



CHIEF NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU MANUAL

NG-J39
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NATIONAL GUARD HOMELAND RESPONSE FORCE AND CHEMICAL,
BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVES
ENHANCED RESPONSE FORCE PACKAGE PROCEDURES

References: See Enclosure F.

1. Purpose. This manual provides procedures for the National Guard (NG) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Response Enterprise (NG-CRE) which includes Homeland Response Forces (HRF) and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) units in accordance with (IAW) reference a.
2. Cancellation. None.
3. Applicability. This manual applies to all NG CBRN response activities conducted in a Title 32 or State Active Duty status. This manual does not apply to NG activities conducted while on active duty or in Federal service IAW reference b or Sections 112, 509, and 901 of reference c.
4. Procedures. See Enclosures A through E.
5. Summary of Changes. This is the initial publication of CNGBM 3510.01.
6. Releaseability. This manual is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. Obtain copies through <<http://www.ngpdc.ng.army.mil>>.

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7. Effective Date. This manual is effective upon publication and must be reissued, cancelled, or certified as current every five years.



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Enclosures:

- A -- Organize
- B -- Equip
- C -- Train
- D -- Report
- E -- Medical
- F -- References
- GL -- Glossary

ENCLOSURE A

ORGANIZE

1. National Response Framework (NRF). The NRF is based on tiered responses to national emergencies IAW reference d.

a. First Tier – Local Response. First responders: fire, rescue, law enforcement, and emergency medical services provide immediate aid and support for safeguarding public health and safety.

b. Second Tier – State Response. Incidents exceeding Tier-1 force capabilities require the activation of State civil and military forces. For example, additional civilian teams, such as State Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) teams, Fire and Rescue units, State Police units, State Health Department assets, and the NG are used to augment first responder resources.

c. Third Tier – Federal Response. Governors can request assistance from the President of the United States if it is determined their State's incident-response requires additional support. Under an approved Presidential Emergency Declaration, Federal agencies identified in reference d provide assets to support the Governor. An incident command (IC) is established to provide assistance and management of the emergency support functions of the incident. Federal response assets available to the IC may include the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) HAZMAT Response Unit, the Department of Energy's radiation assessment teams, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Disaster Medical System, the National Medical Response System, the NG, United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) and United States Pacific Command (USPACOM).

2. Mission Statement. When directed by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), coordinated by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau (CNGB), and upon consent of the Governor(s) during major catastrophic CBRN incident(s), the HRF and CERFP alerts, recalls, and deploys critical Command and Control (C2) and lifesaving capabilities within six hours. On order, HRFs and CERFPs deploy and conduct C2, search and extraction, mass casualty decontamination, and medical stabilization in order to save lives and mitigate human suffering. On order, the HRFs and CERFPs redeploy to home station once life saving mission is complete or first responders have incident under control.

3. National CRE Forces. The Department of Defense (DoD) has allotted forces, through assignment, allocation, or apportionment, primarily for the homeland CBRN response mission. These forces are collectively referred to herein as the "CRE." Under State control, these NG forces consist of HRFs, CERFPs, and Weapons of Mass Destruction-Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs). Under

Federal control, these forces consist of the Defense CBRN Response Force (DCRF) with Joint Task Force-Civil Support as its core command and control, and two command and control CBRN Response Elements (C2CRE) IAW reference e. Deployment requirement times for national CRE employment response expectations are outlined in Figure 1.

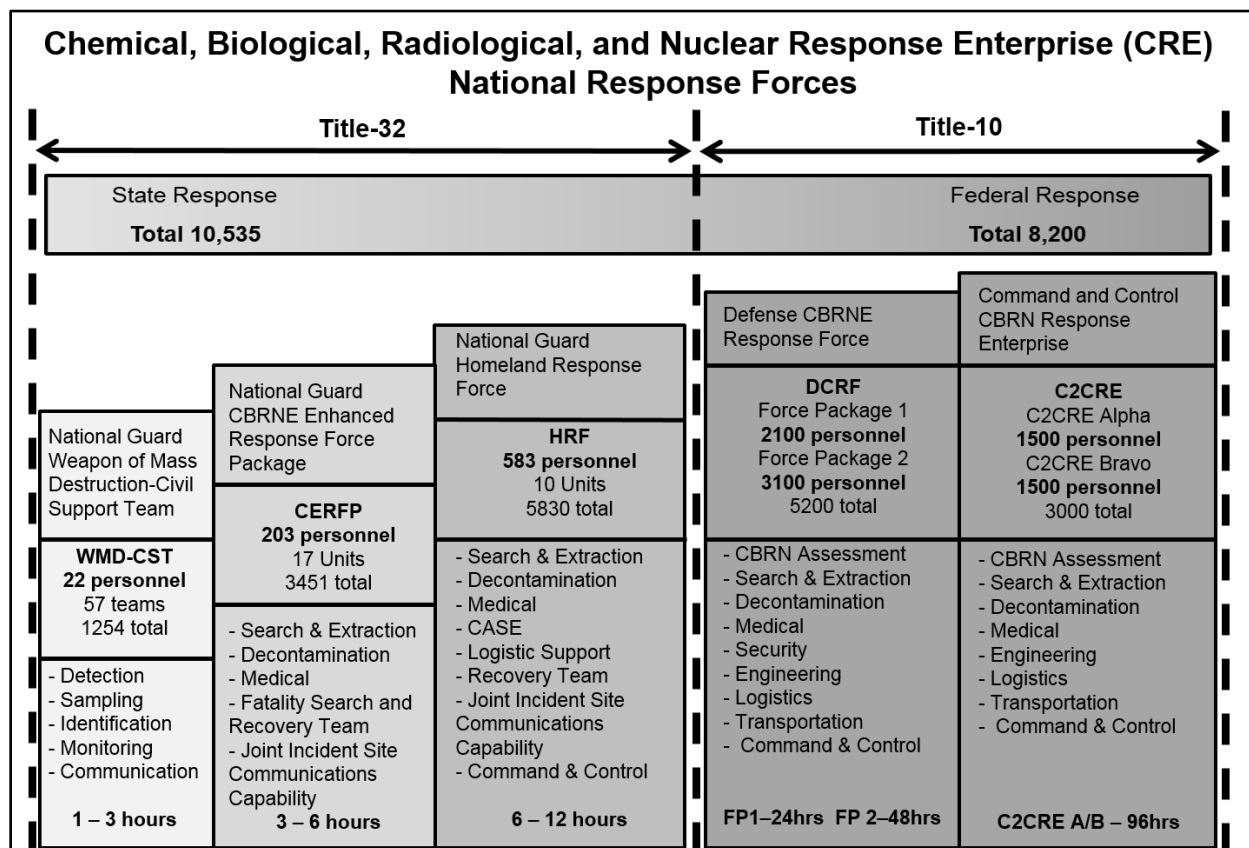


Figure 1. National CRE Response Forces

4. NG-CRE Mission Underpinning. During national emergencies, Governors are authorized to serve as Commanders-in-Chief of their States' NG should the required response exceed the capacity of local and State responders. The NG dual-status as State militia and Reserve Component of the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force incorporates Federal personnel and State resources to support civilian IC.

a. NG-CRE forces are organized to provide assistance to civil authorities IAW references, f, g, and h.

b. DoD's primary authority for Civil Support and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) assistance are IAW references f, and g.

5. National Response. When directed by the SecDef, coordinated by the CNGB, and upon consent of the Governor(s) during major or catastrophic

CBRN incidents, the HRF and CERFP alerts, assembles, and deploys critical lifesaving capabilities. HRF and CERFP forces are assigned to the States and Territories to enable national, regional, State, and local support.

a. Governors may activate NG elements to support State domestic civil support functions and activities. The Adjutants General (TAG) may assign members of the Guard to assist national, regional, and State civil support operations.

(1) NG-CRE's interoperability with local, State, and Federal CBRN response capabilities enhances synchronized lifesaving capabilities at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels.

(2) The NG-CRE is organized and trained to rapidly concentrate forces at domestic incident sites, and to conduct sustained operations in CBRN environments.

(3) NG-CRE forces are structured to enhance lifesaving capabilities, maximize flexibility, and reduce response times.

b. HRF and CERFP forces provide Governors and TAGs search and extraction, medical triage, decontamination, fatality search and recovery, and joint communication capabilities to assist civil authorities during CBRN incidents.

(1) HRF and CERFP forces include a hazard response force should individuals be trapped in structures, or require decontamination from toxic industrial chemicals and materials.

(2) All NG Joint Force Headquarters-State (NG NG JFHQs-State) offices assign their States' Army National Guard (ARNG) and Air National Guard (ANG) units and personnel to HRF and CERFP task forces.

(3) HRFs and CERFPs are available for sustained operations twenty-four-hours-a-day to assist Governors during a State, regional, or national response no-notice-alert-deployment and employment.

(4) HRFs provide regional operational response capabilities to include planning, training, and exercising, at the Federal, State and local levels.

c. HRFs and CERFPs are positioned inside boundaries of FEMA regions to facilitate time and distance in the event of a national response. At least one HRF is located in each FEMA region. CERFPs are placed in close proximity to high density populations (See Table 1 below).

REGIONS	STATES AND TERRITORIES
Region 1	Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine
Region 2	New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands
Region 3	Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia
Region 4	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky
Region 5	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.
Region 6	Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico
Region 7	Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska
Region 8	Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming
Region 9	Arizona, Nevada, California, Hawaii, and Guam
Region 10	Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska

Table 1. Regions in States and Territories

6. NG-CRE DoD Unit Identification Code (UIC). HRF and CERFP task forces use a hierarchy of assigned Joint UIC's to report associated mission capabilities and status of readiness. See Table 2 below for UICs.

UNITS	CODES
National Guard Bureau	"DJGAAA"
NG JFHQs-State	"DJGXXA" "XX" denotes JFHQ-State two-letter designation
HRFs	DJG0XX." "XX" denotes FEMA Regions 1-10
CERFPs	"DJGXX9." "XX" denotes State two-letter designation for CERFP C2 location
The letters "I" or "O" are not recognized for UIC identification.	DoD policy requires the substitution of the letter "I" with the number one "1" and the letter "O" with the number zero "0"

Table 2. NG-CRE DoD UIC's

7. HRF and CERFP Structure. HRFs and CERFPs are organized in a modular structure to provide specific capabilities for deployment and employment IAW mission requirements.

a. HRF functional elements include HRF C2, Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC), CBRN Assistance and Support Element (CASE), and CBRN Task Force elements. The CBRN Task Force is structured similar to the CERFP organization with functional elements that include C2, JISCC, Search and Extraction (S&E), Decontamination Element (DECON), Medical (MED), and Fatality Search and Recovery Team (FSRT). A HRF with

CBRN Task Force and a CERFP are depicted in the following organizational line diagrams (Figures 2 and 3).

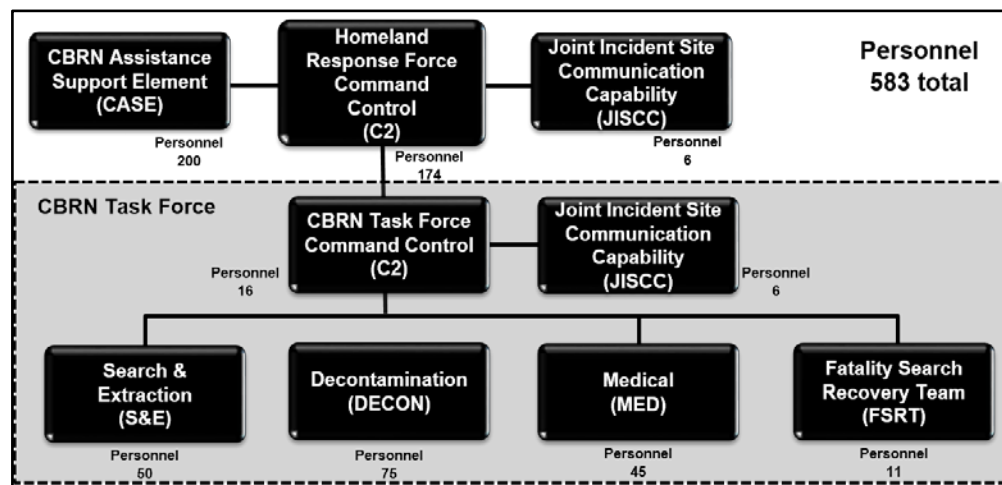


Figure 2. HRF (CBRN Task Force) Structure
Total personnel Assigned 591

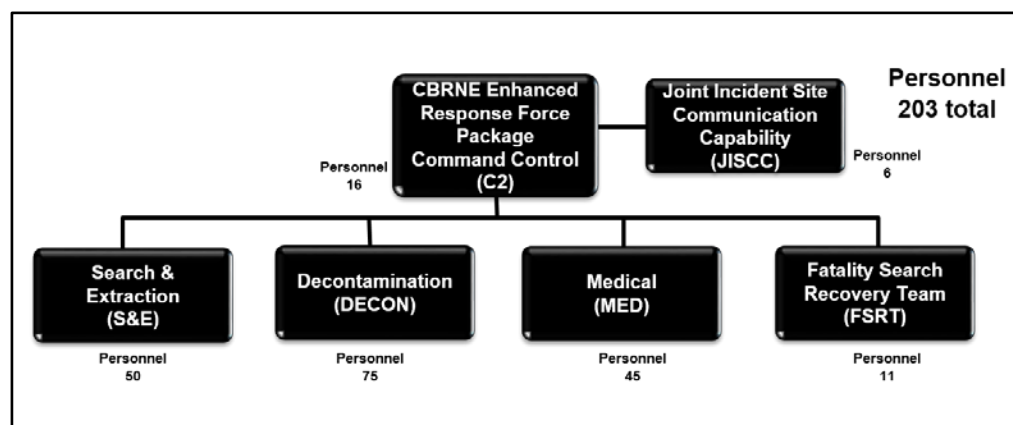


Figure 3. CERFP Structure
Total Personnel Assigned 203)

b. TAGs use Memorandum of Agreements (MOA) and Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMACs) to provide chain of command coordination, identify activation authority, and clarify shared resources for deployment of HRFs and CERFPs in support of other States.

c. TAGs will notify NG-J3/7 to make recommendations to the CNGB when required force structure cannot be obtained or supported from neighboring States, Territories or District of Columbia to achieve mission requirements for a national or regional incident.

8. HRF.

a. HRF C2. HRF C2 is structured for multiple CBRN force response coordination over a dispersed area to synchronize CRE force response operations with required military units, elements, and Incident Command System (ICS) entities.

(1) HRF C2 may co-locate with the Area Command (for example, the County Emergency Operations Commander) or at a designated location and liaises with NG JFHQs-State, JTF-State, the Area Commander, and ICs.

(2) HRF C2 deploy regionally or nationally to States and Territories during incidences to provide C2 for 1-9 WMD-CSTs, 1-9 CERFPs, and up to three DECON corridors within an incident area.

(3) NG-CRE forces operating under State Active Duty (SAD), or Title 32 authority, remain under the C2 of their respective State Governor and TAG. NG-CRE forces operating in support of other States will support C2 relationships IAW standing interstate agreements and applicable laws. NG-CRE forces will be employed in Operational Control (OPCON) to the supported Combatant Commander when Federalized.

b. CERFP C2 and HRF CBRN Task Force C2. The CERFP C2 or HRF CBRN Task Force C2 may be the first CRE C2 element to arrive at the incident site. The CERFP C2 or HRF CBRN Task Force C2 will liaise with the Area Command (for example: the County Emergency Operations Commander) to establish C2 within the IC, or at a designated location.

(1) CERFP C2 or HRF CBRN Task Force C2 are assigned to the State and are operationally committed to support the IC in the absence of a HRF C2.

(2) The CBRN C2 or HRF CBRN Task Force C2 arriving first at the incident site will establish and manage assigned CRE force element work-and rest cycles. Follow-on CRE forces will fall-in to augment the existing forces on the established footprint.

c. CASE. The HRF Commander will identify and allocate the CASE to CERFP and CBRN Task Force Commanders. The CASE will be divided into three platoon-sized elements of approximately 60-65 personnel allocated to each DECON corridor.

(1) A CASE platoon will assist in the movement of casualties from the S&E element's operating locations to the Casualty Collection Point (CCP), though the DECON line, and vapor control line.

(2) The CASE will provide support to control throughput at DECON corridor access points at CCP locations and conduct patrols to maintain DECON corridor integrity.

d. S&E. The HRF or CERFP Commander will coordinate with IC to identify specific locations and to linkup with first responders operating in search areas. The S&E element's primary function is to locate casualties from designated operating areas for removal to the CCP. Medical personnel attached to the S&E element are responsible for conducting initial triage of casualties.

e. DECON. The DECON is responsible for establishing the DECON corridor, and managing decontamination casualties throughput from the CCP to the vapor control line.

(1) The medical personnel assigned to the CCP are responsible for further triage and for designating an appropriate DECON line of casualty movement through the CCP.

(2) The DECON will decontaminate ambulatory, non-ambulatory casualties and CBRN force personnel.

(3) The DECON will establish a site to decontaminate the exterior Contaminated Human Remains Pouch (CHRP) of expired victims.

f. MED. The MED conducts triage and provides pre-hospital emergency medical stabilization for casualties throughout the CRE operation area. It coordinates with S&E to provide situational, dependent emergency medical triage, treatment, and stabilization in a contaminated environment. The element manages casualty stabilization and treatment in the cold zone before evacuation.

g. FSRT. The primary mission of the FSRT is the expeditious and dignified removal of fatalities throughout the CRE area of operations. The FSRT is a modular ANG capability Tactical Control embedded in the CERFP or HRF CBRN Task Force.

(1) FSRT priorities are to remove fatalities and remains from the MED element, DECON corridor, and S&E operating area.

(2) The FSRT will move forward of the vapor control line into the warm and hot zones to remove remains from the S&E operating area and the CCP, when directed.

(3) FSRT are responsible for decontaminating the exterior of CHRPs, using the designated CHRP wash-down lane.

h. JISCC. JISCC teams are sourced by the ANG and assigned to NG-CRE forces with equipment to support full-spectrum communications. These teams support CRE forces to include local first-responders at the incident site to facilitate communications between IC, NG JFHQs-State, Joint Task Force (JTF), and State and Federal agencies. JISCC Block 3 systems are operated and maintained by ANG dedicated systems operators. The JISCC will:

(1) Provide situational awareness among reach-back organizations, other incident-areas, and DoD forces and civilian response entities for first responders, local, State and regional authorities.

(2) Support battalion level Tactical Operation Center (TOC) communications with modular expansion capabilities to support brigade level TOC communications.

(3) Provide HRF and CERFP users with access to communications including, but not limited to incident and wide-area radio interoperability and cross-banding, commercial internet, Non-secure Internet Protocol Router Network, Secure Internet Protocol Router Network SIPRNet, public switch telephone network voice dialing, Defense Switch Network voice dialing, and video teleconferencing.

(4) Establish standardization of tactical level wide-area communications for reinforcing network interoperability between HRF and CERFP elements co-located within common areas of operation.

(5) Provide network interoperability between HRF, CERFP and WMD-CST Unified Command Suite assets through the consequence domain network to tactically share mission critical data on a dedicated network domain.

9. Director of the ARNG (DARNG) and Director of the ANG (DANG) Mission Assignment.

a. DARNG and DANG staffs coordinate with NG-J3/7 and NG JFHQs-State staffs to source ARNG and ANG units for assigned NG-CRE missions. Associated staffs will assist in de-confliction with Service specific, force generation processes and Component assignments. DARNG and DANG will assist to balance Service requirements with NG-CRE force generation mission assignments.

b. NG JFHQs-State will resource NG-CRE, (HRF, and CERFP) task force organizations to achieve and sustain CRE mission requirements, as required. United States Property and Fiscal Officers (USPFO) oversee funding and equipping NG-CRE forces, and issue contracts supporting NG-CRE training requirements.

c. HRFs and CERFPs are manned, equipped, and trained to achieve mission objectives to provide a national response deployment capability. Authorized HRF manning numbers are 583, CERFP are 203.

10. Chief of Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction Division (NG-J39). The Chief of NG-J39 will:

a. Serve as the principal advisor to the CNGB, Director NG-J3/7, and NG JFHQs-State TAGs on NG-CRE mission implementation.

b. Oversee operational compliance of NG-CRE missions, IAW reference e.

c. Provide NG-CRE mission oversight to manage and review operational synchronization of Doctrine, Organization, Training, Material, Leadership, Personnel, Facilities - Policy (DOTMLPF-P) to achieve mission expectations.

d. Execute formal institutionalization of NG-CRE national mission IAW DOTMLPF-P for coordination with Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force, and other Federal agencies.

e. Coordinate funding, acquisition, sustainment, and implementation of DOTMLPF-P to achieve NG-CRE national mission expectations with all NG JFHQs-State staffs.

f. Provide Joint Mission-Essential Tasks (JMETs) standardization and Training and Evaluation Outlines (T&EOs).

g. Incorporate NG-CRE forces with stakeholders; to include the United States Congress, SecDef, USNORTHCOM, USPACOM, United States Transportation Command, Air Mobility Command (AMC), Army North, Air Force North and additional Federal agencies and designated affiliations that may be identified.

h. Serve as the lead Program Manager for the budget process, which includes NG-CRE financial management, cost analysis, program objective memorandum (POM) development for acquisition and sustainment of the program.

i. Coordinate with NG JFHQs-State Joint Operations (NG JFHQs-State J3), ARNG Operations and Training Directorate (ARNG-G3) and ANG Operations Logistics Directorate (ANG A3) to conduct quarterly NG-CRE unit sourcing reviews with NG-CRE, HRF and CERFP Commanders. Maintain a three year NG-CRE sourcing model.

j. Identify functional area shortfalls and make recommendations to develop and improve NG-CRE policies, procedures, and guidance.

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k. Track and report NG-CRE mission requirements, plans, training, exercises and mission capability assessments to HRF, CERFP, and WMD-CST units in Joint Training Systems (JTS) systems of record; Defense Readiness Reporting System - Strategic (DRRS-S); Joint Training and Information Management System (JTIMS), and Joint Lessons Learned Information System (JLLIS).

11. NG JFHQs-State Task Force Mission Support.

a. TAGs assign forces to support the HRF and CERFP mission within their State.

b. NG JFHQs-State J3s monitor the Army Force Generation and the Air Force Air Expeditionary Force models to forecast ARNG and ANG organizational and unit war-fight assignments. NG JFHQs-State staff will manage unit(s) selected for HRF and CERFP mission assignments using knowledge of Service-specific deployment requirements, three year mission minimum.

12. NG-CRE C2 Coordination.

a. The organizational chart (Figure 4) below identifies how domestic C2 lines of coordination are linked in event of a domestic response. The Governor and TAG oversee C2 units should NG-CRE forces be activated under SAD or Title 32.

b. A State-to-State support agreement, MOA, or EMAC will be in effect when personnel from multiple States are activated to respond to a domestic incident.

c. State-to-State Compact agreements govern mutual aid during disasters and support response and C2 processes for NG-CRE deployments across State boundaries. NG-CRE forces serving in a Title 32 status fall under the C2 of the Governors of their home State. State Governors and TAGs will exercise Coordinating Authority, should support across State lines be required.

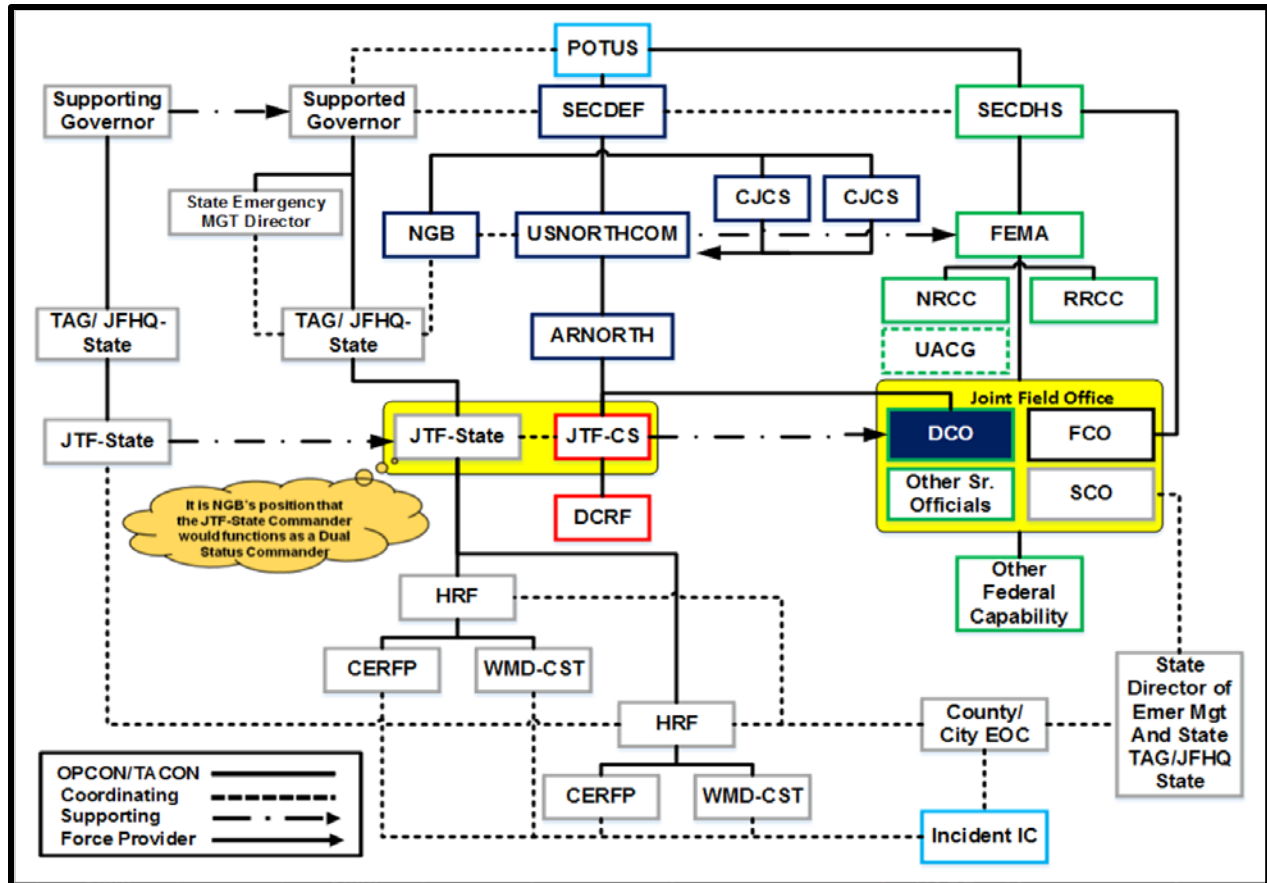


Figure 4. National CRE C2 Coordination

13. National CRE Force Organization Conformity.

a. NG-CRE forces are organized and managed to provide national uniformity and standardization to achieve total force interoperability to afford greater depth and capacity.

b. NG-CRE JTF records and personnel qualification and certification documentation will be maintained and managed IAW reference i and j.

c. NG-CRE records and documents are used to chronicle mission requirements. Records will be maintained for the two preceding years, archived for reference, and utilized as historical indicators for systemic analysis, as required. Documents requiring additional retention, or archived for more than two years, will be maintained in compliance with specified retention period as outlined in law, regulation, policy, or special directives.

14. HRF and CERFP Mission Assignment Force Generation Cycle. NG-J39 uses Force Generation to ensure NG-CRE missions can be sustained with the appropriate manpower and materials required to achieve nation mission objectives.

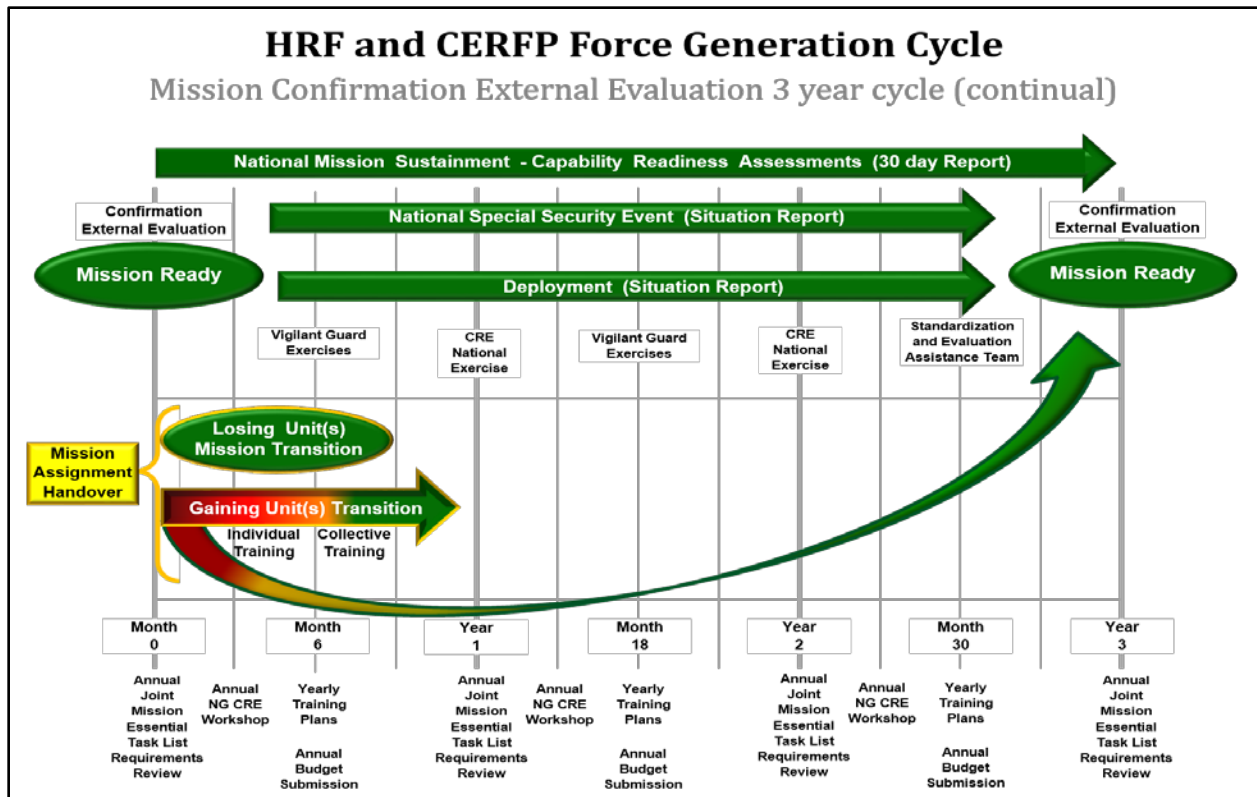


Figure 5. HRF and CERFP Force Generation Cycle

- This cycle is used to coordinate mission guidance to enable administration and oversight of HRF and CERFP task force assignments, resource forecasting, training, and operational preparedness of forces.
- The Force Generation Cycle is used to synchronize plan, train, exercise, and evaluate NG-CRE to sustain national mission-ready forces. The Cycle is the foundation for scheduling and managing NG-CRE mission confirmation evaluations and exercises on a long-range calendar (projected out six years).
- The Force Generation Cycle is used in the developing the NG-J3/7's Yearly Planning Guidance (YPG) to further define operational, long range and near-term mission requirements for the upcoming training year. The YPG incorporates CRE synchronization of HRF and CERFP mission planning, prioritizing, and resourcing to generate NG-CRE national mission readiness and flexibility.
- A primary function of the Force Generation Cycle is to ascertain the scheduling transition of mission assignments. The NG JFHQs-State staff on behalf of the TAG and the NG-J39 on behalf of the NG-J3/7 direct the mission-assignment handover to support unit loss and gain during transition. Mission transition handover between units can be scheduled any time within the cycle. Preference is one year before EXEVAL.

(1) NG JFHQs-State J3s coordinate with HRF and CERFP Commanders to mitigate reduction in mission capability readiness during unit transitions. The NG JFHQs-State develops plans for HRF or CERFP elements to handover mission assignments and coordinate with the HRF or CERFP Commander. Transition plans are copied to the NG-J39 and NG-J37.

(2) During HRF or CERFP task force changeover of assigned units not deemed mission capable, require alternate HRF or CERFP units for on-call mission deployment notice during an assignment handover transition. State-to-State agreement may be required for deployment employment response coordination and transportability of ground convoy prescript or air mobility coordination.

(3) Gaining units are scheduled to participate in an exercise deemed appropriate by the NG JFHQs-State, and NG-39 to assess applicable Joint Mission Essential Tasks (JMETs) metrics to confirm mission capability and readiness assessment.

15. Organization Construct.

a. The HRF and CERFP assignment is an additional duty given to legally constituted ARNG Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE), Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA), or ANG Unit Manning Document units.

b. The HRF and CERFP modular structure consist of functional elements that include a MED Element, usually an ANG Medical Group; a DECON Element, usually an ARNG Chemical Company; an S&E Element, usually an ARNG Engineer Company or ANG Civil Engineering Squadron; an ANG FSRT, usually a ANG Support Squadron; and a ANG JISCC element for communications.

16. HRF and CERFP Manning.

a. HRF and CERFP forces will be manned from existing force structure. Trained and qualified Reserve Component units and individuals are available through the entire spectrum of DoD requirements, including war or national emergency, contingency operations, military operations other than war, operational support, humanitarian operations, and homeland defense, defense of civil authorities, and other national security requirements IAW reference k.

b. Authorized manning requirements are provided in the following Tables:

NG-CRE Element	Approved Unit Type Source *	Authorized Manning Requirement
HRF		
HRF C2	Brigade Combat Team HQs	174
JISCC	ANG UTC	6
CBRN TF C2	Engineer Battalion	16
JISCC	ANG UTC	6
CASE	Military Police Company or Infantry Company	200
S&E	Engineer Company	50
DECON	Chemical Company	75
MED	ANG UTC	45
FSRT	ANG UTC	11
	TOTAL	583

Table 3. HRF Force Structure

* Service personnel substitutions will be reviewed by NG-J39 and State J3s during quarterly CRE mission sourcing conference processes.

NG-CRE Element	Approved Unit Type Source *	Authorized Manning Requirement
CERFP		
CERFP C2	Engineer Battalion	16
JISCC	ANG UTC	6
S&E	Engineer Company	50
DECON	Chemical Company	75
MED	ANG UTC	45
FSRT	ANG UTC	11
	TOTAL	203

Table 4. CERFP Force Structure

* Service personnel substitutions will be reviewed by NG-J39 and State J3s during quarterly CRE mission sourcing conference processes.

17. NG-CRE Full-Time Assignment Policy.

a. NG JFHQs-State and USPFOs will manage full-time ARNG and ARNG personnel assigned to NG-CRE, (HRF, CERFP, and C2CRE-B) IAW reference k.

b. NG-CRE will serve in either full-time NG Duty–Other Training Duty (FTNGD-OTD), or full-time National Guard Duty – Annual Training (FTNGD-AT), IAW reference c and k. Full time reporting requirements are not subject to 1095 rule and are excluded from active duty end strength total counts IAW reference b and k.

(1) ARNG and ANG members reporting continuous service beyond five years, without break in service of 30 days, or more, will obtain service extension waiver requests from Director ARNG and Director ANG.

(2) ARNG and ANG members reporting Active Federal Service beyond 17 years will obtain a service extension waiver request from Director ARNG and Director ANG.

(3) NG-CRE Full-time IAW reference k will follow preparation of specifics to comply with NG-CRE, (HRF, CERFP, or C2CRE-B) FTNGD-OTD orders (new issue or amendment):

(a) ARNG Service member(s) call to duty authority will be executed IAW reference c.

(b) ANG Service members; Air Force Reserve Order Writing System order selection will be executed IAW reference c.

c. HRF and CERFP element full-time authorizations have latitude to fill positions one grade above, or two grades below the full-time model, Table 4, not to exceed ten percent over or under the full-time model.

d. Full-time Medical Assignment are managed IAW appropriate medical program and budget ANG Operations and Maintenance (O&M) and Military Personnel (MILPERS) funding. HRF and CERFP ANG Active Guard Reserve (AGR) and full-time Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS) medical personnel will be required to hold a primary medical Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC).

(1) HRF C2 Elements consist of two medical full-time ADOS personnel, one of whom will hold a primary AFSC-41A3, and the other AFSC-4A171. These medical specialists are in addition to the 45 personnel assigned to this Element.

(2) HRF CBRN Task Force and CERFP MED elements consist of two medical AGR personnel, one of whom will hold a primary AFSC-41A3, the other

an AFSC-4A171. The medical specialists are in addition to the 45 personnel assigned to these Elements.

(3) HRF MED Elements consist of an additional eight full-time medical ADOS personnel, all of whom will hold primary medical AFSCs, and are part of the 45 personnel assigned to this Element.

(4) CERFP MED Elements consist of an additional two full-time medical ADOS personnel, who will hold primary medical AFSCs, and are part of the 45 personnel assigned to this Element.

(5) Requests for temporary exception to policy for ANG AGR and ADOS funding will be processed IAW the following:

(a) HRF and CERFP Commanders will prepare memorandum, addressed to the NG-J39, requesting exception to policy for ANG AGR and ADOS medical positions. Memorandums will provide explanation of circumstances and justification for using ANG O&M and MILPERS funds, and provide timelines for medical personnel replacements.

(b) The appropriate NG JFHQs-State and NG-J39 will coordinate with the National Guard Bureau Joint Surgeon General (NGB-JSG), the Army National Guard Chief Surgeon General and the Air National Surgeon General on exception to policy issues. No exception will be granted beyond 12 months.

18. Full-time CRE Duty Requirements.

a. NG-CRE, (HRF, and CERFP) full-time personnel are assigned to HRF and CERFP task forces to bolster CBRN mission preparedness.

b. NG-CRE assigned full-time personnel will not be allocated additional duties outside the NG-CRE task force assigned unit. Full-time assigned HRF and CERFP duties may include, but not limited to:

(1) Develop and maintain deployment recall plans.

(2) Coordinate and synchronize regional NG-CRE plans.

(3) Manage and maintain HRF and CERFP records on individual and collective training certification and documentation.

(4) Participate in HRF and CERFP mission confirmation assessments to include External Evaluations (EXEVAL).

(5) Participate in HRFs, CERFPs, and WMD-CST joint exercises.

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(6) Assist HRF and CERFP Commanders to assess mission capability readiness. Submit reports to Joint Training Systems of record.

(7) Record and maintain specialized mission equipment documentation to reinforce accountability.

(8) Monitor and report HRF and CERFP medical formulary training and medical equipment requirement status in coordination with NG JFHQs-State.

(9) Communicate NG-CRE response capabilities with local and State responders on search & extraction, decontamination, medical triage, fatality search and recovery, and communications elements for deployment in support of a CBRN incident.

(10) Assist in establishing State, regional, and national communication plans.

(11) Maintain interoperability between HRF and CERFP units for upholding optimum tactics, techniques and procedures and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

(12) Synchronize HRF and CERFP task force generation cycle with ARNG and ANG unit deployments to maximize CBRN mission management with NG JFHQs-State.

c. Perform Observer, Controller and Trainer (OC/T) and simulator duty.

(1) OC/T training and certification is provided by Joint Interagency Training and Education Center. Must be familiar with designated specialty area, and satisfy pre-identified rank and knowledge criteria.

(2) HRF and CERFP required full-time OC/T requirements (Table 3).

Element	Minimum OC/T
HRF CP	7
CERFP CP	2
CASE	2
S&E	2
DECON	2
MED	1
JISCC	1

Table 5. Minimum HRF and CERFP Full-Time OC/T Support

(3) OC/T and simulator duties or individual assistance to HRF and CERFP Elements conducting collective training, including EXEVALs and Deployment Readiness Exercises (DREs).

(4) OC/T and simulator duty training inside designated FEMA region to minimize travel costs. Full-time OC/T travel is managed by NG-J37 coordinated with NG-J39 HRF and CERFP Branch.

19. Full-Time Element Manning. HRF and CERFP assigned personnel will be allocated IAW the Element Manning Position, Grade, and Authorized as listed in Table 6 as follows:

HRF C2		
Position	Grade	Authorized
Commander	O6	1
Sergeant Major	E9	1
S1 Operations and Readiness	O3	1
Medical Treatment Team Physician Assistant	O3	1
Medical Treatment Team NCO	E7	1
Regional Medical Logistics NCO (ANG)	E7	1
S3 Operations	O4	1
S3 Air NCO	E7	1
Senior Training NCO	E7	1
S3 CBRN Plans/Training Officer	O3	1
Training NCO Individuals	E6	4
Training Officer EXEVAL	E6	4
Training Officer Collective EXEVAL	E7	1
Training NCO Exercises	E7	3
Plans Officer	O3	1
Plans Civil Military Operations Officer	O3	1
Civil-Military Planner	E7	2
Regional Medical Planner Officer (ANG)	O4	1
Plans NCO FEMA LNO	E7	1
S4 Logistics Officer	O3	1
Property Book NCO	E7	1
Contracting Officer/NCO	E7	1
CBRN Maintenance NCO	E7	1
S6	O3	1
Law Enforcement Sharing Information Specialist	E7	1
HRF C2	Total	34

Table 6. Full-Time HRF and CERFP Force Structure (Manning Tables)

HRF JISCC		
Position	Grade	Authorized
Senior Signal NCO	E7	1
JISCC	Total	1
CASE		
Position	Grade	Authorized
Senior Enlisted - First Sergeant	E8	1
Deputy Commander/Executive Officer	O3	1
Senior Training NCO	E7	1
CBRN Maintenance NCO	E6	2
Communications Sergeant	E6	1
CASE	Total	6
CBRN TF C2 Element		
Position	Grade	Authorized
Commander	O5	1
Executive Officer	O3	1
Sergeant Major	E8	1
S3 Operations Officer	O3	1
Senior Operations NCO	E7	1
Operations Movement NCO	E7	1
S3 Training NCO	E7	1
CBRN Maintenance NCO	E7	1
Signal NCO Operations	E7	1
Signal NCO Operations	E6	1
CBRN TF C2 Element	Total	10
CERFP ELEMENT		
Position	Grade	Authorized
CBRNE Plans and Training Officer	O3	1
Training NCO Collective EXEVAL	E7	2
Training NCO	E6	2
CERFP Element	Total	5
CERFP JISCC		
Position	Grade	Authorized
Senior Signal NCO	E7	1
JISCC	Total	1

Table 6. (Continued) Full-Time HRF and CERFP Force Structure

S&E Element (HRF only)		
Position	Grade	Authorized
Commander	O3	1
Senior Enlisted	E8	1
Deputy Commander	O1	1
Senior Operations NCO	E7	1
Operations NCO	E6	1
Logistics NCO	E6	1
CBRN/COTS Maintenance NCO	E6	1
Training NCO	E6	1
Squad Leader	E6	4
S&E Element (HRF only)	Total	12
DECON HRF Only		
Position	Grade	Authorized
Commander	O3	1
Senior Enlisted	E8	1
Deputy Commander/XO	O1	1
Senior Operations NCO	E7	1
Operations NCO	E6	1
Logistics NCO	E6	1
CBRN/COTS Maintenance NCO	E6	1
Training NCO	E6	2
DECON Liaison NCO	E6	1
Ambulatory DECON	E6	1
Technical DECON	E6	1
DECON HRF Only	Total	12
MED HRF ANG Only		
Position	Grade	Authorized
Medical Support Officer	O3	1
Medical Support NCO	E6	7
MEDICAL HRF ANG Only	Total	8
MED CERFP ANG Only		
Position	Grade	Authorized
MPO (AGR)	O4	1
Medical Logistics NCO (AGR)	E7	1
Medical Support Officer	O3	1
Medical Support NCO	E6	1
MEDICAL CERFP ANG Only	Total	4

Table 6. (Continued) Full-Time HRF and CERFP Force Structure

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20. Full-Time Manning JFHQs- State HRF Support. NG JFHQs-State will be allocated HRF support IAW the Element Manning Position, Grade, and Authorized as listed in Table 5 as follows:

NG JFHQs-State HRF Support Regional Planner/Readiness		
Position	Grade	Authorized
CBRN Plans Officers	O4	1
Senior Operations NCO	E7	1
NG JFHQs-State HRF Support	Total	2

Table 7. Full-Time NG JFHQs-State HRF Force Structure Support

CNGBM 3510.01
25 August 2016

ENCLOSURE B

EQUIP

1. General. This enclosure delineates responsibilities, processes, and procedures for equipping NG-CRE, (HRF, and CERFP) Elements.

2. NG-CRE Equipment Management.

a. Service-Specific. The DARNG and DANG staffs will coordinate with the Directorate of Logistics (NG-J4) and NG JFHQs-State staffs to source ARNG and ANG equipment for assigned NG-CRE units. This includes the de-confliction of Service-specific force generation processes, component assignments, and coordinating Service missions with NG-CRE force assignment synchronization.

b. The Consequence Management Support Center (CoMSUPCEN). CoMSUPCEN issues equipment in coordination with the respective State J4 during the fielding of NG-CRE equipment, unless NG-J39 or NG-J4 directs otherwise. The HRF and CERFP commander is responsible for establishing and maintaining property accountability for authorized equipment, from initial fielding through the service life of issued equipment.

c. Non-Tactical Vehicles (NTV). The NG-J4 provides leased General Services Administration (GSA) NTVs to the HRFs and CERFPs for mission transportation support. Additional information may be obtained from the unit's regional GSA POC (Fleet Service Representative).

d. Warranty Management and Maintenance. The CoMSUPCEN Support Operations Chief establishes procedures to track and manage warranties.

e. HRF and CERFP Commanders. Commanders who receive incomplete or inoperable equipment sets from the CoMSUPCEN may contact the CoMSUPCEN Help Desk for assistance to resolve deficiencies; and, thereafter, complete a Product Quality Deficiency Report.

3. HRF CERFP Property Accountability.

a. Coordination. NG JFHQs-State staffs will coordinate logistics at the State level between J4, G4, A4, and USPFO responsibilities to ensure proper accountability for HRF and CERFP unit equipment.

b. HRF and CERFP Commanders. Commanders are responsible for task force assigned property accountability, implementing a command supply discipline program IAW all applicable NG, Army, and Air Force regulations, instructions, and directives, to include this manual. The CoMSUPCEN logistics

support will use standard operating guidelines to establish NG-CRE equipping procedures.

c. NG JFHQs-State Staff. NG JFHQs-State staff will assist HRF and CERFP commanders to establish respective task force property accountability. The Stock Record Officer enters new equipment data into tracking databases upon receipt of property and review of documentation. New equipment fielding documentation will be provided to the USPFO to update property records, as required. The HRF and CERFP Commander will inventory, inspect, report discrepancies, and return receipt documentation to the USPFO.

(1) One property book will be established for each HRF and CERFP UIC. NG-CRE, (HRF, and CERFP) property are not to be used to fill shortages in MTOE or TDA of State ANG or ARNG units.

(2) The MED Element uses the Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support system to maintain property accountability of medical assemblage.

(3) The Property Book Identification Code (PBIC). PBIC "R" Statement of Requirements identifies HRF and CERFP property, to standardize property management.

d. Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced (PBUSE). PBUSE is the Accountable Property System of Record (APSR) for financial audit purposes IAW the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management & Comptroller (ASA FM&C) for Military Equipment and General Equipment (ME and GE).

(1) PBUSE provides General Fund Enterprise Business System (GFEBs) fixed asset master record (financial accountable record) information to ensure synchronization with the PBUSE asset record (property accountability record).

(2) Property and equipment accountability is assessable in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS), as an active standalone spreadsheet. Additional coordination and oversight is required to synchronize equipment accountability with PBUSE.

4. Joint Mission Essential Equipment List (JMEEL).

a. The NG-J3/7 will review and approve JMEEL for joint operation coordination with the NG-J39, NG-J4, the ARNG Installations, Logistics, Environmental, and Sustainability Office Directorate (ARNG-G4) and Air National Guard Logistics Directorate (ANG A4). The JMEEL similarly serves the authorization equipment portion of the Table of Distribution and Allocation or Air Force Allowance Standard (AS).

b. The Directorate of Logistics (NG-J4) issues Letter of Authorization for equipment in coordination with NG-J39 to be documented in JMEEL. The NG-J39 provides guidance on JMEEL implementation and support authorization.

(1) HRF and CERFP Commanders will prepare an MOA to identify JMEEL standard green gear shortages to be supplied by a supporting unit's MTOE or TDA equipment. The MOA will be maintained for the duration of the support and include a "by item and quantity" lists of items. Equipment lists will be verified during evaluations.

(2) Commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) equipment reflected in the JMEEL are coordinated by the CoMSUPCEN IAW the CoMSUPCEN Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG).

(3) Future equipment changes or recommendations are initiated through the process established in reference 1.

5. CoMSUPCEN.

a. The NG CoMSUPCEN and the NG-J4 coordinate logistics support systems to provide 24/7 support to HRF and CERFP COTS equipment operational readiness.

b. CoMSUPCEN provides specialized integrated logistics support for NG-CRE mission-unique COTS equipment and services.

c. CoMSUPCEN support requests are submitted to the NG-J4. Local vendors must be on the CoMSUPCEN's approved vendor list.

d. CoMSUPCEN priority of support:

(1) Pre-positioned missions, deployment-response missions, and follow-on mission sustainment for deployed-employed forces.

(2) National level exercises, joint exercises, and State exercises.

e. CoMSUPCEN provides full sustainment and life-cycle management support, routine and emergency for NG-CRE COTS equipment, including warranty management, repairs, services, and replacement calibration. Routine supply requests for CBRN COTS equipment are processed IAW CoMSUPCEN logistics support SOGs.

f. CoMSUPCEN support HRF and CERFP during deployment-employment:

(1) CoMSUPCEN response to NG-CRE Commanders requests for immediate Push-Package support will be submitted IAW CoMSUPCEN logistics support SOGs, for HRF and CERFP deployments.

(2) Following receipt of an NG-CRE mission warning order or alert, CoMSUPCEN will be informed by the HRF and CERFP commander to identify the top three deployment logistics actions:

(a) Status of pacing items Equipment Readiness Code Pacing.

(b) Equipment Readiness Code (ERC) Principal Weapons and Equipment (ERC A) items.

(c) Status of mission expendables and consumables.

(3) The CoMSUPCEN will activate the Support Coordination Center for 24/7 logistics support, when directed by the NG-J4.

(4) During HRF and CERFP response operations, CoMSUPCEN may deploy Forward Area Support Team in coordination with NG-J4.

(5) Repair of standard equipment is coordinated through State NG supply and maintenance systems. CoMSUPCEN non-standard or mission-unique equipment repairs are completed IAW procedures detailed in the CoMSUPCEN logistics support standard operating guidelines. The NG-J39 and NG-J4 will provide appropriate guidance.

(6) HRF and CERFP Commanders will initiate property reconciliation actions, and coordinate with the State J4 and NG-J4, before reconciling replacements. Commander and logistics noncommissioned Officer (NCO) must reconcile logistics actions with assigned CoMSUPCEN Logistics Support Coordinators.

(7) Commanders returning from deployment will initiate appropriate requisition and delivery tracking actions for equipment readiness and basic load back to pre-employment levels, within five days. Commander will contact the NG JFHQs-State and the CoMSUPCEN to complete reconciliation actions.

f. Authorized Government Purchase Cards are used for local procurement of expendables and consumables IAW approved Operation and Maintenance, ARNG (OMNG) 2065 use policies. Requests for end items and expendables, not available locally are submitted to the CoMSUPCEN and adjudicated by NG-J4.

g. CoMSUPCEN Emergency and Help Desk Operations and Technical Assistance Message Center can be reached at:

- (800) 673-3840; Fax: (859) 721-2627.

6. HRF and CERFP Supply (By Class).

a. Class I, Subsistence. State HRFs and CERFPs must maintain adequate quantities of Meals Ready to Eat and water for five Days of Supply (DOS) to meet deployment response support requests.

b. Class II, Clothing, Individual Equipment, Tools, and Administrative Supply. HRFs and CERFPs must be prepared to deploy for five DOS of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Arrange resupply with COMSUPSEN.

c. Class III, Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants (POL). GSA vehicle POL products are funded with a GSA credit card, provided with each vehicle. Non-GSA equipment, Class III requirements are funded IAW State support or local purchase plans.

d. Class IV, Construction Materials. HRFs and CERFPs will deploy using a lumber Unit Basic Load, and coordinate with local ICS for resupply, as required.

e. Class V, Ammunition. TAG authorizes release of Class V, Rules for Use of Force (RUF) pertaining to SAD or Title 32 status personnel IAW published policy. The appropriate Combatant Command authorizes release of Class V, Federal Rules of Engagement pertaining to personnel in Title 10 status IAW published policy.

f. Class VI, Personal Demand Items. Unit leadership is responsible for implementing a plan for Soldiers and Airmen to replenish Class VI during missions lasting longer than five days. Advise Soldiers and Airmen to bring five-day supply of personal comfort items.

g. Class VII, Major End Items. The HRF and CERFP Commander in coordination with the NG-J4 coordinate acquisition of major end items with the State J4, G4, A4, and USPFO. Copies of Army Financial Liability Investigation of Property Loss or Air Force Report of Survey, Statement of Charges, and other documentation accompanying requisitions for non-standard equipment replacement are required by applicable Army Regulations, Air Force Instructions, and National Guard Instructions and Manuals.

h. Class VIII, Medical Materials. HRF and CERFP MED Elements are authorized to maintain medical supplies, equipment and formulary as

identified by the NGB-JSG, in support of the NG CRE mission. The HRF and CERFP must procure and maintain a HRF and CERFP formulary list of medications to execute life-saving and force protection missions. NGB-JSG reviews and approves the baseline or standardized HRF and CERFP formulary annually. The State Army Surgeon or State Air Surgeon (SAS) reviews and approves additions to the standardized formulary for meeting State mission requirements. Items and quantities on the standard HRF and CERFP formulary are funded through the NG-J39 and NG-J38 budget processes. Additional items or quantities on the State augmentation formulary are funded through State funding sources. NGB-JSG is the approving authority for deleting items from the standard formulary IAW reference m.

(1) HRF and CERFP Commanders will ensure protection of medical supplies and the formulary IAW references n, o, p, q, and r.

(2) NGB-JSG will facilitate medical resupply for the HRF and CERFP according to the NGB Human Health Services Medical Cache Activation, NGB-JSG Operational Checklist.

(3) Personnel authorized to obtain, order, maintain, and administer controlled substances during HRF and CERFP operations must be DEA and State-licensed Health Care Providers (HCP) assigned to a HRF and CERFP Unit, and credentialed through NG JFHQs-State.

(4) Medical controlled substances must be marked as Controlled Medical Items Codes Q and R, and stored IAW reference s, Section 1304.72, and reference o, Chapter 5.13.1.1. Primary and alternate controlled medical item Custodians will be designated IAW reference o, chapter 5.3.2.2.

(5) Establish and maintain local procedures and policies for the management and relabeling of formulary items in the FDA – DoD Shelf Life Extension Program (SLEP) IAW reference o, Chapter 13.7. The HRF and CERFP Medical Logistician will establish a user registration with the FDA – DoD SLEP under the State's supporting Conciliated Supply Distribution Center Department of Defense Activity Address Code.

i. Class IX, Repair Parts. Military standard equipment parts are obtained through the unit supply system IAW existing guidelines. The CoMSUPCEN replaces and maintains HRF and CERFP COTS equipment on the equipment authorization list.

7. Weapons and Ammunition. Authorized military weapons and ammunition are maintained and issued IAW reference h, and applicable NG instructions, manuals, and Concepts of Operations (CONOPS) or Operations Orders IAW RUF.

8. Maintenance.

- a. The HRF and CERFP Commander establishes and enforces unit maintenance SOPs.
- b. Preventative Maintenance Checks & Services will be performed on all equipment, including COTS, to ensure operational and deployment ready condition IAW applicable policy and procedural guidance, and CoMSUPCEN logistics support standard operating guidelines.
- c. The HRF and CERFP Commander will ensure that equipment, including medical equipment, is properly calibrated, serviced, inspected at required intervals, and ready for no-notice deployment.

9. Directorate of Communications and Chief Information Officer. The NG-J6/CIO will:

- a. ARNG Communications and Automation Directorate (ARNG-G6) and ANG Communications Directorate (ANG A6) identify and provide technical communication requirements to coordinate sources of procurement and sustainment for ANG JISCC Block 3 assets supporting NG-CRE.
 - b. Publish fielding schedule and unit of assignment for ANG JISCC Block 3 assets, and confirm their alignment with HRF and CERFP designated States.
 - c. Serve as the Functional Area Manager to assist in organizing, equipping, and training ANG units assigned to ANG JISCC Block 3 assets.
 - d. Support implementation plans (for example, unit of assignment, fielding schedule, training schedule and activities, and sustainment needs) and coordinate operational deployment of JISCC Block 3 assets.
 - e. Maintain and sustain ANG JISCC Block 3 assets to support HRF and CERFP reach back and incident-area information transport requirements.
 - f. Serve as liaison between HRF and CERFP units and NG JFHQs-State J6, G6, and A6, for deploying communication Primary, Alternate, Contingency Emergency assets and resources (for example, JISCC Block 3 asset, system operator, and Satellite Communications service).
- (1) HRF and CERFP units collaborate with NG JFHQs-State staff on future communications requirements planning.
 - (2) Support NG JFHQs-State to establish communications SOG for internal communication capabilities to HRF or CERFP units, and for other

external NG-CRE force elements, NG reach-back organizations, and DoD and civilian incident response entities.

(3) HRF and CERFP communications SOG include establishment of COP capability to plan and conduct incident-response operations.

ENCLOSURE C

TRAIN

1. General. This enclosure delineates responsibilities, processes, and procedures to train the NG-CRE, (HRF, and CERFP).
2. NG-CRE Training Implementation Management.
 - a. NG-J3/7 will promulgate NG-CRE mission and training policy, directives, instructions, and specified planning guidance on behalf of the CNGB coordinated with DARNG and DANG.
 - (1) Will provide NG-CRE long range planning guidance and near term mission training guidance through distribution of the NG-CRE YPG. The YPG focuses on CRE mission requirements and defines national mission training resource priority. Distribution will be made no later than end of first quarter (31 December).
 - (2) HRF and CERFP YTPs will be submitted by 31 March for near-term training years based upon NG-CRE YPG, NG JFHQs-State mission execution oversight, and commanders past TY mission execution assessments.
 - (3) Use JTS to detail NG-CRE mission requirements, maintain training plans, monitor training and operations, and record mission performance assessments.
 - b. NG JFHQs-State oversees the execution of HRF, CERFP, and WMD-CST training to achieve an economy of effort for maximizing training proficiency and maintaining mission deployment preparedness.
 - (1) HRF and CERFP mission assigned individuals are required to maintain proficiency in their respective military skills and assigned CBRN requirements. NG JFHQs-State J3 will monitor authorized additional training days to conduct CBRN individual and collective training for assigned personnel.
 - (2) NG JFHQs-State J3 approves HRF and CERFP YTPs, and provides an approved copy to NG-J39 for coordination with NG-J37.
 - (3) NG JFHQs-State J3 coordinates with other regional NG JFHQs-State J3s to review regional plans for maintaining regionally prepared NG-CRE mission capabilities.
 - c. NG-J39 conducts long range training CRE program oversight on behalf of the NG-J3/7 to manage operations relating to mission readiness with

respective NG JFHQs-States. Long range mission sustainment synchronization enables NG-J37 Near Term execution of CRE mission training and exercise participation. The HRF and CERFP Branch and WMD-CST Branch bridges NG Joint Staff support to prioritize and de-conflict resources for satisfying operational and training requirements.

d. NG-J37 serves as the principal NG-CRE mission training advisor to the NG-J3/7 to coordinate domestic mission training guidance and training plan execution with NG JFHQs-State and support from NG Joint Staff organizations.

(1) Review NG-CRE; HRF, CERFP and WMD-CST approved training plans for incorporation into the JTS to manage mission training, appraisals and data collection.

(2) Schedule and report NG-CRE participation in training exercises utilizing the Joint Exercise Life Cycle (JELC).

(3) Track and report individual and collective training exercise performance using JLLIS.

(4) NG-J37 will review required HRF and CERFP training courses to sustain NG-CRE mission competence in coordination with NG-J39 and U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center of Excellence. CBRN training course program of instructions will be updated annually and forecasted in accordance with the structure and manning decision review timetable.

e. The Director of Resource Management and Comptroller) assists in developing NG-CRE programming guidance for prioritizing budget resources and acquiring additional funds during budget execution to mitigate identified readiness shortfalls.

(1) Provide budget process oversight to include NG-CRE, HRF, CERFP, and WMD-CST Financial Management, Cost Analysis, and POM development for acquisition and sustainment of the NG-CRE.

(2) Support capability based assessments and cost-benefit analysis for program management. Identify and prioritize mission requirement sourcing and mitigation of readiness and other associated mission capability shortfalls.

(3) Identify sourcing and resource opportunities to conduct NG-CRE experiments.

f. HRF and CERFP Commanders are responsible for organizational training and reporting to NG JFHQs-State. Commanders develop organizational training plans, execute training, and assess organizational and individual training performance of their assigned HRF and CERFP task force organization.

(1) Develop and submit YTP to communicate operational sustainment and training vision to NG JFHQs-State by 31 March, for upcoming training year.

(2) Manage and prioritize resource requirements to coordinate with NG JFHQs-State submission of training budget forecast by 31 March, for upcoming training year.

(3) Protect training time and resources from mission distractors to sustain individual and collective CBRN mission training requirements. Commanders will ensure C2, MED, DECON, S&E, FSRT, JISCC, and CASE elements schedules satisfy training requirements IAW reference t.

(4) NG-CRE, (HRFs, and CERFPs) develop, plan, coordinate, manage, and execute all training using the Defense Training Management System.

(5) Establish internal controls and develop written administrative SOG to ensure compliance with applicable laws, policies, and special directives.

(6) Scheduled unit long range and near term calendars in coordination with NG JFHQs-State to satisfy State Organizational Inspection Program, Standardization and Evaluation Assistance Team (SEAT) inspections, and EXEVALs.

(7). HRF Commanders will conduct quarterly regional planning and training coordination updates with regional NG-CRE forces.

(8) HRF and CERFP will produce a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) addressing all items identified as “No-Go” at SEAT inspection or EXEVAL conclusion. The HRF or CERFP Commander will submit the CAP to NG JFHQs-State for review and acknowledgement of receipt, and forwarded to NG-J39 within 30 days of receipt of inspection or evaluation report.

3. Individual Training. Required CBRN individual training is specified in reference t.

a. HRF and CERFP Commanders prioritize individual training to achieve mission standards. The following organizations identify certification and specified training requirements:

(1) National Fire Protection Association.

(2) Occupational Safety Health Administration (OSHA).

(3) FEMA.

(4) National Incident Management System.

(5) ICS.

b. Individual training documentation is maintained to record completion of courses for specified levels of certification and required training familiarization IAW reference t. NG-CRE Commanders are responsible for maintaining training credentials and records.

c. Commanders will maintain each element's primary manning roster of assigned personnel and post individual training and certification, including uploading files into CERFP and HRF unit folders on Guard Knowledge Online (GKO).

d. Soldiers and Airmen selected for NG-CRE assignments will be Military Occupational Specialty and AFSC qualified IAW Service regulations and guidance.

4. Collective Training. Commanders develop, execute, and oversee unit level training for HRF and CERFP element collective training to satisfy assigned CRE mission requirements.

a. JMETs and respective T&EOs are used in collective training execution, and provide the base standard to which commanders train to satisfy mission standards and readiness reporting.

b. Collective training will be scheduled and reported in YTPs to satisfy training requirements and budget builder resource requests.

(1) Commanders will budget, plan, and implement individual and HRF and CERFP task force internal collective training to maintain mission readiness response capabilities, as required.

(2) Initial and refresher training is required for team members to satisfy national, State, local, or professional policies and laws for individual certification. Commanders ensure training complies with set standard requirements. Credential and certification requirements vary by duty position.

(3) Training records must be maintained to document that all individuals assigned to HRF and CERFP missions have met minimum training requirements. This level of documentation is critical to readiness, passing external audits, and potential post-accident or post-incident investigation documentation verification.

c. Collective training integrates individual soldier and airmen CRE JMETs to build cohesion in section, element, and platoons.

d. Local, State and Federal response element training participation is encouraged to ensure HRFs and CERFPs interface with civil authorities.

e. Completion of NG-J373 Form 500-4 "CBRN Response Enterprise Training Support Request" must be completed and approved by NG JFHQs-State, and submitted with budget builder.

5. Transportability Training.

a. HRF and CERFP elements will satisfy stringent ground and air mobility deployment requirements.

b. Commanders will comply with local authorities during ground convoy movement preparation, identify routes, load capacity restrictions, and synchronize travel schedules in compliance with traffic restrictions set forth by law enforcement.

(1) NG-CRE forces maintain a national mission response posture to remain airlift – air mobile, for no notice deployment.

(2) Joint Air Mobility inspectors and trainers will satisfy airlift – air mobility training requirements. Static aircraft hulls located at air bases and aircraft mockups will be used for repetitive loading and unloading of equipment. Aircraft is not required for air mobility training purposes.

(3) HRFs and CERFPs are required to record transportability load plans in the Integrated Computerized Deployment System (ICODES), and develop Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) in Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES).

c. The Joint Airborne and Air Transportability Training (JA/ATT) program provides aircraft for use as training aids, (for example: loading and unloading cargo) to fulfill unit training requirements. HRF and CERFP Commanders will make requests for JA/ATT airlift through the NG JFHQs-State airlift coordinator. The Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM) program provides point-to-point travel to training locations and is managed by the AMC. SAAM airlift requests are made through the NG JFHQs-State airlift coordinator.

6. Collective Training Exercise (CTE). CTE training provides commanders an opportunity to combine task force element collective training. HRF and CERFP forces will conduct mission rehearsal training with local first responders, State emergency management organizations and agencies.

a. CTE training will be scheduled and reported in YTPs for identifying budget requirements.

b. HRF and CERFP Commanders are required to report mission capability assessments in DRRS-S following CTE training. JMETs and T&EO's performance evaluation will be entered into JTIMS and JLLIS.

c. Transportability competences of ground and airlift – air mobility tasks will be validated during conduct of CTE.

7. National CRE Exercise. CRE forces will conduct an annual national transportability assessment for verification of non-standard military movement to confirm TPFDD and ICODES load plans IAW reference e.

a. National CRE exercise will assess conduct of assembly of personnel arrival at designated point of departure, transport preparation, incident site staging area, aircraft loading and unloading, and movement sequencing in and out of area operations.

b. HRF and CERFP Unit Movement Officers will oversee:

(1) Directing CRE assigned unit(s) movements from start point and unit assembly area to Port of Embarkation.

(2) Assessing load plans and marking vehicles for ground and airlift loading sequence.

c. National CRE exercise participation will be documented in the YPG.

8. Vigilant Guard (VG) Exercise. VG exercises provide state and regional training opportunities for CRE forces to operate and train as an all-inclusive HRF, CERFP, WMD-CST regional response task force. VG exercises structured along joint regional training constructs are executed IAW reference e.

a. USNORTHCOM sponsors four VG exercises with one linked to Ardent Sentry.

b. VG exercises, designed to respond to regional incident(s), provide opportunities to assess State-to-State EMAC.

c. HRF and CERFP elements will conduct transportability verification of non-standard military equipment to confirm TPFDD and ICODES load plans.

d. National CRE exercise participation will be documented in the YPG.

9. Vibrant Response (VR) Exercise. USNORTHCOM sponsored VR command post training exercise (CPX) provides an opportunity for CRE forces to participate. VR is a joint exercise to support CBRN consequence management

readiness and collaboration between DCRF, C2CREs Alpha and Bravo (C2CRE A and B) and NG-CRE forces.

10. Special Focus Exercise (SFE). State or Territory training exercises reinforce NG JFHQs-State domestic response concepts to incorporate All-Hazards national planning scenarios.

a. NG-CRE forces participate in the conduct of an SFE as follows:

(1) SFE participation will be identified in YTP and Budget Builder submissions.

(2) Training Support Request Form will be submitted to NG-J373 for approval.

(3) SFE participation will take place in assigned region or neighboring region.

b. NG-J37 will monitor SFEs for training opportunities for HRF and CERFP leadership, Advanced Echelon (ADVON), or functional elements to enhance training with local first responders.

c. SFE CPX participation provides opportunities for collaboration between NG-CRE Commanders, IC, Joint Task Force-State, Dual Status Commander, and State Emergency Operation Center leadership.

11. Communications Exercise (COMMEX).

a. HRF and CERFP task forces will use JISCC Block 3 system platform to field, train and communicate-with first responders, local, State, and Federal agencies.

b. COMMEX scheduling will be document in YTPs to assess JISCC package communicator proficiency.

12. Mission Confirmation Evaluation and Inspection Assessments. NG-CRE will conduct the following evaluations and assessments: EXEVAL, SEAT inspection, and DRE.

a. NG-J3/7 will schedule SEAT inspections prior to EXEVALS. NG JFHQs-State will coordinate DREs with HRF and CERFP Commanders, who are responsible for DRE execution. JFHQs J3s and NG-J39 will coordinate unannounced DREs.

b. HRF and CERFP Commanders will document outcomes into DRRS-S “Commander’s Comment,” following execution of EXEVAL, SEAT and DRE.

13. EXEVAL. Mission confirmation EXEVALs and TPEs provide a national mission confirmation assessment of NG-CRE forces. Assessment of training performance measuring HRF and CERFP task force mission preparedness and collective proficiencies satisfies assigned CRE core mission requirements

a. The EXEVAL and Training Proficiency Exercises (TPEs) are scheduled on a 36-month cycle, and forecasted in the NG-J3/7 YPG Long Range calendar.

b. NG-CRE elements and units will arrive prepared to conduct a thorough evaluation of assigned mission essential tasks measured against JMET metrics, using authorized personnel and equipment.

c. Only assigned personnel and equipment are authorized during the EXEVAL and TPE mission assessment process.

(1) Personnel records are made available for pre-EXEVAL verification of individual and collective training requirement compliance.

(2) The duty manning roster is submitted to the Chief Evaluator prior to EXEVAL start.

(3) JMEEL items are used to demonstrate mission capability proficiency. Only CRE authorized equipment will be used during the EXEVAL will include decontamination trailers.

(4) FSRTs will participate in the EXEVAL.

(5) Real World medical support is required at the training site. Medical support personnel will not be removed or extracted from the element being evaluated.

14. SEAT Inspection. HRF and CERFP Commanders will ensure mission assigned personnel digital training records are maintained and posted to “unit” folders on GKO, and that SEAT training readiness documentation requirements are satisfied.

a. HRF and CERFP Commanders will maintain HRF or CERFP personnel training certificates on file, in PDF format.

b. Training certificates will be provided in the order as they appear on the Individual Training Requirements Matrix (ITRM).

c. Individual training files are maintained using standardized file naming conventions: Last Name, First Name, Middle Initial, HRF or CERFP ITRM, (for example: “Doe, John Q CERFP ITRM”).

15. DRE. This exercise assesses deployment transportability processes, alert and assembly of units, including coordination of support personnel, marshaling at staging area, and coordination of maintenance assistance teams, security, and mess support.

a. DRE assessments will include performance outcome to achieve specified mission deployment expectation timelines.

b. NG JFHQs-State and NG-CRE forces will submit DRE alert-deployment Situation Report (SITREP) to the NG Coordination Center (NGCC) as “EXERCISE-EXERCISE” to communicate deployment.

c. DRE assessment will be executed as followings:

(1) Level I. Alert for deployment. Confirm alert roster with positive responses from unit members within the prescribed period of time.

(2) Level II. Alert, assemble, marshal, and prepare for movement.

(a) Confirm equipment and personnel air and ground load plans are in compliance.

(b) NG CRE response timeline (Figure 6) is as follows:

1. N-hour. NGCC notifies the NG JFHQs-State to alert and recall NG-CRE forces.

2. N+1.5. WMD-CST ADVON is ready to deploy.

3. N+3. HRF, CERFP, CBRN-TF ADVON, and WMD-CST Main body is ready to deploy.

4. N+6. Main body, HRF C2, CBRN-TF or CERFP, CASE (-), and 1 DOS, is ready to deploy.

5. N+12. HRF Trail party, consisting of the remainder of HRF C2, CASE, and 4 DOS) deploys.

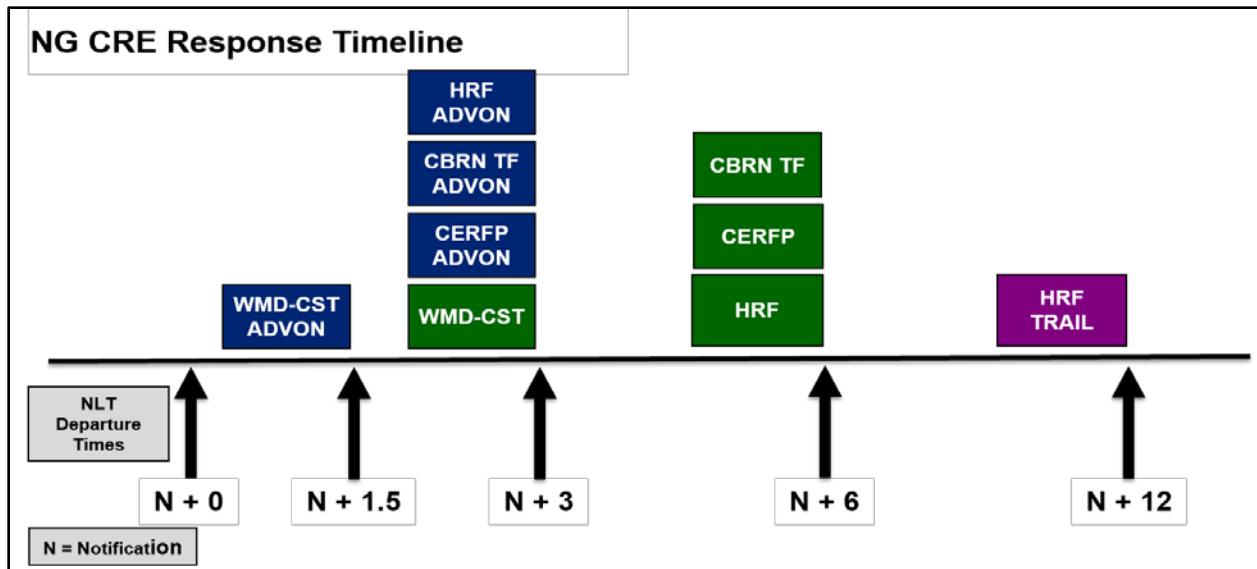


Figure 6. NG CRE Deployment Response Timeline

(3) Level III. Deploy to a pre-designated Aerial Port of Debarkation (APOD). In addition to Level I and Level II actions, Level III will:

- (a) Confirm unit capabilities to deploy to a pre-designated APOD.
- (b) Confirm assigned unit capabilities to deploy equipment and personnel in support of CBRN civil, or a DSCA incident within prescribed Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Response Posture Levels requirements.

16. Real World Medical Training Support.

- a. The State is responsible for providing real world medical support to military and foreign military personnel during training events. Additional Medical guidance is provided in enclosure E.
- b. The State will provide medical draft plan reviews to NGB-JSG, NG-J39 and NG-J37 Action Officer NLT the Initial Planning Meeting (IPM). Final medical support plans, including related contracts, Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) and MOAs, will be submitted to NGB-JSG, NG-J39 and NG-J37 for approval NLT the Mid-Planning Meeting. Failure to provide a medical draft plan and associated documents may result in event cancellation.
- c. HRF and CERFP Commanders will make available dedicated external real world medical support. Medical support personnel will not be removed or extracted from the element being evaluated.

ENCLOSURE D

REPORT

1. General. This enclosure delineates responsibilities, processes, and procedures to report assigned mission essential tasks capabilities of the NG-CRE, (HRF, and CERFP).

2. NG-CRE Mission Report Requirements. HRF and CERFP task forces are identified using UICs established in a NG hierarchy relationship for reporting mission readiness throughout DoD and Federal agencies.

a. NG-CRE Commanders will maintain accurate and current mission reporting to satisfy associated DOTMILPF-P requirements as specified in Service and CRE systems of record, as directed.

b. NG-CRE task forces are required to maintain associated mission data in JOPES, ICODES, DRRS-S, JTIMS, JLLIS, and JELC. These systems support NG command channels of communication to identify, develop and report essential HRF and CERFP information to provide for organizational synchronization, operational status, mission deployment data and preparedness status.

3. JOPES. This system provides vital information for controlling force movements.

a. NG-CRE Commanders will ensure mission TPFDD information is current for joint military planning.

b. NG-CRE (HRFs and CERFPs) are required to validate TPFDD in JOPES, and that equipment load plan information in ICODES is accurate, no later than April 30th of each TY.

4. JTS. Provide mission capability report enhancement processes comprised of multiple DoD systems of record, consisting of DRRS, JTIMS and JLLIS. This includes reporting mission preparedness, training, assessments and deployment capability status. DRRS and JTIMS systems assist commanders to define mission requirements, increase awareness of mission operational plan development and training strategies. The JLLIS system complements operational and training assessments in JTIMS.

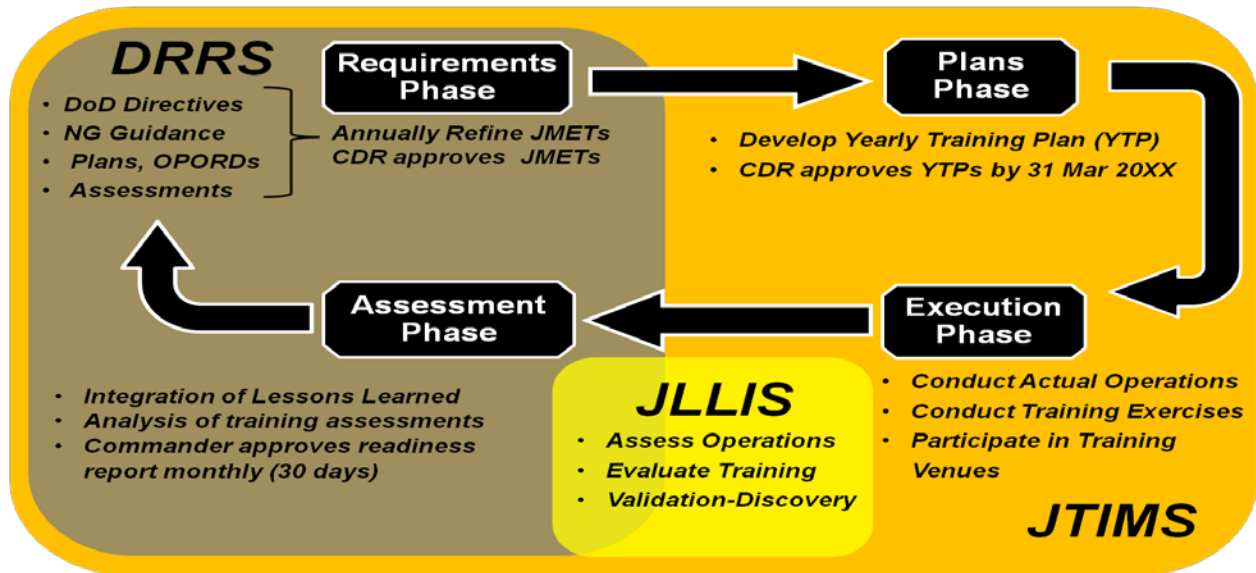


Figure 7. Joint Training Systems Process Flow

5. NG-CRE Mission Readiness Report Requirement.

a. HRF and CERFP Commanders will report mission readiness in DRRS-S. DRRS-S is a DoD designated system of record that outlines the processes and methodologies required by the Office of the Secretary of Defense for determining and reporting the readiness status of all Combatant Commands, Services and Agencies to conduct assigned missions.

b. DRRS-S provides the NG-CRE Commanders the means to manage and report the readiness of their subordinate elements to execute assigned Regional Response Plans, USNORTHCOM and USPACOM Operations Plans (OPLAN). The plans are approved by TAGs or the Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as outlined in the Guidance for Employment of the Force and Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan.

c. Two categories of Joint Mission Essential Task Lists (JMETLs) reflect HRF and CERFP mission capability status: core Tasks and Named or Numbered OPLAN Tasks.

(1) The core mission is the fundamental capability for which the HRF or CERFP was designed and organized to execute.

(2) The Named or Numbered OPLAN mission may encompass regional plan tasks or special focused OPLAN tasks.

(3) OSD requires posting DRRS-S updates within 24 hours of significant changes of mission status. Otherwise, system updates will be posted within 30 days of the prior report submission.

d. NG-J39 Operational, Concepts, and Doctrine Branch will monitor and analyze NG-CRE assessments to identify capability shortfalls and trends. This branch is a NG point of integrated planning to assist NG JFHQs-State to maintain national NG-CRE mission capabilities for:

(1) Conducting monthly readiness reviews, including CRE assigned HRFs, CERFPs, WMD-CSTs, and C2CRE-B units.

(2) Coordinating NG-CRE readiness reviews with NG-J3/7, CNGB, USNORTHCOM, and USPACOM.

(3) Recording quarterly NG-CRE readiness assessments, and CNGB's domestic mission comments and capability issues IAW the Quarterly Readiness Report to Congress Annex G, National Guard Report, and IAW Chairmen's Readiness Report.

6. Defense Readiness Reporting.

a. HRF and CERFP mission assessments are based on the Commander's examination of observed performance against established JMETs and supporting mission essential tasks. Task metric scales are stated in measured performance indicated by yes/no, hours, days, or percentages.

b. Commander mission assessment comments are required on all updates. Comments will be limited to concise narratives on mission capabilities and deployment attributes.

c. Mission assessment report scale follows: Yes (Y) = Mission Capable; Qualified Yes (Q) = Qualified Mission Capable; or No (N) = Not Mission Capable. Assessment metrics are:

(1) (Green): Yes: JMET can be accomplished against established standards and conditions.

(2) (Amber): Qualified Yes: JMET can be accomplished most of the supporting tasks to standard, under most conditions. Specific standards and conditions identified as a shortfall or capability gap will report the issue, effect, fix and follow-on coordination.

(3) (Red): No: JMET is not mission capable, task cannot be accomplished to prescribed standards and conditions at this time. Specific standards and conditions identified as a shortfall or capability gap will report the issue, effect, fix and follow-on coordination.

7. Joint Training Information Management System (JTIMS). HRF and CERFP Commanders will ensure monthly updates are posted in JTIMS, against mid and long-range training plans.

8. Joint Lessons Learned Information System. HRF and CERFP Commanders will input lessons learned and best practices into the JLLIS.

9. Deployment – Operational Mission Reporting.

a. NG-CRE CONOPS is the primary source document for associated deployment guidance IAW reference u. CONOPS facilitates NG national or regional mission deployment coordination.

b. The CONOPS provides mission support standardization of operations between NG JFHQs-State staffs for deploying NG-CRE response forces as follows:

(1) CNGB coordinates with TAG in the event of a major or catastrophic national or regional incident in support of States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

(2) Maintains a structured and interoperable NG-CRE national response capacity that is accessible to civilian responders.

(3) The authority to alert and deploy the NG in SAD status, including the HRF and CERFP, rests with the State's Governor, through the TAG. States without HRF or CERFP capabilities can request support using existing State-to-State agreements (such as: EMAC, MOA, or MOU), or request support through the NGCC. The supported and supporting States must notify the NGCC, if NG-CRE force support is requested from another State.

(4) NG JFHQs-State may employ HRFs and CERFPs in SAD status for CBRN events that do not require a national response.

c. NGCC will monitor and maintain channels of communication between the DoD and the supported and supporting States to:

(1) Exchange critical information with deployed NG-CRE forces, and supporting and supported NG JFHQs-State, USNORTHCOM, USPACOM, and National Military Command Center.

(2) NGCC Team Chief will coordinate with the NG-J39. The NGB staff will respond to the Request for Assistance in order to fulfill HRF and CERFP mission deployment and employment requirements.

(3) Coordinate and synchronize deployment of additional follow on forces in response to a CBRN incident.

(4) NGCC will distribute tasking and other information actions, as requested by NG-J3/7 and NG-J39.

d. NG-J39 will maintain the continuity book; track and report NG-CRE activities during operations.

10. SITREP Submission. Report NG-CRE operational activities, mission dialogue, and overall situational status. HRF and CERFP Commanders will:

a. Initiate a SITREP upon receipt of operational mission request, or pending deployment.

b. Report pre-incident preparation and commencement of operational deployment.

c. Prepare a SITREP to maintain situational awareness and facilitate operational report processes.

11. National Special Security Event (NSSE). The United States Department of Homeland Security determines the national or international significance of operational mission deployment events.

a. NG HRF and CERFP NSSE mission participation will be documented in the YTP for mission coordination and resource requirement forecasting.

b. The NG-J3/7, designated NG JFHQs-State, and NG-J39 will oversee the NSSE, and coordinate NG-CRE resources, operational mission deployments, and employment approval processes.

c. NG-J39 will monitor associated mission preparation and execution of the NSSE IAW reference v.

12. Mission Confirmation SEAT, EXEVAL and DRE Report. Mission confirmation assessments are integral to NG-CRE force generation. A comprehensive mission evaluation provides leaders with the capability to assess training programs for sustaining mission readiness.

a. Evaluations maintain national CRE mission vigilance.

(1) HRF and CERFP task forces will execute a minimum of one DRE, Level I, II, or III, to confirm TPFDD and ICODES deployment proficiency, annually.

(2) HRF and CERFP SEAT inspection and EXEVAL cycle are projected over a six-year cycle. Scheduled evaluation dates will be identified in NG-J3/7 YPG.

b. Mission confirmation evaluations provide commanders at all levels an objective mission assessment, to provide awareness and to be apprised of evaluation outcomes to:

- (1) Adjust training priorities and resources.
- (2) Assess JMETL task proficiency.
- (3) Identify and implement lessons learned to shape future training plans.
- (4) Enhance leader development and mission preparedness planning.
- (5) Identify shortfalls or capability gaps requiring readiness coordination, resources, or adjustments to training plans.

c. SEAT, EXEVAL or DRE mission confirmation reports will be submitted to the respective NG JFHQs-State, and copied to the NG-J39 and NG-J37.

(1) The HRF or CERFP commander will submit report summary copies prepared by the Chief Evaluator.

(2) HRF or CERFP mission confirmation reports will include the date conducted and performance status results; assessments will be posted in the DRRS-S, within 24 hours.

(3) NG-CRE task force headquarters and the respective NG JFHQs-State will maintain reports until subsequent mission confirmation assessments are conducted, or SEAT, EXEVAL, or DRE assessments are completed.

13. Unsatisfactory HRF and CERFP EXEVAL or DRE Mission Capable Assessments.

a. The Chief Evaluator will notify the NG J3/7 and NG-J39 of assessments resulting in "Not Qualified – Cannot Accomplish Mission."

b. The Chief Evaluator report will record date, location, and an assessment capability shortfall summary.

(1) HRF or CERFP Commander will acknowledge assessment shortfall finding(s) and post mission capability status, shortfalls, mitigation actions, and follow-on coordination taken in DRRS-S, within 24 hours.

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(2) JFHQs J3 will submit a mission readiness plan of action to NG-J39 HRF and CERFP Branch for approval, with copy to NG-J37. Non-compliance and shortfalls impacting mission readiness will be examined for coordination, resolution and repair.

c. JFHQs J3, NG-J39 and NG-J37 will coordinate with the evaluation team to reschedule HRF or CERFP EXEVAL or DRE mission readiness evaluations designated as “Not Qualified – Cannot Accomplish Mission.”

(1) JFHQ J3 and the HRF or CERFP Commanders may request a date and venue to reschedule the mission readiness evaluation should the mission readiness plan of action contain shortfall(s).

(2) NG J373 Form 500-4 “CBRN Response Enterprise Training Support Request” will be completed and submitted for approval by the NG JFHQs-State, and routed to NG-J37 as a priority request. The request provides resource support and coordination for rescheduled EXEVAL or DRE evaluations.

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ENCLOSURE E

MEDICAL

1. NGB JSG. NGB-JSG will provide oversight for medical treatment, CBRN formulary, immunizations, scope of practice, patient tracking, radiation dosimeter policies and procedures, review and approval, at the request of the NG-J39. Dissemination of guidance to the HRFs and CERFPs will be coordinated through NG-J3/7, before release.

2. Medical Team Scope and Privileging for Activation/Federalization.

a. Governance. Military medical HCPs assigned to HRFs and CERFPs will be governed by Federal and State regulations, and applicable AR and Air Force regulations. The SAS, in consultation with the State Judge Advocate, ensures all procedures are conducted within State guidelines, IAW HCP limitations set by the State.

b. Credentialing. All HCPs assigned to a HRF and CERFP, will be appropriately credentialed IAW references w or x, as required. The SAS will enter credentials of HCP, assigned to HRF and CERFP, into the Centralized Credentials Quality Assurance System.

c. Privileging. All HCPs assigned to HRFs and CERFPs must be privileged to fulfill HCP clinical duties and functions (commensurate with education, training, experience, and licensure) including, but not limited to, performing routine and advanced medical care, advanced life support measures to save life, limb, and eyesight IAW medical standards of the individual HCP's State laws and military regulations.

(a) HCP's privileges are limited to duties supporting unit medical readiness, while at home station or during exercises and training, and are similar to those held by Traditional Guard Service members, or health care providers in Inactive Duty Training status.

(b) During actual mission deployment operations, HCP's privileges expand to include routine and urgent medical care, within the scope of privileges granted by the SAS. HCPs activated in operational Title 10 or Title 32 status are protected under the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA).

(c) HCPs activated in operational SAD status are covered under State Tort Laws, both inside, or across State lines. FTCA, however, does not protect HCPs while in SAD status. SAD status medical personnel, serving outside their credentialed State, will consult with NG JFHQs-State Judge Advocate, and the SAS to ensure protection from civil and criminal liability.

3. Deployment Medical Standards and Codes.

a. NG service members assigned to HRFs and CERFPs should be physically and psychologically fit to complete the CRE mission. When a HRF or CERFP are activated, service members should bring an initial supply of their personal medications and medical equipment. CRE plans should ensure activated NG service members have access to prescription medications, medical equipment, public health, and medical services.

b. IMR status will be monitored frequently using IMR systems and reports (i.e. Medical Protection System (MEDPROS), Aeromedical Services Information Management System (ASIMS) Web, DRS, and DRRS-S).

c. The HRF and CERFP commanders will establish a command expectation for individuals to be personally responsible for meeting and maintaining IMR requirements, and to uphold a unit medical readiness target goal of 100 percent.

d. All HRF and CERFP members will meet Individual Medical Readiness (IMR) standards, ARNG Medical Readiness Categories (MRC) 1 or ANG T-1 (Figure 8).

e. HRF and CERFP Commanders may approve the employment of HRF and CERFP personnel in an ARNG MRC 2 or ANG T-2 category should deficiencies not be resolved within 72 hours. Documentation of this approval will be maintained in HRF and CERFP mission records.

f. HRF and CERFP personnel in an ARNG MRC 3 or 4 or ANG T-3 or T-4 category will not be activated for HRF and CERFP missions.

g. MED Elements will:

(1) Conduct medical exam and screening on CERFP and HRF personnel before, during, and after entry into hazardous areas, and during training.

(2) Conduct HRF and CERFP pre-activation safety and health threat briefings on expected work environment, including identifying potential physical hazards and psychological stressors.

(3) Conduct pre-activation health reviews of Service members being considered for activation. Advise unit commanders on limitations of Service members being considered for activation.

(4) Conduct post-activation health assessments of Service members. Physical or psychological injuries, or hazard exposures should be documented in the medical records systems, as appropriate.

Medical Readiness Categories	Deficiencies	Availability
MR 1 – Meets all requirements	None Dental Class 2 condition	Available
MR 2 – IMR requirements that can be resolved within 72 hours	Immunizations Medical warning tags DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) test HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) test IME (Individual Medical Equipment)	Available
MR 3A - IMR requirements that can be resolved within 30 days. Includes deficiencies that would be resourced for correction for alerted RC Soldiers	Dental Class 3 condition Temporary Profile less than 30 days	Non-Available
MR 3B - IMR requirements that cannot be resolved in 30 days	Pregnancy Permanent profile and/or pending board action Temporary profile greater than 30 days	Non-Available
MR 4 – The current status is not known	Missing or incomplete current Periodic Health Assessment Missing or incomplete current dental screening	Available

Figure 8. Medical Readiness Categories and Deficiencies

(5) Service members with injuries or exposure requiring referral for medical treatment should be documented in the medical records and medical case management systems, as appropriate.

4. Periodic Examination.

a. HRF and CERFP members are required to satisfy IMR standards IAW reference y and z. The HRF and CERFP commander will establish a command expectation for individuals to be personally responsible for meeting and maintaining IMR requirements and to uphold a unit medical readiness target goal of 100 percent. IMR status will be monitored frequently using IMR systems and reports (for example, MEDPROS, ASIMS Web, and DRRS-S).

b. HRF and CERFP members will complete a periodic health assessment (PHA) and Respiratory Protection Program questionnaire on an annual basis, IAW reference aa. Qualified HCPs can complete the PHA.

c. All HRF and CERFP member will be vaccinated IAW Military Vaccine Agency recommendations, and IAW references bb and cc. These vaccinations are in addition to the standard regimen of adult vaccinations required of all uniformed military personnel.

d. The HCP will inform HRF and CERFP Commanders of any personnel physically unable to perform their assigned duties, and to wear or carry required PPE.

e. If work practices require activities to be performed in full protective clothing, the HCP will record the individual's occupational health record of their certification.

f. Medical status changes impacting HRF and CERFP personnel work functions will result in their removal from HRF and CERFP teams, IAW regulatory guidance.

g. Medical exams will be performed on personnel in the event of actual or probable exposure to HAZMAT, IAW current policy. Local occupational medical personnel will establish medical surveillance examinations and criteria for HAZMAT team member physicals based on exposure to HAZMAT, medical effects of specific exposures and impact of specific medical conditions, as defined by job safety, legal and regulatory requirements.

5. Respiratory Protection Program.

a. The HRF and CERFP Commanders will establish a respiratory protection program IAW subsections of reference z (1)(ii) and references, dd, ee, ff, gg, hh, ii to:

(1) Ensure respiratory fitness testing for duty of HRF and CERFP team members utilizing assigned respiratory protection equipment.

(2) Provide comprehensive testing of pulmonary function for HRF and CERFP team members, when clinically indicated.

b. The HRF and CERFP Commanders will designate, in writing, a Respiratory Protection Officer, and alternate, to manage the Respiratory Protection Program. The designated Respiratory Protection Officer, at minimum, will attend the OSHA Respiratory Protection Course, or has acquired equivalent prior experience.

c. All HRF and CERFP personnel will be fit-tested for assigned TDA equipment annually, IAW reference z. Fit-test results will be documented and maintained in Occupational Health records, IAW reference jj. Applicable State and local standards will prevail and supersede cited references in this manual.

6. Radiation Safety Program (RSP).

a. The HRF and CERFP Commander establishes the RSP for ionizing and non-ionizing radiation, IAW references kk, ll, mm, nn, oo, pp, qq, rr. Commanders will coordinate unit RSP and State Radiation Protection Program through the State Radiation Safety Officer (SRSO). The Environmental Health Officer will certify RSP meet State and Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requirements. The SRSO may provide HRF and CERFP Commanders additional guidance on RSP implementation and specific commodity requirements of the ANG/ARNG Radiation Safety Officer (RSO).

b. The HRF and CERFP Commander will designate, in writing, a primary RSO, and alternate, to manage the RSP. The Unit RSO, at minimum, will have attended the U.S. Air Force and Army Operational Radiation Safety course, the ANG and ARNG 40-hour Radiation Safety Officer Course, or has acquired equivalent civilian experience.

c. All HRF and CERFP personnel will participate in a Radiation Dosimeter Program sponsored by the United States Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Activity (USATA).

d. Radiation Surveillance measures and monitors dose rates, and records Service member radiation levels, if applicable, into the medical file, IAW reference oo, and applicable Federal and State regulations and standards.

e. The RSO provides training and safety instructions, maintains radioactive materials inventory files.

f. The RSO responsibilities pertaining to the Radiation Safety Program, include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Ordering and tracking devices measuring and monitoring unit personnel radiation exposure.
- (2) Recommending operational exposure guidance to HRF and CERFP Commanders.
- (3) Assisting medical personnel with the effects, immediate and latent, of various types, and levels above permissible radiation limits and exposure.
- (4) Coordinating with Radiation Dosimeter Program and USATA personnel.

g. The HRF/CERFP RSO will coordinate with the SRSO and the State's property manager before delivery of new equipment capable of producing ionizing radiation or containing radioactive material.

7. Real World Medical Support during NG-CRE Exercises.

a. The State will make available real world medical support to military and foreign military personnel, DoD civilians, and civilians participating in NG-CRE training exercises. The State will provide a medical support draft plan to the NGB-JSG and NG-J37 Action Officers for review, NLT the IPM. The final medical support plan, including related contracts, MOUs and MOAs, will be submitted to the NGB-JSG and NG-J37 Action Officers for approval, NLT the mid planning meeting. Failure to provide a final medical support plan and proof of collaborative documents may result in event cancellation.

b. HRF and CERFP Commanders will ensure medical support plans identify dedicated external real world medical support for training exercises and evaluations. On site medical support will not be removed or extracted from HRF or CERFP elements conducting training or participating in evaluations.

ENCLOSURE F

REFERENCES

- a. CNGB Instruction 3510.01, 07 June 2016, “National Guard Homeland Response Force and CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package Management”
- b. 10 U.S.C. § 12406, “National Guard in Federal Service”
- c. 32 U.S.C. § 502(f), “Required Drills and Field Exercises”
- d. DHS Framework, May 2013, “National Response Framework”
- e. CJCS Instruction 3125.01D, 07 May 2015, “Defense Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Incidents In The Homeland”
- f. 42 U.S.C. Chapter 68, “Disaster Relief”
- g. 31 U.S.C. § 1535, “Agency Agreements”
- h. 18 U.S.C. § 1385, “Use of Army and Air Force as Posse Comitatus”
- i. AR 25-400-2, 02 October 2007, “Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)”
- j. AF Manual 33-363, 01 March 2008, “Management of Records”
- k. DoDI 1215.06, 19 May 2015, “Uniform Reserve, Training and Retirement Categories for Reserve Components”
- l. CNGB Instruction 3500.01, 13 November 2013, “Homeland Response Force/Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Enhanced Response Force Package Working Group and Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction Integrated Product Team Charter”
- m. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control, “Strategic National Stockpile 12-hour Push Package Product Catalog”
- n. AF Instruction 31-101, 08 October 2009, Incorporating Change 1, 20 September 2010, “Integrated Defense”
- o. AF Instruction 41-209, 06 October 2014, “Medical Logistics Support”
- p. AFMAN 41-216, 13 February 2013, “Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support (DMLSS) User’s Manual”

- q. AF Instruction 44-102, 17 March 2015, "Medical Care Management"
- r. AF Instruction 44-108, 11 December 2014, "Infection Prevention and Control Program"
- s. Title 21 Code of Federal Regulation
- t. NG-J37 Guidance, 01 October 2015, "Individual Training Requirements Matrix (ITRM)"
- u. NGB, 14 October 2015, "Homeland Response Force, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives Enhanced Response Force Package Concept of Operations"
- v. JP 3-28, 31 July 2013, "Defense Support of Civil Authorities"
- w. AR 40-68, 26 February 2004, "Clinical Quality Management"
- x. AF Instruction 44-119, 16 August 2011, "Medical Quality Operations"
- y. AR 40-501, 4 August 2011, "Rapid Action Revision (RAR) - Standards of Medical Fitness"
- z. AF Instruction 48-123, 27 August 2015, "Guidance Memorandum Medical Examinations and Standards"
- aa. 29 CFR 1910.134, "Respiratory Protection"
- bb. AR 40-562, 7 October 2013, "Immunizations and Chemoprophylaxis for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases"
- cc. AFJ Instruction 48-110, 07 October 2013, "Immunizations and Chemoprophylaxis for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases"
- dd. AR 385-10, 23 May 2008, "The Army Safety Program"
- ee. AR 11-34, 25 July 2013, "Army Lessons Learned Program"
- ff. TB MED 509, 24 December 1986, "Spirometry in Occupational Health Surveillance"
- gg. TB MED 502, "Respiratory Protection Program"
- hh. DA Pam 40-503, 02 April 2013, "The Army Industrial Hygiene Program"

- ii. TM 3-4240-349-12&P, 30 November 1999, “Operator and Unit Maintenance Manual for Protection Assessment Test System, M41”
- jj. AR 25-400-2, 2 October 2007, “The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)”
- kk. DA Pam 385-24, 24 August 2007, “The Army Radiation Safety Program”
- ll. TB MED 523, 15 July 1980, “Control of Health Hazards from Microwave and Radio-frequency Radiation and Ultrasound”
- mm. TB MED 525, 10 March 1988, “Control of Hazards to Health from Ionizing Radiation Used by the Army Medical Department”
- nn. Joint Army Pamphlet 40-18/DLAI 1000.30, 20 June 1995, “Personnel Dosimetry Guidance and Dose Recording Procedures for Personnel Occupationally Exposed to Ionizing Radiation”
- oo. 29 CFR 1910.1096, “Toxic and Hazardous Substances – Ionizing Radiation”
- pp. TB 43-0197, September 1999 “Instructions for Safe Handling Maintenance, Storage and Disposal of Radioactive Items”
- qq. Army PAM 385-11, 25 June 2013, “Army Guidelines for Safety Color Codes, Signs, Tags, and Markings”
- rr. DoD Instruction 6055.11, 19 August 2009, “Protecting Personnel from Electromagnetic Fields

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GLOSSARY

PART I. ACRONYMS

ADOS	Active Duty Operational Support
ADVON	Advanced Echelon
AFSC	Air Force Specialty Code
AGR	Active Guard Reserve
AMC	Air Mobility Command
ANG	Air National Guard
APOD	Aerial Port of Debarkation
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARNG MRC	Army National Guard Medical Readiness Categories
C2	Command and Control
C2CRE	Command and Control Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Response Elements
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CASE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Assistance and Support Element
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives
CCP	Casualty Collection Point
CERFP	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives Enhanced Response Force Package
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRP	Contaminated Human Remains Pouch
CNGB	Chief of the National Guard Bureau
CoMSUPCEN	Consequence Management Support Center
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COTS	Commercial Off-the-Shelf
CPX	Command Post Training Exercise
CRE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Response Enterprise
CTE	Collective Training Exercise
DANG	Director of the Air National Guard
DARNG	Director of the Army National Guard
DCRF	Defense Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Response Force
DECON	Decontamination Element
DoD	Department of Defense
DOS	Days of Supply
DOTMLPF-P	Doctrine, Organization, Material, Leadership, Personnel, and Facilities - Policy

DRE	Deployment Readiness Exercise
DRRS	Defense Readiness Reporting System
DRRS - S	Defense Readiness Reporting System - Strategic
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
ERC	Equipment Readiness Code
EXEVAL	External Evaluation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FSRT	Fatality Search and Recovery Team
FTCA	Federal Tort Claims Act
FTNGD-AT	Full-Time National Guard Duty – Annual Training
FTNGD-OTD	Full-Time National Guard Duty-Other Training Duty
GKO	Guard Knowledge Online
GSA	General Services Administration
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HCP	Health Care Provider
HRF	Homeland Response Force
IAW	In accordance with
IC	Incident Commander/Incident Command
ICODES	Integrated Computerized Deployment System
ICS	Incident Command System
IPM	Initial Planning Meeting
ITRM	Individual Training Requirements Matrix
JA/ATT	Joint Airborne and Air Transportability Training
JELC	Joint Exercise Life Cycle
JISCC	Joint Incident Site Communications Capability
JLLIS	Joint Lessons Learned Information System
JMEEL	Joint Mission Essential Equipment List
JMETL	Joint Mission Essential Task List
JOPEs	Joint Operations Planning and Execution System
JTS	Joint Training Systems
JTF	Joint Task Force
JTIMS	Joint Training and Information Management System
LNO	Liaison Officer
MED	Medical Element
MILPERS	Military Personnel
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MRC	Medical Readiness Categories
MTOE	Modified Table of Organization and Equipment
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer
NG	National Guard

NGB	National Guard Bureau
NG JFHQs-State	Joint Forces Headquarters - State
NG JFHQs-State J3	Joint Force Headquarters-State Joint Operations
NGB-JSG	National Guard Bureau Joint Surgeon General
NG-J3/7	National Guard Bureau Directorate of Domestic Operations and Force Development
NG-J37	National Guard Bureau Training and Exercise Division
NG-J39	National Guard Bureau Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction Division
NG-J4	National Guard Bureau Directorate of Logistics
NGCC	National Guard Coordination Center
NLT	No later than
NRF	National Response Framework
NSSE	National Special Security Event
NTV	Non-Tactical Vehicles
OC/T	Observer, Controller and Trainer
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OPLAN	Operations Plans
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBIC	Property Book Identification Code
PBUSE	Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced
POL	Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RSO	Radiation Safety Officer
RSP	Radiation Safety Program
RUF	Rules for the Use of Force
SAD	State Active Duty
S&E	Search & Extraction
SAAM	Special Assignment Airlift Mission
SAS	State Army Surgeon or State Air Surgeon
SEAT	Standardization and Evaluation Assistance Team
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SFE	Special Focus Exercise
SLEP	Shelf Life Extension Program
SITREP	Situation Report
SOG	Standard Operating Guidelines/ Standing Operating Guidance
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRSO	State Radiation Safety Officer
TAG	The Adjutants General
TB MED	Technical Bulletin (Medical)
T&EO	Training and Evaluation Outline
TOC	Tactical Operations Center
TPFDD	Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data

UIC	Unit Identification Code
USATA	United States Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Activity
USNORTHCOM	United States Northern Command
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
USPFO	United States Property and Fiscal Officer/United States Property and Fiscal Office
UTC	Unit Type Codes
VG	Vigilant Guard (Exercise)
VR	Vibrant Response (Exercise)
WMD-CST	Weapons of Mass Destruction – Civil Support Team
YPG	Yearly Planning Guidance

PART II. DEFINITIONS

Area of Operations -- An operational area that should be large enough to accomplish the missions and protect the forces.

Catastrophic Event -- Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, or government functions.

Civil Authorities -- Elected and appointed officers and employees who constitute the government of the United States, the governments of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, United States, Territories, and political subdivisions thereof.

Concept of Operations -- A verbal or graphic statement that clearly and concisely expresses what the joint force commander intends to accomplish using available resources.

Coordinating Authority -- A commander or individual with authority to require consultation between specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Services, Joint Force components, or forces of the same Service or Agencies, but does not have the authority to compel agreement.

Defense Support of Civil Authorities -- Support provided by United States Federal military forces, Department of Defense civilians, Department of Defense contract personnel, Department of Defense component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the governors of the affected States, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, U.S. Code, status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events.

Direct Support -- A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance.

Dual-Status Commander -- A commissioned officer serving on active duty and duty in, or with, the National Guard of a State who is appointed as commander of Federal forces by Federal authorities and as commander of State National Guard forces by State authorities.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact -- A mutual aid agreement between States and Territories of the United States enabling States to share resources, including the State's National Guard forces. These forces will manage emergency disasters duly declared by the Governor, including natural or man-made disasters and enemy attacks.

Emergency Support Functions -- A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, program implementation, and services for saving lives, protecting property, environment, resource essential services, and critical infrastructure, to assist victims and communities to return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents.

Inactive Duty Training -- Authorized training performed by a member of a Reserve Component not on active duty or on active duty for training, and consisting of regularly scheduled unit training assemblies, additional training assemblies, periods of appropriate duty or equivalent training, and any special additional duties authorized for Reserve Component personnel by the Secretary concerned, and performed by them in connection with the prescribed activities of the organization in which they are assigned with or without pay.

Incident -- An occurrence, caused by either human action or natural phenomena requiring action to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Incident Command System -- A standardized on-scene emergency management construct designed to aid in the management of resources during an incident.

Incident Management -- A national comprehensive approach to preventing, preparing, responding, and recovering from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

Immediate Response -- Any form of immediate action taken in the United States and Territories to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage in response to a request for assistance from a civil authority, under imminently serious conditions when time does not permit approval from a higher authority.

Joint Field Office -- A temporary multi-agency coordination center established at the incident site to provide a central location for coordination of Federal, State, local, Tribal, nongovernmental, and private-sector organizations with primary responsibility for incident oversight, direction, or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions.

Joint Operations Planning and Execution System -- An electronic information system used to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, and sustainment activities associated with joint operations.

Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration -- A phase of joint force projection occurring in the operational area during which arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel transition into forces capable of meeting operational requirements.

Liaison -- Contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces or other agencies to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action.

Load Plan -- All of the individually prepared documents which, taken together, in detail, instructs the arrangement of personnel, and loading of equipment for one or more units, or other special grouping of personnel or material moving by highway, water, rail, or air transportation.

Marshalling Area -- A location in the vicinity of a reception terminal or pre-positioned equipment storage site where arriving unit personnel, equipment, materiel, and accompanying supplies are reassembled, returned to the control of the unit commander, and prepared for onward movement.

Medical Readiness Categories - Medical Readiness Code Classification are grouped into four Medical Readiness Categories of Medical Readiness 1, Medical Readiness 2, Medical Readiness 3 and Medical Readiness 4.

Off-the-Shelf Item -- An item developed and produced to military or commercial standards and specifications, and is readily available for delivery from an industrial source, and may be procured without change to satisfy a military requirement.

Operation Order -- A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation.

Operation Plan -- (1) Any plan for the conduct of military operations prepared in response to actual and potential contingencies. (2) A complete and detailed

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joint plan containing a full description of the concept of operations, all annexes applicable to the plan, and a time-phased force and deployment data.

Personal Protective Equipment -- Clothing and equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, and thermal hazards that can be encountered at a hazardous materials incident.

Standard Operating Procedure -- A set of instructions applicable to those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness.

Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data -- The time-phased force data, non-unit-related cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan or operation order, or ongoing rotation of forces.

Weapons of Mass Destruction -- Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons capable of a high order of destruction or causing mass casualties, and excluding the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon.