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Operations

HOMELAND SECURITY

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This directive establishes Air Force Homeland Security (HLS) policy and implements Public Law, Executive Orders, and Department of Defense (DoD) Directives (DoDDs) identified in the Attachment. It provides overarching guidance to apply the principles, capabilities, and competencies of air and space power to Homeland Defense (HLD), Civil Support (CS), and Emergency Preparedness (EP) missions within the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Additionally, it establishes policy and responsibilities for all types of military support to civil authorities including Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). It builds upon the Homeland Security Capabilities Review and Risk Assessment (CRRA) and provides direction and focus on key HLS effects and capabilities. Although the Air Force has primarily been organized, trained and equipped as Air & Space Expeditionary Forces (AEFs) to defend against and defeat threats in a forward or deployed environment, national security now requires additional emphasis on advanced threats like cruise missiles as we prevent, protect against and respond to the full spectrum of domestic threats and incidents. To be effective, the HLS concepts presented in this document must be integrated with the AEF construct and embedded in joint and interagency operations and the Air Force culture through plans, doctrine, instructions, manuals, education, training, equipment, manpower standards, exercises, evaluations, vulnerability assessments, and risk analysis. This directive provides the policy guidance for the road ahead and applies to all active, Air National Guard, Reserve, civilian, contract and Auxiliary Air Force personnel. Maintain and dispose of records created as a result of this directive's prescribed processes in accordance with AFMAN 37-139, *Records Disposition Schedule*.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed.

This revision updates the entire Policy Directive. The title is changed from *Air Force Support to Civil Authorities* to *Homeland Security*. It specifies the organizations and authorities responsible for implementing all aspects of this policy.

1. Background. The Air Force continues to adapt to profound changes in the nature of conflict and the conduct of war. Asymmetrical warfare, terrorism, cyber attacks, and the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) weapons demand immediate attention at home and abroad. Advanced Air Force warfighting effects and capabilities must be applied against current and emerging threats to prevent attacks, reduce vulnerabilities, protect our people and infrastructure, and assure continuity of operations (COOP).

1.1. The National Strategy for Homeland Security of July 2002 defines *HLS* “as a concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America’s vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur.”

1.2. Within DoD, HLD, CS and EP are recognized as components of HLS. There are three circumstances under which DoD assets would be involved in homeland defense and civil support missions:

1.2.1. Threats to national security: In extraordinary circumstances, DoD would conduct domestic military missions such as combat air patrols or maritime defense operations. DoD would take the lead in defending the people and the territory of our country, supported by federal, state and local agencies.

1.2.2. Domestic Incident Management: In emergency circumstances, such as managing major accidents, terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), natural disasters, enemy attack, or other catastrophes in support of civil authorities, DoD could be asked to act quickly to provide capabilities in support of other agencies that do not possess capabilities or whose capabilities have been exhausted or overwhelmed. Support may include assisting other federal agencies in developing capabilities to detect, avoid, protect from and clean-up contamination from CBRNE threats. When consistent with mission requirements, the Air Force may also provide assistance to civilian law enforcement agencies as authorized by law and DoD policy.

1.2.3. National Security Special Event (NSSE). In non-emergency circumstances of limited scope or planned duration, DoD would support civil authorities where other agencies have the lead; for example, providing security at a special event, or assisting other federal agencies in developing capabilities to detect and mitigate CBRNE threats.

2. Desired Effects. Pursuant to statutory authority under *Title 10, United States Code*, Section 8013, (10 U.S.C. 8013), the Air Force organizes, trains and equips Air Force forces. Therefore, HLS planning must focus on Air Force capabilities as well as employment concepts. The Air Force can contribute toward creating three desired effects: preventing, protecting against, and responding to the full spectrum of domestic threats and incidents. These effects parallel the strategic objectives delineated in the July 2002 National Strategy for Homeland Security. Defeating the threat requires optimal and full understanding and use of Air Force capabilities across the spectrum from supporting lead federal agencies at the local level, to applying ISR capabilities in urban warfare, to conducting major theater war.

2.1. Prevent: The ability to deter, detect, predict and preempt threats to the homeland, especially those that target our air and space capabilities, installations and critical infrastructures or transit the air and space medium. Homeland based capabilities to support civil law enforcement and prevent CBRNE incidents will be vital to domestic incident management actions.

2.2. Protect: The ability to protect essential personnel and critical infrastructure necessary to project and sustain forces overseas while also providing support to domestic law enforcement and other civil authorities. Homeland based capabilities include the emergency preparedness activities that ensure

COOP and continuity of government (COG). It also includes the appropriate level of protection or procedures necessary to safely survive a domestic CBRNE incident for all persons who work or live on Air Force installations.

2.3. Respond: The ability to save lives, defend threatened resources and mitigate the effects of attacks, while defeating the enemy through precision strikes, disarming/disabling CBRNE weapons and rapidly supporting the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in coordinating the Federal Government's domestic incident management of natural or man made disasters. It also includes the continuation or restoration of critical military operations at military installations.

3. Air Force Capabilities. The Air Force is transforming into a capabilities-focused expeditionary air and space force by making the effects of warfighting the foundation for everything that is done. The CRRA construct guides planning, programming and requirements reform and allows Air Force leaders to identify and fund the warfighting capabilities that will achieve the most desired effects. This analysis and retooling is a continuous process. Air Force leaders must continue to look forward to advanced threats and test not only new capabilities but also the employment concepts that may result in greater effects than traditional methods. The first CRRA assessed threats against current capabilities in both steady state 24/7 environments and a global war on terrorism scenario with anticipated retaliation through terrorist means. It established eight high-level capabilities that collectively create the three desired effects of prevent, protect and respond. Those capabilities were: counterair operations, mobility operations, information warfare, support lead federal agencies, counter CBRNE operations, force protection, command and control, and information-in-warfare.

4. Air Force HLS Concepts. HLS is not exclusively a military task. Instead, HLS is best viewed as an integrated and mutually supporting effort among federal, state, and local agencies and the private sector, designed to prevent, protect from, and respond to threats to national security and domestic incidents. As a minimum, Air Force HLS responsibilities within the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, include but are not limited to:

4.1. Organizing, training and equipping forces that may be presented to the appropriate Combatant Command for the defense of United States sovereignty, territory, population and critical defense infrastructure, consistent with U.S. laws. Additionally, the Combatant Commander may use threat detection and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, and denial and deception capabilities to prevent, protect from, and respond to threats and aggression. To this end, the Air Force will:

4.1.1. Continue to improve worldwide information and intelligence collection, information operations, information warfare capabilities and integrated architecture to disseminate anomalies and indicators of pre-operational terrorist activity, and threats to the United States.

4.1.2. Strive to share information about terrorist threats with relevant civilian law enforcement officials to the extent authorized by law.

4.2. Assuring the ability to project forces and provide assistance requested by civil authorities to prevent, protect against, and respond to threats to national security and domestic incidents. The Air Force provides this assistance in accordance with DoD directives and through the appropriate Combatant Command. This assistance may originate from a Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) or in response to a request from DHS, which coordinates the national response to a domestic incident. The Air Force may also provide assistance when immediate action, based on a commander's immediate response authority, is required to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property

damage. Military, civilian, contract and Auxiliary Air Force personnel participating in civil support operations will remain under military operational control at all times. In the case of Air National Guard personnel working in a non-federal capacity under *Title 32, United States Code*, (32 U.S.C.), or state active duty, military operational control will flow pursuant to state law. This control will normally flow from a state Governor through a state Adjutant General to the personnel directly involved in the operations.

4.3. Providing the capability to ensure uninterrupted continuity of mission essential functions within the Air Force and the DoD. The Air Force will plan, program and exercise its ability to support the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff mission essential functions and will ensure Air Force COOP and COG at every level of command.

4.4. Supporting LEAs to the maximum extent practical as permitted by law.

5. HLS Policy. Air Force organizational structures, procedures, equipment, and training are highly applicable to the HLS mission. The Air Force applies vulnerability assessments to develop solution sets, work toward improved doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership, personnel and facility (DOTM-LPF) solutions, and mitigate capability shortfalls. It is Air Force HLS policy to:

5.1. Champion and develop dual-use warfighting capabilities that enhance HLS capabilities. Additionally, incorporate HLS requirements into research, development, and acquisition programs, to the extent consistent with Public Law. The CRRA construct guides planning, programming and requirements reform and allows Air Force leaders to identify and fund the warfighting capabilities that will result in the most significant effects.

5.2. Engage, cultivate, and shape relationships with federal, state, and local agencies and private sector organizations with HLS responsibilities, to prevent, protect from and respond to threats to national security and domestic incidents such as CBRNE attacks. Improve operational and emergency planning and preparedness through coordination, planning, training and exercises. This may include new employment concepts for personnel, equipment or technology.

5.2.1. Facilitate greater understanding and integration of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the National Response Plan (NRP), the Homeland Security Advisory System, Public Law, Executive Orders (EOs), Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs), DoD and Air Force Directives and Instructions. Become well versed on how a capabilities-focused AEF could provide significant support for domestic incident management.

5.2.2. Involve the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), the National Guard Bureau (NGB) and state Adjutants General in HLS relationships as appropriate. Ensure that all HLS relationships are consistent with the policies and procedures promulgated by the DoD and the appropriate Combatant Command.

5.2.3. Coordinate and exercise physical and cyber critical infrastructure protection (CIP) plans with federal, state and local institutions in accordance with Public Law, Executive Orders, and DoD Directives. Evaluate how the loss of critical infrastructure might delay or disrupt the employment of Air Force personnel, equipment or technology.

5.2.4. Share and integrate all applicable capabilities, information, techniques and procedures and strive for interoperability between federal, state and local first and follow-on responders to the extent authorized by law. Develop and exercise urban warfare scenarios that will test the limits of local, state and federal capabilities and signal areas where more robust Air Force capabilities

could be vital to mission success. Educate joint and interagency counterparts on Air Force HLS CONOPS and capabilities. Be prepared to provide intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) assets in domestic incident management.

5.2.5. Emphasize to civil authorities and private sector organizations that force survivability and continuation of critical missions are the highest priorities for the military installation. Focus on denial and deception, lifesaving strategies, resource protection, and recovery actions that minimize the loss of operational capability. By accomplishing these tasks, the installation will be postured to continue or resume operations and provide rapid assistance needed to support federal, state and local requests through the appropriate Combatant Command. Demonstrate the ability to support domestic incident management while also performing assigned warfighting missions.

5.2.6. Seek reimbursement for support provided to civil authorities, pursuant to Public Law, Executive Orders and DoD Directives.

5.3. Promote unity of effort between Active, federalized Air National Guard, Reserve, civilian, contract and Auxiliary Air Force personnel operating under *Title 10, United States Code* (10 USC), and non-federalized Air National Guard forces operating under 32 U.S.C. or state active duty, by establishing "coordinating authority" through the designated Combatant Commander to the Joint Task Force (JTF) Commander or Commander of Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR) responsible for domestic incident management. Demonstrate effective command and control (C2) of Air Force forces configured and deployed alongside federal, state and local government personnel.

6. Responsibilities and Authorities. Transformation to a capability-based AEF requires leaders at all levels to consider how responsibilities of a single organization contribute to warfighting effects across the entire Air Force and the DoD. The CRRA process provides an opportunity to evaluate the health and risk of each required capability while establishing priorities among capabilities. This new process creates an opportunity to graduate from direction that says "...all stovepipes do the right thing," to "here's the policy guidance that tells us what to do to bring it all together." In this context, the following responsibilities and authorities are established:

6.1. Headquarters Air Force (HAF), and Field Operating Agencies (FOAs) will:

6.1.1. Incorporate and institutionalize the HLS concepts presented in paragraph 4., into relevant doctrine, policies, strategies, programs, budgets, training and evaluation methods.

6.1.2. Use the CRRA construct to continuously review the capabilities that support HLS. Evaluate the health and risk of each of the required HLS capabilities over the next 20 years. To accomplish this, review acquisition programs and discuss disconnects and prioritization in relation to how the programs support HLS capabilities. The bottom-line of the CRRA is to give senior Air Force leadership an operational, capabilities-based focus for decision-making.

6.1.3. Assist in development and implementation of a life-cycle strategy to define total force education and training objectives to satisfy mission-generated HLS requirements.

6.1.4. Coordinate HLS related activities, initiatives, and information through the Air Force Directorate of Homeland Security (AF/XOH).

6.1.5. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air and Space Operations (AF/XO) will:

6.1.5.1. Represent HAF in all HLS issues pertaining to air defense, air surveillance, CIP, force protection, information/ intelligence collection, analysis and sharing.

6.1.5.2. Provide policy guidance and planning oversight on the sourcing of AEF aligned forces to meet HLS requirements in the Joint Operational Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD).

6.1.5.3. Develop and implement policies, guidance, procedures, and oversight affecting Air Force HLS capabilities and assist in development of HLS doctrine. Coordinate with the Director of Nuclear and Counter Proliferation (AF/XON), the Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics (AF/IL), the Air Force Surgeon General (AF/SG), and others, in projects involving CBRNE defenses, denial and deception, treatments and responses.

6.1.5.4. Lead development and staffing of a life-cycle strategy to assist all functional areas and career field managers to define total force education and training objectives and satisfy mission-generated HLS requirements.

6.1.5.5. Coordinate HLS issues with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Staff and Combatant Commands. Coordinate with AFOSI via Air Force Inspector General for liaison with law enforcement/ counterintelligence agencies. Additionally, designate a single office of primary responsibility (OPR) for processing requests for assistance to LEAs.

6.1.5.6. Monitor all Air Force assets used in CS missions.

6.1.5.7. Direct the Air Force National Security and Emergency Preparedness Agency (AFNSEP) to:

6.1.5.7.1. Serve as the Principal Planning Agent (PPA) for all Air Force support related to domestic incident management. This includes facilitation or development of plans and procedures to rapidly respond to requests for assistance from higher level authorities. Coordinate support with Air Combat Command (ACC) and Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) Regional Planning Agents (RPAs) who represent the Air Component to the supported Combatant Command designated for a particular domestic incident response.

6.1.5.7.2. Train and assign sufficient numbers of Air Force Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLOs) to exercise, plan, coordinate and perform liaison duties between military and domestic civil authorities.

6.1.5.7.3. Deploy Air Force EPLOs to support the designated combatant commander and assist in coordinating military support to local, state and federal agencies involved in domestic incident management.

6.1.5.7.4. Brief active duty Air Force, Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve installation commanders on CS policies and procedures at least annually. New installation commanders should be briefed within 90 days of assuming command.

6.1.5.8. Provide oversight to the Air Force Auxiliary (Civil Air Patrol) to:

6.1.5.8.1. Develop plans, policies, procedures, concepts of operation, and budgets to organize, train, equip and employ the Air Force Auxiliary to prevent, protect from and respond to HLS threats or domestic incidents.

6.1.5.8.2. Establish and maintain appropriate MOUs with federal, state and local agencies, private sector organizations, the National Guard and other military elements to address support that either party might provide to prevent, protect from and respond to HLS threats or domestic incidents.

- 6.1.5.8.3. Maintain the capability to fulfill Air Force requests and to assist federal, state and local agencies to prevent, protect from and respond to HLS threats or domestic incidents.
- 6.1.5.8.4. Brief active duty Air Force, Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve installation commanders on CS policies and procedures at least annually. New installation commanders should be briefed within 90 days of assuming command.
- 6.1.6. Air National Guard (ANG), under the authority of the Chief, National Guard (CNGB), will:
 - 6.1.6.1. Provide headquarters guidance and staff coordination for all HLS issues through the National Guard Bureau Office of Homeland Defense (NGB-HD).
 - 6.1.6.2. Assist CNGB as requested to develop, organize, train, equip and sustain all Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) capable of response to CBRNE incidents and missions as they relate to Air Force support to civil authorities.
 - 6.1.6.3. Ensure that the National Guard Bureau Chief Counsel, in coordination as appropriate with the Air Force General Counsel, provides guidance and oversight relative to federal and state regulatory and statutory requirements, laws and regulations as they pertain to ANG state HLS activities and missions.
 - 6.1.6.4. Maintain its mission readiness to perform federal duties under 10 U.S.C. while also preparing to perform state responsibilities under 32 U.S.C. or state active duty.
- 6.1.7. Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics (AF/IL) will:
 - 6.1.7.1. Develop and implement integrated policies, guidance, procedures, and oversight relative to Air Force HLS policies and procedures, the NIMS and NRP.
 - 6.1.7.2. Direct the Air Force Civil Engineering Support Agency (AFCESA) to coordinate with the AF/SG, Major Command (MAJCOM) Inspectors General (IGs), and others, in the development, test and evaluation of integrated, realistic, installation and community-wide domestic CBRNE incident exercises that will prepare forces to successfully respond to a domestic CBRNE incident.
- 6.1.8. Air Force Judge Advocate General (AF/JA), in coordination with the Air Force General Counsel, will review relevant regulatory and statutory requirements, including the Posse Comitatus Act, Stafford Act, Economy Act and *Title 10, United States Code*, Chapter 18 (10 U.S.C. 18), in order to advise commanders at all levels on the legal aspects of matters involving HLS.
- 6.1.9. Air Force Surgeon General (AF/SG) will:
 - 6.1.9.1. Incorporate HLS considerations into all applicable plans, programs, requirements, and budgets. Provide medical expertise in the development of Air Force policies and procedures necessary to fulfill HLS medical requirements.
 - 6.1.9.2. Develop and implement medical defenses and force protection measures, against and in response to HLS threats. These threats include, domestic CBRNE incidents and disease outbreaks, both natural and intentional.
- 6.1.10. Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition (SAF/AQ), in coordination with Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) and user MAJCOMs will champion technologies to enhance

HLS capabilities and incorporate the requirements into research, development, and acquisition programs in accordance with Public Law, Executive Orders, and DoD Directives.

6.1.11. Air Force General Counsel (SAF/GC) will:

6.1.11.1. Ensure that Air Force policies, strategy, doctrine, guidance, and procedures relative to HLS comply with relevant regulatory and statutory requirements including the Posse Comitatus Act, Stafford Act, Economy Act and 10 U.S.C. 18.

6.1.11.2. Review all requests for Air Force personnel or equipment to support domestic incident management.

6.1.11.3. Provide Air Force legal liaison with the DoD, other Services and civil agencies.

6.1.11.4. Provide legal advice on all issues pertaining to domestic surveillance, intelligence and information collection.

6.1.12. Air Force Inspector General (SAF/IG) will:

6.1.12.1. Work with HAF functional managers, MAJCOMs, DRUs and FOAs to establish special interest items (SII) and inspection criteria to assess a unit's ability to perform HLS tasks.

6.1.12.2. Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) will:

6.1.12.2.1. Maintain liaison and serve as the Air Force single Point of Contact (POC) with federal, state, local, and foreign nation law enforcement, counterintelligence and security agencies for terrorism and other matters falling within the AFOSI mission.

6.1.12.2.2. Detect and provide warning of potential terrorist or unconventional warfare activities that are threats to Air Force personnel, property, or assets worldwide.

6.2. Major Command (MAJCOM) and Direct Reporting Unit (DRU) commanders will:

6.2.1. Incorporate and institutionalize HLS concepts into relevant doctrine, policies, strategies, programs, budgets, training and evaluation methods.

6.2.2. Use the CRRRA construct to identify disconnects between requirements and programs needed to support HLS in terms of the risk acceptable or not acceptable in each capability area. Identify overlaps of programs providing redundant capabilities. Use operational warfighting effects as the origin for every piece of hardware and software that the Air Force buys.

6.2.3. Support the sourcing of aviation units through their respective mechanisms and support the sourcing of all other forces through the Air Expeditionary Force Center (AEFC) to meet TPFDD requirements as defined by United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) or United States Pacific Command (USPACOM) and their respective air component commands.

6.2.4. Maintain a comprehensive and effective COOP program to ensure continuity of mission essential functions under all circumstances.

6.2.5. Ensure MAJCOM IGs, AFNSEP EPLO and, as appropriate, Air Force Auxiliary, participation in the development, testing and evaluation of domestic incident management plans.

6.2.6. Assist in development and implementation of a life-cycle strategy to define total force education and training objectives to satisfy mission-generated HLS requirements.

6.2.7. MAJCOMs serving as the lead command for HLS materiel modernization efforts will address HLS capability gaps/ shortfalls, and advocate appropriate program objective memorandum (POM) and acquisition strategy activities to eliminate deficiencies in HLS capabilities. These activities will be coordinated through appropriate workgroups or related Mission Area Teams (i.e., Air Superiority, Information Warfare, Agile Combat Support).

6.2.8. Coordinate HLS related activities, initiatives, and information through AF/XOH.

6.2.9. Specific responsibilities:

6.2.9.1. Air Combat Command (ACC) will serve as the Regional Planning Agent (RPA) to present capabilities to USNORTHCOM. The RPA will be the Air Force authority for determining and directing all Air Force support related to domestic incident management within the USNORTHCOM Area of Responsibility (AOR). ACC will source Combat Air Force (CAF) aviation units when required. The AEFC will source all other personnel and equipment engaged in domestic incident management. Presentation of all Air Force forces will be made in accordance with the JOPES TPFDDs and AEF Planning.

6.2.9.2. Air Education and Training Command (AETC) will implement the approved life-cycle strategy that defines total force education and training needed to satisfy mission-generated HLS requirements.

6.2.9.3. Air Mobility Command (AMC) will provide airlift and air refueling support for forces engaged in domestic incident management. The AEFC will source all other personnel and equipment engaged in domestic incident management. Presentation of airlift and air refueling support will meet the JOPES TPFDD requirements validated by United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), and air-refueling requirements validated through the AMC Tanker Airlift Control Center (AMC/TACC). Presentation of all other Air Force forces will be made in accordance with the JOPES TPFDDs and AEF Planning.

6.2.9.4. Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) will serve as the RPA to present capabilities to USPA-COM. The RPA will be the Air Force authority for determining and directing all Air Force support related to domestic incident management within the USPACOM AOR. PACAF will source aviation units and civil support forces from theater assets. If augmentation is required, PACAF will request support through the AEFC and other appropriate mechanisms. Presentation of all Air Force forces will be made in accordance with the JOPES TPFDDs and AEF Planning.

6.3. Commanders at all levels will incorporate and institutionalize HLS concepts into relevant policies, strategies, programs, budgets, procurements, manpower considerations, and training activities and evaluation methods. Ensure that plans and actions are synchronized with the plans and actions of the appropriate combatant commander. Additionally, commanders will ensure funding is requested and allocated for HLS consistent with desired HLS effects, and corresponding capabilities shortfalls.

6.4. Installation Commanders will (in addition to actions in paragraph 6.3.):

6.4.1. Develop local plans, policies, procedures, and budgets to organize, train and equip forces to prevent, protect from, and respond to domestic incidents affecting the installation, its personnel or critical infrastructure.

6.4.2. Establish and maintain appropriate MOUs with regional, state and local civil authorities, private sector organizations and other federal facilities to address local support that either party

might provide in response to HLS emergencies. When developing MOUs, ensure that Air Force commitments are consistent with relevant regulatory and statutory requirements, including specific funding authority.

6.4.3. Plan, prepare and exercise with local communities in local emergency or disaster recovery actions. Absent direction from the combatant commander or higher authority, limit support to those actions described in MOUs or pursuant to immediate response authority to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage.

6.4.4. Develop and provide Family Emergency Preparedness information tailored to the local area. Provide this information to base personnel during newcomer orientation and Commander's Calls.

7. Attachment.

7.1. See [Attachment 1](#) for Glossary of References And Supporting Information used in this Directive.

JAMES G. ROCHE
Secretary of the Air Force

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References*****Air Force:**

AFDD 2-1.5, Nuclear Operations

AFDD 2-1.8, Counter-Nuclear, Biological, Chemical and Conventional Operations

AFPD 10-11, Operations Security

AFPD 10-22, Intelligence, Surveillance, And Reconnaissance (ISR) Planning and Operations

AFPD 10-24, Air Force Critical Infrastructure Protection

AFPD 10-25, Full-Spectrum Threat Response

AFPD 10-26, Counter-Nuclear, Biological, And Chemical Operational Preparedness

AFPD 10-27, Civil Air Patrol

AFPD 31-1, Physical Security

AFPD 31-2, Law Enforcement

AFPD 31-3, Air Base Defense

AFPD 31-4, Information Security

AFPD 31-5, Personnel Security Program Policy

AFPD 31-6, Industrial Security

AFPD 63-17, Technology and Acquisition System Security Program Protection

AFI 10-208, Continuity of Operations (COOP) Program

AFI 10-245, Air Force Antiterrorism (AT) Standards

AFI 10-2501, Full Spectrum Threat Response (FSTR) Planning And Operations

AFH 10-2602 USAF Weapons Of Mass Destruction (WMD) Threat Planning and Response Handbook

AFI 10-2701, Organization and Function of the Civil Air Patrol

AFI 10-400, Air and Space Expeditionary Force Planning

AFI 10-801, Assistance to Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies

AFI 10-802, Military Support to Civilian Authorities (MSCA)

AFI 36-3009, Family Support Center Program

AFI 41-106, Medical Readiness Planning And Training

AFI 71-1, Criminal Investigations and Counterintelligence

Air Force Homeland Security CONOPS Documents (*on-line at AF/XO*)

AMC OORDER 36-01, Employment of Air Force Forces in Support of US Forest Service (PHOENIX FOREST)

USAF Counter-Proliferation Master Plan, Dec 1997 (AF/XON) (S)

USAF Plan 55-2, DoD Civil Disturbance Plan (GARDEN PLOT)

Department of Defense:

DoDD 2000.12, DoD Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) Program

DoDD 3020.26, Continuity of Operations Policy & Planning

DoDD 3020.36, Assignment of NSEP Responsibilities to DoD Components

DoDD 3025.1, Military Support to Civil Authorities

DoDD 3025.12, Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances (MACDIS)

DoDD 3025.13, Employment of DoD Resources in Support of the U.S. Secret Service

DoDD 3025.15, Military Assistance to Civil Authorities

DoDD 3150.5, DoD Response to Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) Incidents

DoDD 3150.8, DoD Response to Radiological Accidents

DoDD 4000.19, Interservice, Interdepartmental and Interagency Support

DoDD 4500.43, Operational Support Airlift

DoDD 4500.9, Transportation and Traffic Management

DoDD 5030.41, Oil & Hazardous Substances Pollution Prevention & Contingency Program

DoDD 5030.46, Assistance to DC in Combating Crime

DoDD 5100.1, Functions of the Department of Defense & its Major Components

DoDD 5100.52M, Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP)

DoDD 5105.33, Armed Forces Radiobiology

DoDD 5210, Security of Nuclear Reactors & Special Nuclear Materials

DoDD 5525.5, DoD Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement

DoDD 6010.17, National Disaster Medical System

DoDI 2000.16, Antiterrorism Standards

DoDI 2000.18, Department Of Defense Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear And High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines

Emergency Mobilization Plan - *Classified*

National Military Strategy

Memo 5 SEP 02, Deputy Secretary of Defense Policy Memo, Preparedness of US Military Installations and Facilities Worldwide Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Attack

Department of Transportation:

Emergency Highway Plan

Department of Justice:

Mass Immigration Plan

(The plan provides military support to the Department of Justice (DoJ) and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) during a mass immigration into the United States.)

Environmental Protection Agency:

National Contingency Plan (Oil and Hazardous Substances)

Executive Orders, Policy Directives, etc:

EO 12333 United States Intelligence Activities

EO 12656 Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities

HSPD-5 Management of Domestic Incidents

National Response Plan

National Security Strategy

National Strategy for Homeland Security

PDD-39 United States Policy on Counter-Terrorism

Joint Publications:

CJCSM 3500.04C Universal Joint Task List

Defense Planning Guidance

Joint Pub 3 - 0, Joint Operations

Joint Pub 3 - 07, Military Operations Other than War

Joint Pub 3 - 07.7, Domestic Support Operations

Joint Pub 3 - 08, Joint Interagency Coordination

Joint Pub 3 - 11, Joint Doctrine for Operations in Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Environments

Joint Pub 4-02, Doctrine for Health Service Support in Joint Operations

Joint Pub 4-02.1, Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Health Service Logistics support in Joint Operations

United States Code (U.S.C.):

Title 10, U.S.C., Chapter 15, Sections 331-334, Insurrection Acts

Title 10, U.S.C., Chapter 18, Military Support for Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies

Title 10, U.S.C., Chapter 803, Department of the Air Force

Title 10, U.S.C., Chapter 909, Civil Air Patrol

Title 18, U.S.C., Chapter 67, Section 1385, Use of Army and Air Force as Posse Comitatus

Title 32, U.S.C., National Guard

Title 36, U.S.C., Chapter 403, Civil Air Patrol

Title 42, U.S.C., Chapter 68, Subchapter I, Section 5121, et esq., The Stafford Act

Title 50, U.S.C., Chapter 34, National Emergencies

Title 50, U.S.C., Chapter 40, Defense Against Weapons Of Mass Destruction

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACC—Air Combat Command

AEF—Air and Space Expeditionary Force

AEFC—Air Expeditionary Force Center

AETC—Air Education and Training Command

AFCEA—Air Force Civil Engineering Support Agency

AFMC—Air Force Materiel Command

AFNSEP—Air Force National Security and Emergency Preparedness Agency

AFOSI—Air Force Office of Special Investigations

AF/IL—Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics

AF/JA—Air Force Judge Advocate General

AF/SG—Air Force Surgeon General

AF/XO—Deputy Chief of Staff for Air and Space Operations

AF/XOH—Directorate of Homeland Security

AF/XON—Director of Nuclear and Counterproliferation

AMC—Air Mobility Command

AMC/TACC—AMC Tanker Airlift Control Center

ANG—Air National Guard

AOR—Area of Responsibility

CAF—Combat Air Force

CBRNE—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, And High-Yield Explosive

CIP—Critical Infrastructure Protection

CNGB—Chief, National Guard Bureau

COG—Continuity of Government

COMAFFOR—Commander of Air Force Forces

COOP—Continuity of Operations

CRRA—Capabilities Review and Risk Assessment

CS—Civil Support
C2—Command and Control
DHS—Department of Homeland Security
DoD—Department of Defense
DoDD—DoD Directive
DOTMLPF—Doctrine, Organization, Training, Material, Leadership, Personnel and Facilities
DRU—Direct Reporting Unit
EPLO—Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
EO—Executive Order
EP—Emergency Preparedness
FOA—Field Operating Agency
HAF—Headquarters Air Force
HLD—Homeland Defense
HLS—Homeland Security
HSPD—Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IG—Inspector General
JOPES—Joint Operational Planning and Execution System
JTF—Joint Task Force
LEA—Law Enforcement Agency
MAJCOM—Major Command
MOU—Memorandum Of Understanding
NGB—National Guard Bureau
NGB-HD—National Guard Bureau Office of Homeland Security
NIMS—National Incident management System
NRP—National Response Plan
NSSE—National Security Special Event
PACAF—Pacific Air Forces
OPR—Office of primary Responsibility
POC—Point of Contact
POM—Program Objective Memorandum
PPA—Principal Planning Agent
RPA—Regional Planning Agent

SAF/AQ—Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition

SAF/IG—Air Force Inspector General

SAF/GC—General Counsel

SII—Special Interest Items

TPFDD—Time Phased Force Deployment Data

USNORTHCOM—United States Northern Command

USPACOM—United States Pacific Command

USTRANSCOM—United States Transportation Command

WMD—Weapons of Mass Destruction

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

10 U.S.C. —*Title 10, United States Code*

10 U.S.C. 18—*Title 10, United States Code, Chapter 18*

10 U.S.C. 8013—*Title 10, United States Code, Section 8013*

32 U.S.C. —*Title 32, United States Code*