

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

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 10-802

19 APRIL 2002



Operations

**MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL
AUTHORITIES**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

NOTICE: This publication is available digitally on the AFDPO WWW site at:
<http://afpubs.hq.af.mil>.

OPR: AFNSEP/RO (Colonel Abe Morrall)

Certified by: HQ USAF/XOH
(MGen Jeff Musefeldt)

Supersedes AFI 10-802, 25 February 1994.

Pages: 21
Distribution: F

This instruction implements AFD 10-8, *Air Force Support to Civil Authorities*, Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 3025.1, *Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)*, DoD Directive 3025.15, *Military Assistance to Civil Authorities (MACA)*, and DoD Directive 3025.16, Military Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO) Program. It provides guidance for Air Force personnel on MSCA focusing on the assignment and allocation of Air Force resources to support civilian authorities. Send recommended changes, additions, deletions, and any conflict or duplication of other reports to Domestic Response Operations Division, AFNSEP/RO, 1283 Anderson Way S. W., Ft. McPherson GA 30330-1094. Waiver authority for this instruction is AFNSEP/RO. **Attachment 1** lists references, abbreviations, acronyms, and terms used in this instruction. It applies to HQ USAF, all MAJCOMs, Air National Guard, and the Air Force Operations Group. Maintain and dispose of records created as a result of prescribed processes in accordance with AFMAN 37-139, Records Disposition Schedule.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

AFNSEP realigned under the Directorate of Homeland Security (AF/XOH). The National Security Emergency Preparedness Policy is further explained. Air Force Director HLS, as the Deputy Director of Military Support (DOMS), responsibilities are defined. Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness (AFNSEP) Office responsibilities are expanded and consolidated under one paragraph. The revision further defines the duties of the Principal Planning Agent (PPA), Regional Planning Agents (RPA), and MAJCOMs. Reporting instructions are clarified. The Aerospace Expeditionary Force (AEF) Center is identified as the organization that will nominate units to support MSCA in the CINC and Regional Planning Agent (RPA) Time Phase Force Deployment Data (TPFDD). DoD Directive 3025.1 and DoD Directive 3025.15 definitions are included.

Chapter 1—NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS POLICY 3

1.1. Policy. 3

1.2. Homeland Security (HLS). 3

1.3. Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA). 3

1.4. Crisis Management. 3

1.5. Consequence Management. 3

Chapter 2—MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES CONCEPT 4

2.1. The Concept. 4

2.2. Federal Government. 4

2.3. Department of Defense. 4

2.4. Commanders In Chiefs (CINCs). 4

Chapter 3—MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBILITIES 5

3.1. United States Air Force. 5

3.2. Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF). 5

3.3. Deputy Chief of Staff Air and Space Operations (AF/XO). 5

3.4. Director of Homeland Security (AF/XOH). 5

3.5. Principal Planning Agent. 5

3.6. Regional Planning Agent. 6

3.7. Aerospace Expeditionary Force (AEF). 6

3.8. AEF Center Responsibilities: 7

3.9. Major Commands, Air National Guard, Field Operating Agencies, and 7

3.10. Installation Commanders will: 7

Chapter 4—MSCA RESPONSE, RESOURCES, REPORTING, AND REIMBURSEMENT 9

4.1. Response. 9

4.2. Support to US Attorney General. 10

4.3. Resources. 10

4.4. Reporting. 11

4.5. Funding/Reimbursement: 12

Attachment 1—GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION 14

Attachment 2—IMMEDIATE RESPONSE SUPPLEMENT 20

Chapter 1

NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS POLICY

1.1. Policy. Executive Order 12656 states that the National Security Emergency Preparedness Policy of the United States is to have sufficient capabilities at all levels of government to meet essential defense and civilian needs during any national security emergency. A national security emergency is any occurrence, including natural disaster, military attack, terrorist attack, technological emergency, or other emergency, that seriously degrades or seriously threatens the national security of the United States.

1.2. Homeland Security (HLS). The preparation for, prevention of, deterrence of, preemption of, defense against and response to threats and aggressions directed towards US territory, sovereignty, domestic population, infrastructure; as well as crisis management, consequence management, and other domestic civil support.

HLS includes domestic preparedness, critical infrastructure protection, and civil support in case of attacks on civilians, continuity of government, continuity of military operations, border and coastal defense, and national missile defense. MSCA operations are a part of the nation's Homeland Security campaign.

1.3. Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA). Those activities and measures taken by DoD Components to foster mutual assistance and support between the Department of Defense and any civil government agency in planning, preparing for, or applying military forces and resources in response to, civil emergencies or attacks, including national security emergencies.

1.4. Crisis Management. Those activities and measures to provide support to Civil Authorities in dealing with an ongoing crisis. Assistance will consist of support required, which exceeds local, State, and Federal capabilities, necessary to alleviate or arrest the crisis event, disaster or emergency.

1.5. Consequence Management. Those activities and measures provided to support Civil Authorities in the aftermath of an event, disaster or emergency. Assistance will consist of support required, which exceeds local, State, and Federal capabilities, necessary to minimize the aftermath effects of a crisis event, disaster or emergency.

Chapter 2

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES CONCEPT

2.1. The Concept. The President establishes national security emergency policy through the National Security Council. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) implements the policy through coordination with other Federal Departments and Agencies. The Federal Departments and Agencies support the national HLS campaign, prepare for emergencies, develop systems for response, protect essential resources and critical infrastructures, ensure continuity of government, and conduct training. Some emergencies are the responsibility of government agencies other than FEMA, for example, forest fire emergencies are the responsibility of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or Interior. DoD assistance may be requested by a lead Federal government agency regardless of the type of emergency.

2.2. Federal Government. Under the Stafford Act, it is the policy of the Federal Government to provide an orderly and continuing means for supplemental assistance to State and local governments in their responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage that result from major disasters and emergencies. Upon declaring a major disaster or emergency under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Section 5121, et seq., Title 42, US Code), the President may direct any Agency of the Federal Government to undertake missions and tasks (on either reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis) to provide support to State and local agencies. In addition, the Office of HLS, in synchronization with other applicable agencies, will coordinate interagency civil support under the emerging HLS campaign.

2.3. Department of Defense. The DoD ensures military forces are prepared and ready to respond to national security emergencies and HLS MSCA requirements. DoDD 3025.1 states that DoD will support civil authorities in civil defense, to include facilitating the use of the National Guard in each state for response in both peacetime disasters and national security emergencies. The Secretary of Defense appoints a DoD Executive Agent (Secretary of the Army) in assisting the execution of MSCA (Currently, the DoD Action Agent is the Director of Military Support (DOMS)). The DoD Executive Agent has the authority of the Secretary of Defense to task the DoD Components to plan for and commit DoD forces and resources in response to requests from civil authorities under MSCA. The DoD Executive Agent coordinates with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff any commitment of military forces assigned to Unified and Specified Commands.

2.4. Commanders In Chiefs (CINCs). The Commander in Chiefs, US Joint Forces Command, US Southern Command, and US Pacific Command (or other designated DoD Command) serve as DoD MSCA Planning Agents.

Chapter 3

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1. United States Air Force. The AF is responsible for planning and participation in MSCA activities. When directed by the DoD Executive Agent, the AF will furnish available resources for MSCA.

3.2. Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF). The SECAF ensures the readiness of Active and Reserve components to execute plans for MSCA and oversees AF participation in MSCA planning in accordance with DOD Directives and guidance from the DoD Executive Agent. SECAF designates the Principal Planning Agent and Regional Planning Agents and advises the DoD Executive Agent and Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff of these agents. The SECAF has designated the Deputy Chief of Staff for Air and Space Operations (AF/XO) as the PPA, responsible for planning and facilitating the execution of Air Force MSCA. The RPA are designated as indicated:

- 3.2.1. Commander, ACC for MSCA under the command of CINCFAC (or other designated DoD Command).
- 3.2.2. Commander, PACAF for MSCA under the command of CINCPAC.
- 3.2.3. Commander, 12th Air Force for MSCA under the command of CINCSOUTH.

3.3. Deputy Chief of Staff Air and Space Operations (AF/XO). The AF/XO has delegated authority for planning and training and facilitating the execution of Air Force MSCA to the Director of Homeland Security (HQ USAF/XOH). AFNSEP has been designated as the Air Force PPA responsible for policy (AFPD 10-8 and AFI 10-802) and guidance to support civil authorities.

3.4. Director of Homeland Security (AF/XOH). The HQ USAF/XOH serves as the Deputy DOMS. Deputy DOMS will perform all functions as required by DoD Directive 3025.1, Military Support to Civil Authorities. They include:

- 3.4.1. Serves as AF Executive Agent to DOMS.
- 3.4.2. Provides AF expertise to DOMS/DoD Executive Agent.
- 3.4.3. Advises senior AF leadership.
- 3.4.4. Chairs the NSEP Policy Board.
- 3.4.5. Represents AF to senior civil/military authorities.

3.5. Principal Planning Agent. AF/XO has appointed the AFNSEP office as the AF PPA (AFNSEP was realigned under the Directorate of Homeland Security (AF/XOH)). The PPA is responsible for policy and guidance to support civil authorities, and to facilitate the MSCA tasking process by coordinating with DOMS on potential or actual taskings to support civil authorities. The PPA will forward warning or execution orders from DOMS and the CINCs to the RPA. AFNSEP PPA Responsibilities include:

- 3.5.1. Serves as Air Force point of contact for all matters relating to MSCA.
- 3.5.2. Develops Air Force policies, plans, directives, and procedures to execute MSCA operations.
- 3.5.3. Provides MSCA training, advice, and assistance to AF organizations.

- 3.5.4. Coordinates and monitors AF response to MSCA.
- 3.5.5. Establishes appropriate guidance, through the National Guard Bureau to facilitate Air National Guard (ANG) compliance with this instruction and all MSCA policies.
- 3.5.6. Approves and facilitates Civil Air Patrol MSCA missions through CAP-USAF.
- 3.5.7. Provides liaison officers for National Guard State Area Command (STARC) teams, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and other appropriate government offices and headquarters as directed by the DoD Executive Agent.
- 3.5.8. Manages the Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO) program. EPLO is a senior Reserve officer who is the representative of the Principal Planning Agent (AFNSEP) to FEMA, or a designated Defense Coordinating Officer. Augment staffs with Reserve component EPLO personnel who are specifically trained for civil-military planning and emergency liaison duties. EPLOs will maintain minimum readiness standards, conduct installation visits, and review installation MOUs with civil authorities.
- 3.5.9. Develops and maintains the Air Force portion (personnel and equipment) of the DoD Resources Data Base (DoDRDB) for contingencies and coordinate with US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) regarding the database.
- 3.5.10. Maintains an AFNSEP duty officer, in coordination with the Air Force Operations Group, who acts as the 24-hour point of contact for MSCA operations (installations provided contact information during EPLO orientation visit).

3.6. Regional Planning Agent. The RPA has tasking and execution authority for MSCA operations within their AOR. RPAs (ACC, PACAF, and USSOUTHAF) will:

- 3.6.1. Perform Air Force RPA functions for their respective AORs (ACC: JFCOM; PACAF: PACOM; and SOUTHAF ((HQ 12th Air Force): SOUTHCOM) and identifies critical infrastructure necessary to complete the mission.
- 3.6.2. Coordinate with appropriate MAJCOMs on civil support issues.
- 3.6.3. Develop supporting plans and procedures for Air Force support of MSCA operations.
- 3.6.4. When tasked by the appropriate CINC, provide Air Force resources for MSCA operations.
- 3.6.5. In sourcing specific units for MSCA operations, the RPA will advise the AEF Center of all developing MSCA missions and requirements as early as possible. The AEF Center will work in concert with the RPA (Supported MAJCOM/air component) and supporting MAJCOMs, to nominate on-call, residual AEF Unit Type Codes (UTCs) and Unit Identification Codes (UICs) to meet USAF requirements.
- 3.6.6. Designates a Commander, Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR), appropriate to the size and scope of the MSCA operation.

3.7. Aerospace Expeditionary Force (AEF). For MSCA operations, the Air Force will provide forces using the AEF Center nomination process for support IAW AFI 10-400, Aerospace Expeditionary Force Planning. The Air Force will establish an Aerospace Expeditionary Task Force (AETF), tailored to meet the specific needs of the crisis activity, and provide headquarters support and unity of command to units engaged in the operation. The AETF will form and deploy Aerospace Expeditionary Wings (AEW),

Aerospace Expeditionary Groups (AEG), or Aerospace Expeditionary Squadrons (AES) depending on the size and scope of the operation. AETF assigned forces will be under the command of the COMAFFOR, but unit reporting may be directed through the designated state, local, or federal operations centers, as required by the COMAFFOR.

3.8. AEF Center Responsibilities:

3.8.1. When notified by the RPA, monitor and review the TPFDD and Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) News group for all MSCA operations. Advise the RPA on force selection matters.

3.8.2. Recommend nominations of on-call, residual UTCs/UICs in the "UIC, Service Reserve" data field of the TPFDD.

3.8.3. Provide assistance to the RPA building and maintaining the USAF portion of the TPFDD and Deployed Requirements Manning Document (DRMD).

3.9. Major Commands, Air National Guard, Field Operating Agencies, and Direct Reporting Units will:

3.9.1. Provide resources for MSCA when tasked by or through RPA and tasking authorities. The Supporting MAJCOMs will verify and confirm sourcing using the TPFDD validation process outlined in CJCSM 3122.02A, TPFDD LOI. MAJCOMs will coordinate any changes to nominated forces with the AEF Center staff via the appropriate news group.

3.9.2. When requested, provide an augmentation officer to assist the EPLO in coordinating with MSCA agencies (DOMS, FEMA Regional Operations Center, JFCOM, FORSCOM, 1st and 5th Army, and other organizations). The augmentation officer must possess the specifically requested expertise (i.e. airlift, security, EOD, etc.).

3.9.3. When the COMAFFOR is provided, all tasked Air Forces will be under the command of the COMAFFOR, but unit reporting may be directed through designated state, local, or federal operations centers, as required, by the COMAFFOR.

3.9.4. Identify MSCA POC to AFNSEP Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

3.9.5. Coordinate Letter of Agreements (LOAs) concerning MAJCOM specific MSCA operations (For example, MSCA operations involving multiple MAJCOMs).

3.10. Installation Commanders will:

3.10.1. Provide forces and resources for MSCA as directed by tasking authorities.

3.10.2. Evaluate and then commit as appropriate, available resources directly to requests from civil authorities under circumstances requiring Immediate Response (see Attachment 3). The commander shall cease MSCA once the threat to lives, human suffering, great property damage and government capability has passed.

3.10.2.1. Engage in direct planning for MSCA with local communities and with their respective Army National Guard State Area Command (STARC).

3.10.2.2. Establish and respond as appropriate under MSCA memorandums of agreement or understanding between the installation and the local community.

3.10.3. Ensure that MSCA agreements are consistent with law and DoD and AF directives and coordinated with appropriate AF and civil authorities.

3.10.4. Once resources are committed, submit reports IAW this AFI and AFMAN 10-206, *Operational Reporting*.

Chapter 4

MSCA RESPONSE, RESOURCES, REPORTING, AND REIMBURSEMENT

4.1. Response. The Air Force responds to a wide variety of emergencies to include major accidents, natural disasters, hazardous material spills and incidents involving weapons of mass destruction. When directed by the DoD Executive Agent or higher authority, the Air Force will support civil authorities to the maximum extent practical, however, the Air Force's warfighting mission will take priority over MSCA operations. AFI 10-2501, *Full Spectrum Threat Response Planning and Operations* is the Air Force governing instruction for emergency response planning and operations. The AF response to emergencies will fall into four categories (MOU/MOA, immediate response, 10 Day Rule, and Disaster/Emergency). Military commanders or responsible officials of DoD Agencies may take immediate action to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage.

4.1.1. Authority to conduct MSCA:

4.1.1.1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Section 5121, et seq., Title 42, US Code. Because disasters often cause loss of life, human suffering, loss of income, property damage, disruption of normal functioning of governments and communities, and adversely affect individuals and families with great severity, special measures designed to assist the efforts of the affected States in expediting the rendering of aid, assistance, and emergency services, and the reconstruction and rehabilitation of devastated areas, are necessary. The Act provides Presidential Authority for disaster response, Presidential Grants for planning, Presidential Declarations of Emergency, formation of Emergency Support Teams (EST), reimbursement to agencies, and major disaster assistance programs.

4.1.1.2. Economy Act, Section 1535, Title 31 US Code. Authorizes federal agencies to provide supplies and services to each other. The Act also mandates cost-reimbursement.

4.1.2. Types of Response:

4.1.2.1. Immediate Response (see Attachment 3). When guidance cannot be obtained from higher headquarters on a timely basis, due to attack on the United States or other emergency circumstances, a commander may apply resources to MSCA under Immediate Response authority in accordance with DoD Directive 3025.1 to facilitate:

4.1.2.1.1. Saving human life or mitigate human suffering and to protect essential U.S. Government capabilities.

4.1.2.1.2. Preservation or restoration of services of State and local government.

4.1.2.2. Memorandum of Understanding and Memorandum of Agreement (MOU/MOA). Installation Commanders may receive support requests from local civil authorities prior to a presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency. Installations may have entered into earlier mutual assistance agreements with the local community in the areas of fire fighting, medical evacuation and/or other areas as appropriate. For situations where the requested support falls within the mutual assistance agreement, the installation responds based on that agreement. Reports will be forwarded IAW this AFI and AFMAN 10-206, *Operational Reporting*.

4.1.2.3. Presidential Declaration. Civil requests for assistance during Presidentially declared peacetime natural disasters and other civil emergencies flow from the state Governor to the Presi-

dent. Once the President declares the affected areas a disaster, it becomes eligible for Federal assistance.

4.1.2.3.1. FEMA coordinates all federal aid. The federal response effort is handled through the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). The FCO validates all requests, determines which federal departments or agencies can best respond, and tasks the appropriate departments or agencies through established channels.

4.1.2.3.2. DOD Executive Agent coordinated and approved DOD taskings are referred by the FCO to the Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO) or EPLO who coordinates and obtains the required DOD resources. AF taskings normally flow through the CINC or JTFCC (if a JTF is established), to the COMMAFOR. The COMAFFOR will command or exercise control over assigned forces to accomplish the tasking. A FEMA disaster identifying number will accompany such taskings and must be cited in all reports and billings for reimbursement purposes.

4.1.2.3.3. AF commanders should respond to all Federal taskings within his/her capability withholding only those resources required to conduct their immediate wartime mission and maintain force protection requirements.

4.1.2.3.4. If an installation commander receives a request for assistance direct from local authorities, refer them to the local/state emergency management channels unless an immediate response condition exists or a mutual assistance agreement is in effect.

4.1.2.4. 10 Day Rule. AF units may be directed by the President to perform on public or private lands emergency work that is essential for the preservation of life or property (broader than imminently serious conditions). These operations may occur prior to but in anticipation of a presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency. Operations of this type will follow a request by a State Governor under Section 403 (c) of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., as amended. AF involvement under this provision may be carried out for a period not to exceed 10 days. AF personnel may be directed to act alone or in conjunction with other services or DOD personnel. The execution order will identify specific operating conditions.

4.2. Support to US Attorney General. SECDEF, upon the request of the Attorney General under 10 USC section 382, may provide military assistance in support of Department of Justice activities relating to the enforcement of section 175 or 229 of title 18 during an emergency situation involving a biological or chemical weapon of mass destruction.

4.3. Resources. Planning and Execution are subject to priorities established by the President or the Secretary of Defense, all resources are potentially available for MSCA. MSCA planning and execution will encourage and adhere to the following guidelines:

4.3.1. Civil resources (local, state, and Federal) are applied first in meeting requirements of civil authorities.

4.3.2. Air Force resources are provided only when response or recovery requirements are beyond the capabilities of civil authorities (as determined by FEMA or another lead Federal agency for emergency response).

4.3.3. Employment of military resources will be in accordance with DoD guidance.

4.3.4. National Guard forces, acting under State orders (State Militia or USC Title 32 status/not in Federal Service), have primary responsibility for providing military assistance to State and local government agencies in civil emergencies.

4.3.5. Federal military forces employed in MSCA activities (USC Title 10 status) shall remain under the military command and control of their respective DoD command structure at all times. Within a Joint Task Force, USAF elements will normally be presented to the supported CINC as a task-oriented, tailored organization called an Aerospace Expeditionary Task Force (AETF), under the command of a COMAFFOR. The COMAFFOR advises the CINC or Joint Forces Commander (JFC) on the best employment of aerospace power, and ensures specialized AF capabilities (e.g., airlift and air-borne/space based reconnaissance) are used efficiently.

4.3.6. Military forces shall not perform any function of civil government unless absolutely necessary on a temporary basis under conditions of Immediate Response (see Attachment 3). Any commander who is directed, or undertakes, to perform such functions shall facilitate the reestablishment of civil responsibility at the earliest time possible.

4.3.7. Per the Posse Comitatus Act (Section 1385, Title 18 USC), military forces, including reservists and National Guard forces in Title 10 status, shall not perform civilian law enforcement functions unless specifically permitted by law. See AFI 10-801, Air Force Assistance to Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies, for further guidance.

4.3.8. If mobilization of Reserve component (RC) forces is required, follow guidance published in AFI 10-403 and AFH 10-416. Additionally, there are limitations imposed based on how forces are mobilized that must be considered (e.g., Presidential Reserve Call-up (PRC), Partial Mobilization (PM), Full/Total Mobilization (FM), etc.).

4.4. Reporting. Accomplish real-time reporting for all MSCA events according to AFMAN 10-206, *Operational Reporting*, and this AFI.

4.4.1. Reports will include Operational Event/Incident Reports (OPREP-3) and Situation Reports (SITREP). In the case of immediate response request from civil authorities, the Installation or unit representative will notify AFNSEP (in accordance with DoD Directives 3025.1 and 3025.15, and AFMAN 10-206, *Operational Reporting*), immediately on employing resources until the end of all assistance. Report all requests from civil authorities whether immediate response or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in accordance with AFMAN 10-206, and DoD Directives 3025.1 and 3025.15. When commanders (Installation, COMAFFOR, etc...) provide military support to civil authorities, ensure the OPREP-3 Report message includes the AFNSEP FT MCPHERSON GA//RO/ EOC// address.

4.4.1.1. Narrative statement on the type of disaster/emergency, location, cause, extent of damage to civil and military property, and estimated duration of military participation in relief operations. Include appropriate USAF or FEMA mission designator(s) in this section of OPREP-3.

4.4.1.2. Installation commander's assessment of situation priority.

4.4.1.3. Source and time/date of civil authority's request for military assistance. Show full names, official titles, and phone numbers/e-mail addresses.

4.4.1.4. Number of dead, injured, and missing military and DOD civilian personnel.

4.4.1.5. Report all USAF resources committed to disaster/emergency relief operations (not including aircraft) to include the following information:

4.4.1.5.1. Chronological narrative summary from the unit log to describe types of support and resources committed.

4.4.1.5.2. Peak number of USAF personnel (military and civilian) employed in relief operations.

4.4.1.5.3. Amount and types of equipment used in relief operations.

4.4.1.5.4. Amount and types of supplies used in relief operations.

4.4.1.5.5. Name, rank, and telephone/e-mail/fax of unit POC/COMAFFOR.

4.4.1.5.6. State whether USAF Public Affairs personnel are assisting media.

4.4.1.6. Report all USAF and Civil Air Patrol aircraft operations information:

4.4.1.6.1. USAF Aircraft (Active, Reserve, Guard).

4.4.1.6.1.1. Types of missions. Number and types of aircraft flown to include number of sorties and hours flown. Include daily and cumulative totals.

4.4.1.6.1.2. Total airlifted passengers, military and civilian. Include AFSC/MOS/Job Specialties.

4.4.1.6.1.3. Total cargo by type and weight. Include number of cargo types.

4.4.1.6.2. Civil Air Patrol Aircraft.

4.4.1.6.2.1. Types of missions. Number and types of aircraft flown to include number of sorties and hours flown. Include daily and cumulative totals.

4.4.1.6.2.2. Total airlifted passengers, military and civilian. Include AFSC/MOS/Job Specialties.

4.4.1.6.2.3. Total cargo by type and weight. Include number of cargo types.

4.4.1.6.2.4. Number of CAP Fixed Communications Stations committed.

4.4.1.6.2.5. Other CAP equipment committed by type and amount.

4.4.1.7. Remarks. Identify operational highlights, unusual actions or occurrences, or other events of interest to CSAF. Specifically describe CAP casualties or damages. Include date and time CAP support was terminated.

4.5. Funding/Reimbursement:

4.5.1. All requests for USAF resources must be validated by the Lead Federal Agency first in order to be reimbursed for MSCA operations.

4.5.2. Provide resources in response to civil emergencies on a cost reimbursable basis. However, see Attachment 3 (Immediate Response) for circumstances in which an inability or unwillingness of a requestor to commit to reimbursement will not preclude action by Air Force components.

4.5.3. Comply with legal and accounting requirements for the loan, grant, or consumption of Air Force resources for MSCA, as necessary, to ensure reimbursement of costs to Air Force under the Stafford Act, as amended, or other applicable authority.

4.5.4. Do not procure or maintain any supplies, material, or equipment exclusively for providing MSCA in civil emergencies, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense.

4.5.5. Details on funding for MSCA are located in DoD 3025.1-M, Manual for Civil Emergencies, Chapter 9, Funding, Accounting, and Reimbursement.

CHARLES F. WALD, Lt Gen, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff Air & Space Operations

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

Executive Order 13228 of October 8, 2001

Executive Order 12656 of November 18, 1988

Title 10, U.S.C. §2667, *Leases: Non-Excess Property*

Title 42, U.S.C. §5121, et seq., *The Stafford Act*

Title V, Public Law No. 101-165, *Emergency Response Fund*

9230.1-PL, *Federal Response Plan (FRP)*

United States Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operation Plan

DoD Directive 3025.1, *Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)*

DoD 3025.1-M, DoD Manual for Civil Emergencies

DoD Directive 3025.15, *Military Assistance to Civil Authorities (MACA)*

DoD Directive 3025.16, Military Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO) Program

AFPD 10-8, Air Force Support to Civil Authorities

AFPD 10-27, *Civil Air Patrol*

AFDD 2, Organization and Employment of Aerospace Power

AFMAN 10-206, *Operational Reporting*

AFI 10-801, *Air Force Assistance to Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies*

AFI 10-400, Aerospace Expeditionary Force Planning

AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning and Execution*

AFH 10-416, *Personnel Readiness and Mobilization*

AFI 11-401, *Flight Management*

AFMAN 10-2502, *USAF Weapons of Mass Destruction Threat Planning and Response Handbook*

AFI 31-401, *Information Security Program Management*

AFI 33-332, *Air Force Privacy Act Program*

AFI 32-4001, *Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations (Being replaced by AFI 10-2501, Full Spectrum Threat Response Planning and Operations)*

AFI 65-601 V1, *Air Force Budget and Policies*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACC—Air Combat Command

AEF—Aerospace Expeditionary Force
AEFC—Aerospace Expeditionary Force Center
AEG—Aerospace Expeditionary Group
AES—Aerospace Expeditionary Squadron
AETF—Aerospace Expeditionary Task Force
AEW—Aerospace Expeditionary Wing
AFI—Air Force Instruction
AFMAN—Air Force Manual
ANG—Air National Guard
AFNSEP—Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness Office
AFOG—Air Force Operations Group
AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive
AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command
AOR—Area of Responsibility
CAP—Civil Air Patrol
CINC—Commander in Chief of a Combatant Command
CINCUSJFCOM—Commander in Chief, United States Joint Forces Command
CINCUSPACOM—Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Command
CINCUSOUTHCOM—Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command
COMAFFOR—Commander of Air Force Forces
CONUS—Continental United States
CONUSA—Continental United States Army
DCO—Defense Coordinating Officer
DCE—Defense Coordinating Element
DCSOPS—Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Army
DMAT—Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DoD—Department of Defense
DODRDB—DoD Resources Data Base
DOMS—Director of Military Support
EOC—Emergency Operations Center
EPLO—Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
FCO—Federal Coordinating Officer

FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEMA ROC—FEMA Regional Operations Center
FRP—Federal Response Plan
FSTR—Full Spectrum Threat Response
HAZMAT—Hazardous Material
HLS—Homeland Security
JFC—Joint Forces Commander
JTFCC—Joint Task Force Commander
JOPEs—Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JTF—Joint Task Force
MAFFS—Mobile Air Firefighting System
MAJCOM—Major Command
MACA—Military Assistance to Civil Authorities
MOA—Memorandum of Agreement
MOU—Memorandum of Understanding
MSCA—Military Support to Civil Authorities
NBCC—Nuclear, Biological, Chemical, and Conventional
NICC—National Interagency Coordination Center
NIFC—National Interagency Fire Center
OPCON—Operational Control
OPREP—Operational Report
PACAF—Pacific Air Forces
PACOM—Pacific Command
PPA—Principal Planning Agent
RPA—Regional Planning Agent
RMEC—Regional Military Emergency Coordinator
RTF—Response Task Force
SAAM—Special Assignment Airlift Mission
SITREP—Situation Report
STARC—Army National Guard State and Area Command
USSOUTHCOM—12th AF RPA for Caribbean Area
TACC—Tanker/Airlift Control Center

TACON—Tactical Control

Twelfth AF—SOUTHCOM RPA

USC—United States Code

USJFCOM—United States Joint Forces Command

USPACOM—United States Pacific Command

USSOUTHCOM—United States Southern Command

WMD—Weapons of Mass Destruction

Terms

Aerospace Expeditionary Force (AEF)—AEFs are a composite organization of aerospace capabilities from which a tailored AETF, composed of AEWs, AEGs, and AESs, is created to provide forces to meet theater CINC requirements. An AEF is not a discrete warfighting unit.

Aerospace Expeditionary Force (AEF) Center—The AEF Center is a cross-functional, centralized team designed to implement Expeditionary Air Force (EAF) operations across the Air Force. These responsibilities include AEF force contingency steady state rotations and on-call AEW operational requirements; and integration of trained aerospace forces to meet theater CINCs' requirements across the full spectrum of operations.

Aerospace Expeditionary Group (AEG)—An AEG is an independent group assigned or attached to an AETF or an in-place NAF by MAJCOM G-series orders. Normally, the AETF or in-place NAF commander also exercises OPCON of AEGs. An AEG is composed of the group command element and one or more squadrons. The AEG, depending on the size and structure of the AEF, is the lowest command echelon of AEFs that may report directly to a COMAFFOR. All units and individual personnel from the U.S. Air Force, Air Force Reserve, and state Air National Guard (when federalized or with consent of their Governor) will operate under the AEG established by the RPA. (All references to AEGs also apply if the RPA establishes an AEW or an AES.)

Aerospace Expeditionary Task Force (AETF)—An AETF is a tailored, task organized aerospace force presented to a JFC consisting of a deployed NAF headquarters, or command echelon subordinate to a NAF headquarters, and assigned and attached operating forces (command element plus operating forces). An AETF can be sized depending on the level and nature of the conflict and the size of the aerospace component required. The AETF is commanded by the designated COMAFFOR and is activated by MAJCOM G-series orders.

Aerospace Expeditionary Wing (AEW)—An AEW is a wing or a wing slice assigned or attached to an AETF or an in-place NAF by MAJCOM G-series orders. Normally, the AETF or in-place NAF commander also exercises OPCON of AEWs. An AEW is composed of the wing command element and some groups. The AEW commander reports to a COMAFFOR.

Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness (AFNSEP) Office—Facilitates domestic support to Civil Authorities for National Security Emergencies and when required, critical events of national interest. Oversees and assists commanders in implementing the AF's NSEP Program. The purpose of NSEP programs is to provide sufficient capabilities at all levels of the AF in an all-hazards environment to meet essential defense and civilian needs during any national security emergency in peacetime as well as wartime.

Air Force Operations Group (AFOG)—Maintains a 24-hour watch on all current operations and handles emergency actions through the Air Force Operations Support Center. Provides facilities, policy, procedures and staffing for the HAF Crisis Action Teams. Develops policy and monitors USAF readiness/resource allocation worldwide. Coordinates actions between MAJCOMs, FOAs and DRUs in response to taskings from the JCS National Military Command Center.

Air Force Portions of DoD Resource Data Base—Identifies to the DoD Executive Agent Air Force resources that are potentially available for MSCA.

Civil Authority.—For the purpose of requesting Air Force support, an individual duly authorized to represent and speak for, or on behalf of, a city, county, or state government.

Civil Emergency.—Any natural or manmade disaster or emergency that causes or could cause substantial harm to the population or infrastructure.

Commander of Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR)—The appropriate RPA will designate the COMAFFOR for MSCA operations. The COMAFFOR for MSCA operations will be the Aerospace Expeditionary Task Force or Group Commander (AETF or AEG/CC). The COMAFFOR executes MSCA plans and operations, and commands all Air Force units and personnel engaged in MSCA.

Deputy DOMS—Deputy Director of Military Support oversees Service MSCA activities and performs all functions as required by DoD Directive 3025.1, MSCA.

DoD Executive Agent—The Secretary of the Army acts for the Secretary of Defense to develop planning guidance, plans, and procedures for MSCA and has authority to task DoD Components in coordination with the Chairman, JCS, to plan for and commit resources, in response to requests from civil authorities under MSCA.

DoD Resources—Military and civilian personnel, including National Guard members and Reservists of the Military Services, and facilities, equipment, supplies, and services owned by, controlled by or under the jurisdiction of a DoD component.

Director of Military Support (DOMS)—The DoD Action Agent for MSCA, as designated by the Secretary of the Army. DOMS is the action agent for MSCA planning and execution.

Disaster Field Office (DFO)—civilian and military disaster coordinating office in an affected area.

Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO)—A senior Reserve officer who is the representative of the Service Planning Agent (AFNSEP) to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or a designated Defense Coordinating Officer.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)—The Federal agency tasked to establish federal policies for and coordinate, all civil defense and civil emergency planning, management, mitigation and assistance functions of Executive Branch Agencies.

Full Spectrum Threat Response (FSTR)—The broad spectrum of planning, response and recovery actions in the event of major accidents, natural disasters, severe weather, HAZMAT, terrorist use of WMD and NBCC enemy attack.

Homeland Security (HLS)—Active and passive measures taken to protect the area, population, and infrastructure of the United States, its possessions, and territories by deterring, defending against and mitigating the effects of threats, disasters and attacks; supporting civil authorities in crisis and consequence management; and helping to ensure the availability, integrity, survivability and adequacy of

critical national assets.

Immediate Response—See Attachment 3.

Lead Federal Agency (LFA)—The designated Federal Agency that will oversee the MSCA operation.

Military Assistance to Civil Authorities (MACA) —Those DoD activities and measures covered under MSCA (natural and manmade disasters, see MSCA definition) plus DoD assistance for civil disturbances, counterdrug, sensitive support, counter terrorism, and law enforcement.

Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)—Those activities and measures taken by DoD components to foster mutual assistance and support between the Department of Defense and any civil government agency in planning or preparedness for, or in the application of resources for response to, the consequences of civil emergencies or attacks, including national security emergencies.

National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC)—The NICC in Boise, Idaho is the nation's support center for wildland firefighting. Seven Federal Agencies work together to coordinate and support wildland fire and disaster operations. These agencies include the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, National Weather Service, and Office of Aircraft Services.

Principal Planning Agent (PPA) for MSCA—AFNSEP has responsibility for all Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness functions.

Regional Planning Agent (RPA) for MSCA—An agent (ACC, PACAF, or SOUTHAF) which facilitates and coordinates (Air Force) MSCA planning and execution within assigned geographic area.

Weapons of Mass Destruction—Any weapon or device that is intended, or has the capability of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. Can be nuclear, chemical, biological, radiological, or large explosive device weapons, but excludes the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon.

Attachment 2

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE SUPPLEMENT

A2.1. Imminently serious conditions resulting from any civil emergency or attack may require immediate action by military commanders to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage. When such conditions exist and time does not permit prior approval from higher headquarters, this instruction authorizes local military commanders, subject to any supplemental direction provided by their RPAs, to take necessary action to respond to requests of civil authorities. All such necessary action is referred to as "Immediate Response."

A2.2. While Immediate Response should be provided to civil agencies on a cost-reimbursable basis, support will not be delayed or denied because of the inability or unwillingness of the requester to make a commitment to reimburse the Air Force.

A2.3. Any commander acting under Immediate Response authority shall advise the RPA and AFNSEP through command channels, by the most expeditious means available. The commander will seek approval of additional authorizations from higher headquarters as needed. Unless directed by competent authority, the commander shall cease MSCA once the threat has passed to lives, human suffering, great property damage or government capability. NOTE: Commanders may mitigate great property damage (keep the situation from getting worse) but do not have the authority to restore private property.

A2.4. Immediate Response may include military assistance to civil agencies in meeting the following requests:

A2.4.1. Rescue, evacuation, and emergency medical treatment of casualties, maintenance or restoration of emergency medical capabilities, and safeguarding the public health.

A2.4.2. Emergency restoration of essential public services (including fire-fighting, water, communications, transportation, power, and fuel).

A2.4.3. Emergency clearance of debris, rubble, and explosive ordnance from public facilities and other areas to permit rescue or movement of people and restoration of essential services.

A2.4.4. Recovery, identification, registration, and disposal of the dead.

A2.4.5. During a response to a WMD event. Initial steps shall be taken prior to arrival of specialized teams. Monitoring and decontaminating radiological, chemical, and biological effects; controlling contaminated areas; and reporting through national warning and hazard control systems. The major focus will be to detect, assess, and contain the WMD situation.

See AFH 10-2502, USAF Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Threat Planning and Response Handbook.

A2.4.6. Roadway movement control and planning.

A2.4.7. Safeguard, collect, and distribute food, essential supplies, and materiel on the basis of critical priorities.

A2.4.8. Damage assessment (including aerial reconnaissance as appropriate).

A2.4.9. Interim emergency communications.

A2.4.10. Facilitate the reestablishment of civil government functions.