

**National Guard Regulation 500-1/  
ANGI 10-8101**

**Emergency Employment of Army and Other  
Resources**

# **National Guard Domestic Operations**

Departments of the Army and the Air Force  
National Guard Bureau  
Arlington, VA 22202-3231  
13 June 2008

**UNCLASSIFIED**

# *SUMMARY of CHANGE*

NGR 500-1/ANGI 10-8101  
National Guard Domestic Operations  
dated 13 June 2008

- o Reflects the growth and changes in the responsibilities for Domestic Operations of the National Guard and the National Guard Bureau.
- o Incorporates the *National Response Framework*, the National Defense Authorization Act of 2008, as well as changes to the U.S. Code and other National Policies and Strategies.
- o Addresses the full range of National Guard Domestic Operations, including National Guard Homeland Defense and National Guard Civil Support and standardizes the terminology and concepts of these operations and mission areas.

Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources

**National Guard Domestic Operations**

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

**H STEVEN BLUM**  
Lieutenant General, USA  
Chief, National Guard Bureau

**Official:**

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

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**History.** This publication is a major revision. While both the U.S. Armed Forces and the National Guard have a long history of conducting domestic operations; the scale, scope, and complexity of these operations have expanded significantly since September 11, 2001. Prior to then, military involvement in domestic operations was almost exclusively in the area of civil support operations; generally limited to providing support to civil authorities in response to natural disasters or accidents. Post 9/11, the National Guard's role has expanded to include additional Homeland Defense and Homeland Security missions.

**Summary.** This regulation/instruction prescribes policies, procedures, responsibilities, and direction for activities required for the operational employment or training of Army and Air National Guard units, personnel, and equipment. It governs the training, planning, preparations, and operations of National Guard units and forces in the Homeland, hereafter referred to as National Guard Domestic Operations (NGDO).

**Applicability.** This regulation/instruction applies to the National Guard Bureau (NGB) and to the Army and Air National Guards of the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, hereafter referred to as the several states. It does not apply to National Guard units or forces when they are serving in their federal role in the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States. When operating in their federal role, these units and forces are under Department of Defense (DoD) direction and control.

**Proponent and exception authority.** The proponent of this regulation/instruction is the National Guard Bureau Director of Domestic Operations (NGB-J3/DO). The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation/instruction that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. Requests for exception to policy as set forth in this regulation/instruction must be submitted to the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB), ATTN: NGB-J3/DO, 1411 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202-3231. All requests must contain information detailing the reason(s) for the exception, that it will meet applicable federal, state, tribal, and local laws and how it will affect any related state program(s).

**Management Control Process.** This regulation/instruction contains management control provisions, but does not identify key management controls that must be evaluated.

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

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

**Effective Date and Implementation.** This regulation/instruction is effective immediately. The NGB Joint Staff and Service Directorates and the National Guard of the several states shall revise existing documents or develop implementing documents as necessary to comply with this regulation/instruction.  
Distribution. B/F.

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## **Chapter 1 Introduction**

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

- a. Update and consolidate the policy and responsibilities for National Guard Domestic Operations.
- b. Define consistent terminology and concepts for use by the National Guard Bureau and the National Guard of the several states for the planning and conduct of National Guard Domestic Operations.
- c. Provide direction for the planning and reporting requirements for National Guard Domestic Operations.
- d. Define National Guard capabilities for NGDO.

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

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in Appendix A. Supporting regulations and instructions, grouped by subject, are provided in Appendix B.

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

Abbreviations, terms, and special terms used in this publication are listed in the glossary.

## **Chapter 2 Responsibilities**

### **2-1. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau (CNGB)**

- a. Serves as the principal advisor to the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force and to the Army and Air Force Chiefs of Staff on matters relating to the National Guard, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the Air National Guard of the United States.
- b. Serves as a principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense, through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on matters involving non-federalized National Guard forces and on other matters as determined by the Secretary of Defense.
- c. Ensures the National Guard Bureau performs those functions contained in the National Guard Bureau Charter in AR 130-5/AFMD 10, as defined in regulations, or such other functions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, or the Secretary of the Air Force.
- d. Acts as the channel of communication to The Adjutants General, but has no authority to command the National Guard and does not have command authority over the National Guard. However, the CNGB may direct the National Guard on matters to include force structure, training, and appropriations.
- e. Directs six appropriations: three for the Army National Guard and three for the Air National Guard (pay and allowance, operations and maintenance, and construction for each organization).
- f. Supports, as required, the reporting requirements of the Secretary of Defense on National Guard readiness for National Guard Domestic Operations including the Annual Report on National Guard and Reserve Component Equipment and Quarterly Personnel and Unit Readiness reports.
- g. Supports the Secretary of Defense in his annual reporting requirement to the Congress on National Guard and Reserve Component Equipment by certifying the inventory of authorized and appropriated National Guard equipment (Title 10 U.S. Code, § 10541).
- h. Issues such other publications as necessary, provided that such publications are consistent with approved policies of the Secretary and Chief of Staff of the Department concerned. Such publications may cover areas of operation not fully clarified or detailed in departmental publications but will be binding only upon the Army or Air National Guard, as appropriate.
- i. Issues and maintains the additional NG 500-series regulations that establish the standards and responsibilities for the National Guard capabilities for domestic operations.
- j. Develops, maintains, and promulgates NGDO readiness and reporting systems and processes.

### **2-2. The Director of the Joint Staff of the National Guard Bureau (NGB DJS)**

- a. Directs the Joint Staff of the National Guard Bureau. The NGB DJS is a Major General and is subordinate to the CNGB.
- b. Leads and directs NGB Joint Staff actions to assist the CNGB in accomplishing his/her responsibilities for the strategic direction of the National Guard forces; their operation under unified command; and their integration into an efficient team of land and air forces.

c. Assists the CNGB in the decision making and execution process of NG missions and performs such other duties as the CNGB may prescribe.

### **2-3. The Director, Army National Guard (DARNG)**

- a. Directs resources to provide combat-ready units under the supervision and control of the CNGB. The DARNG is a Lieutenant General.
- b. Performs those administrative and operational functions of the CNGB pertaining to the Army National Guard and the Army National Guard of the United States.
- c. Formulates long range plans, programs, and budgets for input to the Department of the Army in support of state and federal missions.
- d. Administers Army Guard resources for force structure, personnel, facilities, training, and equipment.
- e. Serves as the conduit between the Army Chief of Staff and the CNGB in all matters relating to ARNG involvement in NGDO.
- f. Is responsible for sourcing support requests for ARNG assets.

### **2-4. The Director, Air National Guard (DANG)**

- a. Directs resources to provide combat-ready units under the supervision and control of the CNGB. The DANGs a Lieutenant General.
- b. Performs those administrative and operational functions of the CNGB pertaining to the Air National Guard and the Air National Guard of the United States.
- c. Formulates long range plans, programs, and budgets for input to the Department of the Air Force in support of state and federal missions.
- d. Administers Air Guard resources for force structure, personnel, facilities, training, and equipment.
- e. Serves as the conduit between the Air Force Chief of Staff and the CNGB in all matters relating to ANG involvement in NGDO.
- f. Is responsible for sourcing support requests for ANG assets.

### **2-5. The Adjutants General (TAGs) of the Several States**

- a. Generally exercises the command authority of the Governor over state National Guard units and forces within their jurisdiction, in accordance with applicable state laws.
- b. Typically serves, in accordance with state law, as the principal advisor to the Governor on military matters. The Adjutant General (or Commanding General, where appropriate) directs and oversees the daily activities of the state National Guard in order to accomplish the statutory and regulatory functions assigned.
- c. Supports the CNGB in his/her advisory role to senior leaders of the Department of Defense and other federal agencies.
- d. Supports the Secretary of Defense and the CNGB in their requirement to prepare an annual plan for the military response to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters and terrorist by gathering and submitting required information from their respective state or territory.
- e. Supports the Secretary of Defense and the CNGB in preparing the Annual Report on National Guard and Reserve Component Equipment and Quarterly Personnel and Unit Readiness reports.
- f. Maintains the training and readiness of their assigned forces to conduct all assigned state and federal missions.
- g. Monitors the implementation of this publication and ensures that all directed actions are completed in a timely manner.
- h. Revises existing documents or develops implementing documents as necessary to comply with this publication and other instructions/regulations related to NGDO.
- i. Complies with the reporting requirements specified in this publication.
- j. Prepares and submits plans for NGDO as directed in this publication.
- k. Supports the CNGB in his/her role as the channel of communications between the several states and the Secretary of Defense on matters relating to the National Guard. Operates and maintains a Joint Operations Center (JOC) with the capability to receive and respond to classified messages, execute command and control operations, and provide situational awareness of NG activities and operations.



### Chapter 3 Authorities for National Guard Domestic Operations

#### 3-1. The National Guard Bureau

a. Under the provisions of Title 10 U.S. Code, section (§) 10501, as revised by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, the National Guard Bureau is: first, a joint activity of the Department of Defense and second, the channel of communications between the Departments of the Army and the Air Force and the several states on all matters pertaining to the National Guard, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the Air National Guard of the United States.

b. Under the provisions of Title 10 U.S. Code, § 10503, the NGB is also responsible for:

(1) Prescribing the training discipline and training requirements for the Army National Guard (ARNG) and the Air National Guard (ANG)

(2) Assisting the Secretary of Defense in facilitating and coordinating the use of National Guard personnel and resources operating under Title 32 status or in support of state missions with other federal agencies, the TAGs of the several states, U.S. Joint Forces Command, and with the Combatant Commands with geographic responsibility for the United States

(3) Ensuring that units and members of the ARNG and ANG are trained by the several states in accordance with approved programs, policies, and guidance from the Secretaries of the Army, Air Force, and the respective Service Chiefs of Staff

(4) Facilitating and supporting the training of members and units of the National Guard to meet state requirements.

c. Pursuant to the requirements of Title 10 U.S. Code, § 10503, the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force jointly developed Army Regulation 130-5/Air Force Mission Directive 10 to define the organization and functions of the National Guard Bureau and to promulgate a charter for the NGB. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to develop and prescribe a revised charter for the National Guard Bureau.

d. The National Guard Bureau is the federal military coordination, administrative, policy, and logistical coordination center for the Army and Air National Guard.

e. During National Guard Domestic Operations, the National Guard Bureau provides policy guidance and facilitates assistance, when needed, by locating and coordinating National Guard units and resources.

f. In its role as the channel of communication, the National Guard Bureau assists the Secretary of Defense in preparing a plan for coordinating the use of the National Guard and members of the Armed Forces on active duty when responding to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters by providing information gathered from Governors, the Adjutants General, and other state civil authorities responsible for homeland preparation and response.

#### 3-2. The National Guard of the Several States

The National Guard maintains a unique "dual status" – with both state and federal roles and missions. This dual status is rooted in Article 1, § 8 of the Constitution. These constitutionally-based dual roles and missions result in each Guardsman holding memberships in both the Army or Air National Guard of his or her state -- for their state role and missions -- and also in the Army or Air National Guard of the United States -- for their federal role and missions.

a. The Duty Statuses in which the Guard Operates. Determining whether National Guard Soldiers and Airmen are operating in a federal status or in a state status is critical to defining their roles, responsibilities, and authorities. Status is also the primary factor for determining the applicability of law for such issues as benefits, protections, and liabilities. For instance, some laws apply to Soldiers and Airmen when they are in federal status but not when they are in state status. National Guard personnel should check with their legal office to determine a particular law's applicability.

(1) The distinction between state and federal status often assumes critical legal and financial importance. Two key principles are crucial in clarifying the status of National Guard personnel:

(a) Unless ordered into federal service, National Guard Soldiers and Airmen serve in a State Active Duty or Title 32 status, under a state chain of command, with the Governor as commander in chief.

(b) The determination of whether these Soldiers or Airmen are in federal or state status does not rest on the entity that funds the activity, but rather on the entity exercising command and control.

(2) The President and the Governor define the circumstances under which Guardsmen would be involved in National Guard Domestic Operations in their federal and state roles respectively.

b. Authorities for Guard Operations in a Federal Status. Members of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard are not in active federal service except when ordered or called into active federal service under proper authority. National Guard Soldiers and Airmen serving in federal status as members of the Army or Air National Guard of the United States are governed by the same authorities as their respective Title 10 Service Components.

(1) Combatant Commands

(a) United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) is the DoD Combatant Commander (CCDR) with responsibility for most of the United States Homeland. USNORTHCOM anticipates and conducts Homeland Defense and civil support operations involving Title 10 military forces within its assigned Area of Responsibility (AOR) to defend, protect, and secure the United States and its interests. USNORTHCOM's AOR includes air, land and sea approaches and encompasses the continental United States, Alaska, Canada, and Mexico. It also includes the surrounding continental waters out to approximately 500 nautical miles, the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida.

(b) Currently, USNORTHCOM is responsible for Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) involving Title 10 military forces for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands for natural disaster responses.

(c) For all situations not pertaining to natural disasters, United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) is responsible for DSCA involving Title 10 military forces for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(d) United States Pacific Command (USPACOM) is responsible for Homeland Defense and DSCA involving Title 10 military forces for Hawaii and U.S. territories and possessions in the Pacific.

(2) When National Guard Soldiers and Airmen are called to active federal service by the President or Secretary of Defense to conduct Domestic Operations in the Homeland, they will receive orders assigning them to an appropriate CCDR.

c. Authorities for National Guard Operations in a State Status. When not in active federal service, members of the National Guard are administered, armed, equipped, and trained in their status as members of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard of the several states per Title 10 U. S. Code, § 10107 and § 10113. Members of the National Guard in a state status, Military Technicians, and Title 32 Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) members are governed by the authorities found in Title 32 U.S. Code, regulation, and by the laws of their respective state or territory.

(1) Title 32 U.S. Code, § 502 provides the authority for the use of National Guard Soldiers and Airman for training and other duty as prescribed by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force. In accordance with Title 32 U.S. Code, § 502 (f) (1), the National Guard may be ordered to perform "other duty" to respond to domestic emergencies or other needs. This authority has been employed to provide airport security, to protect the borders, and to respond to natural disasters. In accordance with Title 32 U.S. Code, § 502 (f) (2) (a), the President or Secretary of Defense may request that the National Guard to perform other operations or missions. In accordance with Title 32 U.S. Code, § 502 (f) (2) (b), the National Guard may also provide instruction to Active Duty forces, foreign military forces, DoD contractors, or DoD civilians, but only in the United States, Puerto Rico, or U.S. possessions. Although these duties are wholly federally funded, for all such duty, the National Guard remains under the command and control of the respective Governor.

(2) When National Guard units or forces are not under federal control, they report to the Governor of their respective state, territory (Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands) or the Commanding General of the District of Columbia National Guard. Each of the 54 National Guard organizations is supervised by The Adjutant General (TAG) (or Commanding General, where appropriate) of the state or territory who normally exercises command of its National Guard forces for the state Governor. Under state law, the National Guard provides for the protection of life and property as well as preserving peace, order, and public safety.

(3) Army regulations and Air Force instructions govern the National Guard not in the active federal service in the same manner as they do the regular components, when such regulations or instructions have been made applicable to the National Guard. Specific applicability is indicated in departmental regulations and instructions.

## Chapter 4 National Guard Domestic Operations Missions

### 4-1. The Mission of the National Guard Bureau

The National Guard Bureau is a joint activity of the Department of Defense and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau (CNGB) is a principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense. As defined in AR 130-5/AFMD 10, the mission of the National Guard Bureau is to:

- a. Participate with the Army and the Air Force staffs in the formulation, development, and coordination of all programs, policies, concepts, and plans pertaining to or affecting the National Guard, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the Air National Guard of the United States.
- b. Develop and administer such detailed operating programs as are required for the operation of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard, based on approved programs, policies, and guidance from the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force.
- c. Participate with and assist the several states in the organization, maintenance, and operation of their National Guard units so as to provide trained and equipped units capable of immediate expansion to war strength, and available for service in time of war or emergency to augment the Active Army and Air Force.

### 4-2. National Guard Domestic Operations Missions

- a. National Guard Domestic Operations fall into three mission areas:
  - (1) Homeland Defense — for which DoD serves as the primary federal agency and military forces are used to conduct military operations in defense of the Homeland
  - (2) National Guard Civil Support — for which the National Guard normally serves in a supporting role to other primary state or federal agencies by providing assistance to U.S. civil authorities at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels
  - (3) The National Guard Baseline Operating Posture — in which the National Guard conducts required planning, training, and exercises, as well as some ongoing mandated domestic operations.
- b. It is important to point out that in some circumstances National Guard Civil Support and Homeland Defense missions may overlap.
- c. National Guard Homeland Defense Missions. Homeland Defense operations are conducted in the air, land, maritime, and space domains and in the information environment. DoD is the primary federal agency for Homeland Defense, supported by other agencies. On order of the President or Secretary of Defense, National Guard units may be called to defend the Homeland against external threats. Certain National Guard units have been assigned roles in support of Homeland Defense missions, including the Air Defense of the Homeland and the Anti-Missile Defense of the Homeland. The general focus of National Guard Homeland Defense missions is on deterring and detecting external threats to the Homeland.
  - (1) While conducting Homeland Defense missions, the Guard is typically in a federal Title 10 duty status. Training and preparations for Homeland Defense missions may be conducted in Title 32 duty status. Extensive deliberate planning and preparation are required for Homeland Defense missions, as well as mission specific planning and training. National Guard forces may be required to assist civil authorities in mitigating the consequences of any attack. The National Guard must always be prepared to conduct National Guard Civil Support missions.
  - (2) Title 32 U.S. Code, Chapter 9 provides that the Secretary of Defense may provide funds to a Governor to employ National Guard units or members to conduct homeland defense activities that the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate for participation by the National Guard units or members, as the case may be. DoD has not yet published regulations implementing this provision of law and it has never been used.
- d. National Guard Civil Support Missions. DoD defines Civil Support (CS) as “Department of Defense support to civil authorities for domestic emergencies, and for designated law enforcement and other activities.” Civilian authorities retain primary responsibility during Civil Support operations with DoD supporting mission requirements. When federally activated, National Guard Soldiers and Airmen conduct Civil Support missions as members of the Army or Air National Guard of the United States.
  - (1) The National Guard Bureau defines National Guard Civil Support (NGCS) as, “Support provided by the National Guard of the several states while in State Active Duty status or Title 32 duty status to civil authorities for domestic emergencies, and for designated law enforcement and other activities.” National Guard Soldiers and Airmen conduct National Guard Civil Support missions in their state role.
  - (2) The National Guard supports local, state, and federal civil authorities. Almost all National Guard Civil Support is provided in Title 32 duty status or in State Active Duty status under the command and control of the

Governors. Under the Insurrection Act and other federal statutory authorities, the President may utilize the National Guard in its federal status as members of the Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States.

(3) National Guard Civil Support missions are conducted to assist in:

(a) Supporting civil authorities whose capabilities or capacity is insufficient to meet current requirements with general purpose, specialized, or unique Guard forces or capabilities

(b) Protecting the life, property, and safety of U.S. citizens and U.S. persons

(c) Protecting critical U.S. infrastructure

(d) Providing humanitarian assistance during disaster response and domestic emergencies

(e) Providing support to designated law enforcement activities and operations

(f) Providing support to designated events, programs, and other activities.

(4) The National Guard is frequently called on to conduct disaster response and domestic emergency missions. These missions are a specific subset of the National Guard Civil Support mission area. The primary responsibility for disaster relief is with the local and/or state government. Due to the local nature of most disasters, most disaster response and domestic emergency NGCS operations will be carried out under the guidance and direction of the Governor, keeping National Guard personnel under state control (either State Active Duty or Title 32 duty status). NGDO activities should be coordinated to maximize interstate cooperation during major events.

(5) Disaster response and domestic emergency missions have distinct characteristics and traits from the other missions in the National Guard Civil Support mission area. The focus of these missions is usually on providing humanitarian support and no threat or hostility is normally anticipated. While some generalized deliberate planning and preparation is possible, conditions often dictate an immediate response is required with minimal preparation or planning time available. While some specialized National Guard units and capabilities are utilized for disaster response and domestic emergency missions, normally the bulk of the forces and units employed are general purpose forces. The duration of National Guard disaster response and domestic emergency missions is typically days to weeks.

(6) In addition to the disaster response and domestic emergency missions, there are a wide range of other National Guard Civil Support missions. They range from providing support to law enforcement agencies, supporting National Special Security Events (NSSE), and protecting critical infrastructure, among others. The general focus of these NGCS missions is usually on providing support that is security-related. Normally, some level of threat or hostility is either possible or anticipated. While some generalized deliberate planning and preparation may be possible for these missions, normally mission specific planning and training will be required once National Guard support has been requested and approved. The forces utilized for National Guard Civil Support missions are typically units and/or force packages tailored and trained for the mission requirements and possessing the capabilities necessary for the specific mission. The duration of these National Guard Civil Support missions is typically weeks to months.

(7) In accordance with Title 10 U.S. Code, § 377, reimbursement may be required from a federal agency to which law enforcement support or support to a National Special Security Event is provided by National Guard personnel performing duty under Title 32 U.S. Code, § 502 (f). The Secretary of Defense may waive reimbursement.

e. The National Guard Baseline Operating Posture

(1) The National Guard of the several states operate on a day to day basis in the National Guard Baseline Operating Posture. They conduct required planning, training, and exercises, as well as ongoing mandated domestic operations in this posture. Additionally they deploy from this posture to conduct domestic operations in either the National Guard Homeland Defense or National Guard Civil Support domestic mission areas.

(2) The general focus of the National Guard Baseline Operating Posture is to maintain National Guard readiness to conduct all assigned missions in both its state and federal roles. Additionally, the National Guard maintains situational awareness of the Homeland operational environment and conducts mandated ongoing operations. Extensive training, deliberate planning, and preparation are required as well as mission specific planning and training. All National Guard forces not otherwise assigned either overseas or domestically operate on a day to day basis in this posture. National Guard Baseline Operating Posture missions are typically either long duration or ongoing requirements.

(3) The National Guard Baseline Operating Posture is intended to:

(a) Assist in deterring and preventing attacks on the U.S. Homeland.

(b) Maintain well trained and well equipped units prepared to conduct or support state or federal missions.

(c) Maintain situational awareness and detect threats or concerns.

(d) Conduct mandated ongoing domestic operations e.g., counterdrug operations.

(4) While operating in its Baseline Operating Posture, the National Guard is typically in Title 32 status working as a state asset for the Governor.

## **Chapter 5 National Guard Capabilities for Domestic Operations**

### **5-1. Introduction**

a. The National Guard of the several states maintain unique capabilities for domestic operations. The National Guard Bureau establishes the requirements for these capabilities and defines their standards. This ensures consistency, commonality, and interoperability when National Guard units and forces conduct NGDO outside their respective state or territorial borders. The required standards for these unique capabilities for NGDO are established by the NGB in NG 500-series regulations.

b. In addition to their unique capabilities for domestic operations, a number of the National Guard's other inherent capabilities, designed to respond quickly and decisively to global requirements, also allow its rapid response to requirements within the United States.

c. The National Guard Bureau is committed to the fundamental principle that each state and territory must possess ten core capabilities for homeland readiness. Governors count on National Guard assets to be available to them within the first hours of a domestic incident. To meet the Governors' requirements, the CNGB established the following list of 10 essential capabilities for National Guard Domestic Operations:

- (1) Aviation/Airlift
- (2) Command and Control (C2)
- (3) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosives (CBRNE) response
- (4) Engineering
- (5) Medical
- (6) Communications
- (7) Transportation
- (8) Security
- (9) Logistics
- (10) Maintenance

### **5-2. National Guard Joint Force Headquarters-State (JFHQ-State)**

AR 130-5/AFMD 10 requires the establishment of state military headquarters in each of the several states. The JFHQ-State provides command and control of all National Guard forces in the state or territory for the Governor, or in the case of the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Army, and can act as a joint service headquarters for national-level response efforts during contingency operations. The JFHQ-State is also responsible for providing situational awareness/common operating picture information to the NGB and other national level headquarters before and during selected domestic operations and for providing joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) of all inbound forces.

### **5-3. National Guard Joint Task Force-State (JTF-State)**

The National Guard JTF-State provides command and control for all state military assets deployed in support of civil authorities or for a specific domestic operation and facilitates the flow of information between the Joint Force Headquarters-State (JFHQ-State) and the deployed units. When National Guard units or forces are deployed to conduct NGDO, a National Guard JTF-State may be created to maintain command and control of those forces, and, as directed, other supporting state and federal forces.

### **5-4. The National Guard Counterdrug Program (NGCD)**

The National Guard Counterdrug Program is part of the U.S. national drug control strategy. As initially authorized by the President and Congress in 1989, the Department of Defense provides funds on a yearly basis to Governors of states who submit plans specifying how that state's National Guard is to be used to support drug interdiction and counterdrug activities. Support generally falls into two categories - providing support to help law enforcement stop illegal drugs from being imported, manufactured and distributed; and supporting drug demand reduction programs. These operations are conducted under the command and control of the state Governor, and not in a federal military status. Specific direction for personnel, equipment, and training for the National Guard Counterdrug Program is contained in NGR 500-2/ANGI 10-801.

**5-5. National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction - Civil Support Team (WMD-CST)**

WMD-CSTs perform duties in support of emergency preparedness programs to prepare for or respond to emergencies involving the use or threatened use of a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD), a terrorist attack or threatened terrorist attack that results in or could result in catastrophic loss of life or property, the intentional or unintentional release of nuclear, biological, radiological or toxic or poisonous chemicals that result in or could result in catastrophic loss of life or property, or a natural or manmade disaster that results in or could result in catastrophic loss of life or property. WMD-CSTs respond only to emergencies in the United States. Per Title 10 U.S. Code, § 12310, Guardsmen assigned to a WMD-CST may only conduct WMD-CST operations within the geographical limits of the United States, its territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Specific direction for personnel, equipment, and training for the National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction - Civil Support Teams is contained in NGR 500-3/ANGI 10-2503.

**5-6. National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF)**

NGRFs provide every state with a ready force capable of delivering, when requested, a unit of 50-75 personnel within 4-8 hours and a follow-on force of up to 400 personnel within 24-36 hours. They can provide site security, presence patrols/show of force, establish roadblocks and/or checkpoints, control civil disturbances, provide force protection/security for WMD-CST or Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosives Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) operations, or respond to and assist in protecting selected assets as required.

**5-7. Critical Infrastructure Protection-Mission Assurance Assessment (CIP-MAA) Detachments**

The 2005 Defense Authorization Act included modifications to Title 32 U.S. Code that allow an enhanced role for the National Guard in assessing and protecting critical infrastructure, leveraging the Guard's unique strength as a member of the local community, with its close relationship to commercial and private sector entities. CIP-MAA Detachments conduct all hazard risk assessments on prioritized federal and state critical infrastructure in support of the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP).

**5-8. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosives (CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP)**

CERFPs respond to a CBRNE incident and support local, tribal, state, and federal agencies managing the consequences of the event by providing capabilities to conduct casualty/patient decontamination, medical support, and casualty search and extraction. They provide immediate response capabilities to the Governor to include searching an incident site (including damaged buildings); rescuing any casualties (including extracting anyone trapped in the rubble); personnel decontamination; and performing medical triage (including trauma resuscitation and stabilization).

**5-9. Joint CONUS Communications Support Environment (JCCSE)**

JCCSE encompasses all of the vital organizations and supporting net-centric IT capabilities required by the National Guard to support DoD and the federal military and other National Guard Domestic Operations mission partners by extending interagency trusted information sharing and collaboration capabilities to and from the national level, the several states, and local incident sites.

**5-10. National Guard Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS)**

MAFFS provides the United States Forest Service with additional aerial fire fighting assets to assist after the capabilities of contract air tankers have been exhausted. Congress established the Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System to assist in wildfire suppression. MAFFS use Air National Guard aircraft to release retardant or water from special tanks through tubes at the rear of the plane. MAFFS units do not require any aircraft modifications and can be loaded or unloaded using specially designed trailers located at each MAFFS operational unit.

**5-11. Other National Guard Capabilities for Domestic Operations**

The National Guard of the several states provide and maintain the following additional capabilities for National Guard Domestic Operations:

a. National Guard Expeditionary Medical Support (EMEDS). EMEDS is a modular, scalable, rapid response medical package that can be used in domestic operations such as humanitarian relief and disaster response. EMEDS comes in four modular building blocks: the Small Portable Expeditionary Aerospace Rapid Response (SPEAR)

package, EMEDS Basic, EMEDS+10, and EMEDS+25. EMEDS facilities provides 24 hour emergency medical care plus the following capabilities: Medical Command and Control, preventive medicine, primary care, force medical protection, trauma resuscitation and stabilization, limited surgery, primary care, aeromedical evacuation coordination, aerospace medicine, urgent care, dental care, and limited ancillary services for the force and the population at risk.

b. ANG Fatality & Services Recovery Response Team (FSRT). FSRT is activated in response to mass fatality operations or accidents that may require support to local, tribal, state, or federal agencies. The FSRT is not only associated with natural or man-made disasters, but may include military aircraft mishaps and military mass casualty operations. The FSRT is a reach back capability for the National Guard CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP). FSRT capabilities include fatality management, food service, beddown, and water requirements.

## **Chapter 6 Planning and Reporting Requirements**

### **6-1. Planning Requirements**

a. National Guard Domestic Operations vary in scale, scope, and complexity and are most frequently conducted in support of local, tribal, and state authorities. However, NGDO can include operations in support of federal agencies and the Department of Defense while simultaneously serving the Governors of their respective states. The complexity of this operational environment requires comprehensive planning to enable mission success when responding to both immediate and deliberate requests for support. Consequently, states will prepare and maintain plans for employment of their respective National Guard organizations in support of NGDO.

b. Plans should consider an all hazards approach to potential emergency situations and contain provisions for actions to be taken before, during, and after disasters. Plans should be developed and aligned with local, tribal, state, and federal response plans. Consideration should be given to continuity of operations, command and control, survivability, equipment evacuation, alert procedures, communications, and requests for support external to the state. Rules for the use of force should be specified in advance of NGDO. Plans should contain provisions for the potential transition to federal status. Plans should be exercised on a regular basis.

### **6-2. The National Response Framework (NRF)**

a. The *National Response Framework* (NRF), was developed to build upon the *National Response Plan* (NRP) and to establish a more comprehensive and streamlined national all hazards approach to domestic incident management. It forms the basis of how the federal government coordinates with state, local, and tribal governments and the private sector during incidents.

b. The National Guard of the several states and the National Guard Bureau shall consider the NRF in the planning and conduct of NGDO.

### **6-3. Compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS)**

a. NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, tribal, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from and mitigate domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity. NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, terminology, and technologies covering the Incident Command System (ICS); Multiagency Coordination Systems (MCS); unified command; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualifications and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources. This framework forms the basis for interoperability and compatibility that will subsequently enable a diverse set of public and private organizations to conduct well integrated and effective incident management operations.

b. The Air Force established the Air Force Information Management System (AFIMS) in AFI 10-2501. AFIMS is based on the NIMS methodology and aligns Air Force EM planning and response with the NRP as directed by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5).

c. The National Guard and the National Guard Bureau shall operate consistent with NIMS as implemented within each state unless doing so would lead to compromising operational missions or disrupting military command authority.

**6-4. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**

a. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact is a congressionally approved interstate mutual aid compact that provides a legal structure by which states affected by an emergency may request assistance from other states. Signatories to the compact resolve potential legal and financial obstacles that states might otherwise encounter as they provide assistance to the stricken state or states. The compact sets out the responsibilities of the signatory states, provides authority to officials responding from other states (except the power of arrest) equal to that held by residents of the affected state, ensures reciprocity in recognizing professional licenses or permits for professional skills, and provides liability protection (in certain areas) to responders from other states. The National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), a professional association of state emergency managers, administers the compact.

b. Since being ratified by Congress and signed into law, in 1996, (Public Law 104-321), 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands have enacted legislation to become members of EMAC. The compact establishes immunities, authorities, and liabilities for missions executed under its authority. It allows the states to rely upon each other in responding to, among other things, emergencies such as man-made or natural disasters, insurgencies, or enemy attack.

c. The National Guard and the National Guard Bureau will include options to utilize personnel and resources as outlined in EMAC in their planning for NGDO.

**6-5. Contingency Plan Development and Submission**

a. The JFHQ-States will develop and maintain written Level 3 (Base Plan plus selected Annexes) "All Hazards" contingency plans to address threats/potential disasters as specified by their respective Adjutant General. (Such plans should address at least those potential contingencies addressed in the Homeland Security Council's National Planning Scenarios, as identified in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8/Annex I.) Such plans may be prepared as part of state interagency plans, and need not be standalone National Guard plans. (OPR: NGB-J5, Plans and Policy Division)

b. Upon Combatant Commander (CCDR) request, through the NGB, the JFHQ-States may develop supporting plans to CCDR contingency plans for NGDO missions. These plans will be standalone National Guard plans, and will be provided to the requesting CCDR through the NGB.

c. JFHQ-States are encouraged to coordinate their plans with adjacent states, and to review the plans at least annually. NGB-J5 is available to assist with plan development and coordination, and will from time to time suggest planning issues, share observed best practices, and host workshops and training activities focused on plans issues.

d. Copies of Level 3 plans prepared by the JFHQ-States will be provided to the NGB upon Adjutant General approval of the plan, and after each review. In the event the National Guard plan is a portion of a state interagency plan which may not be released to the NGB, an extract of the state plan showing the National Guard C2 Construct/Task Organization, task and purpose of all National Guard capabilities and forces accounted for in that plan will be prepared and provided to the NGB.

e. Annually in October, each JFHQ-State will provide a list of such plans it maintains, showing at least number and unclassified name of the plan, and date of publication or most recent review.

**6-6. Reporting Requirements**

a. The status of National Guard Domestic Operations is a matter of national interest at the highest civil and military levels of government. Directed by both law and regulation, the National Guard Bureau and the CNGB are responsible for the timely and accurate flow of information between the several states and the federal government. This primary mission of the NGB and the CNGB can only be accomplished with the support of the National Guard of the several states. To enable compliance with law and regulation, the National Guard Bureau has established reporting requirements for the National Guard.

b. Additionally, the CNGB is required to submit to the Secretary of Defense, through the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force, an annual report on the state of the National Guard and the ability of the National Guard to meet its missions.

c. Reports submitted by the several states to the NGB are analyzed, compiled, and forwarded to senior leaders within the National Guard, the Department of Defense and other supporting agencies. These reports are vital to the effective and efficient management of National Guard personnel and equipment, and are critical to the conduct of NGDO and the national response to domestic emergencies.

d. NGR 500-series regulations direct the unique reporting requirements of specific domestic operations capabilities. For example, the unique reporting requirements associated with the WMD-CST capability are contained within NGR 500-3/ANGI 10-2503.



**6-7. Mission Reporting**

a. The timely and accurate submission of information during a civil emergency, natural disaster or WMD incident is essential for decision-making at all levels of leadership. It is imperative that National Guard units provide accurate assessments of their operational environment to enable situational awareness and support local, tribal, state, and federal decision processes. National Guard units supporting NGDO will provide standard situation reports as directed by the states and the National Guard Bureau.

b. On 30 May 2006, the NGB Director of Domestic Operations issued a memorandum for the states and territories with the subject: State Situational Reporting Time and Format Change. This memorandum directs specific situational reporting requirements for state Joint Operations Centers. A reporting template designed to standardize reports is attached to the memorandum. These reports are to be submitted to the NGB JOC.

c. AFI 10-206 provides additional guidance for Air National Guard units.

d. Serious Incidents/Accidents that occur while conducting NGDO training and missions will be reported in accordance with NGR 385-10, AR 190-40 and AFI 91-301.

**Appendix A  
References**

**Section I  
Required References**

This section contains no entries.

**Section II  
Related References**

**AFI 10-206/ANGSUP 1**  
Operational Reporting

**AFI 10-2501**  
Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Planning And Operations

**AFI 91-301/ANGSUP 1**  
Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Prevention, and Health (AFOSH) Program

**AR 130-5/AFMD 10**  
Organization and Functions of the National Guard Bureau

**AR 190-40**  
Serious Incident Report

**The Constitution of the United States of America**

**HSPD-5**  
Management of Domestic Incidents

**JP 1-02**  
Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

**NGR 385-10**  
Army National Guard Safety & Occupational Health Program

**NGR 500-2/ANGI 10-801**  
National Guard Counterdrug Support

**NGR 500-3/ANGI 10-2503**  
Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team Management

**National Response Framework**

**National Incident Management System**

**10 USC**  
Armed Forces

**32 USC**  
National Guard

### Section III Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

### Section IV Related Forms

This section contains no entries.

### Appendix B Supporting Regulations and Instructions by Subject

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Supporting Regulations and Instructions</u>
Active Guard / Reserve Program (Title 32)	NGR (AR) 600-5, <i>The Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) Program, Title 32, Full-Time National Guard Duty (FTNGD)</i> , 20 Feb 90 AR 135-18, <i>The Active Guard Reserve (AGR) Program</i> , 1 Nov 04 ANGI 36-101, <i>The Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) Program</i> , 3 May 02
Aircraft - Use of Army and Air National Guard Aircraft	NG PAM 95-5, <i>Use of Army National Guard Aircraft</i> , 30 Jun 97 AR 700-131, <i>Loan, Lease and Donation of Army Material</i> , 23 Aug 04 AFI 65-503, <i>USAF Cost and Planning Factors</i> , 4 Feb 94 DOD Directive 4500.56, <i>DOD Policy on the use of Government Aircraft and Air Travel</i> , 2 Mar 97, CH 1- 19 Apr 99
Airlift	NGR (AR) 59-1/NGR (AF) 55-100, <i>ANG Airlift Operational Procedures</i> , 1 Feb 91
Air Transportation of Civilian Passengers and Cargo	DOD Directive 4513-R, <i>Air Transportation Eligibility</i> , 1 Nov 94, CH 1- 20 Oct 95, CH 2- 18 Nov 96, CH 3- 9 Apr 98 DOD Directive 4500.09E, <i>Transportation and Traffic Management</i> , 11 Sep 07 AR 95-1, <i>Flight Regulations</i> , 3 Feb 06 NGR 95-1, <i>ARNG Flight Regulations</i> , 1 Aug 91 ANGI 10-201, <i>Air Transportation</i> , 29 Nov 04
Aviation Training	NGR (AR) 95-210, <i>Army National Guard: General Provisions and Regulations for Aviation Training</i> , 1 Jul 91
Civilian Law Enforcement – Support to Civilian Law Enforcement Officials	DOD Directive 5525.5, <i>DOD Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Officials</i> , 15 Jan 86, CH 1- 20 Dec 89
Counterdrug Program	NGR 500-2/ANGI 10-801, <i>National Guard Counterdrug Support</i> , 31 Mar 00 ANGMAN 10-1101, <i>Counterdrug (CD) Tactics C-26B and UC-26C Aircraft</i> , 31 Jan 97

## Critical Infrastructure Program

DOD Directive 3020.40, *Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP)*, 19 Aug 2005

## Equipment Authorization

NG PAM (AR) 71-13, *Equipment Authorization Guide*, 31 Dec 91

AFMAN 23-110/ANGSUP1, *Equipment Management*, 15 Sep 04

## Equipment – Loans and Lease of Equipment

AR 700-131, *Loan, Lease and Donation of Army Material*, 23 Aug 04

AFI 23-119, *Exchange, Sale or Temporary Custody of Nonexcess Personal Property*,  
5 Jun 01

## Flight Safety

NG CIR 385-95, *Army National Guard (ARNG) Aviation Safety Program and Aviation Accident Prevention Plan (AAPP)*, 29 Mar 02

AFI 91-202 of 1 Aug 98 / ANGSUP 1 of 27 Jan 06, *The US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program*

## Financial Management

NG PAM (AR) 37-1, *Financial Management Guide for National Guard Executives*, 15 Sep 99

NGR 37-108, *Fiscal Accounting and Reporting, Army National Guard*, 11 Aug 80,  
CH 1- 30 Apr 82

NGR 37-110/ANGR 177-08, *Control of TDY Travel and Per Diem Costs*, 31 Aug 83

NGR 37-111, *Administration of Training and Special Work Workdays*, 1 Mar 89, CH 1-  
30 Sep 93

## Intelligence

DOD Directive 5240.01, *DoD Intelligence Activities*, 27 Aug 07

AR 381-10, *US Army Intelligence Activities*, 3 May 07

## Logistics

NG PAM 11-1, *Command Logistics Review Program (CLRP)*, 16 Jan 90

AR 130-400, *Logistical Policies for Support*, 5 Jan 77

## Manning – Full-Time Support Manning

NGB PAM 570- Series, *Manning Staffing Guides for the Army National Guard*

AR 135-2, *Army National Guard (ARNG) and US Army Reserve (USAR) Full-Time Support Program*, 15 Jan 06

## Military Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers

DOD Directive 3025.16, *Military Emergency Preparedness Officer (EPLO) Program*,  
18 Dec 00

## National Guard Bureau – Organization and Functions

AR 130-5/AFMD 10, *Organization and Functions of National Guard Bureau*, 30  
Dec 01

## Reports

AR 190-40, *Serious Incident Report*, 9 Feb 06

AR 220-1, *Unit Status Reporting*, 19 Dec 06

ARNGR 220-1, *Unit Status Reporting*, 1 Aug 90

AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training System*, 13 Apr 06

AFI 10-206, *Operational Reporting*, 4 Oct 04

Public Affairs

NGB PAM 360-5/ANGP 35-1, *National Guard Public Affairs Guidelines*, 29 Jun 01  
AFI 35-101, *Public Affairs Policies and Procedures*, 29 Nov 05

Safety - Occupational Health, Prevention and Reporting

NGR 385-10, *Army National Guard Safety & Occupational Health Program*, 7 Oct 88  
AR 385-40, *Accident Reporting and Records*, 1 Nov 94  
AFI 91-301/ANGSUP 1, *Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Prevention, and Health (AFOSH) Program*, 3 Sep 97  
AFI 91-202/ANGSUP 1, *US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program*, 27 Jan 06  
AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Reports*, 14 Feb 06

Secret Service Support

DOD Directive 3025.13, *Employment of Department of Defense Resources in support of the United States Secret Service*, 13 Sep 85

Special Events

DOD Directive 2000.15, *Support to Special Events*, 21 Nov 94

State Defense Forces

NGR 10-4, *State Defense Forces National Guard Bureau and State National Guard Interaction*, 21 Sep 87

Training

NGR (AR) 350-1, *Army National Guard Training*, 3 Jun 91  
ANGI 36-2001, *Management of Training and Operational Support within the Air National Guard*, 15 Jan 97

United States Property and Fiscal Officers

NGR 130-6/ANGI 36-2, *United States Property & Fiscal Officer Appointment, Duties and Responsibilities*, 1 Jul 07

Vehicles - Use of Vehicles

DOD 4500.36-R, *Management, Acquisition and Use of Motor Vehicles*, 16 Mar 07  
AR 700-131, *Loan, Lease and Donation of Army Material*, 23 Aug 04  
AFI 24-302, *Vehicle Management*, 30 Jun 06, IC 27 Oct 06

Weapons of Mass Destruction - Civil Support Team (WMD-CST)

NGR 500-3/ANGI 10-2503, *Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team Management*, 12 Jan 2006

**Glossary**

**Section I**  
**Abbreviations**

**AFI**

Air Force Instruction

**AFMAN**

Air Force Manual

**AFMD**

Air Force Mission Directive

**AGR**

Active Guard and Reserve

**ANG**

Air National Guard

**ANGMAN**

Air National Guard Manual

**ANGSUP**

Air National Guard Supplement

**ANGUS**

Air National Guard of the United States

**AO**

Area of Operations

**AOR**

Area of Responsibility

**AR**

Army Regulation

**ARNG**

Army National Guard

**ARNGUS**

Army National Guard of the United States

**ASD(HD)**

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Homeland Defense)

**ASD(RA)**

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs)

**AT**

Antiterrorism

**BMD**

Ballistic Missile Defense

**C2**

Command and Control

**CBRNE**

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosives

**CCDR**

Combatant Commander

**CD**

Counterdrug

**CERFP**

CBERNE Enhanced Response Force Package

**CIP**

Critical Infrastructure Protection

**CIP-MAA**

Critical Infrastructure Protection - Mission Assurance Assessment

**CJCS**

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

**CJCSI**

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction

**CJTF**

Commander, Joint Task Force

**CM**

Consequence Management

**CNGB**

Chief of the National Guard Bureau

**CONUS**

Continental United States

**CrM**

Crisis Management

**CS**

Civil Support

**CT**

Counterterrorism

**DANG**

Director, Air National Guard

**DARNG**

Director, Army National Guard

**DCI**

Defense Critical Infrastructure

**DCIP**

Defense Critical Infrastructure Program

**DHS**

Department of Homeland Security

**DoD**

Department of Defense

**DODD**

Department of Defense Directive

**DODI**

Department of Defense Instruction

**DSCA**

Defense Support of Civil Authorities

**EMAC**

Emergency Management Assistance Compact

**EMEDS**

Expeditionary Medical Support

**EOC**

Emergency Operations Center

**EP**

Emergency Preparedness

**ESF**

Emergency Support Function

**FP**

Force Protection

**FSRT**

Fatality & Services Recovery Response Team

**HD**

Homeland Defense

**HQ**

Headquarters

**HS**

Homeland Security

**HSPD**

Homeland Security Presidential Directive

**IAW**

In Accordance With



**ICS**

Incident Command System

**IM**

Incident Management

**ISR**

Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

**JA**

Judge Advocate

**JCCSE**

Joint CONUS Communications Support Environment

**JFC**

Joint Force Commander

**JFHQ-State**

Joint Force Headquarters - State

**JOA**

Joint Operations Area

**JOC**

Joint Operations Center

**JP**

Joint Publication

**JRSOI**

Joint Reception, Staging, Onward movement, and Integration

**JTF**

Joint Task Force

**JTF-State**

Joint Task Force - State

**LEA**

Law Enforcement Agency

**MAFFS**

Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System

**NCI&KA**

National Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets

**NCR**

National Capital Region

**NG**

National Guard

**NGB**

National Guard Bureau

**NGB DJS**

Director of the Joint Staff of the National Guard Bureau

**NGB-J3/DO**

National Guard Bureau Director of Domestic Operations

**NGCD**

National Guard Counterdrug program

**NGCS**

National Guard Civil Support

**NGDO**

National Guard Domestic Operations

**NGO**

Nongovernmental Organization

**NGR**

National Guard Regulation

**NGRF**

National Guard Reaction Force

**NIMS**

National Incident Management System

**NORAD**

North American Aerospace Defense Command

**NRF**

National Response Framework

**NRP**

National Response Plan

**NSSE**

National Special Security Event

**OSD**

Office of the Secretary of Defense

**PA**

Public Affairs

**PAM**

Pamphlet

**PAO**

Public Affairs Officer

**PCA**

Posse Comitatus Act

**RC**  
Reserve Component

**RUF**  
Rules for the Use of Force

**SAR**  
Search And Rescue

**SecDef**  
Secretary of Defense

**TAG**  
The Adjutant General

**USAFR**  
United States Air Force Reserve

**USA**  
United States Army

**USAR**  
United States Army Reserve

**USCG**  
United States Coast Guard

**USCGR**  
United States Coast Guard Reserve

**USG**  
United States Government

**USMC**  
United States Marine Corps

**USMCR**  
United States Marine Corps Reserve

**USNORTHCOM**  
United States Northern Command

**USN**  
United States Navy

**USNR**  
United States Navy Reserve

**WMD**  
Weapons of Mass Destruction

**WMD-CST**  
Weapons of Mass Destruction - Civil Support Team

## **Section II**

### **Terms**

#### **Air National Guard**

That part of the federally recognized organized militia of the several states that is an air force, is trained, and has its officers appointed under the sixteenth clause of section 8, Article I of the Constitution; and is organized, armed, and equipped wholly or partly at Federal expense. (AR 130-5/AFMD 10)

#### **Air National Guard of the United States**

The Reserve Component of the Air Force, all of whose members are members of the Air National Guard. (Title 10 U.S. Code, § 101)

#### **Antiterrorism**

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

#### **Army National Guard**

That part of the federally recognized organized militia of the several states that is a land force, is trained, and has its officers appointed under the sixteenth clause of section 8, Article I of the Constitution; and is organized, armed, and equipped wholly or partly at Federal expense. (AR 130-5/AFMD 10)

#### **Army National Guard of the United States**

The Reserve Component of the Army, all of whose members are members of the Army National Guard. (Title 10 U.S. Code, § 101)

#### **Civil Authorities**

Those elected and appointed officers and employees who constitute the government of the United States, the governments of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, United States possessions and territories, and political subdivisions thereof. (DoD, JP 1-02)

#### **Civil Support**

Department of Defense support to civil authorities for domestic emergencies, and for designated law enforcement and other activities. Also called CS. (DoD, JP 1-02)

#### **Counterdrug**

Those active measures taken to detect, monitor, and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs. Also called CD and counternarcotics (CN). (DoD, JP 1-02)

#### **Counterterrorism**

Operations that include the offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, preempt, and respond to terrorism. Also called CT. (DoD, JP 1-02)

#### **Critical Infrastructure Protection**

Actions taken to prevent, remediate, or mitigate the risks resulting from vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure assets. Depending on the risk, these actions could include: changes in tactics, techniques, or procedures; adding redundancy; selection of another asset; isolation or hardening; guarding, etc. Also called CIP. (DoD, JP 1-02)

#### **Defense Support of Civil Authorities**

Civil support provided under the auspices of the National Response Plan. Also called DSCA. (DoD, JP 1-02)

#### **Force Protection**

Preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against military personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. Force Protection does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accidents, weather, or disease. Also called FP.

**Homeland**

The physical region that includes the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, United States possessions and territories, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace. (DoD, JP 1-02)

**Homeland Defense**

The protection of United States sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President. Also called HD. (DoD, JP 1-02)

**Homeland Defense Activity**

An activity undertaken for the military protection of the territory or domestic population of the United States, or of infrastructure or other assets of the United States determined by the Secretary of Defense as being critical to national security, from a threat or aggression against the United States. (Title 32 U.S. Code, § 901)

**Homeland Security**

A concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies; and minimize the damage and recover from attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies that occur. Also called HS. (DoD, JP 1-02)

**Joint Reception, Staging, Onward movement, and Integration**

A phase of joint force projection occurring in the operational area. This phase comprises the essential processes required to transition arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel into forces capable of meeting operational requirements. Also called JRSOI. (DoD, JP 1-02)

**National Guard**

The Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. (Title 10 U.S. Code, § 101)

**National Guard Civil Support**

Support provided by the National Guard of the several states while in State Active Duty status or Title 32 duty status to civil authorities for domestic emergencies, and for designated law enforcement and other activities. Also called NGCS.

**National Guard Domestic Operations**

The training, planning, preparing, and operating of National Guard units and forces conducted in the Homeland. Also called NGDO.

**Primary Agency**

The federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for managing and coordinating a specific emergency support function in the National Response Plan. (DoD, JP 1-02)

**Rules for the Use of Force**

Directives issued to guide military forces on the use of force during various operations. These directives may take the form of execute orders, deployment orders, memoranda of agreement, or plans. Also called RUF.

**Several States**

The 50 states, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. (AR 130-5/AFMD 10)

**U.S. Person**

For intelligence purposes, a U.S. person is defined as one of the following: (1) a U.S. citizen; (2) an alien known by the intelligence agency concerned to be a permanent resident alien; (3) an unincorporated association substantially composed of U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens; or (4) a corporation incorporated in the United States, except for those directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments. (DoD, JP 1-02)

**Weapons of Mass Destruction**

Weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. Weapons of mass destruction can be high-yield explosives or nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological weapons, but exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon. Also called WMD. (DoD, JP 1-02)

**Weapons of Mass Destruction – Civil Support Team**

Joint National Guard (Army National Guard and Air National Guard) team established to deploy rapidly to assist a local incident commander in determining the nature and extent of a weapons of mass destruction attack or incident; provide expert technical advice on weapons of mass destruction response operations; and help identify and support the arrival of follow-on state and federal military response assets. Also called WMD-CST. (DoD, JP 1-02)