

**BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 10-801

29 JANUARY 2020



Operations

**DEFENSE SUPPORT
OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

ACCESSIBILITY: Publications and forms are available on the e-Publishing website at www.e-Publishing.af.mil for downloading or ordering

RELEASABILITY: There are no releasability restrictions on this publication

OPR: AF/A3OA

Certified by: AF/A3O
(Brig Gen David A. Mineau)

Supersedes: AFI 10-801,
23 December 2015

Pages: 48

This instruction implements Defense Health Agency Procedures Manual (DHAPM) 6025.13, *Clinical Quality Management in the Military Health System*, Volume 4: *Credentialing and Privileging*, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 1322.28, *Realistic Military Training Off Federal Real Property*, Department of Defense Manual (DoDM) 3025.01, Volume 1, *Defense Support Of Civil Authorities: Overview*; DoDM 3025.01, Volume 2, *Defense Support Of Civil Authorities: DoD Incident Response*; DoDM 3025.01, Volume 3, *Defense Support Of Civil Authorities: Pre-Planned DoD Support Of Law Enforcement Agencies, Special Events, Community Engagement, And Other Non-DoD Entities*, Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 3025.13, *Employment of DoD Capabilities in Support of the U.S. Secret Service (USSS)*, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), DoDD S-5210.36, *Provision of DoD Sensitive Support to DoD Components and Other Departments and Agencies of the U.S. Government*, Joint Publication (JP) 3-28, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities*; JP 3-30, *Command and Control of Joint Air Operations*; and Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 10-8, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities*. This Instruction aligns the Air Force (AF) with Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, *Management of Domestic Incidents*; Presidential Policy Directive 8, *National Preparedness*; the National Incident Management System (NIMS); and National Planning Frameworks to include: the National Prevention Framework, National Mitigation Framework, National Response Framework (NRF), National Protection Framework, and the National Disaster Recovery Framework. This Instruction provides higher headquarters staffs, installations and unit commanders with guidance, structure, roles, and responsibilities to execute Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) planning, response operations and support to designated agencies when

requested by civil authorities and other qualifying entities and approved by appropriate Department of Defense (DoD) officials, or as directed by the President. In the event they are federalized, state Air National Guard (ANG) personnel should be familiar with this publication in order to have a clear understanding of the AF DSCA response process. The publication applies to all AF personnel including the Air Force Reserve (AFR) and ANG personnel in a federal active duty status according to Title 10 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 101. This publication contains references applicable to the Civil Air Patrol as the AF Auxiliary when performing AF-assigned missions for DSCA operations under 1 AF (AFNORTH) and 11 AF. This publication may only be supplemented at the Major Command (MAJCOM) level, but all Supplements must be routed to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) of this publication for coordination prior to certification and approval. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the OPR using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command for approval by AF/A3OA. The authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier (“T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3”) number following the compliance statement. See Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, for a description of the authorities associated with the Tier numbers. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the requestor’s commander for non-tiered compliance items. Ensure all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with (IAW) Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, Management of Records, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule located in the Air Force Records Information Management System.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document has been extensively revised and needs to be reviewed in its entirety. The revisions incorporate new guidance from DoDD and DoDI. This Instruction provides AF guidance on Federal and State military roles within each DSCA Geographic Combatant Commander (GCC) Area of Responsibility (AOR) tasked with DSCA planning and operations. Identifies the DoD DSCA Combatant Commands (CCMD) as U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) and U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM). Changes designate and clarify AF authorities and tiered waiver authorities for AF unit level compliance items.

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Chapter 1

GENERAL OVERVIEW

1.1. Overview. DSCA is support provided by military forces to prepare, prevent, protect, respond, and recover from domestic incidents and other qualifying domestic events. AF DSCA is derived from AF warfighting capabilities employed in support of (ISO) the Federal DSCA mission.

1.2. Concept. DSCA is initiated through the submission of a Request for Assistance (RFA) to DoD from civil authorities or qualifying entities, or as directed by the President or Secretary of Defense (SecDef). DoD federal military forces, civilians, contract personnel, and National Guard (NG) personnel (Federalized in 10 U.S.C. status, or as allowed by coordination with State Governors in 32 U.S.C. status) are used to support an approved RFA. The Joint Staff (JS) coordinates with the AF (and other services) to source appropriate resources to fulfill an approved RFA. AF personnel, equipment, and resources are sourced based on requested capabilities, with regard for impact on national security or readiness. Federal Government support of civil authorities are executed under the Stafford Act, Economy Act, and Immediate Response Authority (IRA).

1.2.1. The Stafford Act authorizes the Federal Government to assist State and local governments during major disasters or emergencies where those State and local resources have been or will be overwhelmed. The governor or chief executive of the affected State, district, commonwealth, territory, or tribal authority requests the declaration of major disaster or emergency and demonstrates, as a prerequisite for receiving assistance, that the State's response plans have been activated, and that State and local entities require assistance for an effective response. Once the President issues a federal disaster declaration, the affected area becomes eligible for Federal assistance under the Stafford Act.

1.2.2. DoDD 3025.18 authorizes DoD officials to use IRA when a RFA is made by civil authority under imminently serious conditions and time does not permit approval from higher headquarters. Immediate response is situation-specific and may or may not be associated with a declared or undeclared disaster, civil emergency, incident, or attack. Civil authority oral requests for IRA support in an emergency are followed by written request at the earliest opportunity that includes offers to reimburse the DoD.

1.3. Overarching DSCA Guidance. AF integration into DSCA operations are consistent with the NRF and NIMS. In addition to the NRF, AF members supporting DSCA operations are responsible for familiarization with other National Planning Frameworks. These frameworks are aligned in five mission areas (Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery).

1.4. Overview of DSCA Response Phases. DSCA is provided in the following DoD/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) construct: Phase 1 Pre-Incident, (1a) Normal Operations, (1b) Elevated Threat, (1c) Credible Threat; Phase 2 Response, (2a) Initial Response, (2b) Deployment of Resources and Personnel, (2c) Sustained Response; and Phase 3 Recovery and Transition. It is helpful for DoD to align DSCA phases to the phasing construct of the Lead Federal Agency (LFA).

1.4.1. Phase 1 – Pre-Incident. Actions include interagency coordination, planning, identification of gaps, exercises, and public affairs outreach. These actions set the conditions for expanded interoperability and cooperation with interagency partners. There are three sub-phases in Phase 1.

1.4.1.1. Phase 1a (Normal Operations). Local, state, federal, and military authorities (10 U.S.C. and 32 U.S.C.) determine existing logistics and resource capabilities, develop plans and procedures, and conduct training and exercises to validate existing plans. Actions are focused on awareness and national preparedness goals: prevent, protect, mitigate, respond, and recover.

1.4.1.2. Phase 1b (Elevated Threat). Notice event – allows for further coordination and planning, or revisions, based on the current situation. Analyze situation reports ensuring interagency partners' (including Defense Coordinating Officers (DCO) and Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLO)) planning for potential activations and integration into planning efforts.

1.4.1.3. Phase 1c (Credible Threat). Notice event – further assessment with plan updates or revisions with additional stakeholders. Pre-positioning selected-response forces is considered to facilitate faster response. IAW paragraph 3.E.2 of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) DSCA Execute Order (EXORD), Commander, United States Northern Command (CDRUSNORTHCOM) and Commander, United States Indo-Pacific Command (CDRUSINDOPACOM) are authorized to pre-position forces and resources in anticipation of a RFA.

1.4.2. Phase 2 – Response. Begins when DoD receives, or expects to receive, a RFA from LFA. In place of a RFA, the President or SecDef may direct federal response support for a disaster or national emergency ISO state or tribal government(s), or to support another federal department or agency for specifically authorized events. Phase 2 ends when the situation is stabilized, and support is no longer required. There are three sub-phases in Phase 2.

1.4.2.1. Phase 2a (Initial Response). Begins upon expectation or receipt of a LFA RFA for DoD support. Key activities during Phase 2a are activation of emergency management (EM) structures, assessment of the situation, and movement of pre-planned resources. Local commanders may also exercise IRA during this phase upon request from an appropriate civil authority. DSCA is based on RFAs, which are made at different times and for missions that are completed at different times. Consequently, forces are likely to deploy into and out of the affected area throughout the duration of the civil emergency period of rendered support.

1.4.2.2. Phase 2b (Deployment of Resources and Personnel). Begins with the start of lifesaving operations in the impacted area and federal resources begin Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration at intermediate staging bases. Key activities include: locate the affected population, evacuate, provide life-sustaining support services; stabilize communications and channels connecting responders to the public that are in-place and operational; characterize the incident and deploying federal resources. Phase 2b success is achieved when forces are deployed with sufficient capability to support civil authorities.

1.4.2.3. Phase 2c (Sustained Response). Begins when survivors have been evacuated and are sustained through mass-care and recovery efforts, or when search and rescue operations have transitioned to human remains recovery. Phase 2c ends when survivors are sheltered or returned home, the restoration of critical infrastructure including key resources and essential services has been completed, and senior leaders have made preliminary decisions about a recovery plan for the impacted area.

1.4.3. Phase 3 (Recovery and Transition). Begins when life-saving and life-sustaining activities have been stabilized, as determined by civil authorities, and local, state and federal resources are sufficient to continue without DoD assistance. DoD sometimes supports specific aspects of recovery. Transition begins when all operational aspects of mission assignments are complete and DoD force redeployment commences. Phase 3 ends when DoD response forces have transitioned all operations back to civil authorities and have redeployed with command and control transferred to their respective home station commands.

1.5. Overview of Higher Headquarters Organizations.

1.5.1. Assistant SecDef for Homeland Defense and Global Security (ASD(HD&GS)). The ASD(HD&GS), under the authority, direction, and control of the Under SecDef for Policy (USD(P)) serves as the principal civilian advisor to the SecDef and the USD(P) on DSCA matters as prescribed by DoDD 5111.13, *Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security (ASD(HD&GS))*. Except as retained by the SecDef, ASD(HD&GS) has been delegated authority to approve RFA from civil authorities. In the absence of the ASD(HD&GS), the Principal Deputy ASD(HD&GS) Deputy Assistant SecDef for Homeland Defense Integration and DSCA, (DASD(HDI&DSCA)) may exercise delegated RFA approval authority. RFA approval authority may not be further delegated than the Principal Deputy ASD(HD&GS) DASD(HDI&DSCA). SecDef retains approval authority for the following exceptions:

1.5.1.1. Use of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) for general DSCA operations and operations supporting civilian law enforcement agencies.

1.5.1.2. Civil Disturbance Operations (CDO) in response to civil authorities' requests for assistance as authorized by the President and directed by the SecDef. See Enclosures 2, 3, and 4 of DoDI 3025.21, *Defense Support of Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies*, 27 Feb 2013, IC 1, 8 Feb 2019. When permitted under emergency authority IAW DoDD 3025.18, Federal military commanders have authority, in extraordinary emergency circumstances where prior authorization by the President is impossible and duly constituted local authorities are unable to control the situation, to engage temporarily in activities that are necessary to quell large-scale, unexpected civil disturbances.

1.5.1.2.1. This occurs when necessary to prevent significant loss of life, wanton destruction of property and necessary to restore governmental function/public order; or,

1.5.1.2.2. When duly constituted Federal, State, or local authorities are unable to/decline to provide adequate protection for Federal property/Federal governmental functions, the use of Federal military forces to protect Federal property or functions is authorized.

1.5.1.3. Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) response, when outside the DSCA GCCs' purview IAW the CBRN Response EXORD and as denoted in DoDM 3025.01, Volume 2.

1.5.1.4. Assistance to civilian law enforcement organizations, responding with assets with the potential for lethality.

1.5.1.5. Requests for direct assistance ISO civilian law enforcement agencies to include those responding with assets with the potential for lethality, except as noted in [paragraph 1.5.1.2](#) above. See Enclosure 3 of DoDI 3025.21, *Defense Support of Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies*, 27 Feb 2013, IC 1, 8 Feb 2019.

1.5.1.6. The use of AF personnel to operate or maintain, or to assist in operating or maintaining, equipment shall be limited to situations when the use of non-DoD personnel for operation or maintenance of such equipment would be unfeasible or impractical from a cost or time perspective and would not otherwise compromise military preparedness of the United States. See Enclosure 3 of DoDI 3025.21, *Defense Support of Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies*, 27 Feb 2013, IC 1, 08 Feb 2019, specifically paragraph 1.d. "Use of DoD Personnel to Operate or Maintain Equipment" and applicable subparagraphs.

1.5.2. Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), JS (JS/J33) Homeland Defense Division. JS/J33 is the action agent within the DoD with responsibility for planning, coordinating and directing the commitment of all designated Federal military resources during DSCA operations as prescribed in Joint Staff Manual 5100.01E, *Organization and Functions of the Joint Staff*. Functions within the JS/J33 identify service capabilities for sourcing IAW the DSCA EXORD or other JS EXORDs as appropriate.

1.5.3. National Guard Bureau (NGB). NGB coordinates communications between the Department of the Army, Department of the AF, and the States on matters pertaining to the NG. See DoDD 3025.18, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities*, DoDD 5105.77, *National Guard Bureau (NGB)*, and DoDI 3025.22, *The Use of the National Guard for Defense Support of Civil Authorities*, for additional information.

1.5.3.1. Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB). CNGB is the principal advisor to the SecDef on matters involving non-federalized NG forces, to the Secretary of the Air Force (SecAF) and Chief of Staff of the AF on other matters as addressed in Title 10 U.S.C. § 10502, *Chief of the National Guard Bureau*, or matters as determined by the SecDef.

Chapter 2

DSCA ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. AF Director of Current Operations (AF/A3O). AF/A3O, on behalf of AF/A3, establishes policies and procedures ensuring appropriate personnel are trained to execute DSCA plans, and serves as the primary Headquarters AF office for AF DSCA, operations, policy, guidance, and coordination. The AF/A3O:

- 2.1.1. Collaborates with the Office of the SecDef, ASD(HD&GS), JS, military services, combatant commanders (CCDR), Air Reserve Component, CNGB, and other Federal and State offices on DSCA policy matters and Global Force Management (GFM) force provider issues.
- 2.1.2. Coordinates on RFAs received from ASD(HD&GS) or JS to determine AF equities and evaluates RFA based on criteria in [paragraph 3.1.](#) of this Instruction.
- 2.1.3. Develops AF policies and directives to execute DSCA operations.
- 2.1.4. Develops AF policy and directives for the EPLO program.
- 2.1.5. Coordinates with JS, Air Combat Command (ACC), and Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC) to accomplish AF GFM sourcing for AF conventional forces for DSCA operations.
- 2.1.6. Is delegated authority to provide AF Service concurrence to CCRDs through the AF Service Component for the use of requested installation(s) as Base Support Installation (BSI), Incident Support Base (ISB), or Federal Staging Area (FSA), Federal Team Staging Area (FTSA), or a Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS) operating base. AF/A3O indicates service concurrence in writing (typically via email response) of BSI/ISB/FSA/FTSA/MAFFS operating base support requests that includes notification and grants Direct Liaison Authority (DIRLAUTH) between the requesting AF Service Component and affected MAJCOM(s) and installation(s). If written communication is unavailable, service concurrence may be granted over the phone with a follow-up in writing as soon as practical. The Air Force Operations Group (AFOG) Commander is delegated authority to provide this AF Service Concurrence on behalf of AF/A3O. The AFOG/CC may designate additional AFOG personnel in writing that can provide AF Service Concurrence.
- 2.1.7. Serves as the Program Element Monitor for the AF National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) program.
- 2.1.8. Directs annual NSEP program management reviews with representatives from Headquarters Air Force (HAF), ACC, Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC), and First Air Force/Air Forces Northern (1 AF (AFNORTH)).
- 2.1.9. Distributes SecDef authority memoranda that indicate authorized DSCA operations as reimbursable or non-reimbursable support.

2.2. Chief of Air Force Reserve Plans, Programs, and Requirements Directorate (AF/REX). Regarding DSCA operations, AF/REX, on behalf of AF/RE, serves as principal adviser on Reserve matters.

- 2.2.1. AF/REX establishes a Reserve-specific policy to ensure AFR forces are prepared to conduct DSCA operations.

2.2.2. AF/REX plans, programs, budgets, and allocates sufficient Annual Training Days (14), Inactive Duty Training Periods (48) and sufficient Reserve Personnel Appropriation days ISO 1 AF (AFNORTH) NSEP / EPLO program requirements. AF EPLO program requirements consist of maintaining readiness, training, and education, participation in exercises, installation visits, professional development, and attendance at conferences and workshops.

2.3. Deputy Assistant SecAF for Budget (SAF/FMB). SAF/FMB, on behalf of SAF/FM:

2.3.1. Coordinates with appropriate DSCA GCC financial branch for the issuance of a Project Code or establishment of an Emergency or Special Program (ESP) Code for reimbursement identified in either a DSCA EXORD or Fragmentary Order (FRAGORD).

2.3.2. Obtains reimbursement for AF costs supporting DSCA operations from LFAs.

2.4. AF Surgeon General (AF/SG).

2.4.1. Oversees the identification and management of public health and medical DSCA resources and capabilities.

2.4.2. Establishes processes and procedures for the exchange of Protected Health Information (PHI) with Defense Health Agency and the Department of Health and Human Services during DSCA events.

2.4.3. Ensures through the medical commander/director that DoD healthcare professionals providing care have the training, credentialing, and licensing commensurate with the acuity and type of patients being managed in a DSCA environment commensurate with patient care requirements. The standard of care will be determined by the law in the place (state) where the care is given.

2.4.4. Provides medical and mental health services for DoD personnel involved in DSCA operations.

2.4.5. In concert with civilian medical examiners or coroner personnel, may provide public health and medical support for mass fatality management services limited to victim identification and forensic pathology investigations.

2.5. Air Combat Command (ACC).

2.5.1. Serves as the Air Staff delegated Service force provider and accomplishes AF sourcing and all conventional GFM provider activities in collaboration with AFPC, service capability managers and JS.

2.5.2. Plans, programs, budgets, and allocates sufficient Military Personnel Appropriation (MPA), Operations and Maintenance appropriations, and travel funding ISO 1 AF (AFNORTH) EPLO program as defined by CCDR requirements for activities under the Geographic CCDR's DSCA Concept of Operations Plan requirements.

2.5.3. Sources EPLOs under MPA days for response operations, installation leadership briefings, CCMD directed exercises, or National Level Exercises. Sources EPLOs to participate in and conduct EM planning activities with CCDRs, their components, Services, DCOs and Defense Coordinating Elements (DCE), and their Federal, regional, local, state, territorial, and tribal civil authority partners.

2.5.4. Participates in annual NSEP program management reviews.

2.5.5. Provides administrative, legal, and programmatic and budgetary support to Civil Air Patrol (CAP), as the AF Auxiliary, IAW AFI 10-2701, *Organization and Function of the Civil Air Patrol*.

2.6. First Air Force (Air Forces Northern).

2.6.1. Serves as the Component Numbered Air Force (C-NAF) and functions as the United States Northern Command's (USNORTHCOM) AF Service Component and Regional Planning Agent for DSCA operations. Commander, AFNORTH (CDRAFNORTH) is the theater Commander, AF Forces (COMAFFOR). The COMAFFOR:

2.6.1.1. Presents AF assets/capabilities to USNORTHCOM as expeditionary forces via 1 Air Expeditionary Task Force (AETF), a standing/provisional unit established under 1 AF (AFNORTH).

2.6.1.2. As the 1 AETF Commander (COMAFFOR), exercises appropriate command and control over forces assigned/attached or ISO the AETF. Within the joint force chain of command, these command and control relationships are Operational Control (OPCON), Tactical Control (TACON) or Support, when so designated by SecDef or DSCA CCDRs' orders. Within the Service chain of command, the commander has administrative control (ADCON) for assigned forces and typically exercises select elements of ADCON for AF Forces attached. Specified ADCON is delineated in AF G-series orders IAW AFI 38-101, *Air Force Organization*, or other Service orders as appropriate.

2.6.1.3. Appoints AF commanders to those activated expeditionary units assigned/attached to 1 AETF.

2.6.1.4. Maintains command and control via the theater Air Operations Center (AOC), and as COMAFFOR presents it and interfaces with the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD)/USNORTHCOM Command Center (N2C2). N2C2 functions as the primary incident awareness and operations center for the CDRUSNORTHCOM.

2.6.1.5. Provides command and control of those assigned/attached AF Forces employed in its AOR for DSCA operations, typically through the AOC for air domain forces, a Crisis Action Team (CAT) for combat support element forces, or both.

2.6.1.6. Utilizes CAT functions as manned by the Air Force Forces (AFFOR) staff when not integrated into the AOC. The CAT is formed as required to accomplish time-sensitive planning, provide situational awareness, and provide Command and Control (C2) over non-air domain AFFOR units, or to provide support to the CDRAFNORTH/Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC)/1 AETF for assigned/attached AF air and space forces, as well as, combat service support forces.

2.6.2. CDRAFNORTH, as theater JFACC, is the supported commander for air and space operations for DSCA missions in the USNORTHCOM AOR, excluding missions conducted by NORAD, non-NORAD air operations conducted within the Alaska Command's (ALCOM) Joint Operations Area, Global Missile Defense operations, or those missions conducted with Special Operations Forces. CDRUSNORTHCOM may delegate OPCON/TACON of all air domain forces of other service components to the JFACC for C2 during DSCA missions or events. CDRAFNORTH/JFACC can support multiple Joint Force Commanders (JFC) (Joint Task Force Commanders or functional component commander) through the theater AOC.

2.6.2.1. CDRAFNORTH, as theater JFACC, has responsibilities/duties as Space Coordination Authority and Collections Operations Manager for DoD DSCA airborne missions (excluding specialized and Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration assets). CDRAFNORTH prepares to provide theater JFACC support for DSCA events in the ALCOM's Joint Operations Area when directed by CDRUSNORTHCOM.

2.6.2.2. CDRAFNORTH, as theater JFACC, performs duties as the Airspace Control Authority (ACA) in coordination with the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), and as the Area Air Defense Commander (AADC) for those areas within the USNORTHCOM AOR that are not under the direction of the NORAD-designated ACA/AADC authorities. CDRAFNORTH, as ACA, in concert with the AOC staff's FAA representative, achieves airspace control/airspace management through positive or procedural methods.

2.6.2.3. CDRAFNORTH, as theater JFACC, provides a Joint Air Component Coordination Element (JACCE) to a JFC or other entity. A JACCE is a small team of airpower experts that facilitate coordination between a JFACC and other component commanders or the JFC. The JACCE is a facilitator, and should not be used in place of formal methods of coordination. The JACCE does not bear any responsibilities of the Joint AOC or replace any Joint AOC processes. The JFACC may establish one or more JACCE teams within a State, a Joint Task Force (JTF) or other service-component to better integrate joint air and space domain DSCA operations within the incident area.

2.6.3. AFNORTH staff coordinates with owning MAJCOMs to identify and address limiting factors for BSI/ISB/FSA/FTSA/MAFFS operating base usage of AF owned installations and requests AF/A3O concurrence for BSI/ISB/FSA/FTSA/MAFFS operating base that includes notification to appropriate stakeholders (i.e. CCMD, service component command, MAJCOM, and installation).

2.6.3.1. AFNORTH staff requests annual BSI and ISB checklist updates from Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC) for active duty AF installations in the Continental U.S., U.S. territories and protectorates within the USNORTHCOM AOR. Requests for AFRC installations updates will be submitted to AFRC.

2.6.3.2. AFNORTH staff maintains BSI and ISB checklists and submits updated checklists to USNORTHCOM.

2.6.4. AFNORTH's CAP representative coordinates with CAP National Operations Center on AF-Assigned Missions within its AOR as described in AFI 10-2701.

2.6.5. AFNORTH staff develops DSCA planning for events with USNORTHCOM, its components, and other interagency staffs. Plans address all hazards to include natural, man-made, technological disaster events, encompassing consequence management activities, and those cascading effects impacting the domestic regions of USNORTHCOM AOR.

2.6.5.1. Identifies staff personnel to serve as liaisons with HAF, JS, other Services, MAJCOMs, Direct Reporting Units, and other Federal agencies on DSCA plans, procedures, and policies.

2.6.5.2. Establishes procedures to distribute DSCA plans, via AF/A3O, to AF installations to assist in the execution and implementation of those plans prior to assignment/attachment of AF Forces.

2.6.5.3. Ensures AF Forces presented to JFCs are aware of command and control constructs utilized in DSCA operations. See [Figure 4.1](#), DSCA Command Relationships and Force Presentation.

2.6.5.4. Conducts execution operations with fielded forces ensuring service ADCON has been specified in activation orders.

2.6.5.5. As the AF service component, identifies deficiencies in attachment or deployment orders or discrepancies by AF force providers to AF/A3O for corrective action.

2.6.6. First- 1AF (AFNORTH) NSEP Directorate develops, implements, and sustains a program to organize, train, and equip EPLOs in order to facilitate planning, coordination, and DSCA operations.

2.6.6.1. Develops procedures for providing EPLO personnel, equipment, and resources ISO DSCA operations within USNORTHCOM and USINDOPACOM AORs.

2.6.6.2. Deploys EPLOs to State Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) Joint Force Headquarters-State (JFHQ-State), FEMA, NGB, National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), FEMA Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCC), and other appropriate government offices and headquarters in coordination with the DCO.

2.6.6.3. Provides EPLOs to brief AF active duty and AFRC installation commanders on DSCA policies and procedures annually. EPLOs brief new installation commanders within 90 days of being appointed to or assuming command.

2.6.6.4. Deploys EPLOs to AF active duty and AFRC installations designated as a BSI, ISB, FSA, or FTSA to liaise with installation leadership, other services, and interagency partners.

2.6.6.5. Activates NSEP DSCA Cell which conducts 24 hour/7 days a week DSCA planning/operational activities ISO the DSCA GCCs' operations. Supports deployed EPLOs during theater DSCA operations.

2.6.6.6. Coordinates, monitors, and reports on AF DSCA operations to AF/A3O, AFOG (AF Service Watch Cell).

2.6.6.7. Participates in annual NSEP program management reviews.

2.6.7. Civil Air Patrol-United States Air Force (CAP-USAF) provides day-to-day support, advice, and liaison to CAP, and oversight with particular emphasis on safety and programmatic requirements IAW AFI 10-2701. **(T-1)**.

2.7. Air Mobility Command (AMC).

2.7.1. Coordinates on DSCA orders, instruction, and guidance documents including SecDef DSCA EXORDs, United States Transportation Command DSCA EXORDs, and 18 AF Deployment Orders.

2.7.2. Coordinates with HAF, ACC, ANG, AFRC, 1 AF (AFNORTH), and other Federal, State, and local entities as required to plan for and support DSCA operations.

2.7.3. Coordinates with HAF and ACC for MPA for DSCA operations.

2.7.4. Coordinates with AF/A3O, 1 AF (AFNORTH), and installation commanders to identify and address limiting factors to supporting BSI/ISB requests on AMC owned installations.

2.7.5. Provides command and control of assigned/attached forces, to include accountability, mission tasking, and specified administrative control through all phases of DSCA operations.

2.7.6. Provides air mobility forces assets as tasked by DSCA EXORDs and GFM Allocation Plan.

2.8. Pacific Air Forces (PACAF).

2.8.1. Develops plans and procedures; provides personnel, equipment, and resources; and conducts DSCA operations within USINDOPACOM AOR. Commander, PACAF, as JFACC acts as Space Coordination Authority and Collections Operations Manager; AADC and ACA (in coordination with the FAA); and establishes JACCE teams for DSCA operations.

2.8.2. Provides command and control of AF personnel, equipment, and resources employed in its AOR for DSCA operations, typically through AOC or Pacific Air Forces Watch Center (PAFWC).

2.8.3. Coordinates with AF/A3O, 1 AF (AFNORTH), and installation commanders to identify and address limiting factors to supporting BSI/ISB requests on PACAF owned installations.

2.8.4. Coordinates with CAP National Operations Center on AF-Assigned Missions within its AOR as described in AFI 10-2701.

2.8.5. Coordinates integration of Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration elements on PACAF owned installations during DSCA operations.

2.8.6. Coordinates with 1 AF (AFNORTH) NSEP Directorate on the use of EPLOs for DSCA operations within its AOR.

2.9. Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC).

2.9.1. The Commander, AFRC oversees and ensures AFRC forces are trained and equipped to support DSCA operations.

2.9.2. Serves as force provider of weather reconnaissance forces supporting the Department of Commerce.

2.9.3. Coordinates with AF/A3O, 1 AF (AFNORTH), and installation commanders to identify and address limiting factors to supporting BSI/ISB requests on AFRC owned installations.

2.9.4. Civilian employees, Air Reserve Technicians (ARTs) and Reservists assigned to AFRC may perform DSCA as follows:

2.9.4.1. When conducted under the Reserve wing commander's IRA, civilian employees, including ARTs in civilian status, may perform DSCA.

2.9.4.2. Reservists and ARTs may volunteer to come on to active duty or may be involuntarily mobilized onto active duty to perform DSCA in military status using MPA.

2.10. Director, ANG (NGB/CF).

2.10.1. Ensures ANG units are prepared to accomplish their federal mission by maintaining well-trained units available for prompt mobilization during war and provide assistance during national emergencies (e.g., natural disasters, man-made events, etc.) via personnel, equipment, and resources to support DSCA operations. When providing support to State and local government agencies, the ANG is in State Active Duty (SAD) or 32 U.S.C. status under the governor's authority.

2.10.2. Makes state officials aware that they may direct an immediate response using ANG personnel serving in 32 U.S.C. status and IAW State law; however, ANG personnel are not placed in or extended while in 32 U.S.C. status to conduct State immediate response activities without SecDef approval. Makes requests for placing or extending ANG personnel in 32 U.S.C. status to the DoD Executive Secretary (ExecSec) for SecDef approval.

2.10.3. Provides BSI checklists for ANG installations to CCMDs for planning. Installations commanders, when requested, ensure completion of BSI checklists and return to appropriate COMAFFOR (AF service component commander) for action.

2.11. Commander, Air Force District of Washington (AFDW).

2.11.1. Ensures AFDW functions as the AF service component to JFHQ-National Capital Region (JFHQ-NCR). AFDW plans and coordinates AF DSCA operations support in the NCR, to include National Special Security Events (NSSE), Special Events Assessment Rating (SEAR), and designated special/ceremonial events. **(T-1).**

2.11.2. Provides an Initial Operating Force package to 320th Air Expeditionary Wing (AEW), when activated. The 320 AEW serves as the AF service component to JTF-NCR. **(T-1).**

2.11.3. Serves as 320 AEW Commander. **(T-1).**

2.11.4. Serves as the lead planning agent of AF support for State funerals. **(T-1).**

2.11.5. Develops supporting plans, orders, and procedures for AF DSCA operations, training, exercises, and integration in the NCR. **(T-1).**

2.12. Commander, Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC).

2.12.1. Monitors the Joint Capabilities Requirements Manager and Joint Operational Planning and Execution System communications for DSCA operations. **(T-1).**

2.12.2. Recommends nomination(s) of on-call, residual Unit Type Codes/Unit Identification Codes in the MAJCOM Code data field of the Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data. **(T-1).**

2.12.3. Assists the supported AF component command in creating and maintaining AF portion of the Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data and Deployed Requirements Manning Document. **(T-1).**

2.12.4. Coordinates global force sourcing and force nominations with the Service force providers through the GFM process. **(T-1).**

2.13. AF Installation Commanders.

2.13.1. Evaluate RFAs using criteria described in [paragraph 3.1](#) of this Instruction. (T-2).

2.13.2. Provide personnel, equipment, and resources for DSCA operations under IRA, emergency action, or when directed by higher headquarters, or when allocated via the Global Force Management process within the installation's capabilities. (T-2).

2.13.3. Coordinate requests for additional forces with MAJCOM and service components. (T-2).

2.13.4. Coordinate with sustainment organizations to identify limiting factors for BSI/ISB requests. (T-2).

2.13.5. Provide available resources pursuant to IRA and cease support once the threat to lives, human suffering, and great property damage has passed or as directed by higher headquarters. When responding under IRA, comply with reporting procedures in AFMAN 10-206, *Operational Reporting (OPREP)*, to notify higher headquarters as soon as possible. (T-2).

2.13.6. Ensure appropriate installation leadership participates in scheduled DSCA briefings by NSEP EPLOs, within 90 days of appointment of new leadership at the installation and annually. (T-2).

2.13.7. Document DSCA-related expenses and submit them for reimbursement to SAF/FMB or follow other Service Comptroller guidance. (T-2).

2.13.8. Develops, maintains, and documents collaborative relationships (including appropriate planning and exercising) with State, local, tribal, and territorial authorities (including emergency managers) and other federal department and agencies' regional offices regarding mutual aid and public health, and medical support of DSCA activities, as appropriate. (T-2). Once an installation is provided a FEMA mission assignment (MA) and/or is in consideration of being an ISB or BSI the installation commander will:

2.13.8.1. Leverage the installation Readiness & Emergency Management Flight to support building and sustaining ongoing relationships prior to declared emergencies (during Phase 1 and Phase 1a). This whole-community approach is critical to seamless execution of DSCA operations. These relationships include, but are not limited to local EM agencies (city, county or state) and EPLO. (T-3).

2.13.9. Integrates force health protection measures, public health, and medical support of DSCA operations into training, exercises, and military command emergency preparedness, response efforts, and agreements. (T-2).

2.13.10. Provides Secret Internet Protocol Router network capability at the Military Health System Medical Treatment Facility-level of operation. (T-2).

2.14. Civil Air Patrol (CAP) / United States Air Force Auxiliary (AFAUX).

2.14.1. CAP is a federally chartered non-profit corporation that as the AFAUX, performs AF Assigned Missions for DSCA operations IAW AFI 10-2701 and the CJCS DSCA EXORD.

2.14.2. CAP is utilized as the AFAUX when designated by an AF Assigned Mission approval authority, providing quick mobilization at a very low cost. CAP wings are located in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands making the organization an ideal resource to support DSCA operations due to likely close proximity to incidents.

2.14.3. Additionally, CAP is more cost-efficient compared to traditional military assets. CAP provides support for emergency services (e.g., homeland security, disaster relief, search and rescue, and support to law enforcement) and can provide airborne platforms to conduct visual observations, still photography, full-motion video, 3-dimensional imagery, and light transportation. Ground teams are also available to respond (e.g., communications teams, ground search and rescue, base camp support, and traffic control).

2.15. Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC). The Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center is assigned to Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC). AFIMSC serves as the single intermediate-level headquarters responsible for installation and mission support capabilities, by providing management, resourcing, base communications, civil engineering, contracting, financial management, logistics readiness, and security forces programs. AFIMSC detachments support DSCA operations within the DSCA GCC AORs through coordination with the appropriate AF service components. The Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) and AFIMSC support DSCA as liaison and on-site support between the major command by coordinating on available installation land and facilities for potential use by other Federal agencies, such as The Department of Homeland Security (including Customs and Border Protection Agency, and FEMA), and The Department of Health and Human Services. AFIMSC detachment capabilities support DSCA operations through AFCEC, which provides land and facility design and construction, operations support, real property management, energy support, environmental compliance and restoration.

Chapter 3

AF RESPONSE, RESOURCES, REPORTING, AND REIMBURSEMENT IN DSCA

3.1. AF Response in DSCA Operations and RFA Process. DSCA operations are divided into three broad categories: 1) domestic emergencies, 2) designated law enforcement support, and 3) other activities. Civil authority RFAs are provided to the DoD ExecSec and when applicable, includes a commitment to reimburse IAW the Stafford Act or the Economy Act. Civil authority RFAs are evaluated by all AF officials using CARRLL criteria [Cost (including the source of funding and the effect on the AF budget), Appropriateness (whether providing the requested support is in the best interest of the AF), Risk (safety of AF personnel), Readiness (impact on the AF's ability to perform its other primary missions), Legality (compliance with laws), and Lethality (potential use of lethal force by or against AF forces)]. See [Figure 3.1](#), [Figure 3.2](#), and [Figure 3.3](#) Commanders or government employees making or authorizing obligations in advance of or in excess of an appropriation or apportioned budgetary resources may trigger a reportable Anti-Deficiency Act violation

3.1.1. RFA Submission. Manage incidents at the lowest level possible. DoD support is provided in response to requests from civil authorities for DoD capabilities to support their emergency response efforts using a formal RFA process. RFA processing depends on several factors (outlined in [Figure 3.2](#)).

3.1.2. RFA Validation. When a DCO is activated, RFAs are routed through the DCO and provided to the DSCA GCCs for review/awareness and then submitted to ASD(HD&GS). Once the SecDef approves the request, an order is issued to CCMDs, Services, or agencies to accomplish the mission. The decision process differs significantly for approving Stafford and non-Stafford RFAs (outlined in [Figure 3.3](#)). Requests are validated at all levels within the chain of command and evaluated using CARRLL criteria. (T-2). JS/J3 prepares an order and coordinates with necessary force providers, legal counsel, and DASD(HDI&DSCA) to ensure asset de-confliction and recommendation concurrence.

3.1.2.1. For Weather Reconnaissance missions (i.e., Winter Storms and Hurricanes/Tropical Cyclones), the Plan of the Day (POD), issued by the Chief, Aerial Reconnaissance, All Hurricanes (CARCAH), serves as the official RFA from the Department of Commerce.

3.1.3. DCO and DCE Actions. The DCO is supported by DCE with an administrative and support staff consisting of nine permanently assigned personnel. A DCO and DCE assigned to the FEMA regional office function as part of the RRCC or the Joint Field Office (when established). Upon receipt of the RFA, the DCO evaluates the request to determine if it meets DoD's validation criteria using CARRLL.

3.1.3.1. The DCO ensures the RFA is readily understandable, clearly describes the requirement, and requested support. If the RFA does request specified capability, the DCO with support from the DCE, coordinates with the requesting agency, and recommends appropriate edits to the RFA. If the DCO determines the RFA does not meet the evaluation criteria or is unable to support the request, the DCO returns the RFA to the requesting agency with an explanation why the RFA cannot be supported. Once the RFA is complete, the DCO validates the request.

3.1.3.2. After the DCO validates the RFA, a copy of the RFA is forwarded to the supported headquarters' operations center along with a recommendation for action if the requested support has been previously approved, or, is forwarded to the JS/J3 and ASD(HD&GS) for further validation/assessment and approval/disapproval.

3.1.3.3. The DCO and DCE coordinate with the NG JFHQ-State or JTF-State headquarters element and Federal military operational headquarters supporting the response effort to determine if non-Federalized and Federal military forces already deployed are capable and available to provide the assistance requested within the scope of the original Mission Statement, as well as cost allocations.

3.1.3.4. For Weather Reconnaissance missions, CARCAH publishes the appropriate POD, which is the validated and approved RFAs from the requesting agency for weather reconnaissance missions.

3.1.4. JS/J3 Actions. Normally JS/J3, upon receipt of the RFA, coordinates the request with the supported CCMD, supporting CCMDs, Military Departments and applicable combat support agencies. Once coordination is complete, JS/J3 sends the RFA to ASD(HD&GS) for final review and, if recommended, the action is coordinated with the NGB to ensure there is no duplication of effort between NG and the Active Component. The ASD(HD&GS) then passes the RFA to the SecDef for decision. Upon SecDef approval, JS/J3 tasks the Services to source the capabilities. If forces are available, the Services may be directed to provide the requested support immediately.

3.1.4.1. Stafford Act requests, in some circumstances, originate from the State EOC, FEMA RRCC, or the NRCC and pass directly to the JS/J3 or the DoD ExecSec, rather than routing through a DCO. These RFAs are processed the same as non-Stafford Act requests, with JS/J3 and the operational headquarters conducting parallel coordination and providing a recommendation to ASD(HD&GS) and the SecDef for decision. In all cases, the supported CCDR and the affected DCO are notified to limit redundant coordination of resources.

3.1.4.2. The SecDef approved a "standing" CJCS DSCA EXORD, released by JS/J3 that designates supported and supporting CCDRs, identifies potential DoD capabilities, and tasks force providers to provide the necessary support. The response measures are taken by DoD to fulfill unmet demands of the incident, IAW current laws, Presidential directives, executive orders, and DoD policies, directives, and orders.

3.1.5. USNORTHCOM or USINDOPACOM, as the operational headquarters for DSCA missions, provide a supporting operation order, implementing a CONPLAN, if available, and establish command relationships to provide task, purpose, and coordinating instructions to the supporting force. It is important AF personnel have an understanding of their role in DSCA.

3.1.5.1. Since DSCA missions may involve lifesaving responses, this process is rapidly executed to expedite movement of forces and support. DoD cannot provide support without SecDef approval of an official request from State or Federal agency, or direction from the President, or unless specifically authorized in existing policy or regulation. If a disaster is of such proportions to generate mass casualties in need of evacuation, DoD supports the primary agency for this function under the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) (once the NDMS has been activated and an official request for patient evacuation will be submitted by proper State authorities).

3.1.5.2. The CDRs responsible for DSCA are CDRUSNORTHCOM and CDRUSINDOPACOM. Each incorporates plans for DSCA by task organizing their commands to accomplish these missions and other assigned missions. DoD is a signatory to numerous response plans and memoranda of understanding or agreement with other agencies.

Figure 3.1. DSCA Categories, Types, and Examples.



Figure 3.2. DSCA RFA Process and Evaluation Criteria.

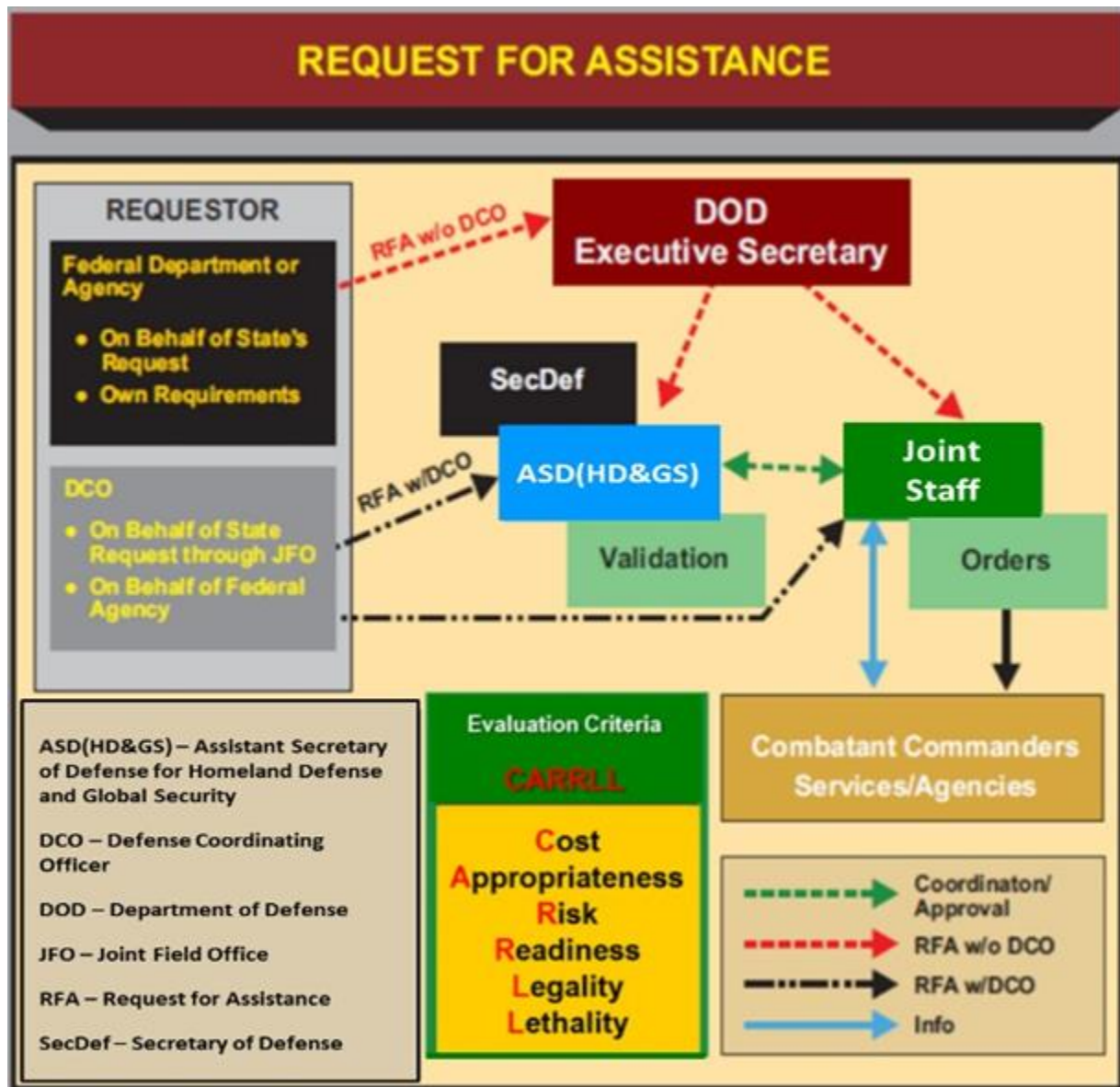
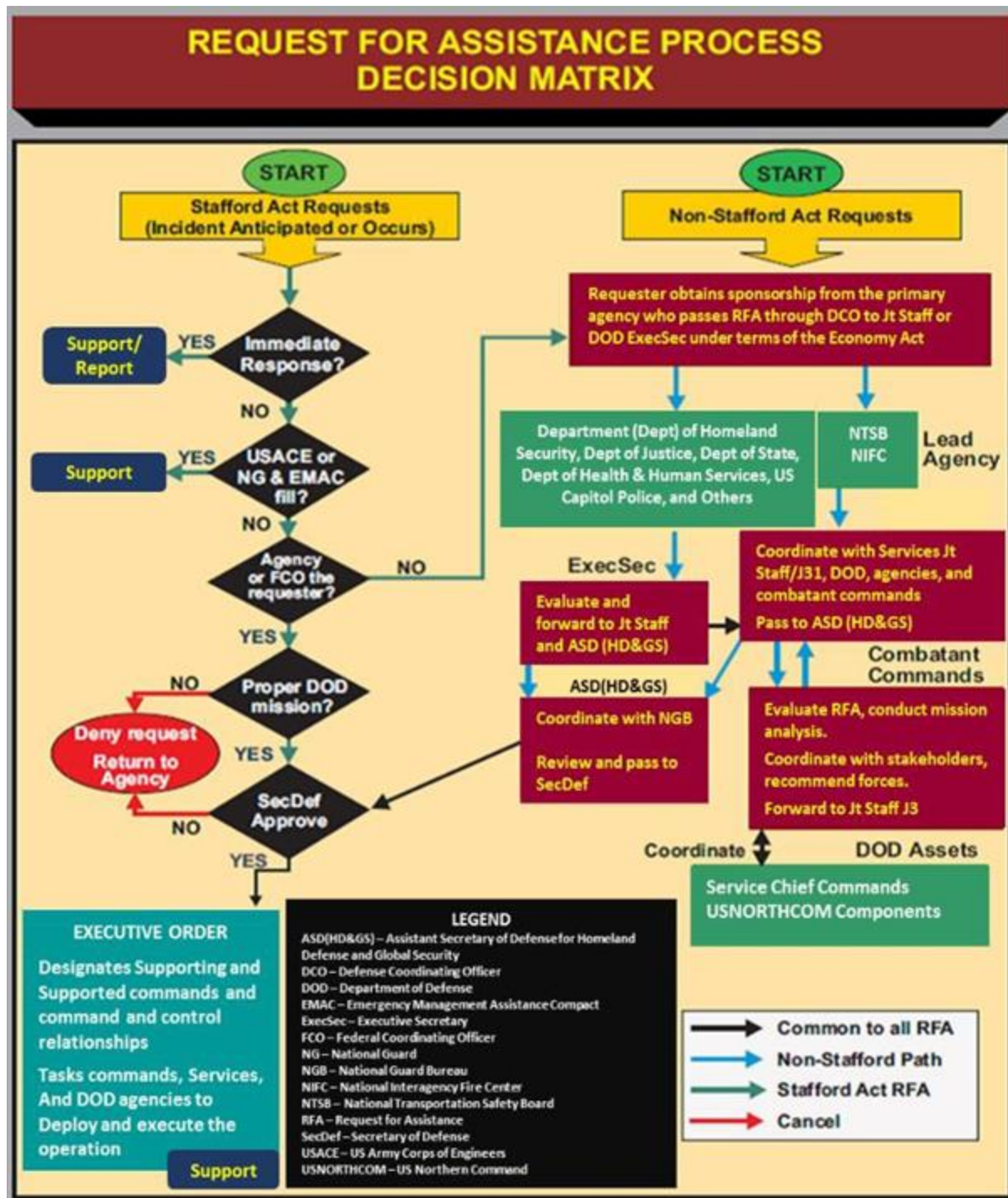


Figure 3.3. DSCA RFA Process Decision Matrix.



3.2. Categories of DSCA operations.

3.2.1. Domestic Emergencies. The AF provides support to a primary agency or LFA in response to RFAs resulting from a domestic emergency, including complex catastrophes. Domestic emergencies include, but are not limited to, natural disasters, man-made disasters, civil disturbances, and CBRN events. AF support is provided for domestic emergencies under three authorities: 1) Stafford Act (Title 42 U.S.C. § 5121- 5207), 2) Economy Act (Title 31 U.S.C. § 1535) and 3) Immediate Response Authority.

3.2.2. Support under the Stafford Act.

3.2.2.1. AF units are directed by the President to perform emergency duties on public or private lands essential for the preservation of life or property resulting from a major disaster IAW 42 U.S.C. § 5170b(c)(1). **(T-0)**.

3.2.2.2. Under this authority, prior to and in anticipation of a Presidential declaration of emergency, the AF carries out response activities for a period not to exceed 10 days, absent other authority.

3.2.3. Support under the Economy Act. The Economy Act is a mechanism that authorizes reimbursement when DoD provides direct support to other Federal agencies. The Economy Act does not authorize the provision of any direct support to State or local entities.

3.2.4. Support under Immediate Response Authority. DoDD 3025.18 authorizes DoD officials to use IRA when a RFA is made by civil authority under imminently serious conditions and time does not permit approval from higher headquarters. Immediate response is situation-specific and may or may not be associated with a declared or undeclared disaster, civil emergency, incident, or attack. Civil authority oral requests for IRA support in an emergency is followed by written request at the earliest opportunity that includes offers to reimburse the DoD.

3.2.4.1. AF officials must exercise judgment based on available information and resources in determining the maximum allowable distance from the installation or facility the immediate response may take place. DoD officials should consider challenges such as sustainment, transportation, communications, mission impact, and increased risk

3.2.4.2. Before responding to a civilian authority's RFA, AF officials should, unless otherwise directed by a higher authority, prioritize resources to DoD requirements first and then to address civilian authority requests.

3.2.4.3. The civil authority's request for immediate response should be directed to the installation commander or other appropriate AF official responsible for the installation, with further dissemination as needed.

3.2.4.4. The AF official directing a response under immediate response authority shall immediately notify the National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center (NJOIC), through the chain of command, of the details of the response. The NJOIC will inform the appropriate DoD Components, including the geographic Combatant Command and ASD(HD&GS).

3.2.4.5. An immediate response shall end when the necessity giving rise to the response is no longer present (e.g., when there are sufficient resources available from State, local, and other Federal agencies to respond adequately and that agency or department has initiated response activities) or when the initiating AF official or a higher authority directs an end to the response. The AF official directing a response under IRA shall reassess whether there remains a necessity for the DoD to respond under this authority as soon as practicable but, if immediate response activities have not yet ended, not later than 72 hours after the RFA was received.

3.2.4.6. Support provided under IRA should be provided on a cost-reimbursable basis, where appropriate or legally required, but will not be delayed or denied based on the inability or unwillingness of the requester to make a commitment to reimburse the DoD.

3.2.4.7. IAW AFMAN 11-502, *Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems*, Attachment 8, Enclosure 2, O-6 level installation commanders are delegated UAS utilization for IRA within airspace delegated by the FAA for DoD use as long as:

3.2.4.7.1. UAS utilized are restricted to UAS Groups 1, 2 and 3, as categorized by JP 3-30, *Command and Control of Joint Air Operations*. **(T-0)**.

3.2.4.7.2. Missions under IRA are executed IAW DoD 3025.18. **(T-0)**.

3.2.5. Civil Disturbance Operations. Civil disturbances are acts of violence by groups causing disorder prejudicial to public law and order, or any political subdivision thereof that includes riots, acts of violence, insurrections, and unlawful obstructions or assemblages.

3.2.5.1. Military forces are not used to quell civil disturbances unless specifically authorized by the President or permitted under emergency authority as authorized by DoDD 3025.18. **(T-0)**. Normally, this authorization is through the issuance of an Executive Order or other Presidential Directive authorizing and directing the SecDef to provide for the restoration of law and order IAW Title 10 U.S.C. §§ 251-255 in a specific State or locality. Commanders have Emergency Authority in extraordinary circumstances where prior authorization by the President is impossible and duly constituted local authorities are unable to control the situation, to engage temporarily in activities that are necessary to quell large-scale, unexpected civil disturbances because:

3.2.5.1.1. Such activities are necessary to prevent significant loss of life or wanton destruction of property and are necessary to restore governmental function and public order; or,

3.2.5.1.2. When duly constituted Federal, State, or local authorities are unable or decline to provide adequate protection for Federal property or Federal governmental functions. Federal action, including the use of Federal military forces, is authorized when necessary to protect the Federal property or functions.

3.2.5.2. Responsibility for the management of the Federal response to civil disturbances rests with the Attorney General. Any employment of forces ISO law enforcement operations maintains the primacy of civilian authority. The Attorney General is responsible for receiving State requests for Federal military assistance, coordinating such requests with the SecDef and other appropriate Federal officials, and presenting such requests to the President, who determine Federal action. Refer to AFI 31-118, *Security Forces Standards and Procedures*, for guidance concerning the use of deputized State or local law enforcement powers by DoD uniformed law enforcement personnel, and AFI 31-117, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*, for guidance on the use of force.

3.2.5.3. Military members shall not take charge of any function of civil government unless absolutely necessary under conditions of extreme emergency in the case of large-scale, unexpected civil disturbances. **(T-0)**. Any commander who is directed, or undertakes, such functions must limit military actions to emergency circumstances and facilitate the reestablishment of civil responsibility at the earliest time possible. **(T-0)**.

3.2.5.4. IAW AFMAN 11-502, Attachment 8, Enclosure 2, the SecDef is the approval authority for UAS utilization ISO civil law enforcement agencies. **(T-0)**.

3.2.6. Designated Law Enforcement Support. DoD personnel support designated law enforcement activities to restore public health, services, and civil order, subject to limitations. Designated law enforcement support includes, but not limited to, border security and immigration enforcement support, equipment support to law enforcement, counterterrorism / counterdrug support, support for domestic explosive ordnance disposal, or military working dog support. Subject to certain limitations and procedural steps, the AF may provide to Federal, State or local civilian law enforcement officials. Any information obtained during the normal course of military operations that appears to be materially relevant to a violation of any Federal or State law within the jurisdiction of such officials IAW DoDI 3025.21, *Defense Support of Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies*. The AF may also provide other support IAW DoDM 3025.01, Volume 1, DoDM 3025.01, Volume 2, and DoDM 3025.01, Volume 3. Support must comply with AFI 33-324, *The Air Force Information Collections and Reports Management Program*; AFI 71-101V1, *Criminal Investigation Program*; and AFI 71-101V4, *Counterintelligence*. AF officials at all levels ensure the needs of civilian law enforcement for information are taken into account in the planning and execution of training, exercises, and operations IAW DoDI 3025.21 and DoDI 1322.28. **(T-0)**. Planning and training efforts are coordinated with the applicable DSCA CCDRs and their service components. **(T-0)**.

3.2.6.1. Restrictions and limitations of Designated Law Enforcement Support.

3.2.6.1.1. The Posse Comitatus Act of 1878 (18 U.S.C. § 1385) prohibits the direct active participation of active component military forces in 10 U.S.C. status, in civilian law enforcement activities to execute civilian laws unless otherwise authorized by The Constitution or Congress. **(T-0)**.

3.2.6.1.2. The Posse Comitatus Act does not apply to ANG forces in State Active Duty status or 32 U.S.C. status.

3.2.6.1.3. IAW AFMAN 11-502, Attachment 8, Enclosure 2, the SecDef is the approval authority for UAS utilization ISO civil law enforcement agencies. **(T-0)**.

3.2.7. Domestic Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support of Civil Law Enforcement Agencies.

3.2.7.1. AF commanders direct explosive ordnance disposal support to local civilian authorities under IRA. **(T-0)**. Support includes providing advice and assistance to civil authorities, when requested, in the mitigation, rendering safe, and disposal of hazardous military explosive items and non-military commercial explosives, or similar dangerous articles that pose an immediate threat to life or property. The DoD retains responsibility for military munitions regardless of the location. See DoDM 3025.01, Volume 1, Appendix 9D and AFMAN 32-3001, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program*, for specific guidance.

3.2.7.2. EOD forces providing support under IRA comply with applicable local, State, and Federal laws and regulations, including environmental laws and regulations. **(T-0)**.

3.2.7.3. Rendering safe and disposing of improvised explosive devices, non-military commercial explosives or similar dangerous articles reported or discovered outside of DoD installations are primarily the responsibility of civil authorities. However, due to the potential lethality and danger to public safety, EOD personnel may provide assistance upon request.

3.2.7.4. Requests from civil authorities for non-immediate EOD support unrelated to materials that are of, or appear to be of, DoD origin are subject to approval by the SecDef, or designated representative. Examples of non-immediate DoD EOD support include, but are not limited to, post-blast analysis, use of DoD materials and equipment, and support of pre-planned events.

3.2.7.5. IAW AFMAN 11-502, Attachment 8, Enclosure 2, the SecDef is the approval authority for UAS utilization ISO civil law enforcement agencies. **(T-0)**.

3.2.8. Military Working Dog detector-dog support is provided to support civil authorities in emergency and non-emergency situations. See DoDM 3025.01, Volume 1, Appendix 9 E and AFI 31-121, *Military Working Dog Program*, for specific guidance.

3.2.9. Employment of DSCA Operations ISO of the U.S. Secret Service.

3.2.9.1. IAW DoDD 3025.13, *Employment of DoD Capabilities in Support of the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS)*:

3.2.9.1.1. The DoD will provide services, equipment, and facilities ISO of USSS when it is performing protective duties, when requested by the Director of the USSS, and approved by the SecDef. DoD support for protective duties is an express exception to The Posse Comitatus Act. **(T-0)**.

3.2.9.1.2. DoD support to USSS requests support not related to protection duties will be provided to the USSS subject to approval by the SecDef and is subject to The Posse Comitatus Act. **(T-0)**.

3.2.9.1.3. DoD support shall be provided consistent with, but not limited to, applicable laws, international agreements, and Presidential Directives. **(T-0)**.

- 3.2.9.1.4. A clear DoD chain of command (or supervision) shall be maintained for all DoD personnel assigned to missions ISO the USSS, while allowing such support to be provided under the overall supervision of the supported civil authority. **(T-0).**
- 3.2.9.2. USSS-sensitive support requirements shall be processed and coordinated IAW DoDD S-5210.36, *Provision of DoD Sensitive Support to DoD Components and Other Departments and Agencies of the U.S. Government*. **(T-0).**
- 3.2.10. Other Activities.
- 3.2.10.1. DoD personnel support other activities as NSSE (when identified by the President or Secretary of Homeland Security), or other lesser significant events as designated by the Special Events Working Group with SEAR. Other activities include, but not limited to, Olympics support, World Fairs, the Super Bowl, inaugurations, State funerals, and national conventions. Regardless of the activity, agencies use the RFA process. SEARs have the following designations:
- 3.2.10.1.1. Level 1. A Level 1 event is of significant national or international importance that may require extensive Federal interagency security and incident management preparedness.
- 3.2.10.1.2. Level 2. A Level 2 event is a significant event with national or international importance that may require direct national-level Federal support and situational awareness.
- 3.2.10.1.3. Level 3. A Level 3 event is an event of national or international importance that requires only limited direct Federal support to augment local capabilities.
- 3.2.10.1.4. Level 4. A Level 4 event is an event with limited national importance that is generally handled at the State and local levels.
- 3.2.10.1.5. Level 5. A Level 5 event is an event that may be nationally recognized but generally have local or State importance.
- 3.2.10.2. Search and Rescue (SAR) Involving Distress or Potential Loss of Life, Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA), and Counter-Drug Operational Support. IAW AFMAN 11-502, Attachment 8, Enclosure 2, the Geographic Combatant Commanders may approve domestic use of UAS for:
- 3.2.10.2.1. A properly issued SAR mission through the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center, Alaska Rescue Coordination Center, and Joint Rescue Coordination Center. **(T-0).**
- 3.2.10.2.2. IAA operations IAW the DSCA EXORD. **(T-0).**
- 3.2.10.2.3. Counter-Drug Operational Support. **(T-0).**
- 3.2.10.3. The State Governor or The Adjutant General (TAG) may approve state use of UAS for SAR and IAA as long as:
- 3.2.10.3.1. The UAS is not allocated for DoD purposes as determined by the SecAF. **(T-0).**
- 3.2.10.3.2. UAS intelligence capability sensors are not used to target specific U.S. persons without consent. **(T-0).**

3.2.10.3.3. UAS use will be conducted IAW FAA policies and DoD-FAA memorandum of agreement. (T-0).

3.2.10.3.4. NG personnel use or support the UAS operations are serving in State active-duty status. (T-0).

3.2.10.3.5. States inform the NGB within 24 hours of initial use. (T-0).

3.2.10.3.6. UAS utilized are restricted to UAS Groups 1, 2 and 3, as categorized by JP 3-30. (T-0).

3.3. AF Resources in DSCA Operations.

3.3.1. AF personnel in 10 U.S.C. status employed in DSCA operations remain under Federal military command and control. (T-0). This requirement may be satisfied by a designated dual-status commander who is recognized by both Federal and State command lines.

3.3.2. In circumstances that do not warrant IRA, base facilities are made available to Federal, State or local civilian officials to include law enforcement IAW AFI 23-119, *Exchange, Sale, or Temporary Custody of Non-Excess Personal Property*; and AFI 32-9003, *Granting Temporary Use of Air Force Real Property*.

3.3.3. Medical Treatment Facility laboratories that are members of, or participate in, the Laboratory Response Network (LRN) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are authorized to accept specimens from non-DoD healthcare beneficiaries that are referred IAW the procedures and mission of the LRN during actual or potential public health emergencies. (T-0). Laboratory analysis is conducted using LRN protocols and tests within the limits of the Secretarial Designee Program. (T-0).

3.3.4. Active component, DoD civilian employees, and personal service contractor healthcare professionals under the jurisdiction of DoD, and NG personnel performing training or duty under Title 32 U.S.C. § 502(f), in response to an actual or potential disaster, including activities under IRA, are granted license portability and may practice their profession if ordered by a commander to do so, at any location in any State, the District of Columbia, or a commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States as long as:

3.3.4.1. All licensure(s), certification(s), and/or registration(s) are current, valid, and unrestricted.

3.3.4.2. The healthcare provider has current clinical competencies to perform the professional duties assigned.

3.3.4.3. The MTF(s) of assignment coordinate with the Licensing Board for the State in which the disaster occurs, when practicable.

3.3.5. Standing DSCA EXORD. CJCS publishes a SecDef approved Standing DSCA EXORD delegating limited approval authority to CDRUSNORTHCOM and CDRINDOUSPACOM for DSCA operations to provide a rapid and flexible response by DoD. This DSCA EXORD does not govern response to CBRN incidents. CBRN response is governed by a separate SecDef approved CBRN EXORD.

3.3.6. Planning and execution are subject to priorities established by the President or the SecDef. DSCA planning and execution adheres to the following guidelines:

3.3.6.1. A basic premise of the NRF is that incidents are generally handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible. In the vast majority of incidents, local resources provide the first line of emergency response and incident management support.

3.3.6.1.1. The NG may be the first military force to respond to support first responders when local capabilities are exhausted, and the incident response is elevated to the State level. In this capacity, the NG is in SAD or 32 U.S.C. status. As an integrated and supporting organization of a State's EM response, the NG supports the incident commander IAW the NIMS.

3.3.6.1.2. Should the State's resources become exhausted, the governor of the affected (supported) State may request interstate mutual aid through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) system. EMAC is a collaborative arrangement among member States that provide a legal framework for requesting resources from each other. Supporting States provide requested resources/assets if available. Resources include the supporting State's NG assets provided ISO the supported State. State NG assets remain under the control of the supporting State's governor unless otherwise authorized.

3.3.6.2. AF resources are provided pursuant to IRA or when civilian response resources have been or will be overwhelmed and tasked as a result of an approved Stafford Act or Economy Act RFA.

3.3.6.3. If mobilization of Reserve Component forces is required and authorized, follow guidance published in AFI 10-402, *Mobilization Planning*, AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning and Execution*.

3.4. AF Reporting in DSCA Operations. AF installation commanders responding under IRA and AF service components supporting DSCA operations comply with reporting procedures in AFMAN 10-206, AFI 36-3802, *Force Support Readiness Programs*, and AFI 36-3002, *Casualty Services*. (T-2).

3.5. AF Reimbursement in DSCA Operations.

3.5.1. Unless waived by SecDef or ASD(HD&GS) authority in Section 4 of DoDD 5111.13, reimbursement is required when equipment or services are provided to agencies outside DoD. All requirements for AF resources, except IRA, are validated by the requesting LFA in order to be reimbursed for DSCA operations ISO the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207) or the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. § 1535). Approved RFAs are coordinated with AF/A3, SAF/FM and with the appropriate DSCA GCC's financial branch for the issuance of a Project Code or establishment of an ESP Code for reimbursement. The code should be identified in either an EXORD or FRAGORD. Reimbursable support includes:

3.5.1.1. AF Flying Hour Costs. DSCA operations flying hour costs include transporting personnel, supplies, and equipment to required areas via military airlift. The flying hours used for these missions are centrally managed by AMC, the ANG, and AFRC. For ANG and AFRC flying hours, individual units are responsible for providing their respective MAJCOMs the number of hours flown. (T-2).

3.5.1.2. AF Military Pay Costs. MPA days fund ANG and AFRC personnel responding to DSCA operations. ANG and AFRC units request MPA funding through the Total Force Integration Cell annotating the Mission Assignment number.

3.5.1.3. AF Other Costs. Other costs incurred by units are reimbursed. AF units request reimbursement for other costs through the Defense Finance and Accounting Service. **(T-0)**. Laboratory support not within the parameters listed in DoDI 6200.03, *Public Health Emergency Management within the Department of Defense*, are conducted on a reimbursable basis IAW DoDD 3025.18. **(T-0)**.

3.5.1.4. Weather Reconnaissance missions are conducted on a non-reimbursable basis.

3.5.2. AF organizations seek reimbursement for DSCA operations provided under the Stafford Act or Economy Act. DSCA operations, under immediate response authority, ISO Federal agencies are reimbursed IAW the Economy Act and ISO non-Federal agencies are reimbursed to the United States Treasury IAW Title 31 U.S.C. § 9701.

3.5.3. AF organizations document expenses and submit requests for reimbursement IAW AFI 65-601V1, *Budget Guidance and Procedures* within 30 calendar days after the month in which performance occurred or as directed by higher headquarters guidance. **(T-2)**.

Chapter 4

FORCE PRESENTATION, COMMAND AND CONTROL, AND DUAL STATUS COMMANDER IN DSCA

4.1. Force Presentation.

4.1.1. Presentation of Air Expeditionary Forces (AEFs) for a DSCA event is accomplished through AF Service Components to CCDRs. The AEF is the mechanism for managing and scheduling forces for expeditionary use and is presented to the JFC as a single, capabilities-based AETF.

4.1.2. The AETF is the AF warfighting organization attached to a JFC. The AETF is the organizational structure for AF forces in response to operational tasking. The AETF provides a task-organized, integrated package with the appropriate balance of force, sustainment, control, and force protection.

4.1.3. The AETF commander (e.g., COMAFFOR) organizes forces as necessary into AEWs, Air Expeditionary Groups (AEG), Air Expeditionary Squadrons, or expeditionary flights, detachments, or elements to provide reasonable internal spans of control, command elements at appropriate levels, and to retain unit identity.

4.1.3.1. A Numbered Expeditionary Air Force (NEAF) normally has an appropriate numerical designation based on NAFs historically associated with the region or command (e.g., 1 AETF is associated with 1 AF (AFNORTH)). Subordinate expeditionary units may retain their numerical designations.

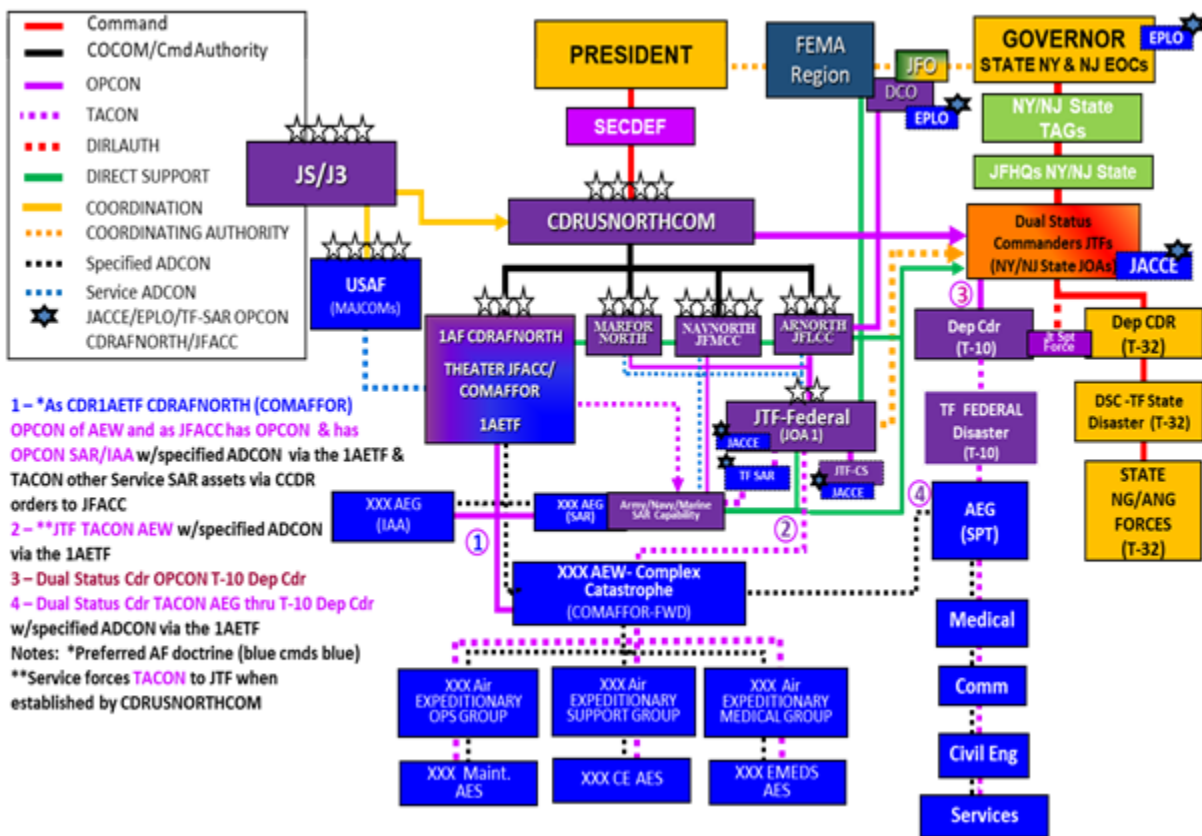
4.1.3.2. The NEAF commander is normally a COMAFFOR.

4.2. Command and Control in DSCA Operations.

4.2.1. Joint Task Force (Federal). Either the SecDef, USNORTHCOM commander or USINDOPACOM commander, subordinate unified command commander, or a designated JTF commander is the JTF establishing authority in DSCA operations. A JTF is established when the scope, complexity, or other factors of the contingency require capabilities of Services from at least two Military Departments operating under a single Joint Force commander. The supported CCDR designates a JTF to establish the command and control over Federal (10 U.S.C.) military activities ISO DSCA operations.

4.2.1.1. The JTF usually exercises OPCON or TACON of DoD DSCA forces attached ISO the Federal effort within the joint operations area. With this arrangement, the COMAFFOR exercises the appropriate command and control over those forces assigned/attached or ISO the AETF. Within the joint force chain of command these C2 relationships are OPCON, TACON, or Support, when so designated by SecDef/DSCA CCDRs' orders. Within the Service chain of command, the commander has ADCON for assigned forces and typically exercises specified elements of ADCON over attached AF Forces. Delineate specified ADCON in AF G-series orders (used to describe command relationship) or other Service orders as appropriate. See [Figure 4.1](#)

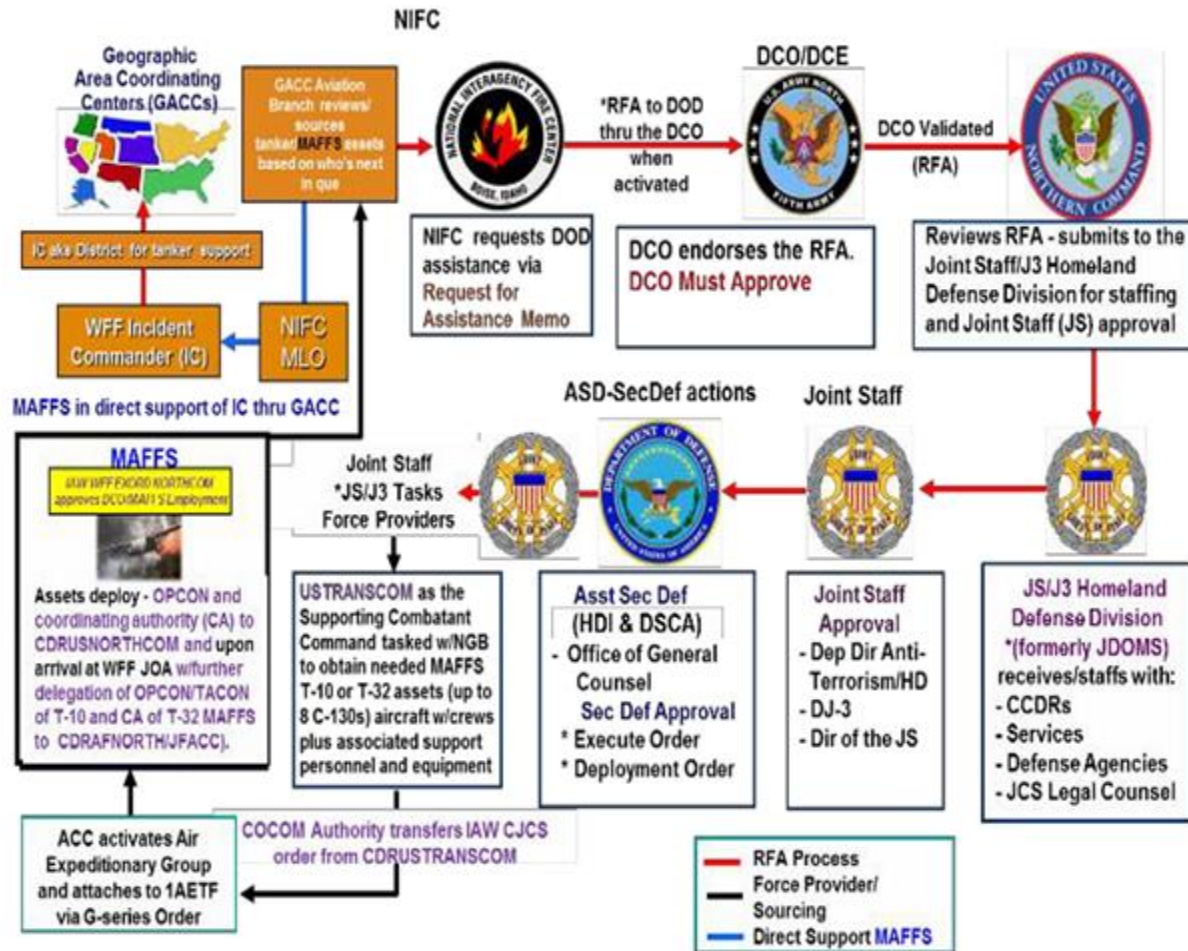
Figure 4.1. DSCA Command Relationships and Force Presentation.



4.2.2. Other DSCA C2 Constructs with AFFORs for support to the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) Wildland Firefighting (WFF) operations.

4.2.2.1. **Figure 4.2.** reflects the RFA process for obtaining AF assets specifically utilized ISO NIFC WFF operations. Once forces are approved based on the RFA, up to eight MAFFS equipped C-130 aircraft with associated aircrews and support personnel may be provided ISO of the NIFC. See **Figure 4.2**

Figure 4.2. C2 of MAFFS For WFF Operations ISO NIFC (10 U.S.C. and 32 U.S.C.).



4.2.2.2. The mission is tasked to the CDRAFNORTH/ JFACC. When employed in a 32 U.S.C. status, ANG assets remain under the control and authority of their respective governors. **Figure 4.3** illustrates employment of the ANG MAFFS reflecting 32 U.S.C. status whereby a coordinating authority relationship is maintained between the ANG MAFFS, the deployed AEG commander and CDRAFNORTH/JFACC. AFRC MAFFS assets are under OPCON (via solid purple line) of the CDRAFNORTH/JFACC with delegation of TACON (via purple dotted line) to the AEG Commander. **Figure 4.4** represents the C2 relationship should the ANG assets be placed in a 10 U.S.C. status.

Figure 4.3. C2 of MAFFS For WFF Operations ISO NIFC (10 U.S.C. and 32 U.S.C.).

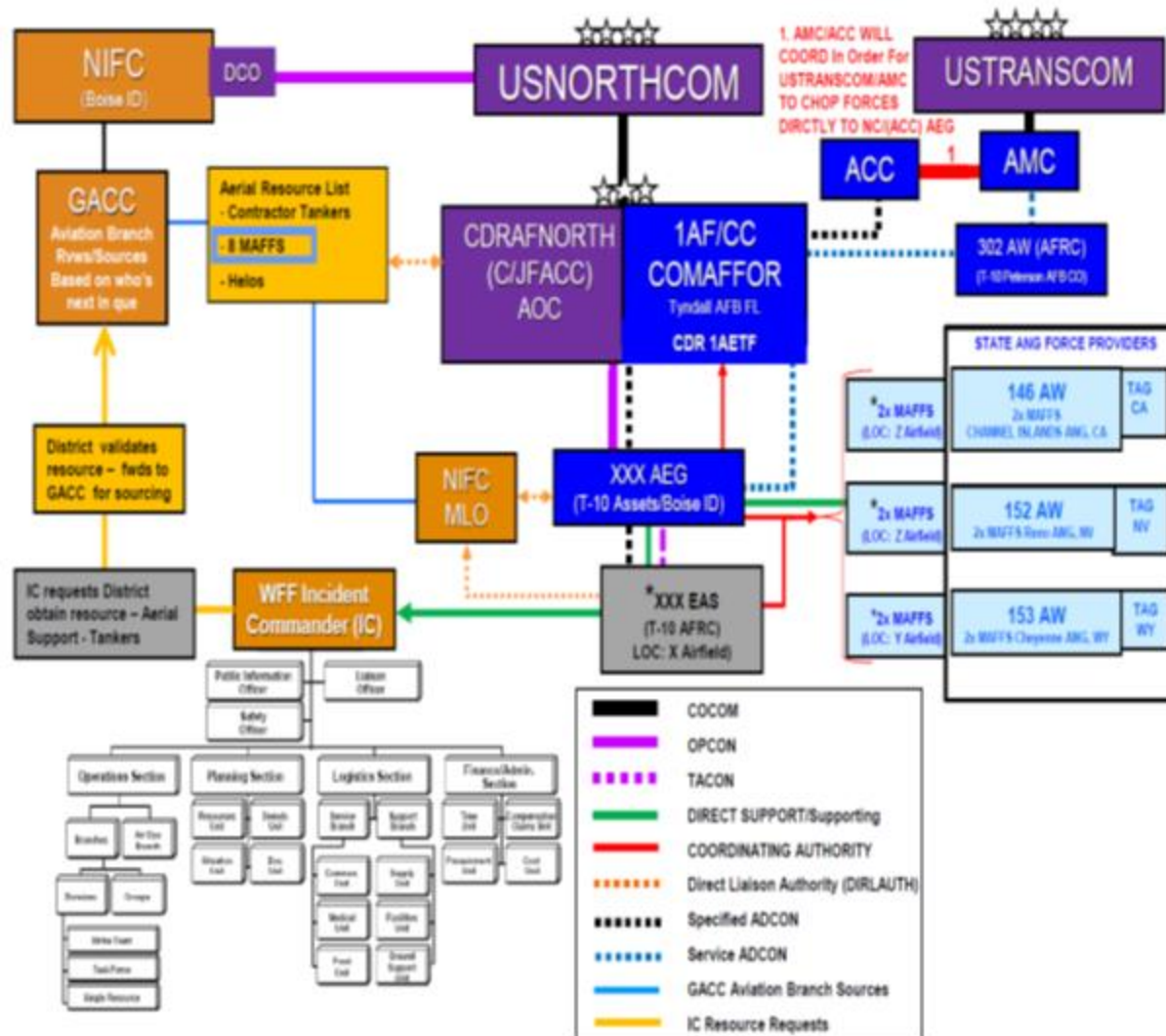
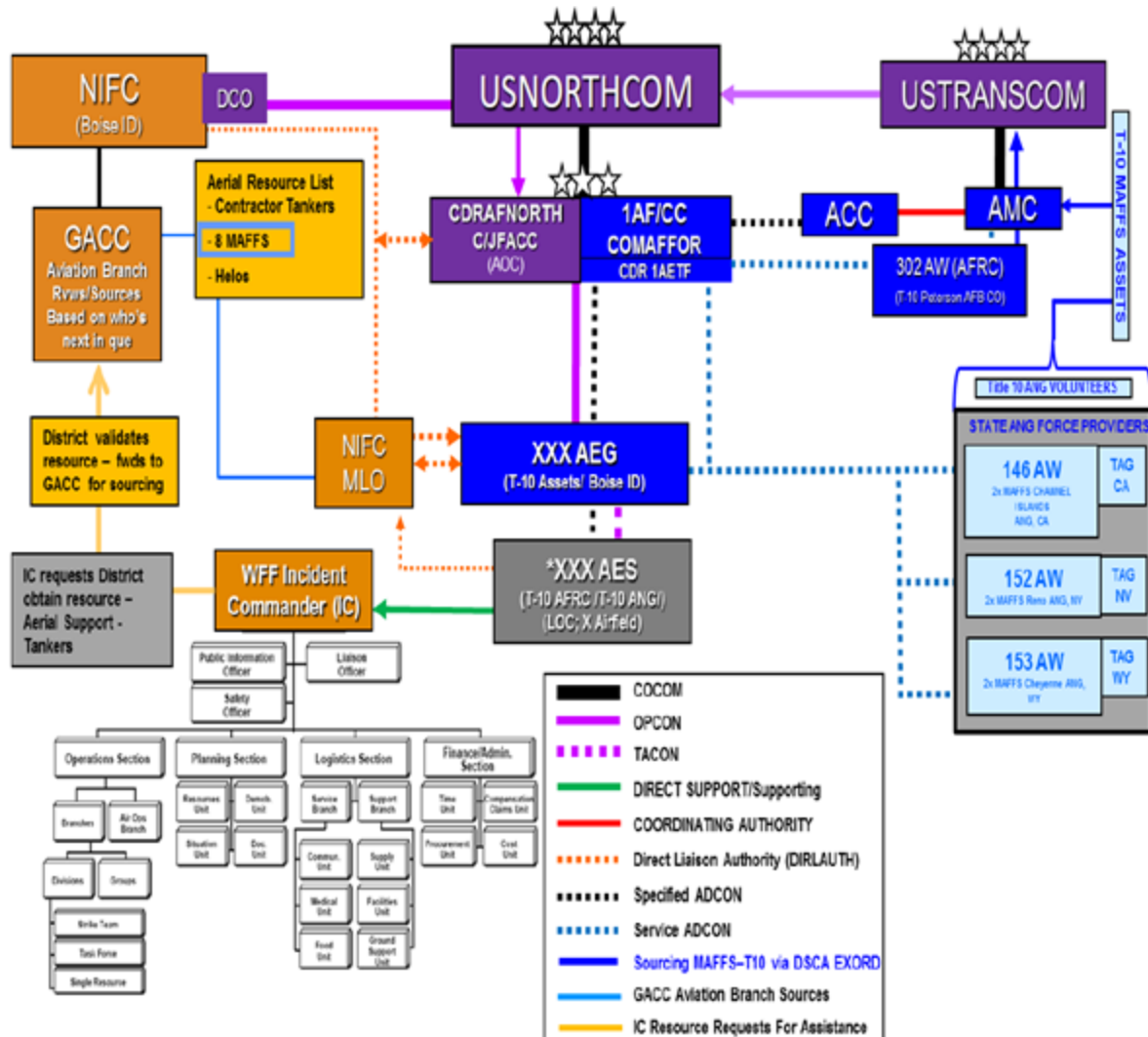


Figure 4.4. Potential C2 of MAFFS For WFF Operations ISO NIFC (If ANG in 10 U.S.C. status).



4.2.3. Upon the WFF Incident Commander (IC) request for aerial tanker support through the firefighting district headquarters, the request is then submitted to the Geographical Area Coordination Center (GACC). The GACC Aviation Branch reviews, validates, and sources tanker assets based on tanker resources available from established contractor assets. Should GACC determine that tanker asset shortfalls exist, the GACC sends RFA to NIFC to request additional DoD tanker (MAFFS) support. NIFC sends RFA through the DCO for validation who then forwards to USNORTHCOM for further validation. USNORTHCOM forwards the RFA to JS/J3; if no DCO has been activated, the RFA goes from NIFC directly to JS/J3. JS/J3 validates after coordinating with the Services, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and its AF service component (18 AF), NGB, and AF/A3O as appropriate.

4.2.3.1. JS/J3 sources the requirement to the force providers (e.g., ANG or AFRC). ACC establishes a standing AEG, prior to the start of the WFF season. The CJCS DSCA EXORD transfers OPCON/TACON from USTRANSCOM to USNORTHCOM who further delegates OPCON/ TACON of 10 U.S.C. MAFFS to CDRAFNORTH/JFACC. Coordinating authority is designated to CDRAFNORTH/JFACC and the AEG commander for those MAFFS assets in 32 U.S.C. status.

4.2.3.2. MAFFS assets (aircraft/crews/support forces) deploy to designated employment locations and are included in the GACC's tanker resource pool for execution of WFF aerial fire suppression operations on a rotational basis as determined by their priority position IAW GACC tanker sourcing procedures.

4.2.4. Command and Control of Weather Reconnaissance (WR) Assets in DSCA Operations.

4.2.4.1. Upon receipt of a RFA from the LFA, i.e., National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/ National Hurricane Center (NHC), CARCAH works with the requesting LFA to develop the POD. The POD serves as the official RFA from NOAA/NHC. (T-1).

4.2.4.2. ADCON elements will be specified in G-series orders when accomplished for WR supporting forces. (T-2). CDRUSNORTHCOM or CDRUSINDOPACOM, assumes OPCON or TACON of forces during DSCA mission execution as outlined in the CJCS DSCA EXORD. (T-1).

4.3. State Civil Authority Roles - Governor, and Local Government.

4.3.1. Governor or Chief Executive. A governor/Chief Executive of a State, territory, commonwealth, or tribal entity, etc., as chief executive, is responsible for the public safety and welfare of their respective residents. The governor coordinates State resources and provides strategic guidance for response to all types of incidents. This includes supporting local governments' efforts before, during, and after incidents as needed with in-State resources first. If or when those resources may be exceeded, the governor may request/coordinate assistance with other States under established EMAC agreements. If those resources are inadequate or unavailable, the governor initiates RFAs IAW the Stafford Act in order to obtain Federal Government agencies' support. For certain types of Federal assistance, tribal governments work with the State, but as sovereign entities, they can elect to deal directly with the Federal government for other types of assistance. State officials have the authority to direct a State immediate response. Use of State NG personnel under State C2 for a State response (including personnel in a 32 U.S.C. status) are IAW State law under the activation and direction/concurrence of the Governor.

4.3.2. State/Local Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Director and the EOC. The State/local EMA Director has day-to-day responsibility and authority for overseeing State/local EM programs and activities. The EMA Director establishes and directs functions of either the State or local EOC. The EOC is the physical location where multi-agency coordination occurs and entails coordinating all aspects of a jurisdiction's capabilities in preparedness, response, and recovery activities/operations. The EMA Director staffs the EOC

to support the incident command, arranges needed resources, and assesses the availability and readiness of those local and State resources most likely required during an incident by identifying and correcting any shortfalls. The chief elected or appointed official provides policy direction and supports the IC and emergency manager, as needed, to include unified objectives related to incident planning and incident management.

4.3.3. The Adjutant General (TAG) – State. TAG advises the governor on military affairs and commands the State’s ARNG and ANG forces within that State. These organizations are likely the first military forces utilized in a State’s domestic emergency incident response. Forces are deployed in either a SAD or a 32 U.S.C. status; both remain under the control of the governor through the State’s TAG. Advantages associated with employing State guard assets in SAD or 32 U.S.C. status are, most notably, the ability to assist law enforcement as the Posse Comitatus Act does not apply to these forces. DSCA military response is a coordinated effort between State guard forces and those Federal (10 U.S.C.) or United States Coast Guard (14 U.S.C.) forces. TAGs have a JFHQ-State for pre-incident coordination/ planning with Federal JTFs or GCC staffs. TAGs may establish JTF-State to execute the State’s military forces incident management response efforts. Depending on the State or territory the EMA Director or State’s Homeland Security Advisor may be the same person as TAG of the State’s guard forces.

4.3.4. JTF-State. The Adjutant General (from the Army National Guard or ANG) advises state governors and commands the States Army NG and ANG forces within that State. As NG forces are deployed in State Active Duty or 32 U.S.C. status, those forces remain under the control of the governor through the Adjutant General. Joint Force Headquarter-State provide pre-incident coordination and planning with Federal JTFs. Adjutant Generals establish JTF-State to execute command and control of State military forces during DSCA.

4.4. Dual Status Commander.

4.4.1. When Federal and State military forces are employed simultaneously ISO civil authorities within each state, a Dual Status Commander (DSC) may be established by the President (or SecDef) and the state’s governor. The enacting governor and President (or SecDef), with the advice of the supported CCDR, are required to mutually agree that establishment of a DSC is necessary and proper. Adjutant Generals, with the approval of their governors, submit DSC nominations to the CNGB. Nominated DSC candidates complete required training for each respective theater in coordination with NGB required training requirements for certification.

4.4.1.1. A DSC is either an Army NG or ANG officer (Federally recognized grade of O-6 or General Officer eligible for “authority to command”) who becomes Federalized and retains his or her State status; or a Regular Army or Regular AF general officer who receives a State Guard commission while retaining his or her Federal military status. Deputy Commanders are established for each command chain (State/Federal) and meet the same DSC training requirements.

4.4.1.2. Restrictions and Limitations of the DSC. Appointment of a DSC does not apply to civil disturbance operations, homeland defense operations, federal military commanders responding under IRA, mutual aid agreements between communities and military installations, or federal military commanders supporting the Department of Justice in emergency situations involving weapons of mass destruction.

MARK D. KELLY, Lt Gen, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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Prescribed Forms

None

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Acronyms

AADC—Area Air Defense Commander

ACA—Air Control Authority

ACC—Air Combat Command

ADCON—Administrative Control

AEF—Air Expeditionary Forces

AEG—Air Expeditionary Group

AEW—Air Expeditionary Wing

AETF—Air Expeditionary Task Force

AF—Air Force

AF/A3O—Air Force Director of Current Operations

AFAUX—Air Force Auxiliary

AFDW—Air Force District of Washington

AFFOR—Air Force Forces

AFIMSC—Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center

AFCEC—Air Force Civil Engineer Center

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFMC—Air Force Material Command

AFNORTH—Air Forces Northern

AFPC—Air Force Personnel Center

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFR—Air Force Reserve

AF/REX—Chief of Air Force Reserve Plans, Programs, and Requirements Directorate

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

AF/SG—Air Force Surgeon General

ALCOM—Alaska Command

AMC—Air Mobility Command

ANG—Air National Guard

AOC—Air Operations Center

AOR—Area of Responsibility

ARTs—Air Reserve Technicians

ASD(HD&GS)—Assistance Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security

BSI—Base Support Installation

C2—Command and Control

CAP—Civil Air Patrol

CAP-USAF—Civil Air Patrol-United States Air Force

CARCAH—Chief, Aerial Reconnaissance, All Hurricanes

CARRLL—Cost, Appropriateness, Risk, Readiness, Legality, Lethality

CAT—Crisis Action Team

CBRN—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

CCDR—Combatant Commanders

CCMD—Combatant Command

CDO—Civil Disturbance Operations

CDRAFNORTH—Commander, Air Forces Northern

CDRUSNORTHCOM—Commander, United States Northern Command

CDRUSINDOPACOM—Commander, United States Indo-Pacific Command

CJCS—Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

C-NAF—Component Numbered Air Force

CNGB—Chief, National Guard Bureau

COMACC—Commander, Air Combat Command

COMAFFOR—Commander, Air Force Forces

DASD(HDI&DSCA)—Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense Integration and Defense Support of Civil Authorities

DCE—Defense Coordinating Elements

DCO—Defense Coordinating Officers

DHAPM—Defense Health Agency Procedures Manual

DoD—Department of Defense

DoDD—Department of Defense Directive

DoDI—Department of Defense Instruction

DoDM—Department of Defense Manual

DSCA—Defense Support of Civil Authorities

EOC—Emergency Operations Center

EOD—Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPLO—Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers
ESP—Emergency or Special Program Code
ExecSec—Executive Secretary
FAA—Federal Aviation Agency
EM—Emergency Management
EMA—Emergency Management Agency
EMAC—Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EXORD—Execution Order
FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRAGORD—Fragmentary Order
FSA—Federal Staging Area
FTSA—Federal Logistics or Team Staging Area
GACC—Geographical Area Coordination Center
GCC—Geographic Combatant Commander
GFM—Global Force Management
HAF—Headquarters Air Force
IAA—Incident Awareness and Assessment
IAW—In Accordance With
IC—Incident Commander
IRA—Immediate Response Authority
ISB—Incident Support Base
ISO—In Support Of
JACCE—Joint Air Component Coordination Element
JFACC—Joint Force Air Component Commander
JFC—Joint Force Commander
JFHQ-NCR—Joint Force Headquarters-National Capital Region
JFHQ—State—Joint Force Headquarters-State
JS—Joint Staff
JS/J3—Joint Staff Homeland Defense Division
JTF—Joint Task Force
LFA—Lead Federal Agency

LRN—Laboratory Response Network
MAFFS—Mobile Airborne Firefighting System
MAJCOM—Major Command
MPA—Military Personnel Appropriation
N2C2—USNORTHCOM Command Center
NCR—National Capitol Region
NDMS—National Disaster Medical System
NEAF—Numbered Expeditionary Air Force
NG—National Guard
NGB—National Guard Bureau
NGB/CF—Director, Air National Guard
NHC—National Hurricane Center
NIFC—National Interagency Fire Center
NIMS—National Incident Management System
NJOIC—National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center
NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NORAD—North American Aerospace Defense Command
NRCC—National Response Coordination Centers
NRF—National Response Framework
NSEP—National Security Emergency Preparedness
OPCON—Operational Control
PACAF—Pacific Air Forces
PHI—Protected Health Information
POD—Plan of the Day
RFA—Request for Assistance
RRCC—Regional Response Coordination Centers
SAD—State Active Duty
SAF/FMB—Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Budget
SAR—Search and Rescue
SEAR—Special Event Assessment Ratings
SecAF—Secretary of the Air Force
SecDef—Secretary of Defense

TACON—Tactical Control

TAG—The Adjutant General

UAS—Unmanned Aircraft Systems

USAF—United States Air Force

U.S.C.—United States Code

USD(P)—Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

USINDOPACOM—United States Indo-Pacific Command

USNORTHCOM—United States Northern Command

USTRANSCOM—United States Transportation Command

WFF—Wildland Firefighting

Terms

Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC)—Specialized centers which serve as single intermediate-level headquarters responsible for providing installation and mission support capabilities Air Force installations, MAJCOMs and direct reporting units. The AFIMSC cross-functional team provides globally integrated management, resourcing and combat support operations for Airman and family services, base communications, chaplain, civil engineering, contracting, logistics readiness, public affairs, security forces and financial management programs. AFIMSC comprises its headquarters, 10 detachments, which are collocated with the nine active-duty Air Force major commands and the Air Force District of Washington, and four Primary Subordinate Units (PSU). Those PSUs are the Air Force Civil Engineer Center, Air Force Installation Contracting Center, Air Force Security Forces Center and Air Force Services Center.

Base Support Installation—Normally a DOD installation with an airfield and suitable support facilities. The BSI is the domestic equivalent to a theater base in other AORs. It may be the Aerial Port of Embarkation and may become the Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI) facility for the joint forces. In addition to JRSOI, the BSI may also become a training facility and principal supporting base for federal relief efforts. The USNORTHCOM or USPACOM Commander designates the BSI after receiving concurrence of the owning Military Department Secretary. Once the Service concurrence is provided, ACC notifies the affected MAJCOM and wing commander of the BSI approved requirement and enables the CCMD AF component direct liaison authority (DIRLAUTH) with the supporting installation commander. Additionally, once the requested installation is designated as the BSI or ISB, the designated supporting commander or installation commander retains DIRLAUTH with the supported CCMD in a direct supporting role for the duration of the supported CCMD operation, or when directed otherwise by the Department Secretary/Chief.

Civil Authorities—Those elected and appointed officers and employees who constitute the government of the U.S., the governments of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and territories, and political subdivisions thereof. (DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms)

Civil Disturbance—Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order. See also domestic emergencies.

Complex Catastrophe—Any natural or man-made incident, including cyberspace attack, power grid failure, and terrorism, which results in cascading failures of multiple, interdependent, critical, life-sustaining infrastructure sectors and causes extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage or disruption severely affecting the population, environment, economy, public health, national morale, response efforts, and/or government functions. (JP 3-28)

Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)—DOD's single point of contact for domestic emergencies. Assigned to a Joint Field Office to process requirements for military support and forward mission assignments through proper channels to the appropriate military organizations, and assign military liaisons, as appropriate, to activated ESFs. (DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms)

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)—Support provided by U.S. Federal military forces, DOD civilians, DOD contract personnel, DOD Component assets, and NG forces (when the SecDef, in coordination with the Governors of the affected States, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, U.S.C. status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. Also known as civil support.

Deployed Requirements Manning Document—The consolidated document for all deployment tasking requirements for particular contingencies and exercises, which consists of the required Air Force Specialty Codes, Special Experience Identifiers, Personnel Accounting System codes, dates required in place, and location.

Domestic Emergencies—Civil defense emergencies, civil disturbances, major disasters, or natural disasters affecting the public welfare and occurring within the U.S. and its territories. See also natural disaster. (JP 3-27)

Dual Status Commander—A commissioned officer of the Regular Army or AF or a federally recognized ARNG or ANG officer authorized, pursuant to Title 32, U.S.C. § 315 or § 325, by SecDef, with the consent of the applicable governor of a State, to exercise command on behalf of, and receive separate orders from, a Federal chain of command and exercise command on behalf of, and receive separate orders from, a State chain of command. (JP 3-28)

Emergency Authority—A Federal military commander's authority, in extraordinary emergency circumstances where prior authorization by the President is impossible and duly constituted local authorities are unable to control the situation, to engage temporarily in activities that are necessary to quell large-scale, unexpected civil disturbances because 1) such activities are necessary to prevent significant loss of life or wanton destruction of property and are necessary to restore governmental function and public order or 2) duly-constituted Federal, State, or local authorities are unable or decline to provide adequate protection for Federal property or Federal governmental functions. (DoDD 3025.18)

Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO)—A senior Reserve officer (typically O-6 or O-5) who is a representative of one of the Military Departments or Military Services and is trained in DSCA requirements, regulations, and law, and performs a liaison role in planning and coordinating Military Department and Military Service participation ISO civil authorities. (DoDI 3025.16)

Federal Military Forces—Army, Navy, Marine Corps and AF personnel (including Reserve Component personnel) on Federal active duty and NG personnel when under Federal C2. (DoDD 3025.18)

Governor—The chief executive of any State, district, territory, commonwealth, etc.

Incident Support Base—An extension of the National Distribution System which includes Distribution Centers as well as sites positioned to enable an agile, flexible and adaptable resource management and provisioning capability. This is vital to ensure that resources are in or near the area of disaster impact for immediate distribution upon direction of the appropriate state and federal officials

Immediate Response Authority—A Federal military commander's, DOD Component Head's, and/or responsible DOD civilian official's authority to temporarily employ resources under their control, subject to any supplemental direction provided by higher headquarters, and provide those resources to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage in response to a RFA from a civil authority, under imminently-serious conditions when time does not permit approval from a higher authority within the U.S. IRA does not permit actions that would subject civilians to the use of military power that is regulatory, prescriptive, proscriptive, or compulsory. (DoDD 3025.18)

Local Government—A county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; a Native American tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity, for which an application for assistance is made by a State or political subdivision of a State. (Stafford Act)

Natural Disaster—An emergency situation posing significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause. (DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms)

National Special Security Event (NSSE)—An event of national significance as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security. These national or international events, occurrences, contests, activities, or meetings, which, by virtue of their profile or status, represent a significant target, and therefore warrant additional preparation, planning, and mitigation efforts. The U.S. Secret Service, FBI, and FEMA are the Federal agencies with lead responsibilities for NSSEs; other Federal agencies, including DOD, may provide support to the NSSE if authorized by law. (DoDI 3025.20)

Qualifying Entity—A non-Governmental organization to which the DOD may provide assistance for special events by virtue of statute, regulation, policy, or other approval by the SecDef or his or her authorized designee. (DoDD 3025.18)

The Robert T. Stafford Act Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq—Assistance available to States and to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which are included in the definition of "State" in the Stafford Act. Federal disaster preparedness, response, and recovery assistance is available to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands pursuant to Compacts of Free Association. The extent to which Federal response or assistance is provided to insular areas, territories, and tribes under other Federal laws is defined in those laws and supporting regulations.

Sovereign Entities—States are sovereign entities. Although U.S. territories, possessions, freely associated States, and tribal governments also have sovereign rights, there are unique factors involved in working with these entities.

Special Event—An international or domestic event, contest, activity, or meeting, which by its very nature, or by specific statutory or regulatory authority, may warrant security, safety, and/or other logistical support or assistance from the DOD. (DoDD 3025.18)

State—Any State of the U.S., the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands (U.S.), Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. (Stafford Act)

Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD)—Transportation-feasible database containing all the forces, materiel, and personnel required to execute and support the Commander in Chief's (CINC) concept of operations. The TPFDD can be thought of as an expression of the CINC's concept of operations through the scheduled deployment of the forces and sustainment required to execute it. Throughout the planning process, planners have access to several applications programs designed to initialize the TPFDD (create the database), add forces, schedule support, and enter transportation planning data.

Title 10 United States Code (Armed Forces)—Portion of U.S. law that relates to the Armed Forces of the U.S. Guidance is divided into 5 subtitles; one on general military law and one each for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the AF and the Reserve Components. 10 U.S.C. §§ 371-382 govern military support for civilian law enforcement agencies. (JP 3-28)

Title 32 United States Code (National Guard)—Portion of U.S. law that governs the NG. In certain limited instances, specific statutory or Presidential authority allows for those forces to perform operational missions funded by the Federal government, while they remain under the control of the governor. The majority of activities conducted pursuant to Title 32, U.S.C. directly relate to training or other readiness requirements established by the Army and the AF in order to prepare the NG forces for their warfighting mission. Any purpose, however, if approved by the President or SecDef, and otherwise permitted by law, may be accomplished in status under Title 32, U.S.C. ISO Federal missions. Examples are related to HD/DSCA response include DSC; employment of NGCS teams; and other domestic operational use of the NG pursuant to Title 32, U.S.C. § 502(f). (JP 3-28).