

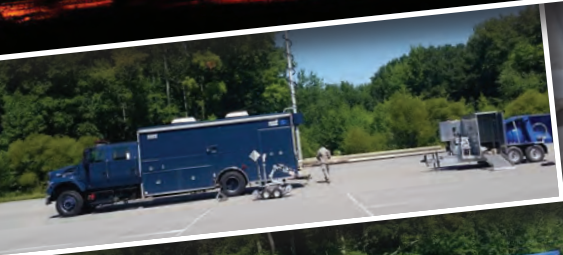


AIR NATIONAL GUARD



DOMESTIC CAPABILITY

PRIORITIES 2017



FOREWORD



The National Guard is every Governor's first choice to augment local and state responders, and a natural choice for a federal homeland response. The Air National Guard (ANG) stands ready to provide Airmen and equipment to meet an array of missions including airlift, communications, cyber support, law enforcement, bomb disposal, decontamination, search and rescue, water purification, firefighting, mass care, and many more.

The first step to prepare for homeland response is to define the necessary capabilities for ANG responders; this is the purpose for the annual ANG Domestic Capability Priorities (DCP) conference. National Guard experts from units and state headquarters across the country attend the conference to document priorities in eleven Emergency Support Functions (ESF). We will use the conference results for many purposes, including as a starting point for the allocation of the ANG's limited procurement funds.

While maintaining readiness for overseas missions, ANG women and men remain ready to respond in the homeland. I am grateful to our ANG members and partner agencies across the country who participate in the DCP process and steer ANG resources in the most effective direction. The DCP process exemplifies our steadfast readiness to serve communities, states, territories, and the nation at home or overseas.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "L. Scott Rice".

L. SCOTT RICE
Lieutenant General, USAF
Director, Air National Guard

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Introduction



The 2017 Air National Guard (ANG) Domestic Capability Priorities (DCP) Book documents capability priorities identified during the May 2016 ANG DCP Conference in Colorado Springs, Colorado. This location was selected to enhance NORTHCOM's participation with the ANG. The DCP Conference leveraged working groups for 11 National Response Framework Emergency Support Functions (ESF). The conference welcomed over 220 military and civilian attendees representing 48 states and territories from the ANG wings and state Joint Force Headquarters, other government agencies, civil partners, as well National Guard Bureau (NGB) 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 beyond 5 years).

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, & 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 - Agricultural 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 2017 DCP book includes a spreadsheet summarizing estimated costs for each critical capability. The State/FEMA Matrix identifies states and FEMA regions where working groups recommended fielding 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 that could receive the capability); and Program Details (remaining quantity of equipment needed, the estimated unit costs, and program costs).

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2017 Domestic Capability Priorities Book Edited by NGB/A5X

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Transportation

Transportation (ESF 1) - ESF 1 encompasses intermodal transportation, aviation and airspace management, transportation safety, restoration and recovery of transportation infrastructure, movement restrictions and impact assessment. To move essential resources during a disaster, ANG assistance may be required to clear and restore the transportation system. The ANG can provide temporary alternative transportation when infrastructure is damaged, unavailable or overwhelmed. The ANG has many transportation resources to support the movement of personnel and materiel, to include heavy equipment, medical first responders and patients, bulk and palletized cargo, fire suppression systems, water, petroleum, oil, lubricants, and ground transportation across a multitude of damaged surfaces.



Critical Capabilities List

- Debris Clearance and Route Opening Prime Movers
- Cargo and Utility Vehicles Fleet Modernization
- Remotely Piloted Aircraft Sense and Avoid Systems
- High-Reach Wide-Body Aircraft Upload/Download Capability
- Prime Power Package Vehicles and Trailers

Essential Capabilities List

- None

Desired Capabilities List

- None

Transportation

DEBRIS CLEARANCE AND ROUTE OPENING PRIME MOVERS

1. Background. Dump trucks rated at 2.5 tons are needed to haul debris and provide transportation for debris clearance and route opening equipment packages. Following many disasters, roads and airfields must be cleared of debris to facilitate the movement of emergency response vehicles, equipment, and personnel. There are no dedicated vehicles in the ANG inventory responsible to facilitate the movement of the route clearance equipment package and debris. One dump truck per wing is requested.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference 2010; Joint Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference 2012; Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2014-2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 90 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
90 Dump Trucks 2.5-Ton (3080)	\$74,000	\$6,660,000
Total		\$6,660,000

Transportation

CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES FLEET MODERNIZATION

1. Background. Medium duty class ½-to-2 ½ ton vehicles capable of towing 10,000-20,000 pounds are required for towing the Disaster Relief Bed-down Sets (DRBS), Fatality Search and Recovery Trailers (FSRT), Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Units (ROWPU), Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailers (DRMKT), and Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) response trailers. ANG units desire features such as crew cab, diesel engine, four-wheel drive, dual rear wheels, heavy-duty tow, and suspensions to allow for a more timely and effective response by the ANG to an array of emergency situations. The ANG desires replacing half of the 1,720 replacement eligible cargo and utility vehicles with tow-capable vehicles that meet the ANG needs.

2. Source of Need. Air Force Vehicle Efficiencies and Modernization Initiative 2014; lessons learned from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita 2005, Hurricanes Gustav, Hanna, and Ike 2008, California wildfires, 2007-2013, Port au Prince, Haiti Earthquake in 2010, Superstorm Sandy 2012; USAF Homeland Defense Conference Briefs, 2007; Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2014-2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 90 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
860 Cargo/Utility Vehicle Fleet Modernization (3080)	\$41,000	\$35,260,000
Total		\$35,260,000

Transportation

REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT SENSE AND AVOID SYSTEMS

1. Background. An Airborne Collision Avoidance System (ACAS) for unmanned aircraft or Ground-Based Sense and Avoid (GBSAA) system facilitates unrestricted access to the National Airspace System (NAS) for Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA). Flying in the NAS is critical for Title 32 civil support missions as well as Title 10 Defense Support of Civil Authorities missions. Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) 91.113 Right-of-Way Rules requires all pilots to “see-and-avoid” other aircraft. The current RPA configuration and equipment fails to satisfy Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) safety requirements, limiting the ability to operate RPAs in civil airspace. Any solution should provide each of the five Launch and Recovery Element (LRE) units with one permanent GBSAA system and one to rapidly deploy to a regional incident. Additionally, one ACAS system per aircraft will be fielded for the 12 aircraft currently in the ANG inventory.

2. Source of Need. FAR 91.113 Right-of-Way Rules; ICAO Rules of the Air, July 2005; Air Reserve Component Weapons and Tactics Conference 2011-2012; Joint Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference 2012; Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2014-2016.

3. Units Impacted.

107 AW Niagara Falls IAP, NY	118 WG Nashville IAP, TN	132 WG Des Moines IAP, IA
178 WG Springfield-Beckley MPT, OH	110 ATKW W. K. Kellogg IAP, MI	119 WG Hector IAP, ND
163 RS March ARB, CA	188 RW Ft. Smith, AR	111 ATKW Horsham ANGS, PA
174 ATW Syracuse-Hancock IAP, NY	214 RG Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ	

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
Non-Recurring Engineering (3600)	N/A	\$3,000,000
10 Ground-Based Sense and Avoid Systems (3080)	\$2,500,000	\$25,000,000
12 Airborne Collision Avoidance Systems (3080)	\$2,000,000	\$24,000,000
Total		\$52,000,000

Transportation

HIGH-REACH WIDE-BODY AIRCRAFT UPLOAD/DOWNLOAD CAPABILITY

1. Background. Commercial 15,000 lb high-reach loaders support commercial, wide-body cargo aircraft upload and download operations. ANG units with a fighter, remotely piloted aircraft, or non-flying mission lack high reach upload and download capability because ANG materiel handling equipment is allocated by the Air Force based on the federal missions of the ANG wings. Without high-reach loaders, a non-mobility unit is unable to load heavy equipment onto the KC-10 or any commercial wide-body aircraft such as a 747 or MD-11 during a domestic response. Providing a loading and unloading capability to each unit not collocated with a commercial airfield or AMC capable unit will greatly enhance the ANG’s ability to support state missions during a domestic response operation.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Colorado Wildfires 2013, Colorado Floods 2013; UTNG EMAC request 2014; MANG EMAC request 2014; Colorado Landslide 2014; Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2014-2016.

3. Units Impacted.

104 FW Westfield Barnes IAP, MA 111 ATKW Horsham ANGS, PA 114 FW Joe Foss Fld, SD
125 FW-Det 1 Jacksonville IAP, FL 140 WG Buckley AFB, CO 149 FW JBSA Kelly Fld, TX
159 FW New Orleans NAS, LA 169 FW McEntire AGS, SC

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
8 Aircraft High-Reach On-Load/Off-Load Vehicle (3080)	\$700,000	\$5,600,000
Total		\$5,600,000

Transportation

PRIME POWER PACKAGE VEHICLES AND TRAILERS

1. Background. A prime power package consisting of vehicles and equipment is needed to transport, upload, and offload the 60,000 pounds of prime power equipment utilized to provide power following natural disasters. This includes four tractor trailers, three flat-bed trailers, one low-boy for forklift transport, one skid-steer (with pintle hook configured trailer) with fork and bucket attachments (for site prep), one vertical reach capability (pole work), one contact truck, and four six-passenger trucks per package. Two prime power generator packages are already fielded at the 150 SOW, NM and the 118 WG, TN. As of this publication date, the 150 SOW already possess a tractor/trailer combination.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita 2005, Hurricanes Gustav, Hanna, and Ike 2008, Port au Prince, Haiti earthquake 2010, and Superstorm Sandy 2012; Joint Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements Conference 2012; Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2014-2016.

3. Units Impacted. One platform should be located per Federal Emergency Management Agency 150 SOW Kirtland AFB, NM 118 AW Nashville IAP, TN

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
39 Tractor Trailer-6x4-55K (3080)*	\$117,000	\$4,563,000
9 Semi-Trailer Low Boy 35-Ton (3080)*	\$60,000	\$540,000
30 Semi-Trailer Flatbed w/dove tail (3080)	\$60,000	\$1,800,000
40 Diesel 6 Pax 4x4 Cargo Trucks (with service boxes and pintle hooks) (3080)	\$69,500	\$2,780,000
10 Skid Steer w/Fork and Bucket Attachments, pintle hook trailer (3080)	\$75,000	\$750,000
10 10,000 lb-Capacity Variable Reach All Terrain Vehicle (Tele-reach) (3080)	\$117,000	\$1,170,000
10 Contact Truck (3080)	\$32,000	\$320,000
Total		\$11,923,000

*Tractor trailer and low boy has been fielded at the 150th SOW

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Communications

Communications (ESF 2) –

Communications is comprised of a full spectrum of interoperable capabilities to include voice, data, radio and video capabilities over sophisticated networks establishing shared situational awareness among federal, state, and local agencies performing disaster response and recovery operations. These capabilities include regenerating critical communications, facilitating



coordination of emergency response operations, and acting as a conduit between responding local, state and federal agencies. The communications function encompasses close coordination with the commercial information technology industry; reestablishment, sustainment and defense of local, state and national information technology resources; and oversight of command and control within the federal, state, and local incident management and response operations centers.

The ANG has 62% of the AF total communications capability. Field representatives from the ANG addressed operational shortfalls and proposed updated communications capabilities to improve the ANG's ability to respond quickly and function efficiently during emergency operations in support of civil authorities, federal and state partners. The capabilities identified improve the security of communications devices and networks, support cyber defense and mitigation activities, and increase interoperability among responders, while reducing response times.



2016 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Joint Incident Site Communications Capability Block III Satellite Antenna Modernization
- Global Positioning System Personnel Tracker
- Persistent Full Spectrum Communication Repeater
- Joint Incident Site Communications Capability Block III Incident Site Data service Extension
- Joint Incident Site Communications Capability Block III Operational Trailer

Essential Capabilities List

- Tropospheric Communication Capability
- Deployed Cyber Response Kit
- Joint Incident Site Communications Capability Block III Additional Training Equipment

Desired Capabilities List

- Executive Communication Kit

Communications

JOINT INCIDENT SITE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY BLOCK III SATELLITE ANTENNA MODERNIZATION

1. Background. A tri-band antenna allows Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC) teams to provide reach back services in all 54 states and territories. Additionally, the tri-band solution would provide access into the Wideband Global System (WGS) of military satellites supporting all domestic response missions. The JISCC provides ANG communications units with military Command and Control (C2) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) compatible data information using a mobile, standard, and modular communications platform at the incident site. The existing antenna has a 35% failure rate that affects the ability of JISCC teams to serve as a quick response communications provider. Replacing the current antenna with an oval triband satellite antenna will reduce signal loss, improve satellite connectivity, and increase reliability. Each JISCC Block III assigned unit should receive one tri-band antenna and the support depot will receive four to utilize as spares.

2. Source of Need. Presidential Policy Directive 8 - National Preparedness (PPD-8), 30 Mar 2011; Northern Command (NORTHCOM) Communications Plan 6-02, Deployable Communications Standards; NORTHCOM CONPLAN 3500-14; After Action Report from FY15/FY16 Homeland Response Force (HRF) Exercise Evaluations (EXEVALS); Homeland Response Force (HRF) and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) Concept of Operations (CONOPS).

3. Units Impacted.

102 CF OTIS ANGB, MA	141 CF Fairchild AFB, WA	233 SCS Greeley, CO
104 CF Bradley ANGB, MA	142 CF Portland, OR	236 CBCS Hammond, LA
105 CF Stewart ANGB, NY	147 CBCS (2) San Diego, CA	239 CBCS (2) Jefferson Barracks, MO
107 CF Niagara Falls, NY	151 CF Salt Lake City, UT	242 CBCS Fairchild AFB, WA
113 CF Andrews AFB, MD	152 CF Reno, NV	264 CBCS Peoria, IL
115 CF Madison, WI	154 CF Hickam AFB, HI	265 CBCS Portland, ME
119 CACS McGhee Tyson, TN	155 CF Lincoln, NE	269 CBCS (2) Springfield ANGB, OH
123 CF Louisville, KY	156 CF San Juan, PR	271 CBCS (2) Ft. Indiantown GAP, PA
130 EIS Salt Lake City, UT	181 CF, Terre Haute, IN	282 CBCS N. Smithfield, RI
130 CF Charleston, WV	192 MSG Langley AFB, VA	283 CBCS (2) Dobbins ARB, GA
133 CF St. Paul, MN	221 CBCS Dallas, TX	290 JCSS MacDill AFB, FL
136 CF Ft. Worth, TX	232 CBCS Montgomery, AL	

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
44 SATCOM Triband Terminals (3080)	\$237,000	\$10,428,000
Total		\$10,428,000

Communications

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM PERSONNEL TRACKER

1. Background. Tracking devices provide locator beacons, distress signals, geo-fencing, and alarms, and ensure personnel and equipment are visible at all times to Joint Emergency Operations Center (JEOC) and wing Emergency Operations Centers (EOC). These devices enable informed command and control decisions and provide leadership with exact coordinates of their personnel for rapid response and personnel extractions. It is proposed that the 90 wings, 15 Combat Communications Squadron (CBCS) and 16 Engineering Installation Squadron (EIS) units receive 10 each, with 80 going to each of the 54 Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ). The JFHQ devices will support JEOC, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP), and Civil Support Team (CST) units.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capability Priorities (DCP) conference 2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 90 ANG wings, 54 Joint Force Headquarters, 16 Engineering Installation Squadrons, and 15 Combat Communication Squadrons.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
6083 Personnel Locator Devices* (3080)	\$895	\$5,020,055
Total		\$5,020,055

*Includes 10% Spares

Communications

PERSISTENT FULL-SPECTRUM COMMUNICATION REPEATER

1. Background. A persistent full-spectrum communication repeater is capable of receiving and transmitting across multiple frequency bands with multiple agencies. This repeater would reduce the limitations imposed by terrain on communications. One possible solution is a full-spectrum communication repeater pod attached to an RC-26, MQ-1, or MQ-9 provides persistent communication capabilities to the Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) community during domestic operations. One communication pod is requested for each RC-26, MQ-1, and MQ-9 unit.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Operation ARDENT SENTRY 2015, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, California Wildfires in 2007-2014, California Air National Guard’s Operation RIMFIRE 2013.

3. Units Impacted.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 107 AW Niagara Falls IAP, NY | 110 AW Battle Creek, MI | 111 ATKW Horsham AGS, PA |
| 115 FW Dane County Regional IAP, WI | 118 WG Nashville IAP, TN | 119 WG Hector IAP, ND |
| 125 FW Jacksonville IAP, FL | 130 AW Charleston ANGB, WV | 132 WG Des Moines IAP, IA |
| 141 ARW Fairchild AFB, WA | 144 FW Fresno IAP, CA | 147 RW Ellington IAP, TX |
| 150 SOW Kirtland AFB, NM | 162 FW Tucson IAP, AZ | 163 RW March ARB, CA |
| 174 ATKW Hancock IAP, NY | 178 WG Springfield-Beckley MPT, OH | 186 ARW Meridian RAP, MS |
| 188 ATKW Ft Smith IAP, AR | 214 RG Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ | |

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
20 Communications Pods (3010)	\$1,000,000	\$20,000,000
Total		\$20,000,000

Communications

**JOINT INCIDENT SITE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY BLOCK III INCIDENT
SITE DATA SERVICE EXTENSION**

1. Background. A point-to-multipoint antenna system provides the capability to extend core Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC) data and voice services to responders. Incident commanders often request JISCC teams to project services to multiple military and civilian entities; however, current solutions only allow the JISCC to extend services to a single remote site. An incident site communications extension system allows a JISCC terminal to extend data and voice services to three separate locations simultaneously and independently. One point-to-multipoint antenna system is requested for each ANG JISCC system.

2. Source of Need. Presidential Policy Directive 8 - National Preparedness (PPD-8), 30 Mar 2011; Northern Command (NORTHCOM) Communications Plan 6-02, Deployable Communications Standards; NORTHCOM CONPLAN 3500-14; after action reports and findings from FY15/FY16 Homeland Response Force (HRF) Exercise Evaluations (EXEVALS); Homeland Response Force (HRF) and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosives Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) Concept of Operations (CONOPS).

3. Units Impacted.

102 CF OTIS ANGB, MA	141 CF Fairchild AFB, WA	233 SCS Greeley, CO
104 CF Bradley ANGB, MA	142 CF Portland, OR	236 CBCS Hammond, LA
105 CF Stewart ANGB, NY	147 CBCS (2) San Diego, CA	239 CBCS (2) Jefferson Barracks, MO
107 CF Niagara Falls, NY	151 CF Salt Lake City, UT	242 CBCS Fairchild AFB, WA
113 CF Andrews AFB, MD	152 CF Reno, NV	264 CBCS Peoria, IL
115 CF Madison, WI	154 CF Hickam AFB, HI	265 CBCS Portland, ME
119 CACS McGhee Tyson, TN	155 CF Lincoln, NE	269 CBCS (2) Springfield ANGB, OH
123 CF Louisville, KY	156 CF San Juan, PR	271 CBCS (2) Ft. Indiantown GAP, PA
130 EIS Salt Lake City, UT	181 CF, Terre Haute, IN	282 CBCS N. Smithfield, RI
130 CF Charleston, WV	192 MSG Langley AFB, VA	283 CBCS (2) Dobbins ARB, GA
133 CF St. Paul, MN	221 CBCS Dallas, TX	290 JCSS MacDill AFB, FL
136 CF Ft. Worth, TX	232 CBCS Montgomery, AL	

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
40 Point to Multipoint Antenna Systems (3080)	\$62,500	\$2,500,000
Total		\$2,500,000

Communications

**JOINT INCIDENT SITE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY BLOCK III
OPERATIONAL TRAILER**

1. Background. Block III operational trailers provide Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC) units a secure mobile operations facility capable of conducting network and radio frequency operations in support of a broad range of domestic missions. It provides a secure, climate controlled environment for the JISCC’s sensitive information technology equipment. This trailer enables 24/7 access to communications services as it also serves as the lodging site for the six person team. One Block III Operations Trailer upgrade is requested for each JISCC system.

2. Source of Need. Presidential Policy Directive 8 - National Preparedness (PPD-8), 30 Mar 2011; Northern Command (NORTHCOM) Communications Plan 6-02, Deployable Communications Standards; NORTHCOM CONPLAN 3500-14; after action reports and findings from FY15/FY16 Homeland Response Force (HRF) Exercise Evaluations (EXEVALS); Homeland Response Force (HRF) and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosives Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) Concept of Operations (CONOPS).

3. Units Impacted.

102 CF OTIS ANGB, MA	141 CF Fairchild AFB, WA	233 SCS Greeley, CO
104 CF Bradley ANGB, MA	142 CF Portland, OR	236 CBCS Hammond, LA
105 CF Stewart ANGB, NY	147 CBCS (2) San Diego, CA	239 CBCS (2)Jefferson Barracks, MO
107 CF Niagara Falls, NY	151 CF Salt Lake City, UT	242 CBCS Fairchild AFB, WA
113 CF Andrews AFB, MD	152 CF Reno, NV	264 CBCS Peoria, IL
115 CF Madison, WI	154 CF Hickam AFB, HI	265 CBCS Portland, ME
119 CACS McGhee Tyson, TN	155 CF Lincoln, NE	269 CBCS (2) Springfield ANGB, OH
123 CF Louisville, KY	156 CF San Juan, PR	271 CBCS (2) Ft. Indiantown GAP, PA
130 EIS Salt Lake City, UT	181 CF, Terre Haute, IN	282 CBCS N. Smithfield, RI
130 CF Charleston, WV	192 MSG Langley AFB, VA	283 CBCS (2) Dobbins ARB, GA
133 CF St. Paul, MN	221 CBCS Dallas, TX	290 JCSS MacDill AFB, FL
136 CF Ft. Worth, TX	232 CBCS Montgomery, AL	

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
40 JISCC Operations Trailers (3080)	\$33,000	\$1,320,000
Total		\$1,320,000

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Public Works and Engineering

Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3) - In a major disaster or emergency response, operations may be beyond state and local response capabilities. The Department of Defense is the primary agency for providing the Public Works and Engineering Emergency Support Function technical assistance, engineering, and construction management resources during response activities. ESF 3 includes contracting support for construction management, road clearing and airfield recovery, electrical power generation and distribution, and emergency repair of water treatment facilities (potable water, ice, and wastewater). Other contracting activities include providing support for real estate use, life-saving and life sustaining actions, damage mitigation, expedient bridging, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) following a major disaster.



ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering

2016 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Prime Power Equipment
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal Equipment
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal Personal Protective Equipment
- Potable Water Production and Storage Equipment
- Base Water Storage Equipment

Essential Capabilities List

- Debris Clearance Front End Loader
- High Capacity Water Pump Kits
- Upgrade and Modernization of EOD 4F9X4 Unit Type Code (UTC) Equipment
- Self-Contained Ice Making System to Support Domestic Operations
- Towable Snow Melter for Select Northern Tier Bases

Desired Capabilities List

- Natural Gas Tools and Equipment to Assure Self-Reliance
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal Audio Visual Kits for Overwatch of Downrange Members
- Quad Copters for Incident Area Assessment

Public Works and Engineering

PRIME POWER EQUIPMENT

1. Background. Prime power teams provide emergency power to civilian and military facilities including clinics, nursing homes, police stations, command centers; and Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI) sites during disaster relief operations. Prime power equipment includes 20 generators (eight 100 kW, seven 60 kW, and five 30 kW), wiring, supplies, tools, portable lighting, and personal protection equipment (PPE). Two pilot prime power teams are 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 requested for 8 additional sites to cover all 10 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regions. Each region will have one equipped team.

2. Source of Need. Joint Domestic Operations Equipment Requirements (JDOER) Conference 2012; Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2014-2016. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Support Function 3 - Public Works and Engineering Annex, January 2008.

3. Units Impacted. One platform is to be located per Federal Emergency Management Agency region.

118 AW Nashville IAP, TN

150 SOW Kirtland AFB, NM

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
8 Sets of 8 Generators, 100 kW (3010)	\$391,904	\$3,135,232
8 Sets of 7 Generators, 60 kW (3010)	\$266,714	\$2,133,712
8 Sets of 5 Generators, 30 kW (3010)	\$133,620	\$1,068,960
8 Sets of Wiring and Supplies (30 days) (3010)	\$30,835	\$246,680
8 Sets of Tools (3010)	\$33,918	\$271,344
Total		\$6,855,928

The ESF 1 (Transportation) tab identifies the vehicles needed to transport the prime power team and equipment as a critical capability.

Public Works and Engineering

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIPMENT

1. Background. Small lightweight robots with X-ray systems are immediately deployable against Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) operations. A man-portable, real-time, video x-ray unit accelerates hazard identification and isolation. Robots currently in the ANG Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) unit inventories are too heavy to be man-portable and are too large to operate in confined spaces such as culverts, ditches, sewers, attics, crawl spaces, and roof-tops, which currently require a manual search. EOD requests one robot with one lightweight x-ray system per flight, one additional set of equipment for each regional training site, and two sets of spares.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capability Priorities (DCP) Conference 2015-2016. DoD Directive 3025.18, DoD Instruction 3025.21, and *Strategy for Homeland Defense and Defense Support to Civil Authorities 2013* require the DoD support to Federal Agencies and civil authorities in counter IED operations.

3. Units Impacted.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 104 FW Westfield Barnes IAP, MA | 115 FW Dane County Regional IAP, WI* | 116 ACW Robins AFB, GA |
| 119 WG Fargo IAP, ND | 120 AW 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.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
21** Small Portable EOD Robots (3080)	\$74,800	\$1,570,800
21** Lightweight Real-Time X-Ray Systems (3080)	\$70,400	\$1,478,400
Total		\$3,049,200

*Regional Training Sites

**Includes 10% spares.

Public Works and Engineering

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

1. Background. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) sets provide a Counter-Improvised Explosive Device capability to include flame resistant clothing, cold weather gear, personal safety equipment, night vision goggles, life support equipment for extended operations, and emergency medical field care equipment. EOD units lack the required PPE, and diminishing manufacturing sources for existing PPE prevents repair or replacement of older systems. Procuring 10 additional personal equipment sets per unit will standardize EOD PPE throughout the ANG.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capability Priorities (DCP) Conference 2014-2016. EOD PPE identified in the Battle Airman Management System (BAMS) as required in AFI 32-3001 Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program, 20 November 2014.

3. Units Impacted.

104 FW Westfield Barnes IAP, MA	115 FW Dane County Regional IAP, WI	116 ACW Robins AFB, GA
119 WG Fargo IAP, ND	120 AW 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.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
170 EOD PPE Augmentation Sets (3080)	\$8,250	\$1,402,500
Total		\$1,402,500

Public Works and Engineering

POTABLE WATER PRODUCTION AND STORAGE EQUIPMENT

1. Background. A Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU) provides an expedient water purification and desalination processing capability during times of crisis. The ROWPU can produce 1,500 gallons of potable water per hour for first responders and the civilian population. In addition to the ROWPU, each storage equipment kit would include two water storage bladders, a light cart, a shelter tent, and a 45-foot trailer to haul the equipment. Two ROWPU kits are requested for each Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) region plus one kit each for Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capability Priorities (DCP) Conference 2014-2016. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Support Function 3 – Public Works and Engineering Annex, January 2008.

3. Units Impacted. All 10 FEMA Regions

176 WG JBER, AK

154 WG JBPHH, HI

158 AW Standiford, KY

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
23 ROWPU and Storage Equipment Kits (3080)	\$355,446	\$8,175,258
Total		\$8,175,258

Public Works and Engineering

BASE WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT

1. Background. Water storage equipment would provide an easily transportable, collapsible container system holding at least 320 gallons of potable water. Collapsible water containers are easily transported when empty. Disposable liners collapse as water is used ensuring the water exiting the container is of the same quality as the water source. Base water storage equipment would include four collapsible containers and stands, one trailer, and 200 liner bags per wing.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capability Priorities (DCP) Conference 2016. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Support Function 3 - Public Works and Engineering Annex, January 2008.

3. Units Impacted. All 90 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
360 Collapsible Containers (3080)	\$4,300	\$1,548,000
360 Stands (3080)	\$1,350	\$486,000
90 Trailers (3080)	\$5,800	\$522,000
1800 FDA Approved Liner Bags (3080)	\$71	\$127,800
Total		\$2,683,800

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Firefighting

Firefighting (ESF 4) – Firefighting capabilities include detecting and suppressing wild land, rural, and urban fires from the ground and air, while 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. A major disaster may impose extraordinary demands and exceed local firefighting capabilities.



ANG Fire and Emergency Services (FES) personnel can augment local firefighting resources because ANG firefighters maintain the same certifications as their civilian counterparts. The firefighting 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 Explosives (CBRNE) events. The ANG firefighting enterprise consists of 62 FES units, and for airborne firefighting, three C-130 and three HH-60 units.



Communication equipment that is interoperable with civilian equipment is critical to a coordinated response. This was the situation during the California wildfires from 2008 through 2014, Hurricane KATRINA in 2005, Hurricane IKE in 2008, and Superstorm SANDY in 2012.

ESF 4 - Firefighting

2016 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Rotary-Wing Aerial Firefighting
- Aircraft Rescue Firefighting Vehicles
- Structural Firefighting Personal Protective Equipment
- Wildland Firefighting Personal Protective Equipment
- Incident Commander Rapid Communication Interoperability

Essential Capabilities List

- Wildland Firefighting Equipment
- Personal Protection Equipment Maintenance Extractor Dryer
- Communications Repeater for Wildland Firefighting Operations
- Next Generation Mobile Aerial Firefighting System Modernization
- Enhanced Situational Awareness for Firefighting
- Containerized Delivery System Aerial Firefighting

Desired Capabilities List

- Incident Response Drones
- Firefighting Robots
- Civil Interoperable Airborne Communication for Firefighting

Firefighting

ROTARY-WING AERIAL FIREFIGHTING

1. Background. A sling-loaded fire-bucket system provides helicopters the ability to fight wildland fires. ANG rotary-wing aircraft could perform this mission at the governor’s direction. The ability to control the volume of water dropped from the bucket and to fill the bucket from small sources of water (ponds, pools, etc.) will greatly enhance firefighting effectiveness. Four sling load buckets, four bucket maintenance kits, eight power packs, four 150 foot lines, and four remote hooks are requested for each ANG HH-60 rescue unit.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from recent wildfires in the western US; Bastrop Fire, TX 2011 and the Black Forest Fire, CO 2013.

3. Units Impacted.

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

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
12 Firefighting Buckets, 530-Gallon (3010)	\$32,000	\$384,000
12 Firefighting Bucket Maintenance Kits (3010)	\$800	\$9,600
24 Firefighting Bucket Power Packs (3010)	\$2,000	\$48,000
12 Line, 150-Foot (3010)	\$5,000	\$60,000
12 Remote Hooks, 9000-Pound (3010)	\$5,000	\$60,000
Total		\$561,600

Firefighting

AIRCRAFT RESCUE FIRE FIGHTING VEHICLES

1. Background. Modernized Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting (ARFF) trucks provide the ability to forward project ANG fire protection to remote or damaged airfields for flying operations. Upgraded ARFF trucks provide greater reliability and are better suited to respond to off-base emergencies. Two P-19 and 34 P-23 trucks have been identified by NGB/A4 as the vehicles that are in greatest need for replacement. Procuring these vehicles will bring the ANG firefighting vehicle fleet at par with the USAF sustainment rates.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina and day-to-day mutual aid requests. Domestic Capabilities Priorities Conference 2014-2016.

3. Units Impacted. ANG units with fire and emergency services..

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
2 ARFF P-19 Vehicles (3080)	\$650,000	\$1,300,000
34 ARFF P-23 Vehicles (3080)	\$850,000	\$28,900,000
Total		\$30,200,000

Firefighting

STRUCTURAL FIREFIGHTING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

1. Background. A second set of structural Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) would provide the firefighter with the ability to respond to a structural fire when the primary set is being repaired or cleaned. Contact with chemicals, fuel, and all products of combustion require de-contamination which can take weeks. Experience shows ANG Fire and Emergency Services (FES) units need a second set of structural PPE to maintain the response capability of their firefighters at 100%.. One set will be delivered per person at each of the 62 FES units.

2. Source of Need. 2016 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

3. Units Impacted. All 62 ANG FES units.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
2000 Structural PPE Sets (3080)	\$2,000	\$4,000,000
Total		\$4,000,000

Firefighting

WILDLAND FIREFIGHTING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

1. Background. Wildland firefighting Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) provides lightweight safety clothing and equipment required to fight wildland fires. Industry and government experts recognize the Airmen Battle Uniform (ABU) as unsafe for use in wildland firefighting operations. Additionally, structural firefighter PPE is significantly heavier than the wildland PPE, increasing rest cycles and firefighter fatigue. Wildland firefighting PPE includes the following: high-visibility clothing; flame, bio-hazard, chemical, and abrasion-resistant clothing, helmet with fire-resistant shroud, firefighter protective gloves and footwear; and an equipment pack including a hydration pack, day pack, and a fire protective shelter. One set of wildland PPE is requested for each of the 825 wildland firefighters authorized.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2016

3. Units Impacted. ANG FES units as determined by the Functional Area Manager (FAM)

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
825 Wildland Firefighting PPE Sets (3080)	\$1,500	\$1,237,500
825 Wildland Firefighting Packs (3080)	\$965	\$796,125
Total		\$2,033,625

Firefighting

INCIDENT COMMANDER RAPID COMMUNICATION INTEROPERABILITY

1. Background. Radio interface modules connect multiple radios together and provide the ability to communicate across multiple frequencies simultaneously. Local first responders often lack radios that are compatible with ANG radios. One radio kit is requested for each of the 62 Fire and Emergency Services (FES) units.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina 2005; Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2015-2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 62 ANG FES units.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
62 Radio Interface Modules (3080)	\$9,050	\$561,100
Total		\$561,100

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Information and Planning

Information and Planning (ESF 5) - Information and planning capabilities include collecting, processing, analyzing, and disseminating information, conducting incident planning activities, and coordinating response and recovery efforts. During the post-incident response phase, support transitions to managing response efforts and multiagency coordination for all types of operations, and relies heavily on information generated from Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) systems utilizing ground and air assets. Through the use of the ANG operations centers, robust



command and control capability is readily available. ANG Mobile Emergency Operation Centers (MEOC) provide mobile, on-site command and control and information dissemination.

ESF 5 - Information and Planning

2016 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Federal Emergency Management Type II Mobile Emergency Operations Center
- Mobile Ad Hoc Network
- Cellular and Wi-Fi Signal Booster
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response Force Package Tactical Operations Center
- Portable Large Area Mass Notification System

Essential Capabilities List

- Enhanced GPS Camera and Laptop Kit for Imagery and Information Awareness and Assessment (IAA)
- Full Motion Video and Imagery Satellite Communication and Transmission Situational Awareness Tool Kit
- Imagery and Data Storage with Cross-Domain Solution
- Bandwidth and Reach-back
- Collaborative Web-Based Common Operating Picture (COP)
- Wide-Area Airborne Imagery Collection Capability
- Mobile Communications Kit for IAA

Desired Capabilities List

- CAC-Enabled All-Hazard Response Tablets
- Persistent Full Spectrum Communications Repeater
- Commercial Internet Access For IAA
- COP Interoperability Middleware

Information and Planning

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TYPE II MOBILE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

1. Background. Mobile Emergency Operations Centers (MEOC) are mobile command and control (C2) platforms that provide full spectrum voice, data, and imaging capabilities compatible with local emergency responders for on-scene incident management and long-term recovery operations. ANG Emergency Management (EM) units possess 21 MEOCs in need of modernization. They are distributed across the country based on population, metropolitan areas, key public and government infrastructure, and terrain. Two additional MEOCs are requested to enable the ANG to meet mutual aid agreements and interoperability requirements in Montana and Nevada. Finally, each of the two additional MEOCs require prime mover vehicle upgrades to transport the trailers to incident sites.

2. Source of Need. Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) standards; National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements; US Northern Command (NORTHCOM) communications rules of engagement; Air Force Instruction (AFI) 10-2501 Emergency Management Program Planning and Operations, 19 April 2016; HSPD 5 Management of Domestic Incidents, 28 February 2003; Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2014-2016.

3. Units Impacted.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 101 ARW Bangor IAP, ME | 113 FW JB Andrews AFB, MD | 114 FW Joe Foss Fld, SD |
| 117 ARW Birmingham IAP, AL | 120 AW Great Falls IAP, MT | 123 AW Louisville, KY |
| 125 FW Jacksonville IAP, FL | 127 WG Selfridge AGB, MI | 132 RW Des Moines, IA |
| 136 AW Ft Worth NAS, TX | 142 FW Portland IAP, OR | 145 AW Charlotte IAP, NC |
| 151 ARW Salt Lake City IAP, UT | 152 AW Reno-Tahoe IAP, NV | 153 AW Cheyenne MAP, WY |
| 159 FW New Orleans NAS, LA | 162 FW Tucson IAP, AZ | 163 RW March ARB, CA |
| 174 ATKW Syracuse IAP, NY | 175 WG Martin State IAP, MD | 183 FW Lincoln Capital APT, IL |
| 184 IW McConnell AFB, KS | 189 AW Little Rock AFB, AR | |

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
2 FEMA Type II MEOCs (3080)	\$900,000	\$1,800,000
21 MEOC Modernization Equipment (3080)	\$250,000	\$5,250,000
2 MEOC Prime Movers (3080)	\$75,000	\$150,000
Total		\$7,200,000

Information and Planning

MOBILE AD HOC NETWORK

1. Background. A wireless Mobile Ad-hoc Network (MANET) is capable of distributing data, video, voice and other applications between mission participants. A MANET allows first responders to set up a localized network in areas where a disaster has eliminated the infrastructure. Individual ground and airborne nodes form a mesh to greatly increase the size of the network. This peer-to-peer wireless MANET solution does not have a master node; if any device fails, the remaining devices maintain connection to the network. Recommend fielding to the 61 Fire and Emergency Services (FES) units, 93 Security Forces (SF) squadrons, 16 Air Support Operations Squadrons and Groups (ASOS and ASOG), 11 RC-26 units, 1 MC-12 unit, 9 Search and Rescue (SAR) squadrons, 21 Mobile Emergency Operations Centers (MEOC) and 8 Air Operations Centers (AOC) and 90 Wing Command Posts (CP). Within these organizations, one node will be installed in each FES, SF, and ASOS/ASOG vehicle, with 2 dismount kits per each of these units; one per Incident Awareness Assessment and SAR aircraft; one per MEOC; and one per AOC and CP. Each MEOC, AOC, and CP will have a tracking antenna and each vehicle will have a mobile antenna.

2. Source of Need. Lessons Learned from Operation STRONG SAFETY 2014, ARDENT SENTRY 2014-2015, EMERALD WARRIOR 2014, PATRIOT 2014-2016; NORTHERN STRIKE 2014-2016, SOUTHERN STRIKE 2014-2016, Texas LONESTAR LIGHTHOUSE 2014, Texas AIR-X 2014-2015, Domestic Capabilities Priorities Conference 2015-2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 90 ANG Wings

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
40 Aircraft Nodes (3010)	\$20,000	\$800,000
1243 Vehicle Nodes (3080)	\$5,000	\$6,215,000
2248 Dismount Nodes (3080)	\$5,000	\$11,240,000
119 Tracking Antennas (3080)	\$52,000	\$6,118,000
1243 Mobile Antennas (3080)	\$20,000	\$24,860,000
Total		\$49,233,000

Information and Planning

CELLULAR AND WI-FI SIGNAL BOOSTER

1. Background. A portable, field deployable, signal booster would strengthen existing cellular (voice and 4G data) and Wi-Fi signals to provide a larger coverage area. Cellular and Wi-Fi services do not have a large enough coverage area to effectively manage a large incident site with numerous responding agencies and their need for connectivity. This capability allows greater flexibility for placement of resources at an incident management site. One cellular and Wi-Fi signal booster is requested per ANG wing.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2016

3. Units Impacted. All 90 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
90 Cellular and Wi-Fi Boosters (3080)	\$20,000	\$1,800,000
Total		\$1,800,000

Information and Planning

**CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR RESPONSE FORCE
PACKAGE TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTER**

1. Background. The Chemical, Biological, Radiological, And Nuclear (CBRN) Response Force Package (CERFP) tactical operations center provides a climate controlled shelter for 16 personnel and their administrative and communications equipment. A portable all weather shelter system that can be rapidly assembled facilitates faster employment of life-saving resources. CERFPs do not have a designated, standardized, portable shelter system that allows for quick set-up. One shelter is requested per CERFP unit.

2. Source of Need. Exercises VIGILANT GUARD, PATRIOT, SOVEREIGN GUARDIAN, National Special Security Events, Oso, WA Mudslide 2014, American-Samoa Tsunami 2009, G20 Summit.

3. Units Impacted. All 27 CERFP units.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
27 C2 Portable Shelters (3080)	\$75,000	\$2,025,000
Total		\$2,025,000

Information and Planning

PORTABLE MASS NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

1. Background. For wide-area notifications, a portable mass notification system will allow for immediate warning to personnel in large remote gathering areas. To meet rapid deployment needs, the system must be small, lightweight, and capable of being carried by two people. For site deployment, the system needs to be free standing and capable of clear and easily understood voice broadcasts in 360 degrees out to a half mile radius. One portable mass notification system is requested per wing.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2016

3. Units Impacted. All 90 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
90 Portable Large Area Mass Notification Systems (3080)	\$20,000	\$1,800,000
Total		\$1,800,000

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

Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, & Human Services (ESF 6) - Mass care during a disaster includes the delivery of mass shelter, feeding, and first aid to disaster survivors, fatality management, and religious support to responders as well as systems to distribute emergency relief supplies to disaster survivors. Disaster survivor check-in and status reporting systems are used to coordinate rescuers, report on victim status, and assist families to reunite.

In 2014, the Air National Guard (ANG) mobilized resources to assist federal, state, and local authorities during the Oso, Washington landslide to provide affected residents and responders the care required during recovery efforts. ANG personnel are capable of responding to a natural disaster or providing support during planned events such as the 2013



Presidential Inauguration where mobile kitchens from the ANG were utilized to feed 1,500 soldiers providing security for the event.

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

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

2017 Domestic Capability Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Physiological Monitor System
- Tactical Field Religious Support Kit
- Domestic Operations Extreme Weather Response Kit
- Portable Personnel / Patient / Casualty / Fatality Treatment and Accountability System
- Rapid Deployment Air Shelter

Essential Capabilities List

- Modular Increase to 200 Person Capability for Disaster Relief Bed-down Sets (DRBS)
- Overweight Litters, Pediatric / Geriatric Kits for Mass Care
- Personal protective equipment for CERF and HRF Units

Desired Capabilities List

- Water purification and storage capability
- Modernization to quiet generators for FSRT / CERF / HRF

PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITORING SYSTEM

1. Background. The physiological monitoring system would provide real time data on personnel including changes and trends in vital signs and core temperatures, helping prevent loss of life, serious injury, and loss of operational strength and readiness. Currently the only means of medical monitoring is by radio (voice) which can be inaccurate and potentially dangerous. Often, team members are unaware of seemingly minor changes to their own physiological condition until it is too late to prevent a medical emergency. This technology makes it possible to identify at-risk individuals and take action before the individual becomes symptomatic or an emergency medical situation arises. One of each set is requested per CBRN Emergency Response Force Package (CERFP) and Fatality Search and Rescue Team (FSRT) unit.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capabilities Conference 2016

3. Units Impacted. All 27 ANG CERFP and 27 FSRT units

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
54 Physiological Monitoring Systems (3080)	\$47,000	\$2,538,000
Total		\$2,538,000

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

TACTICAL FIELD RELIGIOUS SUPPORT KIT

1. Background. The Tactical Field Religious Support Kit (TFRSK) provides a respite center for service members where they can get a break from ongoing operations and interact with Religious Support Teams (RSTs) trained to mitigate operational stress. Service members responding in highly stressful operations are frequently exposed to severe trauma and desire immediate religious support. The TFRSK is a portable, self-contained shelter system that includes: a three room portable shelter, environmental control unit, generator, trailer, hand tools for assembly, storage cabinets, six tables, and 20 chairs. Eighty-five full kits are needed to provide this dual-use capability at every wing. The TFRSK is fielded at 5 of 90 ANG wings and one TFRSK per wing is desired.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capabilities Priorities Conference 2013-2016, Michigan and South Carolina Flooding 2015; Baltimore Riot response 2015; Oso, WA Landslide 2014; Colorado Flood response 2013; Superstorm Sandy 2012; Waldo Canyon Fire 2012; Hurricane Irene 2011; Hurricane Katrina 2005. Eighty-five (85) full kits are needed to provide this dual-use capability at every Wing

3. Units Impacted. Remaining 85 of 90 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
85 Temp Shelters (3080)	\$50,000	\$4,250,000
85 Trailers w/ storage (3080)	\$23,000	\$1,955,000
85 Generators (3080)	\$4,200	\$357,000
85 Shelter Covers (3080)	\$1,300	\$110,500
510 Six ft Folding Tables (3080)	\$70	\$35,700
1700 Folding Chairs (3080)	\$25	\$42,500
Total		\$6,750,700

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

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS EXTREME WEATHER RESPONSE KIT

1. Background. The extreme weather response kit includes various clothing items for wet, cold and adverse environmental conditions. Fatality Search and Rescue Team (FSRT) and CBRN Emergency Response Force Package (CERFP) personnel need extreme weather gear to provide environmental protection. For each CERFP and FSRT unit, 40 extreme weather sets are requested.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capabilities Priorities Conference 2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 27 CERFP Medical Units. All 27 FSRT Units.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
1080 Gortex Jackets (3080)	\$250	\$270,000
1080 Gortex Trousers (3080)	\$150	\$162,000
1080 Cold Weather Jackets (3080)	\$250	\$270,000
1080 Cold Weather Boots (3080)	\$200	\$216,000
1080 Cold Weather Gloves (3080)	\$50	\$54,000
1080 Cold Weather Overpants (3080)	\$75	\$81,000
1080 Balaclava (3080)	\$30	\$32,400
1080 Thermal Underwear Top (3080)	\$50	\$54,000
1080 Thermal Underwear Bottom (3080)	\$50	\$54,000
1080 Gortex Socks (3080)	\$15	\$16,200
1080 WX/Waterproof Flashlight (3080)	\$25	\$27,000
1080 Watch Cap (3080)	\$10	\$10,800
1080 Extreme Cold Weather Socks (3080)	\$15	\$16,200
1080 Extreme Heat Cooling Vest (3080)	\$250	\$270,000
Total		\$1,533,600

PORTABLE PERSONNEL / PATIENT / CASUALTY / FATALITY TREATMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM

1. Background. The portable personnel patient, casualty, and fatality treatment and accountability system would provide timely and accurate information on the location, movement, status and identity of equipment, supplies, casualties, human remains and the deceased. This system must document medical care, print reports, and provide an intuitive user interface that requires minimal training. The system is able to receive information autonomously through patient monitors to avoid errors made by manual entry. The system must share information via Health-level 7 (HL7) compatible files to external systems such as a Joint Patient Assessment and Tracking System (JPATS) or other hospital-based electronic medical records (EMRs). In the event of a mass casualty incident, patient treatment at the site prior to transportation is documented on paper tags (e.g. triage tag), which are prone to data entry error and can be lost at the expense of patient care. One accountability system is requested per CBRN Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) and Fatality Search and Recovery Team (FSRT).

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina 2005, Hurricane Ike 2008, Joplin, Missouri Tornado 2011, Exercise PATRIOT 2013 and Exercise VIGILANT GUARD 2013, Oso, WA mudslide 2014, Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2014-2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 27 CERFP Medical Units and 27 FSRT Units.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
27 Patient Accountability Systems (3080)	\$200,000	\$5,400,000
27 FSRT Accountability Systems (3080)	\$200,000	\$5,400,000
Total		\$10,800,000

POWER ASSISTED RAPID DEPLOYMENT AIR SHELTER

1. Background. The power assisted rapid deployment air shelter provides a medical treatment facility that meets severe weather standards. Expeditionary Medical Support Consequence Management (EMEDS CM) teams respond to mass casualty incidents and provide triage, emergency medicine, and patient stabilization to mitigate the impact of disasters. Currently, the EMEDS CM’s ability to respond in a timely manner and provide medical care is delayed by the set-up time of the medical tents in inventory. The average set-up time is 1 hour and 35 minutes (approximately 25 minutes per tent), while requiring a minimum of 8 to10 personnel to properly and safely assemble the tents. Also, current tents are not rated for extreme weather (wind greater than 30mph). There is currently one rapid deployment air shelter in the ANG inventory at the 149th Fighter Wing. Three shelter kits per CERFP and FSRT unit plus 10% spares are requested.

2. Source of Need. Georgia Collective Exercise 2014 Lessons Learned (LL), Pennsylvania Collective Exercise 2014 LL, Indiana Collective Exercise 2014 LL, Illinois Collective Exercise 2014 LL, Texas Collective Exercise 2015 LL, Hawaii EXEVAL 2016 LL, California EXEVAL 2016 LL, Virginia Collective Exercise LL, Louisiana Collective Exercise 2016 LL, CERFP MEDEL WG Conference 2016, Vigilant Guard 2016 LL, 2016 Domestic Capabilities Priorities Conference

3. Units Impacted. All 27 CERFP Medical Units and 27 FSRT Units.

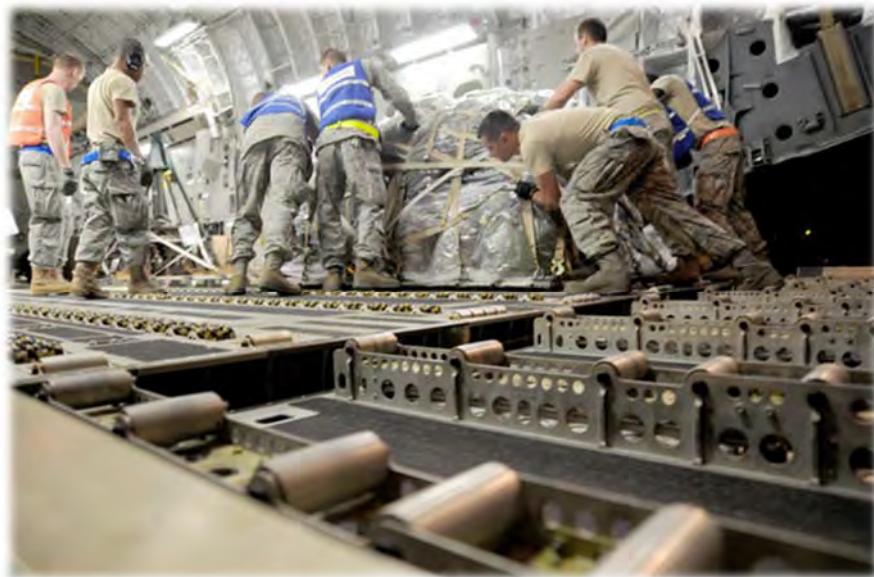
4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
178 Rapid Deployment Air Shelter (3080)	\$21,000	\$3,738,000
178 Air Shelter Anchor Sets/Water Bladders (3080)	\$700	\$124,600
178 Air Shelter Radiant Barrier Insulation Kit (3080)	\$3,050	\$542,900
178 LED lighting System Kits (3080)	\$5,600	\$996,800
Total		\$5,402,300

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Logistics

Logistics (ESF 7) - The logistics function encompasses those capabilities necessary for the delivery of supplies, equipment, services, and facilities including planning, technical assistance, training, education, exercises, incident response, and sustainment. This includes the coordination of supplies, supply chain management, and logistics integration with local community partners. The coordination of logistical supplies includes the acquisition and delivery of supplies, equipment, logistical services, resource tracking, facility space acquisition, and transportation coordination. Supply chain management functions include the support of local, state, and federal government supply chains during domestic incidents. Integration with local community partners includes prior planning and crisis collaboration to reestablish local and state self-sufficiency as rapidly as possible.



ESF 7 - Logistics

2017 Domestic Capabilities

Critical Capabilities List

- Vehicle Diagnostics Test Set
- Mobile Fuel Support System
- Mobile Fuel Tanks for Resupply
- Weigh In-Motion Scales
- Remotely Piloted Aircraft Deployable Launch and Recovery Kit

Essential Capabilities List

- Mobile Loading Dock
- High Reach Capable Equipment For Aircraft On-Load/Off-Load
- Total Asset Visibility
- Tablet PC or IPAD for In-transit Visibility

Desired Capabilities List

- Modular Aircraft Loading Ramps
- Trailer Hitch Adapters
- All-Terrain Forklift 10K-15K

Logistics

VEHICLE DIAGNOSTICS TEST SET

1. Background. Vehicle diagnostic test sets provide a mobile platform to quickly diagnose vehicle malfunctions. Modern vehicles with computerized engine controls require electronic diagnostics to identify repairs. One vehicle diagnostic system is requested per wing.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina 2005, Hurricane Ike 2008, Superstorm Sandy 2012; Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2014-2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 90 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
90 Vehicle Diagnostics System(3080)	\$50,000	\$4,500,000
Total		\$4,500,000

Logistics

MOBILE FUEL SUPPORT SYSTEM

1. Background. The mobile fuel support system would provide a fuel dispensing and spill containment solution for all fuel products. The spill containment component would mitigate environmental impacts. Using standard service station fuel nozzles, ANG fuel trucks could provide gasoline and diesel fuel to emergency response vehicles and equipment during domestic emergencies. The mobile fuel containment system would be transported by fuel trucks or other vehicles and assembled by a two person team. Equipping ANG fuel trucks with standard service station nozzles enables fuel support to emergency response and tactical vehicles, generators and ground support equipment while minimizing the chance of fuel spills. One mobile fuel containment system per wing is requested.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina 2005, Hurricane Ike 2008, Superstorm Sandy 2012; Domestic Capability Priorities (DCP) Conference 2014-2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 90 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
90 Mobile Fuel Containment System (3080)	\$3,200	\$288,000
90 Fuel Nozzles and Adaptors	\$200	18,000
Total		\$306,000

Logistics

MOBILE FUEL TANKS FOR RESUPPLY

1. Background. The ANG provides 24/7 gasoline and diesel support to emergency response vehicles and equipment during domestic emergency situations. The Mobile Fuel Tank System (MFTS) would enable ground fuel support during domestic operations where large fuel trucks are not feasible or recommended for use. The MFTS enables standard ANG assigned fuel trucks (R-11 and C-300/301) to act as a fuel service station at staging locations. The MFTS consists of one 100-gallon fuel tank, pump, hose, and nozzle mounted in a standard 4x4 pick-up truck bed for fuel servicing. Each unit will receive two tanks with an installed pump, hose, and nozzle. Equipping a standard pick-up truck with one 100 gallon fuel tank will enable fuel support to emergency response and tactical vehicles, generators, and ground support equipment at the forefront of the operation.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2016

3. Units Impacted. All 90 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
180 Mobile Fuel Tanks (3080)	\$4,000	\$720,000
Total		\$720,000

Logistics

WEIGH IN-MOTION SCALES

1. Background. Weigh in-motion scales use lasers to precisely measure cargo dimensional data during in-motion weighing. ANG Logistics Readiness Squadrons (LRS) are required to accomplish cargo deployment functions for all overseas deployments and domestic operations. During the joint inspection process, cargo is weighed and measured manually using individual wheel scales that require repositioning of scales for each vehicle axle or cargo pallet. The process of weighing, measuring, marking, and calculating the center of balance requires 4-6 personnel and takes approximately 20 minutes per piece of cargo. Weigh in-motion scales will reduce the number of personnel required to perform the joint inspection and reduce the time required by 50 percent. One weigh in-motion scale per wing is desired.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2016

3. Units Impacted. All 90 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
90 Weigh In-Motion Scales (3080)	\$70,000	\$6,300,000
Total		\$6,300,000

Logistics

REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT DEPLOYABLE LAUNCH AND RECOVERY KIT

1. Background. Rapidly deployable Launch and Recovery Element (LRE) Mission Support Kits (MSK), including the Ground Control Station (GCS) and Readiness Spares Kit (RSK), enables Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) to launch and recover out of non-home station airfields. The GCS provides dual connectivity and communication relays, imagery data distribution, tactical level interface capabilities, and a web-based strategic live common operation picture. The RSK provides initial logistical support of the aircraft when operating out of domestic non-traditional LRE locations. The ability to launch and recover the RPA from deployed airfields rather than home station will decrease travel time to and from an incident, thereby increasing on-station loiter time. This enables the RPA to provide more persistent infrared, day television, low light television, and full motion video to first responders and incident command posts during domestic operations. One deployable LRE and RSK is requested at each RPA unit equipped with an LRE, plus one spare for the enterprise.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned Operation ARDENT SENTRY 2012, Operation ANGEL THUNDER 2013, California Air National Guard’s Operation RIMFIRE 2013, firefighting efforts in Yosemite National Park, Exercise GRIZZLY 2012, Exercise AMALGAM DART 2011, and Domestic Capability Priorities (DCP) Conference 2012-2016.

3. Units Impacted.

119 WG Fargo IAP, ND 147 RW Ellington Field JRB, TX 163 RW March ARB, CA
174 ATKW Syracuse IAP, NY 214 RG Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ

4. Program Details:

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
6 RPA Deployable LRE GCS* (3080)	\$3,000,000	\$18,000,000
6 RPA Deployable RSK* (3080)	\$500,000	\$3,000,000
Total		\$21,000,000

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Public Health and Medical Services

Public Health and Medical Services (ESF 8)

Public health and medical services include emergency medical management of health service resources, including preventive and curative health measures, triage and evacuation of the injured or sick, fatality management, blood management, medical



supply and equipment, stress control, medical, dental, veterinary, laboratory, optometric, nutrition therapy, bioenvironmental health, medical intelligence services, 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.



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.

Critical Capabilities List

- Airway Management Critical Care System
- Bariatric Litters, Walkers, And Wheelchairs
- Infection Control Prevention and Containment
- Medical Rapid Response Equipment
- Lower Extremities Protection

Essential Capabilities List

- None

Desired Capabilities List

- None

AIRWAY MANAGEMENT CRITICAL CARE SYSTEM

1. Background. The airway management critical care system provides video laryngoscopes, defibrillators, and ventilators for air and ground use. Current medical standards of care for airway management include use of video laryngoscopy as a primary intubation technique and/or as an airway rescue technique. An optimal video laryngoscopy system would be portable, battery powered, easy to operate, have disposable blades or blade covers, and be airworthy. Automated mechanical patient ventilators are a critical item to meet current medical standards of care and free up medics to perform other lifesaving care. Ventilators must be portable, easy to use, include an internal compressor, have adapters for both adult and pediatric circuits, extended battery power, digital airway pressure displays, sensitive alarm system, airway pressure limiting, fittings for HEPA/Bio/Chemical filters, automatic altitude compensation, and be airworthy. Finally, medical monitors are vital to initial and ongoing assessment of critically injured and ill patients. Monitors need to be small, lightweight with multiple capabilities including 2-lead EKG measurement and interpretation, oxygen and carbon dioxide levels, blood pressure, automatic and manual defibrillation, external cardiac pacing, integrated information management that can send the patient information remotely, and be airworthy. ANG domestic responders who need this capability include medics staffing CBRN Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) and Homeland Response Force (HRF) Medical Elements, Guardian Angel (GA) Search and Rescue units, and two EMEDS+25 at the Kansas Consolidated Storage and Deployment Center (CSDC).

2. Source of Need. Civilian medical care standards, Domestic Capabilities Priorities Conference 2016, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita 2005, and the Joplin, Missouri tornado 2011.

3. Units Impacted. All 27 CERFP Medical Units
 106 RQW Francis S Gabreski IAP, NY 190 ARW Forbes Fld, KS 129 RQW Moffett Fld, CA
 176 WG Elmendorf Richardson JB, AK

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
54 Video Laryngoscopes (2 per HRF/CERFP) (3080)	\$15,000	\$810,000
6 Video Laryngoscopes (2 per GA) (3080)	\$15,000	\$90,000
4 Video Laryngoscopes (2 per EMEDS) (3080)	\$15,000	\$60,000
135 Defibrillators (5 per HRF/CERFP) (3080)	\$35,000	\$4,725,000
18 Defibrillators (6 per GA) (3080)	\$35,000	\$630,000
14 Defibrillators (7 per EMEDS) (3080)	\$35,000	\$490,000
9 Ventilators (3 per GA) (3080)	\$15,000	\$135,000
Total		\$7,195,000

Public Health and Medical Services

BARIATRIC LITTERS, WALKERS, AND WHEELCHAIRS

1. Background. Bariatric litters and wheelchairs for obese patients, and walkers and wheelchairs for elderly and disabled patients are durable medical equipment necessary for medical and CBRN domestic response. A general purpose litter or wheelchair will not accommodate bariatric patients. If geriatric patients are provided a walker, physical assistance may not be necessary. One of each bariatric litter, walker, and wheelchair is requested per CBRN Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) and Homeland Response Force (HRF) unit.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina 2005; Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 27 HRF/CERFP units

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
27 Oversized Litter (3080)	\$978	\$26,406
27 Bariatric Wheelchair (3080)	\$890	\$24,030
27 Wheelchair (3080)	\$424	\$11,448
27 Bariatric Stretcher (3080)	\$360	\$9,720
27 Walker (3080)	\$52	\$1,404
Total		\$73,008

Public Health and Medical Services

INFECTION CONTROL PREVENTION AND CONTAINMENT

1. Background. Infection control berms collect and contain infectious waste generated during patient care. The ANG CBRN Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) and Homeland Response Force (HRF) medical elements must collect and contain medical infectious waste generated during patient care in compliance with Environmental Protection Agency requirements. Three infection control prevention and containment berms are requested per HRF/CERFP unit.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina 2005, Hurricane Ike 2008, Hurricane Gustav 2008; Joplin, Missouri tornado 2011, Exercise PATRIOT 2013, and Exercise VIGILANT GUARD 2013; Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2015-2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 27 HRF/CERFP units.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
81 Infection Control Supplies (Berms) (3080)	\$1,500	\$121,500
Total		\$121,500

Public Health and Medical Services

MEDICAL RAPID RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

1. Background. First responder mass casualty treatment kits incorporate the same supplies included in the self-aid buddy care kits and it provides the ability to treat at least 50 victims during a disaster response. ANG medical service members are postured to respond on short notice to a broad spectrum of disaster scenarios. Therefore, the medical rapid response equipment needs to be lightweight, easily stored, and modular with a shelf life of 60 months. This capability is critical for triage, stabilization, and transportation of victims to a higher level of care. Two treatment kits per wing are requested plus 10% spares.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2015-2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 90 ANG wings

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
198 First Responders Mass Casualty Treatment Kits (3080)	\$2,100	\$420,000
Total		\$420,000

LOWER EXTREMITIES PROTECTION

1. Background. Lower extremity protection prevents lower body injuries (foot and leg) from hazards such as: nails, heavy structural metal, wood splinters, glass, sharp sheet-metal, sink-holes, and animal bites. ANG members are exposed to hazardous environments and the aftermath of fire, mud, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods, ice storms, and snow storms, where under the debris, there is the unknown danger.

There are 27 Medical Search and Extraction Rescue whose members require specific (hazard related) lower extremity protection. CBRN Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) and Homeland Response Force (HRF) requests 47 protective sets per unit for 37 team members and 10 search and extraction medics.

2. Source of Need. 2016 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference Critical Capabilities. AFI91-203 chapter 14.3 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 1910 Subpart I, 1910.132 Personal Protective Equipment General Requirements. Additionally, OSHA 1910.136 Foot Protection.

3. Units Impacted. All 27 CERFP Medical Units and 27 FSRT Units.

4. Program Details:

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
1269 Protective Footwear (3080)	\$560	\$710,640
1269 Metatarsal Protection (3080)	\$185	\$234,765
1269 Upper Thigh and Knee Protection (3080)	\$450	\$571,050
Total		\$1,516,455

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Search and Rescue

Search and Rescue (ESF 9) - The Air National Guard (ANG) performs search and rescue utilizing three rescue wings and 61 Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams distributed across all 10 Federal Emergency Management Agency regions. All are organized and trained to rapidly deploy and provide an initial search and rescue capability within hours of an incident or natural disaster. Following hurricanes, earthquakes, civil unrest, chemical spills, and forest fires, the ANG routinely provides teams to conduct civil search and rescue as well as disaster relief.

In situations that entail collapsed structures, people may require rescue and medical care. The mortality rate among trapped victims rises dramatically after 72 hours. Rescue personnel may encounter extensive damage to the local infrastructure. USAR operational activities include locating, extricating, and providing medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.



Missions also include long-range, over-water rescue operations in the East Pacific, West Atlantic, and Gulf regions. The ANG also performs search and rescue operations in Alaska and, as the area becomes more accessible, the remote Arctic regions of North America.

ESF 9 - Search and Rescue

2016 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Guardian Angel Arctic Search and Rescue Capability
- Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Vehicles
- Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Kit Modernization
- SAR Searchlight and Loudspeaker System
- Personal Protective Equipment for Urban Search and Rescue

Essential Capabilities List

- Hoist Capability (Portable) For Helicopter Operations
- GPS Tracker
- Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Simulator Trainer For Confined Space, Structural Collapse, Breeching and Rope Rescue
- Inflatable Rescue Boats For Fire and Emergency Services (FES)
- Portable Sonar To Mount On Boat To Scan For Wreckage And Human Remains

Desired Capabilities List

- Common Operating Picture
- Medical Telemetry For Guardian Angels
- Reverse Osmosis Purification Unit
- Rover With Air Picture Capability
- Mobile Repeater For Radio And Cell Signal / Wi-Fi Booster

Search and Rescue

GUARDIAN ANGEL ARCTIC SEARCH AND RESCUE CAPABILITY

1. Background. The Arctic survivability package and Arctic Mobility Vehicle (AMV) would provide emergency response and support capability for Arctic regions and other extreme cold weather environments. This equipment would be used to respond to scenarios ranging from natural disasters, plane crashes, and combat rescue missions. ANG Guardian Angel (GA) teams are first responders for Search and Rescue (SAR) missions at home and abroad and could be tasked to respond to support Arctic missions. Two Arctic survivability packages and two AMVs are requested for each of the three GA units.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2015-2016.

3. Units Impacted.

103 RQS Gabreski ANGB, NY 131 RQS Moffett Field, CA 212 RQS Elmendorf AFB, AK

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
6 Arctic Survivability Packages (3080)	\$200,000	\$1,200,000
6 Arctic Mobility Vehicles (3080)	\$40,000	\$240,000
Total		\$1,440,000

Search and Rescue

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE (USAR) VEHICLES

1. Background. Specialized Urban Search and Rescue (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. Two types of vehicles are needed: a heavy rescue vehicle, equipped with specialized rescue equipment possessed by ANG Fire and Emergency Services (FES) organizations and an all-terrain light rescue vehicle for Guardian Angels (GA) in the two Special Tactics Squadrons. USAR teams need heavy rescue vehicles to deliver equipment to the disaster scene within the six hour response time identified in the ANG Search and Rescue (SAR) Teams Concept of Operations (CONOPS). Request one USAR heavy vehicle for each of the 62 FES units and one GA USAR vehicle for each Special Tactics Squadron (STS).

2. Source of Need. ANG SAR Teams CONOPS, 20 Sep 2013; 2014-2016 Domestic Capability

3. Units Impacted. All 62 ANG units with Fire and Emergency Services
123 STS Standiford Field, KY 125 STS Portland IAP, OR

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
62 USAR Heavy Rescue Vehicle (3080)	\$700,000	\$43,400,000
2 GA USAR Vehicles (3080)	\$320,000	\$640,000
Total		\$44,040,000

Search and Rescue

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE (USAR) KIT MODERNIZATION

1. Background. A USAR kit would provide Fire and Emergency Service (FES) units' greater capability to perform search and rescue in collapsed structures. The 62 ANG FES units have identified a need to modernize and update their Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) kit equipment. One low-light camera will offer the capability to search for victims in the dark. Two ruggedized computers will aid in command and control. Each of the fifteen members of an FES unit requires a quick reference manual on the proper procedures in critical situations. To operate more successfully in rubble, a drill kit for concrete drilling and jackhammering, a torch kit for cutting rebar and steel, and a confined space rescue kit is necessary. Additionally, a rope rescue kit would provide each unit a wide variety of rope equipment and advanced gear during operations.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capabilities Conference 2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 62 ANG FES units.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
62 Low-light Camera (3080)	\$3,500	\$217,000
122 Ruggedized computers (3080)	\$3,000	\$366,000
915 Field Operations Manuals (3080)	\$20	\$18,300
62 Cutting Kits (3080)	\$3,000	\$186,000
62 Confined Space Kits (3080)	\$5,000	\$310,000
62 Rope Rescue Kits (3080)	\$5,000	\$310,000
62 Drill Kits (3080)	\$4,000	\$248,000
62 Torch Kits (3080)	\$1,000	\$62,000
Total		\$1,717,300

Search and Rescue

SEARCH AND RESCUE SEARCHLIGHT AND LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM

1. Background. Search and Rescue (SAR) searchlight and loudspeaker systems would enable HH-60G aircrews to locate and communicate with survivors on the ground during day and night operations. Portable search lights with power packs will provide an HH-60G increased search capability at night. Furthermore, a hailing device and power pack would give aircrews an effective tool to communicate with people on the ground and allow aircrew greater efficiency in search and rescue operations. Individual HH-60G aircrew members do not have the ability to effectively search at night with the current HH-60G airframe-mounted searchlight because it lacks the agility and control authority to keep up with the aircrews' visual scanning ability. HH-60G aircrews need high powered overt searchlights to locate survivors quickly. Existing communication and search systems on the 18 ANG HH-60Gs were designed to be covert, limiting aircraft exposure by decreasing light and sound while conducting operations in combat. Request one hailing device and two portable search lights and power packs per each of the 18 HH-60G aircraft.

2. Source of Need. Lessons Learned from Hurricane Katrina 2005; Hurricane Ike & Rita 2008, Super Storm Sandy 2012, Domestic Capabilities Priorities Conference 2015-2016.

3. Units Impacted.

106 RQW Francis S Gabreski IAP, NY 129 RQW Moffett Fld, CA 176 WG JB Elmendorf, AK

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
36 Searchlights (3080)	\$9,500	\$342,000
36 Searchlight Battery Packs (3080)	\$2,050	\$73,800
18 Loud Hailing Device (3080)	\$23,200	\$417,600
18 Loud Hailing Device Port. Power Pack(3080)	\$4,100	\$73,800
Total		\$907,200

Search and Rescue

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE
(USAR)**

1. Background. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) would provide each of the ANG firefighters on a USAR team the needed protection to support domestic operations. PPE should include high-visibility clothing; water, bio-hazard, chemical, and abrasion-resistant clothing and footwear; portable decontamination equipment; and safety pads. The ANG's 62 Fire and Emergency Services (FES) and USAR teams use their Airman Battle Uniform (ABU) because they lack the appropriate PPE. The ABU has been identified by both industry and government experts as incompatible with USAR operations. Request 15 USAR PPE sets per FES unit.

2. Source of Need. ANG Search and Rescue Teams CONOPS, 20 Sep 2013; Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2014-2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 62 ANG FES units.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
930 USAR PPE sets (3080)	\$1,500	\$1,395,000
Total		\$1,395,000

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Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

Oil and Hazardous Materials Response (ESF 10)

–ANG emergency management, fire and emergency services, and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response teams are among the experts available to detect, contain, and mitigate the effects of hazardous materials. ANG units have responded to hazardous material incidents with increasing frequency, particularly for large scale incidents. The wide variety of incidents involving ANG teams has highlighted critical gaps in capability to respond quickly, communicate effectively with civil authorities, detect current and emerging characteristics of hazardous materials, protect personnel, and provide respite from the tempo of operations during an incident.



ESF-10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response 2016 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Command and Control Liaison Kit
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Detector Modernization
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) and Hazardous Materials Initial Response Equipment
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) Detection Robot
- Responder Rehabilitation Shelter

Essential Capabilities List

- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) First Responder Trailer for Non-UTC Tasked Units
- First Responder Pro Mask

Desired Capabilities List

- None

Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

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. The C2 liaison kit must allow communication with local authorities and be portable with the following capabilities: ruggedized computer, printer, copier, scanner, cellular Internet access, satellite communications access, webcam, and digital video. This system supports incident commanders, liaison officers, fire emergency services, emergency management, and security forces requiring situational awareness by enabling joint, interagency, and local coordination through universal communication. One C2 liaison kit is requested per ANG wing.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from domestic operations; Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2014-2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 90 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
90 C2 Liaison Kits (3080)	\$48,000	\$4,320,000
Total		\$4,320,000

Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR (CBRN) AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DETECTOR MODERNIZATION

1. Background. Standardized, robust, and field-ready Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) and Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) detectors would enable active detection of Toxic Industrial Chemicals / Toxic Industrial Materials (TIC/TIM) in the environment. This detection equipment enables timely identification of HAZMAT, which is essential for safety, proper containment, clean-up, and is required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Equipment used by ANG Emergency Management (EM) and Fire and Emergency Services (FES) is outdated and needs to comply with OSHA standards. One detection equipment kit per each of the 62 units with CBRN and HAZMAT response teams.

2. Source of Need. Hurricanes Katrina, Irene, and Superstorm Sandy. Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2015-2016

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

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
62 CBRN/HAZMAT Detection Equipment (3080)	\$70,000	\$4,270,000
Total		\$4,270,000

Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR (CBRN) AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INITIAL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

1. Background. Standardized, robust, and field-ready Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) and Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) equipment enables a safe immediate response to the presence of Toxic Industrial Chemicals / Toxic Industrial Materials (TIC/TIM) in the environment. This equipment protects responders from exposure to HAZMAT. There are 27 emergency management flights in the ANG without CBRN, HAZMAT or TIC/TIM initial response equipment, rendering them unable to train for or respond to a CBRN or HAZMAT incident. One equipment set per emergency management flight outside of the 62 postured CBRN or HAZMAT response teams is needed.

2. Source of Need. OSHA Standard 1910.120, Appendix B, Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 27 units with Emergency Management Flights outside of the 62 postured CBRN/HAZMAT response teams.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
27 CBRN and HAZMAT Initial Response Equipment (3080)	\$230,000	\$6,210,000
Total		\$6,210,000

Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

**CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR AND EXPLOSIVE
(CBRNE) DETECTION ROBOT**

1. Background. Lightweight robots, equipped with multiple remotely monitored Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) detectors and identification sensors capable of operating in confined spaces such as laboratories, culverts, ditches, sewers, attics, crawl spaces, and roof-tops would enable the rapid survey and analysis of HAZMAT/CBRNE sites while moderating risk and minimizing exposure of first responders. Detectors and sensors possessed by response teams would be attached to the robot and data transmitted back using adaptors. A CBRNE response robot should be man-portable and capable of fitting into existing HAZMAT/CBRNE response trailers. Emergency management and Fire and Emergency Services (FES) personnel are required to provide HAZMAT and CBRNE response capability to local domestic responders. One robot per FES unit is requested.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2016

3. Units Impacted. All 62 ANG FES units.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
62 CBRNE/HAZMAT Response Robots (3080)	\$150,000	\$9,300,000
Total		\$9,300,000

Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

RESPONDER REHABILITATION SHELTER

1. Background. The rehabilitation shelter would provide medical and physiological aid, rest and recuperation areas, and eating areas separate from victims. The shelter is portable, expandable, and provides self-contained power, lighting, and Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems to support 24-hour operations. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) and Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) response teams need a rehabilitation center to support responders during an incident. Each of the 90 ANG installations require a shelter for use by all responders including, but not limited to fire and emergency services, emergency management, and security forces personnel during an incident requiring multi-day 24 hour operations.

2. Source of Need. Domestic Capability Priorities Conference 2014-2016.

3. Units Impacted. All 90 ANG wings.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
90 Responder Rehabilitation Shelter (3080)	\$90,000	\$8,100,000
Total		\$8,100,000

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Public Safety and Security

Public Safety and Security (ESF 13) –

ANG Security forces units work in cooperation with public safety and security organizations to support the full range of incident management activities. Security forces provide installation force protection and law enforcement, as well as access control operations, presence patrols, force protection of law enforcement personnel and equipment. State and federal authorities may call on ANG security forces to assist with disasters, civil unrest, acts of terrorism, border security or counterdrug 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, and blackouts.



ESF 13 - Public Safety

2017 Domestic Capability Priorities Conference

Critical Capabilities List

- Security Forces Vehicles
- Scalable Emergency Vehicle Response Suite
- Less-Than-Lethal Kit Trailer
- All-Band Radios
- Law Enforcement Ensemble Kit

Essential Capabilities List

- None

Desired Capabilities List

- None

Public Safety and Security

SECURITY FORCES VEHICLES

1. Background. Security Forces (SF) vehicles provide a mission platform to respond to an incident and control the situation. Modernized vehicles need to be equipped for daily law enforcement to patrol, respond, and haul with lights, sirens, and other markings. The current fleet of SF vehicles are past the programmed 14-20 year replacement cycle. Fleet modernization will provide standardization between Active Component and ANG SF squadrons in accordance with Headquarters Air Force Logistics Joint Service Law Enforcement Vehicle Standardization document dated 21 Jul 2015. All of 439 vehicles authorized on the SF Vehicle Authorization List (VAL) which are in need of modernization.

2. Source of Need. Lessons Learned from Ferguson, MO civil unrest, Baltimore, MD civil unrest, Philadelphia Papal visit, Boston Marathon, Democratic and Republican National Conventions, National Guard Reaction Force operations, Boston Esplanade, Superbowl 50, Superstorm Sandy, Oso, WA mudslide.

3. Units Impacted. Shortfalls impact all 93 ANG SF squadrons and 3 CRTCs.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
439 Mid-Sized Vehicles (3080)	\$50,000	\$21,950,000
Total		\$21,950,000

Public Safety and Security

SCALABLE EMERGENCY VEHICLE RESPONSE SUITE

1. Background. Temporary vehicle modification equipment such as emergency lighting, high visibility markings, tactical equipment racks and mounts, and an acoustic hailing device for mass notification and crowd dispersal, would enable augmentation of non-SF vehicles. Current SF vehicle authorizations are insufficient for a full scale domestic response. This equipment would be removed from the vehicle once the mission has been completed. Each SF squadron requires one emergency vehicle response suite which will convert up to 20 vehicles.

2. Source of Need. Lessons Learned from Ferguson, MO civil unrest, Baltimore, MD civil unrest, Philadelphia Papal visit, Boston Marathon, Democratic and Republican National Conventions, National Guard Reaction Force operations, Boston Esplanade, Superbowl 50, Superstorm Sandy, Oso, WA mudslide.

3. Units Impacted. 97 ANG SF organizations

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
97 Emergency Vehicle Response Suite (3080)	\$74,300	\$7,207,100
Total		\$7,207,100

Public Safety and Security

LESS-THAN-LETHAL KIT TRAILER

1. Background. The requested trailers would haul the less-than-lethal kit's ISU-90 container. This trailer could haul any ISU-90 container. Dedicated trailers are requested to meet the eight hour response requirement (ANGI 10-208, Chapter 7, 7-1 (c) (1) GR 500-5)). Each of the 93 Security Forces (SF) units are postured with two less-than-lethal domestic operation kits, configured in ISU-90 containers. Two trailers per SF unit are desired to transport the kits.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Ferguson, MO civil unrest, Baltimore, MD civil unrest, Philadelphia Papal visit, Boston Marathon, Democratic and Republican National Conventions, National Guard Reaction Force operations, Boston Esplanade, Superbowl 50, Superstorm Sandy, Oso, WA mudslide.

3. Units Impacted. 93 ANG SF organizations with Less-than-lethal UTC.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
186 Trailers (3080)	\$16,000	\$2,976,000
Total		\$2,976,000

Public Safety and Security

ALL-BAND RADIOS

1. Background. All-band radios would enable communications on common military and civilian networks to include UHF/VHF/700/800 while complying with the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International’s Project 25 (APCO-25) in both line-of-sight and trunked modes. These radios would allow automatic, instant connectivity among personnel entering the operational area. Security Forces (SF) radios are incompatible with civilian law enforcement agencies making them unable to communicate prior to deployment of additional interoperable communication assets. There are 439 vehicles in need of mobile radio sets and 26 handheld radios per unit are desired.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Ferguson, MO civil unrest, Baltimore, MD civil unrest, Philadelphia Papal visit, Boston Marathon, Democratic and Republican National Conventions, National Guard Reaction Force operations, Boston Esplanade, Superbowl 50, Superstorm Sandy, Oso, WA mudslide.

3. Units Impacted. 93 ANG SF organizations.

4. Program Details.

Quantity	Unit Cost	Program Cost
2418 Handheld Radio Sets (3080)	\$6,426	\$15,538,068
439 Mobile Radio Sets (3080)	\$5,809	\$2,550,151
Total		\$18,088,219

Public Safety and Security

LAW ENFORCEMENT ENSEMBLE KIT

1. Background. A Law Enforcement Ensemble Kit (LEEK) and Concealable Body Armor (CBA) enable five Graduated Uniform Posture (GUP) levels ranging from Airmen Battle Uniform (ABU) through full combat uniform and equipping posture to present a situationally dependent visual and operational uniform appearance. The LEEK consists of a Federal Law Enforcement Training Academy and US Army Military Police School approved and recognized police patrol belt with holsters, pouches, and equipment that would permit graduated response levels for civilian law enforcement operations. The CBA is a DoD approved Level III undergarment vest capable of providing ballistic protection of SF personnel from most hand gun projectiles. Civilian authorities and incident site commanders prefer personnel not portray an armed military appearance for most incident response operations. The five GUP established posture levels are: 1. ABU only; 2. ABU with CBA; 3. ABU, LEEK and CBA; 4. ABU, Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV), Defensor Fortis Load Carrying System (DF-LCS); and 5. ABU, IOTV, DF-LCS, with Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH). As currently equipped, SF can only respond to operations in GUP levels 1, 4, and 5. There are 7,649 SF personnel authorizations in the ANG, each of which need one LEEK and CBA.

2. Source of Need. Lessons learned from Ferguson, MO civil unrest, Baltimore, MD civil unrest, Philadelphia Papal visit, Boston Marathon, Democratic and Republican National Conventions, National Guard Reaction Force operations, Boston Esplanade, Superbowl 50, Superstorm Sandy, Oso, WA mudslide.

3. Units Impacted. All 93 ANG SF squadrons. 3 CRTCs

4. Program Details.

Remaining Quantity Required	Unit Cost	Program Cost
7649 Law Enforcement Ensemble Kits (3080)	\$550	\$4,206,950
7649 Concealable Body Armor (3080)	\$250	\$1,912,250
Total		\$6,119,200