Training

Army National Guard Training

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SUMMARY of CHANGE

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Army National Guard Training
4 August 2009

This edition has been revised extensively accordingly singular changes are too numerous to cite.

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

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

Official:

GEORGE R. BROCK
Chief, Strategy and Policy Division

History. This regulation is a complete revision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Distribution. A/F

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Chapter 1
General

1-1. Purpose
This regulation prescribes policies, procedures, and responsibilities for developing, managing, and conducting Army National Guard (ARNG) training and leader development.

1-2. References
Appendix A lists required and related publications.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are listed in the glossary.

1-4. Mission
The ARNG provides trained and ready forces to Combatant Commanders (COCOM) and civil authorities that are capable of providing the full range of military operations.

1-5. Objective
   a. The primary objective of the ARNG is to train units that can mobilize, deploy, fight and win anywhere in the world. Our units must be prepared to deploy and fight worldwide with a minimum of post-mobilization training time. The key to this objective is unit readiness through aggressive training programs. Unit leaders are directly responsible for developing and executing sound and challenging training programs that support the wartime mission of their units.
   b. The secondary objective of the ARNG is to provide organized units or personnel for defense support of civil authorities (DSCA). Training for these contingencies should be integrated with the training for wartime missions. Such training allows ARNG units to be more effective by reducing the needed response time and using all available resources within the community to the maximum extent.

1-6. Training Strategy
   a. The strategy sets the conditions for achieving the Army's objective of trained and ready units. Its tenets are built around unit stability; adherence to the Army's training management doctrine, and the Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) Model. The intent is to provide an "Operational Reserve with Rotational Readiness" by providing units that achieve company level proficiency along with staffs that are trained at the level organized prior to the unit's scheduled availability.
   b. To achieve and sustain established minimum pre-mobilization training proficiency levels:
     (1) Commanders and key leaders should be stabilized prior to commencement of collective training and unit validation. This will allow the unit continuity needed to develop and execute the short and long range unit training plans.
     (2) Units must be first manned and equipped during the Reset phase of the ARFORGEN Model in order to set conditions for effective training during the Train-Ready phase. For units that are sourced for assignment to a Deployed Expeditionary Force (DEF), changes in manning to meet the requirements contained in the Deployment Manning Document (DMD) and the Mission Essential Equipment List (MEEL) must be accomplished in order to set conditions for effective training on the unit's Directed Mission Essential Task List (DMETL).
   c. Commanders must ensure their Soldiers are trained on the tasks necessary to perform Duty Military Occupational Skill Qualification (DMOSQ) duties; leaders are trained in the skills, knowledge and abilities to train and lead their units; and staffs are trained at the level organized.
   d. Training requirements stated in this regulation are designed to achieve the base level of proficiency for pre-mobilization training. Using multi-echelon training techniques, coupled with a mix of live, virtual, and constructive training, commanders will be able to efficiently achieve pre-mobilization training requirements within the limited time and resources available. Training will be planned, prepared, executed, and assessed in accordance with (IAW) the ARFORGEN cycle.
   e. Training must be Mission Essential Task List (METL) driven and battle-focused concentrating on supporting task groups and collective tasks that meet appropriate requirements. If a unit is not sourced for assignment in a DEF, its focus is on proficiency in its Core Mission Essential Task List (CMETL); units that are sourced for assignment to a DEF focus on DMETL proficiency.

f. The post-mobilization training objective is achieving DMETL proficiency, meeting the deployment criteria established by the COCOM, and deploying as required. The training readiness criteria for deployment will be based on the strategic, operational, and tactical situation, and the deploying unit's particular mission.

(1) Leaders at all levels must work together to plan, prepare, execute, and assess pre-mobilization and post-mobilization training. Because pre-mobilization training is inextricably linked to post-mobilization training, the pre-mobilization objective is to identify achievable, sustainable training requirements that will produce a predictable start point for post-mobilization training. Commanders must narrow the focus of pre-mobilization training in order to create and achieve realistic goals.

(2) The unit commander plans, prepares, executes and assesses training. The commander will select a specific set of METL supporting collective tasks that can be trained to standard during pre-mobilization. Those METL supporting collective tasks not selected will be deferred for post-mobilization training. The First US Army (FUSA) and associated Active Component (AC) unit will assist as required.

(3) The Yearly Training Plan (YTP) is developed to prioritize the CMETL/DMETL-supporting, collective tasks and task groups that will become that year's training objectives, and schedule them for execution during specific Inactive Duty Training (IDT) and Annual Training (AT) periods.

Chapter 2
Responsibilities

2-1. General
Training is the responsibility of the commander. Under the supervision of the next higher commander, each commander is responsible for the tactical and technical proficiency of his or her unit. This training responsibility is inseparable from and is exercised in conjunction with, other command responsibilities to ensure the ability of the unit to execute its assigned missions.

2-2. Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB)
The Chief will:
a. Serve as the official channel of communication between the Department of the Army (DA), the State Governors and The Adjutants General (TAGs).
b. Be responsible for formulating, developing, and coordinating all policies, programs, and plans affecting the ARNG.
c. Provide program and budget oversight in support of ARNG training requirements.

2-3. Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM)
The CG, FORSCOM, exercises Training and Readiness Oversight (TRO), as defined in DoD Joint Pub 1-02, over ARNG units while in a Title 32 status. In this capacity, the CG will:
a. Train and evaluate Army forces in accordance with this regulation, AR 10-87 and AR 140-1.
b. Provide trained and ready units to meet the needs of CCDRs through the management of sustainment, post-mobilization, pre-deployment, and reconstitution training. Validate that assigned units are prepared for deployment.
c. Provide input and assistance as needed to update the Army's maneuver and weapons training strategies.
d. Provide equipment support for training programs at TASS organizations, as requested and available.
e. Act as the supported command to execute the ARFORGEN synchronization process.
f. Act as the supported command to develop and revise "Training under ARFORGEN" strategy, guidance and training templates to inform HQDA resource programming (i.e. Training Resource Model) for AC, ARNG and USAR CONUS conventional forces.
g. As HQDA Executive Agent, execute the Army's Parent Service Validation responsibilities for deploying CONUS conventional ARNG units.
h. RC Pre-mobilization tasks. Support, upon request, the training of ARNG units in CONSUS.
i. RC Post-mobilization tasks. Establish criteria and oversee/certify predeployment training of ARNG units in CONUS.
j. Oversee the scheduling of the Force Generation Platform (FGP) Plan to mobilize, train, and deploy (M/T/D) ARNG units.

2-4. Commander, U.S. Army Special Force Command (USASOC)
The CG, USASOC, exercises Training and Readiness Oversight (TRO), as defined in DoD Joint Pub 1-02, over ARNG SOF units while in a Title 32 status. In this capacity, the CG will:

a. Ensure that assigned forces are trained and combat ready in accordance with USASOC/ARNG Reg 350-1, AR 350-1, AR 140-1, AR 10-87, and USSOCOM Reg 350-25.

b. Approve the USASOC Mission Essential Task List (METL).

c. Approve ARNG SOF training plans and provide training guidance in coordination with NGB.

d. Establish pre-notification/mobilization and post-notification/mobilization training objectives for ARNG SOF in accordance with unit deployment priorities, schedules, missions, and resources.

e. Support ARNG SOF training execution through the direction of resource, delegation of authority, and command coordination.

f. Implement the Wartrace Program IAW AR 11-30.

g. Evaluate and report ARNG SOF training status to Commanding General, United States Special Operations Command (CG, USSOCOM).

h. Develop and implement Special Operations (SO) unique professional development programs for ARNG SOF personnel in accordance with this and appropriate service regulations.

i. Standardize ARNG SOF tactics, techniques, and procedures.

j. Establish standards and criteria to evaluate training program effectiveness for selection, qualification, and advance skills training. (USASOC Reg 350-14)

k. Ensure ARNG SOF is integrated into Army and joint training management systems.

l. Support the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Exercise Program IAW AR 350-28.

m. Support the Combat Training Center (CTC) Program.

n. Support Overseas Deployment Training IAW AR 350-9.

o. Conduct other responsibilities IAW AR 350-1.

2-5. Director, Army National Guard (DARNG)
The Director will:

a. Serve as the Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) policy adviser on ARNG training and education matters.

b. Oversees the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution (PPBE) process for ARNG training.

c. Provide validation of ARNG pre-mobilization training to HQDA.

d. Recommend weapons qualification and training policies affecting the ARNG.

e. Ensure ARNG units train to meet pre-mobilization proficiency goals.

f. Prescribe programs to maintain physical fitness of ARNG units.

g. Coordinate actions concerning units through the Army component commanders who are responsible to train ARNG units.

h. Coordinate with AC commanders regarding units that will participate in overseas deployment training (ODT).

i. Support the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in the training of ARNG units.

j. Provide policy, procedures, and standards for training ARNG/Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS)/Army Guard Reserve (AGR) program participants.

k. Establish peacetime military education prerequisites IAW Army regulations.

l. Recommend policy on professional career development of Soldiers in ARNG/ARNGUS.

m. Establish peacetime initial active duty for training (IADT) requirements for military occupational specialty (MOS) producing The Army School System (TASS) courses for the ARNG/ARNGUS.

n. Represent ARNG/ARNGUS in HQDA structure manning decision review (SMDR) process.

o. Select ARNG/ARNGUS personnel to attend Army and Department of Defense (DOD) schools. TAGs will control quotas and monitor input for resident Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) courses conducted by State NCO Academies (NCOAs). They will also schedule ARNG/ARNGUS officers for Officer Candidate School (OCS), Officer Basic Course (OBC), Captains Career Course (CCC), Intermediate Level Education (ILE), and Warrant Officers (WOs) for Warrant Officer Candidate School (WOCS), Warrant Officer Basic Course (WOBC), Warrant Officer Advanced Course (WOAC), Warrant Officer Staff Course (WOSC), and Warrant Officer Senior Course (WOSSC).

p. Support peacetime training requirements for ARNG/ARNGUS Soldiers in TASS courses.

q. Manage all ARNG personnel attending non-Army schools in the Army Training Requirements and Resources System (ATRRS).

r. Develop, in coordination with the ACOMs, policy for access, use, and management of ATRRS in ARNG/ARNGUS.

s. Establish and provide guidance and direction to the Leadership Training Regiment and Combat Arms Training Regiment in each TASS region.

t. Oversee PPBE to support TASS.

u. Oversee PPBE for the Army Modernization Training (AMT) requirements of ARNG/ARNGUS.

v. Support compliance with the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act (DAWIA) and DOD directed acquisition position qualifications and certification requirements.

w. Establish training policy for ARNG units to meet pre-mobilization training requirements.

x. Oversee PPBE for Pre-Mobilization Training Assistance Element (PTAE) and OC/T.

2-6. Commander, First United States Army (FUSA)

The CG, FUSA, acts as FORSCOM's executive agent for Training and Readiness Oversight (TRO), as defined in DoD Joint Pub 1-02, over ARNG units while in a Title 32 status. In this capacity, the CG will:

a. Support the training of each ARNG unit in its area of responsibility and IAW priorities established in conjunction with DARNG.

b. Coordinate with FORSCOM, DARNG, and TAGs regarding AC training support to ARNG at unit home station.

c. Provide functional assistance and mobile training teams (MTT), with appropriate capability, as requested by unit commanders.

d. Provide assistance to commanders in developing command training guidance, planning training and conducting training management.

e. Coordinate Yearly Training Brief (YTB) Program with TAGs.

f. Execute responsibilities for overseas deployment training (ODT).

g. Schedule training support IAW prescribed timelines.

h. Manage training evaluations of ARNG units IAW FORSCOM Reg. 220-2.

i. Establish training program to certify OC/Ts.

2-7. The Adjutants General (TAGs)

The TAGs will:

a. Command and control the ARNG units of their respective State or territory (to include the District of Columbia) prior to mobilization under Federal authority.

b. Be responsible for the training of all ARNG units within their State or territory.

c. Implement the policies and instructions contained here and ensure that training is conducted IAW Department of the Army (DA) doctrine, NGB directives, and FORSCOM training criteria.

d. Plan, program, and budget for AT, IDT, Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS), Active Guard Reserve (AGR), and supplemental training of personnel and units under their jurisdiction.

e. Annual budget (fiscal year) requests will include consideration for all training activities, training conferences, reconnaissance, and other man-day requirements.

f. Provide management and certification of pre-mobilization training to DARNG.

g. Funds to support approved State training programs will be allotted on an annual basis by the NGB in the annual funding guidance.

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

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

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

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

l. Allocate, within capability, resources necessary to meet the Army's training strategy.

m. Take command action on training assessments of ARNG units within the state.

n. Ensure, within capability, readiness of assigned ARNG forces.

o. Coordinate training assistance for ARNG units with FUSA and other sources, as appropriate.

p. Ensure all state ARNG units schedule and complete pre-mobilization training requirements.

2-8. Unit Commanders

Unit commanders exercise command and control over those subordinate units assigned to them, and are responsible for their training. Where a Unit commander has a subordinate unit from another state assigned to his headquarters, the Unit commander's authority is limited to TRO as defined in JP 1-02. In this situation, administrative control of the subordinate unit, including the training responsibilities listed below, is the responsibility of the subordinate unit's State.

a. Division-level commanders exercise training responsibilities by: assigning missions, developing training guidance and master training plans, allocating the necessary resources to effectively implement training plans, and evaluating the conduct of training.

b. Brigade-level commanders provide training guidance, set training objectives, sub-allocate resources, and evaluate training.

c. Battalion-level commanders are the principal training managers and develop, coordinate, implement, supervise, and evaluate performance-oriented training programs within the guidance and resources provided by higher headquarters. They also develop specific training plans to correct training deficiencies, and coordinate resources for subordinate units.

d. Company-level commanders are the primary trainers. As such, they assist the training managers in developing training plans, and prepare, execute, and access the training program.

e. Noncommissioned officers (NCOs) are the principal trainers of individual Soldiers. Each NCO (and junior officer) must be capable of performing every task required of his or her immediate subordinates and understand the relationship between individual job requirements, SMs, and job books.

f. All commanders and leaders:

(1) Plan, prepare, execute, and assess unit training IAW current policies, rules, and regulations.

(2) Determine training and training support requirements.

(3) Reduce training detractors and personnel and unit turbulence.

(4) Ensure Soldiers train and maintain required SM task proficiency.

(5) Schedule Distributed Learning (DL) training that supports collective training.

(6) Encourage and support Soldier's participation in self-improvement and civilian education courses, either through DL or Army Correspondence Course Program (ACCP).

(7) May allot duty time at their discretion for Soldier's to complete self-development training.

(8) Continually assess military and DA civilian individual, unit, and organizational training status; provide timely feedback to subordinates; and make appropriate adjustments to the training program.

(9) Develop subordinate officers and NCOs to attain that level of professionalism required for currently assigned duties, and to increase their skills for subordinate duties.

(10) Ensure that, consistent with individual duty and unit mission requirements DA civilian and military subordinates are given opportunities for professional development through available education programs supplemented by unit and organizational programs.

(11) Ensure the training program includes preparation for overseas movement and that Soldier's and units can deploy and fight as combined arms teams.

(12) Provide feedback to higher headquarters, the institution, and the training base by recommending improvements to existing training doctrine, literature, and training techniques.

(13) Insist that all training be performance-oriented and designed to correct weakness and maintain strengths.

(14) Conduct continuous individual and collective training throughout the training year.

(15) Ensure that Army-approved management tools are used, such as Digital Training Management System (DTMS) and the Total Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS) in order to improve training and, when appropriate, other techniques, such as scheduling prime training or cyclical periods for training and support.

(16) Implement Common Military Training (CMT) within their commands.

Chapter 3
Training and Duty Administration

3-1. General

a. Brigade and higher commands that have a Core Mission Essential Task List (CMETL) shall use their CMETL for training and assessment IAW AR 350-1, FMs 7-0 and 7-1. Once a CMETL unit is assigned a mission (usually in conjunction with assignment to a Deployment Expeditionary Force (DEF)), it develops a Directed Mission Essential

Task List (METL) IAW AR 350-1 and FMs 7-0 and 7-1. Non-CMETL units and subordinate commands of a CMETL unit will develop a Mission Essential Task List (METL) IAW FMs 7-0 and 7-1. All METLs will be approved IAW the above-cited regulations and manuals, and FORSCOM Regulation 350-4 at http://www.forscom.army.mil/pubs/Pubs/REG/r350-.pdf. Unit commanders will maintain METL task selection in the Digital Training Management System (DTMS) https://dtms.army.mil. A minimum of eighty percent of Inactive Duty Training (IDT) and Annual Training (AT) will be dedicated to training the individual and collective tasks that support the unit METL.

b. Commanders will ensure risk management is incorporated into the planning and execution of training at every level IAW FM 5-19 to aid in the risk assessment process commanders will appoint and train environmental officers at appropriate organizational levels to ensure compliance actions take place (see FM 3-34.500 or AR 200-1). This is accomplished through the preparation of Yearly Training Calendars (YTCs) that implement the Yearly Training Guidance (YTG) of the higher headquarters. Inherent to the YTC - in addition to the monthly training calendars - shall be a Risk Management matrix IAW FM 3-100.12.

(1) All units will have Force Protection (FP) as a METL task. In the field use the appropriate mission-training plan and Field Manuals for including security operations during field exercises.

(2) FP is a comprehensive security program designed to protect Soldiers, civilian employees, family members, facilities and equipment in all locations and situations. The FP program synchronizes the efforts of five security-related operations: law enforcement, physical security, information operations, combating terrorism and security of high-risk personnel (HRP). FP protects against a spectrum of threats from computer hackers to common criminals to terrorists using weapons of mass destruction.

(3) FP is an inherent command responsibility and must be fully integrated into every unit's mission. The Army Risk Management process provides the basic principles for Force Protection planning and execution.

(4) All unit training activities will be scheduled into a comprehensive plan for each FY. This unified yearly training plan (YTP) is maintained at each echelon, State headquarters and at NGB in the DTMS. This includes annual training, inactive duty training, individual schools requirements and special training, and the associated logistical support. Units will submit to the State IDT Program Manager any changes to the IDT schedule 45 days in advance. When possible, training will be conducted to emphasize unit integrity and collective training proficiency. Unit commanders will ensure the maximum numbers of assigned personnel are present for all scheduled training.

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

3-2. Unit training programs

a. The ARNG standard training year will include at least 48 paid Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) and at least 15 days of AT each fiscal year per their States' YTG. This is referred to here as 48/15.

b. Units will not exceed these numbers without prior written approval.

c. Additional periods by type, category, and pay status may be authorized in writing by TAGs for inclusion in unit training programs and calendars.

d. Units will authorize and record all training and duty periods and days, both paid and unpaid, using prescribed reporting codes to ensure accurate personnel and budgetary accountability. Authorities and procedures for authorization for each type of training or duty are in Table 3-2 of this regulation.

e. Units newly organized or released from active duty and returned to IDT status may be authorized incrementally less than the 48/15 assemblies/days of required training.

f. The NGB will authorize in writing and will fund additional assemblies and days for use by units and individuals in accord with State training plans. Readiness Management Period (RMP), Additional Training Periods (ATP), and Additional Unit Training Assemblies (AUTA) are authorized by NGB memorandum annually with guidance on authorizations and usage.

g. Training and duty without pay or without pay and allowances are authorized in the discretion of TAG or authorized commanders not to exceed the limits in this chapter.

3-3. Minimum personnel and training standards

a. All ARNG units (except JFHQ-State, Alaska ARNG arctic reconnaissance and scout units) and training sites must attain and thereafter maintain the minimum personnel training readiness standards in table 3-1. The status of each unit relative to these minimum standards will be determined by TAGs at the end of the first complete training year (TY) after organization, conversion, major reorganization, or major relocation as a Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE)/Table of Distribution and Allowance (TDA) and at the end of each training

year thereafter. Units that fail to attain or maintain one or more of the standards will be considered deficient and are subject to the actions in paragraphs 3-3 (d)(1)(a)(b).

b. As a result of the initial determination, unit status will be established as first, second, or third year level as appropriate. For example, a unit that has attained each of the minimum standards applicable to the first year's level will be placed in the first year level and will be required to progress through successive year levels until it has attained third year level, which it will maintain in subsequent years.

c. FORSCOM or overseas commander, upon determining that an ARNG unit does not meet minimum standards set forth in this regulation, may recommend that the CNGB take one of the actions in paragraph 3-3(d)(1)(a) and (b) as applicable to deficient units. This recommendation will be forwarded through appropriate channels with an information copy to TAG.

d. Units that fail to maintain minimum standards. When it is determined that a unit is deficient in maintaining minimum standards, the CNGB may take one of the following actions in (1) below:

(1) Memorandum of deficiency at the end of the training year. If the CNGB does not consider probation appropriate, the CNGB will send a memorandum to TAG of the State concerned with information copy to the Commander, FUSA or overseas Commander recommending the responsible command authority send a memorandum of deficiency to the commander of the deficient unit with an information copy to Readiness Division, NGB-ARR.

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

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

(2) Place unit on probation.

(a) Memoranda placing units on probation will include-.

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

ii. Effective date of probation and duration of probation.

iii. Date that further action will be taken if the deficiency is not corrected.

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

i. copy to the TAG

ii. A copy to FORSCOM or overseas Commander concerned.

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

i. Extension of the probation up to 1 additional year.

ii. Reorganization or conversion.

iii. Relocation.

iv. Withdrawal of Federal recognition.

(d) TAG, within 30 days after receipt of recommendations for action in (c) above, will submit to the CNGB, recommendations for the course of action to be followed. Recommendations will include:

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

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

iii. Date action should be effective.

(e) Final determination will be made by the CNGB.

Table 3-1
Minimum Training Readiness Standards

End of Training Year Following Organization, Reorganization, or Conversion			
Category	1st Trng Year	2d Trng Year	3d Trng Year
Total Unit Strength	50% of Auth	65% of Auth	80% of Auth
OFF/WO Strength	50% of Auth	65% of Auth	80% of Auth
Enlisted Strength	50% of Auth	65% of Auth	80% of Auth
Enlisted MOS Qual	60% of Auth	80% of Auth	80% of Auth
IDT Attendance	Maintaining an average of 85% of assigned strength including Constructive Attendance		

Table 3-1
Minimum Training Readiness Standards

End of Training Year Following Organization, Reorganization, or Conversion	
AT Attendance	Attain 90% of assigned strength including Constructive Attendance
Unit training standards for company/detachment-size units	Attaining a REDCON of at least C-3 within 3 years after being organized, reorganized, or converted

Table 3-1a
Training year effectiveness

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

Table 3-1b
General Inspection

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

3-4. Individual readiness for training or duty
 Unit commanders or the senior individual present will inspect all individuals and groups at the beginning of each training period and day of duty. Individuals exhibiting signs of obvious medical, mental, or physical conditions that are likely to interfere with or be aggravated by attendance at training or duty will be referred to a military medical officer for a determination of fitness to perform training or duty.

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

3-6. Training in non-pay status
    a. Battalion and higher commanders are authorized, with the consent of the individual, to order IDT non-pay assemblies to conduct or participate in appropriate training as listed in Army training and evaluation programs and special schools such as noncommissioned officer and junior leadership schools.
    b. TAGs may authorize issuance of written orders or other authorization governing an IDT non-pay duty status for individuals or units volunteering to participate in DSCA programs if participation is determined to contribute to the training experience of individuals or units.

c. TAGs may authorize participation in sport parachute demonstrations for recruiting purposes provided:

(1) The State has a unit with a TOE that includes airborne status, and participants are members of that unit or on jump status, and--

(2) Participants are graduates of a US Army Airborne School; or

(3) Participants possess a valid United States Parachute Association class "C" (Advanced) or class "B" (Intermediate) certificate, and;

(4) Participants are associate members of an established sport parachute club per AR 215-2; or

(5) Participation is limited to FTNGD-OS without pay and allowances per title 32, U.S.C. 502(f) (1) and NGR 601-1.

(6) Demonstrations are approved by CNGB and conducted per AR 215-2, AR 360-6, AR 360-61, AR 385-10 and NGB Pam 360-5. Active recruiting must also be performed during and after the demonstration.

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

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

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

(1) Be issued in advance.

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

(3) Reference authorization by appropriate higher commander.

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

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

3-7. Training and duty authorization

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

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

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

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

e. The types of training and duties authorized are in table 3-2.

Table 3-2
Training and Duty Status

Type	Duty	Authority
ADT	Active Duty for Training in active military service-- active duty	10 USC 12301(d) is used for all tours of this type under Federal control
FTNGD-TNG	Full-Time National Guard Duty for Training in active service under State control	32 USC 502(f)is used for all tours of this type under STATE control
ADOS	Active Duty for Operational Support in active military service-- active duty	10 USC 12301(d) is used for all tours of this type under Federal control

Table 3-2
Training and Duty Status (Continued)

Type	Duty	Authority
FTNGD-OS	Full-Time National Guard Duty for Operational Support in active service under State control	32 USC 502(f)is used for all tours of this type under State control
AGR Title 10	Active Guard Reserve in active military service -- active duty -- in connection with organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing or training the reserve components	10 USC 12301(d) is used for all tours of this type under Federal control to perform duty prescribed in 10 USC 12310
AGR - Title 32	Active Guard Reserve in Full-Time National Guard Duty in active service under State control in connection with organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing or training the reserve components	32 USC 502(f)is used for all tours of this type under State control to perform duty prescribed in 32 USC 328
AT	Annual Training in active duty outside of the United States	10 USC 12301 (d) when an ARNG unit is ordered to AT outside of the United States, its territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia. On the date of departure, Soldiers will enter Title 10 status and, upon return to the US, will reenter Title 32 status. This transition listing the dates will be included in orders
AT	Annual Training in Full-Time National Guard Duty	DoDI 1215.06 Encl 4
IDT	Inactive Duty Training, whether paid or unpaid, in any of the several types of training in this category	32 USC 502(a) (1). The purpose may also include those in sections 316, 502(e), 503, 504, and 505
IDFH	Inactive Duty Funeral Honors, whether paid or unpaid,	32 USC 114 and 115
MD	Muster Duty is not authorized for the ARNG	10 USC 12319
Muster-type Assemblies or "w/muster duty"	Members of the Inactive National Guard will be ordered to duty in the Selected Reserve once each year for muster-type activities	32 USC 303(b) and NGR 614-1

3-8. Inactive duty types
There are two major types of inactive duty:

a. Inactive Duty Training (IDT), whether paid or unpaid, covers all types of training and exercises, authorized professional meetings and symposia, and extension or correspondence training, and electronic based distributed learning. The types of training periods and assemblies are described in table 3-3.

Table 3-3
Types of Training Periods and Assemblies

Type	No. of Training Periods	Days Paid	Retirement Points	Remarks
UTA	1	1	1	One period of not less than 4 hours
MUTA-2	2	2	2	Two UTAs conducted on 1 day or on 2 consecutive days

Table 3-3
Types of Training Periods and Assemblies (Continued)

MUTA-3	3	3	3	Three UTAs conducted on 2 or 3 consecutive days
MUTA-4	4	4	4	Four UTAs conducted on 2, 3, or 4 consecutive days
MUTA-5	5	5	5	Five UTAs conducted on 3, 4 , or 5 consecutive days
MUTA-6	6	6	6	Six UTAs conducted on 3, 4, 5, or 6 consecutive days
ATP	1	1	1	Limit 1 per day (except AFTP)
RMP	1	1	1	Limit 1 per day. No other form of IDT may be performed on the day of an RMP. Maximum of 30 per FY.
AFTP	1	1	1	Four authorized for primary aircrew members for conducting aircrew training and combat crew qualification training to attain and maintain aircrew flying proficiency and sustain required readiness. Not in addition to ATPs. May not exceed 72 per FY.
AUTA-Individual	1	1	1	For individual additional training, one UTA per day (except for parachute proficiency)
AUTA-Unit	X	X	X	Additional UTAs above the standard 48 prescribed for whole units or groups of individuals and unit segments may be conducted as MUTAs using the scheme above
ADLTP	1	1	1	For individual effort on electronic-based distributed learning outside of structured training when approved and directed by the commander.

b. Inactive Duty Funeral Honors (IDFH), whether paid or unpaid, is the only statuses in which members of the ARNG that are not on active service (active duty or FTNGD) may perform Funeral Honors.

3-9. Inactive duty training periods and assemblies
a. All Federally recognized ARNG units will conduct at least 48 Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) each fiscal year in a paid Inactive Duty Training (IDT) status except:

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

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

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

c. The Additional Flight Training Period (AFTP) is the means that ARNG Aviators gain and maintain proficiency and readiness. Rated ARNG aviators, flight surgeons, and non-aviator crewmembers on flying status are authorized additional paid IDT assemblies as Additional Flight Training Periods. State Army Aviation Officers (SAAO) and Aviation commanders at all levels should stress the critical importance of this program. The SAAOs have greater management flexibility in this program, and we encourage you to use that flexibility to meet the

training readiness vision. Commanders are encouraged to strive for higher goals than the minimum of 4 hours duty and an average of 1.5 hours of flight per period. Mobilizing units are directed to maximize the use of the AFTPs to improve our night flying capability, provide aviator readiness level progressions (RL) and focus effort on the wartime mission before mobilization. The dispositive references for AFTP management are NG Supplement 1 to AR 95-1, Chapter 11 and NG Supplement 1 to TC 1-210.

d. Readiness Management Periods (RMPs), Additional Training Periods (ATPs), and Additional Unit Training Assemblies (AUTAs), as authorized in a pay status above the required 48, or proportionate share for new units, will be announced when authorized by NGB. Whether paid or unpaid, RMP/ATP will not be performed on the same day as any other Training Assembly (TA), IDFH period, or any other type of duty.

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

f. When units conduct training on Sunday or a member's Sabbath, unit commanders are authorized to schedule religious services (maximum of 1 hour) as a part of such assemblies or allow members to attend a service of their faith for up to one hour.

g. Unit formations will be conducted at the beginning and end of each training day. The primary purposes of these formations are to verify attendance, ensure Soldiers seem fit to participate in duty or training or make necessary announcements. Attendance will be verified by the chain of command and recorded on DA Form 1379 or comparable format. Constructive credit will be granted to Soldiers with training or duties performed in another status. Though formations are not required in a field environment, the chain of command will account for all personnel.

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

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

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

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

i. Except for army bands, not more than one paid UTA will be used each fiscal year for participation in parades and ceremonies of a civic nature.

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

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

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

(3) DSCA projects may be performed by individuals when the project has a training benefit toward the unit's MTOE/TDA mission; e.g., medical service support.

(4) Constructive credit for participation in the DSCA program, as outlined above, may be granted according to Table 3-2 of this regulation.

k. When determined appropriate by the unit commander, a maximum of one MUTA before and one MUTA after AT may be utilized for preparation for loading, unloading, care and cleaning, maintaining, inventory, etc., of the unit's equipment.

l. AUTAs may be authorized in addition to the required 48 UTAs when allocated by NGB-ARO or ART or both, based on funding, availability in two categories:

(1) AUTAs may be authorized and allocated to units for special missions, projects, or assignments authorized in advance by NGB. They also may be allocated for pre-mobilization preparation for use as UTAs or MUTAs in any combination required.

(2) AUTAs may be authorized for individuals in airborne positions assigned to airborne units, Pathfinder detachments, Special Forces units, infantry ranger companies, long range surveillance units, or TOE/TDA positions requiring the maintenance of parachute proficiency. These are in addition to the normal 48 UTAs and will be allocated by NGB-ARO annually based on funding availability. The AUTAs for parachute proficiency should emphasize night tactical operations with combat equipment followed by tactical assembly of troops. Two AUTAs

may be performed on the same day if necessary for safety reasons. This is an exception to policy which restricts all other AUTAs to one per day.

3-10. Unit Training Assemblies (UTA) and Rescheduled Training Assemblies (RTA)
All training activities of a unit will be scheduled in a comprehensive plan that will list all training activities actually taking place. When possible, training will be conducted with complete entities to emphasize teamwork and unit integrity. Unit commanders are specifically encouraged to ensure that the maximum numbers of personnel are present for scheduled mandatory training (weapons qualification, physical fitness training, field training exercise, etc.). All elements of the unit must be included in the series within 30 consecutive days from the date the first element (or individual) performs duty. This procedure will provide the accountability of personnel per NGR (AR) 680-1. Attendance may be substituted as outlined herein.

a. Split Training Assemblies (STAs). Training can be conducted at times and or places other than at the UTA by individuals or parts of the unit. The unit has 30 consecutive days to have all parts or individuals complete the assembly. The time starts when the first individual or part performs a STA. The minimum period of training for a STA is 4 hours. STAs may be authorized by the unit commander to facilitate training and the accountability of individuals who perform duty as directed by the commander. Personnel duty will be accounted per NGR 680- 1.

b. RTAs. Scheduled training that cannot be conducted due to changing circumstances and requirements will be cancelled and/or rescheduled. Examples are:

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

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

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

(4) RTAs must be accomplished within the 90 consecutive days established by law. If this is not possible or if there are funding constraints, the Soldier or Soldiers affected will be given constructive attendance for the drill that is missed.

Note: This policy on STAs and RTAs does not affect the Equivalent Training (ET) policy in paragraph 3-9f below.

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

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

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

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

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

(3) The ET must be performed in uniform within 60 calendar days after the missed period of instruction.

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

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

(6) ET will not be granted for assemblies missed due to ADT.

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

(1) Individuals away from their units attending courses of instruction at service schools, Army area school, or other special military training or duty that enhances their value to military service; e.g., ADT or FTNGD-TNG with or without pay and allowances, IDT with pay and special tours, or military occupational specialty/specialty skill

identifier (MOS/SSI) related training courses conducted by civilian instruction/organizations as determined appropriate by the State Adjutant General.

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

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

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

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

3-11. Correspondence courses
Correspondence courses serve as a nonresident component of TASS, complement other training programs, and provide Soldiers a means to complete training and gain knowledge without attending resident training. Enrollment criteria for courses and an application are available at http://www.atsc.army.mil/accp/aipdnew.asp. Additionally, ARNG Soldiers in active status and not on extended active duty or FTNGD may earn reserve retirement points for successful completion of correspondence courses per NGR 680-2.

3-12. Distributed learning courses
Reserve compensation for electronic-based Distributed Learning Course (DLC) program courses meeting command directed and authorized course criteria will be taken under the Additional Distributed Learning Training Period (ADLTP) method.

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

   b. Training must be authorized and directed for completion upon enrollment.

   c. The number of IDT periods for which an individual may be paid is governed by available funds, training plans, and the attributes approved for the DL course.

   d. Detailed policies and procedures are prescribed in AR 350-1 and at GKO link: https://gkoportal.ngb.army.mil/sites/G3_ART/DL/default.aspx.

3-13. Non-prior service (NPS) personnel training program
   a. NPS personnel are assigned to the Recruit Sustainment Program (RSP) which provides a structured training program while awaiting to depart for their IADT. This training is intended to introduce them to the military environment and ease their adjustment to active duty. Once NPS personnel have completed the training program, they should be used in their requested MOS as much as possible until departure for their IADT.

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

   (1) High school graduates (or bonafide high school seniors) can participate in 48 UTAs prior to attending BCT/AIT. Once 48 have been used the individual may only attend without pay and allowances.

   (2) Non-high school graduates (other than bona fide high school seniors), GED holders or HS juniors may only perform 36 UTAs.

   (3) NPS personnel who enter an IDT pay status will remain in that status until one of the limits in (1) or (2) above is reached.

3-14. Annual Training (AT) planning
   a. Planning for AT, to include all administrative and logistical support, is the responsibility of TAGs. Responsible JFHQ staff will review and validate each units requested AT site, dates and proposed training mission prior to submitting to NGB. The State AT plan will be submitted to NGB-ARO-O NLT 1 June each year. The annual AT Plan Workshop conducted by NGB-ARO-O and NGB Pam 350-1 will provide detailed instructions for preparing the State AT plan. This unified training plan is maintained at UIC level at JFHQ and at NGB in DTMS. Implementation of the AT plans for each training year will start 1 October annually or upon receipt of approval by NGB. All changes to the approved AT plan will be submitted to NGB-ARO-O. (See Table 3-4).

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

3-15. Annual Training authority

Each ARNG unit or group of units in a State will be assigned a training authority number to identify it in the State AT plan. The assigned training authority number, when approved by CNGB, is the authority for TAG to publish AT orders (unit or individual). This training will normally be conducted as unit training and includes those individuals ordered to duty at a time and place other than that of their parent unit to receive specialized training; e.g., State Officer Candidate School/OCS program. The authority number will be cited in all permanent orders as applicable.

3-16. Attendance-Units

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

a. Upon written request citing exceptional circumstances, units may be excused from participation in AT by the CNGB acting for the Secretary of the Army.

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

c. Selected units, who normally provide support to several other units during AT, are authorized to conduct incremental AT (in 15 day increments) in order to provide the required support. Units scheduled to conduct incremented AT will be identified in the State AT plan, IAW NGB Pam 350-1. Incremental training shall be risk-managed IAW FM 3-100.12.

d. Incrementing the actual 15 days is not authorized, except for the units in Year-Round-Training (YRT), as it is not cost effective use of AT and does not provide unit collective training.

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

f. All units exceeding 15 days AT will require approval NGB-ARO-O.

3-17. Attendance-Individual

All personnel will participate in at least 15 days of AT, including necessary travel time, each year except as indicated below:

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

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

c. Personnel whose ETS (service commitment) occurs during AT and who definitely are not extending their enlistment will be excused from AT, and discharged on their scheduled ETS dates.

d. All full-time recruiting force (FTRF) and full-time Civil Support Teams (CST) personnel are exempt from attending AT with their units. Credit for attendance will be authorized.

e. Authorized absence may only be granted to personnel certified by a medical doctor as temporarily medically unfit to attend AT or to those with substantially documented personal short-term hardships when approved by the TAG. No credit for attendance is authorized.

f. Federally recognized TAGs and their staffs may attend AT with the Army organization of their respective States in a year-round or incremented AT status during dates specified in published orders. The total time for pay purposes, including travel, will not exceed the number of days authorized by Operations Division, NGB-ARO. This provision also applies to Commanders and staff members of organizations that train at different sites or during different training periods in visiting the AT sites of their subordinate units.

g. ARNG technicians and AGR personnel will attend AT with the unit to which they are assigned or attached, in their MTOE/TDA military capacity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

k. Personnel, except those participating with the RTI, will normally attend AT with their unit of assignment. Each member of the ARNG is authorized to attend only one AT period, unless specifically approved in advance by CNGB. As an exception, an additional period of AT is authorized in the following instances:

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

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

(3) Individuals may participate in additional AT support man-days as authorized in the NGB approved AT plan or subsequent changes approved by NGB-ARO-O (see para 3-19).

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

3-18. Year-Round Annual Training (YRT)

a. Year-round AT should be performed by units that require personnel to conduct AT throughout the year in varying time periods and locations. Total days of Type Duty Code 111. Year-round AT for each individual will not exceed 15 days for the fiscal year. TAGs are responsible for ensuring proper execution of YRT, to include quality of training, such training is effectively risk-managed, and adherence to the annual limit of 15 days. Safety briefings should be held at least quarterly for units performing year-round AT IAW AR 385-l0.

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

(1) State HHD, and Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQs).

(2) Training Site units.

(3) Public Affairs Detachments.

(4) Army bands.

(5) MTOE units activating or inactivating during that FY.

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

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

(2) ADP units.

(3) Rear Operations Centers (RAOC).

(4) Medical units.

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

3-19. Additional man-day support for AT

a. All man-days required for support of AT must be justified in the State's AT plan and approved by NGB-ARO-O. Unit level requirements may be generated through DTMS to the state JFHQ. Responsible staff will review and validate man-day requirements before forwarding to NGB-ARO-O for concurrence/non-concurrence.

b. Definitions for ARNG annual training support man-days by Type Duty Code (TDC) can be found in the TDC Master within the AFCOS pay system. Any changes to the AT support TDC definitions will be published with notification to each state. The number of support man-days utilized will not exceed the total allocation approved by NGB-ARO-O within each TDV except for Advance Detachment TDC 121 and Rear Detachment 122 which are interchangeable. States are authorized to exchange 1 officer man-day for 2 enlisted man-days or visa versa within each TDC.

c. If man-day adjustments are needed between the TDCs or increases are required, the State will submit a request to NGB-ARO-O.

3-20. Schools

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

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

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

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

e. Refer to Chapter 9 Competitive Events of this regulation for further details and guidance.

Table 3-4
Phases of Development, Annual Training Plan

Phase	Responsibility	Action
I	State Adjutant General	1. Determines training needs of each unit within the State based on: Wartime mission, Pre-mobilization objectives, present training status, specific training requirements, and priority of unit. 2. Develops tentative training site (TS) and date schedule for each unit within the State based on training and logistical needs (including safety considerations) of each unit within the State and coordination with appropriate TS commanders, installation commanders, and other RC and AC agencies. 3. Submits AT schedule plan to the appropriate FUSA/FORSCOM for review and coordination using the DTMS system which will feed FUSA Training Evaluator Scheduling System (TESS).
II	FUSA Or FORSCOM	1. Conducts out-year AT scheduling conference which all interested headquarters and agencies attend. At this conference previous commitments are validated, Risk Assessments are reviewed, and new requirements are addressed. 2. Publishes TS and dates for all ARNG units scheduled as a result of the AT scheduling conference. These sites and dates will be published through TESS, based upon data feeds from DTMS. 3. Conducts evaluation requirements. 4. Assures AC support for ARNG units.
III	Training Site Commander	Conduct a pre-camp commander's conference at which: all interested headquarters and agencies attend, TS support requirements that will support the programmed training and accomplish AT objectives are determined and Risk Assessments are reviewed.

Table 3-4
Phases of Development, Annual Training Plan (Continued)

IV	State Adjutant General	1. Develops AT plan based on guidance contained in this regulation, FORSCOM/NGR Reg 350-2, FM 7-0/ 7-1 (draft) and NGB Pam 350-1. 2. Ensures all AT TSs and dates are coordinated with FUSA/FORSCOM. NOTE: Changes are entered into DTMS after the request is submitted to NGB-ARO-O for approval. 3. Submits AT support plan to NGB-ARO-O NLT 1 June each year for the next FY. 4. Coordinates proposed AT plan internally for maximum resource support.
V	CNGB	1. Approves, disapproves, or modifies AT support plan based on: Appropriateness of training IAW current policy, programs, regulations, funding ability, transportation requirements compliance with current directives and requirements, and assessed residual risk. 2. Coordinates appropriate administrative support and transportation requirements, as submitted by each State to the responsible POC at NGB, based on availability of funds, and acuteness of assessed residual risk. 3. Returns approved/modified AT plan to TAG. 4. Monitors AT execution.
VI	State Adjutant General	1. Implements and supervises AT support plans. 2. Ensures available funds are properly managed and prioritized to support the approved AT plan. Requests additional funds or reports unused funds to NGB-ARO-O 3. Ensures that NGB-approved AT support mandays are properly executed as approved. 4. Submits necessary changes to AT support plan to NGB-ARO for approval after coordination with FUSA/FORSCOM, IAW NGB PAM 350-1. 5. Ensures approved troop transportation requests are coordinated with NGB-ARO-O prior to execution.

Chapter 4
Operational Training Program

4-1. General
 This chapter briefly describes the more widely used programs to improve ARNG personnel and unit proficiency. Except where noted, the basic references for these programs are AR 350-1 and this regulation. The point of contact (POC) will be NGB-ARO, except where noted. This POC should be contacted for new programs needed to meet training objectives.

4-2. Selective Service Training
     a. The goal of The Selective Service System is to meet the mobilization manpower requirement of the Department of Defense.
     b. National Guard personnel assigned to the Selective Service Sections in each JFHQs contribute to this effort through recruitment and training of uncompensated citizens who constitute the local and appeal boards, which are a part of the Selective Service System. Members also participate in a wide variety of media programs in support of the Selective Service System. Guard personnel also train to operate the Selective Service System in the event of mobilization or national emergency. Selective Service programs are conducted during IDT periods and through the use of split annual training (YRT) and Special training tours. The number of days approved for AT and IDT are based on the number of days reimbursed by the Selective Service headquarters.
     c. Special tour approval for ARNG personnel assigned to the Selective Service Sections is coordinated by NGB-ART. Funding for these tours is through 2G13.0043 which is reimbursed by the Selective Service System. Reimbursement is accomplished only at DA level.

4-3. Defense Support of Civilian Authorities (DSCA)
     a. DSCA is a complex, yet critically important, mission for the armed forces. Within existing processes and procedures, the armed forces have a well-defined basis for participation in domestic emergencies and disasters. DSCA has replaced the former term Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA).

b. Units assigned a civil disturbance mission for the first time will conduct initial training IAW FM 3-19-15 Civil Disturbances.

c. Units who have completed initial training will conduct annual refresher training to sustain proficiency in MACDIS operations. The Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances (MACDIS) training will be conducted in an IDT status, and will not exceed four unit-training assemblies annually. These events will be built in DTMS.

4-4. Small Unit Exchange Program

a. General. The ARNG Exchange Program focuses upon coordinating the participation of ARNG units and individuals in military exchanges with allied countries. These exchanges are sanctioned and/or sponsored by various sources: EUCOM, JFCOM, PACOM, and SOUTHCOM. These exchanges are reciprocal in nature in that both participating countries share all costs equally.

b. Funding. NGPA funding for the ARNG exchange programs is to be coordinated with NGB-ARO-Y. Likewise, transportation and in-country support costs are to be coordinated with NGB-ARO-Y.

c. NGB-ARO will make available, prior to the annual Training, Operations & Exercise Conference, all exchange opportunities for the upcoming FY.

4-5. Equipment Maintenance (CONUS)

a. Individual Maintenance Training. Units will train Soldiers on maintaining their individual equipment and weapons. They will also train Soldiers on how to conduct basic operator maintenance of unit equipment. Effective maintenance training incorporates individual maintenance tasks into IDT and AT training events at every opportunity. Emphasis should be on proper preventative maintenance and inspection techniques, to include proper documentation and records maintenance. Additional focus and training should be in regards to the turn in, exchange, and receipt of equipment. Regional Training Sites-Maintenance (RTS-M) at various locations throughout CONUS are MOS producing schools for Soldiers pursuing careers in the maintenance field.

b. Collective Maintenance Training. Units will train Soldiers on unit level Field Maintenance (FM) operations, and doctrinal maintenance support to their unit. Soldiers should receive instruction on the two levels of maintenance doctrine (2LM); Field Maintenance (FM) and Sustainment Maintenance (SM) and which level of support is appropriate for their unit. Incorporate unit Field Maintenance operations within the unit, and external maintenance support into IDT and AT training events at every opportunity. Units with organic maintenance personnel and maintenance units enhance their collective training through their support of IDT or AT training events. Maintenance units also enhance their collective training through rotations to the National Maintenance Training Center (NMTC).

4-6. Overseas Deployment for Training (ODT)

a. ODT is regulated by AR 350-9.

b. Each year, OCONUS Theater Commands determine the training and operational mission opportunities for reserve components for the next two years.

c. Each Theater provides FORSCOM approved missions through the ARTIMS system.

d. Once missions are made available in ARTIMS, States may nominate units. NGB-ARO-T will review missions and determine the resources available and approve or reject based on available resources.

4-7. ARNG SOF Deployment for Training

a. Deployment for training is regulated by AR 350-9 and USASOC regulations.

b. Each year, OCONUS Theater Special Operations Commands (TSOC) determines the training and operational mission opportunities for SOF units.

c. Each TSOC provides U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) with Theater Security Cooperation requirements. TSOC's requirements are validated by USSOCOM.

d. Each year, Special Forces Group and other SOF unit representatives attend coordination conferences at each TSOC to receive OCONUS training events. Units are assigned OCONUS missions based on training needs of the ARNG SOF units.

e. NGB-ARO-SO is responsible for tracking OCONUS training events.

Chapter 5
Specialized Training

5-1. General
Training strategies are found in AR 350-1 and FORCOM 350-2, Reserve Component Training.

5-2. Antiterrorism and Force Protection
Army standards for Antiterrorism and Force Protection (AT/FP) training are listed in chapter 5, AR 525-13.

a. Level I-Individual Awareness Training: This training is for all Soldiers, DA civilians, and DoD contractors and is strongly recommended for family members within six months prior to deployment or travel outside the 50 United States and its territories and possessions for any reason, including mobilization, temporary duty (TDY), permanent change of station (PCS), and leave. It is also an annual requirement for all Soldiers to complete. Individual AT/FP training is valid for one year and must be documented.

b. AR 525-13, Standard 9, Antiterrorism Officer:

(1) ACOM, ASCC, and DRU Commanders and Director, ARNG will appoint an ATO (minimum grade of O–4 or equivalent civilian grade) within the operations function or a special staff organization that is best suited to execute the program (DCSOPS/G–3/and so forth). Commanders should consider establishing the ATO as a full time position at these levels.

(2) Garrison Commanders will appoint an ATO (minimum grade of O–3 or equivalent civilian grade) in writing within the operations function or a location that is best suited to execute the program (G–3/DPTMS/and so forth). Commanders should consider establishing the installation/garrison ATO as a full time position.

(3) All units, battalion and above, will have an ATO appointed in writing (minimum grade of E–6 or higher at battalion and brigade level and E–8 or higher or equivalent civilian grade at division or corps level).

(4) A deploying unit having 300 or more individuals assigned or under the operational control of a designated commander will have a Level II-certified ATO (minimum grade of E–6 or higher or equivalent civilian grade).

(5) A stand-alone activity having 300 or more individuals assigned, occupied, or under the operational control of a designated commander or director will have a Level II-certified ATO (minimum grade of E–6 or higher or equivalent civilian grade).

c. AR 525-13, Standard 26, Level II ATO Training:

(1) Army standard 26. Commanders will ensure all ATOs are formally trained and certified. Level II training will prepare ATOs to manage AT programs, advise the Commander on all AT issues, and administer Level I AT Awareness Training.

(2) Implementing guidance.

(a) Formal AT training will be provided by USAMPS to individuals who perform duties as an ATO at the unit and garrison/standalone activity levels.

(1) ATO Basic Course (unit ATO - battalion/brigade).

(2) ATO Advanced Course (unit ATO - division/corps, installation ATO, higher headquarters ATO).

(b) Commanders will identify those key positions that require formal or refresher AT training prior to assumption of duties. Requirements will be forwarded through the chain of command to DCS, G–1 who will ensure assignment orders clearly delineate special instructions for training prior to assignment to the gaining theater/command. For personnel not in transit, commanders will review and forecast training needs through established training channels.

(c) Commanders will designate these individuals in writing and ensure they receive formal certifying training at the TRADOC-designated course within 180 days of assumption of these duties. All ATOs must be certified and complete a formal TRADOC approved Level II AT officer refresher training course every three years.

(d) As an exception, the first O–6, or civilian equivalent, in the chain of command is the lowest level authorized to designate ATOs who have not attended formal training provided by the USAMPS. Commanders can only certify those individuals who have received formal training in AT (for example, other DOD Level II approved ATO courses) or by virtue of previous assignments and experience, have extensive knowledge in AT.

d. AR 525-13, Standard 27, Level III Pre-Command AT Training:

(1) Army standard 27. Level III Pre-Command AT Training will be provided to all O–5 and O–6 commanders or civilian equivalent director position. Instruction, using the TRADOC-developed PCC training support package, will provide commanders or civilian equivalent director position with knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary to direct and supervise the Army AT programs.

(2) Implementing guidance. O–5 and O–6 level commanders or civilian equivalent director position will receive AT training in the Army pre-command (PCC) training courses conducted at branch, component, and functional schools.

e. AR 525-13, Standard 29, AOR–Specific Training for DOD Personnel and In-transit Forces:

(1) Army standard 29. AOR-specific AT awareness training will be conducted to orient all Army personnel (including Family members ages 14 and older) assigned permanently or temporarily transiting through, or performing exercises or training in an OCONUS GCC's AOR. GCCs are responsible for the development of this AOR–specific information, and it is in addition to annual Level I AT awareness training.

(2) Implementing guidance.

(a) Commanders will ensure all Soldiers and DA civilians associated with their command receive an AOR update prior to traveling OCONUS or within three months of an OCONUS permanent change of station. AOR specific training is available through the GCCs

(b) Commanders will offer all Defense contractors associated with their command an AOR update prior to traveling OCONUS.

(c) Commanders will maintain a memorandum for record documenting an individual's training.

(d) Additionally, Family members, ages 14 years or older, will receive similar training prior to traveling outside the 50 United States, its territories, and possessions when on official Government orders.

5-3. Medical Training

Formal training is required for the award for medical MOS, and on-the-job training (OJT) may not be substituted. The medical MOS may be awarded by any agency as specifically authorized by the Commandant, Academy of Health Science, or the Commander, US Total Army Personnel Command.

5-4. Maintenance Training

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

b. Collective maintenance training support is available at the National Maintenance Training Center (NMTC) located at Camp Dodge Iowa, which provides full spectrum technical training. The NMTC provides training support to units in year 2, 3, or 4 of the FGTM. All HQ are encouraged to schedule the subordinate units to train concurrently at the NMTC as applicable.

5-5. Intelligence Training

Intelligence training for ARNG units will be IAW AR 350-3.

5-6. Special Operations Forces (SOF) Training

Due to command responsibilities, separate provisions for the training and evaluation of ARNG Special Forces (SOF) units resides with USASOC. ARNG SOF training policies are contained in USASOC Reg 350-1; ARNG Reg 614-2; and USASOC Reg 350-2 for Airborne Operations.

5-7. Aviation Training

ARNG Aviation unit training policies are contained in AR 95-1, NG Supplement 1 to AR 95-1, TC 1-210, NG Supplement 1 to TC 1-210, and individual aircrew training manuals (ATMs). The Aircrew Training Program is covered in TC 1-210, NGR 95-1, NGR 95-210, and individual aircraft Aircrew Training Manuals (ATMs).

a. Request of ARNG Aviation Assets for Training

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

(2) The SAAO will be the TAG appointed scheduling and validation authority for all ARNG aviation assets. ARNG transportation requests and OSA mission requests are referenced in Paragraph 8-11(e). Requests for ARNG aviation assets in support of training are at the discretion of the SAAO and designated unit commanders based upon unit aircraft and personnel resources. Furthermore, training must comply with the restrictions set forth in NG Pam 95-5, Use of Army National Guard Aircraft, which summarizes the authorized uses of ARNG aircraft and the method of requesting approval and employment of those assets. It also identifies authorized missions, passengers and reimbursement for utilized aircraft specific to the ARNG. NG Pam 95-5 also streamlines the many variations

between travel and public affairs support by collating the overlying law, regulations and current NGB pamphlets. Moreover, NG Pam 360-5, National Guard Public Affairs Guidelines, addresses news media representative travel with National Guard units in Appendices E,F, &G. Reference AR 360-1, AFI 35-101 and DoD Reg 4515.13R.

    b. SAAO Authority for Aviator Training.
        (1) The SAAO is the appointment authority for personnel accessions into aviator positions.
        (2) The SAAO will review applications for aviator training to ensure prerequisites are met, that the requested training is related to the applicant's duty position, and the requested training will benefit the unit to which the applicant is assigned. This authority includes, but is not limited to, Aviator MOS training, ASI training, and other aircraft qualification and unit-specific training.
        (3) The SAAO will maintain an Order of Merit List (OML) for aviator training. This includes an OML for Commissioned and Warrant Officer IERW/FSXXI candidates but also extends to supplemental AQCs, IPCs, MTPCs, IFEs, and other aviator ASIs. Frequently, force structure changes require that Soldiers reclassify into new aviation MOSs. Especially during these transition periods, the SAAO and their aviation unit commanders should maintain OMLs for commissioned, warrant, & enlisted Soldiers in order to project future training requirements and deconflict school dates with each respective Soldier's civilian schedule.
    c. The non-SOF ARNG units who conduct airborne operations (LRSU, Pathfinder, etc.) will adhere to the training guidance contained in this regulation and other applicable Army regulations/guidance when conducting airborne operations.

5-8. Mobilization Training and Exercises
Refer to NGR 350-3, Mobilization and Deployment Exercise Program.

5-9. Marksmanship Training
 Formal marksmanship training for individuals is critical to the readiness of those individuals and their units. The courses offered by the National Guard Marksmanship Training Center (NGMTC) through the Army Training Resources and Requirements System (ATRRS) School code (1029) for National Guard personnel are critical to the overall readiness of the units. All Commanders within the National Guard should utilize every training opportunity to ensure that all individuals have proper marksmanship training.

5-10. Small Arms Firing Schools (SAFS)
Small Arms Firing Schools (SAFS) are taught in a 1, 2, 3, or 4 day period. This course is designed to prepare Soldiers to conduct training programs for unit and higher headquarters marksmanship qualification, unit readiness and unit mobilization training on all small arms weapons. AR 350-41 paragraph 10-3c states "Qualification with the individual weapon is a prerequisite for assignment to a hostile fire zone."   All states are eligible and encouraged to request any or all of the SAFS to augment their state marksmanship program.

5-11. NG Sniper Course (NGSC) Total Army Training System (TATS)
    a. The Sniper Course TATS (NGSC) provides training in sniper specific skills to National Guard personnel as well as active duty Soldiers. Subjects covered during the course include, but are not limited to, long range marksmanship, stalking, range estimation, basic ballistics, and sniper employment options for specific mission requirements. The Sniper Course TATS is limited to E-3 through E-7 personnel. Exceptions are made to the grade requirements for personnel such as Scout Platoon Leaders, and Special Forces "A" team members. Personnel must meet the following prerequisites to attend:
        (1) Minimum APFT score of 70% in each event
        (2) E-3 through E-7 grade restriction
        (3) Minimum GT scores of 100.
        (4) MOS of 11B, 11M, 19D, or 18 series.
    b. This course is primarily oriented toward Sniper Operations in support of infantry battalions with limited training on urban and civil disturbance operations. The course is now conducted in two 2-week phases.
        (1) Phase I is primarily marksmanship training with the M24 weapon system.
        (2) Phase II is a combination of marksmanship and field craft training. Soldiers must successfully complete Phase I before attending Phase II. Upon competition of Phase II Soldiers will be awarded the Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) B4. The National Guard Marksmanship Training Center (NGMTC is responsible for providing Mobile Training Teams (MTT) that conduct Sniper Courses upon approved requests, at individual states).

5-12. Small Arms Readiness/Mobilization Instructor Course (SARMIC)
The Small Arms Readiness/Mobilization Instructor Course (SARMIC) provides an intense learning experience with small arms weapons proficiency, range operations skills, and instructional expertise. Students will receive instruction on the complete qualification and mobilization courses of fire for small arms weapons to include night vision devices, NBC, and night fire requirements. This is a "Train the Trainer" course and is not recommended for those individuals who have trouble qualifying with their individual weapon. SARMIC's are limited to E-4 through E-8. Officers must be in the Small Arms Readiness Training Section (SARTS) or be in a position that requires them to run ranges.

5-13. State Marksmanship Coordinators Training Course (SMCTC)
 State Marksmanship Coordinators Training Course (SMCTC) is a one-week course conducted annually, which focuses on the duties and responsibilities of the newly appointed State Marksmanship Coordinator (SMC). Classroom instruction will include such topics as resource management, conducting preliminary marksmanship instruction (PMI) and standard, alternate and mobilization courses of fire, ammunition forecasts, coordinate small arms mobilization training, plan marksmanship strategies for unit readiness, plan and conduct state and regional matches, and prepare a team for competition in the Winston P. Wilson National Championships. The end result of this course is to give the SMC the information needed to increase battlefield survivability through knowledge of weapons training requirements and readiness assessment and to ensure that levels of weapons proficiency (individual and crew-served) are developed for operational readiness and wartime mission deployment.

5-14. Advanced Marksmanship Unit Readiness Course (AMURC)
The purpose of this course is to provide battle-focused combat marksmanship skills to qualified trainers of the National Guard with a mission to increase combat readiness. AMURC provides training that parallels the Master Fitness Trainer idea, which gives each unit a single source for marksmanship matters. Emphasis will be on battle sight zero, unit qualification, readiness, mobilization, and the use of marksmanship simulators. Classroom instruction will include such topics as training strategies, resource management, conducting preliminary marksmanship training, and standard, alternate and mobilization courses of fire. Soldiers graduating from the course will return to their units and be the Commanders expert (focal point) on all marksmanship matters. They will be the subject matter experts to plan, forecast, and understand the details of marksmanship training strategies and regulations.

5-15. Small Arms Simulations Course (SASC)
The purpose of this course is to train designated students in the set-up, operation and maintenance of the individual and squad level small arms trainers. The student will become a system operator and will be able to utilize the Firearms Training System (FATS)-Engagement Skills Trainer (EST), EST 2000, and the Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS) system as a means of effectively training individual Soldiers, teams, crews and squads in the use of small and supporting arms. The quality of training is directly linked to the effectiveness of the system operator, and their ability to maximize the capabilities of each of the systems. This course will focus on ensuring the operator knows how to employ each system, how they operate, how to train on each system, how to maintain each system to assure sustained operation and how to incorporate these training systems into qualification training, unit readiness and unit mobilization training.

5-16. Training Conferences
Conferences, seminars, workshops, or other similar training meetings may be conducted as a result of State requirements, WARTRACE planning requirements, or at the request of Active Army commanders or agencies. Attendance at each meeting will be supported from available funds allocated to the State. The intent of the event must result in the improvement of training or readiness through effective risk management. The State Adjutants General are encouraged to determine the man-day requirements needed to support state requirements and those resulting from Active Army-sponsored conferences. Attendance at such conferences must be approved in advance by NGB, either as part of the state operating budget or on a case-by-case basis.

5-17. Electronic Warfare Training
    a. The Vice Chief of Staff of the Army (VCSA) has directed that all units, battalion and above, have trained and qualified Electronic Warfare (EW) personnel prior to deployment to MNC-I, MNF-I and CJTF-82. This is a priority, mission critical Soldier force protection requirement.

b. The Army Operations Electronic Warfare Operations Course (3B-SI/ASI1J/230-ASI1J(CT)), is a six week course conducted at Fort Sill, OK. It is designed to train brigade level and above Electronic Warfare Officers (EWOs) in EW system capabilities, system employment/deconfliction/prioritization, and spectrum management. Individuals will receive the ASI-1J.

c. The Army Tactical Electronic Warfare Operations Course (3B-SI/ASI1K/230-ASI1K (CT)) is a three week course conducted at Fort Huachuca, AZ. It is designed to train battalion level EWOs in EW fundamentals, CREW operations and capabilities, and EW planning, coordinating, synchronizing EW ISO ground operations. Individuals will receive ASI-1K.

Chapter 6
Army Modernization Training

6-1. Summary
 Army Modernization Training includes both New Equipment Training (NET) and Displaced Equipment Training (DET). Army Modernization Training for the Army National Guard (ARNG) is governed by Army regulations. Questions regarding Army Modernization Training for the ARNG should be directed to NGB-ARQ, ATTN: NET/DET Team, 111 S. George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204.

6-2. Execution
a. Concepts and areas of emphasis.
(1) New Equipment Training (NET). Must be executed when the Army fields new equipment, and includes the identification of personnel, training, and training aids and devices, and the transfer of knowledge gained during development from the materiel developer or provider to the trainer, user, and supporter on equipment that is new to the Army.
(2) Displaced Equipment Training (DET). Must be executed when the Army has equipment or systems currently in the Army inventory that are to be redistributed within a MACOM, or between MACOMs, as a result of the Army modernization process.
b. Responsibilities:
(1) ARNG Material Programs Division (NGB-ARQ). The Material Programs Division is the ARNG lead for securing and integrating HQDA managed systems, and the associated resources, that are required to equip the ARNG for Full Spectrum Operations. NGB-ARQ is responsible for:
(a) Programming and execution of NET/DET Resources;
(b) Coordination of all fielding and integration issues between each system's associated Program Manager (PM) and the states. Coordination for each system or family of systems is accomplished by the Systems Integration (SI) officer for that respective system.
(c) Supporting SOF unit NET/DET resourcing for Army Common Equipment (MFP-5). SOF procured (MFP-11) equipment NET/DET will be funded by MFP-11 funds managed by ARO-SO.
(2) Force Integration Readiness Officers (FIROs), state JFHQs. FIROs are the main point of contact between the SI's and PM's, the remainder of the state's Joint Staff, and the fielded unit. FIROs ensure that all requirements to successfully field equipment, to include coordination for the accomplishment of NET/DET training, is scheduled, resourced and accomplished.
c. NET/DET accomplishment.
(1) Successful accomplishment of NET/DET is the result of careful planning and coordination between the PM, SI, FIRO and the fielded unit, in conjunction with the requirements of Chapter 5, AR 350-1.
(2) Much of this coordination occurs early in the process at the New Material In-Brief (NMIB). NMIB normally occurs 3-6 months prior to execution of NET/DET, and is normally attended by all interested parties. The respective parties review the scheduling and preliminary coordination performed to date identify any outstanding issues that may interfere with successful NET/DET and fielding.

Chapter 7
Combat Training Centers

7-1. Purpose
   a. This chapter establishes NGB guidance for planning and executing the Combat Training Center (CTC) Program and Brigade and Combat Refresher Training (CRT).
   b. Requests for exceptions to this guidance should be submitted to ARNG ARO-C for coordination and approval.

7-2. Execution
   a. Scheduling. NGB-ARO, in coordination with FORSCOM, schedules units to participate in the CTC program. The scheduling takes place during the CTC scheduling conference held in March and The Training Opportunities Synchronization Conference (TROS-C) held in August.
   b. Battle Command Training Program (BCTP).
      (1) Division Warfighter Exercises (WFX). Two (2) ARNG Divisions will participate in the WFX program each year. The WFX only trains Divisions. All other participating BCT's will receive Observer Trainer (OT) coverage and After Action Review's (AAR's), however, the primary training audience is the DIV staff.
      (2) Brigade Warfighter Exercises (BWFX). Five (5) ARNG BCTs will participate in the BWFX program each year. The BWFX only trains Combat Brigades; IBCT, SBCT, HBCT.
      (3) Multi-functional Support Brigade Warfighter Exercises (SBWFX). Eight (8) ARNG MSBs will participate in the SBWFX program each year. The SBWFX only trains (Multi-functional Support Brigades, Maneuver Enhancement Brigades (MEB), Fires Brigades (FB), Aviation Brigades (AVB), Sustainment Brigades (SB) and Battlefield Surveillance Brigades (BfSB)).
      (4) Functional Brigade Warfighter Exercises (FBWFX). Three (3) ARNG FBs will participate in the FBWFX program each year. The FBWFX only trains Functional Brigades (Engineer Brigades, Military Police Brigades).
   c. Maneuver Combat Training Center Program (MCTC). FORSCOM provides the ARNG two (2) MCTC rotations each year. One rotation at the National Training Center (NTC) and one at the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC). The MCTCs only train the SBCT, IBCTs and HBCTs.
   d. ARNG Divisions will attend a Combat Division Refresher Course (CDRC) during the year of execution of their WFX rotation. ARNG BCTs will attend a Combat Brigade Refresher Course (CBRC) during the year of execution of their SBWFX and FBWFX rotation based upon availability.

7-3. Resourcing
   a. NGB-ARO will resource states for specific training events at the CTCs with National Guard Personnel, Army (NGPA) 2060 funds. State JFHQs must ensure that funds earmarked for a specific event are provided to the designated unit. NGB-ARO-C will coordinate with NGB-ARL as applicable for Operational Maintenance Army (OMA) 2020 funds. The appropriation code for logistics (OMA) has changed from 2065 to 2020 beginning in FY08.
   b. Starting in FY08, all logistics CTC funding will be in the form of 2020 Operations Maintenance Army (OMA) dollars. The 2020 OMA appropriation will be distributed to FORSCOM from the Department of the Army. MCTC Logistics funds will be distributed to the respective States by FORSCOM after review by the appropriate NGB-ARL Program Manager (PM) and subsequent approval by FORSCOM.
   c. To enhance planning and coordination for the CTC event, National Guard Pay and Allowance (NGPA) and Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA) funds will be distributed in a Funding Authorization Document (FAD) to the state where the BCT resides. It is the responsibility of the State that the BCT resides in, to distribute funding to any additional units that are supporting the CTC event. Once funding is received from NGB/FORSCOM, it is imperative that funds are redistributed to any supporting units that are participating in the CTC event by utilizing monetary distribution options such as Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR), Letter of Authority (LOA)/Direct Fund Cite). If the supporting units are not from the same state as the BCT, then transfer of funding will occur from the supported state JFHQ to the supporting state JFHQ.
   d. Units will be resourced for personnel and equipment in accordance with approved CTC models. NGB-ARO-C will approve funding for personnel in accordance with CTC models. A Logistics Resource Funding Model maintained by NGB-ARL in conjunction with unit specific transportation and contract requirements will determine the logistic funding for the CTC Rotation. A Mission Rehearsal Exercise MRE is by definition a post mobilization exercise. MRE funding will be provided directly by FORSCOM to the participating state JFHQ.

e. Funds to execute CDRC and CBRC will be provided by NGB-ARO to the Combat Refresher Team (CRT) located at Ft Leavenworth, KS. Funds provided to the CRT pertain only to personnel traveling from Fort Leavenworth, KS to the unit location and will be provided during the first quarter of each FY. The CRT is resident within the Command and General Staff Officers School, Ft Leavenworth, KS. Direct coordination between the CRT and the unit is authorized by NGB.

7-4 Battle Command Training Program

a. The ARNG participates in BCTP rotations as either whole units (divisions or brigades) or augmentees to units (active component or ARNG). The BCTP paradigm is composed of two parts: the seminar followed by the War-fighter Exercise (WFX). ARNG divisions attend BCTP rotations every four years. BCTs attend with a division or corps as part of a HICON package (if available).

b. BCTP Division Seminar.

(1) ARNG BCTP seminars are conducted at the Battle Command Training Center (BCTC), Fort Leavenworth, KS. Total time allocated for the Seminar is eight days. This includes a three-day prep for the division battle staff and a five-day seminar for the Command Group. The ARNG is allocated two Divisional BCTP Seminars per year. The following is a general timeline that applies to divisions attending a BCTP seminar. See table 7-1

Table 7-1
Division Warfighter Time-line

DAY 1 Friday	DAY 2 Saturday	DAY 3 Sunday	DAY 4 Monday	DAY 5 Tuesday	DAY 6 Wednesday	DAY 7 Thursday	DAY 8 Friday
Travel Battle Staff Arrives & starts training	Battle Staff	Battle Staff Command Group Arrives	Seminar	Seminar	Seminar	Seminar	Seminar. Travel

(2) Due to time constraints placed on the division staff, the BCTP ARNG Division rotation will be linked. A linked rotation means that the division will execute, during the WFX, the same order it develops in the seminar.

(3) The Division battle staff arrives during the morning/afternoon of day one, receives the designated workshops from the BCTP Operations Group (OPSGP) and after receiving the corps staff brief initiates MDMP.

(4) The Commanding General (CG), command group, subordinate commanders (MSC), and staff primaries round out the seminar attendees. These personnel arrive the afternoon or evening of day three. The seminar goal is to produce a division operations plan that is 80% complete prior to departure, including risk assessments developed for the activity, and that can be refined over the next 10 or so months.

(5) All personnel depart on day eight.

(6) NGB will fund approximately 125 personnel in an ADT status for the seminar. The division determines the seminar attendees and battle staff list (as an example, 35 personnel attending the seminar with 45 as the battle staff, including admin - log support). The division can bring additional personnel to support the seminar; however, those individuals will attend in an Annual Training (AT) status or be funded out of the division's BCTP program allotment. The division will plan on using military air for transportation to and from the seminar.

c. Division WFX. Approximately 4-6 months after the seminar, the division will execute a WFX. The WFX will be conducted at the BCTC, Fort Leavenworth, KS. The WFX will be executed with the division main, rear, and tactical operations center (TOC) in the field (buildings will be utilized as a substitute). The division's BCT's and separate battalions will also have TOCs in the field (buildings will be utilized as a substitute). The WFX will be executed with battalions on workstations and the exercise simulation driver will be the Corps Battle Simulation (CBS) model.

(1) Funding. Divisions will be limited to a total of 1800 personnel for the WFX. The 1800 total includes workstation augmentees (maximum number will be determined by the Simulation Control Plan published by BCTP), division support personnel to support BCTP operations, battalion, brigade, and division personnel.

(2) Listed below in table 7.2, the 10-day WFX model. Divisions need to consider adjusting arrival times to conserve funds. As an example, the first division increment arrives on day one (280 workstation augmentees and 10 division support personnel for BCTP operations) and the second increment arrives on day three (all remaining personnel).

Table 7-2
Ten-day War fighter Model

DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6	DAY 7	DAY 8	DAY 9	DAY 10
Travel. Note 1	CBS Tng. Note 2	CBS Tng. Mini-ex	CBS Tng. Mini-ex Back briefs	WFX Note 3	WFX	WFX	WFX	WFX Note 4	Travel. Note 5

Note 1. Battalion CBS workstation augmentees will arrive on day one. This ensures personnel are ready for training.
Note 2. CBS training will start either on the afternoon/evening of day one or morning of day two and extend through day four. The number of workstation augmentees and workstation Augmentee training is provided in the Simulation Control Plan (SCP) published 90-120 days prior to the WFX. The SCP provides detailed guidance on CBS training and the BCTP Mini-Ex. BCTP OPSGP will establish a time frame to conduct division back briefs.
Note 3. The WFX normally starts on day five (0001+/- 6 hours) and extends through day nine.
Note 4. Unit personnel travel day; travel may begin on day nine depending on the unit and Exercise Director (usually the Corps Commander or his representative) and must be coordinated through the BCTC operations officer.
Note 5. Uniform for the final AAR is the ACU. ENDEX and AAR time will be determined by the Exercise Director and coordinated through the BCTP OPSGP.

    d. Brigade Warfighter Exercise (BWFX). This exercise is a nine-day continuous training exercise executed by the Battle Command Training Program (BCTP) Operations Group Charlie (OG-C), stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, KS. The BWFX program is designed for Maneuver Brigade Combat Teams (IBCT, HBCT, SBCT) with the exercise Training Objectives determined by the BCT Commander. In following the ARFORGEN cycle, BCTs are to conduct a BWFX in the first year following the Reset Phase. ARNG-ARO-C provides funding for one ADOS position assigned to the BCT for coordination and development.
        (1) BWFX Location. It is the responsibility of the BCT CDR to determine/reserve a training facility, which meets the BCTP OG-C requirements. Due to continuous simulation changes, BCTP OG-C maintains the complete lists of BWFX requirements. The ARNG is not obligated to provide additional funding to support infrastructure upgrades IOT meet the BCT Commander's preferred training site. If the BCT cannot locate and reserve a facility sufficient to OG-C requirements, the unit should take action to reserve a Regional Battle Command Training Center (BCTC) at an Active Component facility. If neither an in-state nor an Active Component BCTC is available the default solution is the ARNG BCTC facility, Ft. Leavenworth. Order of preference for BWFX exercise site is as follows: in state facility, regional A/C Battle Command Training Center (BCTC), or ARNG BCTC Facility, Ft. Leavenworth. The current simulation suite in use dictates the power, communications, and infrastructure requirements for facilities.
        (2) Planning Meetings: In order to properly resource and design the BWFX to meet the BCT Commander's objectives the following two planning meetings are required at the BWFX execution site.
        (i) Exercise Planning Conference/ Site Survey (EPC/SS). The conference, conducted one year prior to the scheduled BWFX with an endstate being a signed Memorandum of Agreement between BCTP OG-C, the BCT, and the respective JFHQ or BCTC facility. The purpose of the EPC is to inform the BCT of the capabilities and requirements of BCTP OG-C; determine the BCT CDR's Training Objectives, Unit MTOE, ABCS, unit support requirements, and solidify the BWFX timeline. The Site Survey, conducted in conjunction with the IPC determines the BWFX site suitability to BCTP OG-C requirements, facility upgrade requirements, and the assignments of responsibility for upgrades. Normal attendees: BCT Command and primary staff, Higher Headquarters Response Cell Representative (TRO DIV), JFHQ representatives from J-3, J-6 and Facilities and exercise site facility representatives.
        (ii) STARTEX / Information Systems Conference. The two-day conference, conducted 60 days prior to exercise with an endstate being the confirmation of facility suitability, and to ensure upgrades are on schedule/complete. STARTEX is the exercise final pre-execution check conducted at the exercise location. Final go/no go for site selection and verification of ABCS and systems' versions. Review the CDR's Training Objectives and verify the exercise design meets the CDR's expectations. Final coordination for outlying issues. The BCT will provide PERSTAT for the exercise, and they will have and maintain the ability to conduct 24 hour operations. The BCT receives: Warning Orders 1 & 2, ANNEX B, Warm Start Intelligence Summaries (200 count) and Country Study; from OG-C personnel. Attendees are the same as the EPC/SS above. The BCT must also further coordinate

"coincidental" support events, such as the Combat Refresher Team taskings, the ARNG BCTC ABCS training, MTT taskings, and exercise support.

(3) BWFX Execution. OG-C personnel and equipment begin to arrive 5 days prior to exercise (E-5). BCTs and subordinate BNs establish Tactical Operations Centers, with organic equipment, NLT E-1. Each unit will operate from their MTOE TOCs. Hard stand facilities are only to be used by exception. The general scheme of the exercise includes: immersion in a tactical environment, receipt of a division mission and OPORD, BCT MDMP, MCO execution, and stability operations.

(4) BWFX BCT Participants. It is up to the BCT CDR to determine the optimum number of personnel to deploy to the BWFX. The expectation is that the BCT and BNs deploy with all of it's staff sections and separate company representatives IOT conduct mission planning and execution in a 24 hour, tactical environment. The requirement is to conduct 24 hour operations for duration of the BWFX. The BCT must update BCTP OG-C on PERSTAT for BWFX at the STARTEX conference. The personnel required for each TOC are security, and maintenance and support personnel. Subsequent attachments such as Civil Affairs, PSYOP and JTAC (not all inclusive) are at the discretion of the BCT CDR. Funding for attachments is the responsibility of the BCT/ JFHQ.

(5) BWFX Personnel Support Requirements. The following Direct Support Personnel are OPCON to OG-C during the BWFX. Although the personnel listed may conduct additional duties before and after the BWFX. They are not BCT assets during the exercise. The indicated number of personnel for planning purposes with the actual numbers determined during the EPC based on the BCT CDR's Training Objectives. The responsibility for fill is that of the BCT and its TRO DIV.

(i) Administrative Support Detail. Detail reports at E-4 to OG-C and is released on E+9. A planning factor of 19 days is required for the following positions: Escort Officer (MAJ/CPTx1), Security Manager (SSG/SGTx2), Access Security (SPC/PFCx8), Administrative Support (SPC/PFCx 6), Communications LNO (SSGx2). These personnel will have a variety of different duties to include: escorting visitors and VIP's, assisting with security clearance issues and badging requirements, administrative dudties, and assisting with communications and exercise infrastructure setup.

(ii) Higher Headquarters Response Cell (HHRC). HHRC reports E-1 and released on E+8. The purpose of the HHRC is to replicate the BCT's higher headquarters. The intent of the requirement is to establish a minimum DIV level staff in order for the BCT to engage throughout the exercise. The responsible entity to provide the HHRC is the TRO Division. Planning factor of 35 personnel to include a General Officer to fulfill the role of Exercise Director.

(iii) Echelon Above Brigade Cell (EAB) and Exercise Control Cell (EXCON). Both entities report E+1 and are released on E+8. EAB Cell replicates reinforcing Aviation and Field Artillery not organic to the BCT. EXCON's primary areas of concern are the replication of the DIV ACE and DIV UAS capabilities. Planning factor of 14 days and 16 days respectfully.

(iv) Virtual Warriors (VW). VWs report E+1 and are released E+8. VWs are members of the BCT and subordinate BNs. The intent of the VWs are to replicate the BCT Separate Companies and BN level Companies. To reinforce the Battle Command philosophy, CO CDRs and XOs, as well as 1SGs and PSGs, are recommended to represent the individual CO response cells. Planning factor of 138 personnel. (v) Field Service representative support to the exercise.

(vi) OG-C control of the exercise. Augmentee Observer-Trainers, 1st Army role.

(6) Funding: Units that are scheduled to conduct a BWFX receive earmarked funding from BCTP and additional funding from NGB-ARO-C. The BCT will receive funding for one CPT on 365 days ADOS Orders. No funding provided from NGB-ARL for facility upgrade requirements. NGB-ARO-C provides additional funding as required to meet the additional personnel requirements recommended by OG-C in order to meet the BCT CDR's Training Objectives.

(7) Exercise visitors.

7-5. Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC)
    a. Total time allotted for a JRTC rotation (Main Body) is 21 days. Units planning for a JRTC rotation will ensure their Annual Training Plan reflects 15 days; the 6 additional days come from the ARO-CTC and includes a written risk assessment. Listed in table 7-3 is a generic timeline for a JRTC rotation.

Table 7-3
Generic Timeline, ARNG JRTC Rotation

1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21
These four days represent travel and unit preparation for tactical operations.	Days five through eighteen represent the 14 days the unit is in the tactical box.	The final three days are for turn-in, clean up and return to home station.

b. Each unit attending a JRTC rotation will accomplish 14 days of total box training. If funds are available, NGB-ARO will provide ADT funds for the unit to accomplish Command Post Exercises (CPXs), one year prior to the rotation and one during the year of rotation. Units attending JRTC and desiring a CPX need to contact NGB-ARO-C NLT 15 DEC of the year prior to the JRTC rotation.

c. Leader Training Program (LTP). NGB-ARO-C will provide funds for the LTP: One LTP during the year of rotation. In the years prior to rotation, if the OPTEMPO allows additional LTPs may be executed. While NGB-ARO will also provide funds for commercial air as the need arises, units need to plan on using military airlift whenever possible.

d. Force Augmentation. Notification of OPFOR rotations will be made under separate cover. For AC Rotations, NGB-ARO-C pays for P&A. The AC supported unit pays for transportation of troops and movement of equipment costs for OPFOR support. Regarding other support augmentation, NGB-ARO funds P&A. Transportation is funded by FORSCOM.

e. Civilians On the Battlefield (COB). The ARNG does not provide this type support to the AC.

f. Listed in table 7-4 are the events, length of time and number of personnel required to support a JRTC rotation. See FORSCOM Regulation 350-50-2.

Table 7-4
JRTC events, length of time and PAX requirements

EVENT	LENGTH OF TIME	NUMBER OF PERSONNEL	SPECIFIC UNIT
Blue Forces (includes advance and rear detachments)	19 days	3800 (maximum)	1 BCT, as currently task organized with all slice elements
Opposing Forces	17 days	155 (maximum)	1 light IN Co. w/equipment and 1 Sapper PLT w/ equipment

Table 7-4
JRTC events, length of time and PAX requirements (Continued)

EVENT	LENGTH OF TIME	NUMBER OF PERSONNEL	SPECIFIC UNIT
Civilians on the battlefield	15 days	65+	NA
CS/CSS augmentation (conducted in two phases)	19 days, per phase	850 (maximum)	Either Areas Support Group or Corps Support Group

7-6. National Training Center (NTC)

a. Total time allotted for an NTC rotation (Main Body) is 21 days. Units planning for an NTC rotation will ensure their Annual Training Plan reflects 15 days; the 6 additional days come from the ARO-CTC and includes a written risk assessment. NGB-ARO-C will review the need for (and provide the funding) a unit advance and rear detachment. NGB-ARO-C, in coordination with NGB-ARL, will make this determination and provide guidance NLT 15 December of the year prior to the NTC rotation.

b. Each unit attending NTC will accomplish 11 days of tactical training. Normally, five days are allotted for equipment draw and turn-in; however, travel is also included within these windows. Listed in table 7-5 is a generic timeline for an NTC rotation.

Table 7-5
NTC Generic Timeline

1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21
Five days are for travel, equipment draw and unit preparation for tactical operations	11 days are for brigade tactical operations in the maneuver box and live fire scenarios	Final five days are for unit turn-in and return to home station

c. Leader Training Program (LTP). NGB-ARO-C will provide funds for LTPs. The six-day LTP is for the unit attending the NTC rotation and will be executed within the year of the NTC rotation. In the years prior to rotation, if the OPTEMPO allows it additional LTPs may be executed. NGB-ARO-C will also provide funds for commercial air as the need arises. Units need to plan on using military air lift whenever possible.

d. OPFOR requirements. During the Quarterly FORSCOM Synchronization scheduling conference, NGB-ARO-C will obtain OPFOR training opportunities. Solicitation for support of training opportunities will be made to the states NLT 30 days following the scheduling conference. Criteria for OPFOR augmentation will be provided during the solicitation phase.

e. Listed in table 7-6 is a summary of the events, length of time and number of personnel required to support a NTC rotation. Length of time for Blue Forces includes advance and rear detachments.

Table 7-6
NTC events, length of time and PAX requirements

EVENT	LENGTH OF TIME	NUMBER OF PAX	SPECIFIC TYPE UNIT
Blue Forces	22 days	3878 (maximum)	1 heavy EB, as currently TO w/ slice elements
Opposing Forces with augmentation	22 days	360 (maximum) 150 (maximum)	3 IN Co. 1 EN Co. 90 PAX HHC
Leader Training Program	3 or 6 days	75 (maximum)	Cmd gp, staff primaries and battle staff

7-7. Combat Division Refresher Course (CDRC) and Combat Brigade Refresher Course (CBRC)

a. While CDRC and CBRC are not CTC events, these programs were developed to assist units preparing for CTC rotations. Course objectives are to provide unit commanders and staffs with an up-to-date understanding of tactical and logistical doctrine, provide assistance in preparation of orders and plans, and enhance staff team work through application of the tactical decision making process. CDRC and CBRC events are conducted on either a MUTA-4 or MUTA-5, at the unit location and with Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) from Fort Leavenworth, KS.

b. The unit commander will determine the number of personnel who attend the event. CDRC and CBRC schedules are included in the Master CTC Training Calendar published by NGB-ART.

7-8. Coordination

a. NTC and JRTC. Units will provide NGB-ARO-C with In-Progress Review (IPR) briefs. IPRs will be conducted either at NGB or at the unit home station and are conducted at the 365 day, 180 day, 90 day, 60 day, and 30 day mark. Units will submit personnel estimates and timelines to NGB-ARO-C through their respective State JFHQ. Units will submit their final budget estimates for logistics, equipment, and transportation to the NGB ARL CTC Program Manager through the State J4 within 30 days of attending the D-180 Logistics Conference.

b. Government or contract lodging and mess will be used whenever possible. For events conducted at the BCTC, states will provide appropriate funds to the BCTC in a timely manner.

c. Military airlift should be used whenever possible.

Chapter 8
Training Support

8-1. General
This chapter provides guidance in the areas of logistical support and training equipment, facilities and site support to meet ARNG training objectives.

8-2. Training Site Management
    a. The Adjutant General is responsible for the management and organization of state owned, leased, or licensed training centers.
    b. The Adjutant General must ensure training center support activities and management; operations and safety procedures are in accordance with applicable regulations.
    c. The Adjutant General, in coordination with the appropriate FUSA/FORSCOM commander, will designate AT for each ARNG unit within the state. Every effort will be made to use state operated training sites resourced by NGB prior to planning use of AC or USARC sites. States may receive Federal reimbursement for facilities construction provided that they meet the guidelines in NGR 5-1 (Chapters 13 and 25), and NGB Pam 415-12. Construction of facilities will be considered on an individual basis IAW NGR 415-10, NGR 415-5 and NGR 420-10. As a minimum, the AG will consider the following in the selection of an Annual Training site:
        (1) Priority to an ARNG operated training site.
        (2) Proximity of active Army partnership or associated units.
        (3) Mobilization Station Plan.
        (4) Available equipment required to support the programmed training.
        (5) Available training facilities, ranges, maneuver areas, etc.
        (6) Available specialized training areas or resources, mountain, desert, jungle, maritime, cold weather, etc.
        (7) The AT site should be the closest site to the unit's home station that provides the unit's AT training requirements.
        (8) The AT sites should be within the capability of available organic transportation.
        (9) The risk assessments for the site and the requesting unit(s).
        (10) Potential environmental impacts to the training site through appropriate analyzes, documentation, and mitigation.
        (11) Potential to minimize the environmental impacts of training.
        (12) States must complete appropriate level of NEPA analyses for the proposed training activity. States must also assess the Environmental Condition of Property (ECOP) of the proposed LTA to prevent the ARNG from inadvertently accepting liability for pre-existing environmental issues. Both documents must be approved by NGB-ARE prior to acquisition of LTA.

8-3. Annual Training Site Selection
    a. The specific AT site and date of AT will be coordinated by the AG and the FUSA/FORSCOM commander concerned. The FUSA/FORSCOM or appropriate overseas commander will concur with the AT site and date of training selected. If FUSA/FORSCOM commanders and state authorities fail to agree upon the selection of an AT site and date of AT, the matter will be referred to the Chief, NGB, who will make the final decision. No unilateral action will be taken to change the AT site without consulting the appropriate FUSA/FORSCOM commander. Unit level requirements will be generated through DTMS. State level requests for authorization will be forwarded to NGB-ARO through DTMS to NGB-ARO for concurrence/non-concurrence. State operated training sites that are adequate for the conduct of training may be used with consent of the appropriate governor in addition to those specified above. ARNG units located in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam will normally conduct AT in their respective state, commonwealth, or territory.
    b. Appropriate justification must be provided in the state AT plan in order for units to conduct AT at other locations. Examples of this justification are specialized affiliations, partnerships, directed mutual support, and lowered risk assessments by conducting such training abroad.
    c. Requests for units to conduct AT overseas will be submitted as prescribed in AR 350-9, as supplemented by Army MACOM, and according to separate instruction published by the Chief, NGB. Individuals traveling to foreign nations for training purposes and units conducting training in foreign nations must be in an active duty status under title 10 USC 672 (b) or (d).

8-4. National Guard Bureau Recognized Training Sites

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

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

8-5. Garrison Training Center (GTC) Category Levels and Profiles

a. General. GTC categories and profiles are based upon mission requirements of using units and capabilities of the center. Full -Time Support Manpower requirements are determined through an analysis of workload and other factors identified in support of the GTCs Federal missions. TDAs are based on categories, specific GTC requirements and utilizations of the GTC.

b. Standard Category Levels:

(1) Local Training Area (LTA). LTAs support individual and unit training at near home station. Maximum use is made of training aids, devices, and simulation systems (TADSS). No full-time support Active Guard Reserve /Military Technician (AGR/MILTECH) is authorized. LTAs will be identified on Facilities Infrastructure and Support Plan with annotation on non-support.

(a) All States may apply to NGB-ARI-RE for approval to acquire LTA, including areas for overnight bivouacs that will reduce travel time and thereby increase the time available for training and that will conserve energy. Each LTA should be located, whenever possible, within round trip travel time that does not exceed 25 percent of the UTA/MUTA.

(b) Appropriate LTA should be designated that adequately support the IDT training program for each ARNG battalion, company, or detachment size unit.

(c) LTA may be located on Federal property, Federal Military installations, State property, local governmental property or private property.

(d) Acquisition requests must follow the procedures outlined in the ARNG Real Estate Manual.

(2) Local Garrison Training Center (LTC). LTCs support individual and unit training at or near home station, and make the maximum use of TADSS. LTCs will have minimal cantonment facilities capable of accommodating a company-size unit or supporting a RTI. Full-time support (AGR/MILTECH) and Federal Inventory and Support Plan (FISP) support for facilities meeting criteria of NG Pam 415-12 are authorized. LTCs may be authorized Range and Training Land Program (RTLP) & Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) funds on a case-by-case basis.

(3) Intermediate Garrison Training Center (ITC). ITCs are designed to support individual and collective training from squad through company level. ITCs will include limited small arms ranges and maneuver space. Training facilities are focused on individual through platoon weapons proficiency and company ARTEP maneuver requirements. ITCs will have cantonment facilities capable of accommodating a company-size unit. Full-time support (AGR/MILTECH) and FISP support for facilities meeting criteria of NG Pam 415-12 are authorized. ITCs are authorized RTLP and ITAM funds.

(4) Collective Garrison Training Center (CTC). CTCs are designed to support individual and collective training up to battalion level. CTCs include individual through collective ranges, cantonment facilities and maneuver areas for company force on force training. Full-time support (AGR/MILTECH) and FISP support for facilities meeting criteria of NG Pam 415-12 are authorized. CTCs are authorized RTLP and ITAM funds.

(5) Maneuver Training Center-Light (MTC-L). MTC-Ls will include collective ranges and cantonment facilities, and must have sufficient maneuver area to support using units. The MTC-L has sufficient ranges and training land to support collective live fire proficiency, combined arms live fire exercises, and annual battalion training evaluations. Full-time support (AGR/MILTECH) and FISP support for facilities meeting criteria of NG Pam 415-12 are authorized. MTC-Ls are authorized RTLP and ITAM funds.

(6) Maneuver Training Center-Heavy (MTC-H). MTC-H is designed to focus on multiple battalions and above task force training, using a combination of live fire ranges and maneuver training land. MTC-Hs must have sufficient land to doctrinally accommodate fire and maneuver training using multiple scenarios over varied terrain. MTC-Hs may be designated as Power Support Platforms by FORSCOM in support of Federal mobilization missions. Full-time support (AGR/MILTECH) and FISP support for facilities meeting criteria of NG Pam 415-12 are authorized. The MTC-Hs are authorized RTLP and ITAM funds.

(7) Army National Guard Enclaves are properties licensed to the ARNG for Garrison Training Centers co-located on AC installations. Enclaves are required to have their own billeting and support facilities; however, they may rely upon a use agreement with the AC installation to meet the range and maneuver land requirement. Enclaves

with the capacity to billet over 1500 personnel, greater than six support facilities, and an annual utilization of at least 125,000 personnel will be classified as an MTC-L. Enclaves with the capacity to billet over 550 personnel, greater than four support facilities, and an annual utilization of at least 70,000 personnel will be classified as a CTC. Enclaves with the capacity to billet 301-550 personnel, greater than three support facilities, and an annual utilization of at least 15,000 personnel will be classified as an ITC. Enclaves with the capacity to billet 100-300 personnel, at least one support facility, and an annual utilization of at least 1,500 personnel will be classified as an ITC.

8-6. Training Ammunition
   a. The NGB will provide the TAGs with initial munitions authorizations by DODIC and quantity before the start of the fiscal year. Authorizations will be specific to Training, Operational Load, and New Equipment Training (based on field input and AR 5-13). Authorization changes maybe made at any time at the discretion of the NGB or HQDA G3, or by request of the State HQ Ammunition Manager. The NGB and TAG's will manage munitions (sub-authorizing, forecasting, cross-leveling) within Total Army Management Information System (TAMIS) established authorizations.
   b. DA PAM 350-38, Standards in Training Commission (STRAC), is the basis for determining unit's training requirements (DODIC and quantity) for a specific fiscal year. Commander's are to state requirements that are based on valid training requirements that are based on valid training plans, and take into account unit prior expenditure history and unit fill level. Requirements are required to be entered into the HQDA TAMIS per AR 5-13 by the end of January for the following year. Installation, Base Operations, Munitions Support Requirements and Operational Load requirements are defined in DA PAM 350-38, Appendix D.
   c. Maximum use of sub-caliber devices will be made IAW AR 700-19.
   d. Carryover of ammunition authorizations between fiscal years (AR 5-13):
      (1) HQDA, G-3/5/7 will normally not carryover authorizations to the next fiscal year.
      (2) If it is necessary to carryover authorizations, units may submit carryover request with justification through their parent MACOM for endorsement to HQDA, G-3/5/7.
      (3) HQDA, G-3/5/7 approved carryover authorizations will be posted to the new fiscal year in TAMIS-R.
   e. The Range and Training Land Program - Automated System (RTLP-AS) is the data collection and management program for all Army National Guard Training Centers. The RTLP-AS will be the database of record for munitions expended, unexploded ordinance (UXO) tracking, and Training Center Utilization. This program gives managers and planners the capability to plan and request training facilities. The RTLP-AS will allow personnel to access training center utilization and UXO tracking data. Standards for data collection are satisfied through utilization of the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS) program and the Army National Guard (ARNG) requirements identified in the RFMSS User Manual (ARNG Specific). Additionally, the RTLP-AS is being used as the validation tool for the unit training center alignments contained in ARRM and TBUD. For additional information go to: https://gkoportal.ngb.army.mil/sites/G3_ART/S/RTLP/default.aspx.

8-7. Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations
   a. NGB-ART-C assists in managing ground training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS). NGB-AVS-O performs the same functions for Aviation TADSS. The Training Support branch develops system requirements with the assistance of states, establishes funding profiles, assists in creating the Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP), fielding plans, and executes the Life Cycle Contractor Support (LCCS) support.
   b. TADSS are hand receipted to units through the supporting Training Support Center (TSC). The using unit may request additional TADSS to support IDT or AT through the supporting TSC. If the TSC cannot support the request, ART-S or AVS-O will assist to provide the required TADSS.
   c. Large mobile systems such as Close Combat Tactical Trainer (CCTT) and the newer Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (CATT) family – such as AVCATT (Aviation CATT) and FSCATT (Fire Support CATT) – will be designated a specific home station location as a bed-down site. With AVCATT, each home station will have a surrounding support area (Regions I through X) within which it will deploy for pre-planned IDT, AT, Etc. training events previously identified by unit commanders. The device is reserved in advance at an annual AVCATT Scheduling Conference and run by the Eastern ARNG Aviation Training Site (EAATS) and the Western ARNG Aviation Training Site (WAATS).
   d. Each state, territory, District of Columbia, and training site are responsible to assign Technical Oversight Representatives (TOR) to act as the point of contact between the WCLS contractor and the government. The purpose is to provide effective oversight of civilian contractor support. The TOR will sign a Memorandum of Agreement with the government representative outlining the duties and responsibilities. There is no limit to the number of TORs each state, territory, or the District of Columbia may assign.

8-8. Financial

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

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

    c. Travel and transportation allowances. Travel allowances are authorized as prescribed in AR 37-106, AR 37-52, and Volume 1, Joint Travel Regulations (JTR).

8-9. Equipment

    a. Training equipment. Units will use FORSCOM Form 156-R to identify training equipment requirements for either mobilization training or AT regardless of the purpose, mission, or scope of the unit AT program IAW FORSCOM Reg 350-12. Units will determine the minimum essential equipment required to support the AT, mobilization training, or exercise period, and use the automated FORSCOM form 156R to communicate requirements to higher headquarters. Units will initiate FORSCOM Form 156-R and prepare supporting documentation where equipment requested is in excess of that provided in authorization documents. Equipment shortfalls and the risk management plans to mitigate each shortfall, will be identified in pre-AT or initial planning conferences to be held 170-185 days prior to the AT/exercise start or during the mobilization training Joint Assessment to be held 270-365 days prior to mobilization. Units will initiate coordination with the host installation office responsible for coordinating the AT/mobilization training and determine the availability of needed shortfall equipment at the training site. Units will coordinate with Maneuver Area Training Equipment Sites (MATES), or Unit Training and Equipment Site (UTES) facilities (if available) at the host installation or training site and determine the possibility of alleviating shortfalls from these sources. If the equipment is not available at the training site, MATES, UTES, or from other units, shortfalls will be indicated on FORSCOM Form 156-R and forwarded through command channels to the JFHQ G4/DOL at least 180 days prior to the requested date. Unit commanders will resource equipment shortfalls to at least the lowest possible level prior to forwarding Form 156-R through the chain of command. The JFHQ G4/DOL will review and validate unit AT/mobilization training equipment requirements and satisfy shortfalls. If internal assets are not available, every effort will be made to request assistance from other states. Tasking authority remains at the NGB level. State JFHQ G4/DOL may coordinate with local Reserve Support Commands (RSC) to fill shortages. If shortages are filled by the RSC a Loan Agreement will be prepared by the loaning organization IAW AR 700-131 and forwarded thru the JFHQ G4/DOL to the USPFO for signature/approval. If shortages still exist, complete appropriate portions of the Form 156-R and forward to the National Guard Bureau, ATTN: ARO, NLT 140 days prior to training date or equipment marshaling date. Ensure all completed loan actions and remaining shortfalls are clearly and accurately annotated. NGB will attempt to fill requests prior to forwarding Form 156-R to RSC, provided that RCS has not yet processed it, or to HQ FORSCOM NLT 120 FORSCOM days prior to the date the equipment is required.

    b. Post, Camp, and Station (PCS) Property at Federally Operated Training Sites. The USP&FO will coordinate PCS requirements with the support installation for the loan of required items in amounts not to exceed the quantities authorized in CTA 50-909.

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

8-10. Maintenance Services

    a. General.

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

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

        (3) Aviation maintenance unit support when not training with organic or concurrent Aviation Intermediate Maintenance (AVIM) Support will be provided by a regional Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depots (AVCRAD). Supported Aviation Facilities will process their classes of supply through Single Stock Fund

Procedures to their assigned AVCRAD. Aviation Units will request and forecast supplies, goods, and services per AR 710-2, 725-50, and DA Pam 710-2-1, 710-2-2.

b. Repair parts and related supplies.

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

(2) ARNG TDA Shops will maintain an adequate shop stock to support daily operations and will attempt to use their organic shop stock resources to support customer units for MUTA and AT periods. If unit part requests are approved by the SMM office, TDA shops can create a "Push Package" to support MUTA and AT missions. After a joint inventory and upon receipt of the "push package" from the supporting shops, Units will add the "push package" to the SAMS-E system for accountability of repair parts and order issues. Upon completion of the event, the Unit will perform a joint inventory with the TDA shops and turn-in the remaining stockage to include all recoverable items, back to the supporting TDA shops. Units will then remove the "push package" that was loaded into their SAMS-E system at this time. This will be accomplished within 5 calendar days of the completion of the event due to AWCF requirements. The "delta" or parts consumed during the MUTA or AT period will be replenished by the TDA shop at that time. Any and all shortages of items will be addressed through normal supply accountability procedures by the requesting unit staff.

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

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

c. Equipment prepositioned at a MATES.

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

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

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

components, and assemblies) to ensure that MOS enhancing training is conducted during the IDT or AT. Items repaired will either be used to support the training units IDT/AT training mission or returned to USP&FO stocks.

    e. Logistics assistance.

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

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

8-11. Transportation

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

    b. Annual Training (AT). Transportation management decisions are made using data submitted through budget input and the AT plan. NGB Pam 350-1 is used at State level to prepare the AT plan and select the desired mode of transportation to and from the AT site. If the selected mode is airlift or commercial bus, the commercial costs should be reflected in the cost column. These costs are used during the State budget process. Each air move (over 30 PAX) requested in the AT plan must have an NGB Form 214R completed IAW NGB Pam 350-1 and entered into the Air Deployments Web site (https://dox.ang.af.mil). The Air National Guard (ANG) will review and validate airlift requirements on a quarterly basis to determine which ones can be supported. States will be advised of the result of the scheduling conferences via electronic message which will indicate all filled missions. Airlift validated as a priority B2, or B4 will move as approved. If ANG airlift is not available for priority B missions, then transportation funds, provided they are available, may be provided for commercial airlift or Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM). Airlift validated as 05 will only move if ANG airlift is available. If commercial funds are not available an alternative will have to be planned and coordinated.

    c. Inactive duty training. Provisions outlined in NGB Pam 350-1, chapter 4, also apply in support of IDT.

        (1) Once the State has received NGB funding approval for the IDT transportation requirements, submitted in the State budget request, the State will arrange the required transportation under the provisions of NGB Pam 350-1, chapter 4. The Transportation Manager (TM) arranges transportation based on the following: Orders published by the State Adjutant General, Joint Travel Regulations (JTR), vol. 1, Chapter 2, Competent Orders, availability of funds, and the authority within object class travel limitation at State level. Significant changes in IDT transportation requirements that involve funding support in excess of that previously provided the State will be submitted to NGB-ART 45 days prior to the date of the change requested. These changes will include justification of the requirements and an amended Risk Assessment matrix. Commercial transportation requirements will be submitted to the USP&FO on DD Form 1287 NLT 75 days prior to required movement if NGB Form 214R is not used. The USP&FO or HQ MTMC IAW Chapter 306, AR 55-355 will determine the mode of transportation that most satisfactorily and economically meets the military requirement. The USP&FO will submit the DD Form 1287 by the most expeditious means to MTMC, with information copy to NGB-ARO-O NLT 60 days prior to travel date. Any change in requirements should be forwarded to arrive at MTMC at least 30 days prior to departure date. The following procedures apply if changes occur within 30 days prior to departure. Request for change will be submitted to HQ MTMC-PTC via priority message or telephone. MTMC will contact carriers and implement the required changes and advise NGB-ARO-O.

        (2) Request for movement by ANG military aircraft will be submitted according to paragraph 6.5 (d) below.

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

    d. Request for military airlift.

        (1) Airlift missions accepted by the ANG are limited because support is dependent upon availability of airlift resources scheduled during normal training missions. Another limitation in ANG airlift capability is selected on-load/offload capacity of airfields. Requestors should ensure that pickup and drop-off points are capable of supporting C-130 operations. Requirements include length and surface of runway, runway and ramp bearing capacity, cargo handling capability, ramp facilities, emergency equipment and medical facilities, and adequate tower facilities. All requests will be on NGB Form 214R, entered into the Air Deployments Web page

(https://dox.ang.af.mil). A round trip movement requires two requests (one out and one back). Procedures for airlift of National Guard personnel and equipment are outlined in NGR (AR) 59-l.

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

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

(4) Exceptions to the above procedures are requests for Joint Airborne/Air Transportability Training (JA/ATT). All ARNG requests for JA/ATT will be submitted on FORSCOM Form 612R IAW with FR 350-3. The FORSCOM Form 612R will be submitted through appropriate channels to the FUSA for consideration. Requests submitted IAW above procedures will be addressed at the JA/ATT allocation workshop. The requesting ARNG unit may make preliminary calls to an Air National Guard tactical airlift unit. If the ANG airlift unit believes they can support the request, the ARNG unit should note in the "Remarks" section the unit that has agreed to support the mission. The required number of copies of the FORSCOM Form 612R must also be forwarded through appropriate channels to the FUSA, noting that coordination has been made IAW existing procedures. Prior coordination does not mean the mission will be approved. ANG/XOX will notify AMC/DO and FORSCOM of the tentative commitment for coordination and inclusion in the AMC Joint Training OPORD Annex. ANG tactical airlift units and ARNG units will not enter unilateral agreements for JA/ATT. The above procedures must be followed. The FORSCOM Form 612R will NOT be used for point-to-point unit airlift.

e. Request for ARNG Aviation Assets.

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

(2) NG Pam 95-5, Use of Army National Guard Aircraft, summarizes the authorized uses of ARNG aircraft and the method of requesting approval and employment of those assets. It also identifies authorized missions, passengers and reimbursement for utilized aircraft specific to the ARNG. NG Pam 95-5 also streamlines the many variations between travel and public affairs support by collating the overlying law, regulations and current NGB pamphlets. Moreover, NG Pam 360-5, National Guard Public Affairs Guidelines, addresses news media representative travel with National Guard units in Appendices E,F, &G. Reference AR 360-1, AFI 35-101 and DoD Reg 4515.13R.

f. Charter air movements.

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

(2) Special information or requirements will be placed in the remarks column of DD Form 1287.

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

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

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

h. Special requirements.

(1) Units traveling to and from OCONUS, with the exception of the unit movements to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam require an NGB approved ARTIMS line number. Units approved to train in Canada in a Title 10 status, also require a cross-border movement approval (IAW AR 525-16), requested through FUSA. The annual NGB-ART memorandum of instruction (MOI) on OCONUS training constitutes DA approval for OCONUS training, and therefore replaces all requirements for DA movement directives otherwise required. Other units participating in DA/JCS exercises will be authorized OCONUS travel by the particular exercise directive.

(2) Upon receipt of an approved training authority involving an OCONUS move, the State Adjutant General will forward the following information immediately to NGB-ARO-Y:

(a) Unit designation

(b) authorized strength

(c) Current assigned strength

(d) Actual strength to be moved

(e) Advance party

(f) Main body

(g) Present station

(h) Destination

(i) Training dates

(j) Personal baggage per individual plus weapons/equipment/records, etc.

(k) A risk assessment matrix for the move

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

(4) Customs requirements. The provisions of DoD Regulation 5030.49-R are applicable to all units training OCONUS. Customs officials will conduct the customs requirements at the port of debarkation/port of embarkation (POD/POE). However, the unit commander should complete the customs checklist from FORSCOM Supplement 1 to AR 350-9.

i. Use of Privately Owned Vehicles (POV)

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

(a) Government transportation is not available.

(b) Individuals agree to travel by POV.

(c) Limited use of POV is more cost effective.

(d) Unit orders authorize POV.

(e) Risk Assessment matrix includes consideration of the use of POVs.

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

(a) Safety (lack of sleep, night driving, availability of assistant drivers, weather, etc.).

(b) Distance to be traveled.

(c) Effect on unit movement/convoy training.

(d) Effect on national policy (fuel conservation, etc.).

(e) Capabilities of the TS to provide secure vehicle parking facilities.

(f) Availability of funds.

(3) One additional member may be permitted to accompany the driver of each POV due to safety and distance considerations. This additional member will not be entitled to reimbursement for travel (JTR, vol 1, part 1).

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

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

(6) AGR personnel will attend AT with their unit of assignment. Attendance will be in a TDY status with allowances authorized by JTR, vol 1. Unless authorized in advance in writing by the State Adjutant General for compelling military reasons, travel status will be used with Government quarters and rations furnished. Since AT equates to a field exercise or maneuver, no per diem is payable in these circumstances. If commercial travel is required and approved, travel from unit of assignment to approved AT site will be paid using AT travel funds.

j. Use of Government vehicles.

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

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

(3) Administrative Use Vehicles (AUV). AUV will be operated IAW DoD 4500.36-R and AR 58-1. Each TAG/JFHQ G4/DOL is responsible for establishing the permissive operating distance (POD) unique to his/her State. Although AR 58-1 provides a guide of 75 miles as POD from an installation, ARNG operational requirements may dictate a state POD of "within state" or within a specified operating distance of the armory to which the vehicle is assigned.

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

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

k. Special conveyance.

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

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

(3) The special approval required in I (3) (b) above will apply to use of rental cars at school.

8-12. Subsistence
General policies and procedures concerning subsistence are contained in AR 30-22 and DA Pam 30-22. The following additional items are provided:

a. Unitized Group Rations: States will coordinate with Army installations 90 days prior to training troop strength and ration cycle so that the Troop Issue Subsistence Activity (TISA)/commissary officer concerned can initiate supply action. If the supporting Army installation cannot supply the necessary menu items, a copy of the installation's menu should be requested for approval by the State Surgeon General.

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

c. Travel Rations.

(1) Advance and rear party personnel, in-group travel status enroute to training areas /home station, are authorized subsistence as prescribed in JTR, Vol 1. Purchase of commercial meals using government travel card is authorized. Refer to AR 30-22/DA Pam 30-22 for specific guidelines and restrictions. Meal rates will not exceed those prescribed in JTR, Vol 1.

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

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

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

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

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

f. Determination of Meals Authorized while in Travel Status.

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

(2) Travel time from home station to the training site will start at the hour when the unit assembles at its armory (if the assembly does not precede the actual time of departure by more than two hours). Travel time will terminate at the hour of arrival at the TS. Travel time from TS to home station will begin at the time of the departure from the TS and will terminate at time of arrival at the unit armory.

g. Civilian Dining Facility Personnel

(1) Army policy requires that dining facilities using appropriated fund support must be operated on a cafeteria-style basis. Under normal procedures, there will be no serving of food or beverages to tables. Generally, throughout the ARNG, dining facilities are operated in support of field training activities, military personnel perform food service attendant duties. Even though the local commander in a field-training situation is responsible for determining the specific tasks of dining facility attendants, no authority exists to deviate from the standard military type dining facility operations.

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

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

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

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

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

i. Full-Time Dining Facility Operations**.** ARNG dining facilities operating on a full-time basis as authorized by CNGB will follow the same procedures outlined for the AC in AR 30-22 and AR 600-38. Requests for deviation will be submitted to NGB-ARL-T.

8-13. Topographic Products

a. The State Adjutant General will establish procedures governing the requisitioning, issue, accounting, control and storage of maps and other topographic products and materials IAW AR 115-11. The Adjutant General will designate the USP&FO for the State as the only authorized requisition agent and furnish copies of this designation to Defense Supply Center-Richmond, ATTN: DSCR-JNB, 8000 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Richmond, VA 23297-5335 and to CDR, FORSCOM, ATTN: AFIN-ACE. Maps may also be ordered through DSCR using an online authorized account at http://www.dscr.dla.mil/rmf/index.htm.

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

c. Unit commanders will plan, forecast, and request the required maps and related materials necessary to support the level of programmed AT and IDT. Requisitions or stockage of maps should not exceed those quantities authorized. Requisitions for special requirements (nonstandard topographic items) should be forwarded from State USP&FO to: CDR, FORSCOM, ATTN: AFIN-ACE, Ft. McPherson, GA 30330-1062. Requisitions for unclassified Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) maps will be made directly to CIA, Map Library, Washington, DC 20505.

d. When requisitions are returned from the DSCR indicating maps as "not in stock,' consideration must be given to obtaining substitute maps from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) through CDR, FORSCOM, ATTN: AFIN-ACE. If there is a valid requirement for reprinting out-of-stock issues, for updating current maps or requirements for other standard products/materials, requests will be submitted directly to USGS according to AR 115-11.

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

f. FUSA/FORSCOM is responsible for establishing criteria and the necessary procedures for State Adjutants General to obtain military maps for Military Support of Civil Defense. These maps will be furnished without reimbursement; therefore, requests for military maps for Military Support of Civil Defense will be submitted to the appropriate FUSA/FORSCOM headquarters.

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

8-14. Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL)

a. POL requirements will be based on the quantity of fuel consuming equipment, experience, consumption factors for movement to and from the TS, and consumption factors for training at the TS. The process to support this requirement is provided in DTMS, and satisfies this requirement if utilized. Aviation Units will comply with Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP) guidelines as prescribed in AR 700-138, para 5-8, and AR 750-1. Army Equipment enrolled in AOAP are identified in TB 43-0106 (aeronautical) and DA Pam 738-750 (non-aeronautical). All Mobile Fuel Tankers are required to have an ARNG Oil Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan or an equivalent plan available and readily accessible with them in the vehicles at all times (reference ASL Log I01-0094, Mobile Fuel Tanker Strategy). Supply of petroleum products for movement to and from TSs will be accomplished by the most economical means, using one of the following methods:

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

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

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

Date/time of delivery	28 Aug 95; 1,000 hrs.
Quantity	10,000 gallons
Refueling point	Baltimore, MD, at intersection of State Roads 26 and 85.
Refueling equipment required	Contractor to provide six transport trucks equipped with (no.) (foot) hoses.
Other applicable information	Captain John Does (designate ARNG unit) to coordinate refueling of convoy.

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

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

       (6) The unit operating convoy and USP&FO concerned are responsible to ensure that all fuel consumed, regardless of source, is properly reported thorough the Army DUERS DATP System (ADDS).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8-15. Billeting
All billeting requests will be processed IAW established policies of each State. Requests will be submitted at least 90 days in advance of the training event. For housing utilization management guidance refer to DA Pamphlet 210-8.

8-16. Other Support
a. Medical services. During AT period will be IAW NGR 40-3 and provided by:
(1) ARNG medical personnel
(2) Additional medical support arranged through the FUSA or overseas commander.
(3) Qualified civilian physicians, it the foregoing support is unavailable or inadequate.
b. Communication services. Telephone services will be provided in garrison locations at the direction of the JFHQ J6/G6 and the availability of funds. Commercial telephone services will not be installed in field or tactical locations. Additional telephone services in the field or tactical location may be installed within State budgetary constraints and the approval of the JFHQ J6/G6. Arrangements for required telephone support should be made during pre-camp planning conferences, and shall consider emergency communication needs as defined in the applicable pre-accident plans. Access to DSN to conduct essential official business will be provided to authorized personnel if DSN service is otherwise available at the TS.
c. Laundry and cleaning services. Laundry service is authorized for cook's whites, medical uniforms, those (other) duty uniforms contaminated with hazardous materials in the course of duty (e.g., a mechanic that has been subjected to a fuel leak, and their blouse is soaked), dispensary linens, blankets, mattress covers, mattress pads, sheets, pillows, and pillowcases. Cleaning and renovation are authorized for mattresses and pillows at State operated training commercial contracts where Quartermaster laundry services are not available. Cost incurred for laundry and cleaning support during training at either a Federal or State-owned training sites will be a unit responsibility and paid by the USP&FO. Funding requirements for this support should be included as part of each SOB. The process to support defining this requirement is provided in DTMS, and satisfies this requirement if utilized.
d. Miscellaneous supplies.
(1) The procurement of essential janitorial supplies procured will be based on actual experience, but will not exceed the allowances authorized in CTA 50-970. In the interest of supply economy, janitorial supplies will be closely controlled. The process to support defining this requirement is provided in DTMS, and satisfies this requirement if utilized.
(2) The supply of insect and rodent control items for ARNG units training at Federally operated sites is an active Army responsibility without reimbursement from ARNG funds. Requirements at State operated sites will be requisitioned through normal supply channels using funds available to the host state.

Chapter 9
Competitive Events

9-1. General
The National Guard Bureau Military Competitions Office has responsibility for National Guard involvement in the following four separate sports programs: (1) the National Guard Recruiting and Retention Marathon (Nebraska): (2) the National Guard Biathlon (Vermont); (3) National Guard Leapfest (a parachuting competition in Rhode Island): and (4) National Guard Competitive Marksmanship Program. Within NGB, these events are coordinated by the Office of Athletics and Youth Development-Military Competitions ("NGB-AY-ZC"). Every year, the NGB provides funding for these events from the National Guard's Operation and Maintenance ("O&M") and Pay and Allowances ("P&A") appropriations.

9-2. National Guard Bureau Biathlon Program

a. The sport of biathlon combines the skill of cross country skiing and shooting. Biathlon events are: 10km sprint, 20km race, 4 man patrol team race and 4x7 5km relay team race. These events require participants to ski cross-country trails, while stopping four times to fire at small disk targets on a 50 meter range. For each target missed a bi-athlete is required to ski a penalty loop before continuing the race. Fastest times determine winners. Awards are given to top individual and team finishers.

b. National Guard Bureau Biathlon Championships are conducted annually with Minnesota and Vermont serving as host states on an alternating basis. States hold tryouts/competition to elect their team members.

c. Training can be conducted year-round. The Vermont Biathlon Coordinator can schedule NG Bi-athletes to conduct assistance visits to requesting states. The training benefits achieved by participating in this activity include excellent physical conditioning and increased marksmanship proficiency for the individual and increased visibility for the National Guard. Public affairs coverage at NGB, state and unit level is required to maximize the program benefits.

d. Funding for the NGB Competitive Biathlon is provided by NGB-ZC-AY through the Military Competitions Program Manager and sent to the Vermont Biathlon Coordinator.

e. For further program information, refer to NGR 350-10 and NGB-ZC-AY policy letters.

9-3. Army National Guard Marathon

a. The purpose of the program is to encourage and enhance physical fitness within the Army and Air National Guard. It also serves as a method for the Army and Air National Guard to select representative teams to participate in other marathon events, while advertising the National Guard as Ambassadors of Recruiting. It is envisioned that state level running teams will be established on a year-round basis to represent the Army and Air National Guard in local competitions. Personnel from the state teams can assist in development of local physical fitness programs and provide instructors knowledgeable in the physical fitness arena. Utilization of Master Fitness Trainers is strongly encouraged.

b. The National Guard Marathon is conducted annually in May within the framework of the Lincoln Nebraska Marathon.

c. The marathon distance is 26 miles and 385 yards. National Guard Marathon teams (All-Guard) will be selected from the top finishers to participate in other competitions (Marine Corps, Navy and Infantry Marathons in Nov - Jan each year). Men, Women, and Masters teams are formed for the competition. The Masters Division is for men and women who are 40 years of age or older. Team members are selected based upon their fastest times in a recent marathon or other distance event (at least a half-marathon). Adequate individual training time is required for all team members.

d. NGB awards at the Lincoln Marathon will consist of individual team awards. Individual National Guard runners (men and women) will receive first, second, third, fourth, and fifth place awards in age categories up to and including the over 55 category. Team awards are presented for the first through third place teams. Team standings are based on cumulative times of the top three runners on each team.

e. Funding for participation in the National Guard Marathon and for All-Guard team members is provided by NGB-ZC-AY through the Marathon coordinator in Nebraska. For further information, refer to NGB-ZC-AY policy letters.

9-4. Army National Guard International Parachute Competition (LEAPFEST)

a. The purpose of the competition is to gain international visibility of Army National Guard airborne/parachute capabilities and display the Army National Guard leadership role in the airborne brotherhood. The LEAPFEST competition increases the esprit de corps within the participating units and promotes goodwill with our international allies. It has attracted national and international attention and has placed the ARNG in the forefront of airborne organizations.

b. Participants in the Fall event are usually from the Active Army, Air Force, USARC, Marines, Navy ROTC, and the ARNG. A team will consist of four jumpers and a minimum of three jumps per team. Awards and trophies are given to the top three teams, top three individual finishers, the top foreign team and the top foreign individual.

c. Funding for the LEAPFEST competition is provided by NGB through the LEAPFEST coordinator in Rhode Island. NGB-ZC-AY, will provide policy letters for any identified fiscal issues.

9-5. Marksmanship Training Center Competitive Programs

   a. Headquartered at Camp Joseph T. Robinson in North Little Rock, Arkansas, the National Guard Marksmanship Training Center (NGMTC) is a combined Arkansas Army and Air National Guard unit with both a State and National mission to promote battle-focused combat marksmanship training activities.

   b. Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) Tournaments

     (1) The NGMTC conducts tournaments in the following six disciplines to provide safe, low cost marksmanship training for beginning and developing shooters.

         (a) Combat Rifle

         (b) Combat Pistol

         (c) Small-bore Rifle

         (d) Small-bore Pistol

         (e) Air Rifle

         (f) Air Pistol

     (2) All members of the Army and Air National Guard are eligible to participate in these tournaments. The tournaments are fired in three phases with phase one and phase two being State postal matches and phase three being a shoulder-to-shoulder national championship.

     (3) The purpose of these tournaments is to improve annual weapons qualification scores, boost morale, increase unit pride and enhance recruiting and retention efforts.

   c. All Guard Marksmanship Teams

     (1) The following teams represent the National Guard in national level competitions:

         (a) National Match Service Rifle Team

         (b) National Match Service Pistol Team

         (c) International Small-bore Rifle Team

         (d) International Small-bore Pistol Team

         (e) International Running Target Team

         (f) International Shotgun Team

         (g) International Combat Team

         (h) All Guard Sniper Team

     (2) There are approximately 120 elite Guardsmen who compete with the above teams. Their mission is to develop the highest degree of marksmanship proficiency in competitive and training activities.

     (3) Members of these teams are utilized as instructors to assist in the conduct of NGMTC Youth Marksmanship Programs/Clinics, NGMTC Training Courses, and state weapons qualification programs.

   d. Winston P. Wilson Rifle, Pistol, Light Machine Gun and Sniper Championships

     (1) The Winston P. Wilson (WPW) National Championships are conducted annually in October at Camp Robinson, North Little Rock, Arkansas by the NGMTC. The matches are designed to promote marksmanship by providing high level training and competition among states. Particular emphasis is devoted to improving individual battle-focused shooting skills, team spirit, physical fitness and leadership qualities of the Army and Air National Guard participants.

     (2) Current competitions are held in light machine gun, combat rifle, combat pistol, and sniper. Each of the fifty (50) states and four (4) territories are authorized to enter a team in each of the competitions. No competitor may enter in more than one of the competitions. All competitors bring their own assigned military weapon(s). The core members of a combat team must be members of the same TOE/MTOE battalion/squadron or battalion equivalent. All teams must consist of not less than 50 percent new shooters for team match competition. No competitors will attend in annual training or technician status.

   e. For further program information, refer to NGR 350-6 and NGB PAM 350-6.

Section I
Required Publications

This section contains no entries

Section II
Related Publications

AFI 13-113
Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) and Air Support Operations (ASOC) Training Program

AFM 23-110
USAF Supply Manual

AR 1-201
Army Inspection Policy

AR 5-9
Area Support Responsibilities

AR 5-13
Training Ammunition Management System

AR 10-87
Major Army Commands in the Continental United States

AR 11-33
Army Lessons Learned Program

AR 12-15
Joint Security Assistance Training (JSAT)

AR 20-1
Inspector General Activities and Procedures

AR 27-1
Legal Services, Judge Advocate Legal Services

AR 30-22
The Army Food Program

AR 40-501
Standards of Medical Fitness

AR 59-9
Special Assignment Airlift Mission Requirements

AR 70-1
Army Acquisition Policy

AR 71-9
Material Requirements

AR 71-32
Force Development and Documentation-Consolidated Policies

AR 95-1
Flight Regulations

AR 115-11
Geospatial Information and Services

AR 135-2
Army National Guard (ARNG) and US Army Reserve (USAR) Full-Time Support (FTS) Program

AR 135-91
Service Obligations, Methods of Fulfillment, Participation Requirements, and Enforcement Procedures

AR 135-100
Appointment of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Army

AR 135-155
Promotion of Commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers Other Than General Officers

AR 135-175
Separation of Officers

AR 135-178
Enlisted Administrative Separations

AR 135-200
Active Duty for Missions, Projects, and Training for Reserve Component Soldiers

AR 140-1
Mission, Organization, and Training

AR 140-185
Training and Retirement Point Credits and Unit Level Strength

AR 145-1
Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps Program: Organization, Administration and Training

AR 190-11
Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives

AR 190-40
Serious Incident Reporting

AR 195-2
Criminal Investigation Activities

AR 200-1
Environmental Protection and Enhancement

AR 220-1
Unit Status Reporting

AR 335-15
Management Information Control System

AR 350-1
Army Training and Leader Development

AR 350-2
Opposing Force (OPFOR) Program

AR 350-3
Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training Program

AR 350-9
Overseas Deployment Training

AR 350-10
Management of Army Individual Training Requirements and Resources

AR 350-17
Noncommissioned Officer Development Program

AR 350-28
Army Exercises

AR 350-30
Code of Conduct/Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) Training

AR 350-38
Training Devices Policies and Management

AR 350-50
Combat Training Center Program

AR 350-51
United States Army Officer Candidate School

AR 350-100
Officer Active Duty Service Obligations

AR 351-4
The Defense Institute of Security Management

AR 351-9
Inter-Service Training

AR 351-17
U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School Admissions Program

AR 380-10
Foreign Disclosure and Contacts with Foreign Representatives

AR 381-10
US Army Intelligence Activities

AR 385-10
The Army Safety Program

AR 385-40
Army Accident Investigation and Reporting

AR 415-15
Army Military Construction Program Development and Execution

AR 420-1
Army Facilities Management

AR 525-13
Antiterrorism

AR 525-16
Temporary Cross-Border Movement of Land Forces Between the United States and Canada

AR 525-22
US Army Electronic Warfare

AR 530-1
Operations Security (OPSEC)

AR 600-3
The Army Personnel Proponent System

AR 600-8-2
Suspension of Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAGS)

AR 600-8-19
Enlisted Promotions and Reductions

AR 600-8-22
Military Awards

AR 600-8-24
Officer Transfers and Discharges

AR 600-8-104
Military Personnel Information Management/Records

AR 600-9
The Army Weight Control Program

AR 600-13
Army Policy for the Assignment of Female Soldiers

AR 600-20
Army Command Policy

AR 600-38
Meal Card Management System

AR 600-100
Army Leadership

AR 601-280
Army Retention Program

AR 608-47
Army Family Action Plan (AFAP) Program

AR 611-1
Military Occupational Classification Structure Development and Implementation

AR 611-6
Army Linguist Management

AR 614-200
Enlisted Assignments and Utilization Management

AR 621-1
Training of Military Personnel at Civilian Institutions

AR 621-5
Army Continuing Education System

AR 621-7
Army Fellowships and Scholarships

AR 623-3
Evaluation Reporting System

AR 680-29
Military Personnel, Organization, and Type of Transaction Codes

AR 680-30
Army Reserve Retirement Point Credit System

AR 690-400
Total Army Performance Evaluation System

AR 690-950
Career Management

AR 700-4
Logistics Assistance

AR 700-127
Integrated Logistics Support

AR 700-131
Loan, Lease, and Donation of Army Material

AR 700-142
Type Classification, Material Release, Fielding and Transfer

Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice
Congressional Code of Military Criminal Law

CJCSI 1800.01C
Officer Professional Military Education Policy (OPMEP)

CJCSM 3500.03B
Joint Training Manual for the Armed Forces of the United States

CMC124-101-V1
Military Airlift Transportation

CTA 50-900
Clothing and Individual Equipment

DA Pamphlet 30-22
Operating Procedures for the Army Food Program

DA Pamphlet 210-8
Housing Utilization Management

DA Pamphlet 350-9
Index and Descriptions of Army Training Devices

DA Pamphlet 350-38
Standards in Weapons Training (STRAC)

DA Pamphlet 350-40
Army Modernization Training Plans for New and Displaced Equipment

DA Pamphlet 415-15
Army Military Construction Program Development and Execution

DA Pamphlet 600-8
Management and Administration Procedures

DA Pamphlet 600-25
U.S. Army Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Guide

DA Pamphlet 611-21
Military Occupational Classification and Structure

DA PAM 700-142
Instructions for Material Release, Fielding, and Transfer

DODD 1205.12
Civilian Employment and Reemployment Rights of Applicants for, and Service Members and Former Service Members of the Uniformed Services

DODD 3305.2
DOD General Intelligence Training

DODD 5500.7
Standards of Conduct

DODI 1000.17
Detail of DoD Personnel to Duty Outside the Department of Defense

DODI 1215.06
Uniform Reserve, Training, and Requirement Categories

DODI 7000.14-R
Department of Defense Financial Management
Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force

FM 3-0
Operations

FM 3-07
Stability Operations and Support Operations

FM 3-07.2
Force Protection

FM 3-11
Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense Operations

FM 3-21.220
Static Line Parachuting Techniques and Training

FM 3-25.150
Combatives

FM 3-50.1
Army Personnel Recovery

FM 3-90.2
The Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force

FM 3-90.3
The Mounted Brigade Combat Team

FM 3-100.12
Risk Management

FM 5-19
Composite Risk Assessment

FM 6-0
Mission Command: Command and Control of Army Forces

FM 6-22
Military Leadership

FM 7-0
Training For Full Spectrum Operations

FM 7-1
Battle Focused Training

FM 7-15
The Army Universal Task List

FM 7-22.7
The Army Noncommissioned Officer Guide

FM 21-20
Physical Fitness Training

FM 25-4
How to Conduct Training Exercises

FM 34-8-2
Intelligence Officer's Handbook

FM 34-10
Division Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations

FM 34-54
Technical Intelligence

FM 34-60
Counterintelligence

FM 34-80
Brigade and Battalion Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations

FM 34-81-1
Battlefield Weather effects

FM 34-130
Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield

FM 55-1
Transportation Operations

FM 71-100
Division Operations

FM 100-8
The Army in Multinational Operations

FM 100-15
Corps Operations

FM 100-16
Army Operational Support

FM 100-17
Mobilization, Deployment, Redeployment and Demobilization

FM 100-22
Installation Management

FM 100-27/AFM 2-50
Doctrine for Joint Airborne and Tactical Airlift Operations

FORSCOM Regulation 11-30
The Army WARTRACE Program

FORSCOM Regulation 220-2
ARNG/USAR Reserve Component Training Assessment

FORSCOM Regulation 350-1
Active Duty for FORSCOM Units

FORSCOM/ARNG/USAR Regulation 350-2
Reserve Component Training

FORSCOM Regulation 350-12
Procedures for Tasking and Support from Active Component Installations and Units

FORSCOM Regulation 350-23
Forces Command Mobilization Exercise Program (ARNG)

FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 27-1
Judge Advocate Training Association Program (JATAP)

FORSCOM/ARNG/USAR Regulation 350-2
Reserve Component Training

FORSCOM Regulation 350-4
Active Component/Reserve Component Training Association Program

FORSCOM 350-5
Joint Training Exercises

FORSCOM Regulation 350-50-1
Training at the National Training Center

FORSCOM Regulation 350-50-2
Training at the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC)

FORSCOM Regulation 500-3
Forces Command Mobilization and Deployment Planning System (FORMDEPS)

FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1
FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System (FORMDEPS)

FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-2
Deployment Guide

FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-3
RC Unit Commander's Handbook

FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-4
Forces Command Installation Commander's Handbook

FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-5
Demobilization Plan

FORSCOM Regulation 525-2
Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercise (EDRE)

GTA 19-4-3
Individual Protective Measures for Personal Security

JCS Publication 1 (JP1-02)
DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms for Joint Usage

JCS Publication 3.0
Doctrine for Joint Operations

NGB Pamphlet 350-1
Administrative Instructions

NGB Pamphlet 350-6
Competitive Marksmanship

NGB Pamphlet 350-7
A Guide to Unit Marksmanship Qualification Training Competition and Youth Outreach

NGB Pamphlet 350-10
Competitive Biathlon

NGB Pamphlet 360-5
National Guard Public Affairs Guidelines

NGB Pamphlet 710-1
Army National Guard Supply Procedures for the Aviation Intensive Management Items Program

NGR 10-1
Organization and Federal Recognition of Army National Guard Units

NGR 10-2
State Area Commands, Army National Guard

NGR 10-4
State Defense Forces, National Guard Bureau and State National Guard Interaction

NGR 25-5
Army National Guard Training Areas

NGR 37-104-3
Military Pay and Allowances Policy and Procedures (ARNG)

NGR 37-111
Administration of Training and Special Work

NGR 59-1
ANG Airlift Operational Procedures

NGR 95-210
Army National Guard: General Provisions and Regulations for Aviation Training

NGR 350-1
Army National Guard Training

NGR 350-3
Army National Guard Mobility and Deployment Exercise Program

NGR 350-6
Competitive Marksmanship

NGR 350-10
Competitive Biathlon

NGR 351-1
Individual Military Education and Training

NGR 351-5
State Military Academies

NGR 351-15
U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy Courses

NGR 351-21
Senior Service Colleges

NGR 351-25
Reserve Component Tank Commander's Course

NGR 351-30
Combined Arms and Services Staff School (CAS3)

NGR 415-5
ARNG Military Construction Program Development and Execution

NGR 415-10
ARNG Facilities Construction

NGR 420-10
Construction and Facilities Management Office Operations

NGR 500-1
National Guard Domestic Operations

NGR 500-2
National Guard Counterdrug Support

NGR 500-3
Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team Management

NGR 600-100
Commissioned Officers-Federal Recognition and Related Personnel Actions

NGR 600-200
Enlisted Personnel Management and Fiscal Year (FY) Enlistment Criteria Memorandum (ECM)

NGR 600-102
Commissioned and Warrant Officers Assigned to Selective Service Sections STARC

NGR 601-1
ARNG Strength Maintenance Program

NGR 750-2
Maneuver Area Training Equipment Sites and Unit Training Equipment Sites

STP 21-1-SMCT
Soldiers Manual of Common Tasks Skill, Warrior Skills Level 1

STP 21-24-SMCT
Soldiers Manual of Common Tasks Skill, Warrior Skills Levels 2-4

TC 25-10
A Leaders Guide to Lane Training

TC 25-20
A Leaders Guide to After Action Reviews

TC 25-30
Leaders Guide to Company Training Meetings

TM 10-500-7
Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment, Airdrop Recovery Procedures

TRADOC Regulation 350-10
Institutional Leader Training and Education

TRADOC Regulation 350-70
System Approach to Training Management, Processes, and Products

TRADOC Pamphlet 350-9
TRADOC Training Devices for Army-wide Use

USASOC/ARNG Reg 350-1
Special Operation Forces (SOF) Training

USASOC Reg 350-2
Training-Airborne Operations

5 USC Chapter 4107
Academic Degree Training

5 USC Chapter 4108
Employer's Agreement, Service after Training

5 USC Chapter 4109
Expenses of Training

32 USC Chapter 502
Required Drills and Field Exercises

Section III
This section has no entries

Section IV
This section has no entries

Glossary

Disclaimer: The abbreviations and terms of reference in this appendix do no supersede definitions approved in official Army or joint doctrine publications; but are provided in support this training regulation.

Section 1
Abbreviations

1SG
First Sergeant

AA
Active Army

AAR
After Action Review

AAS
Advanced Airborne School

AAT
Additional Annual Training

AASF
Army Aviation Support Facility

ABCS-ST
Army Battle Command System-Support Team

AC
Active Component

ACC
Army Correspondence Course

ACCP
Army Correspondence Course Program

ACE
Army Council on Education

ACOM
Army Commands

ACES
Army Continuing Education System

ACSIM
Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

ACTEDS
Army Civilian Training, Education and Developing System

AD
Active Duty

ADCON
Administrative Control

ADDS
Automated Direct Data System

ADL
Army Distributed Learning

ADLTP
Additional Distributed Learning Training Period

ADOS
Active Duty Operational Support
Note: Replaced Active Duty for Special Work (ADSW)

ADOT
 Active Duty Other than for Training

ADP
Automated Data Processing

ADSW
Active Duty Special Work
Note: Replaced by Active Duty Operational Support

ADT
Active Duty for Training

ADTS
Army Digital Training strategy

AER
Academic Evaluation Report

AERC
Army Equipment Readiness Conference

AERS
Academic Evaluation Reporting System

AFATDS
Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System

AFCS
Active Federal Commissioned Service

AFTP
Additional flight training periods

AFMS
Army Force Management School

AGR
Active Guard Reserve

AIPD
Army Institute for Professional Development

AIT
Advanced Individual Training

AKO
Army Knowledge Online

ALC
Army Learning Center

ALO
Authorized level of organization

AMC
Army Material Command

AMEDD
Army Medical Department

AMEDDCS
Army Medical Center and School

AMOPES
Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System

AMSC
Army Management Staff College

AMSP
Advanced Military Studies Program

AMT
Army Modernization Training

AMTP
Army Mission Training Plan
ARTEP Mission Training Plan

AMITAS
Army Modernization Training Automation System

AMURC
Advanced Marksmanship Unit Readiness Course

ANCOC
Advanced Noncommissioned Officers Course

ANG
Air National Guard

ANGSC
Air National Guard Support Center

AO
Area of Operation

AOAP
Army Oil Analysis Program

AOC
Area of Concentration

AODC
Action Officer Development Course

AOR
Area of Responsibility

APOE
Aerial Port of Embarkation

APS
Army Pre-positioned Stocks

APSOP
Army Pre-positioned Operational Projects

APFT
Army Physical Fitness Test

AR
Army Regulation

ARFORGEN
Army Force Generation

ARIMS
Army Records Information Management System

ARNG
Army National Guard

ARNGUS
Army National Guard of the United States

ARPL
Army Resource Priority List

ARPRINT
Army Program for Individual Training

ARRM
Army Range Requirements Model

ARTEP
Army Training and Evaluation Program

ARTIMS
Army Training Information Management System

AS
Active Status

ASA (FM&C)
Assistant Secretary of the Army Financial Management and Comptroller

ASA (M&RA)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

ASCC
Army Service Component Command

ASI
Additional skill identifier

ASL
Authorized Stockage List
Army Sourcing Laydown

ASOC
Air Support Operations Center

ASP
Ammunition Supply Point

AT
Annual Training

ATAP
Acquisition Tuition Assistance Program

AT/FP
Antiterrorism and force protection

ATM
Aircrew Training Manual

ATP
Additional training periods
Army Training Program

ATRRS
Army Training Requirements and Resources System

ATSC
Army Training Support Center

AUTA
Additional unit training assemblies

AUTL
Army Universal Task List

AUV
Administrative Use Vehicles

AUVS
Automated Unit Vacancy System

AVCATT-ARMS
Aviation CATT-Aviation Re-configurable Manned Simulator

AVCRAD
Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD)

AVIM
Aviation Intermediate Maintenance

AWC
Air War College

AWCF
Army Working Capitol Fund

AWE
Army warfighting experiments

BAC
Basic Airborne Course

BAS
Basic allowance for subsistence

BBS
Brigade/Battalion Simulation

BBX
Brigade/Battalion Simulation Exercise

BCBST
Brigade Command and Battle Staff Training Program

BCC
Battalion Career Counselor

BCT
Basic Combat Training

BCTC
Battle Command Training Center

BCTP
Battle Command Training Program

BCTSP
Battle Command Training Support Program

BCST
Battle Command Staff Training

BCTs
Brigade Combat Teams

BDE
Brigade

BDFGA
Basic Daily Food Group Allowance

BFSB
Battlefield Surveillance Brigade

BFV
Bradley Fighting Vehicle

BN
Battalion

BNCC
Battalion Career Counselor

BNCOC
Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course

BOG
Boots on the ground

BOIP
Basis of Issue Plan

BOLC
Basic Officer Leadership Course

BRM
Basic Rifle Marksmanship

BSB
Brigade Support Battalion

BSTP
Battalion Staff Training Program

BT
Basic training

BY
Budget Year

C/JFLCC
Combined/Joint Force Land Component Command

C2
Command and Control

C2W
Command and Control Warfare

C4ISR
Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

CA
Combat Arms

CAB
Combat Aviation Brigade

CALS
Committee for Ammunition Logistics Support

CAPSTONE
Wartime Higher Headquarters

CAS
Close Air Support

CAS3
Combined Arms and Services Staff School

CATT
Combined Arms Tactical Trainer

CATS
Combined Arms Training Strategies

CBRC
Combat Brigade Refresher Course

CBRNE
Chemical, biological radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosives

CBT
Computer Based Training

CBS
Corps Battle Simulation

CC
Common core

CCTT
Close Combat Tactical Trainer

CDRC
Combat Division Refresher Course

CEF
Contingency Expeditionary Force

CF
Career field

CFMO
Chief Facilities Management Office

CG
Commanding General

CGSC
Command and General Staff College

CGSOC
Command and General Staff Officer Course

CIA
Central Intelligence Agency

CISM
Council International Du Sport Militaire

CJCS
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

CLASSES OF SUPPLY
I-Rations and gratuitous issue of health, morale, and welfare items
II-Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, tool sets, and administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment
III-Petroleum, oils, and lubricants
IV-Construction materials
V-Ammunition
VI-Personal demand items
VII-Major end items, including tanks, helicopters and radios
VIII-Medical
XI-Repair parts and components of equipment maintenance
X-Nonstandard items to support nonmilitary programs such as agriculture and economic development

CLOE
Common Logistics Operating Environment

CLP
Command Language Program

CMF
Career management field

CMT
Common military training

CNGB
Chief, National Guard Bureau

CO
Company
Commander

COB
Civilians on the battlefield

COCOM
Combatant Commander

COE
Contemporary operating environment

COMEX
Communication Exercise

COMPO
Component

COMREL
Community Relations

COMSEC
Communication security

CONPLAN
Contingency Plan

CONUS
Continental United States

CONUSA
Continental U.S. Army

COTR
Contracting officer's technical representative

COTS
Commercial Off-the-Self

COTTAD
Contingency Operations Temporary Tour of Active Duty

CNGB
Chief, National Guard Bureau

CP
Career program

CPX
Command Post Exercise

CRC
Component Repair Company

CRT
Combat Refresher Team

CS
Combat support

CSA
Chief of Staff of the Army

CSM
Command Sergeants Major

CSMS
Combined Support Maintenance Shop

CSS
Combat Service Support

CSSB
Combat Service Support Brigade/Battalion

CST
Constructive simulation training

CSW
Crew served weapon

CT
Collective training

CTC
Combat Training Center
Collective Garrison Training Center

CTG
Command Training Guidance

CTT
Common task test

CWO
Chief Warrant Officer

CY
Current Year

DA
Department of the Army

DANTES
Defense activity for non-traditional education support

DARNG
Director, Army National Guard

DATP
Detroit Army Tank Plant

DAU
Defense Acquisition University

DAWIA
Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act

DBSP
Distributed Battle Simulation Program

DCSA
Defense Support to Civil Authorities
Note: Replacing Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)

DDARNG
Deputy Director, Army National Guard

DDDD
Delayed Desert Damage and Degradation

DEIS
Defense Energy Information System

DEOMI
Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute

DEERS/RAPIDS
Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System/Real-Time Automated Personnel Identification System

DEF
Deployment Expeditionary Force

DEPTEMPO
Deployment Tempo

DET
Displaced Equipment Training

DFIRST
Deployable Force-on-Force Instrumented Range System

DIRLAUTH
Direct Liaison Authorized

DL
Distributed learning

DLAMP
Defense Leadership and Management Program

DLC
Distributed Learning Course

DLOG
Division Logistics System

DLPT
Defense Language Proficiency Test

DMA
Defense Mapping Agency

DMETL
Deployment Mission Essential Task List

DMOSQ
Duty Military Occupational Skill Qualification

DO
Director of Operations

DOD
Department of Defense

DODD
Department of Defense Directive

DODIC
Department of Defense Identification Code

DOT
Director of Training

DOTMLPF
Doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities

DP
Decision Point

DRC
Division Response Cell

DRU
Direct Reporting Unit

DS
Direct Support

DSCA
Defense Support of Civil Authorities

DSN
Defense Switched Network

DSS
Deputy Station Surgeon

DSTATS
Digital Systems Test and Training Simulator

DTMS
Digital Training Management System

DTS
Digital Training Strategy

DTT
Doctrine and tactics training

DTTP
Distributive Training Technology Project

DUERS
Defense Utility Energy Reporting System

DUIC
Derivative Unit Identification Code

EAATS
Eastern ARNG Aviation Training Site

EAB
Echelon Above Brigade

ECOP
Environmental Condition of Property

ECQ
Executive core qualifications

EDATE
Effective Date

EDD
Equipment Delivery Date

EDRE
Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercise

ENDEX
End of Exercise

ENL
Enlisted

EO/EEO
Equal opportunity/equal employment opportunity

EOH
Equipment on Hand

EPMS
Enlisted Personnel Management System

EQUIPFOR
Equipping the Force (EQ4) Management Flow Data Base

ESL
English as a second-language

ET
Equivalent training

ETC
Exportable Training Capability

ETS
End of term service

EUCOM
European Command

EUSA
Eight U.S. Army

EW
Electronic Warfare

EX
Exercise

EXEVAL
External evaluation

EXORD
Execution Order

FAP
Family Advocacy Program

FATS
Firearms Training System

FB
Functional Brigades

FFR
Force Fusibility Review

FGTM
Force Generation Training Model

FHD
Funeral Honors Duty

FIFA
Force Integration Functional Areas

FISP
Federal Inventory and Support Plan

FM
Field Manual
Field Maintenance

FMC
Field Maintenance Company

FMS
Field Maintenance Shop

FMT
Foreign Material for Training

FMTV
Family of Medium and Tactical Vehicles

FORMDEPS
Forces Command Mobilization and Deployment Execution Planning System

FORSCOM
U.S. Army Forces Command

FP
Force Pool
Force Protection

FSC
First Sergeant Course
Forward Support Company

FTE
Full Time Equivalent

FTS
Full Time Support

FTNG/FTNGD
Full-time National Guard/Full-tine National Guard Duty

FTRF
All full-time recruiting force

FTX
Field training exercise

FUE
First unit equipped

FUSA
First U.S. Army

FVC
Force Validation Committee

FWG
Funding Working Group

FY
Fiscal year

FYDP
Five-Year Defense Program
Future Years Defense Program

G3
Operations, Plans, and Training Staff at Corps and Division Level

GED
General Equivalency Diploma

GKO
Guard Knowledge Online

GO
General officer

GOMO
General Officer Management Office

GOSC
General Officer Steering Committee

GPS
Global Positioning System

G-RAP
Guard Recruiting Assistance Program

GSA
General Services Administration

GTA
Graphical training aid

GTC
Garrison Training Center

GWOT
Global War on Terrorism

HBCT
Heavy Brigade Combat Team

HD/LD
High Demand/Low Density

HEAT
HMMWV Egress Assistance Trainer

HEMMT
Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck

HICON
Higher Commander/Higher Control

HLD
Homeland Defense

HLS
Homeland Security

HMMWV
High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle

HQ
Headquarters

HRC
Human Resources Command

HRP
High-Risk Personnel

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

HUMINT
Human Intelligence

IAW
In accordance with

IAD
Involuntary Active Duty

IADT
Initial active duty for training

IBOS
Intelligence Battlefield Operating System

ICAF
Industrial College of the Armed Forces

I/C/S
Individual/Crew/Squad-Section

IBCT
Infantry Brigade Combat Team

ICW
In coordination with

IED
Improvised Explosive Devise

ID
Inactive Duty

IDFH
Inactive Duty Funeral Honors

IDT
Inactive duty training

IET
Initial entry training

IG
Inspector General

IKPT
Instructor and key personnel training

ILE
Intermediate level education

ILO
In lieu of

IMET
Individual Military Education and Training

IMI
Interactive multimedia instruction

IMR
Individual Medical Readiness

IMT
Initial military training

ING
Inactive National Guard

IOT
In order to

IPB
Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield

IPR
In-progress review

IRPL
Integrated Requirements Priority List

IRR-USAR
Individual Ready Reservists

ISC
Intermediate Staff College

ISO
In support of

IT
Institutional Training
Information Technology

ITAM
Integrated training area management

ITC
Intermediate Garrison Training Center

ITPs
Individual training programs

ITR
Individual training record

ITSP
Institutional Training Support Plan

JAGC
Judge Advocate General's Corps

JA/ATT
Joint Airborne/Air Transportability Training

JANUS
Joint Army Navy Uniform Simulation

JCS
Joint Chief of Staff

JFC
Joint Functional Concepts

JFCOM
Joint Forces Command

JFHQ
Joint Force Headquarters

JFLCC
Joint Forces Land Component Command

JMITC
Joint Military Intelligence Training Center

JOES
Joint Operations and Exercises Synchronization

JOTC
Jungle Operations Training Center

JRTC
Joint Readiness Training Center

JTF
Joint Task Force

JTR
Joint Travel Regulation

LAD
Latest Arrival Date

LAO
Logistics Assistance Office/Officer

LBE
Left Behind Equipment
Load Bearing Equipment

LCCATS
Laser Convoy Counter Ambush Training System

LCCS
Life Cycle Contractor Support

LEAD
Leadership, and education and development

LEAPFEST
Army National Guard International Parachute Competition

LIC
Language identification code

LIN
Line Item Number

LOD
Line of duty

LMTS
Laser Marksmanship Training System

LRSU
Long Range Surveillance Unit

LTA
Local training Area

LTC
Lieutenant Colonel
Local Garrison Training Area

LT/LD
Leader training and leader development

LTP
Leader Training Program

LTS
Local Training Sites

MAC
Maintenance Allocation Chart

MACA
Military assistance to civilian authority
Note: Replaced by Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)

MACDIS
Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances

MACOM
Major Army Command

MAIT
Maintenance assistance and instruction team

MANPRINT
Manpower and personnel integration

MATDEV
Material Development

MATES
Maneuver Area Training Equipment Sites

MC
Medical Corps

MD
Muster Duty

MDC
Manager Development Course

MDEP
Management Decision Evaluation Package

MDMP
Military Decision Making Process

ME
Maneuver Enhancement

MEDCOM
Medical Command

MEEL
Mission Essential Equipment List

MEET
Minimum Essential Equipment for Training

MEL
Military education level

MER
Mission Essential Requirements

METL
Mission essential task list

MGTS
Machine Gun Training System

MILPERCEN
Military Personnel Center

MILTECH
Military Technician

MIPR
Military interdepartmental purchase order

MMEWR
Minimum Mission Essential Wartime Requirements

MMRB
Military Medical Review Board

MOBSAD
Mobilization Station Arrival Date

MODS
Medical Operational Data System

MOPP
Mission-oriented protective posture

MOS
Military Occupational Specialty

MOSQ
Military occupational skill qualification

MPRJ
Military personnel record jacket

MRE
Mission-Rehearsal Exercise
Meal/Ready to Eat

MRP
Medical Retention Processing

MRX
Mission Readiness Exercise

MSC
Major Subordinate Command

MSCA
Military Support to Civil Authorities
Note: Replaced by Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA)

MSCD
Military Support to Civil Defense

MSCLEA
Military Support to Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies

MQS
Military qualification standards

MSG
Master sergeants

MTC-H
Maneuver Training Center-Heavy

MTC-L
Maneuver Training Center-Light

MFT
Mobilization for Training

MTMC
Military Transportation Management Command

MTOE
Modified table of organization and equipment

MTPs
Mission training plans

MTS
Major training sites

MTT
Mobile training team

MUTA
Multiple Unit Training Assembly

MVTC
Mobile Virtual Training Capability

MWO
Modification Work Order

MWR
Morale, welfare, and recreation

NATO
North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NBC
Nuclear, biological, and chemical

NCO
Non-Commissioned Officer

NCOAs
Noncommissioned officers academies

NCODP
Noncommissioned Officer development Program

NCOES
Noncommissioned Officer Education System

NDAA
National defense Authorization Act

NDU
National Defense University

NEPA
National Environmental Policy Act

NET
New equipment training

NETP
New equipment training plan

NETT
New equipment training team

NGB
National Guard Bureau

NGMTC
National Guard Marksmanship Training Center

NGR
National Guard Regulation

NGREA
National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation

NLT
No less then; No later then

NMIB
New material introduction briefing

NMTC
National Maintenance Training Center

NNGPA
National Guard Pay and Allowance

NOS
Notification of Sourcing

NOTAM
Notice to Airmen

NPS
Non-prior service

NSCA
Non-Commercial Sustaining Announcement

NTC
National Training Center

NWTC
Northern Warfare Training Center, Alaska

OBC
Officer basic course

OCS
Officer Candidate School

OC/T
Observer-Controller/Trainer

OCONUS
Outside the Continental United States

ODP
Officer Professional Development

ODT
Overseas deployment training

OEM
Original Equipment Manufacture

OES
Officer Education System

OIS
OPTEMPO Information System

OJT
On-the-job training

OLE
Organizational leadership for executives

O&M
Operations and Maintenance

OMA
Operations and maintenance, Army

OML
Order of merit list

OMNG
Operations and maintenance, National Guard

OMS
Overseas Mission Support

ONS
Operational Needs Statement

ONESAF
OneSAF Semi-Automated Forces

OPCON
Operational Control

OPFOR
Opposing force

OPORD
Operations Order

OPSGP
Operations Group

OPTEMPO
Operational Tempo

OSD
Office of the Secretary of Defense

OSJA
Office of the Staff Judge Advocate

OSM
Officer Strength Management

OSUT
One station unit training

OTB
OneSAF Testbed Baseline

PACOM
Pacific Command

PBAC
Program Budget Advisory Committee

PBUSE
Property Book Unit Supply-Expanded

PCC
Pre-command Course

PCS
Permanent change of station

PDHRA
Post Deployment Health Reassessment

PEC
Professional Education Center

PEO-STRI
Program Executive Office, Simulation Training and Instrumentation

PGP
Power Generation Platform

PLDC
Primary Leadership Development Course

PLT
Platoon

PM
Program Manager

PME
Professional military education

PMI
Preliminary marksmanship instruction

POC
Point of contact

POD
Permissive operating distance
Port of Debarkation

POE
Port of Embarkation

POI
Programs of Instruction

POL
Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants

POM
Program Objective Memorandum

PORTAC
Plans, Operations, Readiness and Training Advisory Council

POSTMOB
Post-mobilization

POTO
Plans, Operations and Training Officer

POV
Privately owned vehicle

PPBES
Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System

PPG
Personnel Policy Guidance

PREMOB
Pre-Mobilization

PRIDE
Personalized Recruiting for Immediate and Deferred Enlistment
Planning Resources for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation

PRESTEMPO
Personnel Tempo

PPP
Power Projection Platform

PSP
Power Support Platform

PT
Physical training

PTAE
Pre-Mobilization Training Assistance Element

PTC
Primary Traffic Control

PVD
Plan View Display

QMS
Quota Management System

RA
Regular Army

RAOC
Rear Operations Center

RC
Reserve Component

RCAT
Radio-Controlled Aerial Target

RCMP
Range Complex Master Plan

RCPAC
Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center

RCTI
Reserve Component Training Institution

RDL
Reimer Digital Library

RDP
Range Development Plan

RECAP
Recapitalization (Depot Maintenance Activity)

Reclama
A request to a duly constituted authority to reconsider its decision or its proposed action

REDTRAIN
Readiness training (Tactical Intelligence)

REF
Ready Expeditionary Force

REFRAD
Release from Active Duty

RESET
Reset Program for Returning Equipment

ReUse
Reset and retrograde

RFMSS
Range Facility Management Support System

RIP
Ranger Introduction Program

RI&SC
Requirements Integration and Sourcing Conference

RIP
Recruiter Incentive Program

RL
Readiness Level

RMA
Readiness Management Assemblies

RMETL
Ready mission essential task list

RMP
Readiness management period

ROTC
Reserve Officers' Training Corps

RR
Recruiting and Retention

RRMRP
Ready Reserve Mobilization Reinforcement Pool

RSC
Reserve Support Command

RSG
Regional Support Group

RSP
Recruit Sustainment Program

RTA
Rescheduled Training Assemblies

RTG
Radar Target Graphic

RTI
Regional Training Institute

RTLP
Range and Training Land Program

RTLP-AS
Range and Training Land Program-Automated System

RTQ
Response to Queries

RTS-M
Regional Training Sites-Maintenance

RW
Rotary Wing

SA
Secretary of the Army

SAAO
State Army Aviation Officer

SAFS
Small Arms Firing Schools

SAMS-E
Standard Army maintenance System-Expanded

SARMIC
Small Arms Readiness/Mobilization Instructor Course

SARO
Stability and Reconstruction Operations

SARSS-1
Standard Army Retail Supply System

SASC
Small Arms Simulation Course

SAT
Systems approach to training

SB
Support Brigade

SBCC
Support Brigade Command and Staff Exercise

SBCE
Support Brigade Command Exercise

SBCT
Stryker Brigade Combat Team

SBE
Stay Behind Equipment

SBLM
Sustaining Base Leadership and Management

SCP
Simulation Control Plan

SCT
Shadow Crew Trainers

SDC
Supervisor Development Course

SDDC
Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

SDT
Second Destination Transportation

SE
Synthetic environment

SERE
Survival, evasion, resistance and escape

SES
Senior Executive Course

SF
Special Forces

SFC
Sergeant first class

SGI
Small group instruction

SGM
Sergeant major

SGT
Sergeant

SI
Skill identifier

SIDPERS
Standard Installation/Division Personnel System

SIGINT
Signal intelligence

SIK
Subsistence in kind

SIMEX
Simulation Exercise

SIMNET
Simulation Network

SIPRNET
Secret Internet Protocol Router Network

SM
Soldier's manuals
Sustainment Maintenance

SMC
Senior Mission Coordinator
Support Maintenance Company
Sergeants Major Course

SMCTC
State Marksmanship Coordinators Training Course

SMDR
Structure and Manning Decision Review

SME
Subject Matter Expert

SMCT
Soldier's manual of common tasks

SMDR
Structure and manning decision review

SMM
Surface Maintenance Manager

SMO
State Maintenance Officer

SMP
Simultaneous Membership Program

SOB
State Operating Budget

SOCT
Senior Observer Controller Team

SOF
Special Operations Forces

SOP
Standard Operating Procedure

SORTS
Status of Resources and Training System

SOUTHCOM
Southern Command

STS
Sniper Training System

SURE
Sourced Unit Readiness Evaluation Report

SPC
Specialists

SPOE
Sea Port of Embarkation

SQI
Special qualification identifier

SRA
Senior Army Advisor

SRC
Standard Requirements Code

SRP
Sustainable Range Program

SSA
Supply Support Activity

SSC
Senior Service College

SSG
Staff Sergeant

SSI
Specialty Skill Identifier

SSO
Special Security Officer

ST
Sustainment training

STA
Scheduled Training Assembly

STAFFEX
Staff Exercise

STAMIS
Standard Army Management Information System

STARC
State Area Command

STP
State Training Plan

STRAC
Standards in Training Commission

STRAP
System training plan

STSP
Soldier Training Support Program

STT
Sergeant's training time

STX
Situational Training Exercise

SUTA
Split Unit Training Assembly

TA4C-JWG
Total Army Ammunition Authorizations and allocation Conference-Joint Working Group

TAC
The Athletic Congress

TACITS
The Army Centralized Individual Training System

TADLP
The Army Distributed Learning Program

TADSS
Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

TADT
The Army Distributed Learning Program

TAG
The Adjutant General

TAMS
Training Ammunition Management System

TAMIS
Total Ammunition Management Information System
Training Ammunition Management Information System

TAMIS-R
Total Ammunition Management Information System-Redesigned

TASS
Total Army School System

TATS
Total Army Training System

TBD
To be determined; To be developed

TDA
Table of distribution and allowance

TDC
Type Duty Code

TDY
Temporary duty

TFT
Table Top Full Fidelity Trainer

TGT
Tabletop Gunnery Trainer

THP
Take Home Package

TIS
Time in service
Training Investment Strategy

TISA
Troop Issue Subsistence Activity

TJAG
The Judge Advocate General

TLGOSC
Training and Leader Development General Officer Steering Committee

TM
Technical Manual
Transportation Manager

TMT
Tabletop Maneuver Trainer

TOA
Time of arrival

TOC
Tactical Operations Center

TOR
Technical Oversight Representative

TPE
Theater Provided Equipment

TPF
Total Package Fielding

TPFDL
Time-Phased Force and Deployment List

TPIO
Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Program Integration Office

TRADOC
Training and Doctrine Command

TRAP
Training Resources Arbitration Panel

TRAS
Training Requirements Analysis System

TRO
Training Readiness Oversight

TS
Training Site
Top Secret

TSB
Training Support Brigade

TSC
Training Support Center
Theater Sustainment Command

TSG
The Surgeon General

TSP
Training support package

TSPR
Total System Performance Responsibility

TS&RC
Training Support and Resourcing Conference

TSS
Training Support system

TSWG
Training support working group

TTAS
Tier Two Attrition Screen

TT PEG
Training Program Evaluation Group

TTHS
Trainees, Transients, Holdees, and Students

TUAS
Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System

TWGSS/PGS
Tank Weapons Gunnery Simulation System-Precision Gunnery System

TY
Training Year

UCMJ
Uniformed Code of Military Justice

UCOFT
Unit Conduct of Fire Trainer

UIC
Unit Identification Code

ULLS-A
Unit Level Logistics System-Aviation

ULLS-G
Unit Level Logistics System-Ground

UMO
Unit Movement Officer

UNIT DESC
Unit Description

USACE
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USACIDC
U.S. Army Criminal Investigative Command

USAF
U.S. Air Force

USAFMSA
U.S. Army Force Management Support Activity

USAGMPA
US Army General Material and Petroleum Activity

USAIS
U.S. Army Infantry School

USAJFKWC&S
U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

USARC
U.S. Army Reserve Command

USAREUR
U.S. Army Europe

USARPAC
U.S. Army Pacific

USASMA
U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy

USASOC
U.S. Army Special Operations Command

USAWC
U.S. Army War College

USF
Unit set fielding

USGS
United States Geological Survey

USMA
U.S. Military Academy

USMC
U.S. Marine Corps

USN
U.S. Navy

USP&FO
U.S. Property and Fiscal Office

USSOCOM
U.S. Special Operations Command

UTA
Unit Training Assembly

UTES
Unit Training Equipment Sites

UTS
Unit Training Schedule

UXO
Unexploded Ordnance

VCOT
Virtual Convoy Operations Trainer

VTT
Video Tele-Training

WAATS
Western ARNG Aviation Training Site

WCLS
World-wide Contractor Logistics Support

WFX
War-fighter Exercise

WG
Working group

WHIMSEC
Western Hemispheric Institute for Security Cooperation

WLC
Warrior Leader Course

WO
Warrant Officer

WOAC
Warrant Officer Advanced Course

WOBC
Warrant Officer Basic Course

WOCC
Warrant Officer Career Course

WOCS
Warrant Officer Candidate School

WOES
Warrant Officer Education System

WOSC
Warrant Officer Staff Course

WOSSC
Warrant Officer Senior Course

WTT
Warrior Training Tasks

WWMCCS
World Wide Military Command and Control System

XCTC
eXportable Combat Training Capability

YG
Year group

YRT
Year-Round Annual Training

YTB
Yearly Training Brief

YTC
Yearly Training Calendar

YTG
Yearly Training Guidance

YTP
Yearly Training Plan
Yearly Training Program

Section II
Terms of Reference

Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS)
ADOS is authorized for projects supporting active or RC programs when such duties are essential to the organization. Projects supporting study groups, training site and exercises, short-term mission projects, and administrative sup SM port functions also are included. However, ADOS should be categorized using both Title 10 and Title 32. Title 10 ADOS normally applies to functions to be performed OCONUS or in situations requiring a Soldier to perform in states other than their assigned state. Title 32 ADOS normally applies to functions performed by the Soldier within their assigned state. ADOS tours exceeding 180 days are accountable against AGR end strengths. DOD policy is that tours are normally limited to 139 days or less in any single FY. Tours exceeding 139 days but less than 180 days may be approved on a case-by-case basis by the TAG. Tours exceeding 180 days must be approved by NGB. All ADOS exceeding 180 days in an FY must be reported to NGB on a quarterly basis according to NGR 37-111.
Note: Formerly Active Duty for Special Work (ADSW)

Active Duty for Training (ADT)
ADT is authorized to provide for full-time attendance at organized and planned specialized skill training, flight training, combat crew training, unit conversion training, refresher and proficiency training officer acquisition training, professional development education programs, etc., for providing National Guard members with necessary skills and discipline supporting RC missions. Authorized ADT must provide a primary training content to the recipient. Tours will normally be less than 180 days; however, the TAG may waiver this restriction and grant extensions. All ADT exceeding 180 days cumulative within any FY will be reported annually to NGB according to NGR training year 37-111.

Active Duty (without pay)
Personnel performing ADT/ADOS without pay and allowances must be issued orders which include the words "with the consent of the Individual" and include specific official duties to be performed. State Adjutants General are responsible for administrative control over the authority and performance of ADT/ADOS without pay and allowances in the same manner as they manage ADT/ADOS with pay and allowances. Audit records are the responsibility of the USP&FO.

Additional Annual Training (AAT)
Additional days authorized to units individuals to support extended requirements for training submitted by TAG to NGB for approval. (Refer to NGB Pam 350-I.)

Additional training periods (ATPs)
Paid Inactive Duty Training (IDT) periods in addition to the regularly scheduled 48 UTAs authorized by NGB for selected Individuals to conduct specialized training or in support of training. Authorized by NGB regulations and other directives. ATP is allocated by NGB.
Note: Formerly Additional training assemblies (ATAs)

Additional Unit Training Assembly (AUTA)
AUTAs are paid IDT periods authorized by CNGB for specified types of training (e.g., airborne proficiency training). AUTAs when authorized by CNGB are in addition to the normal 48 UTAs for all members of a unit.

Administrative Control (ADCON)
Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations with respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational mission of the subordinate or other organizations.

Annual Training (AT)
A period of training duty for units of the ARNG required to be performed each fiscal year by every member of the ARNG. It may be accomplished at posts, camps, stations, or at other places as may be appropriate for gaining or sustaining unit skills and may be conducted at any period during the FY as authorized by the appropriate commander, State authorities, and CNGB.

Annual Training Program (AT Program)
Unit developed daily schedule of activities submitted to TAG for approval.

Annual Training Resource Plan (AT Plan)
The AT plan is developed by the unit/TAG, which identities AT resource support requirements; it is submitted by the TAG to CNG for approval.

Annual Training Site/Date Schedule (AT schedule)
Date and location of annual training requested by the unit and approved in conjunction with TAG, CONUSA, and CNGB.

Annual Training (AT) Units
AT units of the National Guard are required to perform full-time military training for at least 15 days per year including travel time. A member of the National Guard may not be assigned to active duty outside the United States, its territories and possessions until the member has completed one ADT.

ARFORGEN Synchronization Conference
The semi-annual conference series that aligns all validated Army requirements to force pools; task organizes modular formations for training and mission preparation, and applies resources to them. These resources include numbers and types of units, personnel, equipment, training assets and funds. Consists of three segments: Requirements Integration and Sourcing Conference, Training Support and Resourcing Conference, and the ARFORGEN Synchronization Conference General Officer Steering Committee (GOSC).

ARFORGEN Synchronization Horizons
Synchronization Horizons are designed to ensure the appropriate sourcing, training and resourcing focus on Army requirements over time. The focal synchronization timeframe is the Objective Period (three years out).
    Execution Period = 1 year out (current year). The execution period is the current year. The sourcing solutions and other planning data are actually in or pending execution, they are managed by exception during the semi-annual sourcing segment.
    Verify Period = 2 years out. The Verify period is approximately the next budgeted year. Planning data is established and refined in execution detail in accordance with established business rules and prepared for potential entry to TPFDLs and other directives.
    Objective Period = 3 years out. The objective period is the primary focus of ARFORGEN planning and resourcing. Planning data for all requirements are established at levels of detail provided in established business rules. Planning data is established at least to modular formation (patch-level) or component-level for all major requirements as indicated in business rules.
    Orient Period = 4-6 years out. The orient period provides long-range perspective and balance to ARFORGEN planning. Typically, this period is three years long.

ARFORGEN Synchronization Tool (AST)
An automated decision support tool to implement the functionality required in the ARFORGEN process. The AST provides automated support which consolidates force requirements, sources the requirements with units, models the flow of units through required ARFORGEN events, inspects any portion of the ARFORGEN process through multiple information products, and reduces future uncertainty through event flow,

Army Command
An Army force, designated by the Secretary of the Army, Serves as title 10 performing multiple functions across multiple disciplines. Command responsibilities are those established by the Secretary.

Army Focus Areas
Army Focus Areas refine and augment the Army's plan to create a campaign quality Army with joint and expeditionary capabilities in this decade. Focus Areas are transformation initiatives requiring central HQDA management or oversight. Upon receiving an approved execution strategy and being assigned to a Residual Proponent, Army Focus Area execution is captured within standard HQDA and Army Command institutional processes.

Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN)
The structured progression of increased unit readiness over time, resulting in recurring periods of availability of trained, ready and cohesive units prepared for operational deployment in support of civil authorities and combatant commander requirements. ARFORGEN is a managed force generation process, driven by operational requirements, that focuses all Army Active and Reserve conventional forces toward future missions as early as possible, task organizes these forces into expeditionary force packages, manages them to progressively higher levels of capability and readiness through sequential force pools to corresponding "ready for what/resourced for what" metrics, and then provides them as tailored force capabilities to meet worldwide Army requirements.

Army Prepositioned Stock (APS)
Materiel amassed in peacetime to meet the increase in military requirements at the outbreak of war and tailored to provide key strategic capabilities essential to the Army's ability to execute its Force Projection Strategy. APS remains set at the minimum level of stocks to sustain and equip the approved forces as outlined in the Defense Planning Guidance. APS consists of Army Prepositioned Sets (APS), and prepositioned materiel (End Items, secondary Items, and Supplies) stored in unit sets to reduce force deployment time, as well as Army Prepositioned Operational Projects (APSOP), that provide materiel above normal TO&E, TDA, and CTA authorizations.

Army Service Component Command (ASCC)
An Army force, designated by the Secretary of the Army, composed primarily of operational organizations serving as the Army component for a combatant command or sub unified command. If directed by the combatant commander, an ASCC serves as Joint Forces Land Component Command (JFLCC), or Joint Task Force (JTF). Command responsibilities are those assigned to the combatant commanders and delegated to the ASCCs and those established by the Secretary of the Army.

ARNG Special Operations Forces (SOF)
SOF units located in the ARNG to include the 19th and 20th Special Forces Groups, the 195th Forward Support Company, and the 197th Special Troops Command.

Available Force Pool
The third force pool in the ARFORGEN process, comprised of units that have been assessed as fully capable (based on achieving required training and readiness "gates") and immediately available to conduct designated mission execution. All AC and RC units (CBT/CS/CSS) pass through a one year long Available Force Pool window of availability. They will deploy against an operational requirement or remain focused on a contingency requirement without deploying. Active Component units are available for immediate deployment and Reserve Component units are available for alert/mobilization/required post-mobilization training and validation/deployment. At the end of their respective Available Force Pool time, all units return to the Reset/Train Force Pool to initiate their subsequent operational readiness cycle.

Baseline Equipment Set
The unit's permanent on hand MTOE equipment. The standard for Phase 2 (ARFORGEN Bridging State) is the baseline equipment set supports unit home-station training requirements and provides the necessary capabilities to support civil authorities and conduct HLD-DSCA operations. The standard for ARFORGEN Phase 3 (Objective State) is full MTOE.

Battle Command
The art and science of applying leadership and decision-making to achieve mission success. Future Force battle command will enable other advances in the Future Force, such as improvements in responsiveness, lethality, survivability, and mobility to achieve a new way of operating, based on knowledge superior to that of our adversaries.

Brigade Combat Team (BCT)
Primary Army combined arms organization for fighting tactical engagements and battles. For the ACP, the following organizations are treated as modular BCT's: Heavy Brigade Combat Team (HBCT), Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR), Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT), and Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT).

Budget Year (BY)
The fiscal year covered by the budget estimate and President's

Budget Request
Business Process Adaptation. Redesigning business processes or mission functions for optimum effectiveness and efficiency. Business Process Adaptation is used to redesign the way work is done to improve performance in meeting the organization's mission while reducing costs.

Closure
In transportation, the process of a unit arriving at a specified location. It begins when the first element arrives at a designated location and ends when the last element does likewise. For ACP decision forums, a unit is considered closed after 95% of its movement requirements for personnel and equipment are completed.

Combat Training Center
A "dirt" training center such as the National Training Center or Joint Readiness Training Center where units may conduct an MRE in preparation for deployment, or are scheduled for unit maneuver exercises as part of a certification of training to enter the Ready Force Pool.

Command Training Guidance (CTG)
Long Range Planning Document published by division, brigade, and separate battalion (or equivalent) levels of command to prescribe future training, events and related activities. (See FM 25-100.)

Constructive Attendance Credit
Credit given for attendance to a member excused from a scheduled IDT/AT period, for accountability purposes when computing attendance requirements.

Contingency Expeditionary Force (CEF) Package
Remaining (not in a DEF) Available Force Pool units, task organized to meet operational plans and contingency requirements. These forces are capable of rapid deployment but are not yet alerted to deploy (Active Component) or alerted for mobilization (Reserve Component). All REFs are re-designated CEFs upon entrance into the Available Force Pool; CEF forces are Re-designated DEF(s) if alerted. A CEF not required for deployment during its Available Force Pool window moves to the Reset/Train Force Pool upon completion of its operational readiness cycle and resets in preparation for a new mission.

Current Year (CY)
The year in which resources in the budget are currently being executed.

DDDD
An equipment maintenance term that stands for Delayed Desert Damage and Degradation.

Deployment Equipment
Mission specific equipment a unit is issued on a temporary basis for operational missions. This equipment gives the unit full operational capability for its assigned mission. The unit may receive all or some of the equipment prior to deployment or once deployed. This equipment is returned to the Army upon mission completion.

Deployment Expeditionary Force (DEF) Package
Task organized units designed to execute planned operational requirements and those currently executing deployed missions to include Homeland Defense or Homeland Security.
Note: Reserve Component units in a DEF have been sourced against a future requirement, alerted for mobilization, or are currently mobilized).

Direct Reporting Unit
An Army organization composed of one or more units with institutional or operations functions, designated by the Secretary of the Army, normally to provide broad general support to the Army in a single, unique discipline not otherwise available elsewhere in the Army. Direct Reporting Units report directly to a Headquarters, Department of the Army principal and/or Army Command, and operate under authorities established by the Secretary of the Army.

Displaced Equipment Training (DET)
Equipment or systems currently in the Army inventory that are to be redistributed within a MACOM, or between MACOMs, as a result of the Army modernization process.

Dwell Time
The time a Soldier or unit spends at home station between combat deployments, operational deployments (non-combat), or dependent restricted tours.

Effective Date (EDATE)
The date on which a new MTOE or TDA authorization
document formally applies to one or more units.

Expeditionary
The qualities of a force that suit it for near-simultaneous deployment and employment as part of a joint force.

Expeditionary Force Package
The task organization of Army units into mission-tailored packages, providing better predictability and targeted resourcing for units based on mission requirements. Within each expeditionary force package a cross section of Active and Reserve Component units, together with applicable command and control headquarters, are integrated to provide mission-tailored force capabilities. There are three types of expeditionary force packages: Deployment - DEF, Ready - REF, and Contingency – CEF.

Exportable Training Capability (ETC)
A combat training center mobile team capable of deploying to a unit's home station or to a specified power generation (or power generation support) platform to provide a CTC-like experience to a unit(s) when CTC scheduling cannot accommodate the unit. The ETC is CTC-like, but not an equal substitute for a CTC experience. Commanders may use an ETC event with and embedded command and staff exercise to form the basis of the Commander's Assessment for moving a unit between ARFORGEN force pools.

Fiscal Year (FY)
A Fiscal year spans two calendar years and for US Government operations begins on 1 October of calendar year one and ends on 30 September of the following calendar year. The Federal Government uses the Fiscal Year for budget and accounting purposes.

Force Management Risk
Events or conditions which may damage or endanger that Army's ability to provide a trained and ready force. Army planners seek to mitigate force management risks to Army personnel programs – Man the Force, Well-Being, Lifecycle Manning, Stabilization, and Leader Development.

Force Pool
ARFORGEN forces (AC and RC) are grouped into three Force Pools (Reset, Train/Ready, and Available) with corresponding "ready for what/resourced for what" metrics. Units transition through the three Force Pools based on the assessment by the appropriate commander that the unit is trained, equipped and manned to meet force level capabilities designated by the FORSCOM Commander.

Full Operational Capability
A unit is fully manned, equipped, and trained, and possesses full capabilities required for Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan Major Theater War (JSCP MTW) requirements.

Full Spectrum Operations
The range of operations that Army forces conduct in war and operations other than war.

Full-time National Guard (FTNG) personnel
Full-time personnel are authorized in support of RC missions. These members are included under the collective title of Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) and statutory tour personnel. This includes personnel ordered to active duty for 180 days or more under Title 32, U.S.C. Sec 502(f), solely to provide full-time support to the ARNG.

Functional Component Command
A command normally, but not necessarily, composed of forces of two or more Military Departments which may be established across the range of military operations to perform particular operational missions that may be of short duration or may extend over a period of time.

Functional Coordination
A coordination relationship, usually technical in nature, between organizations providing specialized or professional guidance to Theater- level support units of the ASCCs for the implementation or execution of policies and procedures. Functional coordination is not command authority.

Future Force
The operational force the Army continuously seeks to become. Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP). The official DoD financial database that displays the funded years of the defense program. All Services use and provide input to the FYDP, which is owned and operated by OSD and is updated at the end of every major budget exercise. Each year of the FYDP contains program content.

Generating Force
Those Army organizations whose primary mission is to generate and sustain the Operational Army's capabilities for employment by joint force commanders. As a consequence of its performance of functions specified and implied by law, the Generating Force also possesses operationally useful capabilities for employment by or in direct support of joint force commanders (Final Draft FM 1-01). The Generating Force includes:
    Command Committed: Organizations whose sole purpose is to sustain the ACOM, ASCC or DRU by continuing to support operational capabilities
    Operationally Available: Army capabilities and forces within the generating force that are not intended to deploy or rotate through the ARFORGEN cycle, but can be made available to deploy as needed. Both MTOE and TDA organizations can be identified as GFOA
    Strategic Asset: Army capabilities and forces that do not deploy, but do, however, provide support with reach back capability.

Homeland Defense/Defense Support to Civil Authorities (HLD/DSCA)
Homeland Defense and military support to civil authorities type operations.

Inactive Duty Training (IDT)
Training or duty other than active duty (ADT, ADOS, AT and AGR), with or without pay, authorized by Federal law for units or members of The ARNG In state status (as opposed to a Federal or State active duty status) under title 32, U.S.C., section 502(a)(1). This includes UTA, multiple unit training assemblies (MUTA), ATA, AUTA, attendance at USAR schools, and performance of Equivalent Training.

Incremented Training
Elements of a unit, normally more than 25 Individuals, attending annual training at different dates or locations. Guidelines for incremented training are provided in 14GB Pam 350-1.

Initial Active Duty Training (IADT)
Includes basic military training and technical skill training, is required for all non-prior service accessions.

Institutional Risk
Events or conditions which may damage or endanger that Army's ability to use resources efficiently and promote the effective operations of the defense establishment. Army planners seek to mitigate institutional risk through improved

management practices and controls that enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the Army's business and resource processes, as well as its installations and infrastructure programs.

Interoperable
Ability of two or more differing systems or organizations to function without degradation of individual functions.

Joint Functional Concepts
Department of Defense approved concepts that articulate how the future joint commander will integrate a set of related military tasks to attain capabilities across the range of military operations. For the ACP, the eight defined JFCs are: Force Application, Protection, Focused Logistics, Battlespace Awareness, Command and Control, Network Centric Operations, Force Management, and Training.

Left Behind Equipment (LBE)
MTOE equipment that a deploying unit leaves behind at their home station.

Major Subordinate Command (Army)
A command established by authority of and directly subordinate to an Army Command, which has been assigned direct line responsibility and authority for a prescribed Army mission, and which has been designated by the parent Army Command as a major subordinate command.

Mission Essential Task List (METL)
List of essential tasks a unit must perform to accomplish its missions. Developed by unit commanders IAW FM 25-100 and FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 350-2.

Mission Readiness Exercise (MRX)
A staff-level exercise conducted as a culminating training event for deploying Divisions. Units selected to perform a Joint HQ mission will receive Joint personnel, equipment augmentation, and specialized training prior to deploying. The MRE can be embedded in an MRX when the operational HQ provides C2 for the BCT(s) readiness exercise.

Mission Rehearsal Exercise (MRE)
A mission-tailored training and rehearsal exercise for deploying units, conducted to reinforce a commander's vision and intent, and expose the unit to conditions approximating those in the theater of employment. The MRX is conducted at a CTC and may include an MRE for the higher headquarters staff (i.e. Division or Corps). Units with short deployment timelines that cannot access a CTC will receive an MRE at an alternate training site.

Mobility
Enables a force to move personnel and equipment on the battlefield without delays due to terrain or obstacles.

Mobilization Site (MOBSITE)
The designated location where an RC unit reports to accomplish its CONUS mission, or to which a unit moves after mobilization for further processing and subsequent deployment. A Mobilization Site differs from a Mobilization Station in that it is not necessarily a military installation. Mobilization Station. The designated military location (active, semi-active, or state operated) to which a RC unit moves for further processing, organizing, equipping, training and employment, and from which the unit may move to a SPOE/APOE.

Modification Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE)
A modified version of a TOE authorization document prescribing the unit organization, personnel and equipment necessary to perform a mission in a specific geographical or operational environment. The MTOE reflects the organizational option selected from the TOE.

Modular
For the ARNG I Plan, a unit is modular upon the effective date (EDATE) of its modular Army MTOE. Army units at the brigade-and-above level are considered modular if they are already in their end-state design IAW the ACP. The term "modularly converted" includes all units that have reached the EDATE of their modular MTOE or their end-state design.

New Equipment Training (NET)
The initial transfer of knowledge concerning the operation and maintenance of new equipment to testers, trainers, users, and support personnel during the development, production, and fielding of new, modified, or improved equipment and related training devices.

New Equipment Training Equipment
New equipment that facilitates New Equipment Training.

Objective Table of Organization and Equipment (OTOE)
A fully modernized, doctrinally sound organizational design achieved by applying all DA-approved Incremental Change Packages (ICPs). The OTOE sets the goal for planning and programming of the Army's force structure and supporting acquisition systems, primarily in the last year of the POM and the extended planning annex.

Operating Force
Those forces whose primary missions are to participate in combat and the integral supporting elements thereof (JP 1-02). (All forces listed in the Army Structure (ARSTRUC) document are established as the Army Global Force Pool unless specifically designated otherwise.) The Operating Force includes:

Departmental Support. Army capabilities and forces not generally listed on the Forces For document, which provide a unique capability directly to HQDA or other agencies on behalf of the Secretary of the Army and cannot be committed without HQDA approval.

Globally Available. Forces established for the primary purpose of fulfilling global operational requirements. ACOMs, ASCCs, or DRUs administratively control (ADCON) these capabilities.

Globally Available - Intensively Managed. Globally available structure that exists in sufficient quantity to rotate at rates prescribed in the Steady State Rotational Policy, however is not sufficient to meet current operational demand. Assignment to this category is based on senior leader guidance, and will dictate that capabilities be resourced at a higher level in ARFORGEN. The headquarters with ADCON authority manages Intensively Managed structure to ensure a readiness posture that is capable of meeting force generation requirements.

Globally Available - Low Density. Globally available structure that exists in quantities that preclude it from being rotated at rates prescribed in the Steady State rotational policy. The headquarters with ADCON authority manages Low Density Rotational Structure to ensure a readiness posture that is capable of meeting force generation requirements.

Operational Control (OPCON)
Transferable command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority). Operational control may be delegated and is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training.

Operational Headquarters
For the ARNG Implementation Plan, operational headquarters consist of the following three categories:
    1. Army (Theater Army). Army Service Component Command of a combatant commander or a joint major command and that will be referred to geographically. Army headquarters will be capable of assuming the duties of a Joint Task Force (JTF) or a Joint Force Land Component Command (JFLCC) – with augmentation from other Services – and controlling operations. These commands will perpetuate the lineage and honors of a traditional numbered army and assigned Soldiers will wear the numbered army's patch.

2. Corps and Division. The Army's primary tactical and operational level warfighting headquarters. Divisions and corps are designed as self-contained modular C2 headquarters for full spectrum operations. Three-star and two-star headquarters of about 800 and 1,000 Soldiers each that are capable of functioning as a JTF and a JFLCC. The modular corps headquarters have greater capabilities than current corps, and will perpetuate the lineage and honors of an historical corps. Each modular corps will activate one tactical command post. The modular division headquarters will have greater capabilities than our current division, and will perpetuate the lineage and honors of an historical division. Each modular division headquarters will activate two tactical command posts.

3. Theater Subordinate Commands. Theater subordinate commands provide critical command and control functions to Army Service Component Command or major joint task force headquarters. The theater subordinate command types are: Aviation Command; Civil Affairs Command; Engineer Command; Information Operations Command; Military Police Command; Army Air and Missile Defense Command; Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Command; Theater Sustainment Command; Expeditionary Support Command; and Medical Deployment Support Command; Signal Command. Included within the categories are also long-term standing task force headquarters that support selected theater armies.

Operational Readiness Cycle
The recurring structured progression of increasing unit readiness through Reset/Train, Ready and Available Force Pools culminating in full mission readiness and availability for deployment. The specific date that begins a unit's operational readiness cycle is designated R-Day. Individual unit progress through its operational readiness cycle is dependent on achievement of specified readiness measures but is not linked to specific periods of time.

Operational Risk
Events or conditions which may damage or endanger that Army's ability to ensuring U.S. military and civilian personnel are ready at all times to accomplish the range of missions assigned them in the Defense Strategy. Army planners seek to mitigate operational risk to Army readiness, which is maintained through unit training, current force modernization, recapitalization, and reset.

Organization
The definite structure of a military element prescribed by a competent authority, such as a modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE); specifically, part of an organization.

Oversight
An execution procedure where a higher headquarters or subject matter expert oversees concept development, transition strategies, implementation guidance, and strategic communication support to an ACP-defined supported Army Command commander or HQDA Staff principal in order to achieve an ACP major objective.

Power Generation Platform (PGP)
Installations providing AC/RC power projection, combat preparation and sustainment capabilities. PGPs can provide the life support, training, maintenance and deployment infrastructure to support an additive BCT (Combat Arms) force and its training set(s) of equipment. PGPs can support deployment/redeployment operations with proximate rail and air facilities that meet throughput requirements. The PGP is capable of hosting CTC Exportable Training Capabilities (ETC) with associated infrastructure. Power Generation Support Platform (PGSP). Installations that also provide power projection, mission preparation and sustainment capabilities like PGPs, but are focused on CS and CSS units. PGSP capacity is up to, and includes, Support Brigade size with corresponding training equipment sets. PGSPs are capable of hosting BDE level collective training for specific CS or CSS Support Brigades.

Power Projection Platform (PPP)
An Army installation that strategically deploys one or more high-priority AC brigade and/or mobilizes high-priority RC units.

Power Support Platform (PSP)
Active Army or Federally-activated state-operated installations that strategically deploy individuals from all services, the civilian force, and mobilized reserve components. PSPs house training facilities and heavy equipment for RC combat units.

President's Budget (PB)
A financial plan for the coming fiscal year that sets forth requested funding in terms of amounts (budget authority, obligation and budget outlays), objectives, programs, and staffing, and provides the basis for financing operations of the Federal Government.

Readiness Management Assemblies (RMA) for individual
AMA are additional pay assemblies over and above the currently authorized 48 drill assemblies. RMA are divided into two categories, training (code 71) and management/support (code 91).

"Ready for What/Resourced for What" Metrics
"Ready for What" Metrics. Refer to the progressive unit readiness level required in each of the ARFORGEN force pools based on type structure (SRC) and alignment to designated expeditionary force packages (DEF, REF, CEF). "Ready for What" requirements are established within the ARFORGEN Training and Readiness Strategy.

"Resourced for What" Metrics
Refer to the specified unit mission capabilities required in each of the ARFORGEN force pools, and to which resources (manning, equipping, training) are applied, based on type structure (SRC) and alignment to designated expeditionary force packages (DEF, REF, and CEF). "Resourced for What" requirements are established within the ARFORGEN Training and Readiness Strategy.

Ready Expeditionary Force (REF) Package
Task organized units, under a designated senior package commander (HICON), designed to train/prepare for potential future operational requirements or task organized to best execute full spectrum training. As required for a surge capability, REF forces are re-designated DEFs to meet regional combatant commander request for forces. The capability to transition from REF to DEF designation within force pools highlights the adaptability of the ARFORGEN process to changing Army strategic commitments.

Rebalancing (AC/RC)
Retraining Soldiers and converting organizations in all Army components to produce more Soldiers and units with high-demand skills. The objective is to prepare the Active Component to be able to execute the first 30 days of an operation without augmentation from the Reserve Components. This is increasing Army capabilities available for the first 30 days of an operation. Ultimately, rebalancing the force will realign the specialties of more than 100,000 Soldiers. Restructuring and rebalancing efforts are interdependent.

Required Delivery Date (RDD)
The date that a force must arrive at the destination and complete unloading.

Reserve Component Operational Deployment Cycle
For planning, an RC unit is available for one operational deployment every six years and available for non-Federalized commitments for every year not deployed.

R-Day
Reset/Train Day (R-Day) marks the transition from reset to collective training focus. R-Day is the target date to man, equip and resource the unit to levels required to execute the unit training plan and begin effective collective training to achieve designated mission or core METL capability. Unit R-Day is recommended by FORSCOM ICW ARNG and USAR, approved by HQDA, and established by official order. After R-Day, units conduct individual and collective training focused on their core Mission Essential Task List (METL), unless the unit is designated to deploy on an accelerated cycle and derives a theater-specific METL.

Reset Force Pool
The initial ARFORGEN force pool, Reset is comprised of units just redeployed from long-term operations or upon their completion of a planned period of availability without deploying (Available Force Pool). Units are linked with manning, equipment, funding and training resources to achieve designated Reset/Train Force Pool unit capability levels. They are capable to immediately perform HLD/HLS missions and other less than full spectrum missions. During "Reset" units focus on core mission essential task list (METL) events, conduct activities that include, but are not limited to, recovery, reconstitution, equipment reset, assignment of new personnel, stabilization of assigned

personnel, reception of new/displaced equipment. During "Reset" units conduct individual and low level collective training to achieve designated Reset Force Pool unit capability levels. All units move through Reset as rapidly as possible into the Train/Ready Force Pool.

S-Day
Is the start of the maintenance RESET period. S-day is the date when 85% of a unit's equipment (not including items shipped directly to National Repair RESET Activities) arrives at the unit's home station. It is the date that the RESET clock starts.

Segmented Training
Category of annual training whereby individuals of a unit perform training at a specific site for several periods totaling 15 days per fiscal year. Guidelines for segmented training are provided In NOB Pam 350-1.

Special Operations Forces (Theater Committed)
 Forces authorized primarily to meet enduring theater requirements. ACOMs, ASCCs, or DRUs exercise ADCON of Theater Committed units. Depending on global priorities, theater committed capabilities may be committed outside the theater based on Global Force Management Board (GFMB) recommendations. The headquarters with ADCON authority must request and/or provide capability packages to mitigate the shortfall, as directed.

Split Unit Training Assembly (SUTA)
A series of duly ordered formations of subdivisions, parts or groups of a unit or detachment that each and every subdivision, part, or group of the unit must complete within the time limit of 30 calendar days from the date of the assembly conducted by the first subdivisions, part, or group. These elements may consist of one or more Soldiers of the unit.

Stay Behind Equipment (SBE)
Organizational equipment which one unit is directed by HQDA to temporarily transfer to another unit for a specified period of time in order to meet mission requirements. The Army is currently phasing out this category of equipment.

Supplemental Funding
Supplemental appropriations that provide incremental funding to a government program for the fiscal year already in progress, over and above the funding provided in regular appropriation laws.

Support Brigade
Combined arms or single branch modular units intended to support BCT's and carry out specific tasks in support of echelons at, or above, BCT. Support brigades are designed around a base of organic elements, to which a mix of additional capabilities is added, based on the campaign or major operation. Two categories of support brigades denote capabilities:

Support Brigade (Functional)
Single branch units that normally operate directly under the ASCC and require external support. Support brigades (functional) can support division and corps headquarters with staff augmentation, network, and sustainment support. Support brigades (functional) consist of the following unit types: Air Defense Artillery Brigade; Information Operations Group; Theater Tactical Signal Brigade; Theater Strategic Signal Brigade; Engineer Brigade; Military Police Brigade; Chemical Brigade; Medical Support Brigade; National Missile Defense Brigade; Space Brigade; Ordnance Group; Quartermaster Group; Theater Aviation Sustainment Maintenance Group; Army Field Support Brigade; Regional Support Group; Military Intelligence Brigade or Group; Electronic Warfare Group; Human Resources Support Center; and Financial Management Center.

Support Brigade (Multifunctional)
Brigades designed to operate under an operational headquarters or independently under another service or joint headquarters. Support brigades (multifunctional) can exercise C2 over other operating force capabilities as mission require without significant augmentation. Support brigades (functional) consist of the following unit types: Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB); Theater Aviation Brigade; Sustainment Brigade; Fires Brigade; Battlefield Surveillance Brigade (BFSB); Combat Support Brigade (Maneuver Enhancement (ME)).

Supported Commander
Within the context of this plan, the commander or staff principal having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned (focus area residual proponent EXORDs, force management PLANORDs and EXORDs, supported commander or Staff principal planning directives and implementation plans). The supported commander is responsible for ensuring that all supporting commanders understand the assistance required.

Supporting Commander
Within the context of this plan, the commander who provides support to a supported commander, or who develops a supporting plan. In the context of a support command relationship, the supporting commander aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force, and is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander.

Surge
The accelerated alert, mobilization, post-mobilization training and deployment of RC units, and the accelerated alert and deployment of AC units in the Ready Force Pool to meet increased operational requirements.

Survivability. Not be acquired; if acquired, not be engaged; if engaged, the ability to survive the attack without loss of personnel.

Theater Provided Equipment (TPE)
Equipment which stays in theater and which HQDA has delegated authority to USARCENT to manage.

Theater Subordinate Headquarters
See Operational Headquarters. Training Equipment. Equipment which is loaned to the unit to supplement unit equipment on hand (EOH) to permit training to required mission capability levels that are not possible with current EOH levels.

Training site (TS)
A training area, installation, or facility used by AF1NG units to conduct AT and/or IDT.

Training Year (TV)
The training year for units of the Army National Guard will coincide with the fiscal year (1 October to 30 September).

Train/Ready Force Pool
The second ARFORGEN force pool, comprised of units that have been assessed by the unit commander as capable to perform at Train/Ready Force Pool floor unit capability levels, conduct mission preparation, and are able to execute higher level collective training with other horizontal and vertical operational headquarters. While in the Ready Force Pool, units continue to develop increasing levels of capability. They are eligible for sourcing, may be mobilized if required, and can be committed, if necessary, to meet operational (surge) requirements.

Transformation
The Army's process to shape the changing nature of military competition and cooperation through new concepts, capabilities, people, and organizations that exploit the Nation's advantages and protect against asymmetric vulnerabilities to sustain strategic position, which helps underpin peace and stability in the world. Army transformation is an integral component of Defense transformation and produces evolutionary and revolutionary changes intended to improve Army and Joint Force capabilities to meet current and future full spectrum requirements.

Unit
Army military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority such as an MTOE; specifically, part of an organization. For the purpose of this regulation, each element that has been extended Federal recognition and each State Military Academy are considered a unit.

Unit Training Assembly (UTA)
An authorized and scheduled IDT period of not less than 4 hours duration. UTAS are authorized pursuant to title 32, U.S.C., section 502, and may be conducted with or without pay.

WARTRACE
A program that aligns a unit to meet the total Army wartime requirements. The alignments are tailored specifically to each war plan. This allows for detailed theater planning and provides the basis for commanders to enter cohesive planning and training association with their designated wartime commands.

Yearly Training Program (YTP)
The training documents that outlines the commander's guidance for the conduct of individual and collective training in an organization during the training year. This guidance will be in the form of a Yearly Training Calendar (YTC) and a narrative.

Year-round Annual Training
AT performed froth time to time by individuals within units (approved by TAG and CNGB) throughout the fiscal year in varying increments for an annual total of 15 days as contrasted to 15 consecutive days.