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National Guard Regulation 350-1

Training

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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History. This publication is a complete revision. The portions affected by this administrative revision are listed in the summary of change. This regulation revises/supersedes NGR 350-1, dated 3 June 2009.

Summary. This regulation establishes guidance for the execution of policies pertaining to training units and individuals of the Army National Guard (ARNG) not in active service.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Army National Guard (ARNG) of the 54 States, Territories, and District of Columbia who execute policies and procedures for training units and individuals of the ARNG not in active military service.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent for this regulation is the National Guard Bureau, Training Division (ARNG-TR). The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation.

Management Control Process. This regulation contains management control provisions in accordance with AR 11-2, but does not contain checklists for conducting management control reviews.

Supplementation. Supplementation is not authorized without prior approval of the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB), ATTN: ARNG-TR, 111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204-1382

Suggested Improvements. Users of this regulation are invited to submit comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Chief, National Guard Bureau, ATTN: ARNG-TR, 111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204-1382.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for the Army National Guard.

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Chapter 1

General

1-1. Purpose

This regulation is intended to provide Army National Guard commanders guidance relating to training administration. Planning, executing, and evaluating training is the primary concern of the unit commander. Army National Guard units have unique training requirements that are not addressed in AR 350-1. This regulation is a supplement to AR 350-1.

1-2. References

References are incorporated into the content of the regulation. References to U.S. Codes will use the abbreviated format "USC" to maintain consistency with AR 350-1, e.g. "Title 32, United States Code §502" is referenced as "32 USC 502".

1-3. Explanation of Abbreviations and Terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are listed in the glossary. Throughout this document, the term "State" will refer to the States and Territories of the United States, including the District of Columbia. Throughout this document, the term "TAG" will refer to The Adjutant General of each State or Territory, to include the Commanding General of the District of Columbia.

1-4. Mission

The ARNG provides trained and ready forces to Combatant Commanders (CCDRs) and civil authorities that are capable of conducting full range of military operations.

1-5. Objective

a. The primary objective of the ARNG is to train units that can mobilize, deploy, fight, and win anywhere in the world. Our units must be prepared to deploy and fight worldwide with a minimum of post-mobilization training time. Unit Readiness is the key to this objective and is accomplished through aggressive training programs. Unit leaders are directly responsible for developing and executing challenging training programs that support the wartime mission.

b. The secondary objective of the ARNG is to provide organized units or personnel that provide Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA). Commanders train for these contingencies by integrating with their training for wartime mission. This training allows ARNG units to be more effective by reducing their response time and using all available resources to the maximum extent.

1-6. Training Strategy

The Director, Army National Guard (DARNG) publishes Annual Training Guidance to set the conditions for achieving objectives directed by the Army. This requires unit stability and adherence to the Army's training management doctrine. The intent is to provide an Operational Reserve that achieves required proficiency levels along with staffs that are trained, proficient, and organized prior to the unit's scheduled availability.

1-7. Responsibilities

Training is the responsibility of the commander, at all levels. Commanders are responsible for the tactical and technical proficiency of his or her unit under the supervision of the next higher commander. This training responsibility is inseparable from and is exercised in conjunction with other command responsibilities to ensure the unit commander is capable of executing their required training mission.

a. Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB)

(1) Serves as the official channel of communication between the Department of the Army (DA), Governors, and The Adjutants General (TAGs).

(2) Responsible for formulating, developing, and coordinating all policies, programs, and plans affecting the ARNG.

(3) Provides program and budget oversight in support of ARNG training requirements.

*This publication supersedes NGR 350-1, 3 June 2009.

- (4) Serves as the principal military adviser to the CSA on National Guard matters.
- b. Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). Exercises training and readiness oversight, as defined in DoD Joint Pub 1-02, over ARNG units while in a Title 32 status.
- (1) Develops training requirements and confirms that ARNG units meet pre-deployment training standards.
- (2) Executes the Army's Parent Service Validation responsibilities for deploying CONUS conventional ARNG units.
- c. Commander, U.S. Army Special Force Command (USASOC). Exercises Training and Readiness Oversight (TRO), as defined in DoD Joint Pub 1-02, over ARNG Special Operations Forces (SOF) units while in a Title 32 status.
- (1) Approves ARNG SOF training plans and provides training guidance in coordination with NGB.
- (2) Establishes pre-notification/mobilization and post-notification/mobilization training objectives for ARNG SOF in accordance with unit deployment priorities, schedules, missions, and resources.
- (3) Supports ARNG SOF training execution through the direction of resource, delegation of authority, and command coordination.
- (4) Evaluates and reports ARNG SOF training status to Commanding General, United States Special Operations Command (CG, USSOCOM).
- (5) Develops and implements Special Operations (SO) unique professional development programs for ARNG SOF personnel in accordance with this regulation appropriate service regulations.
- (6) Standardizes ARNG SOF tactics, techniques, and procedures.
- d. Director, Army National Guard (DARNG). The Director:
- (1) Serves as the Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) policy adviser on ARNG training.
- (2) Oversees the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process for ARNG.
- (3) Prescribes programs to ensure ARNG units train to meet pre-mobilization proficiency goals.
- (4) Prescribes programs to maintain physical fitness of ARNG units.
- (5) Supports the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in the training of ARNG units.
- (6) Provides policy, procedures, and standards for training ARNG Army Guard Reserve (AGR) program participants.
- (7) Represents ARNG in HQDA Structure Manning Decision Review (SMDR) process.
8. Develops, in coordination with the ACOMs, policy for access, use, and management of ATRRS in ARNG/ARNGUS.
- (9) Establishes and provides guidance and direction to the Leadership Training Regiment and Combat Arms Training Regiment in each TASS region.
- (10) Establishes training policy for ARNG units to meet pre-mobilization training requirements.
- e. Commander, First United States Army (FUSA). The CG, FUSA, acts as FORSCOM's executive agent for Training and Readiness Oversight (TRO), as defined in DoD Joint Pub 1-02, over ARNG units while in a Title 32 status.
- (1) Supports the training of each ARNG unit in its area of responsibility and IAW priorities established in conjunction with DARNG.
- (2) Coordinates with FORSCOM, DARNG, and The Adjutants Generals regarding AC training support to ARNG at unit home station.
- (3) Coordinates Yearly Training Brief (YTB) Program with The Adjutants Generals.
- (4) Executes responsibilities for Overseas Deployment Training (ODT).
- (5) Manages training evaluations of ARNG units IAW FORSCOM Regulation 220-2.
- f. The Adjutants General (TAGs).
- (1) Command and control the ARNG units of their respective State or Territory (to include the Commanding General of the District of Columbia) prior to mobilization under federal authority.
- (2) Are responsible to train of all ARNG units within their State or Territory.
- (3) Implement the policies and instructions contained here and ensure that training is conducted IAW Department of the Army (DA) doctrine, NGB directives, and FORSCOM training criteria.
- (4) Plan, program, and budget for AT, IDT, Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS), Active Guard Reserve (AGR), and supplemental training of personnel and units under their jurisdiction.
- (5) Request the budget for the fiscal year, to include consideration for all training activities, training conferences, reconnaissance, and other man-day requirements.

(6) Submit requests for support of training requirements to the CNGB, either on a case-by-case basis or as part of the program and budget review.

(7) Issue Command Training Guidance (CTG) for ARNG units.

8. Review and approve the DMETLs and YTPs of ARNG units of their respective States prior to mobilization.

(9) Coordinate Yearly Training Briefs (YTB) with FUSA and associated units prior to submitting AT plan to NGB for resourcing.

(10) Allocate, within capability, resources necessary to meet the Army's training strategy and the Director's Readiness Objectives.

(11) Ensure, within capability, readiness of assigned ARNG forces.

1-8. Enduring principles of training

Despite the continuous evolution of Army training and force generation policy, there are enduring principles of training driving how Army National Guard leaders approach training. Leaders train units to be deployable, sustainable, and interoperable forces with a focus on directed readiness through the uses of Army approved Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS). This creates units capable of deploying in support of National military objectives. This allows the ARNG to support enduring requirements in the competitive space, surge capacity for conflict, and rapidly respond to domestic crisis.

1-9. Foundations of training

a. **Training Cycle.** ARNG units build training readiness through an enduring, progressive, cyclic five-year training model. This approach iteratively builds training proficiency over multiple years, gradually increasing in complexity, allowing units to achieve the level of readiness resourced. During this cycle Commanders will manage training events to build or sustain decisive action proficiency during pre-mobilization. Units organize and train for assigned missions after achieving their directed level of decisive action proficiency.

b. **Long Range Planning.** The long-range training plan incorporates a multiple year view and the force generation process aligning with the unit's projected mission requirements. Leaders outline and prioritize training activities within this framework, developing proficiencies required, forecasting resources, and emphasizing a consecutive training readiness build from individual to unit echelon.

c. **Leader Development.** Commanders incorporate leadership development as part of their overall training plans, providing opportunities for experiential and formal education development. Through the combination of knowledge, doctrine, and military training, this experience generates the necessary growth and development for future ARNG leaders. Additionally, leaders must maintain awareness of doctrinal updates and understand the principles of the cross-functional units they interact with, including organizing, training, and deploying at each echelon.

d. **Institutional training.** Leaders must recognize the primacy of individual and institutional training. This training is the bedrock of unit readiness and reinforces the ARNG's ability to mobilize. Leaders must prioritize steady state and training required to support mobilization. This includes professional military education (PME), duty-military occupational specialty (D-MOS), and related functional training. Commanders must strive to complete this training during the pre-mobilization training period and not expect to conduct this training during post-mobilization periods.

1-10. Role of Leaders

Leaders conduct high quality fundamental training attracting and retaining quality Soldiers, embracing an expeditionary mindset, while viewing training as the cornerstone to providing ready forces.

a. Commanders serve as the primary trainers for their units. Commanders must fully invest in the planning, preparation, and execution of quality training. To serve in this role they must provide timely and clear guidance to subordinate units optimizing planning timelines, prioritizing available resources, and balancing demands on the force. The long-range training plan incorporates the force generation process, aligning with the unit's projected mission requirements. Commanders should outline and prioritize training activities, proficiencies required, and emphasizing consecutively building training from individual to echelon readiness. In addition, leaders must accurately report training readiness in Army systems of record.

b. Non-Commissioned Officers set the foundation for training units. Serve as the key in the foundational training of units. They are responsible for training small units and teams highly proficient in individual Soldier tasks, battle drills, and warrior tasks. They must drive these training activities and set the conditions for higher echelon collective training, and provide crucial input and advice to the commander on what and how the unit trains.

1-11. Training Management.

Leaders and Commanders drive the Training Management process. Throughout the process, leaders will define and continually refine their training priorities. Once defined, training priorities enable planning choices based on risk and resource management to shape their training plans. Commanders must be aware of the impact of personnel and equipment readiness when building training plans. Units and leaders continue to maximize use of Training Management systems of record to plan and record training activity.

1-12. Collective Training

Army approved Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) drives collective training. Leaders must continue to innovate, prioritize, and maximize Home Station Training opportunities, creating the conditions for companies, platoons, squads and crews to achieve training readiness. The primary effort in training is on platoon, squad and crew lethality; critical individual Soldier skills, battle drills, warrior tasks and gunnery, allowing the ARNG to generate lethal formations that win at the point of contact. Commanders train their formations to inculcate a mastery of the fundamentals and develop muscle memory in these tasks.

1-13. Mission Command

Leaders must make every effort to conduct Mission Command training that maximizes the constructive, virtual, and live training environments. This allows Commanders to develop leaders, staffs, and teams able to fight and win on complex battlefields. Leaders are encouraged to leverage the Mission Command Training Support Program (MCTSP) for Staff Exercises and Command Post Exercises to train staffs at the Battalion and above. For echelons above brigade training opportunities, participation in a WFX is ideal capstone training activity to generate echelon proficiency. Leaders must prioritize their training to focus on expeditionary command posts that are agile and adaptive, continually moving over vast distances. Commanders at all levels must incorporate command post displacement at every opportunity.

1-14. Training Proficiencies.

Commanders must understand, prioritize, train and assess their unit's ability to conduct a wartime mission against the three core training proficiencies.

a. Mission Essential Task (MET) Proficiency. Commander's train units to standards as outlined in approved Training and Evaluation Outlines. This ensures a unit can perform the wartime tasks it is designed to accomplish. Commanders report training readiness based on overall unit MET proficiency.

b. Weapons proficiency. Achieving tactical lethality requires Soldiers to be proficient with their weapons. Following Army approved weapons Training Strategies, units conduct annual individual, crew-served, and platform systems qualification.

c. Collective Live-Fire Task Proficiency. Commanders must plan and execute training for live-fire proficiency based on commander-to-commander dialogue, the unit's mission, and directed readiness requirements. Maneuver and early deploying functional/multi-functional units conduct pre-mobilization collective live-fire task proficiency as required in Army training strategies.

1-15. Expeditionary mindset.

Future conflict likely will take place in areas without the highly developed and established facilities, pre-positioned stocks, and familiar partners as the recent combat operations possessed. These future environments may be contested, and may range across underdeveloped areas lacking developed infrastructure prepared to support combat operations, or partners used to sustaining a major land force. Leaders must prepare all formations to operate in austere environments. In the evolving operational environment ARNG Soldiers must possess skills to survive on the battlefield and continue to engage in

combat operations. Commanders should strive to work additional survivability and protection tasks into all training activities to build Soldier and unit confidence to perform their mission in a contested environment.

1-16. Pre-Mobilization Readiness.

Unit commanders are responsible to develop a training plan for all pre-deployment training in preparation for unit deployment. Upon receipt of mission, Commanders conduct mission analysis to develop a training plan setting conditions to fully achieve deployable criteria at the mobilization station. The goal is for ARNG units to achieve platoon and battle staff proficiency, completing all individual training prior to arrival at the mobilization station.

1-17. Contingency Readiness.

A select number of Army National Guard units are pre-identified to attain a higher level of readiness and availability for initial contingency response. In addition of building higher levels training readiness, leaders are required to posture these units at higher levels of deployable criteria during the pre-mobilization phase to support limited or no notice deployments. This requires a synchronized effort to build unit force projection readiness, including deployment, mobility, equipment and personnel readiness.

Chapter 2 Training and Duty Administration

2-1. General

This chapter addresses planning for and implementing unit IDT and AT training as well as individual Soldier training. Army National Guard units should consider multiple factors when planning training. This chapter provides guidance for specific circumstances and/or references for further information.

a. Brigade or higher commands are responsible for creating Yearly Training Calendars (YTCs) which enable Units to establish and implement the Yearly Training Guidance (YTG) provided by higher headquarters. Monthly training calendars for each unit supplement the YTC.

(1) Training schedules for all units at each State or Territory are included in a comprehensive Yearly Training Plan (YTP) for each Fiscal Year (FY). This unified yearly training plan (YTP) is maintained at each echelon, State-JFHQ, and in the applicable training management system. This includes AT, IDT, individual schools requirements and special training, and the associated logistical support associated with training events.

(2) Units submit to the State IDT Program Manager any changes to the IDT schedule at least 45 days in advance.

(3) Training is conducted to emphasize unit integrity and collective training proficiency. Unit commanders ensure the maximum numbers of assigned personnel are physically present for all scheduled training.

b. Commanders incorporate risk management into the planning and execution of training at every level. To aid in the risk assessment process, commanders appoint and train environmental officers at appropriate organizational levels to ensure compliance actions take place IAW AR 200-1.

(1) Force Protection (FP) is a command responsibility and must be fully integrated into every unit's mission.

(2) FP is a comprehensive security program designed to protect Soldiers, civilian employees, family members, facilities and equipment in all locations and situations.

(3) All units ensure that all environmental impacts and risks are analyzed, documented, and mitigated as appropriate. Additionally, units take proper steps to minimize the environmental impacts of training.

2-2. Unit Training Programs

a. The ARNG standard YTC includes 48 paid Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) and 15 days of AT each fiscal year per their State's YTG. This is referred to as "48/15".

b. Units may not exceed the standard number of AT days without approval from NGB-G3 (PRAT). This approval may be in a written form (approval of request for a certain number of additional days for

specified units) or electronic form (recorded within DTMS or applicable training management system). If additional funding is required to conduct additional AT days, requests for funding for additional AT days shall be submitted to the ARNG-G3 (PRAT).

c. Approval from NGB-G3 (PRID) is not required for IDT plan changes or plans to train in excess of 48 UTAs. Regulations limiting the number of periods of additional training can be found in this regulation, NGB 680-1, AR 140-1, AR 140-185, and DoDI 1215.06. If additional funding is needed to support additional training, the State/Territory will submit a request for additional funding to NGB-G1 (PRID), and the justification for this request may include documentation of State-level approval of the additional training, detailing how this training contributes to readiness of the ARNG.

d. Additional periods by type, category, and pay status may be authorized by TAGs for inclusion in unit training programs and calendars. This approval may be in a written form (approval of request for a certain number of additional days for specified units) or electronic form (recorded within DTMS or applicable training management system).

e. Units record all training and duty periods and days, both paid and unpaid, using reporting codes IAW NGR 680-1 to ensure accurate personnel and budgetary accountability.

f. Units newly organized or released from active duty and returned to IDT status are authorized less than the 48/15 assemblies/days of required training. The amount of authorized UTAs shall be proportional to the ratio between the number of days the unit is in an IDT status to the number of total days in the FY. Deviations from the proportional number will be approved as detailed above.

g. The ARNG provides funding for Additional Training Periods (ATPs), Readiness Management Period (RMPs), and Additional Flight Training Periods (AFTPs) for use by units and individuals based on requests from States/Territories, current year guidance/authorizations, and available funding.

h. Training duty without pay, and training duty without pay and allowances, are authorized at the discretion of TAG not to exceed the limits in this regulation.

i. When determined appropriate by the unit commander, a maximum of 4 UTAs of IDT may be contiguous with AT calendar days to allow for preparation, loading, unloading, care and cleaning, maintaining, and inventory of the unit's equipment (e.g. MUTA-3 prior to AT and MUTA-1 at the conclusion of AT). As an alternative to MUTAs, personnel may be issued temporary orders (a maximum of one calendar day before and one calendar day after AT) to allow for the preparation, loading, unloading, care and cleaning, maintaining, and inventory of the unit's equipment.

j. Note: Commanders shall take into consideration the impact of travel allowances on Soldiers when scheduling UTA periods contiguously with AT days. Soldiers will not receive both AT Travel Pay and IDT Travel Reimbursement for the same direction of travel (either "to" or "from" the duty location). Soldiers traveling "to" their duty location will receive travel allowances based on the first type of duty performed (if the first duty type is a UTA, they may be eligible for IDT Travel Reimbursement, subject to State policies; if the first duty type is AT, they may be eligible for AT Travel Pay). Soldiers traveling "from" their duty location will receive travel allowances based on the last type of duty performed (if the last duty type is a UTA, they may be eligible for IDT Travel Reimbursement, subject to State policies; if the last duty type is AT, they may be eligible for AT Travel Pay). Depending on the State's IDT Travel Reimbursement Policy (and available funds) Soldiers may not receive travel allowances if UTA periods are contiguous to AT days.

2-3. Minimum Personnel and Training Standards

All ARNG units (except JFHQ-State, Alaska ARNG arctic reconnaissance and scout units) and training sites must attain and thereafter maintain the minimum personnel training readiness standards outlined in table 2-1 below. The status of each unit relative to these minimum standards are determined by TAGs at the end of the first complete training year (TY) after organization, conversion, major reorganization, or major relocation as a Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE)/Table of Distribution and Allowance (TDA) and at the end of each training year thereafter.

a. Unit status is initially established as a first, second, or third year level as appropriate.

b. FORSCOM or overseas commanders, upon determining that an ARNG unit does not meet minimum standards set forth in this regulation, may recommend that the CNGB take one of the actions specified in this section, as applicable to deficient units. This recommendation is forwarded through appropriate channels with an information copy to TAG.

c. If determined that a unit is deficient in maintaining minimum standards, CNGB may take one of the following actions:

(1) Compose a memorandum of deficiency at the end of the training year (see Table 2-3). If the CNGB does not consider probation appropriate, the CNGB sends a memorandum to TAG of the State concerned with information copy to the Commander, FUSA or overseas Commander recommending the responsible command authority send a memorandum of deficiency to the commander of the deficient unit with an information copy to Readiness and Plans Division, ARNG-RP.

(a) The memorandum of deficiency specifies each area in which the unit has failed to meet minimum standards and corrective actions to be taken.

(b) Based on the Inspector General (IG) reports, annual training evaluations, or other valid inspections, CNGB may place a unit on probation, when a unit has received a memorandum of deficiency and no significant improvement is made in the succeeding year.

(2) Place unit on probation.

(a) Memoranda placing units on probation includes:

(i) Standards that the unit has not attained or maintained.

(ii) Effective date of probation and duration of probation.

(iii) Date that further action is taken if the deficiency is not corrected.

(b) Memoranda placing units on probation is forwarded as follows:

(i) Copy furnished to The Adjutants General.

(ii) Copy furnished to FORSCOM or overseas Commander concerned.

(3) At least 60 days before the end of the probation period, the CNGB reviews the current status of the unit in coordination with TAG concerned. If the review indicates that the unit is no longer deficient, it is recommended for removal from probation. If the review indicates the unit has not attained prescribed standards, consideration is be given to recommending one or more of the following actions:

(a) Extension of the probation up to 1 additional year.

(b) Reorganization or conversion.

(c) Relocation.

(d) Withdrawal of Federal recognition.

(4) TAG, within 30 days after receipt of recommendations for action, submits recommendations to the CNGB for the course of action as follows. Recommendations include:

(a) The standard(s) in which the unit is deficient.

(b) Detailed justification and, when appropriate, a statement concerning impact on overall occupancy of a Government-owned facility if unit is relocated or if Federal recognition is withdrawn.

(c) Date action should be effective.

(5) Final determination is made by the CNGB.

Table 2-1 Minimum Training Readiness Standards

End of Training Year Following Organization, Reorganization, or Conversion			
Category	1st Trng Year	2d Trng Year	3d Trng Year
Total Unit Strength	50% of Auth	65% of Auth	80% of Auth
OFF/WO Strength	50% of Auth	65% of Auth	80% of Auth
Enlisted Strength	50% of Auth	65% of Auth	80% of Auth
Enlisted MOS Qual	60% of Auth	80% of Auth	80% of Auth
IDT Attendance	Maintaining an average of 85% of assigned strength including Constructive Attendance		
AT Attendance	Attain 90% of assigned strength including Constructive Attendance		
Unit training standards for company/detachment-size units	Attaining a REDCON of at least C-3 within 3 years after being organized, reorganized, or converted		

Table 2-1a Training year effectiveness

a	A unit that receives an unsatisfactory rating in TY effectiveness does not meet minimum standards and should be given a letter of deficiency
b	A unit receiving an unsatisfactory rating in TY effectiveness for 2 consecutive years is subject to probation by the CNGB

Table 2-1b General Inspection

a	A unit that receives an unsatisfactory General Inspection rating does not meet minimum standards and should be given a memorandum of deficiency
b	A unit that receives an unsatisfactory General Inspection rating for 2 consecutive inspection cycles is subject to probation by the CNGB

2-4. Individual Readiness for Training or Duty

Unit commanders or the senior individual present inspects all individuals and groups at the beginning of each training period and day of duty. Individuals exhibiting signs of obvious medical, mental, or physical conditions that are likely to interfere with or be aggravated by attendance at training or duty are referred to a military medical officer for a determination of fitness to perform training or duty.

2-5. Attachment of Individuals

- a. TAGs may attach individuals per NGR 600-100, NGR 600-101, and NGR 600-200 as follows:
- (1) For training administration, and/or pay with or without military justice authority.
 - (2) To attend USAR schools, Regional Training Institute (RTI), or other special training.
 - (3) To attend college-level institutions at another location.
 - (4) For individuals whose place of duty differs from the place of duty for which the position is authorized (e.g., division surgeon assigned to a medical battalion; place of duty-division headquarters).
 - (5) Individuals attached to a RTI staff and faculty.
 - (6) Individuals absent from the vicinity of the parent unit for an extended time.
 - (7) Members of the ARNG full-time recruiting force serving on AD or AGR tours.
 - (8) Soldiers attached more than 30 days must be authorized for pay.
 - (9) If the period of attachment is less than 30 days, the attached Soldier is not authorized pay.
 - (10) Attachments are not authorized to circumvent IDT attendance for participation in special unit training programs.
- b. For training and/or administration in another State.
- (1) Students attending college-level institutions in another State may be attached to a unit of another State during the academic year only with the concurrence of The State Adjutants General concerned. These individuals train in accordance with the training program of the unit to which attached.
 - (2) Individuals attached to a unit in another State process their pay entitlements through their parent units IAW NGR 37-104-3.

2-6. Training in Non-Pay Duty Status

- a. With the consent of the Soldier, battalion and higher commanders are authorized to order IDT non-pay assemblies to conduct or participate in appropriate training as listed in Army training and evaluation programs and special schools such as noncommissioned officer and junior leadership schools.
- b. TAGs may authorize issuance of written orders or other authorization governing an IDT non-pay duty status for individuals or units volunteering to participate in Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) programs if participation is determined to contribute to the training experience of individuals or units.
- c. TAGs may authorize participation in sport parachute demonstrations for recruiting purposes provided:
- (1) The State has a unit with a TOE that includes airborne status, and participants are members of that unit or on jump status, and--
 - (2) Participants are graduates of a US Army Airborne School; or
 - (3) Participants possess a valid United States Parachute Association class "C" (Advanced) or class "B" (Intermediate) certificate, and;
 - (4) Participants are associate members of an established sport parachute club per AR 215-2; or
 - (5) Participation is limited to FTNGD-OS without pay and allowances per 32 USC 502 (f) (1) and NGR 601-1.
 - (6) Demonstrations are approved by CNGB and conducted per AR 215-2, AR 360-6, AR 360-61, AR 385-10 and NGB Pam 360-5. Active recruiting must also be performed during and after the demonstration.

d. TAGs may authorize FTNGD-OS without pay and allowances for individuals volunteering to participate in the marathon that serves to select the State's marathon team or other running events officially sanctioned by the State for participation by the State marathon team.

e. If the Soldier volunteers for duty, TAGs may authorize FTNGD-OS without pay and allowances, but with travel and per diem. Examples are individuals required to undergo physical examinations, HIV screening, administrative boards associated with drug testing, retention, federal recognition, UCMJ, and other administrative requirements not otherwise covered herein, and volunteering for marksmanship activities under the provision of NGR 350-6, 32 USC 318 and 32 USC 319).

f. Written authorization or orders for non-paid assemblies, FTNGD-OS without pay and allowances issued under the provisions of this paragraph must:

(1) Be issued in advance.

(2) Indicate the unit designation and location. If only a portion of the unit is to attend, only the name, grade, and SSN of each individual to be trained is shown.

(3) Reference authorization by appropriate higher commander.

(4) Include the time, date, place, and duration of training. If the exact date is not known, the date on or about which the training is to be conducted is shown. In such cases, an amendment is issued to clarify the date sufficiently in advance for timely notification of personnel concerned.

(5) Be signed by or under authority of the commander.

2-7. Training and Duty Authorization

a. The Yearly Training Schedule is the basic method to direct unit training for all IDT types and for all individuals assigned or attached. Training schedules contain an order with wording similar to: "All members of Company X, 1st BN, 380th Infantry are ordered to attend all periods of training shown on this training schedule." Commanders may modify the statement to order smaller numbers of individuals listed on the training schedule.

b. Other written authorizations used to direct or authorize additional periods, days of duties, or training may be used separately or in combination with training schedules.

c. Training duty is authorized in advance of the planned activity and includes the date, time, place and training or duty to be performed.

d. Schedules, authorizations, and required documents may be prepared and distributed electronically to satisfy these requirements. Individuals who do not have access to electronic media for this purpose should be issued hard-copy documents.

e. The types of training and duties authorized are in table 2-2. For funding details related to different types of duty, refer to the most recently published Budget Execution Guidance from NGB.

Table 2-2 Training and Duty Status

Type	Duty	Authority
ADT	Active Duty for Training in active military service-- active duty.	10 USC 12301 (d) is used for all tours of this type under Federal control.
FTNGD-TNG	Full-Time National Guard Duty for Training in active service under State control.	32 USC 502 (f) is used for all tours of this type under STATE control.
ADOS	Active Duty for Operational Support in active military service-- active duty.	10 USC 12301 (d) is used for all tours of this type under Federal control.
FTNGD-OS	Full-Time National Guard Duty for Operational Support in active service under State control.	32 USC 502 (f) is used for all tours of this type under State control.
AGR Title 10	Active Guard Reserve in active military service -- active duty -- in connection with organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing or training the reserve components.	10 USC 12301 (d) is used for all tours of this type under Federal control to perform duty prescribed in 10 USC 12310.
AGR - Title 32	Active Guard Reserve in Full-Time National Guard Duty in active service under State control in connection with	32 USC 502 (f) is used for all tours of this type under State control to perform duty prescribed in 32 USC 328.

Type	Duty	Authority
	organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing or training the reserve components.	
AT	Annual Training in active duty outside of the United States.	10 USC 12301 (b) or (d) when an ARNG unit is ordered to AT outside of the United States, its territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia. On the date of departure, Soldiers enter Title 10 status and, upon return to the US, reenter Title 32 status. This transition listing the dates is included in orders 10 USC 12304 (b) in support of pre-planned Combatant Commands.
AT	Annual Training in Full-Time National Guard Duty.	32 USC 502 (a) and DoDI 1215.06 Encl 4.
IDT	Inactive Duty Training, whether paid or unpaid, in any of the several duty types in this category.	32 USC 502 (a). The purpose may also include those in sections 502, 503, 504, and 505.
IDFH	Inactive Duty Funeral Honors, paid or unpaid.	32 USC 114 and 115.
MD	Muster Duty is not authorized for the ARNG.	10 USC 12319.
Muster-type Assemblies or "w/muster duty"	Members of the Inactive National Guard are ordered to duty in the Selected Reserve once each year for muster-type activities.	32 USC 303 (b) and NGR 614-1.

2-8. Inactive Duty Types

There are two major types of inactive duty:

- A. Inactive Duty Training (IDT), whether paid or unpaid, covers all types of training, exercises, authorized professional meetings, and Electronic-Based Distributed Learning (EBDL). The types of training periods and assemblies are described in Table 2-3.
- B. Inactive Duty Funeral Honors (IDFH), whether paid or unpaid, is the only status in which members of the ARNG that are not on active service (either active duty or FTNGD) may perform Funeral Honors.

Table 2-3 Types of Training Periods and Assemblies

Type	Training Periods	Retirement Points	Remarks
UTA (Code 11)	1	1	Unit Training Assembly. One period of not less than 4 hours.
ET (Code 21)	1	1	Equivalent Training. One period of not less than 4 hours.
MUTA-2 (Code 11)	2	2	Multiple Unit Training Assembly. Two UTAs conducted on 1 or 2 consecutive calendar days.
MUTA-3	3	3	Three UTAs conducted on 2 consecutive calendar days.
MUTA-4	4	4	Four UTAs conducted on 2 or 3 consecutive calendar days.
MUTA-5	5	5	Five UTAs conducted on 3 consecutive calendar days.
MUTA-6	6	6	Six UTAs conducted on 3 or 4 consecutive calendar days.
MUTA-7	7	7	Seven UTAs conducted on 4 consecutive calendar days.
MUTA-8	8	8	Eight UTAs conducted on 4 or 5 consecutive calendar days.
MUTA-9	9	9	Nine UTAs conducted on 5 consecutive calendar days.
MUTA-10	10	10	Ten UTAs conducted on 5 or 6 consecutive calendar days.
MUTA-11	11	11	Eleven UTAs conducted on 6 consecutive calendar days.

Type	Training Periods	Retirement Points	Remarks
MUTA-12	12	12	Twelve UTAs conducted on 6 or 7 consecutive calendar days.
ATP (Code 51, 61, 81, or 82)	1	1	Additional Training Period. Limit 1 per day. The following types of ATP may be used to support Inactive Duty Training: Junior Leader Training for Civil Disturbance (JLTCD), Additional Artillery Gunnery Periods (AAGP), Unit Leader Development Periods, or Additional Simulation Training Periods (ASTP). A Soldier may not perform any other type of IDT duty on the same calendar day as an ATP. The sum of ATPs per Soldier may not exceed 12 per FY, IAW AR 140-1. The Budget Execution Guidance may include additional limitations on each type of ATP.
RMP (Code 71 or 91)	1	1	Readiness Management Period. Limit 1 per day. A Soldier may not perform any other type of IDT duty on the same calendar day as an RMP. The sum of RMP periods per Soldier may not exceed 24 per FY, IAW AR 140-185 and AR140-1.
AFTP (Code 31)	1	1	Additional Flight Training Period. Generally limited to 1 per day, but up to 2 periods per day may be performed by a Soldier if mitigating safety risks. Authorized for primary aircrew members for conducting aircrew training and combat crew qualification training to attain and maintain aircrew flying proficiency and sustain required readiness. The sum of ATP, RMP, and AFTP periods per Soldier may not exceed 84 per FY, IAW DoDI 1215.06. Periods of AFTP shall not be combined with periods of UTA on the same calendar day.
AUTA-Individual (Code 42 or Specialty Codes DOC, DEB DEX, etc.)	1	1	Additional Unit Training Assembly/Period. Limit 2 per day. May be used for maintaining Jump Proficiency, completion of EBDL courses, Officer Candidate School (OCS), eXportable Combat Training Capability (XCTC), or Training Overseas Contingency Operations additional training. May be in excess of the standard 48 UTAs prescribed for whole units and unit segments. For individual additional training. One period of AUTA may be combined with one period of UTA on the same calendar day. AUTAs for Jump Proficiency should emphasize night tactical operations with combat equipment followed by tactical assembly of troops. The total number of AUTAs performed by a Soldier for Code 41, OCS, EBDL and XCTC duties combined shall not exceed 12 periods per year, IAW AR 140-185.
AUTA-Unit (Code 41)	1	1	Additional Unit Training Assembly. Additional UTAs above the standard 48 prescribed for whole units and unit segments. One period of AUTA may be combined with one period of UTA on the same calendar day. The total number of AUTAs performed by a Soldier for Code 41, OCS, EBDL and XCTC duties combined shall not exceed 12 periods per year, IAW AR 140-185.
AUTA - ADLTP (often referred to as EBDL,	1	Based on course completion	Additional Distributed Learning Training Period. This duty type is a type of AUTA-Individual that supports individual effort on Electronic-Based Distributed Learning (EBDL) courses outside of any other duty status, when approved and directed by the commander. Army Training

Type	Training Periods	Retirement Points	Remarks
Code DEB)			Requirements and Resources System (ATRRS) maintains a list of approved EBDL courses. The total number of AUTAs performed by a Soldier for Code 41, OCS, EBDL and XCTC duties combined shall not exceed 12 periods per year, IAW AR 140-185.

2-9. Inactive Duty Training Periods and Assemblies

a. All federally recognized ARNG units conduct at least 48 Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) each fiscal year in a paid Inactive Duty Training (IDT) status except:

(1) Units newly federally recognized and units returned to State control from a period of active duty during the fiscal year participate in a proportionate share of the required assemblies based on the number of weeks the unit has held Federal recognition or has been under State control during the fiscal year.

(2) The CNGB may authorize a unit to conduct fewer than the minimum number of training assemblies. Units requiring such authority submit requests and justification through command channels to Operations Division (ARNG-OD).

b. Individuals are only authorized to be paid for 48 UTAs during each FY except when, due to reassignment or attachment, attendance at all ordered assemblies results in the individual attending 52 assemblies. Regardless of the number of times the individual is reassigned or attached (including releases from an assignment or attachment); only 52 paid UTAs are authorized.

c. Additional Flight Training Periods (AFTPs) are a type of Additional IDT (IAW DoDI 1215.06) that allows primary aircrew members and aviation support personnel to conduct aircrew training and combat crew qualification to maintain proficiency, Readiness Level (RL) progression and sustain individual and crew readiness. Rated ARNG aviators, flight surgeons, non-aviator crewmembers and unmanned aircraft operators/visual observers on flying status are authorized AFTPs. State Army Aviation Officers (SAAO) and Aviation commanders at all levels must stress the critical importance of this program. The SAAOs have management flexibility in this program and are encouraged to use that flexibility to meet training readiness objectives. Commanders are encouraged to strive for higher goals than the minimum requirement of 4 hours duty and 1.5 hours of flight per period. Mobilizing units are strongly encouraged to maximize AFTP programs to achieve and maintain C-level based on aviation post-mobilization mission requirements. The authoritative reference for AFTP management is TC 3-04.11.

d. All units are authorized and encouraged to develop training programs using any combination of training assemblies defined in Table 2-3. No more than two UTAs or AUTAs may be credited for pay purposes in any one calendar day. Programs are developed to take maximum advantage of all available outdoor training areas, should be designed to train in an environment similar to their mission assignment area, and should stress unit training at the highest level the unit is capable of conducting.

e. When units conduct training on a Soldier's designated religious day, unit commanders are authorized to schedule up to one hour per week of religious services as a part of such assemblies or allow members to attend a service of their faith for up to one hour. The total hour may be split into smaller periods to allow for daily observances, as appropriate.

f. Unit formations are conducted at the beginning and end of each training day when feasible based on the training environment. The primary purposes of these formations are to verify attendance, ensure Soldiers seem fit to participate in duty or training, and/or make necessary announcements. Attendance is verified by the chain of command and recorded on DA Form 1379 or comparable format. Constructive credit is granted to Soldiers with training or duties performed in another status.

g. Funeral details are not authorized to be performed in any training status. Military Funeral Honors are performed under State control. When authorized by the State, duty may be performed in one of the following statuses:

(1) IDFH for reserve compensation (1/30th of the Soldier's basic pay rate) for a period of at least four hours.

(2) IDFH for the funeral honors duty allowance of \$50 for a period of at least two hours.

(3) IDFH without pay or allowances for a period of at least two hours.

h. Except for members of Army Bands, a Soldier may not receive not more than one UTA per fiscal year for participation in parades and civic ceremonies.

i. Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA). TAGs may approve participation in programs for ARNG units, elements, or individuals in a paid or non-pay drill status or a non-pay duty status according to AR 135-200, JP3-28, and as outlined below:

(1) DSCA projects may be performed by entire units in conjunction with unit training when appropriate training is derived for the entire unit and such training contributes to Federal mission readiness.

(2) DSCA projects may be performed by elements of a unit when the element represents an organized group (platoon, squad, or section) that normally trains together. The training must contribute to the skill enhancement of all group members and to the readiness of their unit.

(3) DSCA projects may be performed by individuals when the project has a training benefit toward the unit's MTOE/TDA mission.

(4) Constructive credit for participation in the DSCA program, as outlined above, may be granted according to Table 2-2 of this regulation.

2-10. Split Training Assemblies (STA) and Rescheduled Training Assemblies (RTA)

All UTA and AUTA activities of a unit are scheduled in a comprehensive plan that lists all training activities. When possible, training is conducted with complete entities to emphasize teamwork and unit integrity. Unit commanders are encouraged to ensure that the maximum numbers of personnel are physically present for scheduled training.

a. Split Training Assemblies (STAs). Groups of Soldiers may conduct training scheduled at time and or places separate from other parts of the unit. The unit has 90 consecutive days to have all individuals complete the assembly. The time starts when the first individual performs an IDT duty that is not associated with duty from the previous month. The minimum period of training for a STA is 4 hours. STAs may be authorized by the unit commander to facilitate training and the accountability of individuals who perform duty as directed by the commander. Personnel duty is accounted per NGR 680-1. Per 32 USC 502, all parts of the unit must be included within 90 consecutive days, so commanders should be cautious when scheduling STAs that are more than 30 days from the Regularly Scheduled Drill date.

b. In the event that assembling Soldiers in a centralized location poses an unnecessary risk to the force, in response to declared National / State / Territory emergencies, and/or Department of the Defense implemented force health protection measures, the CNGB in concert with HQDA can grant approval for alternative methods of Inactive Duty Training through split training authority. The appropriate authority can delegate authority to within the requesting State or Territory. Use of an alternative methods may include a distributed environment; combination of virtual training, IDT scheduling adjustments, Split-Training Assemblies (STA) for in-person assemblies of small numbers of Soldiers, and/or authorizing Soldiers to complete Electronic-Based Distance Learning (EBDL) courses.

c. Rescheduled Training Assemblies (RTAs). This term refers to scheduled training that cannot be conducted due to changing circumstances or uncontrollable factors that cause the training to be cancelled and/or rescheduled. Examples are:

(1) When a Soldier's regular scheduled training assembly is preempted by higher headquarters demands, such as conferences or special work.

(2) A training resource is not available as planned such as equipment, training area, supported unit or training assistance team.

(3) Training that cannot be conducted due to an unforeseen occurrence, a civil disturbance, due to State Active duty, or other extenuating and compelling reason.

(4) Training for all individuals of a unit must be accomplished within the 90 consecutive days established in 32 USC 502. The date of the rescheduled assembly must be within 60 days of the date of the original assembly (IAW AR 140-185) and must be performed in the same fiscal year as the original assembly. If rescheduling the assembly is not possible, the Soldiers affected may be given constructive attendance for the drill.

NOTE: Policies for STAs and RTAs do not affect policies for the Equivalent Training (ET); ET is granted on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the unit commander. The difference between STA and RTA is that a STA includes separate time/location plans for different sections of a unit, whereas RTA is a method of making up missed unit training.

d. Excused absence provides for individuals' inability to attend scheduled assemblies or training periods due to unforeseen emergency situations of a personal nature. The authority to grant an excused absence rests with the unit commander or acting commander and cannot be delegated. Certification and/or affidavits may be required as deemed appropriate by the State Adjutant General. Leaves of absence during pregnancy and postnatal periods of pregnancy are processed per AR 135-91.

e. Unannounced training and strength validation visits are made by higher headquarters to each company/detachment-sized unit. The purpose of these visits is to evaluate training, assure that proper attendance validation procedures are being followed, and to provide any assistance.

f. Equivalent Training (ET). When an individual misses (or requests to miss) the regularly scheduled period of instruction or duty due to emergency situations of a personal nature, unit commanders may authorize the individuals to perform equivalent training or instruction with pay subject to the following:

(1) No more than four UTAs of ET may be performed during a fiscal year.

(2) The ET must be at least equal in duration to that which was missed.

(3) The ET is of a similar nature and quality to that which was missed. It is appropriate to and enhances the ability of the individual to accomplish the duties of the position to which the individual is assigned or attached.

(4) The ET must be performed within 60 calendar days of the missed period of instruction, IAW AR 140-1. In addition, per 32 USC 502, all parts of the unit must be included within 90 consecutive days, so commanders should be cautious when authorizing any ETs that are more than 30 days from the Regularly Scheduled Drill date.

(5) Account for ET duty participation per NGR 680-1.

(6) Periods of ET are not be granted for assemblies missed due to active service.

g. Members of the ARNG are required to attend IDT assemblies with their units unless excused as outlined above or granted constructive attendance under this regulation by their TAG or designated commander. Constructive attendance may be used to satisfy unit attendance and strength requirements. An individual may be credited with constructive attendance as provided below:

(1) Individuals away from their units attending courses of instruction at service schools, Army area school, or other special military training or duty that enhances their value to military service; e.g., ADT or FTNGD-TNG with or without pay and allowances, IDT with pay and special tours, or military occupational specialty/specialty skill identifier (MOS/SSI) related training courses conducted by civilian instruction/organizations as determined appropriate by the State Adjutant General.

(2) When hospitalized or incapacitated as a result of line of duty injury/illness.

(3) When appointed a candidate for admission to one of the service academies, when preparing for the examination for entrance to a service academy, or when attending a recognized preparatory school.

(4) When away from the unit participating in IDT assemblies as a student, staff, or faculty member of the Regional Training Institute (RTI) of the same State in lieu of training with the unit of assignment. Such members are entitled to pay only as prescribed for the RTI per NGR 37-104-3. Personnel participating with a RTI of another State may be attached, but not for pay purposes.

(5) When awaiting initial active duty for training (IADT) or conditional release from the ARNG.

2-11. Correspondence Courses

Correspondence courses serve as a nonresident component of TASS, complement other training programs, and provide Soldiers a means to complete training and gain knowledge without attending resident training. ARNG Soldiers in active status and not on extended active duty or FTNGD may earn reserve retirement points for successful completion of correspondence courses per NGR 680-2.

2-12. Distributed Learning Courses

Reserve compensation for Electronic-Based Distributed Learning (EBDL) meeting command directed and authorized course criteria is taken under the Additional Distributed Learning Training Period (ADLTP) method.

a. Work performed on EDBL courses during any form of paid or unpaid UTA or any form of active service is not eligible for submission for payment as an ADLTP. These periods, and the compensation for them are based solely on unsupervised work done outside of any form of other scheduled or authorized training or duty.

- b. Training must be authorized and directed for completion upon enrollment.
- c. The number of IDT periods for which an individual may be paid is governed by available funds, training plans, and the attributes approved for the DL course.
- d. Detailed policies and procedures are prescribed in AR 350-1 and AR 140-185.

2-13. Readiness Management Periods (RMP)

Readiness Management Periods are intended for use by M-Day drilling Reserve Service members to conduct tasks that must be accomplished to sustain unit operation. The minimum four hours of duty does not include time required to travel to/from the location of duty; RMPs may not be used for travel, and Soldiers performing RMPs are not authorized travel allowances or reimbursement. Individuals of any grade may use a RMP, but military technicians, General officers, Colonels, E1s, and E2s should use RMP only as an exception. The duties performed should be commensurate with the individual's grade, training and experience. Readiness Management Periods will not be used for conference attendance, funeral attendance, retirement ceremony attendance, presentations, awards, speeches, preventive maintenance checks and services, facility maintenance, or accomplishing tasks at JFHQ or unit level headquarters that are normally performed by full-time personnel. The ARNG separates RMPs into two categories: Training Support (Code 71) and Management Support (Code 91).

a. Training Support. This type of RMP is used to prepare training programs, training aids, and conduct training rehearsals. While conducting Training Support, individuals may plan, coordinate, and prepare training events that are directly related to the improvement of training efficiently during IDT. Training Support periods may be used to conduct command-directed online courses that are not listed by ATTRS as courses approved for EBDL, which would otherwise have to be conducted during IDT and would be a distractor to IDT. Training Support periods should be used to conduct education requirements for combat medics (68W) to maintain their National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians (NREMT) certification, or similar.

b. Management Support. This type of RMP is used to support administrative operations of the unit, including preparation of correspondence/memorandums/orders, review of personnel records, maintenance of unit library, board actions, preparation of OERs/NCOERs, typing support for supply, maintenance and administrative actions, inventories, preparation for issue of clothing and equipment, preparation and update of maintenance management forms and clothing forms, preparation and update of mess management administration, menu preparation and food service meetings, files maintenance, counseling, conducting promotion boards, USR/2406 preparation, and IG/CLRT preparation. The use of Management Support periods should be directly related to reducing administrative and management tasks that would have to be conducted during IDT and would be a distractor to IDT. As an exception to the rank criteria for RMPs, ARNG-CSG endorses the use of Management Support periods for M-Day State Surgeons to conduct medical administrative tasks between drills. It is the responsibility of each Soldier to maintain his/her individual medical and dental readiness requirements and report health issues that may affect their readiness to deploy or be retained to continue serving, but Soldiers that have been assessed for medical or dental readiness and require medical or dental follow-ups at the need of the Army IAW AR 40-501 may utilize Management Support periods for these follow-up appointments, up to a maximum of eight periods per fiscal year.

2-14. Non-prior service (NPS) Personnel Training Program

a. NPS personnel are assigned to the Recruit Sustainment Program (RSP) which provides a structured training program while awaiting to depart for their IADT. This training is intended to introduce them to the military environment and ease their adjustment to active duty. Once NPS personnel have completed the training program, they should be used in their requested MOS as much as possible until departure for their IADT.

b. NPS personnel are limited to the following paid IDT assemblies before reporting to IADT:

- (1) Currently in high school, high school seniors, and graduates must enlist within 270 days prior to entry on IADT, are authorized up to 36 paid individual drill training periods (9 months).
- (2) Currently in high school, high school seniors and graduates, and ROTC- or SMP- potential participants must enlist within 180 days prior to entry on IADT, are authorized up to 24 paid individual drill training periods (6 months).

(3) Non-high school graduate; including those with GED and students currently in high school enlisted within 90 days prior to entry on IADT, are authorized up to 12 paid individual drill training periods (3 months).

2-15. Annual Training (AT) Planning

a. Planning for AT, to include all administrative and logistical support, is the responsibility of TAGs. Responsible JFHQ-STATE staff reviews and validate each units requested AT site, dates and proposed training mission prior to submitting to ARNG. The State AT plan is submitted to ARNG-RI NLT 1 June each year. This unified training plan is maintained at UIC level at JFHQ-STATE and at ARNG-RI within the Mission Analysis Readiness Resource Synchronization (MARRS-N) TARGETS program or approved system of record. This includes units identified to conduct Year-Round AT as outlined in para 2-19. Implementation of the AT plans for each training year starts 1 October annually. All changes to the approved AT plan are submitted in MARRS-N outlining reason for change and routed to ARNG-RI. (See Table 2-4).

b. Regions can request AT Planning workshop support from ARNG-RI. Requests can be made on a standard memorandum thru channels to the Resource Integration Division Chief. The request must address the intent and end state of the workshop. The AT Program Manager will work directly with the requestor to ensure the support meets their end state.

c. The ARNG SOF AT events are identified, controlled and assigned by USASOC IAW USASOC/ARNG Regulation 350-1 to include CTC rotations, OCONUS deployments, pre-deployment/mobilization training, and other CONUS support missions.

2-16. Annual Training Authority

After TAGs approve the units' AT plans, MARRS-N then assigns each ARNG unit, or group of units in a State, a training authority number to identify it in the State AT plan. The assigned training authority number, is used when publishing AT orders (unit or individual). This training is normally conducted as unit training and includes those individuals ordered to duty at a time and place other than that of their parent unit to receive specialized training; e.g., State Officer Candidate School/OCS program. The authority number is cited in all permanent orders as applicable.

2-17. Attendance-Units

All federally recognized units conduct at least 15 days of AT each year as cited in 32 USC 502 and 503 for all CONUS training, and 10 USC 10147; 10 USC 12301 (b) and (d) for OCONUS training, and outlined in DoDI 1215.06, except as indicated below:

a. Upon written request citing exceptional circumstances, units may be excused from participation in AT per DoDI 1215.06.

b. When units are released to State control from active Federal service, required participation in AT during the 12-month period after the date of release is determined by the CNGB in coordination with other interested agencies.

c. Selected units who normally provide support to several other units during AT are authorized to conduct incremental AT.

d. Those ARNG units split between two or more States should, where feasible, conduct AT as an entire unit at least once every three years.

2-18. Attendance-Individual

All personnel participate in at least 15 days of AT each year except as indicated below:

a. ARNG members who are in the final year of ready reserve obligation may be exempt from participation in AT under the provisions of 10 USC 10147; 32 USC 502 (a), and Public Law 82-156.

b. Enlisted personnel waiting to begin IADT or who have not completed IADT are not required to attend AT. Individuals who have completed Phase I of the split training option may, with the consent of the individual and the unit commander, attend AT if funds are available at State level, and provided that it does not interfere with Phase II of the split training option. Individuals returning from IADT within 30 days of the start of AT may be granted constructive credit if excused by proper authority.

c. Personnel whose ETS (service commitment) occurs during AT are excused from AT and are discharged on their scheduled ETS dates, unless they extend.

d. All Full-Time Recruiting Force (FTRF) and full-time Civil Support Teams (CST) personnel are exempt from attending AT with their units. Attendance credit is authorized.

e. Authorized absence may only be granted to personnel certified by a medical doctor as temporarily medically unfit to attend AT or to those with substantially documented personal short-term hardships when approved by the TAG. Attendance credit is not authorized.

f. Federally recognized TAGs and their staffs may attend AT with their units in a year-round or incremented AT status. The state ensures total time for pay purposes, including travel, does not exceed funded level. This provision also applies to Commanders and staff members of organizations that train at different sites or during different training periods in visiting the AT sites of their subordinate units.

g. ARNG technicians and AGR personnel attend AT with the unit to which they are assigned or attached, in their MTOE/TDA military capacity. T32 AGR Soldiers required to travel OCONUS will be put in a temporary Title 10 status, via a Format 172 self-terminating order in FTSMCS (Full Time Support Management Control System), IAW NGB-ARH Policy #09-013, 29 April 2009.

h. Inactive National Guard (ING) personnel may attend AT on a voluntary basis, based on funds available at the State level, with TAG approval. They must be placed in an active status, IAW NGR 614-1 in order to attend AT. Pay for ING personnel is resourced from AT funds authorized by the State. Additional AT funds or man-days are not authorized for ING AT pay. USAR Individual Ready Reservists (IRR) and Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) cadets participating in the Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP) may be ordered to AT with ARNG units.

i. While in AT status, personnel may be ordered to special duty, providing MOS training or may be attached to units other than their own. Unit commanders are responsible for the maintenance of appropriate records to ensure that all assigned personnel participate in 15 days of AT each fiscal year, except those authorized constructive attendance or excused by proper authority.

j. Soldiers excused from AT, constructive attendance may include:

(1) Hospitalized or incapacitated as a result of line-of-duty (LOD) injury or illness; these individuals do not attend AT unless fully returned to duty by certificate of competent medical authority.

(2) An individual has been appointed a candidate for admission to one of the service academies and is preparing for admittance to the RTI by attending a recognized civilian or military preparatory school. Soldiers may not attend schools in an AT funded status except for OCS candidates assigned to the RTI.

(3) When an individual attends a course of instruction, at an Army service school, Army area school, or Reserve Component Training Institution (RCTI) school using special training funds, in lieu of attending AT with his unit of assignment. The course of instruction must be at least 15 days duration and enhance the individual's value to the military service.

(4) Parent unit reports individuals as constructive credit when temporarily attached to another unit for AT (other than an individual's assigned unit), subject to the assurance by the receiving unit that the individual is training in his/her duty MOS. Individuals selected to OCS may be temporarily attached to the RTI for AT.

k. Each member of the ARNG is authorized to attend one AT period, unless specifically approved in advance by TAG utilizing internal state funds. As an exception, an additional period of AT is authorized in the following instances:

(1) OCS graduates who have been commissioned and permanently reassigned to a new unit that has not performed AT, may attend AT with their new unit of assignment within funds provided by states.

(2) Individuals who have attended AT with their unit and are later permanently reassigned to another unit that has not yet attended AT may attend with the new unit of assignment when approved by TAG, if funded by the states. This policy does not apply to individuals who are temporarily attached to another unit for training.

(3) Individuals may participate in additional AT support man-days as authorized in the ARNG approved AT plan or subsequent changes validated and funded by ARNG-RI (see para 3-9).

(4) All Army Medical Department (AMEDD) personnel assigned to temporary TDA positions in State headquarters are placed in year-round training status and perform AT at the discretion of their TAG.

2-19. Year-Round Annual Training (YRT)

a. Year-round AT should be performed by units that require personnel to conduct AT throughout the year in varying time periods and locations. Total days of Type Duty Code 111 Year-round AT for each individual does not exceed 15 days for the fiscal year. TAGs are responsible for ensuring proper execution of YRT, to include quality of training, such training is effectively risk-managed, and adherence to the annual limit of 15 days. Safety briefings should be held at least quarterly for units performing year-round AT IAW AR 385-10.

b. Units that normally may conduct year-round training are:

- (1) State HHD, and Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) of each State.
- (2) Training Site units.
- (3) Public Affairs Detachments.
- (4) Army Bands.
- (5) MTOE units activating or inactivating during that FY.

c. The following units may perform incremented 15 day AT periods in order to provide maximum on-the-job training for hard-skill MOS personnel and to provide support for the overall ARNG program:

- (1) Combat Service Support (CSS) units and organizations such as the Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD), Army Aviation Support Facility, Army Flight Activity, Maneuver Training Equipment Site, and Consolidated State Maintenance Shop.
- (2) ADP units.
- (3) Medical units.

d. ARNG SOF units may perform incremental AT (minimum 15-day increments) in order to maximize unit or capability training in support of USASOC missions/taskings.

2-20. Additional Man-Day Support for AT

a. All man-days required for support of AT must be justified in the State’s AT plan and validated by ARNG-RI. Staffs review and validate man-day requirements before forwarding to ARNG-RI for review.

b. Definitions for ARNG annual training support man-days by Type Duty Code (TDC) can be found in the TDC Master within the pay system. Any changes to the AT support TDC definitions are published with notification to each state.

2-21. Schools

a. In addition to IDT and AT, or in lieu of participation in collective IDT or AT events, personnel may participate in training by attending schools and other training programs. NGR 351-1 sets policies and procedures for ARNG personnel for Individual Military Education and Training (IMET). This regulation should be consulted for information on Service RCTI, DoD, USAF, Vo-Tech, and individual readiness training schools as well as qualification training courses.

b. The Army School System (TASS) is a composite system of Active Army, ARNG, and USAR schools. Training is conducted through resident and distributed-learning (DL) courses. AR 350-1 prescribes TASS, joint schools, inter-service training, and civilian and contract courses.

c. TRADOC Regulation 350-18 covers TASS organization, management, responsibilities, administration, courses, and training requirements.

d. AR 350-10, Management of Army Individual Training Requirements and Resources, describes the development and solicitation of training requirements, and the Army Training Requirements and Resources System (ATRRS) for the scheduling of classes, and the Quota Management System (QMS).

Table 2-4 Phases of Development, Annual Training Plan

Phase	Responsibility	Action
I	State Adjutant General	1. Determines training needs of each unit within the State based on: Wartime mission, Pre-mobilization objectives, present training status, specific training requirements, and priority of unit. 2. Develops tentative training site (TS) and date schedule for each unit within the State based on training and logistical needs (including safety considerations) of each unit within the State and coordination with appropriate TS commanders, installation commanders, and other RC and AC agencies.

Phase	Responsibility	Action
II	Training Site Commander	Conduct a pre-annual training commander's conference at which: all interested headquarters and agencies attend, TS support requirements that supports the programmed training and accomplish AT objectives are determined and Risk Assessments are reviewed.
III	State Adjutant General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develops AT plan based on guidance contained in this regulation, FORSCOM/NGR Regulation 350-1 and FM 7-0/ 7-1 (draft). 2. Ensures all AT TSs and dates are coordinated with FUSA/FORSCOM. NOTE: Changes are entered into MARRS-N after the request is submitted to ARNG-RI for validation. 3. Submits AT support plan to ARNG G3 Resource Integration NLT 1 June each year for the next FY. 4. Coordinates proposed AT plan internally for maximum resource support.
IV	ARNG-RI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reviews and validates AT support plan based on: Appropriateness of training IAW current policy, programs, regulations, funding ability, transportation requirements compliance with current directives and requirements, and assessed residual risk. 2. Coordinates appropriate administrative support and transportation requirements, as submitted by each State to the responsible POC at ARNG, based on availability of funds, and acuteness of assessed residual risk. 3. Returns validated plans with review team comments to TAG. 4. Monitors AT execution.
V	State Adjutant General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implements and supervises AT support plans. 2. Ensures available funds are properly managed and prioritized to support the approved AT plan. Requests additional funds or reports unused funds to ARNG-RI. 3. Ensures that ARNG-approved AT support man-days are properly executed as approved. 4. Submits necessary changes to AT support plan to ARNG-RI for approval after coordination with FUSA/FORSCOM.

Chapter 3 Operational Training Program

3-1. General

The Operational Training Program (OTP) is designed to improve ARNG personnel and unit proficiency. NGB-OD is the point of contact (POC), except where noted.

3-2. Reciprocal Exchange Programs

a. The Exchange Programs provide units and individuals the opportunity to conduct training with approved foreign partner countries. These exchanges are reciprocal in nature, meaning that, for each ARNG unit or Soldier conducting training with a foreign country, that country will also deploy a unit or Soldier to conduct training with an ARNG unit in the U.S. As a result, all costs are shared equally.

(1) The Military Reserve Exchange Program (MREP) is a program for individual Soldiers and is codified under the auspices of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) MOU. The primary purpose is to enhance the U.S. Military's interoperability with foreign partners through individual Soldier's exchanges. Soldiers are selected based on the ARNG security cooperation priorities serving in a duty assignment similar to their wartime assignment while gaining the understanding of the training, doctrine, and operations of foreign partners.

(2) Small Unit Exchanges are conducted under the auspices of the Department of the Army (DA) MOU, are also reciprocal in nature, and normally are conducted at the squad or platoon level. The intent of the program is to provide small units and their leaders with the opportunity to train with their foreign counterparts and develop interoperability capabilities.

(3) Military Reserve Foreign Residency (MRFR) a program for individual Soldiers both ARNG and approved NATO allies is codified under the auspices of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) MOU who have temporary residency in a foreign country and desire to continue their reserve military service while away from their home unit. The participant must gain approval from the foreign military, ARNG, and the state/territory of the participant. The program allows soldiers who are conducting reserve drills and related reserve assignments, including annual training, with the host participant pursuant with the host country MOU. This program is not reciprocal in nature.

b. Funding.

(1) Small Unit Exchanges are conducted in Annual Training status, using MDEP PRAT funds. Soldiers participating in MREP are funded as an additional training period up to four-weeks of active duty. Coordinate with ANRG-ODOY for funding.

(2) Transportation costs are funded by ARNG-ODOY.

(3) In country life support is paid for by the host nation. In return, ARNG units absorb the life support costs of their foreign Soldiers.

c. ARNG-ODOY makes available, all exchange opportunities for the upcoming FY.

3-3. Equipment Maintenance (CONUS)

Commanders must establish a command climate that ensures assigned equipment is maintained to the Army maintenance standard described in AR 750-1. Commanders will ensure all Soldiers spend 25 percent of their IDT performing required operator PMCS on individual and organizational equipment. Commanders must incorporate Operator/Crew, Field Maintenance, and external maintenance support into IDT and AT training events to sustain Army maintenance standards throughout training activities.

a. Individual Maintenance Training. NCOs train Soldiers on maintaining their individual equipment and weapons. They also train Soldiers on how to conduct basic operator maintenance. Emphasis should be on proper preventative maintenance and inspection techniques, to include proper documentation and records maintenance. Additional focus and training should be in regards to the turn in, exchange, and receipt of equipment.

b. Collective Maintenance Training. Units train Soldiers on Operator and/or crew maintenance. Soldiers will receive instruction on field and sustainment maintenance doctrine. Incorporate Operator/Crew and Field Maintenance, and external maintenance support into IDT and AT training events. Units with organic maintenance personnel and maintenance units enhance their collective training through their support of IDT and AT training. Maintenance units also enhance their collective training through rotations to the Sustainment Training Center (STC).

Chapter 4 Specialized Training

4-1. General

Training strategies are found in AR 350-1 and FORSCOM 350-2, Reserve Component Training. Army Training Network provides general training models for units in order to build collective readiness. Commanders build generalized training models and incorporate specialized training into the units' training schedules:

4-2. Maintenance Training

a. Individual Maintenance Training.

(1) Formal maintenance training is required for the award of a maintenance MOS. Regional Training Sites-Maintenance (RTS-M) at various locations throughout CONUS are MOS producing schools for Soldiers pursuing careers in the maintenance field.

(2) ARNG Federal Technician Sustainment Training. The STC also provides sustainment training for ARNG Federal Technicians. Instruction is based on a systems approach skills-based training for field/sustainment level maintenance tasks that allows the technician to properly diagnose, troubleshoot and repair/replace the components necessary to maintain the end item. This training enables technicians to effectively and efficiently maintain unit equipment, resulting in increased operational readiness.

b. Collective Training:

(1) Mission: The Army National Guard Sustainment Training Center (STC), located at Camp Dodge Iowa, provides collective technical and tactical sustainment unit training and evaluations to units. Field Maintenance, Multi-functional Logistics, and Medical training is focused at section, platoon, and company level collective training using the latest generation of equipment, current doctrine, and logistics enabler systems that support the current army structure. The STC incorporates multiple Warfighting functional concepts along with the Troop Leading Procedures (TLP) to provide realistic, multi-echelon sustainment training culminating with objective, comprehensive evaluations of Key Collective Tasks (KCTs) supporting the specified Combined Arms Training Strategy. The STC provides training support to units in all years of unit Readiness Cycle but prioritizes training for units prior to conducting higher echelon collective training.

(2) Concept. The STC's concept is to coach, teach, train, mentor, and provide the Combatant Commander with highly proficient Sustainment Soldiers capable of sustaining combat power across the depth of the operational area, including supporting Large Scale Combat Operations (LSCO). This is accomplished by providing training on the Army's most current technical, tactical procedures and modern equipment. The STC incorporates current Army doctrine, Combat Training Center (CTC) lessons learned and products from the Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) to improve unit proficiencies.

4-3. Intelligence Training

Commanders are responsible for the tactical and technical proficiency of the Intelligence Warfighting Function (IWfF) under their supervision. A primary objective is to train the IWfF to mobilize and deploy. A sustainable training strategy, including institutional and functional individual and collective intelligence training, that certifies soldier's/unit's IWfF proficiency level will identify and mitigate potential gaps in overall unit readiness.

a. Individual Training: MI Soldiers must be appropriately trained at the individual level before effective participation in collective and operational training. A key component of this is Military Occupational Specialty Qualification (MOSQ) courses. If a unit does not have sufficient numbers of Soldiers who are proficient in their individual MOS, effective collective training cannot occur. The ARNG G2, in partnership with ARNG G3, assists in identifying and resourcing all MI MOSQ schools requirements for units based upon their level of priority. Additional training or schools (including initial acquisition language courses) are included for certain MOSs and units based upon ARNG priorities.

(1) The ARNG G2 Federated Intelligence Program (FIP) is a training strategy that allows incidental operational support through training which increases readiness of MI soldiers and units. Utilizing Intelligence Readiness and Operations Capability (IROC), the FIP enables single source and multidiscipline reach, PED operations, and other augmentation to real-world intelligence analysis activities in support of organization's intelligence requirements. IROC enables Soldiers to remain engaged in global intelligence operations, ensuring MI forces are continuously prepared to perform their validated missions. The FIP is operational production support that builds upon FOUNDRY training.

b. Collective Training: Commanders must develop a holistic training strategy by certifying their IWfF IAW in accordance with approved Army strategies. Additionally, the G2/S2 is critical to intelligence training development and serves as the principal advisor to the Commander on ensuring intelligence readiness and proficiency within the formation. Commanders must utilize Military Intelligence MTOE assigned systems and training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS).

c. Intelligence Oversight: Intelligence Oversight: The DoD intelligence activities, including Counter Intelligence (CI), Signals Intelligence (SIGINT), Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT), Human Intelligence (HUMINT), Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT) shall be carried out pursuant to the authorities and restrictions of the U.S. Constitution, applicable law, EO 12333, DoDD 4158.13, DoDM 5240.01, DoDD 5240.1-R, AR 381-10, CNGBI 2000.01, CNGBM 2000.01, and other relevant DoD policies. The ARNG G2 in coordination with NGB Inspector General's (IG) Office and NGB J2, reviews intelligence files and databases annually. Special emphasis shall be given to the protection of the constitutional rights and privacy of U.S. persons.

d. NSA USSID SE1000, mandates that all units with SIGINT elements implement and maintain a SIGINT Oversight program. The program is separate from the Army Intelligence Oversight program and must remain within the SIGINT production chain to protect sources and methods. Commanders are responsible for ensuring compliance to the rules and standards governing SIGINT operations and the SIGINT Intelligence Oversight of that operation. A robust and dynamic SIGINT Oversight program is

critical to a commander's success. USSID SE1000 lists the following SIGINT Oversight program requirements:

- (1) Conduct quarterly SIGINT Intelligence Oversight reporting through Army National Guard Technical Control and Analysis Element (G-TCAE)
 - (2) Maintain unit SIGINT Continuity Book (per Annex A, USSID SE1000)
 - (3) SIGINT Intelligence Oversight Officer (SIOO) appointed in writing by unit commander (SIOO must be current with OVSC 2201 and be physically present when SIGINT is conducted)
- e. MI Systems Maintainer and Integrators (MOS 35T/353T) require appointment to the DoD Cyber Security Workforce by unit Commanders or Information Assurance Managers (IAM) to complete required Individual training. Soldiers shall be at minimum to Information Assurance Technical level II (IAT II) while completing systems administration duties on MI systems. Soldiers shall maintain all training and certification requirements for IAT II personnel as outlined in DoD 8570.01-M and DA PAM 25-2-6. Soldiers performing systems administration functions on NSA systems shall, IAW NSA USSID SE1000, also maintain a NSA SID and PRIVAC for the applicable System Security Plan (SSP) and have a current Counter Intelligence Scope Polygraph (within 5 years).

4-4. Aviation Training

ARNG Aviation unit training policies are contained in AR 95-1, AR 95-23, TC 3-04.11, TC and individual aircrew training manuals (ATMs). The Aircrew Training Program is covered in TC 3-04.11, TC 3-04.62, TC 3-04.11, and individual aircraft Aircrew Training Manuals (ATMs).

a. Request of ARNG Aviation Assets for Training

(1) Non-aviation National Guard units are encouraged to request ARNG aircraft in support of their monthly and annual training. Cross-training between aviation and non-aviation ARNG units not only increases the ability of both the aviation and non-aviation units to improve cross-unit coordination and integration, a critical skill during deployments, but also makes training more dynamic for unit members.

(2) The SAAO is the TAG appointed scheduling and validation authority for all ARNG aviation assets. ARNG transportation requests and OSA mission requests are referenced in Paragraph 8-11(e). Requests for ARNG aviation assets in support of training are at the discretion of the SAAO and designated unit commanders based upon unit aircraft and personnel resources. For Group 1 and 2 UAS, the SAAO may delegate the scheduling and validation authority to designated unit commanders via a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) outlining duties and responsibilities. All aviation training must comply with the restrictions set forth in NG Pam 95-5, Use of Army National Guard Aircraft, which summarizes the authorized uses of ARNG aircraft and the method of requesting approval and employment of those assets. It also identifies authorized missions, passengers and reimbursement for utilized aircraft specific to the ARNG. NG Pam 95-5 also streamlines the many variations between travel and public affairs support by collating the overlying law, regulations and current NGB pamphlets. Moreover, NG Pam 360-5, National Guard Public Affairs Guidelines, addresses news media representative travel with National Guard units in Appendices E, F, & G. Reference AR 360-1, AFI 35-101 and DoD Reg 4515.13R.

b. SAAO Authority for Aviator Training.

(1) The SAAO is the appointment authority for personnel accessions into aviator positions.

(2) The SAAO reviews applications for aviator training to ensure prerequisites are met, that the requested training is related to the applicant's duty position, and the requested training benefits the unit to which the applicant is assigned. This authority includes, but is not limited to, Aviator MOS training, ASI training, and other aircraft qualification and unit-specific training.

(3) The SAAO maintains an Order of Merit List (OML) for aviator training. This includes an OML for Commissioned and Warrant Officer IERW/FSXXI candidates but also extends to supplemental AQC's, IPCs, MTPCs, IFEs, and other aviator ASIs. Frequently, force structure changes require that Soldiers reclassify into new aviation MOSs. Especially during these transition periods, the SAAO and their aviation unit commanders should maintain OMLs for commissioned, warrant, & enlisted Soldiers in order to project future training requirements and de-conflict school dates with each respective Soldier's civilian schedule.

c. The non-SOF ARNG units who conduct airborne operations (LRSU, Pathfinder, etc.) adhere to the training guidance contained in this regulation and other applicable Army regulations/guidance when conducting airborne operations.

4-5. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response Enterprise

a. The CBRN Response enterprise was instituted to support CBRN operations at domestic incident sites. Units have been identified, allocated and aligned to support this specific DSCA mission set within specific FEMA regions. NG CRE elements include the WMD –Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) (57), CBRN Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFP) (17), Homeland Response Forces (HRF) (10), and the Command and Control CBRN Response Enterprise Bravo (C2CRE-B). The NG CRE elements are supported with additional funding, a unique non-standard Baseline CBRN equipment set and specialized training to meet the requirements of a CBRN incident and have the capability to assist in a natural or manmade disaster. The funding for this specialized training is resourced through MDEPs VCST, VWMD, and ATRRS.

b. Units allocated to this mission for the first time must conduct initial individual and unit training IAW separately published NG Fiscal Year (FY) Planning and Training guidance.

c. Units must sustain proficiency, maintain readiness, and report readiness status in DRRS monthly.

d. Baseline CBRN Equipment Set. The standard NG CRE baseline equipment set supports unit home station training and mission capabilities. This equipment set includes the necessary specialized technologies that support a military response to a domestic CBRN incident site, natural or manmade disaster. The NGB published JMEEL is updated on an annual basis and equipment sets are rotated to new units allocated to the mission.

f. Related publications

(1) CJCSI 3125.01D, May 2015, Defense Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Incidents in the Homeland

(2) 10 USC 12310 (c), Jan 2013, Establishment of WMD-CSTs

(3) ATP 3-11.46, Apr 2014, WMD-CST Operations

(4) ATP 3-11.47, Mar 2013, CERFP and HRF Operations

4-6. Driver Training

Proper licensing of drivers and operators is a time consuming and challenging process that requires deliberate coordination prior to execution. Commanders at the brigade and battalion level must ensure that competent NCOs are appointed as the master driver within their organization. Company commanders must appoint a sufficient number of license instructors and license examiners to execute and certify training. Commanders will ensure-

a. Sufficient training time is allocated on the units training schedules for both day and night drivers training.

b. Sufficient qualified and experienced vehicle operators are available to support mobilization requirements.

c. Master Drivers are graduates of the Master Driver course, appointed in writing, and assigned to the brigade and battalion staff operations/S3 section.

d. Licensing programs adequately address federal, state, local, and Host-Nation (HN) traffic laws.

Chapter 5 Training Support

5-1. General

This chapter provides guidance in the areas of logistical support and training equipment, facilities and site support to meet ARNG training objectives.

5-2. Training Site Management

a. The Adjutant General (TAG) is responsible for the management and organization of state owned, leased, or licensed training centers.

b. TAG must ensure training center support activities and management; operations and safety procedures are in accordance with applicable regulations. As a minimum, TAG considers the following in the selection of an Annual Training site:

(1) Priority to an ARNG operated training site.

(2) Proximity of active Army partnership or associated units.

- (3) Mobilization Station Plan.
 - (4) Available equipment required to support the programmed training.
 - (5) Available training facilities, ranges, maneuver areas, etc.
 - (6) Available specialized training areas or resources, mountain, desert, jungle, maritime, cold weather, etc.
 - (7) The AT sites should be within the capability of available organic transportation.
 - (8) The risk assessments for the site and the requesting unit(s).
9. Potential environmental impacts to the training site through appropriate analysis, documentation, and mitigation.
- (10) Potential to minimize the environmental impacts of training.
 - (11) States must complete appropriate level of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analyses for the proposed training activity.

c. TAG makes every effort, in coordination with the appropriate FUSA/FORSCOM commander, designates AT for each ARNG unit within the state. Every effort is made to use state operated training sites resourced by NGB prior to planning use of AC or USARC sites. States may receive Federal reimbursement for facilities construction provided that they meet the guidelines in NGR 5-1 (Chapter 3), and NGB Pam 415-12. Construction of facilities is considered on an individual basis IAW NGR 415-10, NGR 415-5 and NGR 420-10.

5-3. Annual Training Site Selection

a. The specific AT site and date of AT is coordinated by the units with TAG approval. Unit level requirements are generated through applicable training management system. State operated training sites that are adequate for the conduct of training may be used with consent of the appropriate Governor. ARNG units located in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam normally conduct AT in their respective State, commonwealth, or territory. Appropriate justification must be provided in the State AT plan in order for units to conduct AT at other locations. Examples of this justification are specialized affiliations, partnerships, directed mutual support, and lowered risk assessments by conducting such training abroad.

b. Requests for units to conduct AT overseas are submitted as prescribed in AR 350-9, as supplemented by Army Major Command (MACOM), and according to any separate instruction published by the CNGB. Individuals traveling to foreign nations for training purposes and units conducting training in foreign nations must be in an active duty status under title 10 USC 672 (b) or (d).

5-4. Warrior Training Center

a. The Army National Guard Warrior Training Center (WTC) is located at Camp Butler in the Harmony Church area of Fort Benning. The ARNG WTC mission is to train Soldiers in critical functional and special skills which include Ranger Training Assessment, Air Assault, Pathfinder, Rappel Master, Bradley Training Assessment, Vehicle Crew Evaluator, Basic and Tactical level Combatives, Master Fitness Trainer and Abrams Training Assessment Courses in order to increase readiness and lethality across the Army National Guard with highly skilled and qualified personnel. The vision of the WTC is to be the Army National Guard's premier functional training and leader development organization, consisting of trained and disciplined units staffed with competent, motivated, and professional leaders of character.

(1) WTC Schools are listed in the Army Training Requirements and Resource System (ATRRS) catalog under the school code 964A.

(2) The WTC is the ARNG executive agent for all U.S. Army competitions at Ft. Benning, GA

5-5. Marksmanship Training

a. Training Circular 3-20.40 Training and Qualification, Individual Weapons directs that unit commanders select, assign and utilize an institution-trained and certified Soldier on small arms weapons, ammunition, maintenance of weapon systems, and the various weapon's unit training programs. Each unit must have a marksmanship master trainer or knowledgeable SME on the various individual, crew-served, and special purpose weapons, systems, optics, pointers, lasers, and attachments.

b. Formal courses available from TRADOC or the National Guard Marksmanship Training Center (NGMTC) through the Army Training Resources and Requirements System (ATRRS) School code (1029) are designed to establish or sustainment critical subject matter experts and trainers. Formal marksmanship training for individuals is critical to improve proficiency, increase lethality, build unit readiness and are the foundation of effective marksmanship training programs. Commanders within the Army National Guard should leverage these training resources to build or sustain the appropriate level of subject matter expertise and master trainer capacity as required.

(1) Marksmanship Master Trainer Course (MMTC) provides commanders with select Noncommissioned Officers to be Marksmanship Master Trainers (MMT) who understand how to train marksmanship, develop primary and assistant instructors and assist commanders in planning and implementation of their unit marksmanship training strategy.

(2) Small Arms Weapons Expert (SAWE) Course provides commanders at the unit level with selected Subject Matter Experts (SME) that are capable of advising the commander on qualification standards, range operations, range safety, maintenance and ammunition handling for individual and crew served weapons using primary and alternate day/night sights and laser aiming devices.

(3) Squad Designated Marksman (SDM) Course provides commanders at the unit level with a trained and certified Soldier who may be assigned the duties of designated marksman within a squad capable of successfully engaging targets from 100 to 600 meters, at known and unknown distances, with the standard issued rifle/carbine or special issued Squad Designated Marksman Rifle (SDMR) using iron sights and magnified optics.

(4) State Marksmanship Coordinators Training Course (SMCTC) focuses on the duties and responsibilities of an appointed State Marksmanship Coordinator (SMC) and provides the basic information needed to effectively serve as an SMC and contribute to the state's overall marksmanship training strategy. This course is not scheduled in ATRRS and may be centrally funded by NGMTC.

(5) Small Arms Firing School (SAFS) or Small Arms Fundamental Clinic (SAFC) provides the commander with a training resource that can be tailored with maximum flexibility to address specific requirement or shortfalls in the unit marksmanship training plan. These events are not scheduled in ATRRS. They are intended to be conducted in a Mobile Training Team (MTT) format at the requesting unit's local facilities.

c. Sustainment Training Ammunition Authorizations

Unit commanders may receive sustainment training ammunition authorizations annually through the SMCs Small Arms Readiness Training (SART) Account in the Total Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS). These ammunition authorizations are approved IAW AR 385-63 by the DCS G-3/5/7 for use in military/civilian competitive marksmanship and sustainment training events. Requests for these ammunition resources shall be made to the NGMTC munitions manager by the SMC. Reference NGR 350-6 and NG PAM 350-6 for specific instructions and requirements.

5-6. National Guard Bureau Recognized Training Sites

a. Both Federal and State operated installations or facilities may be used for training by ARNG units. Installation regulations and SOPs and used to identify using unit responsibilities during the period of occupancy and through the time of departure and clearance from the installation.

b. ARNG training centers are organized through the use of established models based on mission and effective risk management.

5-7. Garrison Training Center (GTC) Category Levels and Profiles

Refer to NGR 5-3 Army National Guard Training Centers.

5-8. Training Ammunition

a. The Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) provides the TAGs with initial munitions authorizations by DODIC and quantity before the start of the fiscal year. Authorizations are specific to Training, Operational Load, and New Equipment Training (based on field input and AR 5-13). Authorization changes may be made at any time at the discretion of the NGB or HQDA G3, or by request of the State HQ Ammunition Manager. The NGB and TAG's manage munitions (sub-authorizing, forecasting, and cross-leveling) within Total Army Management Information System (TAMIS) established authorizations.

b. DA PAM 350-38, Standards in Weapons Training, is the basis for determining unit's training requirements (DODIC and quantity) for a specific fiscal year. Commanders' requests are based on valid training requirements, based on training plans, and take into account unit prior expenditure history and unit fill level. Requirements are required to be entered into the HQDA TAMIS per AR 5-13 by the end of January for the following year. Installation, Base Operations, Munitions Support Requirements and Operational Load requirements are defined in DA PAM 350-38.

c. Maximum use of sub-caliber devices are made IAW AR 700-19.

d. Carryover of ammunition authorizations between fiscal years (AR 5-13):

(1) HQDA, G-3/5/7 does normally not carry over authorizations to the next fiscal year.

(2) If it is necessary to carryover authorizations, units may submit carryover request with justification through their parent MACOM for endorsement to HQDA, G-3/5/7.

(3) HQDA, G-3/5/7 approved carryover authorizations are posted to the new fiscal year in TAMIS-R.

e. The Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS) program is the data collection and management program for all Army National Guard Training Centers. The RTLP-AS is the database of record for munitions expended, unexploded ordnance (UXO) tracking, and Training Center Utilization. This program gives managers and planners the capability to plan and request training facilities. The RFMSS allows personnel to access training center utilization and UXO tracking data. Additionally, the RFMSS is used as the validation tool for the unit training center alignments contained in ARRM and TBUD.

5-9. Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations

a. System and non-system Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations (TADSS) fielded by the Department of the Army to installation support activities and/or operational units are an Army asset with centralized staff management provided by Combined Arms Center – Training (CAC-T), Training Support Assistance and Integration Directorate (TSAID) – Army Training Support Center (ATSC). System and non-system TADSS fielded by the ARNG to Training Centers and/or operational units are an ARNG asset with centralized staff management provided by ARNG-TRS. These systems are known as Army Program of Record (PoR) and ARNG Command Unique (CU) TADSS respectively. The proponent organization has published management policy and regulation that supersedes any state, installation, or local commander guidelines. The Training Division, Training Support Branch (ARNG-TRS) is the primary point of contact for all Army PoR and ARNG CU TADSS funding and policy inquires.

b. Accountability.

(1) Army PoR TADSS are accounted for on the property book of the supporting Training Support Center (TSC), identified in appendix B of AR 350-52 (Army Training Support System). Army PoR TADSS are hand receipted to units through the supporting TSC.

(2) ARNG CU TADSS are accounted for on a property book within the State and issued on a hand receipt to a user.

c. Requesting additional TADSS for temporary use to support training events. The using unit may request additional:

(1) Army PoR TADSS to support IDT or AT events through the supporting TSC IAW local policies and procedures. If the TSC cannot support the request, the TSC will forward request to CAC-T, TSAID (ATSC). CAC-T, TSAID (ATSC) will query all TSCs worldwide for the required devices. The requesting organization will pay for second destination charges ICW ARNG-TRS. ARNG-TRS or AVO assists CAC-T, TSAID (ATSC) to provide the required TADSS.

2. ARNG CU TADSS to support IDT or AT by submitting a request through the JFHQ G3 Office to ARNG-TRS. ARNG-TRS will query each state for the required device and the requesting organization will pay for second destination charges ICW ARNG-TRS.

d. TADSS scheduling and utilization reporting.

(1) Scheduling. Units will use the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS) to schedule TADSS IAW AR 350-38 (Policies and Management for TADSS). Units will schedule TADSS IAW with standard operating procedures established at the training location.

(2) Utilization Reporting. Units will use TS-MATS (Training Support – Material Army wide Tracking System) to report TADSS inventory and utilization data.

(a) The Training Support Analysis and Integration Directorate (TSAID) compiles and reviews utilization data only from TS-MATS despite RFMSS capability to record utilization. State TADSS

managers and units must use TS-MATS for proper TADSS recording. ARNG-TRS is the coordination POC for states and units requesting TS-MATS training.

(b) The supporting TSC controls access to TS-MATS. Data entry into TS-MATS is IAW the supporting TSC standard operating procedures.

e. Life Cycle Sustainment (MDEP: WCLS)

(1) Life Cycle sustainment is provided for all Army PoR and all Department of the Army approved ARNG CU TADSS.

(2) Each State, Territory, and training site are responsible to:

(a) Designate a government employee, either Military or Civilian, for appointment as a Technical Oversight Representatives (TOR) by the Contracting Officer Representative (COR) for specific TADSS, Army PoR and/or ARNG CU to ensure compliance with contract performance work statement, all deliverables and any reports required by the COR are also submitted on time. The TOR signs a Memorandum of Agreement with the government representative outlining the duties and responsibilities.

(b) Ensure TADSS are fully mission capable by enforcing established operator maintenance tasks IAW the Army TADSS Maintenance Program (ATMP).

5-10. Financial

a. Funds for training. Funds to support training are estimated on a fiscal year (FY) basis. Requirements are developed and included within the State Operating Budget (SOB) submitted to the National Guard Bureau each year. Revised fund estimates are included in quarterly review of SOB and other instructions issued by the NGB.

b. Pay and allowances. Payment of ARNG personnel are accomplished IAW according to DoD FMR Volume 7A, AR 37-104-4, and NGR 37-104-3.

c. Travel and transportation allowances. Travel allowances are authorized as prescribed in The DoD FMR and Joint Travel Regulation (JTR).

5-11. Equipment

a. Training equipment.

(1) Units use FORSCOM Form 156-R to identify training equipment requirements for either mobilization training or AT regardless of the purpose, mission, or scope of the program IAW FORSCOM Regulation 350-12. Units determine the minimum essential equipment required to support the AT, mobilization training, or exercise period, and use the automated FORSCOM Form 156R to communicate requirements to higher headquarters.

(2) Units initiate FORSCOM Form 156-R and prepare supporting documentation where equipment requested is in excess of that provided in authorization documents.

(3) Equipment shortfalls and the risk management plans to mitigate each shortfall, are identified in pre-AT or initial planning conferences to be held 170-185 days prior to the AT/exercise start or during the mobilization training Joint Assessment to be held 270-365 days prior to mobilization.

(4) Units initiate coordination with the host installation office responsible for coordinating the AT/mobilization training and determine the availability of needed shortfall equipment at the training site.

(5) Units coordinate with Maneuver Area Training Equipment Sites (MATES), or Unit Training and Equipment Site (UTES) facilities (if available) at the host installation or training site and determine the possibility of alleviating shortfalls from these sources. If the equipment is not available at the training site, MATES, UTES, or from other units, shortfalls are indicated on FORSCOM Form 156-R and forwarded through command channels to the JFHQ-STATE G4/DCSLOG at least 180 days prior to the requested date.

(6) Unit commanders' resource equipment shortfalls to at least the lowest possible level prior to forwarding Form 156-R through the chain of command.

(7) The JFHQ-STATE G4/DCSLOG reviews and validate unit AT/mobilization training equipment requirements and satisfy shortfalls. If internal assets are not available, every effort is made to request assistance from other states. Tasking authority remains at the NGB level. JFHQ-STATE G4/DCSLOG may coordinate with local Reserve Support Commands (RSC) to fill shortages. If shortages are filled by the RSC a Loan Agreement is prepared by the loaning organization IAW AR 700-131 and forwarded thru the JFHQ-STATE G4/DCSLOG to the United States Property and Fiscal Office (USP&FO) for

signature/approval. If shortages still exist, complete appropriate portions of the Form 156-R and forward to the National Guard Bureau, ATTN: OD, NLT 140 days prior to training date or equipment marshaling date. Ensure all completed loan actions and remaining shortfalls are clearly and accurately annotated. NGB attempts to fill requests prior to forwarding Form 156-R to RSC, provided that RCS has not yet processed it, or to HQ FORSCOM NLT 120 FORSCOM days prior to the date the equipment is required.

(8) To request equipment loans and/or permanent lateral transfers, the JFHQs must enter equipment shortages into the ARNG G4 Deployment and Training Equipping Tool (ADEPT). ARNG G4 Logistics Operations Branch will validate unit shortfalls with on-hand equipment inventories and scheduled new equipment fielding prior to approving ADEPT requests. Approved ADEPT requests are forwarded to ARNG G4 Supply Policy and Programs Division Item Managers for sourcing. The equipping goal is to cross-level existing ARNG excess equipment, to the extent possible, to fill shortages and improve readiness.

b. Post, Camp, and Station (PCS) Property at training sites operated by active duty/federal reserves. The USP&FO coordinates PCS requirements with the support installation for the loan of required items in amounts not to exceed the quantities authorized in CTA 50-909.

c. State Controlled Training Sites. PCS items listed in CTA 50-909 are provided to units on a loan basis by the host State USP&FO. Funding requirements need to be included as part of the SOB submission.

5-12. Maintenance Services

a. General.

(1) ARNG units should be self-sustaining during all training periods. Doctrinal Field or Sustainment maintenance units and or support must be scheduled concurrently into the training site to ensure a realistic training environment. At pre-AT, conferences, planning must include assignment of support maintenance missions to non-organic support maintenance units. Commanders of non-organic maintenance units that are providing maintenance support must be provided unit designations, equipment types, densities, and a point of contact for the units they are supporting during the training period.

(2) Maintenance support is provided by the supporting Field Maintenance Shop (FMS), Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS), Unit Training Equipment Site (UTES), and Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site (MATES) only when maintenance support units are not available at the training site.

(3) Aviation maintenance unit support when not training with organic or concurrent Aviation Intermediate Maintenance (AVIM) Support is provided by a regional Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depots (AVCRAD). Supported Aviation Facilities process their classes of supply through Single Stock Fund Procedures to their assigned AVCRAD. Aviation Units request and forecast supplies, goods, and services per AR 710-2, 725-50, and DA Pam 710-2-1, 710-2-2.

b. Repair parts and related supplies.

(1) Unit commanders requesting Class IX repair parts for MUTA and AT Periods submit repair parts requirement forecasts through their supporting TDA Maintenance Shops (FMS, UTES, MATES and CSMS). These requests are sent to the TDA Shops 60 days prior to the scheduled event. These requests are forwarded to the JFHQ-STATE G4/DCSLOG Surface Maintenance Manager (SMM) Office for approval and funding. If approved, the supporting TDA shops, as designated by the SMM office, takes appropriate actions to obtain the repair parts. The 90 day window allows shops the time to assemble the required "Push Package" so that an adequate supply of repair parts and related supplies be made available to sustain maintenance operations and to provide for the accomplishment of training objectives.

(2) ARNG TDA Shops maintains an adequate shop stock to support daily operations and attempts to use their organic shop stock resources to support customer units for MUTA and AT periods. If unit part requests are approved by the SMM office, TDA shops can create a "Push Package" to support MUTA and AT missions. After a joint inventory and upon receipt of the "push package" from the supporting shops, Units add the material to their Material Situation Report (MATSIT) in Global Combat Support System – Army (GCSS-Army) for accountability. Upon completion of the event, Units will perform a joint inventory with the TDA shops and turn-in the remaining stockage, to include all recoverable items, back to the supporting TDA shops. Upon completion of the joint inventory, Units will transfer the remaining material back to the TDA Shop's MATSIT utilizing GCSS-Army. This is accomplished within 5 calendar days of the completion of the event due to AWCF requirements. The "delta" or parts consumed during the MUTA or AT period are replenished by the TDA shop at that time. Any and all shortages of items are addressed through normal supply accountability procedures by the requesting unit staff.

(3) Support maintenance units repair parts stockage. Maintenance units organic to divisions and separate brigades must forecast and requisition repair part requirements to sustain supported units during IDT and AT. These forecasts must be made far enough in advance of the training dates to permit the JFHQ-STATE G4/DCSLOG to make the repair parts available to support the maintenance mission. The support maintenance units should retain these stocks for year-round support to training operations. Repair parts records are maintained IAW AR 710-2.

(4) Non-organic support maintenance units assigned missions as prescribed in paragraph a. 1, above, must forecast and requisition repair part requirements needed to support their units' IDT and AT missions. The forecast must be made far enough in advance of scheduled training to permit the JFHQ-STATE G4/DCSLOG to make the repair parts available to support the maintenance mission. The non-organic support maintenance units should retain these stocks year-round for support of training operations. Repair parts records are maintained according to AR 710-2. Non-organic support maintenance unit repair parts stock must be thoroughly purged at least annually to remove repair parts stocked for equipment no longer supported.

c. Equipment prepositioned at a MATES.

(1) All equipment pre-positioned at a MATES is inspected prior to issue and is hand-receipted to the using unit IAW AR 710-2. To the maximum extent possible, the MATES issues equipment to the unit that provided the assets to the MATES. Equipment is not issued to a training unit in quantities excess to MTOE authorizations or beyond the unit's maintenance capabilities. Unit requirements for drawing equipment in excess of the amounts authorized by MTOE are discussed in NGR 750-5 paragraph 2-6. A training unit may be authorized to hand receipt inoperable items and/or items scheduled for preventive maintenance services, e.g., Q and S services. The authorization may exceed the unit MTOE training authorization, but is drawn for the specific purpose of repair and/or service by the training unit to achieve unit proficiency. After the repair/service is completed the item is returned to MATES control.

(2) Equipment issued from the MATES/UTES is operational, except for equipment requiring maintenance or services that do not exceed, in quantity, the capability of the training unit.

d. Turn-in at MATES equipment. At the conclusion of training during IDT or AT, the unit commander ensures the inspection of all equipment hand receipted from the MATES. The inspection is completed in time to permit accomplishment of all required maintenance and turn-in prior to scheduled departure for home station. Maintenance faults that develop during the training period is corrected by the unit prior to turn-in. Maintenance fault noted on items being returned to MATES/UTES control is recorded on DA Form 2404/5988-E Equipment Inspection and maintenance worksheet and turned in to the supporting MATES/UTES inspector. Support maintenance units are assigned a mission during IDT and AT to complement the MATES/UTES mission. If there is not a sufficient workflow for the support maintenance unit, the commander coordinates with the appropriate JFHQ-STATE G4/DCSLOG Surface Maintenance Manager for preposition of inoperable assets (e.g., vehicles, components, and assemblies) to ensure that MOS enhancing training is conducted during the IDT or AT. Items repaired are used to support the training units IDT/AT training mission or returned to USP&FO stocks.

e. Logistics assistance.

(1) Achievement of training objectives by MTOE maintenance and supply units can be enhanced by the effective use of logistics expertise available throughout the Army's logistics assistance programs (AR 700-4). Use of assistance from these programs should be considered when the support assistance required is beyond the capabilities or technical expertise of ARNG technicians and unit personnel.

(2) Commanders attempt to use JFHQ-STATE G4/DCSLOG and Training Support Brigade (TSB) Maintenance Assistance Instruction Teams (MAIT) capabilities before requesting logistical assistance from United States Army Material Command (AMC). If additional assistance is needed, requests for AMC logistics assistance may be submitted to CONUS-LAO according to AR 700-4.

5-13. Transportation

a. General. Movement of ARNG Soldiers and equipment are accomplished by use of government vehicle to the maximum extent possible. Where the use of organic military transportation is not feasible or the use of commercial transportation is more practical, the mode of commercial transportation that satisfies ARNG requirements at the lowest overall cost, lowest acceptable risk and energy efficiency is selected (AR 55-355-4).

b. Annual Training (AT). Transportation management decisions are made using data submitted through budget input and the AT plan. States should prepare AT plans and select the desired mode of

transportation to and from the AT site. If the selected mode is airlift ensure the proper Military Readiness Airlift (MRA) requirements are adhered to. Commercial transportation requirements should be identified and coordinated with G4 channels for proper 2065 funding. Units should use organic vehicles as much as possible to increase equipment readiness and OPTEMPO use. These costs are used during the State budget process. Each air move (over 30 PAX) requested in the AT plan must be entered into the Air Deployments Web site (<https://dox.ang.af.mil>). The Air National Guard (ANG) reviews and validate airlift requirements on a quarterly basis to determine which ones can be supported. States are advised of the result of the scheduling conferences via electronic message which indicate all filled missions. Airlift validated as a priority B2, or B4 moves as approved. If ANG airlift is not available for priority B missions, then transportation funds, provided they are available, may be provided for commercial airlift or Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM). Airlift validated as 05 only moves if ANG airlift is available. If commercial funds are not available an alternative is planned and coordinated.

c. Inactive duty training. Provisions outlined in paragraph 5-11.B. also apply in support of IDT.

(1) Once the State has received NGB funding approval for the IDT transportation requirements, submitted in the State budget request, the State arranges the required transportation under the provisions of paragraph 5-11.B. The Transportation Manager (TM) arranges transportation based on the following: Orders published by the State Adjutant General, Joint Travel Regulations (JTR), Competent Orders, availability of funds, and the authority within object class travel limitation at State level. Significant changes in IDT transportation requirements that involve funding support in excess of that previously provided the State are submitted to ARNG-TR -45 days prior to the date of the change requested. These changes include justification of the requirements and an amended Risk Assessment matrix. Commercial transportation requirements are submitted to the USP&FO NLT 75 days prior to required movement. The USP&FO or SDDC IAW Chapter 306, AR 55-355 determines the mode of transportation that most satisfactorily and economically meets the military requirement. The USP&FO submits the request through email to ng.ncr.ngb-arng.mbx.lgo-mcc@mail.mil for routing to SDDC NLT 60 days prior to travel date. Any change in requirements should be forwarded to arrive at SDDC at least 30 days prior to departure date. The following procedures apply if changes occur within 30 days prior to departure. Request for change are submitted to SDDC via priority message or telephone. SDDC contacts carriers and implement the required changes and advise ARNG-OD-O.

(2) Request for movement by ANG military aircraft are submitted according to paragraph 5.11.d (below).

(3) Accurate data submission is essential, since budget decisions are based upon IDT transportation data requested in 51 0002.BO of the SOB and data submitted IAW NGB Pam 350-1.

d. Request for military airlift.

(1) Airlift missions accepted by the ANG are limited because support is dependent upon availability of airlift resources scheduled during normal training missions. Another limitation in ANG airlift capability is selected on-load/offload capacity of airfields. Requestors should ensure that pickup and drop-off points are capable of supporting C-130 operations. Requirements include length and surface of runway, runway and ramp bearing capacity, cargo handling capability, ramp facilities, emergency equipment and medical facilities, and adequate tower facilities. All requests are entered into the Air Deployments Web page (<https://dox.ang.af.mil>). A round trip movement requires two requests (one out and one back). Procedures for airlift of National Guard personnel and equipment are outlined in ANGI 10-201.

(2) All AT and IDT airlift requests for the year should be entered into the Air Deployments Web page (<https://dox.ang.af.mil>). Additions or changes must be submitted as a change to the AT plan before airlift adjustments are made.

(3) The ANG airlift conference considers all approved airlift requests. New or open requests are continuously processed for fill on a monthly basis by ANGSC/AX3. Following approval of a request, direct coordination is then authorized between the requestor, the ANGRC/DOC, and the airlift unit. ARNG requests must follow the above procedures to be considered for support.

(4) Exceptions to the above procedures are requests for Joint Airborne/Air Transportability Training (JA/ATT). All ARNG requests for JA/ATT are submitted on FORSCOM Form 612R IAW with FR 350-3. The FORSCOM Form 612R is submitted through appropriate channels to the FUSA for consideration. Requests submitted IAW above procedures are addressed at the JA/ATT allocation workshop. The requesting ARNG unit may make preliminary calls to an Air National Guard tactical airlift unit. If the ANG airlift unit believes they can support the request, the ARNG unit should note in the

“Remarks” section the unit that has agreed to support the mission. The required number of copies of the FORSCOM Form 612R must also be forwarded through appropriate channels to the FUSA, noting that coordination has been made IAW existing procedures. Prior coordination does not mean the mission is approved. ANG/XOX notifies AMC/DO and FORSCOM of the tentative commitment for coordination and inclusion in the AMC Joint Training OPOD Annex. ANG tactical airlift units and ARNG units do not enter unilateral agreements for JA/ATT. The above procedures must be followed. The FORSCOM Form 612R is not used for point-to-point unit airlift.

e. Request for ARNG Aviation Assets.

(1) The SAAO is the TAG appointed scheduling and validation authority for helicopter travel requests. Helicopter OSA mission requests are processed IAW the OSA Remote User's Guide. Appropriate Priority, Urgency, Justification, and Category (PUJC) codes for each OSA helicopter request are assigned in accordance with DoD Directive 4500.43.

(2) NG Pam 95-5, Use of Army National Guard Aircraft, summarizes the authorized uses of ARNG aircraft and the method of requesting approval and employment of those assets. It also identifies authorized missions, passengers and reimbursement for utilized aircraft specific to the ARNG. NG Pam 95-5 also streamlines the many variations between travel and public affairs support by collating the overlying law, regulations and current NGB pamphlets. Moreover, NG Pam 360-5, National Guard Public Affairs Guidelines, addresses news media representative travel with National Guard units in Appendices E, F, & G. Reference AR 360-1, AFI 35-101 and DoD Instruction 4515-13.

f. Charter air movements.

(1) The USP&FO, in coordination with TRANSCOM/SDDC, must determine if charter air is required and if it is cost effective. Coordination with ARNG-ODO-CI is affected when this is done.

(2) Special information or requirements are emailed to ng.ncr.ngb-arng.mbx.lgo-mcc@mail.mil.

g. Equipment. Military equipment and supplies transported to and from training sites are limited to minimum essential equipment for training (MEET). Units attempt to borrow like equipment at training site from other units for which they have been trained and current and qualified to operate.

(1) Movement by government owned vehicles. Maximum use is made of all government owned vehicles to transport unit equipment to and from training sites. Full advantage must be taken of all vehicle space available in the movement of personnel and essential equipment for advance and rear detachments.

(2) Movement by rail or commercial highway carrier. Planned shipment of self-propelled guns and tracked vehicles by commercial highway or rail carrier are listed and fully justified in the SOB and the State Training Plan (STP). When such shipments are approved, requests for routing are submitted by the USP&FO to SDDC Area Command on DD Form 1085 (Domestic Freight Routing Request and Order).

h. Special requirements.

(1) Units traveling to and from OCONUS, with the exception of the unit movements to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam require an NGB approved ARTIMS line number. Units approved to train in Canada in a Title 10 status, also require a cross-border movement approval (IAW AR 350-9), requested through FUSA. The annual ARNG-TR memorandum of instruction (MOI) on OCONUS training constitutes DA approval for OCONUS training, and therefore replaces all requirements for DA movement directives otherwise required. Other units participating in DA/JCS exercises are authorized OCONUS travel by the particular exercise directive.

(2) Upon receipt of an approved training authority involving an OCONUS move, the State Adjutant General forwards the following information immediately to ARNG-OD-Y:

- (a) Unit designation
- (b) Authorized strength
- (c) Current assigned strength
- (d) Actual strength to be moved
- (e) Advance party
- (f) Main body
- (g) Present station
- (h) Destination
- (i) Training dates
- (j) Personal baggage per individual plus weapons/equipment/records, etc.
- (k) A risk assessment matrix for the move

(3) A checklist to be used by the USP&FO and units traveling OCONUS is found in FORSCOM supplement to AR 350-9.

(4) Customs requirements. The provisions of DoDD 4500.9, Customs and Board Clearance Program, are applicable to all units training OCONUS. Customs officials conduct the customs requirements at the port of debarkation/port of embarkation (POD/POE). However, the unit commander should complete the customs checklist from FORSCOM Supplement 1 to AR 350-9.

i. Use of Privately Owned Vehicles (POV)

(1) Unit AT movement plans do not depend upon the use of POV for transportation to and from the Training Site (TS). AT plans that authorize personnel to use government transportation or approved commercial funding are provided. TAG may permit no more than 10% of the personnel attending AT with their unit to travel by POV to and from the TS at no cost to the government. Travel by POV is for the individual's convenience, and reimbursement is not authorized from Federal funds. An exception may be applied when the TAG has determined that:

- (a) Government transportation is not available.
- (b) Individuals agree to travel by POV.
- (c) Limited use of POV is more cost effective.
- (d) Unit orders authorize POV.
- (e) Risk Assessment matrix includes consideration of the use of POVs.

(2) The following factors must be considered before permitting the use of POVs for transportation to and from TS:

- (a) Safety (lack of sleep, night driving, availability of assistant drivers, weather, etc.).
- (b) Distance to be traveled.
- (c) Effect on unit movement/convoy training.
- (d) Effect on national policy (fuel conservation, etc.).
- (e) Capabilities of the TS to provide secure vehicle parking facilities.
- (f) Availability of funds.

(3) One additional member may be permitted to accompany the driver of each POV due to safety and distance considerations. This additional member is not entitled to reimbursement for travel (JTR).

(4) Upon arrival at the TS, POVs are parked in designated parking areas. POVs to include recreational vehicles and campers are not located at or near bivouac sites, ranges, or other training areas. POVs are not used at the training site in lieu of government transportation. Government vehicles are used to transport all personnel and equipment.

(5) Officer Candidate School (OCS) candidates. OCS candidates may be authorized the use of POV when Government transportation is not available. They may be reimbursed for mileage to and from OCS assemblies, provided they are not assigned or attached to the Regional Training Institutes (RTI). In this situation the candidate must be placed on travel orders to a TS (RTI), which is located away from his/her home station readiness center.

(6) AGR personnel attend AT with their unit of assignment. Attendance is in a TDY status with allowances authorized by JTR. Unless authorized in advance in writing by the State Adjutant General for compelling military reasons, travel status is used with Government quarters and rations furnished. Since AT equates to a field exercise or maneuver, no per diem is payable in these circumstances. If commercial travel is required and approved, travel from unit of assignment to approved AT site is paid using AT travel funds.

j. Use of Government vehicles.

(1) Government vehicles including tactical, commercial design, General Services Administration (GSA), and commercially leased vehicles are to be used for official purposes only. The Secretary of the Army has approved domicile-to-duty transportation privileges for the Army National Guard Recruiting Command. However, any other personal use is not authorized. It is essential that all vehicle operators understand the highly visible environment in which Government vehicles are operated and the need for strict compliance with laws and regulations.

(2) TAG/JFHQ-STATE G4/DCSLOG is responsible for ensuring that Government vehicles are dispatched for official purposes only. Policies and procedures concerning vehicle use must receive continuous command emphasis in order to prevent improper use by all operators and passengers.

(3) Administrative Use Vehicles (AUV). AUV are operated IAW DoDM 4500.36 and AR 58-1. Each TAG/JFHQ-STATE G4/DCSLOG is responsible for establishing the permissive operating distance (POD) unique to his/her State. Although AR 58-1 provides a guide of 100 miles as POD from an

installation, ARNG operational requirements may dictate a state POD of “within state” or within a specified operating distance of the readiness center to which the vehicle is assigned.

(a) AUVs are not used by students attending schools without the approval of TAG or his designated representative. The decision must be based on the determination that the use of an AUV is the most effective mode of transportation available.

(b) Out-of-State use of AUVs for TDY purposes must be approved by the TAG/JFHQ-STATE G4/DCSLOG based on a determination that this is the most cost effective mode, and other commercial means are not available.

k. Special conveyance.

(1) Rental cars are not authorized when other government or local commercial transportation is available. Use of rental cars may be authorized only when TAG has determined that such rental is cost effective, and the purpose of the travel requires use of a rental vehicle. Non-duty hour requirements do not justify a car unless it has been previously determined that local transportation is not available within walking distance of the TDY site.

(2) When rental car is required, all efforts to use GSA vehicles are exhausted before commercial retail agencies are contracted.

(3) The special approval required in 5.11.k.1 (above) applies to use of rental cars at school.

5-14. Subsistence

General policies and procedures concerning subsistence are contained in AR 30-22 and DA Pam 30-22. The following additional items are provided:

a. Unitized Group Rations. States coordinate with Army installations 90 days prior to training troop strength and ration cycle so that the Troop Issue Subsistence Activity (TISA)/commissary officer concerned for arrangements to receive UGRs. States Food Program Manager (FPM) will create a STORESWEB account and order and pay for operational rations with the ARNG funding DODAAC and then ship/deliver the operational rations to the location using the training location or Active Duty SSMO DODAAC.

b. Operational Rations. TAG may authorize the meals-ready-to-eat (MRE) and commercial box lunches during travel to and from TS and during field exercises. Funds must be programmed in the SOB.

c. Travel Rations.

(1) Advance and rear party personnel, in-group travel status en route to training areas /home station, are authorized subsistence as prescribed in JTR, Vol 1. Refer to AR 30-22/DA Pam 30-22 for specific guidelines and restrictions. Meal rates do not exceed those prescribed in JTR, Vol 1.

(2) Officers and enlisted members traveling individually in a TDY status are authorized BAS and per diem in IAW JTR, Vol 1.

d. Active Army Enlisted Personnel. Active Army enlisted personnel may be subsisted in ARNG facilities. When subsisted the following procedures apply:

(1) IDT. Personnel receiving basic allowance for subsistence (BAS) and subsisting in ARNG facilities pay the established rate for each meal consumed.

(2) AT. Personnel are placed in subsistence in kind (SIK) status and receive subsistence without charge to the individual unless the individual receives per diem.

e. ICE. FM 4-20.2 provides guidance needed to compute the daily allowance per individual. TAGs may adjust the allowance based on weather conditions or the number of meals to be consumed, as experience dictates. The cost of ice is not considered a part of subsistence and is charged to OMNG, Budget Program 3728.

f. Determination of Meals Authorized while in Travel Status.

(1) Travel rations are meals provided to Soldiers that miss a meal period while in transit between home station and field site. Travel rations are determined by meals missed while in transit.

(2) Travel time from home station to the training site starts at the hour when the unit assembles at its readiness center (if the assembly does not precede the actual time of departure by more than two hours). Travel time terminates at the hour of arrival at the TS. Travel time from TS to home station begins at the time of the departure from the TS and terminates at time of arrival at the unit readiness center.

g. Civilian Dining Facility Personnel

(1) Army policy requires that dining facilities using appropriated fund support must be operated on a cafeteria-style basis. Under normal procedures, there are no serving of food or beverages to tables. Generally, throughout the ARNG, dining facilities are operated in support of field training activities, military

personnel perform food service attendant duties. Even though the local commander in a field-training situation is responsible for determining the specific tasks of dining facility attendants, no authority exists to deviate from the standard military type dining facility operations.

(2) Civilian personnel may be authorized by TAG for use in the operation of ARNG unit dining facilities as indicated below:

(a) Units performing AT, when an insufficient number of enlisted personnel in appropriate grades are available to perform duties. Consolidation of facilities is considered prior to authorization.

(b) RTIs, non-commissioned officer courses and specified training such as the Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course.

(c) Dining facilities operated by other services/components which routinely employ civilians. If approved, such support is normally provided by the Army installation concerned on a cost reimbursement basis.

(d) Meal Authorizations. Meal authorizations for IDT are listed in AR 30-22, Chapter 3-33, Table 3-1. Normally, only one meal is authorized for a single training period of eight hours duration. Under certain circumstances, more than one meal, but no more than one ration (three meals) may be provided in any one day. A special food allowance may be authorized for warming and cooling beverages IAW AR 30-22 paragraph 4-7.

(e) Full-Time Dining Facility Operations. ARNG dining facilities operating on a full-time basis as authorized by CNGB follow the same procedures outlined for the AC in AR 30-22, DA PAM 30-22, and AR 600-38.

5-15. Topographic Products

The State Adjutant General establishes procedures governing the requisitioning, issue, accounting, control and storage of maps and other topographic products and materials IAW AR 115-11.

a. Appoint an IGI&S Manager for each state and/or territory.

b. Ensure state's directorates implement Army IGI&S policy, standards, and guidance.

c. Establish protocols for handling their respective geospatial information and ensuring the appropriate protection of installation geospatial information to best satisfy their assigned mission in accordance with this regulation.

d. Ensure state's QAP-compliant geospatial data layers are validated per temporal representation guidance in QAPs or delegate this responsibility to the IGI&S Manager.

e. Ensure IGI&S data is reconciled with the RPI.

f. Ensure, at a minimum, that all applicable CIP geospatial data layers and associated metadata are delivered to the ARNG IGI&S Program Lead.

g. Establish and maintain an IGI&S program that supports installation management.

h. State training site commanders are authorized to stock maps and related materials required for operations and training programs.

i. Unit commanders plan, forecast, and request the required maps and related materials necessary to support the level of programmed AT and IDT. Requisitions or stockage of maps should not exceed those quantities authorized.

j. Training site maps in digital versions PDF are available from the Sustainable Range Programs website at <https://srp.army.mil>.

k. FUSA/FORSCOM is responsible for establishing criteria and the necessary procedures for State Adjutants General to obtain military maps for Defense Support of Civil Authority (DSCA). These maps are furnished without reimbursement; therefore, requests for military maps for DSCA are submitted to the appropriate FUSA/FORSCOM headquarters.

(1) As with any map provided, aircrews shall ensure the latest information is posted to each hazard and navigational map used, through the use of NOTAMs and Unit/Facility master hazard maps.

5-16. Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL)

POL requirements are based on the quantity of fuel consuming equipment, experience, consumption factors for movement to and from the TS, and consumption factors for training at the TS. The process to support this requirement is provided in DTMS, and satisfies this requirement if utilized. Aviation Units comply with Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP) guidelines as prescribed in AR 700-138, para 5-8, and AR 750-1. Army Equipment enrolled in AOAP are identified in TB 43-0106 (aeronautical) and DA Pam

738-750 (non-aeronautical). All Mobile Fuel Tankers are required to have an ARNG Oil Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan or an equivalent plan available and readily accessible with them in the vehicles at all times (reference ASL Log I01-0094, Mobile Fuel Tanker Strategy). Supply of petroleum products for movement to and from TSs is accomplished by the most economical means, using one of the following methods:

a. By use of ARNG tank trucks/semi-trailers tank and pump units and/or 5-gallon fuel cans.

b. By acquisition from ARNG, ANG, and/or other military installations en route. Such projected demands are coordinated with the applicable installation by the USP&FO well in advance of the required date (normally 90 days).

c. By local purchase when ARNG, ANG, and other military installations are not viable and when the requirement for any single petroleum product does not exceed 10,000 gallons. If difficulties are encountered in effecting local procurement, or if requirement exceeds 10,000 gallons, a request must be submitted to United States Army Aviation and Troop Command, USA Petroleum Center, ATTN: SATPC-L, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania 17070-5008. Submission of request are at least 90 days in advance of date required in order for USAGMPA to establish contractual sources of supply in an economical manner. The following information is furnished, as shown in the example:

Date/time of delivery	28 Aug 95; 1000 hrs.
Quantity	10,000 gallons
Refueling point	Baltimore, MD, at intersection of State Roads 26 and 85.
Refueling equipment required	Contractor to provide six transport trucks equipped with (no.) (foot) hoses.
Other applicable information	Captain John Does (designate ARNG unit) to coordinate refueling of convoy.

d. Requirements for lubricating oils and grease are determined and obtained by the unit prior to departure from home station and carried with each motor convoy to the TS. The process to support defining this requirement is provided in DTMS, and satisfies this requirement if utilized.

e. The USP&FO is responsible to confirm all arrangements for re-supply of convoy vehicles at least 48 hours in advance of re-supply operations.

f. The unit operating convoy and USP&FO concerned are responsible to ensure that all fuel consumed, regardless of source, is properly reported through the Army Defense Utilities Energy Reporting System (DUERS).

g. The USP&FO for the State, using the Army installation where POL is not available through an ARNG source, submits to that Army installation all requirements for bulk POL IAW that installation's SOPs.

(1) In every case possible, fuel products required by ARNG units are acquired by the USP&FO from a source where Federal excise tax and or other applicable taxes are exempted. Such availability must be fully explored prior to procurement of fuels from a source where tax payment cannot be covered by certificate of exemption.

(2) The USP&FO reimburses the Army installation for fuel consumed by the State at that installation.

(3) A USP&FO that has a unit(s) using an ARNG TS in another state submits requirements for bulk POL to the USP&FO of the host state at least 120 days prior to the training period. If the combined bulk POL requirement for that TS exceeds 10,000 gallons, the host State USP&FO submits requirements to USAGMPA at least 90 days in advance of the training period. USAGMPA arranges for contractual source of supply. Bulk POL product requirements less than 10,000 gallons are obtained through local purchase by the host State USP&FO. The host State USP&FO makes the necessary arrangements with the site commanders to receive, store, and issue fuel to all units using the MBPAS. The host State USP&FO also initiates delivery orders as required to provide sufficient fuel on a timely basis IAW the requirements of the site commander. The site commander is responsible for receipt if actual deliveries of POL products, and ensuring its quality (i.e., filtered and proper storage in such a manner as to prevent contamination). Upon completion of the training period, for billing purposes, the site commander furnishes the host State USP&FO the total issues of fuel to the unit(s)/state concerned. The visiting state reimburses that host state for the quantity of fuel consumed by its units during the training period.

(4) Requirements during the training period for packaged petroleum products (generally lubricants, oils, greases, and specialty items packaged in containers of 55 US gallons or less) are determined well in advance and drawn from home station assets for use at the TS. Packaged products are not normally available at the TS.

(5) The USP&FO is responsible to confirm all arrangements for supply vehicles at least 48 hours in advance of re-supply operations.

(6) The unit operating the convoy and the USP&FO concerned, regardless of source, is properly reported through the Defense Energy Information System (DEIS).

5-17. Billeting. All billeting requests are processed IAW established policies of each State. Requests are submitted at least 90 days in advance of the training event.

5-18. Other Support

a. Medical services. During AT period is IAW AR 40-40 and provided by:

(1) ARNG medical personnel

(2) Additional medical support arranged through the FUSA or overseas commander.

(3) Qualified civilian physicians, if the foregoing support is unavailable or inadequate.

b. Communication services. Telephone services are provided in garrison locations at the direction of the JFHQ-STATE J6/G6 and the availability of funds. Commercial telephone services are not installed in field or tactical locations. Additional telephone services in the field or tactical location may be installed within State budgetary constraints and the approval of the JFHQ-STATE J6/G6. Arrangements for required telephone support should be made during pre-AT planning conferences, and shall consider emergency communication needs as defined in the applicable pre-accident plans. Access to DSN to conduct essential official business is provided to authorized personnel if DSN service is otherwise available at the TS.

c. Laundry and cleaning services. Laundry service is authorized for cook's whites, medical uniforms, those (other) duty uniforms contaminated with hazardous materials in the course of duty (e.g., a mechanic that has been subjected to a fuel leak, and their blouse is soaked), dispensary linens, blankets, mattress covers, mattress pads, sheets, pillows, and pillowcases. Cleaning and renovation are authorized for mattresses and pillows at State operated training commercial contracts where Quartermaster laundry services are not available. Cost incurred for laundry and cleaning support during training at either a Federal or State-owned training sites is a unit responsibility and paid by the USP&FO. Funding requirements for this support should be included as part of each SOB. The process to support defining this requirement is provided in DTMS, and satisfies this requirement if utilized.

d. Miscellaneous supplies.

(1) The procurement of essential janitorial supplies procured is based on actual experience, but does not exceed the allowances authorized in CTA 50-970. In the interest of supply economy, janitorial supplies are closely controlled. The process to support defining this requirement is provided in DTMS, and satisfies this requirement if utilized.

(2) The supply of insect and rodent control items for ARNG units training at federally operated sites is an active Army responsibility without reimbursement from ARNG funds. Requirements at State operated sites are requisitioned through normal supply channels using funds available to the host state.

Chapter 6 Competitive Events

6-1. General

National Guard Competitive Sports Events consist of the following four separate sports programs: (1) National Guard Marksmanship Training Center Competitive Programs (Arkansas); (2) National Guard Biathlon Program (Vermont); (3) National Guard Marathon and Endurance Program (Nebraska) and (4) National Guard International Parachute Competition (LEAPFEST) (Rhode Island). At the National level, these events are coordinated by the Army National Guard (ARNG), Operations Division (OD). ARNG provides funding and oversight for these programs. Authorized events are supported through Operations and Maintenance ("O&M") and Pay and Allowances ("P&A") appropriations. Although these programs are

managed by designated States, all States, Territories and the District of Columbia are authorized to participate.

6-2. National Guard Marksmanship Training Center Competitive Programs

a. Commanders may leverage competitive marksmanship events in order to provide sustainment training opportunities for unit members at all levels. Support and participation in these programs play a significant role in a commander's comprehensive marksmanship training plan and are utilized to improve and sustain individual marksmanship proficiency.

b. Headquartered at Camp Joseph T. Robinson in North Little Rock, Arkansas, the National Guard Marksmanship Training Center (NGMTC)* promotes and supports competitive marksmanship programs at the unit, state, regional, national, inter-service, and international levels by coordinating funds, providing training, equipment and material support to states and individuals. As individual and teams, these personnel represent themselves, their states and the National Guard in competitive marksmanship events. The NGMTC conducts and supports competitive marksmanship programs in order to provide sustainment training opportunities that are designed to assess advanced marksmanship skills, be physically rigorous, promote team spirit, and increase individual lethality.

c. The Winston P. Wilson Small Arms National Championships

d. Marksmanship Area Council (MAC) Regional Championships

e. The Adjutants General Small Arms or State Championships

f. The Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) Postal Championships

g. The All Guard International Combat and Service Teams

(1) The mission of the All Guard Team is to compete and win at the national, inter-service, and international level competitions against the best military and civilian shooters in their disciplines. The NGMTC trains, equips, and supports the best competitive marksmen selected from within the entire National Guard.. The All Guard Team roster is composed of the following different disciplines:

(a) Service Rifle Team

(b) Service Pistol Team

(c) International Combat Team

(d) International Sniper Team

(e) Action Shooting Team

(f) For further program information, refer to NGR 350-6 and NGB PAM 350-6.

* The Warrior Training Center is the ARNG executive agent for **U.S. Army** competitions, while the National Guard Marksmanship Training Center is the ARNG executive agent for joint service, international, and civilian marksmanship competitions.

6-3. National Guard Biathlon Program

a. The sport of biathlon combines the skill of cross country skiing and shooting and is governed by the International Biathlon Union (IBU) rules.

b. National Guard Bureau Biathlon Championships are conducted annually, with Minnesota and Vermont serving as host states on an alternating basis.

c. Funding for the NG Competitive Biathlon is provided by ARNG-G3-OD through the Military Competitions Program Manager and sent to the Vermont Biathlon Coordinator. SPP teams are required to self-fund their participation in the championships.

d. For further program information, refer to NGR (AR) 350-10.

6-4. National Guard Marathon and Endurance Program

a. The purpose of the program is to encourage and enhance physical fitness, assist recruiting, and provide the public with a positive image of the fitness the Army and Air National Guard. Each state is encouraged to develop a competitive sports team for running and endurance events. These state teams are established to represent the Army and Air National Guard in local competitions.

b. Funding for participation in the National Guard Military Competitions Running and Endurance All-Guard team members is provided by ARNG-G3-OD to G3 Nebraska. The funding will consist of 2060 for Pay and Allowances; 2065 for purchase of operational costs to include, promotional items and event expositions.

6-5. National Guard International Parachute Competition (LEAPFEST)

a. The purpose of the competition is to enhance the readiness of the Airborne community, improve interoperability, and strengthen alliances & partnerships by promoting camaraderie and Esprit de Corps of the Airborne Soldier through international competition.

b. Funding for the LEAPFEST competition is provided by ARNG-G3-OD through the LEAPFEST coordinator in Rhode Island.

Chapter 7

Division Alignment for Training (DIV AFT)

7-1. General

ARNG established Division AFT between ARNG Divisions and doctrinally associated units to enhance training and leader development at all echelons, increase unit interchangeability with Active Component Divisions in LSCO, and provide a habitual relationship with proposed lower echelon units, fully developing our Division headquarters into Multi-Domain Operations (MDO) capable warfighting divisions.

7-2. Training and Readiness Oversight

Designation of the relationship establishes a process to enable Division Commanders oversight, mentorship, and input in lower echelon unit training and readiness, limited in scope to the following:

a. Review long-term and short-term training plans and assessments to identify future/potential training opportunities/resources across multiple echelons, units, and states.

b. Coordinate participation by lower echelon units in higher echelon unit training events and exercises.

c. Review readiness and inspection reports on lower echelon units to identify systemic challenges across like units and potential solutions to these challenges.

d. Participate in the development of mobilization plans (including post-mobilization training activities and deploy ability validation procedures) developed for the lower echelon units.

e. Conduct Talent Management with leaders at every level, including the Adjutant General to provide developmental opportunities at all echelons.

f. The Division AFT does not include approval authority over unit training plans or certifications of training proficiency; that authority resides with the subordinate unit's chain of Command in its State.

7-3. Leader Development

Division AFT provides a vehicle to operationalize talent management and leader development across the Army National Guard by providing opportunities to those officers and NCOs that demonstrate the highest competencies and attributes as leaders. This allows our leaders to be positioned and compete at the highest levels not just in the Guard but in the Army.

7-4. Key Developmental Assignments

a. ARNG Divisions should establish leader development strategies and policies that support growth and development of selected leaders across the footprint of the aligned brigades. Officers and NCOs assigned to division training aligned states are encouraged to seek career opportunities irrespective of the state to which they are assigned. At a minimum, each Division will identify five (5) key billets to be filled by traditional (M-Day) leaders, selected from aligned brigades regardless of State affiliation.

b. Key billets are identified as the Brigade Commanders, Brigade Command Sergeants Major, and primary Officers and NCOs of the Division G3, FSCoord, G2, G4, G5, and G6. This list of identified positions is descriptive, not prescriptive. Division Commanders, in coordination with affected Adjutants General, should identify the key leader development billets required for their organizations. Divisions are not limited to the number or type of key billets identified for talent management and leader development, and identified key billets may change to meet the requirements in the division as needed.

7-5. Funding and Training Assemblies

The PRID MDEP will provide Inactive Duty Training (IDT) travel funds for up to five (5) positions filled by out of state personnel for IDT and AT requirements. The traveler receives no reimbursement except what is provided for eligible members pursuant to 37 USC 452 and the Joint Travel Regulation, Paragraphs 032303 and 032304. Division aligned states are responsible for informing the PRID Program Manager which five (5) billets are requested. All travel funded positions and assigned Soldiers will be validated annually.

Glossary

AC

Active Component

ACOM

Army Command

AD

Active Duty

ADDS

Army DUERS DATP System

ADLTP

Additional Distributed Learning Training Period

ADOS

Active Duty Operational Support

ADEPT

ARNG Deployment and Training Equipping Tool

ADP

Automated Data Processing (Units) / Army Doctrine Publication

ADT

Active Duty for Training

AFI

Air Force Instruction

AFTP

Additional Flight Training Periods

AGR

Army Guard Reserve

AMC

Army Material Command

AMC/DO

Army Material Command / Deployment Operations

AMEDD

Army Medical Department

ANG

Air National Guard

ANGRC/DOC

Air National Guard Readiness Center/Designed Operational Capability

ANGSC/AX3

Air National Guard Support Center / Helicopter

ANG/XOX

Air National Guard/ Deployments Division

AOAP

Army Oil Analysis Program

AQC

Aircraft Qualification Course

AR

Army Regulation

ARNG

Army National Guard

ARNG CU

Army National Guard Command Unique

ARNGUS

Army National Guard United States

ARNG-CSG

Army National Guard Command Surgeon Group

ARNG-OD

Army National Guard Operations Division

ARNG-ODOY

Army National Guard Operations Division Security Cooperation Branch

ARNG-RI

Army National Guard Resource Integration Division

ARNG-RP

Army National Guard Readiness and Plans Division

ARNG-TR

Army National Guard Bureau Training Division

ARNG-TRS

Army National Guard Training Support Division

ARNG TS

Army National Guard Training Site

ARRM

Army Range Resource Model

ARTIMS

Army Training Information Management System

ASI

Additional Skills Identifier

AT

Annual Training

ATM

Aircrew Training Manual

ATMP

Army TADDS Maintenance Program

ATP

Additional Training Periods / Army Training Publication

ATRRS

Army Training Requirements and Resources System

ATSC

Army Training Support Center

ATTN

Attention

AUTA

Additional Unit Training Assembly

AUTH

Authorized

AUV

Administrative Use Vehicles

AVCRAD

Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot

AVIM

Aviation Intermediate Maintenance

AVO

Aviation Officer

AWCF

Army Working Capital Fund

BAS

Basic Allowance for Subsistence

CAC-T

Combined Arms Training Center, Training

CALL

Center for Army Lessons Learned

CATS

Combined Arms Training Strategy

CBRN

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response Enterprise

CCDR

Combatant Commander

CERFP

CBRN Enhanced Response Force Packages

CG

Commanding General

CI

Counter Intelligence

CIP

Common Installation Picture

CLRT

Command Logistics Readiness Team

CONUS

Continental United States

CONUS-LAO

CONUS Logistic Assistance Office

COR

Contracting Officer Representative

CNGB

Chief, National Guard Bureau

CNGBI

Chief, National Guard Bureau Instruction

CNGBM

Chief, National Guard Bureau Manual

CRE

CBRN Response Enterprise

CSA

Chief Staff Army

CSS

Combat Service Support

CSMS

Combined Support Maintenance Shop

CST

Civil Support Teams

CTA

Common Table Allowances

CTC

Combat Training Center

CTG

Command Training Guidance

CU

Command Unique

C2CRE-B

Command and Control CBRN Response Enterprise Bravo

DA

Department of the Army

DAMPS

Department of the Army Mobilization Processing System

DARNG

Director, Army National Guard

DC

District of Columbia

DCS

Deputy Chief of Staff

DCSLOG

Deputy Chief of Staff Logistics

DEIS

Defense Energy Information System

DMETLS

Directed Mission Essential Task List

D-MOS

Duty-Military Occupational Specialty

DOD

Department of Defense

DODD

Department of Defense Directive

DOD-I

Department of Defense Instruction

DODIC

Department of Defense Identification Code

DODM

Department of Defense Manual

DIV AFT

Division Alignment for Training

DL
Distributive Learning

DRRS
Defense Readiness Reporting System

DSCA
Defense Support of Civil Authorities

DSN
Defense Switched Network

DTMS
Digital Training Management System

DUERS
Defense Utilities Energy Reporting System (AR 11-27)

EO
Executive Order

ET
Equivalent Training

ETS
End Service Commitment

FEMA
Federal Emergency Management Agency

FM
Field Manual

FORSCOM
Army Forces Command

FP
Force Protection

FY
Fiscal Year

EBDL
Electronic-Based Distributed Learning

ET
Equivalent Training

FIP
Federated Intelligence Program

FMR
Financial Management Regulation

FMS
Field Maintenance Shop

Foundry

The Army Foundry Intelligence Training Program

FMP

Food Program Manager

FR

Forces Command Regulation

FSXXI

Flight School 21

FTNGD-OS

Full-Time National Guard Duty, Operational Support

FTNGD-TNG

Full-Time National Guard for Training

FTRF

Full-Time Recruiting Force

FUSA

First United States Army

FY

Fiscal Year

GCSS-Army

Global Combat Support System – Army

GED

General Education Diploma

GEOINT

Geospatial Intelligence

GTC

Garrison Training Center / Government Travel Card

G-TCAE

Army National Guard Technical Control and Analysis Element

GSA

General Services Administration

HHD

Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment

HIV

Human Immune Deficiency Virus

HN

Host Nation

HQDA

Headquarters Department of the Army

HUMINT

Human Intelligence

HRF

Homeland Response Forces

IAM

Information Assurance Managers

IAT

Information Assurance Training

IAW

In Accordance With

IADT

Initial Active Duty for Training

IBU

International Biathlon Union

IDT

Inactive Duty Training

IDFH

Inactive Duty Funeral Honors

IERW

Initial Entry Rotary-Wing

IEWTPT

Electronic Warfare Tactical Proficiency Trainer

IFE

Instrument Flight Examiner

IG

Inspector General

IGI&S

Installation Geospatial Information and Services

IMET

Individual Military Education Training

ING

Inactive National Guard

IO

Intelligence Oversight

IPC

Instructor Pilot Course

IRR

Individual Ready Reserve

IWFF

Intelligence Warfighting Function

JA/ATT

Joint Airborne/Air Transportability Training

JFHQ

Joint Force Headquarters

JMEEL

Joint Mission Essential Equipment Listing

JTR

Joint Travel Regulation

KCT

Key Collective Task

LEAPFEST

National Guard International Parachute Competition

LOD

Line of Duty

LRSU

Long Range Surveillance Units

IROC

Intelligence Readiness and Operations Capability

LSCO

Large-Scale Combat Operations

MAC

Marksmanship Area Council

MACOM

Army Major Command

MAIT

Maintenance Assistance Instruction Team

MARRS

Mission Analysis Readiness Resource Synchronization

MASINT

Measures and Signatures Intelligence

MATES

Maneuver Area Training Equipment Sites

MATSIT

Material Situation Report

MBPAS

Monthly Bulk Petroleum Accounting Summary

MCTSP

Mission Command Training Support Program

MD

Muster Duty

M-Date

Mobilization Date

M-Day

Traditional Soldiers attending Unit Training Assemblies

MDEP

Management Decision Execution Package

MDO

Multi-Domain Operations

MEET

Minimum Essential Equipment for Training

MET

Mission Essential Task

MI

Military Intelligence

MMT

Marksmanship Master Trainer

MMTC

Marksmanship Master Trainer Course

MOA

Memorandum of Agreement

MOI

Memorandum of Instruction

MOS

Military Occupational Specialty

MOS-Q

Military Occupational Specialty Qualification

MOU

Memorandum of Understanding

MRA

Military Readiness Airlift

MRE

Meals-Ready-To-Eat

MREP

Military Reserve Exchange Program

MRFR

Military Reserve Foreign Residency

MTOE

Modified Table of Organization and Equipment

MTPC

Maintenance Test Pilot Course

MTT

Mobile Training Team

MUTA

Multiple Unit Training Assemblies

NCO

Non-Commissioned Officer

NCOER

Non-Commissioned Officer Evaluation Report

NEPA

National Environmental Policy Act

NG

National Guard

NGB

National Guard Bureau

NGB-ARH

Former Office Symbol now ARNG-HRH Branch

NGMTC

National Guard Marksmanship Training Center

NGR

National Guard Regulation

NLT

No Later Than

NOTAMS

Notice to Airman

NPS

Non-Prior Service

NREMT

National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians

NSA

National Security Agency

OCONUS

Outside Continental United States

OCS

Officer Candidate School

OD

Operations Division

OER

Officer Evaluation Report

OFF/WO

Officer/Warrant Officer

OPTEMPO

Operational Tempo

OSA

Operational Support Aircraft

ODT

Overseas Deployment Training

O&M

Operations and Maintenance

OML

Order Merit List

OMNG

Operation and Maintenance National Guard

OPORD

Operations Order

OSD

Office Secretary of Defense

OTP

Operational Training Program

OVSC

OVSC 2201 is a SIGINT class requirement in VUport

P&A

Pay and Allowances

PAM

Pamphlet

PAX

Personnel

PCS

Post, Camp, and Station / Permanent Change Station

PDF

Portable Document Format

PED

Process, Exploitation, Dissemination

POC

Point of Contact

POD

Port of Debarkation / Permissive Operating Distance

POE

Port of Embarkation

POL

Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants

POR

Program of Record

POV

Privately Owned Vehicle

PPBE

Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution

PME

Professional Military Education

PRAT

Statutory Annual Training Funding

PRID

Statutory Inactive Duty Training Funding

PRIVAC

Privileged Access

PUJC

Priority, Urgency, Justification, and Category

QAP

Quality Assurance Plan

QMS

Quota Management System

RC
Reserve Component

RCTI
Reserve Component Training Instruction

REDCON
Readiness Condition

RFMSS
Range Facility Management Support System

RL
Readiness Level

ROTC
Reserved Officer Training Corps

RMP
Readiness Management Periods

RPI
Real Property Inventory (and Forecasting)

RSC
Reserve Support Commands

RSP
Recruit Sustainment Program

RTA
Rescheduled Training Assemblies

RTI
Regional Training Institute

RTLTP-AS
Range and Training Land Program Automated System

RTS-M
Regional Training Site Maintenance

SAAM
Special Assignment Airlift Mission

SAAO
State Army Aviation Officers

SAFC
Small Arms Fundamental Clinic

SAFS
Small Arms Firing School

SART
Small Arms Readiness Training

SATPC-L

USA Petroleum Center Procurement Office Code

SAWE

Small Arms Weapons Expert

SDDC

Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

SDM

Squad Designated Marksman

SDMR

Squad Designated Marksman Rifle

SIGINT

Signal Intelligence

SIK

Subsistence In Kind

SIOO

SIGINT Intelligence Oversight Officer

SMC

State Marksmanship Coordinator

SMCTC

State Marksmanship Training Course

SME

Subject Matters Expert

SMDR

Structure Manning Decision Review

SMM

Surface Maintenance Manager

SMP

Simultaneous Membership Program

SO

Special Operations

SOB

State Operating Budget

SOF

Special Operations Forces

SOP

Standard Operating Procedures

SPP

State Partnership Program

SSI

Special Skills Identifier

SSN

Social Security Number

SSP

System Security Plan

SSMO

Subsistence Supply Management Office

STA

Split Training Assembly

STC

Sustainment Training Center

STP

State Training Plan

STRAC

Standards in Training Commission

TADDS

Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations

TAG

The Adjutant General

TAMIS

Total Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS)

TARGTS

Training and Resource Guard Tracking System

TASS

The Army School System

TBUD

Training Budget

TB

Technical Bulletin

TC

Training Circular

TDA

Table of Distribution and Allowance

TDC

Type Duty Code

TISA

Troop Issue Subsistence Activity

TLP

Troop Leading Procedures

TM

Transportation Manager / Technical Manual

TOE

Table of Organization and Equipment

TOR

Technical Oversight Representatives

TRADOC

United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

TRANSCOM/SDDC

United States Transportation Command, Surface Deployment and Distribution Center

TRNG

Training

TRO

Training Readiness Oversight

TS

Training Site

TSAID

Training Support Assistance and Integration Directorate

TSB

Training Support Brigade

TSC

Training Support Center

TS-MATS

Training Support, Material Army-Wide Tracking System

TY

Training Year

UAS

Unmanned Aerial Surveillance

UCMJ

Uniform Code Military Justice

UGR

Unitized Group Ration

USAGMPA

United States Army General Material and Petroleum

USAF

United States Air Force

USAR

United States Army

USARC

United States Army Reserve Component

USASOC

United States Special Forces

USC

United States Code

USP&FO

United States Property and Fiscal Office

USSID SE

United States Signals Intelligence, Signals Intelligence Enterprise

USR

Unit Status Reporting

USSOCOM

United States Special Operations Command

UTA

Unit Training Assemblies

UTES

Unit Training and Equipment Site

UXO

Unexploded Ordinance

VCST

Civil Support Team Funding

VWMD

Weapons of Mass Destruction Funding

VOL

Volume

WCLS

MDEP Account (Life Cycle Management)

WFX

Warfighter Exercise

WMD-CST

Weapons Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams

WTC

Warrior Training Center

XCTC

Exportable Combat Training Capability

YRT

Year-Round Annual Training

YTB

Yearly Training Brief

YTC

Yearly Training Calendars

YTG

Yearly Training Guidance

SUMMARY of CHANGE

NGR 350-1
Army National Guard Training

This edition has been revised extensively; changes include the following:

- Addition of National Guard Regulation (NGR), Army Regulation (AR), Department of the Army Instruction (DoDI), and U.S. Code references.
- Addition of enduring principles of training
- More detailed definitions/limitations of different duty types, including a new section detailing the difference between D71 RMP and D91 RMP
- Expansion of the Split Training wording that informs Adjutant Generals how a more extensive version of Split Training can be leveraged to protect Soldiers in the event of a biological threat or similar scenario.
- Separation between request/approval instructions between AT and IDT scheduling in the MARRS AT/IDT Calendar. For IDT, States/Territories do not have to submit requests to NGB, but the request/approval mechanics can be used by each State/Territory to conduct their own training calendar approval process.
- Provided more visibility on scheduling impacts to Soldier's (specifically travel funding) that will occur in some situations when AT and IDT are combined.
- More detailed definitions/limitations of different duty types, including a new section detailing the difference between Equivalent Training (ET) and Split Training Assembly (STA), and the appropriate use of each.
- Addition of guidance / information on the training requirements for the NG CBRN Response Enterprise (CRE).
- Provides more clarity as it relates to the scope of the Intelligence Warfighting Function (IWfF).
- Revised Intelligence Oversight (IO) to update policies and provide clarity.
- Added the Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Tactical Proficiency Trainer (IEWTPT) as an authorized component of the TADSS device.
- Identify Signal Intelligence (SIGINT) functional training requirements
- Identify and inform the field of the intelligence system maintainer and integrator training requirements