**	**C**
99012G	**Projector Overhead**		1					**1**	**C**
99019G	**Training Suit (Level A)**						8	**8**	**C**
99033G	**Medical Computer**					1		**1**	**A**
99034G	**Refrigerator**			1				**1**	**C**
99035G	**Freezer**			1				**1**	**B**
99041G	**Litter FOL Stretcher**					2		**2**	**B**
99051G	**Neublizer**					1		**1**	**B**
99052G	**ECG Machine**					1		**1**	**B**
99054G	**Compressor (SCBA)**						1	**1**	**A**
	Fill Station (Blast Box) 1 ea								
99056G	**Multi-Purpose Shelter Rigid Frame**	1						**1**	**C**
	Ice Chest (99011G) 2 ea								
99057G	**GC/MS Portable w/Laptop**						1	**1**	**A**
99061G	**Sample Collection Kit, Training**		1				1	**2**	**C**
99063G	**Computer, Laptop Modeling**		1					**1**	**A**
	Docking Station (1 ea)								
	Flat Panel Monitor (1 ea)								
	Palm Pilot (2ea)								
99064G	**PID/Monitor Multi Gas**						2	**2**	**A**
99065G	**Pump Water W/Hose**						1	**1**	**B**
99066G	**Spirometer**						1	**1**	**B**
99067G	**Pressure Test Kit**						1	**1**	**A**
99068G	**Ice Machine**			1				**1**	**C**
99071G	**All-In-One Pr/Fax/Scan/Copier**	1						**1**	**C**
99072G	**Printer, Laser**	1						**1**	**C**
99073G	**Laptop w/Docking Station**	2	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	**C**
	Flat Panel Monitor (1 ea)								
99074G	**Printer Portable Color**	2	2	1	1	1	1	**8**	**C**
99075G	**Sample Collection Kit - Live**						2	**2**	**A**
99076G	**HAA Training**						24	**24**	**C**
99077G	**HAA Live**						60	**60**	**A**
99078G	**Tandem Axle Cargo Trailer, 15' 2" Long**			1			1	**2**	**C**
99079G	**Tactical Mobility All Terrain Vehicle W/ Trailer**						1	**1**	**B**
99080G	**Special Forces Medical Kit**					1		**1**	**A**
99085G	**Defibrillator**					2		**2**	**B**
99086G	**Pulse Oximeter**					1		**1**	**B**
99087G	**Oxygen Delivery**					1		**1**	**B**
99088G	**Airway Kit**					1		**1**	**B**
99089G	**Trauma Kit**					2		**2**	**B**
99090G	**Otoscope / Ophthalmoscope**					1		**1**	**B**
99092G	**Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)**					1		**1**	**A**
99093G	**Air Sampler**					1	1	**2**	**A**

99094G	**Microscope**					1		**1**	**A**
99095G	**Weather Station**					1		**1**	**B**
99096G	**FT-IR**					1	1	**2**	**A**
LIN	**NOMENCLATURE**	**001**	**002**	**003**	**004**	**005**	**006**	**QTY**	**ERC**
99099G	**Spear Gear**	2	4	2	2	4	8	**22**	**C**
99102G	**Digital Consequence Management Support Instrument**	1	1			1	1	**4**	**B**
	Go Book (Laptop)								
	Palm Pilot								
99103G	**Analytical Laboratory System (ALS)**					1		**1**	**P**
A33120	**Alarm Unit Chemical**						15	**15**	**A**
I85367	**Tool Kit ADPE**				1			**1**	**B**
A33020	**Alarm Chemical Agent Auto M22**						5	**5**	**A**
B67766	**Binocular Modular Const**	2	2				4	**8**	**C**
C05701	**Monitor Chemical Agent (ICAM)**						3	**3**	**A**
C68719	**DR 8 Cable**						3	**3**	**B**
E63317	**Compass Magnetic Unmounted**	1	1		1		1	**4**	**C**
M12418	**Mask Chemical Biological M40A1**	2	4	2	2	4	8	**22**	**A**
M60449	**Multi Meter Digital An/Psm-45**				1			**1**	**B**
P28723	**Power Supply for the ACADA 6130-01-438-6960**						5	**5**	**A**
P98152	**Pistol 9mm Automatic M9**	2	4	2	2	4	8	**22**	**C**
R20684	**RADIAC Set AN/VDR-2**						2	**2**	**A**
R30993	**RADIAC Set AN/PDR-77**						2	**2**	**A**
R31061	**RADIAC Set AN/UDR-13**	2	4	2	2	4	8	**22**	**A**
R59160	**Reeling Machine**						3	**3**	**B**
T62350	**Protective Mask Test Kit (PATS) 4240-01-365-8241**						1	**1**	**A**
W33004	**Tool Kit General Mechanics Automotive**			1				**1**	**C**

Appendix I
CST Occupational Health Examinations

Standardized Occupational Health - AR40-501 Chap. 3 Exam, AFI48-123 Chap 17, Occupational Health Examinations Age <40

FORM #	FORM NAME	COMMENTS	AUTHORITY	PREPLACEMENT /BASELINE	PERIODIC Every 2 years[1][2]	TERMINATION
FOH-6	Release of Information	Release to JFHQ-S representative.	FOH AR 40-66 DoD 6025.18R	X	As needed	
DD2005	Privacy Act - Health Care Records	Must be read and signed.	DoD 6025.18R AR 40-66	X	X	X
FOH-22	1.OSHA Respirator Medical Evaluation Questionnaire 1910.134 App C 2. OSHA Respirator Fit Test	1. Must be completed with each exam as screening tool 2. Annual Respirator Fit Test	OSHA CFR 1910.134 Appendix A	X X	Annual Annual	X
DD 2215 or DD Form 2216	Reference Audiogram - Hearing Conservation Data	Record all information for inclusion in DOEHRS-HC database. Must avoid exposure to hazardous noise levels at least 14 hours prior to test (e.g, advise individual to wear appropriate hearing protection if needed to reduce exposure to hazardous noise prior to the test) . See back of form for instructions. (NOTE: If individual determined to have H3 Profile, individual referred for Speech Recognition in Noise Test (SPRINT) IAW AR 40-501, Chapter 8-26.)	DoD 6055.12 AR 40-501 DA PAM 40-501	X	Annual	X
DD2807-1	Report of Medical History	Examinee completes items 1-29. Examiner reviews 1-29 with examinee, completes 30a, signs and dates 30b,c.	DoD	X	X	X
DD2808	Report of Medical Examination	Examinee completes items 1-16. Examiner completes 17-80, signs and dates 81a	DoD 6055.5-M	X	X	X
SF507 O-W	Fitness Capacity Certificate	Examiner to target areas of concern during exam.	DoD 6055.5-M	X	X	X
DA5668	HIV Postcard	Client to read and print address.	ARMY	X	X	X

[1] Every 2 years unless otherwise annotated.(**1910.134(e)(7))**
[2] Unless clinical conditions or HAZMAT exposure demand more frequent evaluations.

FORM #	FORM NAME	COMMENTS	AUTHORITY	PREPLACEMENT /BASELINE	PERIODIC Every 2 years[34]	TERMINATION
FOH-5	Medical Surveillance Occupational Health History	Use the occupational history portion. Annual screening tool Complete PART I, PART II & Part II., Section 2 only	FOH DoD 6055.5-M	X	Annual	X
DD2493-1	Asbestos Exposure Questionnaire - Initial	All baseline pre-placement exams as needed Only indicated if history of asbestos exposure	DoD 6055.5-M	X		
DD2493-2	Asbestos Exposure Questionnaire - Periodic	Use for termination / retirement / job transfer exams with asbestos exposure history.	DoD 6055.5-M		X	X
LAB #	**LAB TESTS**	**COMMENTS**	**AUTHORITY**	**PREPLACEMENT /BASELINE**	**PERIODIC 2yrs**	**TERMINATION**
	Profile	Chemistry (NA, K, CL, GLY, BUN, Creatinine, CA, TP, ALB, Tbili, AP, ALT, AST, GGT, LDH), CBC with differential, Lipid panel, Glucose, Urinalysis.	FOH DoD 6055.5-M	X	CBC with differential, SGOT, BUN, Creatinine	X
	Lead, Blood		OSHA DoD 6055.5-M	X		X
	Zinc, Protoporhyrin, blood		OSHA DoD 6055.5-M	X		X
CHPPM	Cholinesterase - RBC, Baseline 1	Send to be tested at USACHPPM, Aberdeen PG, MD **ATTN: CHOLINESTERASE LAB** lee.lefkowitz@us.army.mil	OSHA, ARMY DoD 6055.5-M	X	Every 3yr or exposure	X
CHPPM	Cholinesterase - RBC, Baseline 2	Draw >24 hours to 14 days after first draw. **Send to be tested at USACHPPM, Aberdeen PG, MD**	OSHA, ARMY DoD 6055.5-M	X	Every 3yr or exposure	X
	HIV draw	Send to Army contracted lab.	AR40-501, Ch3 AFPAM48-133	X	X	
	PAP, cytology	All females, or can bring own results from past 12 months to include pelvic exam results.	AR40-501, Ch3 AFPAM48-133, Ch2	X	X	X

[3] Every 2 years unless otherwise annotated.(**1910.134(e)(7))**
[4] Unless clinical conditions or HAZMAT exposure demand more frequent evaluations.

FORM	SCREENING TESTS	COMMENTS	AUTHORITY	PREPLACEMENT /BASELINE	PERIODIC ANNUAL	TERMINATION
DD2215 or DD2216	Audiometry	Testing to be done at 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 6000 Hertz for both ears. Must be done by CAOHC certified technician, or military equivalent, audiologist, or physician. Audiometer must be calibrated daily, weekly, and annually as specified by OSHA/DA PAM 40-501. Repeat test same day if abnormal i.e., high frequency loss (>55 dB at 3k,4k, or 6k either ear), low frequency loss (>25 dB average hearing), asymmetric loss (>25 dB difference between ears, any 2 consecutive frequencies). Maximum of 2 in PULHES category H (**NOTE**: If individual determined to have H3 Profile, individual referred for Speech Recognition in Noise Test (SPRINT)IAW AR 40-501, Chapter 8-26.)	OSHA, ARMY/ AIRFORCE DoDI 6055.12 DA PAM 40-501 AR 40-501	X	Annual	X
DD2808	Vision	Full vision screening, with and without correction including near, far, depth, color, lateral and vertical phoria near and far. Items 61-63. Must possess normal color vision. Maximum of 2 in PULHES category E. Annual Vision Screening test. Must meet VRSC Class I or II standards	AR40-501, Ch3 AFPAM48-133, Ch5 DA Pam 40-506 VRSC[5]	X	Annual	X
DD2808	Height and weight	Measure in stocking feet.	AR40-501, Ch3 AFPAM 48-133, Ch3	X	X	X
DD2808	Vital signs	BP, P (Retake & record x3 if BP >140/90 or pulse >90.)	AR40-501, Ch3 AFPAM48-133,Ch4	X	X	X
DD2808	Pulmonary Function Test (PFT)	Document 3 best curves with results expressed as observed, predicted and % of predicted. Include FVC, FEV-1 and ratio, FEF 25-75. Use certified tester and calibrated equipment according to NIOSH spirometry standards, Knudsen.	OSHA NIOSH DoD 6055.5-M	X	As clinically indicated or ordered	X
DD2807-1, DD2808, FOH-5	History and Physical Exam	Must be performed by qualified healthcare provider (i.e., Physician, PA or NP). Must be Reviewed by a Physician IAW DoD 6055.5-M	DoD 6055.5-M	X	X	X
	Chest x-ray, PA & LAT		OSHA DoD 6055.5-M	X	Only if indicated	X

[5] Vision Readiness Screening and Classification System (VRCS): https://conus.mods.army.mil/medpros/secured/common/files/Vision%20Readiness%20and%20Classification%20System.doc

	CLEARANCES			PREPLACEMENT /BASELINE	PERIODIC 2yrs	TERMINATION
	Exam QA and medical review.	Medical surveillance review and approval must be completed by a Physician preferably knowledgeable in occupational medicine and health.	DoD 6055.5-M	X	X	X
FOH-5	Preplacement/Job clearance	Pre-placement exams are to be expedited with phone and email recommendation within 7-10 business days of exam to requestor. List any physical or job limitations or restrictions and recommendations.		X		
FOH-22	Respirator clearance	Clearance is for any and all types of respirators that recipient is able to physically use. Also as noted above	DoD 6055.5-M OSHA 29 CFR 1910	X	X	
DD2808	PULHES	To be entered into MEDPROS.		X	X	X
DD2808, DD2215	Hearing	If hearing classification is class 3 or 4 or >55dB at 3K, 4K, or 6K in either ear, 25KdB average of 500, 1000, 2000 Htz, or >25dB difference between ears at any two consecutive frequencies arrange for hearing battery tests to be done. (NOTE: If individual determined to have H3 Profile, individual referred for Speech Recognition in Noise Test (SPRINT) IAW AR 40-501, Chapter 8-26.)	DoDI 6055.12 DA PAM 40-501 AR 40-501	X	ANNUAL	X
DD3349	Physical Profile Form	To be completed as necessary for Guard members.	AR 40-501	X	X	X
	Summary of exam results	Original exam and forms with summary of results are to be returned to requestor within 30 days of the exam. Copy of exam and summary will be sent to examinee.		X	X	X
	Drug screening	As per guidelines in AR600-85 or AFI 44-120	DoD	X		
	CDT clearance	on hold				
Expedite	Preplacement	Please expedite all preplacement exams.				

Standardized Occupational Health - AR40-501 Chap. 3 Exam, AFI48-123 Chap 17, Occupational Health Examinations Age ≥ 40

FORM #	FORM NAME	COMMENTS	AUTHORITY	PREPLACEMENT /BASELINE	ANNUAL[6]	TERMINATION
FOH-6	Release of Information	Release to JFHQ-S representative.	FOH AR 40-66 DoD 6025.18R	X	As needed	
DD2005	Privacy Act - Health Care Records	Must be read and signed.	DoD 6025.18R AR 40-66	X	X	X
FOH-22	1. OSHA Respirator Medical Evaluation Questionnaire 1910.134 App C 2. OSHA Respirator Fit Test	Must be completed with each exam as annual screening tool OSHA Annual Respirator Fit Test	OSHA CFR 1910.134 Appendix A DoD 6055.5-M	X X	X Xl	X
DD2215 or DD Form 2216	Reference Audiogram - Hearing Conservation Data	Record all information for inclusion in DOEHRS-HC database. Must avoid exposure to hazardous noise levels at least 14 hours prior to test (e.g, advise individual to wear appropriate hearing protection if needed to reduce exposure to hazardous noise prior to the test) .. See back of form for instructions (NOTE: If individual determined to have H3 Profile, individual referred for Speech Recognition in Noise Test (SPRINT) IAW AR 40-501, Chapter 8-26.)	DoD 6055.12 DA PAM 40-501 AR 40-501	X	Annual	X
DD2807-1	Report of Medical History	Examinee completes items 1-29. Examiner reviews 1-29 with examinee, completes 30a, signs and dates 30b,c.	DoD	X	X	X
DD2808	Report of Medical Examination	Examinee completes items 1-16. Examiner completes 17-80, signs and dates 81a	DoD 6055.5-M	X	X	X
SF507 O-W	Fitness Capacity Certificate	Examiner to target areas of concern during exam.	DoD 6055.5-M	X	X	X
DA5668	HIV Postcard	Client to read and print address.	ARMY	X	X	X
FOH-5	Medical Surveillance Occupational Health History	Complete PART I, PART II & Part II., Section 2 only Use the occupational history portion. Annual screening tool	FOH DoD 6055.5-M	X	X	X

[6] Unless clinical conditions or HAZMAT exposure demand more frequent evaluations.

FORM #	FORM NAME	COMMENTS	AUTHORITY	PREPLACEMENT /BASELINE	ANNUAL[7]	TERMINATION
DD2493-1	Asbestos Exposure Questionnaire - Initial	All baseline-preplacement exams as needed Only if history of exposure to asbestos	DoD 6055.5-M	X		
DD2493-2	Asbestos Exposure Questionnaire - Periodic	Use for termination / retirement / job transfer exams with asbestos exposure history.	DoD 6055.5-M		X	X
LAB #	**LAB TESTS**	**COMMENTS**	**AUTHORITY**	**PREPLACEMENT /BASELINE**	**ANNUAL**	**TERMINATION**
	Profile	Chemistry (NA, K, CL, GLY, BUN, Creat, CA, TP, ALB, Tbili,, AP, ALT, AST, GGT, LDH), CBC with differential, Lipid panel, Glucose, Urinalysis.	FOH DoD 6055.5-M	X	X	X
	Lead, Blood		OSHA DoD 6055.5-M	X		X
	Zinc Protoporphyrin, blood		OSHA DoD 6055.5-M	X		X
CHPPM	Cholinesterase - RBC, Baseline 1	Send to be tested at USACHPPM, Aberdeen PG, MD **ATTN: CHOLINESTERASE LAB** lee.lefkowitz@us.army.mil	OSHA, ARMY DoD 6055.5-M	X	Every 3yr or exposure	
CHPPM	Cholinesterase - RBC, Baseline 2	Draw ≥24 hours to 14 days after first draw. **Send to be tested at USACHPPM, Aberdeen PG, MD** Testing to be conducted Q 3 years	OSHA, ARMY DoD 6055.5-M	X	Every 3yr or exposure	
	HIV draw	Send to Army contracted lab.	AR40-501, Ch3 AFPAM48-133	X	X	X
	PSA, blood		AR40-501, Ch3 AFPAM48-133, Ch2	X	X	
	PAP, cytology	All females, or can bring own results from past 12 months to include pelvic exam results.	AR40-501, Ch3 AFPAM48-133 Ch2	X	X	X

[7] Unless clinical conditions or HAZMAT exposure demand more frequent evaluations.

FORM	SCREENING TESTS	COMMENTS	AUTHORITY	PREPLACMENT /BASELINE	ANNUAL	TERMINATION
DD2215 or DD2216	Audiometry	Testing to be done at 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 6000 Hertz for both ears. Must be done by CAOHC certified technician, or military equivalent, audiologist, or physician. Audiometer must be calibrated daily, weekly, and annually as specified by OSHA/DA PAM 40-501. Repeat test same day if abnormal i.e., high frequency loss (>55 dB at 3k,4k, or 6k either ear), low frequency loss (>25 dB average hearing), asymetric loss (>25 dB difference between ears, any 2 consecutive frequencies). Maximum of 2 in PULHES category H (Note: If individual determined to have H3 Profile, individual referred for Speech Recognition in Noise Test (SPRINT)IAW AR 40-501, Chapter 8-26.)	OSHA, ARMY/ AIR FORCE DoDI 6055.12 DA PAM 40-501 AR 40-501	X	X	X
DD2808	Vision	Full vision screening, with and without correction including near, far, depth, color, lateral and vertical phoria near and far. Items 61-63. Must posses normal color vision. Maxi of 2 in PULHES category E. Must meet VRCS category I or II std	AR40-501, Ch3 AFPAM48-133,Ch5 DA Pam 40-506 VRCS[8]	X	X	X
DD2808	Height and weight	Measure in stocking feet.	AR40-501, Ch3 AFPAM48-133, Ch3	X	X	X
DD2808	Vital signs	BP, P (Retake & record x3 if BP ≥140/90 or pulse ≥90.)	AR40-501, Ch3 AFPAM48-133, Ch4	X	X	X
DD2808	Pulmonary Function Test (PFT)	Document 3 best curves with results expressed as observed, predicted and % of predicted. Include FVC, FEV-1 and ratio, FEF 25-75. Use certified tester and calibrated equipment according to NIOSH spirometry standards, Knudsen.	OSHA NIOSH DoD 6055.5-M	X	Only as Clinically indicated	X
DD2808	EKG, 12 leads with interpretation		AR40-501, Ch3 AFI 148-123	X		X
DD2808	Tonometry		AR40-501, Ch3 AFI 148-123	X	X	X

[8] Vision Readiness Screening and Classification System (VRCS): https://conus.mods.army.mil/medpros/secured/common/files/Vision%20Readiness%20and%20Classification%20System.doc

FORM	SCREENING TESTS	COMMENTS	AUTHORITY	PREPLACMENT /BASELINE	ANNUAL	TERMINATION
DD2808	Colorectal Screening	To be done with rectal exam	AR40-501, Ch3 AFI 148-123		X	
DD2807-1, DD2808, FOH-5	History and Physical Exam	Must be performed by qualified healthcare provider. (i.e., Physician, PA or NP). Must be Reviewed by a Physician IAW DoD 6055.5-M.	DoD 6055.5-M.	X	X	X
	Chest x-ray, PA & LAT	As clinically indicated	OSHA DoD 6055.5-M.	X		X
	CLEARANCES			**PREPLACEMENT /BASELINE**	**ANNUAL**	**TERMINATION**
	Exam QA and medical review.	.Medical surveillance review and approval must be completed by a Physician preferably knowledgeable in occupational medicine and health	DoD 6055.5-M.	X	X	X
FOH-5	Preplacement/Job clearance	Preplacement exams are to be expedited with phone and email recommendation within 7-10 business days of exam to requestor. List any physical or job limitations or restrictions and recommendations.	DoD 6055.5-M	X		
FOH-22	Respirator clearance	Clearance is for any and all types of respirators that recipient is able to physically use.	DoD 6055.5-M	X		
DD2808, DD2215 or DD Form 2216	Hearing	If hearing classification is class 3 or 4 or >55dB at 3K, 4K, or 6K in either ear, 25KdB average of 500, 1000, 2000 Htz, or >25dB difference between ears at any two consecutive frequencies arrange for hearing battery tests to be done. (**NOTE**: If individual determined to have H3 Profile, individual referred for Speech Recognition in Noise Test (SPRINT) in accordance with AR 40-501, Chapter 8-26.)	DoDI 6055.12 DA PAM 40-501	X	X	X
DD2808	PULHES	To be entered into MEDPROS.		X	X	X
DD3349	Physical Profile Form	To be completed as necessary for Guard members.	AR 40-501			
	Summary of exam results	Original exam and forms with summary of results are to be returned to requestor within 30 days of the exam. Copy of exam and summary will be sent to examinee.		X	X	X
	Drug screening	As per guidelines in AR600-85 or AFI 44-120	DOD	X		
	CDT clearance	on hold				
Expedite	Preplacement	Please expedite all preplacement exams.				

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AAR
After Action Report

AC
Active Component

ACLS
Advanced Cardiac Life Support

ADAPC
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Control

ADAPT
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Treatment

ADSW
Active Duty for Special Work

ADVON
Advanced Echelon

AFARS
Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

AFI
Air Force Instruction

AFMAN
Air Force Manual

AFMD
Air Force Mission Directive

AFNSEP
Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness

AFPD
Air Force Policy Directive

AFR
Air Force Regulation

AFS
Active Federal Service

AFSC
Air Force Specialty Code

AG
Adjutant General

AGR
Active Guard and Reserve

ALS
Analytical Laboratory System

AMC
Air Force Air Mobility Command/Army Materiel Command

AMEDD
Army Medical Department

AMOCC
Air Mobility Operations Control Center

AN
Army Nurse Corps

ANCOC
Advanced Noncommissioned Officers' Course

ANG
Air National Guard

ANGI
Air National Guard Instruction

ANGMD
Air National Guard Mission Directive

ANGP
Air National Guard Pamphlet

ANGR
Air National Guard Regulation

AOC
Area of Concentration

APOD
Aerial Port of Debarkation

APOE
Aerial Port of Embarkation

AR
Army Regulation

ARNG
Army National Guard

ARTEP
Army Training and Evaluation Plan

AS
Active Service

ASAP
Army Substance Abuse Program

ASD
Assistant Secretary of Defense

ASI
Additional Skill Identifier

AT
Annual Training/ Antiterrorism

AT/FP
Antiterrorism Force Protection

BDA
Battle Damage Assessment

BDC
Bomb Data Center (FBI)

BDRP
Biological Defense Research Program (NMRI)

BDU
Battle Dress Uniform

BER
Beyond Economic Repair

BLS
Basic Life Support

BNCOC
Basic Noncommissioned Officers' Course

BW
Biological Warfare/ Biological Weapon

CB
Chemical Biological

CBD
Chemical And Biological Defense

CBIRF
Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (USMC)

CBO
Community-Based Organization

CBQRF
Chemical Biological Quick Response Force

CBRDT
Chemical Biological Rapid Deployment Team

CBRN
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear

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

CBW
Chemical Biological Warfare

CCA
Contamination Control Area/ Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement

CCDTF
Commander, Civil Disturbance Task Force

CCG
Crisis Coordination Group

CCIR
Commander's Critical Information Requirements

CCL
Contamination Control Line

CCP
Casualty Collection Point

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

CMO
Civil Military Operations

CMOC
Civil Military Operations Center

CNGB
Chief, National Guard Bureau

COCOM
Combatant Command

COMM
Commercial

COMSEC
Communications Security

COMSUPCEN
Consequence Management Support Center

CONOPS
Concept Of Operations

CONPLAN
Concept Plan (Operation Plan in Concept Format)

CONUS
Continental United States

CONUSA
Continental United States Army (First and Fifth Army)

COORDAUTH
Coordinating Authority

COOP
Continuity of Operations

COP
Committee of Principals/ Common Operating Picture

COTS
Commercial Off-the-Shelf

CPR
Cardiopulmonary Rescuscitation

CS
Combat Support

CSS
Combat Service Support

CSSC
Civil Support Skills Course

CST
Civil Support Team (National Guard)

CTA
Common Table of Allowance

CW
Chemical Warfare; Chemical Weapons

DA
Department of the Army

DAC
Department of the Army Civilian

DAMO
Department of the Army Military Operations

DALO
Disaster Area Liaison Officer

DANG
Director, Air National Guard

DA PAM
Department of the Army Pamphlet

DARNG
Director, Army National Guard

DEA
Drug Enforcement Administration

DFAS
Defense Finance Accounting Service

DISN
Defense Information Systems Network

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

DOTMLPF
Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities

DRMO
Defense Reutilization Marketing Office

DSCA
Defense Support to Civil Authorities

DSN
Defense Switched Network

DTRA
Defense Threat Reduction Agency

EAP
Emergency Action Procedures

EIR
Equipment Improvement Recommendation

EMAC
Emergency Mutual Aid Compact

EMT
Emergency Medical Technician

ENTNAC
Entrance National Agency Check

EOC
Emergency Operations Center

ERA
Emergency Resupply Activity

ERC
Equipment Readiness Code

ERP
Emergency Response Plan

ESF
Emergency Support Function

EST
Emergency Support Team

ETA
Estimated Time of Arrival

EU
Explosives Unit (FBI)

EXEVAL
External Evaluation

EXORD
Execute Order

FAD
Financial Authorization Document/Force Activity Designator

FAST
Forward Area Support Team

FBI
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FCO
Federal Coordinating Officer

FEMA
Federal Emergency Management Agency

FOIA
Freedom of Information Act

FORSCOM
United States Army Forces Command

FOSC or OSC
Federal On-Scene Coordinator

FOUO
For Official Use Only

FPCON
Force Protection Condition

FRAGO
Fragmentary Order

FTCA
Federal Tort Claims Act

FTNG
Full Time National Guard

FTX
Field Training Exercise

FY
Fiscal Year

GKO
Guard Knowledge Online

GO
General Officer

GOTS
Government Off-the-Shelf

GPC
Government Purchase Card

GSA
General Services Administration

HAZMAT
Hazardous Material

HCP
Health Care Provider

HD/DO
Homeland Defense Desk Officer

HMRU
Hazardous Materials Response Unit (FBI)

HMRT
Hazardous Materials Response Team (FBI)

HQ
Headquarters

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

HRO
Human Resources Officer or Human Resources Office

IAW
In Accordance With

IC
Incident Command /Incident Commander/ Intelligence Community

ICS
Incident Command System

IDT
Inactive Duty Training

ING
Inactive National Guard

INFOSEC
Information Security

INSCOM
Army Intelligence and Security Command

IR
Information Requirement/Incident Response

JA/ATT
Joint Airborne/Air Transportability Training

JER
Joint Ethics Regulation

JFC
Joint Force Commander

JFHQ
Joint Forces Headquarters

JFTR
Joint Federal Travel Regulation

JIC
Joint Information Center/ Joint Intelligence Center

JOC
Joint Operations Center

JTF-CS
Joint Task Force – Civil Support

KFC
Kentucky Fried Chicken

LEA
Law Enforcement Agency

LES
Leave and Earnings Statement

MACOM
Major Command/Major Army Command

MANSCEN
Army Maneuver Support Center

MAJCOM
Major Command (USAF)

METL
Mission Essential Task List

METT-TC
Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops, Time Available, Civilians

MFA
Medical Functional Area

MILPO
Military Personnel Officer

MILVAX
Military Vaccine Agency

MOA
Memorandum of Agreement

MOS
Military Occupational Specialty

MOU
Memorandum of Understanding

MPMO
Military Personnel Management Office

MRA
Mission Readiness Airlift

MS
Medical Service Corps

MTF
Medical Treatment Facility

MTOE
Modified Table of Organization and Equipment

MTP
Mission Training Plan

NAC
National Agency Check

NATO
North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NBC
Nuclear, Biological, or Chemical

NCC PA
National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants

NCO
Noncommissioned Officer

NCOES
Noncommissioned Officer Education System

NCR
National Capital Region

NFPA
National Fire Protection Association

NG
National Guard

NGB
National Guard Bureau

NGO
Nongovernmental Organization

NGR
National Guard Regulation

NIMS
National Incident Management System

NIPRNET
Non-secure Internet Protocol Router Network

NORTHCOM
United States Northern Command

NR
No Response

NRC
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NRP
National Response Plan

NSN
National Stock Number

NSSE
National Special Security Event

OC
Operations Center

OCIE
Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment

OCONUS
Outside Continental United States

OMB
Office of Management and Budget

OMNG
Army National Guard Operations and Maintenance Appropriation

OPCOM
Operational Command

OPCON
Operational Control

OPLAN
Operations Plan

OPM
Office of Personnel Management

OPORD
Operations Order

OPR
Office of Primary Responsibility

OPREP
Operational Report

OPSEC
Operations Security

ORC
Operational Readiness Cycle

ORF
Operational Readiness Float

ORS
Operational Reporting System

OSD
Office of the Secretary of Defense

OSHA
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OTC
Over the Counter

OTRS
Operational and Training Reporting System

PACAF
Pacific Air Forces Command

PACOM
U.S. Pacific Command

PAO
Public Affairs Office/Public Affairs Officer

PET
Performance Evaluation Tools

PERSTAT
Personnel Status

PFO
Principal Federal Official

PFT
Pulmonary Function Tests

PHTLS
Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support

PLDC
Primary Leadership Development Course

POL
Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants

POMAC
U.S. Command Pacific Forces

PPE
Personal Protective Equipment

PRC
Presidential Reserve Call-up

RC
Reserve Component

RCAS
Reserve Component Automation System

RFI
Request for Information

RICT
Regional Incident Coordination Team

RMP
Response Management Plan

ROE
Rules Of Engagement

RR
Reinforcing Response

RSO
Radiation Safety Officer

RTF
Response Task Force

RTX
Regional Training Exercise

RUF
Rules for the Use of Force

SAD
State Active Duty

SAR
Search and Rescue/Supplied Air Respirator

SATS
Standard Army Training System

SCBA
Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

SCO
State Coordinating Officer

SECDEF
Secretary of Defense

SEI
Special Experience Indicator

SF
Standard Form

SIPRNET
Secure Internet Protocol Router Network

SITREP
Situation Report

SMP
Simultaneous Membership Program

SOG
Standard Operating Guidelines/ Standing Operating Guidance

SOH
Safety and Occupational Health

SOP
Standard Operating Procedures

SORTS
Status of Resources and Training System

SQI
Skill Qualification Indicator

SR
Standby Response

SRA
Stock Record Account

SRS
SAAM Reporting System

SRSO
State Radiation Safety Officer

SSBI
Single Scope Background Investigation

SSN
Social Security Number

STPA
Select, Train, Promote, Assign

STX
Situational Training Exercise

TACC
Tanker Airlift Control Center

TAG
The Adjutant General (NG)

TATS
The Army Training System

TB MED
Technical Bulletin (Medical)

TDA
Tables of Distribution and Allowance

TIG
Time in Grade

TIS
Time in Service

TNCC
Tactical Network Control Center

TRADOC
Army Training and Doctrine Command

TRO
Training and Readiness Oversight

TTP
Tactics, Techniques, And Procedures

UCS
Unified Command Suite

USAMRICD
United States Army Medical Research Institute for Chemical Defense

USAMRIID
United States Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases

USAR
United States Army Reserve

USARSDL
United States Army Radiation Standards and Dosimetry Laboratory

USARC
United States Army Reserve Command

USASOC
United States Army Special Operations Command

USC
United States Code

USNORTHCOM
United States Northern Command

USPACOM
United States Pacific Command

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

USR
Unit Status Report

USTRANSCOM
United States Transportation Command

WARNORD
Warning Order

WMD
Weapons of Mass Destruction

YPG
Yearly Planning Guidance

YTG
Yearly Training Guidance

Section II
Terms

Active Duty
Full-time duty in the active military service of the United States (10 USC Sec 101(d) (1). Active duty is always performed in a Title 10 (Federal Status. Active duty includes active duty for training (ADT) and active duty for other than training (ADOT).

Active Service
Service on active duty or full time National Guard duty under Title 10 (10 USC Sec 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 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 forces (AT). [JP 3-01]

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
Elected and appointed public officials and employees of federal, state, and local governments.

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. [JCS approved definition]

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, 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))].

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 tor 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 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]

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 Cmponent 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 reduces. 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]

Individual Protective Equipment
In nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from biological and chemical hazards and some nuclear effects. Also see Personal Protective Equipment. [JP 1-02]

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 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.

Military Personnel Appropriations Manday
Mandays provided to a Reserve Component organization by an active duty Air Force organization for reserve support to an active duty mission.

Military Support to Civil Authorities
Those activities and measures taken by the DOD components 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 (MSCA).

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 Security Emergency
Any occurrence, including natural disaster, military attack, technological emergency, or other emergency, that seriously degrades or seriously threatens the national security of the United States. [Executive Order (E.O.) 12656]

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 form 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 search, seizure, or arrest powers to US military personnel. 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
Owner/operator directed restoration of critical assets and/or infrastructure.

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 USC Title 10 or Title 32.

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 per 10 USC Sec. 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)

Workdays
Workdays is a general term for all categories of training funded by the Air National Guard: annual, special, school, ADSW, or inactive duty training periods: Unit Training Assemblies, Proficiency Training, Training Period Preparation Assemblies, or Additional Flight Training Periods.

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms
This section contains no entries.