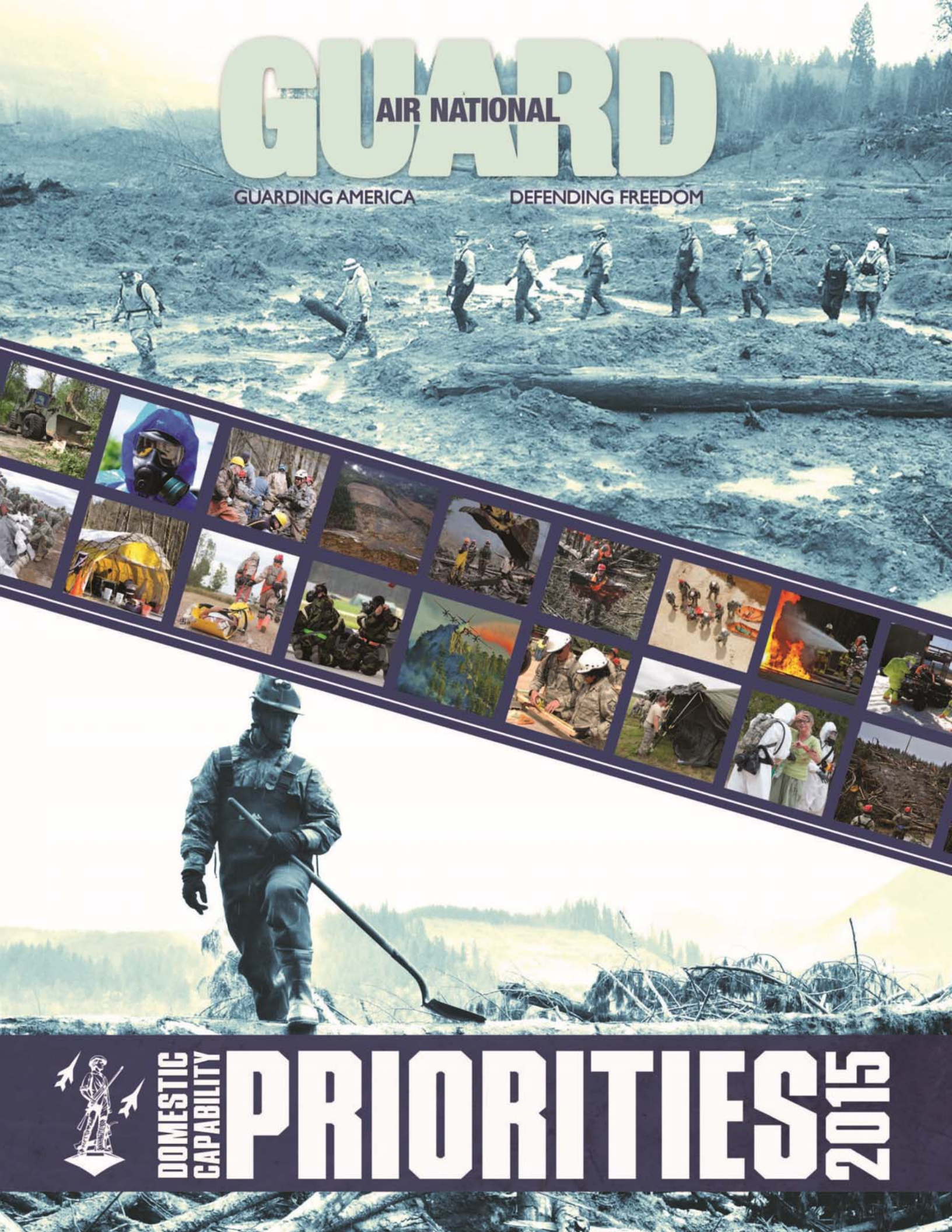


AIR NATIONAL

DEFENDING FREEDOM



DOMESTIC CAPABILITY PRIORITIES 2015

Foreword



The terrorist attacks on 9/11 and the devastation of Hurricane Katrina in 2005 highlighted the need for robust domestic-response capabilities to support homeland emergency operations. State and local leaders have accordingly looked to the National Guard as their first choice to augment state emergency responders. The Guard has postured itself to provide both lifesaving and high-tech solutions in support of civil authorities. Air National Guard capabilities include search and rescue, communications, emergency medical response, and broad-area situational awareness. Most of these capabilities are “dual-use” in that they can serve both the overseas missions and homeland operations.

The National Guard Bureau is building processes for transmitting homeland response needs from our states and field units into the federal resourcing process. The first step is to identify what is needed. The following pages hold the domestic-response equipping priorities forged by unit representatives from across the Air National Guard at our 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Working Group. These priorities, when combined with the outcome of our Weapons and Tactics Working Group on war-fighting modernization priorities, will form the basis for the Air National Guard’s allocation of limited procurement funds.

I am committed to squeezing the most from every taxpayer dollar entrusted to the Air National Guard, staying ready at home and prepared for tasking overseas. The modernization priorities outlined in this book are the starting point for equipping our units to provide that vital support to state and territorial communities, citizens, governors and our Nation when called.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stanley E. Clarke III'.

STANLEY E. CLARKE III
Lieutenant General, USAF
Director, Air National Guard

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Introduction



The 2015 Air National Guard (ANG) Domestic Capability Priorities (DCP) Book documents capability priorities identified during the Aug 2014 ANG DCP Conference in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The DCP Conference leveraged the 2012 Joint Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements (JDOERs) Conference design, with working groups for 11 National Response Framework Emergency Support Functions (ESF). The conference welcomed over 280 military and civilian attendees representing all 54 states and territories, other government agencies, civil partners, as well as the Air National Guard Readiness Center (ANGRC) staff. The objective of the ESF working groups was to identify capabilities needed by the ANG to effectively execute the domestic incident response mission, classified by urgency of need: Critical (crucial within the next 1 to 3 years), Essential (vital within the next 3 to 5 years), or Desired (enhances mission success in the 5-year timeframe).

National Response Framework (NRF) Emergency Support Functions (ESF)
ESF 1 - Transportation
ESF 2 - Communications
ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering
ESF 4 - Firefighting
ESF 5 - Information and Planning
ESF 6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services
ESF 7 - Logistics
ESF 8 - Public Health and Medical Services
ESF 9 - Search and Rescue
ESF 10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
ESF 11 - Agriculture and Natural Resource (not included in this book)
ESF 12 - Energy (not included in this book)
ESF 13 - Public Safety and Security
ESF 14 - Long-Term Community Recovery (not included in this book)
ESF 15 - External Affairs (not included in this book)

The introductory section of the 2015 DCP book includes a spreadsheet summarizing estimated costs for each critical capability. The State/FEMA Matrix identifies states and FEMA regions projected to receive equipment. The book is organized into 11 ESF tabs; each begins with an ESF mission description followed by a summary page of critical, essential and desired capabilities identified at the DCP conference. An information paper describes each capability classified as “critical.” Each information paper captures: Background (capability description); Source of Need (determines documented need); Units Impacted (units/states to receive the capability); and Program Details (remaining quantity of equipment needed, the estimated unit costs, and program costs).



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2015 Domestic Capability Priorities Book Credits:

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Domestic Capability Priorities



2015 DOMESTIC CAPABILITY PRIORITIES				
ESF 1 Transportation	Type	Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
Prime Power Package Vehicles and Trailers				
Semi-Trailer, Low Bed, 35-Ton	3080	15	\$ 48,000	\$ 720,000
Flatbed Trailers	3080	30	\$ 42,000	\$ 1,260,000
Cargo Trucks, 4x2, 4-Door	3080	45	\$ 140,000	\$ 6,300,000
All-Terrain Forklifts, 13K	3080	15	\$ 172,000	\$ 2,580,000
Fuel Truck, 1200-Gal, 4x4	3080	15	\$ 139,000	\$ 2,085,000
Tractor Trailer, 6x4, 55K	3080	45	\$ 146,000	\$ 6,570,000
Remotely Piloted Aircraft Sense and Avoid Systems				
Non-Recurring Engineering	3600	1	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Ground-Based Sense and Avoid Systems	3080	9	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 22,500,000
Debris Clearance and Route Opening Prime Movers				
Dump Trucks, 10-Ton	3080	178	\$ 72,000	\$ 12,816,000
Security Forces Vehicles				
Crew Cab Trucks, 4X4	3080	92	\$ 55,000	\$ 5,060,000
Cargo and Utility Vehicles Fleet Modernization				
Cargo and Utility Fleet Modernization	3080	150	\$ 41,000	\$ 6,150,000
ESF 1 TOTAL				\$ 66,241,000
ESF 2 Communications	Type	Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
Tactical Interoperable Voice Communications				
BASIC Vehicle Systems	3080	49	\$ 165,000	\$ 8,085,000
APCO-25-Compliant Quad-Channel Handheld Radios	3080	500	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,000,000
Tactical Communications Path Diversity				
Tactical Communications Suite	3080	39	\$1,200,000	\$ 46,800,000
JISCC Block 3 Network Management Enhancement Tool				
JISCC Network Management Suites	3080	40	\$ 200,000	\$ 8,000,000
Response and Preparedness Integrated Domestic Training Advanced Capability				
Cyber Training Internet Simulator Hubs	3080	5	\$ 393,000	\$ 1,965,000
Cyber Training Small Network Systems	3080	10	\$ 340,000	\$ 3,400,000
Advanced Capability Sets	3080	5	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,500,000
JIOR Pico Nodes	3080	10	\$ 110,000	\$ 1,100,000
Interconnection Fee	3080	10	\$ 42,000	\$ 420,000
Ground-Based Mobile Communications Extension Capability				
Vehicle-Mounted Remote Communications Platforms	3080	10	\$1,100,000	\$ 11,000,000
ESF 2 TOTAL				\$ 87,270,000
ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering	Type	Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
Prime Power Equipment				
Generators, 100 kW	3080	104	\$ 43,838	\$ 4,559,152
Generators, 60 kW	3080	91	\$ 33,900	\$ 3,084,900
Generators, 30 kW	3080	65	\$ 24,164	\$ 1,570,660
Wiring and Supplies	3080	13	\$ 30,835	\$ 400,855
Tools and Protective Equipment	3080	13	\$ 24,539	\$ 319,007
Portable Lighting Kits				
Light Sets, 2000 W	3080	498	\$ 2,000	\$ 996,000
Generators, 3 kW	3080	498	\$ 800	\$ 398,400
Self Powered Light Sets, 4000 W	3080	166	\$ 10,000	\$ 1,660,000
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Equipment				
EOD PPE Augmentation Sets	3080	190	\$ 5,000	\$ 950,000
Small Portable EOD Robots	3080	19	\$ 68,000	\$ 1,292,000
Route Opening Package Augmentation				
Snow Plow Attachments	3080	166	\$ 1,500	\$ 249,000
Chipper Attachments	3080	166	\$ 2,500	\$ 415,000
Backhoes	3080	83	\$ 20,000	\$ 1,660,000
Potable Water Production, Storage, and Distribution Equipment				
ROWPU, 1500 GPH	3080	10	\$ 252,789	\$ 2,527,890
Storage Containers, 500-Gallon	3080	400	\$ 4,200	\$ 1,680,000
Container Liners	3080	2000	\$ 60	\$ 120,000
Distribution Containers, 2-Gallon	3080	5000	\$ 1	\$ 5,000
ROWPU Trailers	3080	20	\$ 4,000	\$ 80,000
ESF 3 TOTAL				\$ 21,967,864

ESF 4 Firefighting	Type	Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
Firefighting Vehicles				
ARFF Vehicles	3080	10	\$ 800,000	\$ 8,000,000
CRS Vehicles	3080	5	\$1,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
Enhanced Situational Awareness and Communications for Firefighting - Air				
Communications Platform	3010	17	\$ 350,000	\$ 5,950,000
Multi Spectrum Antenna	3010	17	\$ 75,000	\$ 1,275,000
Non-Recurring Engineering	3010	1	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Enhanced Situational Awareness and Communications for Firefighting - Ground				
Multi Band Radios	3080	1650	\$ 4,500	\$ 7,425,000
Vehicle Commercial Internet Capability	3080	55	\$ 11,200	\$ 616,000
Aerial Firefighting Delivery System				
Fixed Wing Aerial Firefighting CDS	3080	1700	\$ 100,000	\$ 170,000,000
Firefighting Buckets, 660-Gallon	3010	12	\$ 24,000	\$ 288,000
Firefighting Bucket Maintenance Kits	3010	12	\$ 2,000	\$ 24,000
Firefighting Bucket Power Packs	3010	3	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,000
Line, 150-Foot	3010	12	\$ 5,000	\$ 60,000
Remote Hooks, 9000-Pound	3010	12	\$ 5,000	\$ 60,000
ESF 4 TOTAL				\$ 198,804,000
ESF 5 Information and Planning	Type	Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
Federal Emergency Management Agency Type II MEOC Systems				
FEMA Type II MEOCs	3080	10	\$ 800,000	\$ 8,000,000
MEOC Modernization Equipment	3080	21	\$ 250,000	\$ 5,250,000
MEOC Prime Movers	3080	10	\$ 75,000	\$ 750,000
Cross-Domain Transfer of Incident Awareness and Assessment Data				
Cross-Domain Systems	3080	13	\$ 450,000	\$ 5,850,000
Unclassified Transportable PAD System and Network Architecture				
IAA Portable Receiver / Analysis Work Centers	3080	13	\$ 250,000	\$ 3,250,000
TPAD Hardware and Software Suites	3080	13	\$ 602,000	\$ 7,826,000
Video Downlink Receivers	3080	13	\$ 200,000	\$ 2,600,000
Tactical Radios (PRC-117)	3080	13	\$ 35,000	\$ 455,000
Upgraded Prime Movers	3080	13	\$ 50,000	\$ 650,000
IAA Virtual Collaboration Mission Execution Framework Toolkit				
Virtual Collaborative Execution Toolkit	3080	1	\$2,400,000	\$ 2,400,000
Command and Control Data Aggregator and Disseminator				
GIS Software	3080	36	\$ 11,375	\$ 409,500
Server Hardware	3080	36	\$ 200,000	\$ 7,200,000
GIS Servers	3080	36	\$ 50,000	\$ 1,800,000
ESF 5 TOTAL				\$ 46,440,500
ESF 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services	Type	Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailers				
Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailers	3080	8	\$ 625,000	\$ 5,000,000
Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailers Prime Movers				
Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailers Prime Movers	3080	20	\$ 50,000	\$ 1,000,000
Tactical Field Religious Support Kit				
Furnishing Packages	3080	50	\$ 7,500	\$ 375,000
USAF Small Shelter System	3080	50	\$ 20,000	\$ 1,000,000
Enclosed Over-the-Road Trailers	3080	60	\$ 10,000	\$ 600,000
Tactical Field Religious Support Kit Prime Movers				
TFRSK Prime Movers	3080	60	\$ 40,000	\$ 2,400,000
Interoperable People Tracking System				
Interoperable Person Tracking Systems	3080	27	\$ 200,000	\$ 5,400,000
ESF 6 TOTAL				\$ 15,775,000
ESF 7 Logistics	Type	Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
RPA Rapid Deployable Launch and Recovery Mission Support Kit				
RPA Deployable LRE MSKs	3080	12	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 60,000,000
Total Asset Visibility				
TAV Systems	3080	89	\$ 500,000	\$ 44,500,000
Vehicle Deployable Diagnostics Test Set				
Deployable Vehicle Diagnostics System	3080	89	\$ 250,000	\$ 22,250,000
Deployable Fuel Support System				
Deployable Fuel Support System	3080	89	\$ 150,000	\$ 13,350,000
Mobile Loading Dock				
Mobile Loading Docks	3080	89	\$ 17,417	\$ 1,550,113
ESF 7 TOTAL				\$ 141,650,113

ESF 8 Public Health and Medical Services	Type	Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
Portable Patient Treatment Accountability System				
Patient Treatment Accountability System	3080	89	\$ 120,000	\$ 10,680,000
Field Network Extension Kits	3080	3	\$ 15,100	\$ 45,300
Modernization of Expeditionary Medical Support Assemblages				
Deployable Oxygen Systems	3080	2	\$ 215,000	\$ 430,000
Patient Ventilator Systems	3080	4	\$ 24,000	\$ 96,000
EMEDS Modernization Equipment	3080	2	\$ 1,150,000	\$ 2,300,000
Modernization of National Guard CERFP and HRF Medical Elements				
Patient Ventilator Systems	3080	27	\$ 24,000	\$ 648,000
Ultrasound Equipment	3080	17	\$ 57,600	\$ 979,200
Equipment Calibration Sets	3080	27	\$ 44,000	\$ 1,188,000
Portable Sinks	3080	27	\$ 400	\$ 10,800
Tent Repair Kits	3080	27	\$ 700	\$ 18,900
Infection Control Supplies	3080	27	\$ 600	\$ 16,200
Field Deployment of Personal Protective Equipment				
PPE Sets	3080	89	\$ 500	\$ 44,500
JFAK Kits	3080	44913	\$ 284	\$ 12,755,292
Modernization of Biological Hand Held Assay				
Biological Hand Held Assay	3080	89	\$ 80,000	\$ 7,120,000
ESF 8 TOTAL				\$ 36,332,192
ESF 9 Search and Rescue	Type	Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
Urban Search and Rescue Vehicles				
USAR Heavy Rescue Vehicles	3080	55	\$ 700,000	\$ 38,500,000
GA USAR Vehicles	3080	10	\$ 320,000	\$ 3,200,000
Retractable External Arm with Search and Rescue Missionized Pod				
Retractable Arm Systems	3010	4	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 5,400,000
AS-4 Rescue Missionized Pods	3010	4	\$ 750,000	\$ 3,000,000
Component Integration	3010	1	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Search and Rescue Sensor Technology				
SAR Sensor Devices	3080	24	\$ 30,000	\$ 720,000
UROV Vehicles	3080	4	\$ 60,000	\$ 240,000
Guardian Angel Extreme Environment Search and Rescue Equipment				
Arctic Survivability Packages	3080	6	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,200,000
Arctic Mobility Vehicles	3080	6	\$ 40,000	\$ 240,000
Swift Water Equipment	3080	4	\$ 45,000	\$ 180,000
Swift Water Mobility Boats	3080	4	\$ 100,000	\$ 400,000
Personal Protective Equipment for Urban Search and Rescue				
USAR PPE Sets	3080	825	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,237,500
ESF 9 TOTAL				\$ 54,417,500
ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	Type	Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
Personal Protective Equipment Modernization				
Level A HAZMAT Suits	3080	1550	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,100,000
Level B HAZMAT Suits	3080	1550	\$ 500	\$ 775,000
CBRN and Hazardous Material Detection Equipment				
CBRN and HAZMAT Detection Kits	3080	62	\$ 150,000	\$ 9,300,000
Dedicated CBRN and Hazardous Material Detection Response Trailer				
CBRN Response Trailers	3080	62	\$ 80,000	\$ 4,960,000
Responder Rehabilitation Shelter				
Responder Rehabilitation Shelters	3080	124	\$ 60,000	\$ 7,440,000
Command and Control Liaison Kit				
C2 Liaison Kits	3080	36	\$ 35,000	\$ 1,260,000
ESF 10 TOTAL				\$ 26,835,000
ESF 13 Public Safety and Security	Type	Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
Less-than-Lethal Kits				
Less-than-Lethal Kits	3080	146	\$ 57,200	\$ 8,351,200
Security Forces Vehicles				
Crew Cab Trucks, 4X4	3080	92	\$ 55,000	\$ 5,060,000
Incident Response Command and Control Kit				
Command and Control Kits	3080	92	\$ 6,400	\$ 588,800
Emergency Vehicle Response Suite				
Emergency Response Kits	3080	92	\$ 74,300	\$ 6,835,600
Ultralight All-Terrain Utility Equipment				
Ultralight All-Terrain Equipment	3080	184	\$ 18,000	\$ 3,312,000
ESF 13 TOTAL				\$ 24,147,600
TOTAL ANG 2015 DOMESTIC CAPABILITY REQUIREMENTS				\$719,880,769



State / FEMA Matrix



FEMA & State Region / Emergency Support Function	FEMA Region 1						FEMA Region 2				FEMA Region 3						FEMA Region 4							
	CT	MA	ME	NH	RI	VT	NJ	NY	PR	VI	DC	DE	MD	PA	VA	WV	AL	FL	GA	KY	MS	NC	SC	TN
ESF 1 - Transportation																								
Prime Power Pkg Vehicles/Trailers		●					●	●								●			●					●
RPA SAA System								●																
Debris Clearance Prime Movers	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Security Forces Vehicles	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cargo/Utility Vehicle Fleet Mod	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ESF 2 - Communications																								
Tactical Interoperable Voice Comm	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tactical Comms Path Diversity		●	●		●			●	●					●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●
JISCC Network Management Tool		●	●		●			●	●					●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●
RAPIDTAC		●	●		●							●	●											
Ground Mobile Comms Extension					●			●						●					●					
ESF 3 - Public Works & Engineering																								
Prime Power Equipment		●					●	●								●			●					
Portable Lights Kits	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
EOD Equipment		●				●	●					●						●	●	●				
Route Opening Pkg Augmentation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Potable Water Equipment		●							●							●	●							
ESF 4 - Firefighting																								
Firefighting Vehicles	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Enhanced SA & Comms – Ground	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Enhanced SA & Comms – Air	●				●			●	●			●		●		●			●	●		●		
Airborne Firefighting Delivery Sys	●				●			●	●			●		●		●			●	●		●		
ESF 5 - Information & Planning																								
FEMA Type II MEOC				●										●										●
Cross-Doman Transfer of IAA Data								●																●
Unclass TPAD Sys & Network		●													●		●	●						●
IAA Virtual Collaboration Toolkit								●																●
C2 Data Aggregator/Disseminator		●						●						●		●	●	●			●			●
ESF 6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing & Human Services																								
DRMKTs				●										●										
DRMKTs Prime Movers				●	●		●	●			●			●					●	●				
Tactical Field Religious Support Kits	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
TFRSK Prime Movers	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Interoperable People Tracking Sys		●		●				●	●					●	●		●	●	●	●	●			

State / FEMA Matrix

FEMA & State Region / Emergency Support Function	FEMA Region 5						FEMA Region 6					FEMA Region 7				FEMA Region 8					
	IL	IN	MI	MN	OH	WI	AR	LA	NM	OK	TX	IA	KS	MO	NE	CO	MT	ND	SD	UT	WY
ESF 1 - Transportation																					
Prime Power Pkg Vehicles/Trailers			•		•			•	•			•					•				
RPA SAA System											•							•			
Debris Clearance Prime Movers	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Security Forces Vehicles	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cargo/Utility Vehicle Fleet Mod	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
ESF 2 - Communications																					
Tactical Interoperable Voice Comm	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Tactical Comms Path Diversity	•	•		•	•	•		•			•			•		•				•	
JISCC Network Management Tool	•	•		•	•	•		•			•			•		•				•	
RAPIDTAC												•	•								
Ground Mobile Comms Extension					•						•			•						•	
ESF 3 - Public Works & Engineering																					
Prime Power Equipment			•		•			•				•					•				
Portable Lights Kits	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
EOD Equipment				•		•					•				•	•	•	•		•	
Route Opening Pkg Augmentation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Potable Water Equipment	•									•				•							•
ESF 4 - Firefighting																					
Firefighting Vehicles	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Enhanced SA & Comms – Ground	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Enhanced SA & Comms – Air																					
Airborne Firefighting Delivery Sys	•			•	•		•				•			•			•				•
ESF 5 - Information & Planning																					
FEMA Type II MEOC					•	•			•		•						•				
Cross-Doman Transfer of IAA Data					•						•							•			
Unclass TPAD Sys & Network		•			•		•		•				•								
IAA Virtual Collaboration Toolkit					•						•							•			
C2 Data Aggregator/Disseminator	•	•			•	•	•		•		•		•					•			
ESF 6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing & Human Services																					
DRMKTs						•				•			•				•				
DRMKTs Prime Movers					•	•				•	•	•	•			•	•				
Tactical Field Religious Support Kits	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
TFRSK Prime Movers	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Interoperable People Tracking Sys	•	•		•	•	•		•	•		•	•		•		•					

State / FEMA Matrix

FEMA & State Region / Emergency Support Function	FEMA Region 9					FEMA Region 10			
	AZ	CA	GU	HI	NV	AK	ID	OR	WA
ESF 1 – Transportation									
Prime Power Pkg Vehicles/Trailers	●				●			●	
RPA SAA System	●	●							
Debris Clearance Prime Movers	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Security Forces Vehicles	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cargo/Utility Vehicle Fleet Mod	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ESF 2 - Communications									
Tactical Interoperable Voice Comm	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tactical Comms Path Diversity		●		●	●			●	●
JISCC Network Management Tool		●		●	●			●	●
RAPIDTAC		●							●
Ground Mobile Comms Extension		●							●
ESF 3 - Public Works & Engineering									
Prime Power Equipment	●				●			●	
Portable Lights Kits	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
EOD Equipment		●						●	
Route Opening Pkg Augmentation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Potable Water Equipment				●					●
ESF 4 - Firefighting									
Firefighting Vehicles	●	●			●	●	●	●	
Enhanced SA & Comms – Ground	●	●			●	●	●	●	
Enhanced SA & Comms – Air									
Airborne Firefighting Delivery Sys		●			●	●			
ESF 5 - Information & Planning									
FEMA Type II MEOC					●		●		
Cross-Doman Transfer of IAA Data	●	●							
Unclass TPAD Sys & Network		●			●				●
IAA Virtual Collaboration Toolkit	●	●							
C2 Data Aggregator/Disseminator	●	●			●				●
ESF 6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing & Human Services									
DRMKTs		●						●	
DRMKTs Prime Movers		●		●				●	●
Tactical Field Religious Support Kits	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
TFRSK Prime Movers	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Interoperable People Tracking Sys	●	●		●				●	●

State / FEMA Matrix

FEMA & State Region / Emergency Support Function	FEMA Region 1						FEMA Region 2				FEMA Region 3						FEMA Region 4							
	CT	MA	ME	NH	RI	VT	NJ	NY	PR	VI	DC	DE	MD	PA	VA	WV	AL	FL	GA	KY	MS	NC	SC	TN
ESF 7 - Logistics																								
RPA Deployable Launch & Recovery								•						•										•
Total Asset Visibility	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Vehicle Diagnostics Test Set	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Deployable Fuel Support System	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Mobile Loading Dock	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
ESF 8 - Public Health & Medical Services																								
Patient Treatment Accountability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Modernization of CERFP & HRF	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Modernization of EMEDS		•	•					•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
Modernization of Biological HHA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Field Deployment of PPE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
ESF 9 - Search & Rescue																								
USAR Vehicles	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Retractable Arm & SAR Pod								•												•				
SAR Sensor Technology								•	•			•	•							•	•			
GA Extreme Environment SAR Equip				•		•		•												•		•		
PPE for USAR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
ESF 10 - Oil & Hazardous Materials Response																								
PPE Modernization	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
CBRN/HAZMAT Detection Equip	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Dedicated CBRN/HAZMAT Trailer	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Responder Rehabilitation Shelter	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
C2 Liaison Kit		•			•	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•		•		•			•
ESF 13 - Public Safety & Security																								
Less-than-Lethal Kits	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Security Forces Vehicles	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Incident Response C2 Kit	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Emergency Vehicle Response Suite	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ultralight All-Terrain Utility Equip	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

State / FEMA Matrix

FEMA & State Region / Emergency Support Function	FEMA Region 5						FEMA Region 6					FEMA Region 7				FEMA Region 8					
	IL	IN	MI	MN	OH	WI	AR	LA	NM	OK	TX	IA	KS	MO	NE	CO	MT	ND	SD	UT	WY
ESF 7 - Logistics																					
RPA Deployable Launch & Recovery			●		●		●				●	●						●			
Total Asset Visibility	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Vehicle Diagnostics Test Set	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Deployable Fuel Support System	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mobile Loading Dock	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ESF 8 - Public Health & Medical Services																					
Patient Treatment Accountability	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Modernization of EMEDS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Modernization of CERFP and HRF	●	●		●	●	●		●			●			●	●	●				●	
Field Deployment of PPE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Modernization of Biological HHA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ESF 9 - Search & Rescue																					
USAR Vehicles	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Retractable Arm & SAR Pod																					
SAR Sensor Technology	●				●		●			●		●			●		●				●
GA Extreme Environment SAR Equip																					
PPE for USAR	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ESF 10 - Oil & Hazardous Materials Response																					
PPE Modernization	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CBRN/HAZMAT Detection Equip	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dedicated CBRN/HAZMAT Trailer	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Responder Rehabilitation Shelter	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
C2 Liaison Kit	●	●	●	●	●	●				●	●		●	●							
ESF 13 - Public Safety & Security																					
Less-than-Lethal Kits	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Security Forces Vehicles	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Incident Response C2 Kit	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Emergency Vehicle Response Suite	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ultralight All-Terrain Utility Equip	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

State / FEMA Matrix

FEMA & State Region / Emergency Support Function	FEMA Region 9					FEMA Region 10			
	AZ	CA	GU	HI	NV	AK	ID	OR	WA
ESF 7 - Logistics									
RPA Deployable Launch/Recovery	●	●							
Total Asset Visibility	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Vehicle Diagnostics Test Set	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Deployable Fuel Support System	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mobile Loading Dock	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ESF 8 - Public Health & Medical Services									
Patient Treatment Accountability	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Modernization of EMEDS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Modernization of CERFP and HRF		●		●	●			●	●
Field Deployment of PPE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Modernization of Biological HHA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ESF 9 - Search & Rescue									
USAR Vehicles	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Retractable Arm & SAR Pod		●				●			
SAR Sensor Technology		●			●	●	●	●	
GA Extreme Environment SAR Equip		●				●			
PPE for USAR	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ESF 10 - Oil & Hazardous Materials Response									
PPE Modernization	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CBRN/HAZMAT Detection Equip	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dedicated CBRN/HAZMAT Trailer	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Responder Rehabilitation Shelter	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
C2 Liaison Kit	●	●		●		●			●
ESF 13 - Public Safety & Security									
Less-than-Lethal Kits	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Security Forces Vehicles	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Incident Response C2 Kit	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Emergency Vehicle Response Suite	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ultralight All-Terrain Utility Equip	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

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Transportation

Transportation (ESF 1) - The transportation functions facilitate the management of transportation systems and infrastructure during domestic incidents. It includes intermodal transportation, aviation and airspace management, transportation safety, restoration and recovery of transportation infrastructure, movement restrictions, and impact assessment.

A major disaster may severely damage the civil transportation system. ANG assistance may be required to move essential resources, as well as for clearing and restoring the transportation system. When transportation systems or infrastructure are damaged, unavailable, or overwhelmed, the ANG can provide temporary alternative transportation solutions.



Transportation capabilities support the air and ground transport of units, personnel, and materiel, including heavy equipment, medical patients, bulk and palletized cargo, fire suppression systems, water, petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL), and ground transport across unimproved, damaged, obstructed, and flooded surfaces.



ESF 1 - Transportation

2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Prime Power Package Vehicles and Trailers
- Remotely Piloted Aircraft Sense and Avoid Systems
- Debris Clearance and Route Opening Prime Movers
- Security Forces Vehicles
- Cargo and Utility Vehicles Fleet Modernization

Essential Capabilities List

None

Desired Capabilities List

None

PRIME POWER PACKAGE VEHICLES AND TRAILERS

1. Background. Prime power teams consist of personnel and equipment that deploy during a disaster relief operation to provide stable power support, advice, and technical assistance in all aspects of emergency electrical power and distribution systems. The team provides installation, operation and maintenance of emergency power generation systems up to 1370 kW with the initial 4F9LG and the 4F9LH follow-on Unit Type Code (UTC) equipment packages. This capability powers local shelters, small hospitals and clinics, and police and fire stations indefinitely. Prime Power Packages require cargo trucks, flat bed tractor-trailers, and low bed tractor-trailers for transportation of their personnel, generators, and support equipment. The packages also require forklifts to place the generators and tanker trucks to keep them fueled for the duration of the event. Fifteen Prime Power Packages are needed.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricanes KATRINA and RITA in 2006, Hurricanes GUSTAV, HANNA, and IKE in 2008, Port au Prince, Haiti Earthquake in 2010, and Superstorm SANDY in 2012; 2012 Joint Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted.

104 FW	Westfield-Barnes, MA	108 ARW	JB McGuire, NJ	118 AW	Nashville IAP, TN
120 AW	Great Falls IAP, MT	127 WG	Selfridge ANGB, MI	132 RW	Des Moines IAP, IA
150 SOW	Kirtland AFB, NM	152 AW	Reno-Tahoe IAP, NV	159 FW	New Orleans JRB, LA
162 FW	Tucson IAP, AZ	165 AW	Savannah IAP, GA	167 AW	Eastern WV RAP, WV
173 FW	Klamath Falls AP, OR	174 ATW	Syracuse IAP, NY	180 FW	Toledo Express AP, OH

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
15 Semi-Trailer, Low Bed, 35-Ton (3080)	\$48,000	\$720,000
30 Flatbed Trailers (3080)	\$42,000	\$1,260,000
45 Cargo Trucks, 4x2, 4-Door (3080)	\$140,000	\$6,300,000
15 All-Terrain Forklifts, 13K (3080)	\$172,000	\$2,580,000
15 Fuel Truck, 1200-Gal, 4x4 (3080)	\$139,000	\$2,085,000
45 Tractor Trailer, 6x4, 55K (3080)	\$146,000	\$6,570,000
Total		\$19,515,000

REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT SENSE AND AVOID SYSTEMS

1. Background. The current Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) configuration and equipment, along with international and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) safety requirements, limit the ability to operate RPAs in international and domestic airspace. RPA flight operations require specific, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), FAA, or foreign approvals which restrict aircraft airspace routing and altitude. These restrictions inhibit aircrew training and degrade operational flexibility during federal and state missions. The FAA requires RPAs to operate with a level of safety equal to manned aircraft before approving unrestricted flight operations. Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) 91.113 Right-of-Way Rules requires all pilots to “see-and-avoid” other aircraft. The FAA will, however, authorize an equivalent “sense-and-avoid” solution for RPAs once one is certified. An RPA operating with a Ground-Based Sense and Avoid (GBSAA) system meets the requirement of collision-avoidance contained in the ICAO Rules of the Air and FAA FARs. GBSAA systems incorporate low cost commercial off-the-shelf active radar sensors to provide the Air National Guard with an affordable, scalable, and transportable sense and avoid system. The ANG GBSAA solution integrates into the future Air Force Air-Based Sense and Avoid (ABSAA) system to provide true “file and fly” operations. Unrestricted access to the National Airspace System is critical for Title 32 civil support missions as well as Title 10 Defense Support of Civil Authorities missions. Each RPA Launch and Recovery Element (LRE) unit requires two GBSAA systems, one for home station operations and one for off-station response efforts.

2. Source of Need. FAR 91.113 Right-of-Way Rules; ICAO Rules of the Air, July 2005; 2011 and 2012 Air Reserve Component Weapons and Tactics Conference; 2012 Joint Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. Ten GBSAA systems are required. The ongoing GBSAA Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation effort results in one operational unit. The objective is to provide each LRE unit with one GBSAA system as a permanent installation and one to rapidly deploy for a regional incident.

119 WG Hector IAP, ND 147 RW Ellington IAP, TX 163 RW March ARB, CA
174 ATW Syracuse IAP, NY 214 RG Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
1 Non-Recurring Engineering (3600)	\$200,000	\$200,000
9 Ground-Based Sense and Avoid Systems (3080)	\$2,500,000	\$22,500,000
Total		\$22,700,000

DEBRIS CLEARANCE AND ROUTE OPENING PRIME MOVERS

1. Background. Following many disasters, roads and airfields are cleared of debris to permit the emergency response and recovery process. Heavy equipment such as bulldozers, front-end loaders, dump trucks, and cranes ensure rapid clearing of critical access roads and airfields. This heavy equipment complements the light airfield and route clearance equipment (previously procured) which includes chain saws, chop saws, hand tools, personal protective equipment, rope ladders, and other light clearance equipment. Each of the 89 Air National Guard (ANG) wings has these equipment sets bundled into large steel containers with trailers, but no vehicles capable of transporting them to an incident site. These dump trucks also transport route clearance personnel.

2. Source of Need. 2010 Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference; 2012 Joint Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 89 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
178 Dump Trucks, 10-Ton (3080)	\$72,000	\$12,816,000
Total		\$12,816,000

SECURITY FORCES VEHICLES

1. Background. Security Forces (SF) provide civil disturbance response and force protection. Federal mission requirements not off-base domestic emergencies determine SF vehicle assignment. The wing's motor pool issues these vehicles based upon SF-unique security and law enforcement requirements. Fleet vehicles are programmed for replacement after 20 years or if they have met or exceeded the economic one-time repair limit in accordance with Air Force Instruction 24-302 and Technical Order 36-1-191. SF vehicles typically experience higher levels of wear and tear by 24/7 operational use in law enforcement resulting in an increased need for modernization. SF require more robust vehicles than those available in the vehicle fleet to execute both the federal and domestic missions. Additionally, SF vehicles provide capability beyond the transportation requirements of moving personnel and equipment. The vehicles provide a mobile mission platform that enables SF personnel to conduct their daily operations, and provide an initial on-scene command and control capability during an incident. SF vehicles also provide a staging capability for checkpoints, road closures, traffic control points, civil disturbance operations, town patrols, and serve as a blocking force and barricade protection if required.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Superstorm SANDY in 2012, Boston Marathon bombing in 2013, Washington State mudslide in 2014, Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 92 ANG SF squadrons. A unit's mission design and status as a stand-alone or co-located unit determines distribution of vehicles.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
92 Crew Cab Trucks, 4X4 (3080)	\$55,000	\$5,060,000
Total		\$5,060,000

CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES FLEET MODERNIZATION

1. Background. The Air National Guard (ANG) has limited capability during domestic operations to provide cargo and utility vehicles. To be effective transporting medium-to-heavy loads, ANG units require ½-to-1½-ton vehicles (i.e., trucks) with features such as crew cab, diesel engine, four-wheel drive, dual rear wheels, heavy-duty tow, and suspension kits. The ANG also requires light-to-medium prime movers for towing a minimum 10,000-20,000 pounds. The number of ANG vehicles requiring replacement increases each year while the vehicle fleet program remains historically underfunded. The modernized cargo and utility vehicles replace or upgrade existing vehicles in a local motor pool. During domestic incidents where the response is time-critical, motor pool vehicles capable of towing a trailer system may not be available within the current fleet configuration. The current motor pool fleet of “prime mover” vehicles does not always accommodate the transport of trailers when needed to support real-world incidents, exercises, and training events; and on-scene relocation as rapidly changing incident conditions dictate. These vehicles are the prime movers to transport personnel and critical capabilities in support of a domestic incident response, including Disaster Relief Beddown Sets (DRBS), Transportable Processing Analysis and Dissemination (TPAD) trailers, Fatality Search and Recovery Trailers (FSRT), Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Units (ROWPU), Tactical Field Religious Support Kits (TFRSK), and Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailers (DRMKT).

2. Source of Need. 2014 Air Force Vehicle Efficiencies and Modernization Initiative; lessons learned from Hurricanes KATRINA and RITA in 2006, Hurricanes GUSTAV, HANNA, and IKE in 2008, California wildfires in 2007-2013, Port au Prince, Haiti Earthquake in 2010, Gulf of Mexico Oil Spill in 2010, Superstorm SANDY in 2012; USAF Homeland Defense Conference Briefs, 27 Feb – 1 Mar 2007; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. The vehicle management sections at all ANG wings and geographically separated units; and those ANG organizations requiring personnel and cargo transport to support incident responses.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
150 Cargo and Utility Fleet Modernization (3080)	\$41,000	\$6,150,000
Total		\$6,150,000

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Communications

Communications (ESF 2) - The communications functions cover all capabilities for interconnection of voice, imagery, and data over telecommunications and data networks to establish shared situational awareness among federal, state, and local agencies for response to disasters and recovery efforts. Communications capabilities include reestablishing critical communications infrastructure, facilitating coordination of response operations, and acting as a bridge among disparate capabilities. The communications functions include coordination with telecommunications and information technology industries; repair of telecommunications and network infrastructure; protection, reestablishment, and sustainment of national cyber and information technology resources; and oversight of communications within the federal, state, and local incident management and response structures.

The Air National Guard has extensive expertise, communications equipment and networks, and cyber resources for use during homeland operations. To address gaps in capability, ANG field representatives identified the need for equipment allowing them to function more efficiently when supporting civil authorities, share situational awareness through a common operational picture, sustain operations, ensure security of communications resources and networks, and enhance connectivity among responders within an incident command system.



ESF 2 - Communications

2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Tactical Interoperable Voice Communications
- Tactical Communications Path Diversity
- Joint Incident Site Communications Capability Block 3 Network Management Enhancement Tool
- Response and Preparedness Integrated Domestic Training Advanced Capability
- Ground-Based Mobile Communications Extension Capability

Essential Capabilities List

- Airborne Mobile Broadband and Full Motion Video Enhancement
- Common Operating Picture

Desired Capabilities List

- Joint Incident Site Communications Capability Airborne Transportation Enhancement

TACTICAL INTEROPERABLE VOICE COMMUNICATIONS

1. Background. Military first responders are often unable to communicate with civilian emergency responders with fielded radios. Air National Guard (ANG) responders need to establish voice communications immediately with interagency partners, even before communication nodes such as the Joint Incident Site Communications Capability and the Mobile Emergency Operations Center are functional or when operating outside the range of these systems. ANG emergency responders include firefighters, security forces, search and rescue, explosive ordnance disposal, Homeland Response Force, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives Enhanced Response Force Package, special tactics, and tactical air control party members. All of these “first responders” require systems that are organic to their units, enabling rapid establishment of interoperable communications. Potential solutions include handheld radios that operate on the majority of civil networks (including 700-800 MHz), and cross-banding solutions (vehicle-mounted or hand carried), to establish gateways between military and civil networks and facilitate communications with unit command posts. These solutions enable communications on common VHF/UHF, AM/FM civil bands, as well as emerging standards, such as the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International’s Project 25 (APCO-25), in both line-of-sight and trunked modes. Type 1 encryption and coverage of military UHF/VHF bands for dual-use is desired. A vehicle solution incorporates the Battlefield Airman System of Integrated Communications (BASIC) capability. Solutions are field programmable. Cross-banding solutions are capable of bridging disparate civil and military voice networks through existing beyond line-of-sight means, to include high frequency and satellite communications. Without this dual-use capability, responders risk mission failure during domestic disaster response due to limitations with current communication equipment.

2. Source of Need. Presidential Policy Directive 8 - National Preparedness, 30 Mar 2011; System Requirements Document - TACP Mobile Communications System (MCS) version 6.31, 27 Jun 2014; 2013 Air Reserve Component Weapons and Tactics Conference; 2012 Joint Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All ANG rescue, ST, SF, EOD, firefighting and TACP units.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
49 BASIC Vehicle Systems (3080)	\$165,000	\$8,085,000
500 APCO-25-Compliant Quad-Channel Handheld Radios (3080)	\$10,000	\$5,000,000
Total		\$13,085,000

TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS PATH DIVERSITY

1. Background. Air National Guard communications units need a capability that diversifies connectivity to SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) with command and control elements using regional, beyond line-of-sight microwave communications technology in environments where satellite communications signals are obstructed, impaired, or denied. The current AN/TRC-170 tropospheric scatter system is outdated and no longer fully supported. The proposed next-generation tropospheric system leverages significant advancements in technology, utilizing Everything Over Internet Protocol as its baseband interface and offers an aggregate data rate up to 50 Mbps (a six-fold improvement). Additionally, separation of antennae in both space and operating frequencies, or space and polarization, produces lower bit rate errors, increasing the nominal signal range. This mitigates or reduces network congestion and preserves quality of service. Logistically, the next-generation system reduces the air deployable cargo from six pallets to one. The lack of diversified transmission capabilities for both domestic and overseas missions impairs command and control networks when satellite systems operate in a contested environment.

2. Source of Need. Presidential Policy Directive 8 - National Preparedness, 30 March 2011; Integrated Security Constructs (ISC)-A and -B; Program Action Directive 12-07; 2013 Air Reserve Component Weapons and Tactics Conference Essential Capability; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted.

104 CS Westfield, MA	107 CF Niagara Falls, NY	115 CS Madison, WI
119 CACS Knoxville, TN	123 CF Louisville, KY	130 CF Charleston, WV
130 EIS Salt Lake City, UT	133 CF St. Paul, MN	140 CF Aurora, CO
141 CF Spokane, WA	142 CF Portland, OR	147 CBCS San Diego, CA ¹
151 CF Salt Lake City, UT	152 CF Reno, NV	156 CF Carolina, PR
174 CF Syracuse, NY	181 CF Terre Haute, IN	192 CF Hampton, VA
221 CBCS Dallas, TX ¹	232 CBCS Montgomery, AL	236 CBCS Hammond, LA
239 CBCS St. Louis, MO ¹	242 CBCS Spokane, WA	263 CBCS New London, NC
264 CBCS Peoria, IL	265 CBCS S. Portland, ME	269 CBCS Springfield, OH ¹
271 CBCS Annville, PA ¹	282 CBCS N. Smithfield, RI	283 CBCS Marietta, GA ¹
290 JCSS MacDill AFB, FL	291 CBCS Hilo, HI	292 CBCS Kahului, HI

Note 1: Denotes two JISCC terminals assigned.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
39 Tactical Communications Suite (3080)	\$1,200,000	\$46,800,000
Total		\$46,800,000

JOINT INCIDENT SITE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY BLOCK 3 NETWORK MANAGEMENT ENHANCEMENT TOOL

1. Background. The Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC) Block 3 (B3) network management enhancement tool provides Air National Guard communications units with military command and control and National Incident Management System compatible site information using a mobile, standardized, modular, and commercial off-the-shelf communications platform. The JISCC B3 provides communications services at the incident site leveraging a bring-your-own-device approach to service access. However, there are two capability gaps: (1) monitoring and managing authorized network traffic at the incident site; and (2) defending the JISCC B3 network against cyber threats. Adding a network management enhancement tool with information protection and intrusion detection services mitigates these gaps. Additionally, due to wide-area network bandwidth limitations, network traffic is prioritized for services susceptible to latency limitations, such as voice and video. A network management enhancement tool improves command and control capabilities, and possibly, averts catastrophic failure of a network. The units impacted and quantities required account for the Army National Guard JISCC investment.

2. Source of Need. Presidential Policy Directive 8 - National Preparedness, 30 Mar 2011; Northern Command Communications Plan 6-02, Deployable Communications Standards; Initial Capabilities Document for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers Gateway Capabilities to Support Homeland Defense and Defense Support of Civil Authorities; Air Force Instruction 33-210 Air Force Certification and Accreditation Program; Department of Defense Instruction 10-01 Risk Management Framework for DoD; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted.

104 CS Westfield, MA	107 CF Niagara Falls, NY	115 CS Madison, WI
119 CACS Knoxville, TN	123 CF Louisville, KY	130 EIS Salt Lake City, UT
130 CF Charleston, WV	133 CF St. Paul, MN	140 CF Aurora, CO
141 CF Spokane, WA	142 CF Portland, OR	147 CBCS San Diego, CA ¹
151 CF Salt Lake City, UT	152 CF Reno, NV	156 CF Carolina, PR
174 CF Syracuse, NY	181 CF Terre Haute, IN	192 CF Hampton, VA
221 CBCS Dallas, TX ¹	232 CBCS Montgomery, AL	236 CBCS Hammond, LA
239 CBCS St. Louis, MO ¹	242 CBCS Spokane, WA	263 CBCS New London, NC
264 CBCS Peoria, IL	265 CBCS S. Portland, ME	267 CBCS Otis ANGB, MA
269 CBCS Springfield, OH ¹	271 CBCS Annville, PA ¹	282 CBCS N. Smithfield, RI
283 CBCS Marietta, GA ¹	290 JCSS MacDill AFB, FL	291 CBCS Hilo, HI
292 CBCS Kahului, HI		

Note 1: Denotes two JISCC terminals assigned.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
40 JISCC Network Management Suites (3080)	\$200,000	\$8,000,000
Total		\$8,000,000

RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS INTEGRATED DOMESTIC TRAINING ADVANCED CAPABILITY

1. Background. Air National Guard (ANG) communications and cyberspace operations units require an unclassified training environment and operationally advanced capability to conduct domestic operations and prevent cyber-attacks against Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) and public works. Response and Preparedness Integrated Domestic Training and Advanced Capability (RAPIDTAC) is a single system that allows integrated training with state and local cyber defense partners. Protecting the integrity and security of the network connecting these mission areas is critical to supporting implementation of the domestic operations mission. RAPIDTAC is a configurable and scalable solution utilizing hardware-in-the-loop to virtually simulate connections between government and commercial networks and the World Wide Web. RAPIDTAC simulates a wide variety of Department of Defense Information Network environments and communications platforms. This capability operates as a stand-alone training environment or is connected to the 132nd Attack Wing Detachment 1, Distributed Training Operations Center and the Joint Information Operations Range to provide more realistic threats, targets, and cyberspace terrain. Lack of RAPIDTAC limits communications personnel in integration, training, and preparedness to respond to national disasters and cyberspace attacks.

2. Source of Need. Presidential Policy Directive 8 - National Preparedness, 30 Mar 2011; 2013 Air Reserve Component Weapons and Tactics Conference; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted.

102 NWS Quonset ANGB, RI	143 IOS Camp Murray, WA	166 NWS New Castle, DE
175 NWS Martin State, MD	177 IAS McConnell AFB, KS	261 NWS Sepulveda, CA
262 NWS McChord AFB, WA	265 CBCS S. Portland, ME	267 CBCS Otis ANGB, MA
DTCOC Des Moines, IA		

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
5 Cyber Training Internet Simulator Hubs (3080)	\$393,000	\$1,965,000
10 Cyber Training Small Network Systems (3080)	\$340,000	\$3,400,000
5 Advanced Capability Sets (3080)	\$300,000	\$1,500,000
10 JIOR Pico Nodes (3080)	\$110,000	\$1,100,000
10 Interconnection Fee (3080)	\$42,000	\$420,000
Total		\$8,385,000

GROUND-BASED MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS EXTENSION CAPABILITY

1. Background. Cross-banding permits Air National Guard responders to use civilian and military radio frequency bands, but cross-banding is severely limited because most deployed systems operate under line-of-sight conditions only. In ideal terrain, there is an average effective range of not more than 2.7 miles. Recent domestic operations exercises have demonstrated distribution of ground forces routinely extends beyond the effective line-of-sight range for most deployed handheld radio systems, making cross-banding ineffective. A ground-based mobile communications extension capability significantly improves communication range and enables effective cross-banding. Without this capability for domestic and overseas missions, radio communications and interagency cross-banding is inadequate for many scenarios.

2. Source of Need. Presidential Policy Directive 8 - National Preparedness, 30 Mar 2011; Lessons learned from Exercises PATRIOT 2014 and VIBRANT RESPONSE 2014; 2012 Joint Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. One platform is to be located per Federal Emergency Management Agency region in states with a Homeland Response Force headquarters and assigned to existing Joint Incident Site Communications Capability units.

107 CF Niagara Falls, NY	130 EIS Salt Lake City, UT	147 CBCS San Diego, CA
221 CBCS Dallas, TX	239 CBCS St. Louis, MO	242 CBCS Spokane, WA
269 CBCS Springfield, OH	271 CBCS Annville, PA	282 CBCS N. Smithfield, RI
283 CBCS Marietta, GA		

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
10 Vehicle-Mounted Remote Communications Platforms (3080)	\$1,100,000	\$11,000,000
Total		\$11,000,000

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Public Works and Engineering

Public Works and Engineering (ESF 3) - The Air National Guard (ANG) provides public works and engineering support during emergencies. These capabilities include technical assistance, engineering, and construction management resources. The ANG also provides pre- and post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure, road clearing and airfield recovery, electrical power generation and distribution, emergency lighting, and potable water production (including storage and distribution). The ANG executes contracts for emergency repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities, real estate services, life-saving and life-sustaining actions, and expedient bridging following a major disaster.



After a major disaster, homes, public buildings, bridges, and other facilities need to be inspected to determine if they are safe. Roads and runways may need to be cleared of debris to facilitate recovery operations. Public utilities including power, water, and wastewater systems may be partially or fully inoperable. Rapidly deployable shelters and portable utilities provided by the ANG are often required to save lives and enable recovery actions. Furthermore, if a manmade disaster involves improvised explosive devices, the services of Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams may be needed.



ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Prime Power Equipment
- Portable Lighting Kits
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal Equipment
- Route Opening Package Augmentation
- Potable Water Production, Storage, and Distribution Equipment

Essential Capabilities List

- High Efficiency Sand Bag Filling Machine
- High Capacity Water Pump
- Personal Protective Equipment for Public Works and Engineering
- Refrigeration Trailer to Support Fatality Search and Recovery Team

Desired Capabilities List

- Low Altitude Persistent Incident Awareness and Assessment (Multispectral and Full Motion Video) for Damage Assessment
- Bucket Truck for Search and Rescue as well as Damage Assessment
- Containerized Ice Making System to Support Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, High-Yield Explosives Enhanced Response Force Package and Contingency Operations
- Expedient Bridging Kit

PRIME POWER EQUIPMENT

1. Background. A prime power team consists of equipment and 15 Airmen that deploy during a disaster relief operation to provide stable, reliable electrical power as well as advice and technical assistance in all aspects of emergency electrical power, electrical distribution systems, and restoration of the power grid. The team provides limited installation, operation, and maintenance of emergency power generation systems. A prime power team needs 20 generators (i.e., eight 100 kW, seven 60 kW, and five 30 kW generators), wiring, supplies, tools, and protective equipment. This equipment enables the team to maintain and increase emergency power available to civilian and military emergency facilities (temporary evacuation shelters, clinics, nursing homes, police stations, command centers, and Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)) over extended periods of time. Two pilot prime power teams have been established and equipped at the 150th Special Operations Wing, Kirtland AFB, NM and the 118th Air Wing, Nashville IAP, TN. A set of prime power equipment is needed at 13 additional sites to cover all 10 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regions. Five smaller FEMA Regions (I, III, VII, VIII, X) have one equipped team, and the other five FEMA Regions (II, IV, V, VI, and IX) have two equipped teams. Note: the ESF 1 (Transportation) tab identifies the vehicles to transport the prime power team and equipment as critical capability.

2. Source of Need. 2010 Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference; 2012 Joint Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted.

104 FW	Westfield-Barnes RAP, MA	108 ARW	JB McGuire-Dix, NJ	120 FW	Great Falls IAP, MT
127 WG	Selfridge ANGB, MI	132 FW	Des Moines IAP, IA	152 AW	Reno IAP, NV
159 FW	NAS New Orleans, LA	162 FW	Tuscon IAP, AZ	165 AW	Savannah IAP, GA
167 AW	Eastern WV RAP, WV	173 FW	Kingsley Field, OR	174 ATW	Syracuse-Hancock IAP, NY
180 FW	Toledo Express AP, OH				

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
104 Generators, 100 kW (3080)	\$43,838	\$4,559,152
91 Generators, 60 kW (3080)	\$33,900	\$3,084,900
65 Generators, 30 kW (3080)	\$24,164	\$1,570,660
13 Wiring and Supplies (3080)	\$30,835	\$400,855
13 Tools and Protective Equipment (3080)	\$24,539	\$319,007
Total		\$9,934,574

PORTABLE LIGHTING KITS

1. Background. During disaster relief operations, portable lighting equipment for off-base domestic response is not available. Portable lighting supports 24-hour operations and is particularly useful during power outages. This lighting lights areas and improves visibility during search and rescue missions, debris clearing and removal activities, and excavation operations. Each kit includes six 2,000-watt light sets and 3000 kilowatt generators capable of illuminating areas up to 16,000 square feet, and two 4000-watt stand-alone light sets with built-in generators that are capable of illuminating a 130,000 square-foot area, which is roughly the size of a football field.

2. Source of Need. 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 89 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
498 Light Sets, 2000 W (3080)	\$2,000	\$996,000
498 Generators, 3 kW (3080)	\$800	\$398,400
166 Self Powered Light Sets, 4000 W (3080)	\$10,000	\$1,660,000
Total		\$3,054,400

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIPMENT

1. Background. Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 17, Countering Improvised Explosive Devices (C-IED), mandates the development and sustainment of deployable and scalable C-IED capabilities. The PPD 17 requires Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) units to maintain capabilities that are deployable and scalable to a C-IED threat. At this time, Air National Guard (ANG) EOD units have identified gaps in their ability to deploy scalable capabilities in response to C-IED threats. These gaps exist in Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and in not having a small man-portable robotic platform. ANG EOD units possess the F6 and the Air Force Medium Size Robot robotic platforms. The F6 and the AF Medium Size Robot robotic platforms are too heavy to be man-portable and are too large to operate in small confined spaces, such as culverts, ditches, sewers, attics, crawl spaces, rooftops, and confined spaces. Without access to a small man-portable robotic platform these areas are required to be cleared manually by EOD operators. This exposes the EOD operator to a high level of risk. The F6 and the Air Force Medium Size Robot robotic platforms also require vehicle transport to the incident site. A small man-portable robotic platform also provides ANG EOD units a robotic platform suited to conduct dismounted C-IED operations in areas inaccessible to vehicles. Commercial off-the-shelf robotic platforms exist that meet the majority of short-term needs today, mitigating the risk to the EOD operators. PPE enables EOD operators to respond to a variety of C-IED threats. EOD PPE is necessary to maintain a scalable C-IED capability. EOD PPE includes but is not limited to flame resistant clothing, cold weather gear, personal safety equipment, night vision goggles, life support equipment for extended dismount operations, and emergency medical field care items. EOD PPE enables the EOD operator to respond, detect, and defeat IED threats safely in a variety of environments.

2. Source of Need. Presidential Policy Directive 17, C-IED; lessons learned from the Boston Marathon bombing in 2013; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted.

104 FW	Westfield-Barnes MA	115 FW	Truax Field, WI	116 ACW	Robins AFB, GA
119 WG	Fargo IAP, ND	120 FW	Great Falls IAP, MT	123 AW	Louisville IAP, KY
125 FW	Jacksonville IAP, FL	140 WG	Buckley AFB, CO	142 FW	Portland IAP, OR
144 FW	Fresno IAP, CA	147 RW	Ellington Field JRB, TX	148 FW	Duluth IAP, MN
151 ARW	Salt Lake City IAP, UT	155 ARW	Lincoln MAP, NE	158 FW	Burlington IAP, VT
166 AW	New Castle County AP, DE	177 FW	Atlantic City IAP, NJ		

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
190 EOD PPE Augmentation Sets (3080)	\$5,000	\$950,000
19 Small Portable EOD Robots (3080)	\$68,000	\$1,292,000
Total		\$2,242,000

ROUTE OPENING PACKAGE AUGMENTATION

1. Background. Roads and airfields are rapidly cleared during disasters to facilitate the emergency response and recovery process, and allow access to the affected areas. All 83 Civil Engineer (CE) units across the United States have been equipped with route opening packages consisting of two compact front-end skid-steer loaders, attachments (bucket, grapppler, and sweeper), trailers, chain saws, hand tools, storage container, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Each front-end loader still needs snow plow and chipper attachments. In addition to snow and ice removal, the snow plow is also useful for clearing debris, mud, and sand. The chipper breaks down large stacks of brush interfering with operations into smaller piles of debris, and eliminates the manpower and equipment needed to transport or stack brush. Each augmentation package also includes a backhoe and trailer to load dump trucks with sand or gravel, feed sandbagging machines, rapidly dig a trench, and unload supplies from trucks and flat beds.

2. Source of Need. 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 83 CE units.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
166 Snow Plow Attachments (3080)	\$1,500	\$249,000
166 Chipper Attachments (3080)	\$2,500	\$415,000
83 Backhoes (3080)	\$20,000	\$1,660,000
Total		\$2,324,000

POTABLE WATER PRODUCTION, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT

1. Background. Potable water is the most critical supply in many disasters. Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Units (ROWPU) provide an expedient water purification and desalination processing capability, and yields 1,500 gallons of potable water per hour each. The ANG has a limited ROWPU capability and it has been proven extremely effective. As a result, more ROWPU capability is required to ensure availability of the equipment across each Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) region. Additionally, 500-gallon portable storage containers, disposal liners, and 2-gallon water jugs are necessary to store and distribute the potable water from ROWPUs. Trailers for moving the ROWPU and containers are also needed. Ten ROWPUs provide potable water capability in each FEMA region.

2. Source of Need. 2010 Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference; 2012 Joint Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted.

102 IW	Otis ANGB, MA	130 AW	Charleston ANGB, WV	131 BW	Whitman AFB, MO
138 FW	Tulsa ANGB, OK	141 ARW	Fairchild AFB, WA	153 AW	Cheyenne MAP, WY
154 WG	JB Pearl Harbor-Hickam, HI	156 AW	Muñiz AB, PR	182 AW	Peoria IAP, IL
187 FW	Montgomery RAP, AL				

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
10 ROWPU, 1500 GPH (3080)	\$252,789	\$2,527,890
400 Storage Containers, 500-Gallon (3080)	\$4,200	\$1,680,000
2000 Container Liners (3080)	\$60	\$120,000
5000 Distribution Containers, 2-Gallon (3080)	\$1	\$5,000
20 ROWPU Trailers (3080)	\$4,000	\$80,000
Total		\$4,412,890

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Firefighting

Firefighting (ESF 4) – Firefighting capabilities include detecting and suppressing wildland, rural, and urban fires from the ground and air, and managing and coordinating those firefighting efforts. The management of a large firefighting operation often involves thousands of people and equipment from many agencies and jurisdictions. Fire resulting from or occurring coincidentally with a major disaster may place extraordinary demands on available resources and logistics support systems. A catastrophic fire or event involving multiple disasters will exceed local firefighting capabilities.



Air National Guard (ANG) Fire and Emergency Services (FES) personnel can augment local firefighting resources because ANG firefighters maintain the same certifications as their civilian counterparts. The team consists of managers, incident commanders, and firefighters. In addition to traditional fire and rescue capabilities, ANG firefighters provide hazardous materials response to include Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) events. The ANG firefighting enterprise consists of 55 Fire and Emergency Services units and three C-130 units configured for airborne firefighting.

Current ANG firefighting operations require rapid decision making. Interoperable communications provide a capability for ANG firefighters to operate on multiple bands with real-time programmability providing flexibility to the incident commander while providing situational awareness and safety to the incident responders. This was the situation during the California wildfires from 2008 through 2013, Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Hurricane IKE in 2008, and Superstorm SANDY in 2012.



ESF 4 - Firefighting

2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Firefighting Vehicles
- Enhanced Situational Awareness and Communications for Firefighting - Air
- Enhanced Situational Awareness and Communications for Firefighting - Ground
- Aerial Firefighting Delivery System

Essential Capabilities List

None

Desired Capabilities List

None

FIREFIGHTING VEHICLES

1. Background. The Air National Guard (ANG) Fire and Emergency Services (FES) units are modernizing their firefighting vehicle fleet to respond to domestic operations missions more effectively. Updated rescue pumper trucks are for current on-base missions as well as an increasing number of off-base calls. A rescue pumper provides the storage required to hold normal firefighting equipment as well as Emergency Medical Service (EMS) equipment. Heavy rescue vehicles carry the Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) tool kits and decrease response times in life-saving rescue situations. These kits share vehicles to move USAR kits with other base organizations. This delays response, especially if the call comes in after hours or on a non-drill weekend. Updated Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting (ARFF) vehicles, like the Ultra-High Pressure (UHP) P-19, and the Crash Recovery and Structure (CRS) vehicles, like the UHP P-23, are more reliable for day-to-day missions and help establish forward operating locations for contingency airfields as well as other domestic operations missions. Additionally, ARFF vehicles are suited to handle crude oil emergencies and could easily be called out for railroad crashes and hazard material spills.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, and day-to-day mutual aid calls; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 51 Fire and Emergency Services (FES) units.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
10 ARFF Vehicles (3080)	\$800,000	\$8,000,000
5 CRS Vehicles (3080)	\$1,000,000	\$5,000,000
Total		\$13,000,000

**ENHANCED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS COMMUNICATIONS FOR
FIREFIGHTING - AIR**

1. Background. Domestic operations require HH-60 aircrew to process fragmented information from civilian and military systems to rapidly make decisions while flying in busy airspace. Communications with civil authorities is routinely a problem. An increasing number of calls require HH-60 aircrews to communicate with Army National Guard (ARNG), civilians and other organizations on the ground. Interoperable radios, including simultaneous voice, data, and multi-link video waveforms are needed. The ability to operate on multiple cross-bands with real-time re-programmability provides flexibility to the incident commander while providing situational awareness and safety to the aircrew. A secure, multi-spectrum radio capable of supporting Soldier Radio Waveform (SRW) increases the probability that rescue helicopters are ready for any relief operation. This capability already exists among ARNG Emergency Management (EM) personnel.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Hurricane IKE in 2008, California Wildfires in 2008, 2010, and 2012; Superstorm SANDY in 2012; Yosemite Rim Fire in 2013; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. The 17 ANG HH-60s are directly impacted by the capability.
106 RQW Gabreski AP, NY 129 RQW Moffett FAF, CA 176 WG JB Elmendorf, AK

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
17 Communications Platform (3010)	\$350,000	\$5,950,000
17 Multi Spectrum Antenna (3010)	\$75,000	\$1,275,000
1 Component Integration (3010)	\$100,000	\$100,000
Total		\$7,325,000

**ENHANCED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS COMMUNICATIONS FOR
FIREFIGHTING - GROUND**

1. Background. Problems communicating with civilian authorities and even other military organizations are routinely cited in disaster response and exercise after-action reports. Meanwhile, the number of off-base calls continue to increase. Civilian fire departments operate on a wide range of frequency bands (UHF, VHF, 700 MHz, and 800 MHz). Most ANG Fire and Emergency Services (FES) units have access to local partner emergency services radio frequencies; but problems arise outside the local area. FES need the capability to operate on multiple bands, be field programmable, and provide real-time communication flexibility to the incident commander. Additionally, this capability expands access to commercial Internet, real-time updates, and video feeds from additional assets (to include airborne systems) in the FES command vehicle, and enhances firefighter safety by providing the incident commander access to a vast amount of emergency response information. This aids in both on-base and off-base calls.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005; and 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 55 ANG units with FES organizations.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
1650 Multi Band Radios (3080)	\$4,500	\$7,425,000
55 Vehicle Commercial Internet Capability (3080)	\$11,200	\$616,000
Total		\$8,041,000

AERIAL FIREFIGHTING DELIVERY SYSTEM

1. Background. Existing Air National Guard (ANG) C-130 aerial firefighting systems consist of water tanks and release mechanisms that allow the firefighting agent to freefall or be pumped overboard from the aircraft. Effective delivery is dependent upon releasing the firefighting agent approximately 300 feet above the target to ensure minimal evaporation prior to the agent reaching the wildfire. Aerial firefighting aircraft typically need to “dive-bomb” the target. This tactic requires unobstructed visibility and a safe climb out path, leaving little room for error or recovery from downdrafts or turbulence. The ANG has only eight aerial firefighting systems available. Utilizing a Containerized Delivery System (CDS) airdrop capable disposable container for water or fire retardant for aerial firefighting dramatically increases the number of airlift assets available to respond to wildfire emergencies. No additional training is required since an existing pool of CDS-qualified airdrop aircrew is available. The CDS creates the capability to directly attack and extinguish wildfires utilizing single or multi-ship formations. Current systems do not allow multiple aircraft in formation; however, a CDS allows multiple aircraft to fight fires. This capability is substantially less expensive than current aerial firefighting operations. Additionally, a CDS is flown day or night at 500 feet Above Ground Level (AGL) during the day and 1000 AGL at night. These higher altitudes and commonality to normal CDS airdrop procedures increases safety. The Army National Guard utilizes sling-load water buckets with UH-60 and CH-47 helicopters, a capability that ANG rescue units do not have. Equipping ANG rescue unit’s HH-60s with sling-load buckets increases the ability to use helicopters in wildland fire responses.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Hurricane IKE in 2008, California Wildfires in 2008, 2010, and 2012, Superstorm SANDY in 2012, and Yosemite Rim Fire in 2013; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All C-130 tactical airdrop units.

106 RQW Gabreski AP, NY 129 RQW Moffett FAF, CA 176WG JB Elmendorf, AK

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
1700 Fixed Wing Aerial Firefighting CDS (3080)	\$100,000	\$170,000,000
12 Firefighting Buckets, 660-Gallon (3010)	\$24,000	\$288,000
12 Firefighting Bucket Maintenance Kits (3010)	\$2,000	\$24,000
3 Firefighting Bucket Power Packs (3010)	\$2,000	\$6,000
12 Line, 150-Foot (3010)	\$5,000	\$60,000
12 Remote Hooks, 9000-Pound (3010)	\$5,000	\$60,000
Total		\$170,438,000

Information and Planning

Information and Planning (ESF 5) - Information and planning capabilities include collecting, analyzing, processing, and disseminating information and conducting planning activities. These capabilities encompass the coordination incident situational awareness and the development of plans to support incident activities. These functions are critical to support multiagency planning and coordination for all types of incident response operations. This includes crisis and incident planning, and information collection, analysis, and management. These rely heavily on information generated from Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) systems and platforms.

Additionally, the information and planning functions support the staff functions contained in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for all the federal multiagency coordination centers and incident operations (e.g., National Response Coordination Center, Regional Response Coordination Centers, and Joint Field Offices).



Effective incident response activities rely on information and planning systems that provide a Common Operating Picture (COP) of what is happening to everyone engaged in a response. Several Air National Guard (ANG) assets support building the COP, including the Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) in use by Intelligence Squadrons where information is processed, analyzed and dissemination; various airborne assets providing still and Full Motion Video (FMV) imagery; and the local-COP systems in use by ANG wings. These ANG assets have been used extensively overseas and proven their ability to provide deployed commanders and task forces the situational awareness necessary in today's battlespace. The challenge is incorporating those assets and technology into Homeland Operations with local, state, and federal agencies and organizations so that they can provide IAA during domestic incidents.



ESF 5 - Information and Planning 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Federal Emergency Management Agency Type II Mobile Emergency Operations Center Systems
- Cross-Domain Transfer of Incident Awareness and Assessment Data
- Unclassified Transportable Processing, Assessment, and Dissemination System and Network Architecture
- Incident Awareness and Assessment Virtual Collaboration Mission Execution Framework Toolkit
- Command and Control Data Aggregator and Disseminator

Essential Capabilities List

- Static Cyber Environment Vulnerability Assessment Capability and Mobile Cyber Environment Vulnerability Assessment Capability

Desired Capabilities List

None

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY TYPE II MOBILE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER SYSTEMS**

1. Background. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 directs military, state, and other federal government response agencies to meet communications interoperability requirements. This guidance mandates the provision of Command and Control (C2) capabilities to support a Common Operating Picture (COP) to aid in accountability and decision support of Air Force Emergency Response Operations (AERO). Air National Guard (ANG) Emergency Management (EM) units possess 21 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Type II communications criteria, self-contained, immediate, rapid response Mobile Emergency Operation Centers (MEOC). They provide mobile C2 platforms capable of broad interoperability among responders for on-scene incident management and long-term recovery. They are distributed two per FEMA region plus one for the National Capital Region (NCR). These MEOC systems include the full spectrum of voice, data, and imaging capabilities that are compatible with local emergency responders. This continuing initiative provides 10 additional MEOC platforms designed to meet National Incident Management System (NIMS) standardization and US Northern Command (NORTHCOM) communications rules of engagement, to bring the total to 31 (three per FEMA region plus one for the NCR). This additional requirement helps the ANG to meet mutual aid agreements and interoperability requirements. Additionally, modernizing each of the current 21 MEOCs improves mission capability. Finally, each of the 10 additional MEOCs require prime mover vehicle upgrades to transport the trailers to incident sites. The current vehicle assigned to the EM functional area is inadequate to tow the trailers.

2. Source of Need. Air Force Instruction (AFI) 10-2501 Emergency Management Program Planning and Operations, 24 Jan 2007; HSPD 5 Management of Domestic Incidents, 28 Feb 2003; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted.

115 FW	Truax Fld, WI	120 AW	Great Falls IAP, MT	124 FW	Gowen Fld, ID
134 ARW	McGee Tyson AP, TN	147 RW	Ellington IAP, TX	150 SOW	Kirtland AFB, NM
152 AW	Reno IAP, NV	157 ARW	Pease ITAP, NH	179 AW	Mansfield RAP, OH
193 SOW	Harrisburg IAP, PA				

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
10 FEMA Type II MEOCs (3080)	\$800,000	\$8,000,000
21 MEOC Modernization Equipment (3080)	\$250,000	\$5,250,000
10 MEOC Prime Movers (3080)	\$75,000	\$750,000
Total		\$14,000,000

CROSS-DOMAIN TRANSFER OF INCIDENT AWARENESS AND ASSESMENT DATA

1. Background. Joint Force Headquarters, Joint Operations Centers, and Joint Task Force operators and planners require daily use of multiple-domain networks to conduct domestic operations and training. The security protocols of these networks vary from commercial Internet, Nonsecure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET), SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET), and even higher levels of classification. Incident commanders access data and video provided by Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) platforms which use a variety of these networks to distribute their information. A multi-purpose cross-domain solution enables data to flow bi-directionally between unclassified and classified networks, enabling the secure and rapid transfer of data. Civilian agencies use unclassified commercial Internet, while US Northern Command (NORTHCOM) data from most IAA platforms and state Air and Space Operations Centers is restricted to NIPRNET or SIPRNET. There is a critical need for a solution that enables data to be accessible across all network domains. This allows military commanders, civilian leadership, and field-level operators to have access to the critical information needed during operations and training. The system handles various types of data to include e-mail (with and without attachments), bulk file transfer, mission software applications, direct communications, web services, and live and recorded full motion video from IAA platforms and sensors. This web-based system is accessible by all units contributing to IAA operations. The servers necessary to create the network architecture required for the system are initially located at all Air National Guard Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) locations.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricanes KATRINA and RITA in 2005, California Wildfires in 2007-2014, Haiti Earthquake in 2010, and Gulf of Mexico Oil Spill in 2010; US Air Force Homeland Defense Briefs, 27 Feb – 1 Mar 2007; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted.

118 AW	Nashville IAP, TN	119 WG	Hector IAP, ND	147 RW	Ellington IAP, TX
163 RW	March AFB, CA	174 ATKW	Syracuse IAP, NY	178 FW	Springfield MAP, OH
214 RG	Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ				

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
13 Cross-Domain Systems (3080)	\$450,000	\$5,850,000
Total		\$5,850,000

UNCLASSIFIED TRANSPORTABLE PROCESSING, ASSESSMENT, AND DISSEMINATION SYSTEM AND NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

1. Background. Air National Guard Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) units, targeting units, and Air and Space Operations Centers need an unclassified, Transportable Processing, Assessment, and Dissemination (TPAD) system and network architecture to provide access to collected information to those responding to a domestic event. TPAD allows Intelligence Squadrons (IS) to produce and disseminate unclassified assessment products and information derived from video and imagery, from civilian and military space- and ground-based systems, and manned and remotely piloted aircraft. Current intelligence systems lack the ability to produce efficient, effective, and timely unclassified assessments in support of domestic incidents. An unclassified TPAD system and network architecture that operates both line-of-sight and beyond line-of-sight enables unit personnel to process and analyze full motion video and various types of imagery (electro-optical, infrared, hyper- and multi-spectral, and synthetic aperture radar). TPADs enable the rapid creation and dissemination of unclassified intelligence products (e.g., video clips, video stills, 360° annotated imagery, graphics, story boards, reports, etc.) to first responders, incident commanders, state Joint Force Headquarters, state emergency operations centers, and others for enhanced Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) and decision support. Additionally, the weight of these trailers requires upgraded prime mover vehicles to be available at the base motor pool to ensure TPAD transportation to an incident site.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricanes KATRINA and RITA in 2005, Hurricane GUSTAV in 2008, Hurricane HANNA in 2008, Hurricane IKE in 2008, California Wildfires in 2007-2013, Port au Prince, Haiti Earthquake in 2010; Gulf of Mexico Oil Spill in 2010; USAF Homeland Defense Conference Briefs, 27 Feb - 1 Mar 2007; 2012 Joint Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference; 2013 Air Reserve Component Weapons and Tactics Conference; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted.

101 IS	Otis ANGB, MA	152 IS	Reno, NV	194 IS	Tacoma, WA
101 AOG	Tyndall AFB, FL	178 ISRG	Springfield, OH	234 IS	Sacramento, CA
117 IS	Birmingham, AL	181 IW	Terre Haute, IN	250 IS	Albuquerque, NM
118 ISRG	Nashville, TN	184 IW	Wichita, KS		
123 IS	Little Rock, AR	192 IS	Langley AFB, VA		

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
13 IAA Portable Receiver / Analysis Work Centers (3080)	\$250,000	\$3,250,000
13 TPAD Hardware and Software Suites (3080)	\$602,000	\$7,826,000
13 Video Downlink Receivers (3080)	\$200,000	\$2,600,000
13 Tactical Radios (PRC-117) (3080)	\$35,000	\$455,000
13 Upgraded Prime Movers (3080)	\$50,000	\$650,000
Total		\$14,781,000

**INCIDENT AWARENESS AND ASSESSMENT VIRTUAL COLLABORATION
MISSION EXECUTION FRAMEWORK TOOLKIT**

1. Background. First responders and operations center personnel need robust, redundant, and flexible digital network architectures to optimize situational awareness. The current Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) enterprise lacks a multi-level, collaborative, fused framework that supports the incident commander. The lack of a unified tactical display framework to present, share, transfer, and filter mission-critical data has caused mission degradation. The mission execution framework toolkit is Internet Protocol-based, comprehensive, real-time, and dynamic solution that is be accessed via desktop computer and mobile device applications by any incident response personnel from any Air National Guard (ANG) unit, agency, or organization. This virtual toolkit allows the tracking of incident personnel and assets from a mobile application, and provide the complete air and ground picture (i.e., including inputs such as Link-16 and Federal Aviation Administration radar data). These tools build a unified common operating picture by allowing every mission participant to be a “sensor” (uploading pictures, videos, and data points). Further development of the mobile version of this capability enables citizens to assist with their own rescue. It allows full access to all information by aircrew, analysts, supported units, and higher headquarters decision makers. This system is accessible via the Global Information Grid from austere locations with limited bandwidth or connectivity. This system adheres to common standards including, but not limited to, the Unmanned Aerial System Command and Control Initiative, the Motion Imagery Standards Board, and the North American Treaty Organization Standardization Agreement, with development potential to meet emerging needs. The servers necessary to create the network architecture required for the system are initially be located at appropriate locations with access to necessary data. This web-based system is accessible by all units contributing to IAA operations and hosted by all ANG Remotely Piloted Aircraft units.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Operations STRONG SAFETY, ARDENT SENTRY, EMERALD WARRIOR, and PATRIOT GUARD in 2014; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted.

118 AW	Nashville IAP, TN	119 WG	Hector IAP, ND	147 RW	Ellington IAP, TX
163RW	March AFB, CA	174 ATKW	Syracuse IAP, NY	178 FW	Springfield MAP, OH
214 RG	Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ				

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
1 Virtual Collaborative Execution Toolkit (3080)	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000
Total		\$2,400,000

COMMAND AND CONTROL DATA AGGREGATOR AND DISSEMINATOR

1. Background. Units, military planners, intelligence analysts, and decision makers lack the ability to effectively manage, visualize process, assess, and disseminate geospatial data. There are disparities between National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) geodatabases, Air National Guard (ANG) Eagle Vision geodatabases, other military and civilian geodatabases, and the industry standard used for access to civilian and military geospatial data. A single repository is needed for all incident guidance and incoming data inquiries (to include data search functions) from all responders to deliver a powerful set of functionality in a flexible, standards-based, open framework across thin, web, and cloud architectures (using web services) to support domestic operations. Without the integration and fusion of the various datasets and information streams, the ability of intelligence analysts to provide and maintain decision-quality, all-source intelligence preparation of the environment to higher headquarters and civilian leadership is significantly degraded. Additionally, the system acts as a baseline Geographic Information System (GIS) for other military components and most government agencies. Establishing this capability prevents unnecessary information exchange barriers and limits to interoperability. Analysts need an interchangeable, real-time, cloud-based solution that enhances situational awareness by providing on-demand access to critical geospatial intelligence data and reducing the time from collection to decision through a flexible platform deployable on cloud-based systems, mobile devices, and desktop computers.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Operations STRONG SAFETY, ARDENT SENTRY, EMERALD WARRIOR, and PATRIOT GUARD in 2014; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted.

102 IW	Otis ANGB, MA	111 FW	Horsham ANG, PA	115 FW	Truax Fld, WI
117 ARW	Birmingham IAP, AL	118 AW	Nashville IAP, TN	119 WG	Hector IAP, ND
123 IS	Little Rock AFB, AR	125 FW	Jacksonville IAP, FL	141 ARW	Fairchild AFB, WA
144 FW	Fresno IAP, CA	147 RW	Ellington IAP, TX	150 SOW	Kirtland AFB, NM
152 IS	Reno-Tahoe IAP, NV	162 FW	Tucson IAP, AZ	163 RW	March AFB, CA
174 ATKW	Syracuse IAP, NY	178 FW	Springfield IAP, OH	181 IW	Terre Haute IAP, IN
183 FW	Lincoln Capital IAP, IL	184 IW	McConnell AFB, KS	186 ARW	Meridian RAP, MS
187 FW	Montgomery RAP, AL	214 RG	Davis-Moahan AFB, AZ		

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
36 GIS Software (3080)	\$11,375	\$409,500
36 Server Hardware (3080)	\$200,000	\$7,200,000
36 GIS Servers (3080)	\$50,000	\$1,800,000
Total		9,409,500

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Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services

Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services (ESF 6) -

Mass care needs during a disaster include the delivery of mass shelter, feeding, and first aid to disaster victims, fatality management, and religious support to responders, as well as systems to distribute emergency relief supplies to disaster victims. Personnel check-in and status reporting systems are used to coordinate rescuers, report on victim status, and assist families to reunite.

During response efforts, the magnitude of damage to buildings and infrastructure can rapidly overwhelm the capacity of state and local governments to assess the disaster and respond effectively to basic and emergency needs. Additionally, damage to roads, airports, and communications systems often hamper emergency response efforts.



The Air National Guard (ANG) has provided key services in past mass care events, including the 2011 Presidential Inauguration. During this event over 1,500 soldiers were called upon to provide security and the ANG provided the mobile kitchens that feed them during the event, ensuring an effective security force. Additionally, events like annual PATRIOT Exercise and the 2014 Oso, Washington landslide have demonstrated how ANG resources can mobilize to assist federal, state, and local authorities.

However, they have also highlighted shortfalls in the ANG ability to respond within the first key hours necessary to sustain life in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Once on scene, the need to track people and assets in the field is a challenge, with no one system capable of providing overall awareness. Chaplains are also required as they provide compassionate care to help both the victims and responders deal with the emotions and trauma generated by a disaster.



The ANG needs additional materials, processes, and training to better reach those people and areas in need, provide essential services once on the scene, and achieve a more effective response to a mass care situation.

ESF 6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailer
- Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailer Prime Movers
- Tactical Field Religious Support Kit
- Tactical Field Religious Support Kit Prime Movers
- Interoperable People Tracking System

Essential Capabilities List

None

Desired Capabilities List

None

DISASTER RELIEF MOBILE KITCHEN TRAILER

1. Background. Disasters such as Hurricane KATRINA, the Haiti earthquake, and other Special Security Events (SSE) have shown a need for support to civilian and military responders with food. Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailers (DRMKT) are capable of serving all types of civilian and military meals, to include heat-and-serve Unitized Group Rations (UGR) and UGR-A (includes frozen vegetables). They provide meals at a rate of 700 per hour as long as supplies are available. The Air National Guard (ANG) has the ability to deliver these kitchens quickly with 12 fielded DRMKTs. This mass field-level feeding capability increases with eight additional DRMKTs. The objective is to pre-position two DRMKTs in each of the 10 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regions.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Haiti earthquake in 2010, Presidential Inauguration in 2008 and 2012; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. The objective is to field two DRMKTs in each FEMA region. Twelve DRMKTs are fielded and eight additional DRMKTs complete the capability for the ANG Force Support Sustainment Service Flights.

115 FW	Truax Fld, WI	120 AW	Great Falls IAP, MT	137 ARW	Tinker AFB, OK
142 FW	Portland IAP, OR	146 AW	Channel Is ANG, CA	157 ARW	Pease ITAP, NH
184 IW	McConnell AFB, KS	193 SOW	Harrisburg IAW, PA		

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
8 Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailers (3080)	\$625,000	\$5,000,000
Total		\$5,000,000

DISASTER RELIEF MOBILE KITCHEN TRAILER PRIME MOVERS

1. Background. Disasters such as Hurricane KATRINA, the Haiti earthquake, and other Special Security Events (SSE) have shown a need for support to civilian agencies with meals. The Air National Guard (ANG) Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailers (DRMKT) lack dedicated prime movers to deliver meals quickly. Each empty trailer weighs approximately 10,600 pounds and requires a larger prime mover than that available in the base motor pool at ANG installations. The ANG method for transporting DRMKTs is renting commercial vehicles, which are often in short supply during disaster relief efforts, causing delays in delivering the DRMKT capability. Pre-positioning prime movers with each DRMKT allows the kitchens to be delivered and utilized quickly. The objective is to pre-position two DRMKTs with prime movers at each of the 10 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regions.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Haiti earthquake in 2010, Presidential Inaugurations in 2008 and 2012; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. The objective is to field two DRMKTs with a dedicated prime mover in each FEMA region. The vehicles are to be located with the 20 ANG Force Support Sustainment Services Flights with DRMKTs.

105 AW	Stewart ANGB, NY	108 ARW	JB McGuire, NJ	113 FW	JB Andrews, MD
115 FW	Truax Fld, WI	116 ACW	Robins AFB, GA	120 AW	Great Falls IAP, MT
123 AW	Louisville IAP, KY	132 RW	Des Moines IAP, IA	136 AW	Fort Worth JRB, TX
137 ARW	Tinker AFB, OK	140 WG	Buckley AFB, CO	141 ARW	Fairchild AFB, WA
142 FW	Portland IAP, OR	143 AW	Quonset SAP, RI	146 AW	Channel Is ANG, CA
154 WG	Hickam AFB, HI	157 ARW	Pease ITAP, NH	179 AW	Mansfield RAP, OH
184 IW	McConnell AFB, KS	193 SOW	Harrisburg IAP, PA		

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
20 Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailers Prime Movers (3080)	\$50,000	\$1,000,000
Total		\$1,000,000

TACTICAL FIELD RELIGIOUS SUPPORT KIT

1. Background. Recent natural disasters such as the Oso, WA landslide, numerous hurricanes, floods, and tornadoes have shown the need for field support to Airmen responding in highly stressful operations and exposed to severe trauma. The Tactical Field Religious Support Kit (TFRSK) provides, in an austere environment, dedicated climate-controlled space for decompression, Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) intervention, religious observance, and private counseling with a Chaplain. This save lives as Airmen continue their response efforts, helping to reduce their own operational stress and alleviate diminished capability due to trauma exposure. Ten partial kits, including a furnishing-package (two desks, literature, altar, linens, etc.) are currently stored alongside other pre-packed disaster response kits near Lexington, KY. These initial 10 kits require a trailer and prime mover to be mobile. An additional 50 full kits are needed to position these assets in every state, with two or more in certain states based on population and geography. This enables Religious Support Teams to employ the kits where and when needed, increasing tactical field-level religious support capability.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Oso, WA landslide in 2014; Superstorm SANDY in 2012; Hurricane IRENE in 2011; Hurricane KATRINA 2005; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. Ten partial kits are stored at a facility near Lexington, KY. Sixty ANG Chaplain Corps sections with wing-level Religious Support Teams require the TFRSK.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
50 Furnishing Packages (3080)	\$7,500	\$375,000
50 USAF Small Shelter Systems (3080)	\$20,000	\$1,000,000
60 Enclosed Over-the-Road Trailers (3080)	\$10,000	\$600,000
Total		\$1,975,000

TACTICAL FIELD RELIGIOUS SUPPORT KIT PRIME MOVERS

1. Background. Upgraded vehicles are to transport Tactical Field Religious Support Kits (TFRSK). Recent natural disasters such as the Oso, WA landslide, numerous hurricanes, floods, and tornados have shown the need for field support to Airmen responding in highly stressful operations and exposed to severe trauma. The Air National Guard (ANG) vehicle fleet lacks the vehicles capable of delivering these kits in a timely manner. Prepositioning the kits ensures Religious Support Teams (RST) at selected ANG wings are ready to employ within their state or Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) region via Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Field-level religious support capability increases with procurement and pre-positioning of TFRSKs in each state or territory (some states have authorization for two). The weight of each trailer is approximately 7,000 pounds which requires a larger prime mover vehicle than is available at ANG installations.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Oso, WA landslide in 2014, Superstorm SANDY in 2012, Hurricane IRENE in 2011, Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, and other domestic responses and exercises; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. Sixty ANG Chaplain Corps sections with wing-level Religious Support Teams require the TFRSK with access to vehicles capable of transporting them.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
60 TFRSK Prime Movers (3080)	\$40,000	\$2,400,000
Total		\$2,400,000

INTEROPERABLE PEOPLE TRACKING SYSTEM

1. Background. The Army National Guard (ARNG) and Air National Guard (ANG) use different systems to track people receiving medical care. Medical Communications for Combat Casualty Care (MC4), the military personnel tracking system used by the ARNG, does not have the ability to track civilian casualties. The ANG Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) Medical Element uses the Evacuee Tracking and Accountability System (ETAS), which does not allow Fatality Search and Recovery Teams (FSRT) to track partial human remains or Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) contaminated remains. There is no process other than utilizing individual Global Positioning System (GPS) devices, photography, and informal documentation to account for remains collected in an NBC contaminated zone. Unifying existing systems provides cohesive tracking of NBC contaminated casualties and human remains. Additionally, there is no standard system used during the initial effort of a domestic response, known as Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI), to track the location and status of personnel entering a response scenario. Accurate reporting and duty status accountability is required for personnel entering the Joint Task Force (JTF) Commander's Area of Responsibility (AOR) and then moving to duty locations within the disaster area. To prevent congestion at a JRSOI station, this system includes a scanner for common access cards and driver's licenses, along with software to interface with a centralized storage server. Personnel tracking programs and hardware track civilians in shelters and Airmen entering into Title 32 or State Active Duty to support domestic response activities. The system is interoperable with multiple domains, including the ANG network, ARNG network, and commercial internet connections. Hardware is ruggedized and includes a minimum of one computer and one scanning unit. These capabilities, incorporated into an interoperable system, greatly increase JTF awareness of personnel and casualty status, enhancing the overall efficiency of response efforts.

2. Source of Need. 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All states with Homeland Response Force (HRF) and CERFP units.

104 FW	Westfield RAP, MA	107 AW	Niagara Falls ARS, NY	113 FW	JB Andrews, MD
115 FW	Truax Fld, WI	117 ARW	Birmingham IAP, AL	121 ARW	Rickenbacker IAP, OH
123 AW	Louisville IAP, KY	125 FW	Jacksonville IAP, FL	130 AW	Yeager AP, WV
132 RW	Des Moines, IAP, IA	139 AW	St. Joseph AP, MO	140 WG	Buckley AFB, CO
141 ARW	Fairchild AFB, WA	142 FW	Portland IAP, OR	146 AW	Channel Is ANG, CA
148 FW	Duluth IAP, MN	149 FW	Kelly Fld, TX	150 SOW	Kirtland AFB, NM
154 WG	Hickam AFB, HI	156 AW	Luis Munoz IAP, PR	157 ARW	Pease ITAP, NH
159 FW	New Orleans JRB, LA	162 FW	Tucson IAP, AZ	165 AW	Savannah IAP, GA
171 ARW	Pittsburg IAP, PA	181 IW	Terre Haute IAP, IN	182 AW	Peoria IAP, IL

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
27 Interoperable Person Tracking Systems (3080)	\$200,000	\$5,400,000
Total		\$5,400,000

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Logistics

Logistics (ESF 7) - The logistics function encompasses those capabilities necessary for the timely and efficient delivery of supplies, equipment, services, and facilities. This includes logistics planning, technical assistance, training, education, exercises, incident response, and sustainment. These capabilities consider the capability and resources of federal logistics partners, public and private stakeholders, and non-governmental organizations in support of responders and disaster survivors.



Logistics includes centralized management of supply chain functions in support of local, state, and federal governments during domestic incidents. It includes coordination of resource sourcing; acquisition; delivery of supplies, equipment, and services; resource tracking; facility space acquisition; transportation coordination; and management of other administrative services. This includes integration of community logistics partners through

prior planning and crisis collaboration to reestablish local and state self-sufficiency as rapidly as possible. Logistics capabilities include conducting assessments, training, education, and exercise programs for regional entities and local governments.



ESF 7 - Logistics

2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Remotely Piloted Aircraft Rapid Deployable Launch and Recovery Mission Support Kit
- Total Asset Visibility
- Vehicle Deployable Diagnostics Test Set
- Deployable Fuel Support System
- Mobile Loading Dock

Essential Capabilities List

- Material Handling Equipment
- Portable Modular Shelter with Storage and Climate Controls
- Temporary Barriers
- Pallet Jacks with Scales

Desired Capabilities List

- Aircraft Maintenance Stand Deployable
- Highline Dock
- Solar Powered Wheel Lock Scales

REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT RAPID DEPLOYABLE LAUNCH AND RECOVERY MISSION SUPPORT KIT

1. Background. The ability of Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) to provide persistent infrared, day television, low light television, and full motion video to first responders and incident command posts is critical to the Air National Guard's (ANG) execution of domestic operations. Rapidly deployable Launch and Recovery Element (LRE) Mission Support Kits (MSK) enable RPAs to be deployed anywhere in the nation within 48 hours and to fly within 72 hours of notification. The ability to fly RPAs from deployed locations rather than home station increases time spent over the incident instead of traveling to and from a distant home airfield. The RPA rapid deployable launch and recovery mission support kit enables the ANG to conduct critical Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) anywhere in the nation in an effective, persistent, and timely manner. The kit includes a deployable Ground Control Station (GCS) containing dual connectivity and communication relays, imagery data distribution, and tactical-level interface capabilities, along with a web-based near real-time common operation picture.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Operation ARDENT SENTRY in 2012, Operation ANGEL THUNDER in 2013, California Air National Guard's Operation RIMFIRE in 2013, firefighting efforts in Yosemite National Park, Exercise GRIZZLY in 2012, Exercise AMALGAM DART in 2011 and 2012; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 12 ANG RPA units are impacted. The objective is to field deployable LREs at each RPA unit in order to limit the logistics footprint of providing RPA capability during a domestic incident.

107 AW	Niagara Falls, NY	119 WG	Fargo, ND	174 ATKW	Syracuse, NY
110 AW	Battle Creek, MI	132 RW	Des Moines, IA	178 FW	Springfield, OH
111 AW	Willow Grove, PA	147 RW	Houston, TX	188 RW	Ft. Smith, AR
118 AW	Nashville, TN	163 RW	March, CA	214 RG	Tucson, AZ

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
12 RPA Deployable LRE MSKs (3080)	\$5,000,000	\$60,000,000
Total		\$60,000,000

TOTAL ASSET VISIBILITY

1. Background. A Total Asset Visibility (TAV) capability in the Air National Guard (ANG) improves knowledge of asset location and status for ANG leaders responding to domestic incidents. These assets include consumables, equipment, and vehicles. The ANG TAV system is compatible with the Army National Guard (ARNG) TAV system to allow for seamless and efficient response to any disaster. The ARNG is equipped with a TAV tool called the Battle Command Support and Sustainment System (BCS3). BCS3 utilizes Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology to monitor movement and maintain inventory of assets coming into and within a disaster area. The ANG uses numerous automated tracking systems and manual processes to provide a limited tracking capability to headquarters elements. The ANG does not have a means to integrate with the ARNG BCS3 or provide responders or headquarters decision makers the detailed situational awareness that current off-the-shelf technology allows. Using RFID tags for items, RFID interrogators, and blue force tracking for personnel and vehicles gains real-time reporting of asset movement on the ground or in the air. Additionally, an unclassified standalone network system allows communication with assets utilizing the existing Internet protocol technologies for e-mail, text, and voice.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Hurricane IKE in 2008, Superstorm SANDY in 2012; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 89 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
89 TAV Systems (3080)	\$500,000	\$44,500,000
Total		\$44,500,000

VEHICLE DEPLOYABLE DIAGNOSTICS TEST SET

1. Background. The Air National Guard (ANG) vehicle maintenance personnel do not have a vehicle diagnostic testing capability to diagnose disabled vehicles while deployed for overseas operations or domestic incidents. Modern vehicles with computerized engine controls require electronic diagnostics for repairs. The ANG is only able to tow or remove most disabled vehicles when responding to a domestic incident because there is no deployable diagnostic test set to identify malfunctions and required repairs. The ANG could dramatically improve its ability to support civil authorities with one deployable vehicle diagnostic test set in each vehicle maintenance shop.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Hurricane IKE in 2008, Superstorm SANDY in 2012; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 89 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
89 Deployable Vehicle Diagnostics System (3080)	\$250,000	\$22,250,000
Total		\$22,250,000

DEPLOYABLE FUEL SUPPORT SYSTEM

1. Background. The Air National Guard (ANG) does not have a deployable fuel testing capability to identify solid or liquid contaminants. During Hurricane KATRINA, Hurricane IKE, and Superstorm SANDY there was fuel available but it could not be used due to the inability to verify its quality. ANG units supporting a domestic incident response are unable to verify the quality of fuel being provided or used in ANG vehicles, equipment, and aircraft. The deployable fuel support system includes the fuel testing device, fuel distribution nozzles, and fuel containment system. This testing capability mitigates the possible introduction of contaminated fuel and prevents subsequent mishaps. The ANG could better respond during a disaster with one deployable test set per fuels management flight. Additionally, many ANG fuel distribution vehicles do not have nozzles that are able to refuel civilian vehicles. ANG fuel trucks could add significantly to fuel distribution in a domestic incident at relatively low cost by adapting the ANG R-11 and C-300 fleet to refuel civilian vehicles. Lastly, when these fuel trucks are relocated either in support of domestic operations fuel distribution or when displaced by catastrophic conditions at home station, there are no portable containment systems available to protect against environmental damage in the event of a fuel leak or spill.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Hurricane IKE in 2008, Superstorm SANDY in 2012; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. Each of the 89 ANG wings receives one deployable fuel support system per fuels management flight.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
89 Deployable Fuel Support System (3080)	\$150,000	\$13,350,000
Total		\$13,350,000

MOBILE LOADING DOCK

1. Background. Logistics Readiness Squadrons (LRS) are responsible for moving personnel, equipment, supplies, and vehicles at home and abroad. Mobile loading docks allow for the loading and off-loading of equipment, supplies, and vehicles without permanent, stationary loading docks. Mobile loading docks and yard ramps allow point of distribution missions for the distribution of supplies and equipment to disaster-stricken areas. LRS units do not have mobile loading docks or yard ramps but do have loading dock capabilities at each of the base's material management facilities. Mobile loading docks capable of supporting 10,000 pounds to 30,000 pounds and with manual height adjustment from 45 to 62 inches better equips LRS units to support domestic incidents. During domestic operations, these mobile loading docks are used to load and off-load trailers and vehicles, ranging in size from commercial semi-trailers to Light Medium Tactical Vehicles (LMTV). In addition to supporting the ANG's domestic mission, mobile loading docks are capable of supporting overseas deployments.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Hurricanes GUSTAV and IKE in 2008, Hurricane ISAAC in 2014, Superstorm SANDY in 2012; and Operation DEEPWATER HORIZON; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 89 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
89 Mobile Loading Docks (3080)	\$17,417	\$1,550,113
Total		\$1,550,113

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Public Health and Medical Services

Public Health and Medical Services (ESF 8) - Public health and medical services capabilities include responding to an emergency or disaster. This type of federal assistance is directed by the Department of Health and Human Services through the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.

Public health and medical services include emergency medical management of health service resources, such as preventive and curative health measures, triage of injured or sick, evacuation of the injured or sick, fatality management, blood management, medical supply, equipment, stress

control, medical, dental, veterinary, laboratory, optometric, nutrition therapy, bioenvironmental health, and medical intelligence services. These services also include civilian emergency medical system support and Crisis Intervention Stress Management in coordination with religious support teams. Public health and medical services support the public health system in the distribution and administration of vaccines and antidotes; implementation of state emergency

medical response plans; protection of critical force health; and delivery of mortuary support.



Air National Guard (ANG) medical services may be called to support medical emergencies independently or cooperatively depending on the emergency. ANG medical services continue to develop cooperative efforts of medical response and support with local emergency medical management organizations at the state, county, and city levels.

Over the last several years, the ANG has developed a robust Chemical, Biological, Radiation, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) response plan that includes Civil Support Teams (CST), Homeland Response Forces (HRF), and CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFP). These emergency response forces have highly skilled medical personnel and capabilities, and are equipped and trained to respond to hazards, to include specialized skills needed at CBRNE-type events.

ESF 8 - Public Health and Medical Services 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Portable Patient Treatment Accountability System
- Modernization of Expeditionary Medical Support Assemblages
- Modernization of National Guard Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives Enhanced Response Force Package and Homeland Response Force Medical Elements
- Field Deployment of Personal Protective Equipment
- Modernization of Biological Hand Held Assay

Essential Capabilities List

None

Desired Capabilities List

None

PORTABLE PATIENT TREATMENT ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM

1. Background. Medical responders need a portable patient treatment accountability system to track and monitor the care of in-transit patients. The accountability system tracks care as patients move from care provided by different agencies to include Department of Defense, state, and civilian agencies. In a mass casualty event, patient treatment at the incident site prior to transportation is documented on paper (e.g., triage tag) and losing this documentation complicates continued medical treatment and cost lives. A digital tracking system at the incident site that is interoperable with Emergency Medical Services (EMS), receiving facilities, and local hospitals is needed to communicate lifesaving treatment actions performed before transport of the patients to the next location. This improves patient survivability during a mass casualty event where large numbers of patients are rapidly passed through the treatment center. A digital system with a field-level network extension kit communicates casualty information to the incident command center and other agencies. Encrypted electronic communications are Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)-compliant. It has the ability to document medical care, print reports, and provide an intuitive user interface that requires minimal training. The system shares information with other systems such as the Joint Patient Assessment and Tracking System (JPATS). The system reviews medical data in a real-time, web-based, and Geographic Information System (GIS)-enabled environment. Additionally, the system provides timely and accurate information on the location, movement, status, and identity of equipment, supplies, and personnel. On-scene automated handheld devices capture multimedia data, such as photos, and are compatible with responders wearing personal protective equipment.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Hurricane IKE in 2008, Hurricane GUSTAV in 2008, Joplin Missouri tornado in 2011, Exercise PATRIOT in 2013, and Exercise VIGILANT GUARD in 2013; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 89 Guard Medical Units (GMU).

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
89 Patient Treatment Accountability System (3080)	\$120,000	\$10,680,000
3 Field Network Extension Kits (3080)	\$15,100	\$45,300
Total		\$10,725,300

MODERNIZATION OF EXPEDITIONARY MEDICAL SUPPORT ASSEMBLAGES

1. Background. Expeditionary Medical Support (EMEDS) sets require equipment and infrastructure modernization to maintain currency with EMEDS equipment authorizations. Upgrades include deployable oxygen systems, tents, and other medical equipment. Air Combat Command's (ACC) Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging (MEFPAK) teams are modernizing the EMEDS sets' equipment authorizations, increasing, decreasing, and upgrading assets to rapidly deploy for a federal mission or a domestic response. Upgrading Air National Guard EMEDS with new equipment prevents misalignment of resources with the active component and enables the medical units to continue providing the necessary lifesaving, patient care, and treatment tools for medical first responders and the patients in their care

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Hurricane IKE in 2008, Hurricane GUSTAV in 2008, Joplin Missouri tornado in 2011, Exercise PATRIOT in 2013, and Exercise VIGILANT GUARD in 2013; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. EMEDS sets deploy to support all 89 Guard Medical Units (GMU). The plan is to store the EMEDS assemblages at the three Consolidated Storage and Deployment Centers.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
2 Deployable Oxygen Systems (3080)	\$215,000	\$430,000
4 Patient Ventilator Systems (3080)	\$24,000	\$96,000
2 EMEDS Modernization Equipment (3080)	\$1,150,000	\$2,300,000
Total		\$2,826,000

**MODERNIZATION OF NATIONAL GUARD CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL,
RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVES ENHANCED
RESPONSE FORCE PACKAGE AND HOMELAND RESPONSE FORCE
MEDICAL ELEMENTS**

1. Background. The Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) and Homeland Response Force (HRF) medical elements require modernization to include new equipment to maintain currency with evolving medical technology. Modernization includes patient ventilator systems, ultrasound units, equipment calibration sets, portable sinks, tent repair kits, and infection control supplies. These upgrades also prevent misalignment of Air National Guard resources with the active component and enables the medical units to continue providing the necessary lifesaving patient care and treatment tools.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Hurricane IKE in 2008, Hurricane GUSTAV in 2008; Joplin, Missouri tornado in 2011, Exercise PATRIOT in 2013, and Exercise VIGILANT GUARD in 2013; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 27 ANG CERFP and HRF units. The ultrasound equipment is for the 17 legacy CERFPs to match the configuration of the 10 HRFs with ultrasound capabilities. The 89 Guard Medical Units (GMU) rotate responsibilities and support the CERFP and HRF missions with personnel packages.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
27 Patient Ventilator Systems (3080)	\$24,000	\$648,000
17 Ultrasound Equipment (3080)	\$57,600	\$979,200
27 Equipment Calibration Sets (3080)	\$44,000	\$1,188,000
27 Portable Sinks (3080)	\$400	\$10,800
27 Tent Repair Kits (3080)	\$700	\$18,900
27 Infection Control Supplies (3080)	\$600	\$16,200
Total		\$2,861,100

FIELD DEPLOYMENT OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

1. Background. Air National Guard (ANG) service members are postured to respond on short notice to a broad spectrum of disaster scenarios. Most units lack Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) necessary to respond to many likely incidents. Service members need general purpose PPE to prevent casualties. PPE includes chest waders, gloves, helmets, safety glasses, life vests, and first aid kits. The Air Force's Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) has a 36-month shelf life. It is undergoing a modernization to being replaced, through attrition by a tri-service Joint First Aid Kit (JFAK). The intent is to replace thirty percent of each wing's requirement over each of the next 3 years, thereby staggering the expiration and replacement cycle. The JFAK contains lifesaving supplies applicable to domestic and overseas contingencies. The JFAK is a medical commodity associated with the Air Force mobility bag program. The mobility bag program is managed at the wing-level. The quantity requested is driven by mobility bag requirements that are calculated by wing positions assigned to deployable Unit Type Codes.

2. Source of Need. 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 89 Guard Medical Units (GMU).

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
89 PPE Sets (3080)	\$500	\$44,500
44,913 JFAK Kits (3080)	\$284	\$12,755,292
Total		\$12,799,792

MODERNIZATION OF BIOLOGICAL HAND HELD ASSAY

1. Background. Air National Guard (ANG) units need an expeditions means of determining if a substance is a biological, chemical, or other dangerous compound. The Department of Defense (DoD) and the ANG utilize a biological sampling kit, but need an easier to use and rapidly deployable tester to identify all known biological warfare agents of concern. The Hand Held Assay (HHA) only has a limited biological detection capability. The device is a simple smart ticket, array, film array, or other assay that is credentialed for use in the DoD and provides the correct data. A biological HHA leads to a faster, more accurate and reliable detection of biological threats in a domestic operation environment.

2. Source of Need. 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 89 Guard Medical Units (GMU).

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
89 Biological Hand Held Assay (3080)	\$80,000	\$7,120,000
Total		\$7,120,000

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Search and Rescue

Search and Rescue (ESF 9) - One third of all domestic operations performed by the National Guard involve the search and rescue of civilians. In fact, search and rescue ranks second only to natural disaster response in terms of the total number of missions performed across all 54 states and territories each year.



The Air National Guard (ANG) search and rescue capabilities fulfill a dual-purpose role providing rescue capability and interoperability in support of both state and federal taskings. ANG forces have saved thousands of lives, often in austere or difficult conditions, when no other means was available for the rescue effort.

The ANG performs the search and rescue mission utilizing three rescue wings and 55 urban search and rescue teams distributed across all 10 Federal Emergency Management Agency regions. All are organized and trained to rapidly deploy and provide initial response search and rescue capability within hours of an incident or natural disaster. Urban search and rescue and Guardian Angel (combat rescue officers and pararescuemen) teams lack special purpose vehicles that are appropriately rated and equipped to fully enable their domestic operations mission.

ANG rescue units have been among the first responders across the entire spectrum of domestic operations since the 1970s. These missions involve civil search and rescue following hurricanes, earthquakes, civil unrest, chemical spills, and forest fires. Missions also include long-range, over-water rescue operations in the East Pacific, West Atlantic, and Gulf regions. US Northern Command recently requested that the ANG additionally perform search and rescue operations in remote arctic regions of the northern territories which are now accessible to maritime vessels due to the warming climate.



ESF 9 - Search and Rescue 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Urban Search and Rescue Vehicles
- Retractable External Arm with Search and Rescue Missionized Pod
- Search and Rescue Sensor Technology
- Guardian Angel Extreme Environment Search and Rescue Equipment
- Personal Protective Equipment for Urban Search and Rescue

Essential Capabilities List

- Urban Search and Rescue Quad-Band Radio
- Illumination Capabilities
- Portable Hyperbaric Chamber
- Capability to Communicate Directly with Potential Rescues
- Military to Civilian Cross-Band Capability

Desired Capabilities List

- Capability to Quickly Map an Incident Environment
- Man-Portable Remotely Operated Vehicle Quadcopter
- Rescue Hoist with 600-Pound Capacity
- HH-60 Large Capacity Rescue Extraction Device

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE VEHICLES

1. Background. The Air National Guard (ANG) dedicated rescue teams include Guardian Angels (GA) from three Rescue Wings (RW), pararescuemen assigned to one Special Tactics Squadron (STS), and 55 Fire and Emergency Services (FES) organizations. They cannot deliver their Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) equipment to the scene of a natural or man-made disaster. Specialized USAR vehicles allow rescue teams to access locations by traversing flooded areas, rubble piles, and extremely rough terrain with the personnel and equipment necessary to provide rescue capabilities other responders are not able to provide. This equipment fills capability gaps for travel in adverse urban terrain and travel in rough off-road terrain. Two types of vehicles are needed: a heavy rescue vehicle, equipped with specialized rescue equipment possessed by ANG FES organizations; and an all-terrain light rescue vehicle for GAs. If not funded, ANG USAR teams are unable to meet the 6-hour response time identified in the ANG Search and Rescue (SAR) Teams Concept of Operations (CONOPS).

2. Source of Need. ANG SAR Teams CONOPS, 20 Sep 2013; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 55 ANG FES organizations require USAR heavy rescue vehicles. Three Rescue Squadrons (RQS) and one STS receive GA USAR vehicles, with the STS receiving two vehicles.

103 RQS Gabreski ANGB, NY 123 STS Standiford Field, KY 131 RQS Moffett Field, CA
212 RQS Elmendorf AFB, AK

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
55 USAR Heavy Rescue Vehicles (3080)	\$700,000	\$38,500,000
10 GA USAR Vehicles (3080)	\$320,000	\$3,200,000
Total		\$41,700,000

RETRACTABLE EXTERNAL ARM WITH SEARCH AND RESCUE MISSIONIZED POD

1. Background. Dedicated Air National Guard (ANG) rescue forces rapidly respond to locate and recover isolated or distressed personnel during civil Search and Rescue (SAR) operations when civilian authorities are unable to rescue them. As such, ANG SAR forces are more effective with a self-contained, independent means of executing time-sensitive tasks during the report, locate, support, and recover phases of personnel recovery. Digital management of multiple survivors, which includes electronic tracking and monitoring, and resources via data link, is paramount during wide-area incidents when voice networks are saturated. The SAR-missionized AS-4 Pod includes capabilities such as: wide area multispectral Electro-Optical-Infrared (EO-IR) sensor optimized for survivor detection and geolocation; inter-team air-to-ground and air-to-air voice, and data repeater with cross-band trunking; mesh network and WiFi wide area network extension node for dismounted rescue forces; millimeter wave X-band synthetic aperture radar for maritime, flood, and swift water environments; cellular communications base station for interrogation and line-of-sight communication with cell phone-enabled survivors; Blue Force Tracker Two (BFT2) domestic gateway and line-of-sight, multi-band Full Motion Video (FMV) and Video Down Link (VDL) capability. The pod is attached by a retractable arm to any ANG C-130 aircraft with an appropriate dual-rail cargo adapter. A Guardian Angel (GA) Combat Rescue Officer (CRO) seated at a collapsible AS-T4 workstation located in the left paratroop-door of the H/M/C-130 aircraft operates the SAR missionized pod. The AS-4 missionized pod utilizes government furnished sensor equipment and aircraft power from existing receptacles in the cargo compartment. This capability supports all 55 ANG crash and fire rescue teams by providing improved situational awareness when operating in the vicinity of SAR missionized pod-equipped aircraft.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Hurricane IKE in 2008, California Wildfires in 2008, 2010, and 2012, Superstorm SANDY in 2012, and Yosemite Rim Fire in 2013; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted.

106 RQW Gabreski Airport, NY 129 RQW Moffett Field, CA 176 WG Elmendorf AFB, AK
123 AW Louisville, KY

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
4 Retractable Arm Systems* (3010)	\$1,350,000	\$5,400,000
4 AS-4 Rescue Missionized Pods (3010)	\$750,000	\$3,000,000
1 Component Integration (3010)	\$100,000	\$100,000
Total		\$8,500,000

* Unit cost includes related accessory support equipment.

SEARCH AND RESCUE SENSOR TECHNOLOGY

1. Background. During a mass casualty event, the speed of search is critical to saving the greatest number of victims during the “golden hour.” The golden hour is the critical hour following traumatic injury during which lifesaving measures are most effective. In collapsed structures, confined spaces, limited visibility aquatic environments, avalanches, or mudslides, performing the search is time consuming and dangerous for both the rescue team and survivors. In these environments, it is often unknown where survivors are, or if there are survivors in the search area. Therefore, the ability to search for survivors trapped in areas where rescue teams are unable to make visual contact is critical. The Search and Rescue (SAR) sensor technology is remotely controlled and contains methods of detection to include RADAR, SONAR, magnetic and metallic detection, thermal detection, and high resolution, low-light visual cameras. In addition, SAR teams need the capability to search for victims underwater, in flood, river, lake, or maritime environments, with an Underwater Remotely Operated Vehicle (UROV) where conditions otherwise are too hazardous for the rescuers. To date, Air National Guard (ANG) rescue forces, to include Guardian Angels (GA) and Fire and Emergency Services (FES) organizations, rely on manual search procedures and limited technological solutions. The ability to field advanced commercial off-the-shelf technology that is commonplace in civilian rescue organizations greatly enhances the speed and thoroughness of the search. Non-invasive search systems reduce risk to searchers and survivors.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Hurricane IKE in 2008, and Superstorm SANDY in 2012; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. Two FES organizations per Federal Emergency Management Agency region receive SAR sensor devices. The rescue units below receive one UROV each.
103 RQS Gabreski ANGB, NY 123 STS Standiford Field, KY 131 RQS Moffett Field, CA
212 RQS Elmendorf AFB, AK

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
24 SAR Sensor Devices (3080)	\$30,000	\$720,000
4 UROV Vehicles (3080)	\$60,000	\$240,000
Total		\$960,000

GUARDIAN ANGEL EXTREME ENVIRONMENT SEARCH AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT

1. **Background.** For the Air National Guard (ANG), Guardian Angel (GA) teams are first responders for Search and Rescue (SAR) missions at home and abroad. Responses range from natural disasters, plane crashes, combat rescue missions, and other rescues requiring specialized training anywhere in the world. Beginning in 2011, commercial traffic increased significantly over the Arctic. In turn, this increased the likelihood of a major air or maritime disaster in the arctic region. While GA teams are equipped to respond to events in the Arctic, they are not equipped to respond to large-scale disasters. The extreme environment SAR equipment package, including the Arctic survivability packages and Arctic Mobility Vehicle (AMV), closes this gap. The addition of this capability provides emergency response and support in parallel with both Canadian and Russian capabilities. This equipment also enables rescue personnel to provide capability in other extreme cold weather environments outside the Arctic. The ability to perform rescues in aquatic environments is a fundamental requirement of both the Arctic mission and domestic missions throughout the United States. An advanced swift water boat capability allows GAs greater mobility and flexibility in performing rescues in floods, hurricanes, oceans, and other natural disasters resulting in high water levels. Swift Water Mobility (SWM) boats include both man-powered and motorized boats. Swift Water Equipment (SWE) includes rescue equipment and personal protective equipment for diverse aquatic environments.

2. **Source of Need.** Lessons learned from previous Arctic SAR missions and Hurricane Katrina in 2005; US Northern Command (NORTHCOM) Theater Strategy End State 5 Bullets #1 and #3; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. **Units Impacted.** The geographic locations of the rescue units determine the quantity of equipment required. Those units in Alaska and New York receive two Arctic packages; while those units in California and Kentucky receive one each. All units receive the swift water packages.

103 RQS Gabreski ANGB, NY 123 STS Standiford Field, KY 131 RQS Moffett Field, CA
212 RQS Elmendorf AFB, AK

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
6 Arctic Survivability Packages (3080)	\$200,000	\$1,200,000
6 Arctic Mobility Vehicles (3080)	\$40,000	\$240,000
4 Swift Water Equipment (3080)	\$45,000	\$180,000
4 Swift Water Mobility Boats (3080)	\$100,000	\$400,000
Total		\$2,020,000

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE

1. Background. Air National Guard (ANG) Fire and Emergency Services (FES) Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams use their Airman Battle Uniform (ABU) in lieu of mission-appropriate clothing because they lack the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The ABU has been identified by both industry and government experts as incompatible with USAR operations. USAR PPE provides ANG firefighters the needed protection to support domestic operations within the Concept of Operations (CONOPS) that includes responding to natural and man-made disasters. PPE includes, at a minimum, high-visibility clothing; water, bio-hazard, chemical, and abrasion-resistant clothing and footwear; portable decontamination equipment; and safety pads.

2. Source of Need. ANG Search and Rescue Teams CONOPS, 20 Sep 2013; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 55 ANG FES units with 15 individuals per unit.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
825 USAR PPE Sets (3080)	\$1,500	\$1,237,500
Total		\$1,237,500

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Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

Oil and Hazardous Materials Response (ESF 10) - The scope of oil and hazardous materials response functions includes responding to a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by oil and hazardous materials incidents. Hazardous materials is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants to include chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear substances. This Emergency Support Function (ESF) includes actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate the release of hazardous materials; stabilize the release and prevent the



spread of contamination; store, treat, and dispose of oil, hazardous materials, and contaminated debris; and monitoring debris disposal. Efforts to detect and assess the extent of environmental contamination includes environmental monitoring and sampling and analysis of contaminated media, such as air, water, soil, sediments, buildings, and structures. Analysis of options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition includes options for cleanup and disposal of contaminated debris. Implementation of environmental cleanup includes collection of orphaned oil and hazardous materials containers, collection of household hazardous waste, removal of contaminated soil, and decontamination of buildings and structures.

Air National Guard (ANG) Emergency Management (EM) and Fire and Emergency Services (FES) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) response teams fall within ESF 10 while responding to local and federal incidents. These teams are increasingly called upon to supplement local and federal response to off-base incidents where a large response is required. The increased use of ANG response teams has accelerated the wear and tear on equipment, and highlighted critical capability gaps in the ANG's ability to quickly respond, effectively communicate, rapidly detect current and emerging hazardous material threats, properly protect response personnel, and provide appropriate mental recovery in a high casualty incident.



ESF 10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Personal Protective Equipment Modernization
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear and Hazardous Material Detection Equipment
- Dedicated Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear and Hazardous Material Response Trailer
- Responder Rehabilitation Shelter
- Command and Control Liaison Kit

Essential Capabilities List

- Quad-Band Radio with Field Programmability
- Military-to-Civilian Cross-Band Capability

Desired Capabilities List

None

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION

1. Background. Level A (fully enclosed, highest level of protection) and Level B (reduced level) suits offer protection to Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) technician first responder personnel. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1991 standard on “Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies” mandates enhancements to Level A and Level B suits to ensure first responder safety. The majority of suits fielded for ANG Fire and Emergency Services (FES) and Emergency Management (EM) personnel expire in Fiscal Year 2015 and no longer meet NFPA 1991 standards. Lack of proper Level A and Level B suits significantly impacts the ability to respond to HAZMAT incidents. Each Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) and HAZMAT response team needs 25 Level A and 25 Level B suits. This targeted quantity allows FES and EM personnel to effectively respond to a HAZMAT incident with necessary spares.

2. Source of Need. NFPA 1991 Standard on “Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials,” 2005; lessons learned from domestic operations; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 62 Air National Guard installations with CBRN and HAZMAT response teams.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
1550 Level A HAZMAT Suits (3080)	\$2,000	\$3,100,000
1550 Level B HAZMAT Suits (3080)	\$500	\$775,000
Total		\$3,875,000

**CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR AND HAZARDOUS
MATERIAL DETECTION EQUIPMENT**

1. Background. Air National Guard (ANG) Emergency Management (EM) and Fire and Emergency Services (FES) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) response teams need standardized, robust, and field-ready CBRN, Hazardous Material (HAZMAT), and Toxic Industrial Chemical / Toxic Industrial Material (TIC/TIM) agent detection capabilities. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires the active detection of contaminants in the environment to ensure Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) for responders is adequate for the hazards present. CBRN response operations involving any HAZMAT incident require immediate HAZMAT identification to allow for the correct response.

2. Source of Need. OSHA Standard 1910.120, Appendix B; lessons learned from domestic operations; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 62 ANG installations with CBRN and HAZMAT response teams.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
62 CBRN and HAZMAT Detection Kits (3080)	\$150,000	\$9,300,000
Total		\$9,300,000

**DEDICATED CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR AND
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE TRAILER**

1. Background. Air National Guard (ANG) Emergency Management (EM) and Fire and Emergency Services (FES) personnel respond to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) and Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) incidents. EM and FES units possess limited capability to transport CBRN response equipment to an incident. A dedicated CBRN and HAZMAT response trailer stores required equipment, provides space to conduct required medical screening for pre- and post-hazardous area entry, and provides space to conduct command and control operations of responding personnel. Additionally the dedicated response trailer has an outside area lighting capability, on-board power generation, a Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) unit, and capability for command and control equipment integration to support 24-hour operations. Additionally, standardizing the trailer, equipment storage, and response methodology enhances training for EM and FES personnel by limiting the number of unique systems used by the responders. One trailer for each of the 62 ANG installations with CBRN and HAZMAT response teams is necessary.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from domestic operations; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 62 ANG installations with CBRN and HAZMAT response teams.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
62 CBRN Response Trailers (3080)	\$80,000	\$4,960,000
Total		\$4,960,000

RESPONDER REHABILITATION SHELTER

1. Background. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) and Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) response teams need a rehabilitation center to support responders during an incident. The responder rehabilitation shelter ensures HAZMAT response personnel meet the mandatory Department of Defense rest and work cycles. The rehabilitation shelter provides shelter, medical and physiological aid, rest and recuperation areas, and eating areas separate from victims. The shelter is portable and expandable, and provides self-contained power, lighting, and Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems to support 24-hour operations. Each of the 62 CBRN and HAZMAT response teams needs two shelters.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from domestic operations; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 62 Air National Guard (ANG) installations with CBRN and HAZMAT response teams.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
124 Responder Rehabilitation Shelters (3080)	\$60,000	\$7,440,000
Total		\$7,440,000

COMMAND AND CONTROL LIAISON KIT

1. Background. The Command and Control (C2) liaison kit provides a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) and Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) first responder and incident commander immediate access to communications prior to a larger mobile communications package arriving on the scene, in the event that more communications capability is required. The C2 liaison kit is an interoperable and portable C2 device that includes the following capabilities: ruggedized computer, printer, copier, scanner, cellular Internet access, satellite communications access, webcam, digital video, and an interoperability module for communication with local civil authorities. This system supports incident commanders, liaison officers, field responders, and others requiring situational awareness by enabling joint, interagency, and local coordination and universal communication. The C2 liaison kit fills a capability gap in joint, interagency, and local responders' abilities to communicate and coordinate complex tasks. The National Response Framework (NRF) necessitates all responding agencies be able to communicate with one another.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from domestic operations; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 62 ANG installations with CBRN and HAZMAT response teams. Some C2 liaison kits have already been fielded.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
36 C2 Liaison Kits (3080)	\$35,000	\$1,260,000
Total		\$1,260,000

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Public Safety and Security

Public Safety and Security (ESF 13) - Over 7,000 Air National Guard (ANG) Security Forces personnel from the 54 states and territories prepare and train to provide facility and resource security; security planning and technical resource assistance; public safety and security support; and traffic and crowd control. As part of ESF 13, Security Forces units integrate with countywide public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual incidents of critical significance.



State and federal authorities may call on ANG Security Forces to respond to disasters, civil unrest, or acts of terrorism; or to assist with border security or counterdrug operations. ANG Security Forces provides increased capability in circumstances where state and local resources are inadequate or where a unique capability is required.

Security Forces units provide protection and security resources, planning assistance, technology support, and other technical assistance to support incident operations. Security Forces units equipped with less-than-lethal weapons and explosive detection kits can assist local authorities and agencies during events like tropical storms, hurricanes, earthquakes, winter storms, blackouts, and wildland fires.



ESF 13 - Public Safety and Security

2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Less-than-Lethal Kits
- Security Forces Vehicles
- Incident Response Command and Control Kit
- Emergency Vehicle Response Suite
- Ultralight All-Terrain Utility Equipment

Essential Capabilities List

- Multiple Purpose Trailer
- Elevated Portable Security Platform
- Mobile Entry Control Point
- Mobile Surveillance Detection
- Extraction and Casualty Care Kit

Desired Capabilities List

- Light Medium Tactical Vehicle
- Individual Mobile Checkpoint
- Personal Flotation Device
- Fire Retardant Textiles
- Site Preparation Equipment

LESS-THAN-LETHAL KITS

1. Background. Security Forces (SF) provide civil disturbance response and force protection. A Less-than-Lethal (LTL) equipment set provides an immediate deployment capability for a standard SF 13-person squad for situations when a forcible but non-lethal option might be needed, such as for crowd control or civil unrest, border security, and counterdrug operations. These kits include helmets, pads, gloves, shields, batons, portable power, area lighting, and safety equipment (i.e., reflective vests, cones, signage, etc.). LTL kits provide additional capability in any domestic scenario including enhanced security and traffic control. Additionally, the LTL kit allows for the rapid deployment of equipment, provides secure storage of weapons, and provides working space for command and control personnel.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2006, Superstorm SANDY in 2012, Boston Marathon bombing in 2013, and Washington State mudslide in 2014; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 92 ANG SF squadrons.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
146 Less-than-Lethal Kits (3080)	\$57,200	\$8,351,200
Total		\$8,351,200

SECURITY FORCES VEHICLES

1. Background. Security Forces (SF) provide civil disturbance response and force protection. SF are assigned vehicles based upon federal mission requirements not upon off-base domestic emergencies. These vehicles are issued from the wing's vehicle fleet, based upon SF-unique security and law enforcement requirements. Fleet vehicles are programmed for replacement after 20 years or if they have met or exceeded the economic one-time repair limit in accordance with Air Force Instruction 24-302 and Technical Order 36-1-191. SF vehicles typically experience higher levels of wear and tear by 24/7 operational use in law enforcement resulting in an increased need for modernization. SF require more robust vehicles than those available in the vehicle fleet to execute both the federal and domestic missions. Additionally, SF vehicles provide capability beyond the transportation requirements of moving personnel and equipment; they provide a mobile mission platform that enables SF personnel to conduct their daily operations, and provide an initial on-scene command and control capability during an incident. SF vehicles also provide a staging capability for checkpoints, road closures, traffic control points, civil disturbance operations, town patrols, and serve as a blocking force and barricade protection if required.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Superstorm SANDY in 2012, Boston Marathon bombing in 2013, Washington State mudslide in 2014, 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 92 ANG SF squadrons. A unit's mission design and status as a stand-alone or co-located unit determines distribution of vehicles.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
92 Crew Cab Trucks, 4X4 (3080)	\$55,000	\$5,060,000
Total		\$5,060,000

INCIDENT RESPONSE COMMAND AND CONTROL KIT

1. Background. The Security Forces response team that arrives at an incident requires standardized Incident Command System (ICS) equipment to integrate into the on-scene incident command structure. Needed equipment includes ICS kits, ICS vests, Common Operating Picture (COP) ruggedized tablets, and area illumination lights. A mobile command and control kit with video capability provides shared situational awareness at the tactical level through a COP to the incident commander, Joint Operations Centers (JOC), and local, state, and federal emergency operations centers in real-time, enabling efficient planning, effective prioritization of resources, and resource accountability.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Superstorm SANDY in 2012, Boston Marathon bombing in 2013, Washington State mudslide in 2014; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 92 ANG Security Forces squadrons.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
92 Command and Control Kits (3080)	\$6,400	\$588,800
Total		\$588,800

EMERGENCY VEHICLE RESPONSE SUITE

1. Background. Security Forces provide civil disturbance response and force protection. When Security Forces have to surge to full capability, it requires more vehicles than are routinely assigned to Security Forces units. Security Forces units acquire these vehicles through their wing's vehicle fleet management office. Those vehicles need temporary modifications with equipment such as emergency lighting, high visibility markings, tactical equipment racks and mounts, and a portable public address system for mass notification. This equipment is easily removed from the vehicle once the mission has been completed.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Superstorm SANDY in 2012, Boston Marathon bombing in 2013, Washington State mudslide in 2014; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 92 ANG Security Forces squadrons.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
92 Emergency Response Kits (3080)	\$74,300	\$6,835,600
Total		\$6,835,600

ULTRALIGHT ALL-TERRAIN UTILITY EQUIPMENT

1. Background. During many domestic scenarios, Security Forces deliver forces and equipment into environments where standard vehicles are not be able to operate. Lightweight all-terrain vehicles provide mobility with a smaller footprint, easy operation, and safer operation within crowds. This is especially useful for missions such as riot control, natural disasters, border security, civil unrest, inaugurations, and counterdrug operations.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Superstorm SANDY in 2012, Boston Marathon bombing in 2013, Washington State mudslide in 2014; 2014 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference.

3. Units Impacted. All 92 ANG Security Forces squadrons.

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
184 Ultralight All-Terrain Equipment (3080)	\$18,000	\$3,312,000
Total		\$3,312,000