



State Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) and Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) Overview

NGB-J37
(JRSOI)



Terminal and Enabling Learning Objectives

Terminal Learning Objective (TLO)

- **Task:** Understand the State Emergency Management and State National Guard concept of operations for Domestic Operations
- **Condition:** In an instructor-facilitated classroom environment, given authoritative references and an informational presentation
- **Standard:** Demonstrate an understanding of the information presented through Checks on Learning

Enabling Learning Objectives (ELO)

- Describe the concept of operations of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT)
- Discuss how the National Guard may best support the SERT and review common DSCA Keys to Success
- Describe Fugate's Emergency Management Response Philosophy (Lessons Learned)



Agenda

- Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) Structure & Lessons Learned
- Governor/State Coordinating Officer (SCO)/TAG Response Philosophy & Roles
- Craig Fugate's Emergency Management Operational Philosophy
- National Guard DSCA Keys to Success
- Check on Learning



Dual Missions



FEDERAL

Under the direction of the President, provide trained and equipped, mission capable units, prepared for immediate mobilization, to support National emergencies or U.S. military objectives.

STATE



Under the direction of the Governor, provide trained personnel and military equipment to assist civil authorities with the protection of life and property, and to maintain peace, order, and public safety.



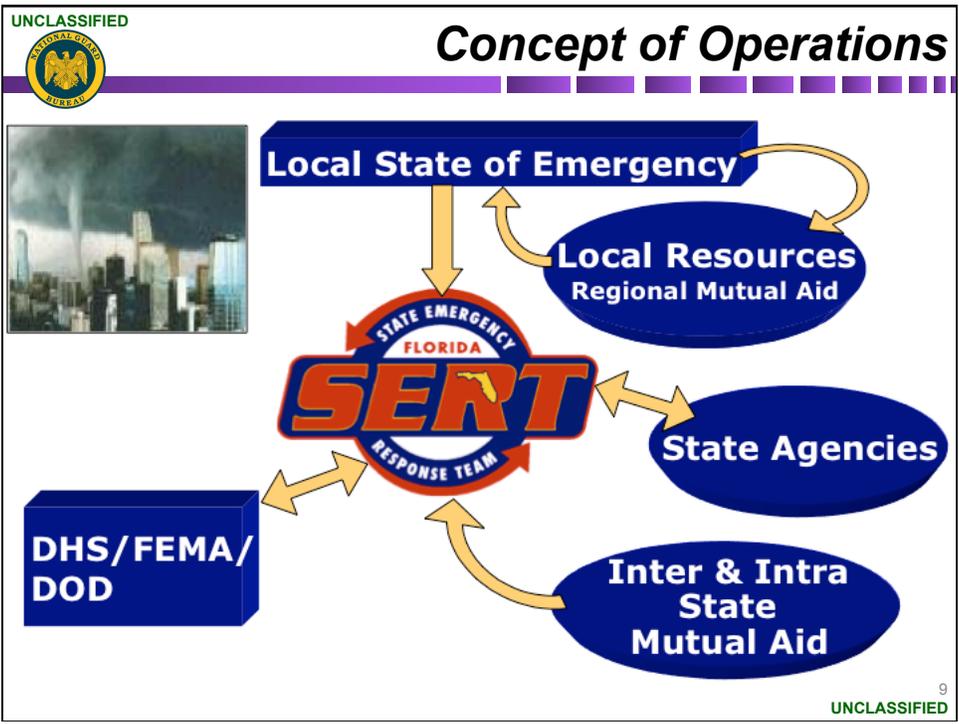
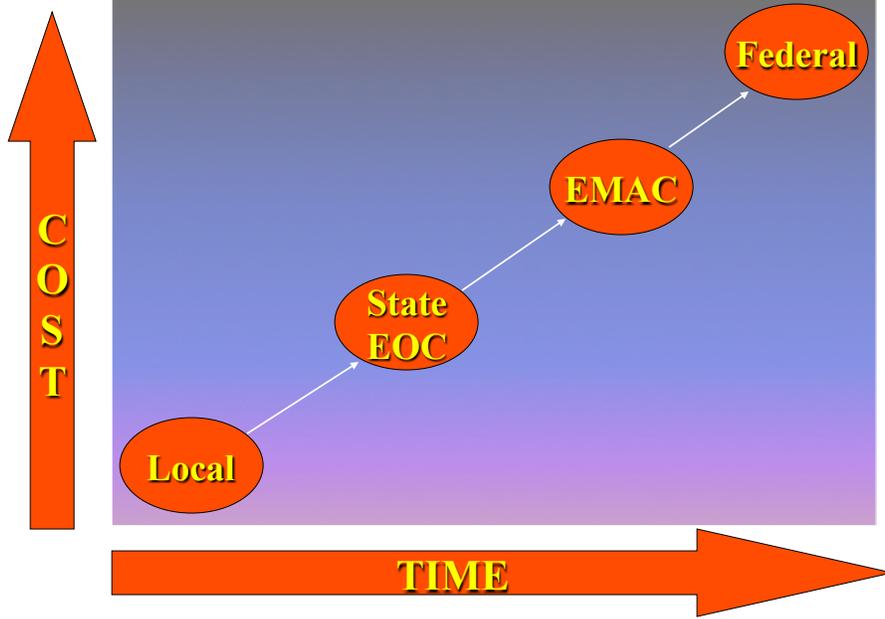
Working together to ensure that Florida is prepared to respond to emergencies, recover from them and mitigate their impact.



- Provides guidance to state and local officials on procedures, organization and responsibilities
- Adopts a functional approach that combines the types of assistance to be provided under each Emergency Support Function (e.g., Transportation, Health, Law Enforcement, Military Support)



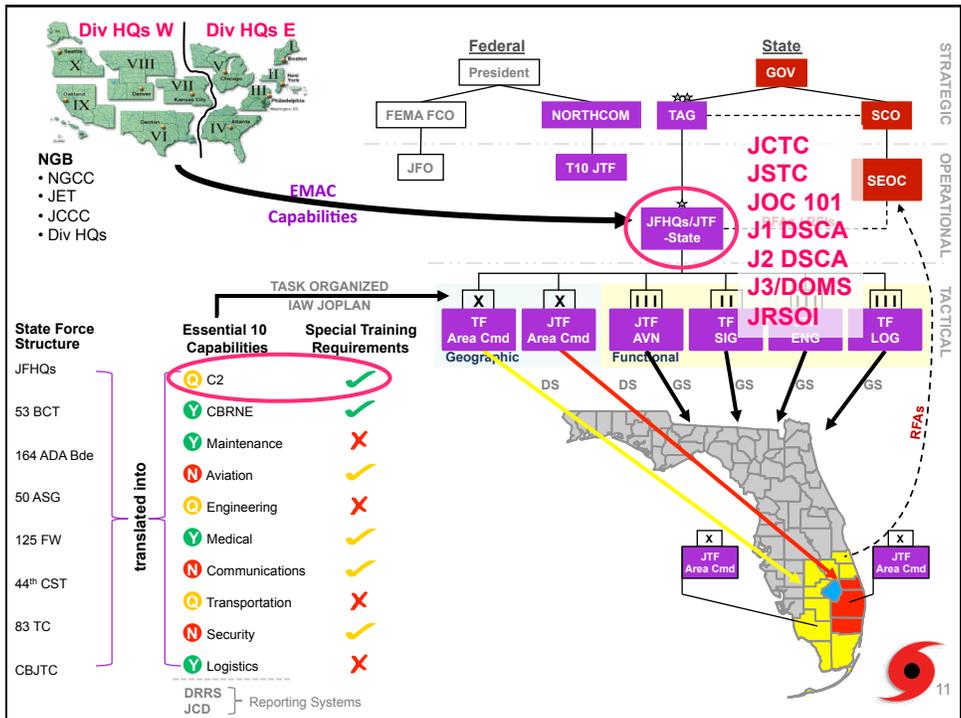
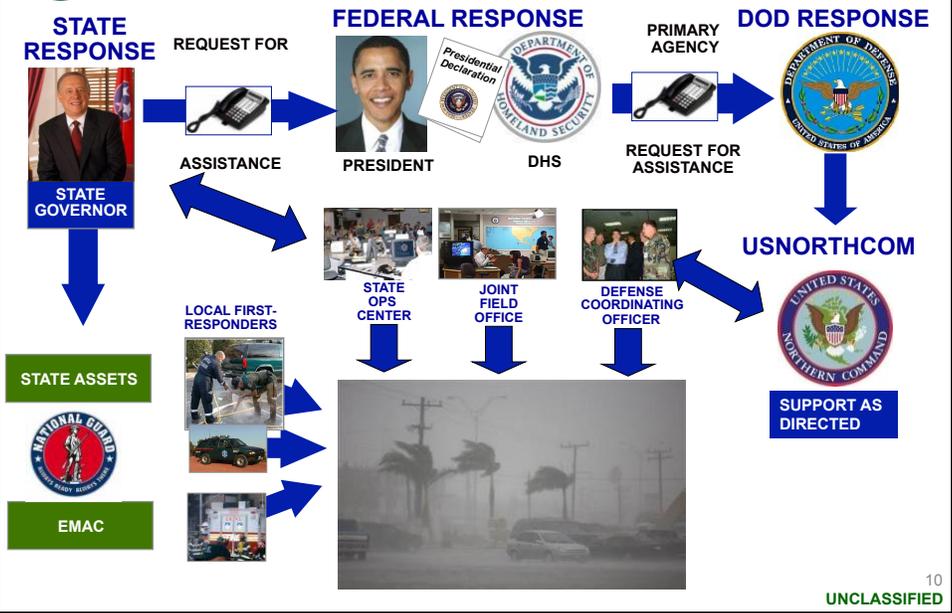
Time Vs. Cost of Resources



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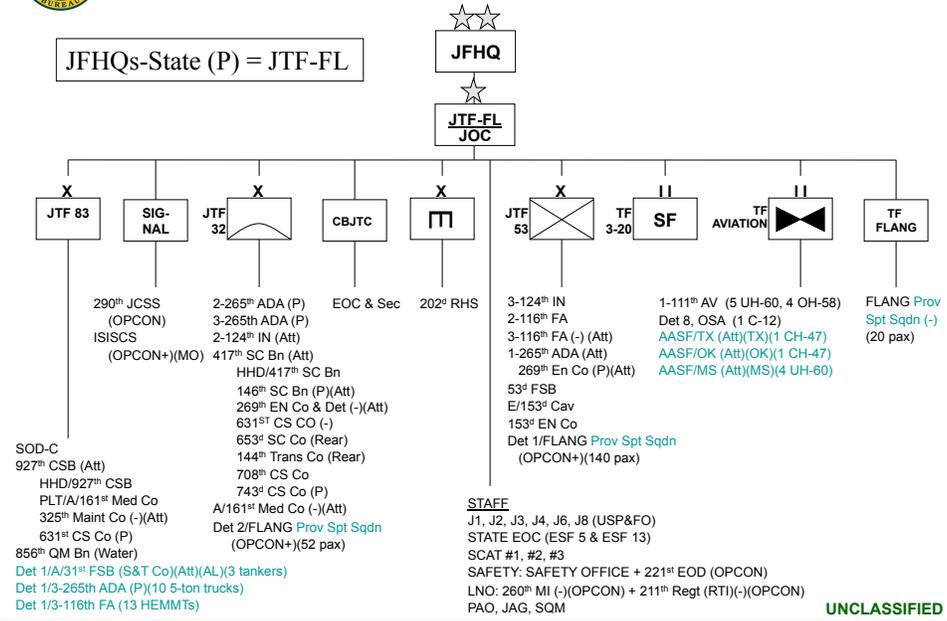
The National Response Framework



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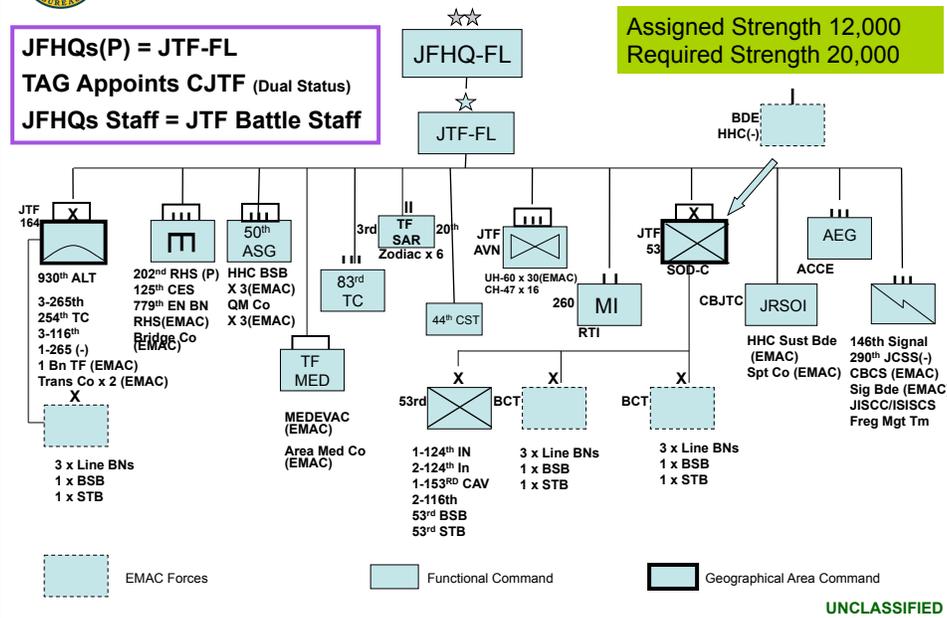
Example JFHQ-FL Task Organization



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Notional JFHQs-FL Task Organization "Catastrophic Event D+3"



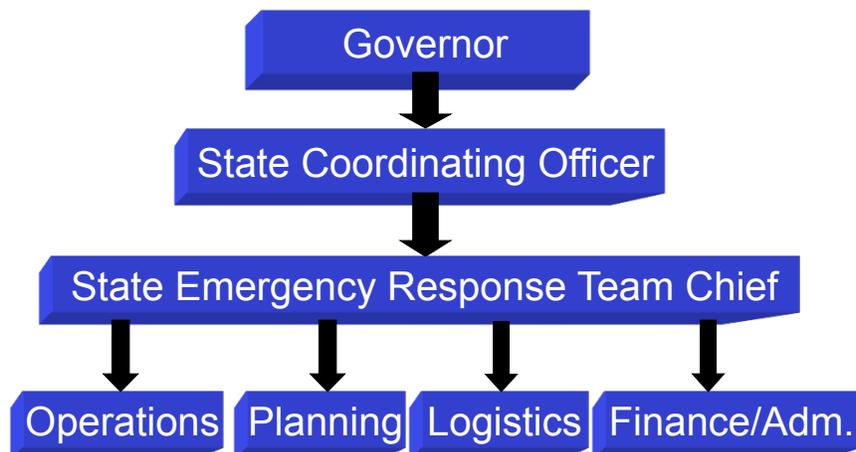


State Emergency Response Team

- Made up of state and volunteer agencies
- Grouped by emergency function
- 18 emergency support functions (ESF)
- Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) and alternates appointed for each ESF



State Emergency Operations Center





Operations Section

Emergency Services

Human Services

Infrastructure Support

Operations Support



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Emergency Support Functions

ESF

1. Transportation
2. Communications
3. Public Works & Engineering
4. Fire Fighting
5. Information and Planning
6. Mass Care
7. Resource Support
8. Health & Medical Services
9. Urban Search & Rescue

Lead Agency

- Department of Transportation
- Dept of Management Services
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Insurance
- Division of Emergency Management
- American Red Cross
- Dept of Management Services
- Dept of Health & Human Services
- Department of Insurance



Emergency Support Functions

ESF

10. Hazardous Materials
11. Food & Water
12. Energy
13. **Military Support**
14. Public Information
15. Volunteers & Donations
16. Law Enforcement & Security
17. Animal Protection & Agriculture
18. Business & Economic Stabilization

Lead Agency

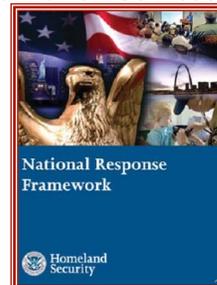
Dept of Environment Protection
 Department of Agriculture
 Public Services
Department of Military Affairs
 Division of Emergency Management
 Division of Emergency Management
 Department of Law Enforcement
 Department of Agriculture
 Enterprise Florida



Federal Emergency Support Functions

ESFs align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use.

- ESF # 1 – Transportation
- ESF # 2 – Communications
- ESF # 3 – Public Works and Engineering
- ESF # 4 – Firefighting
- ESF # 5 – Emergency Management
- ESF # 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, & Human Services
- ESF # 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support
- ESF # 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF # 9 – Urban Search and Rescue
- ESF # 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF # 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ESF # 12 – Energy
- ESF # 13 – Public Safety and Security
- ESF # 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery
- ESF # 15 – External Affairs





GOV, SCO & TAG

- Roles
 - Governor
 - State Coordinating Officer (SCO)
 - The Adjutant General (TAG)
- Strategic and Executive Direction and Guidance



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Command Roles

GOVERNOR

- “Commander-in-Chief” Authority as defined by State Statute
- At the recommendation of Emergency Management Director/State Coordination Officer (SCO) or TAG and request from local officials:
 - *Declares State of Emergency and orders Militia to Active State Service via the Governor’s Executive Order / Emergency Proclamation.*
- Serves as the state’s “Incident Commander”
- Requests interstate mutual aid from other states via the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
- Requests federal assistance from POTUS through DHS/ FEMA

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Command Roles

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL ☆ ☆

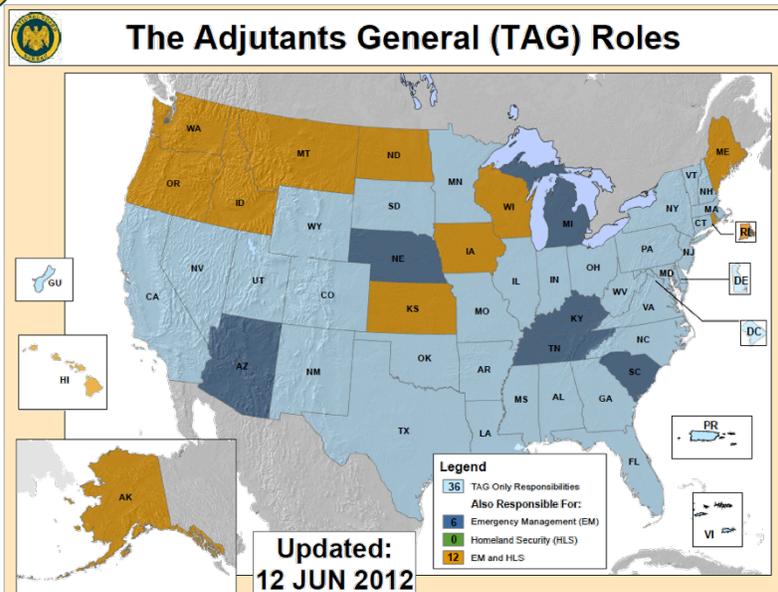
- Chief of the Department of Military Affairs (State Agency).
- Serves as the Senior Military Official for the Governor.
- Receives missions from State Emergency Management or Law Enforcement (SCO) on behalf of Governor via Military ESF/Liaison.
- Task organizes the force.
- Appoints the Joint Task Force Commander.
- Shapes conditions for mission success (resourcing, leadership, strategic communications, coordination and guidance) in Domestic Operations.
- Commands and Controls responding states' (EMAC) NG forces through established chain of command.

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Command Roles



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Fugate's Emergency Management Operational Philosophy



One Plan, One Team, Many Threats

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Domestic Operations Readiness

E-mail to COL Alan Petty, FLNG-J3, from Craig Fugate, Director, Florida Division of Emergency Management & State Coordinating Officer – Florida, 3 Sep 05, following Hurricane Katrina:

“This has not been a good week for emergency management. I am ashamed of what I have seen in other states and of their local officials. So much death and suffering that could have been reduced. It is even more important than ever to tell states how it should be done. And it’s not about having a plan. **It’s about building a team that can execute the plans and adjust to the situation.”**

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Keys to building an effective SERT

- Leadership
 - Does the Governor set the example for all of state government by participating in training and exercises. Is emergency management a priority of the Executive Branch?
- Legal Authorities
 - Do state statutes provide the legal basis for the Executive Branch to act, order evacuations, declare emergencies, expend state funds?
- Reserve Funds
 - Does the State Budgeting process provide sufficient reserve funds to allow the Executive Branch to begin the response to support local governments without a Federal Declaration?
- State Team
 - Do State Agencies work as one team in a disaster, or as individual agencies? Are Volunteer Groups, State Associations, and the Private Sector part of the Team?
- Mutual Aid
 - Can the Executive Branch mobilized and deploy non-impacted local resources to the area of impact? (Fire, EMS, Law Enforcement to name a few) Has the Executive Branch been briefed on how to utilize the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (state to state mutual aid)?



Fugate's "The First 72 hours"





Fugate's Standing Orders

1. Establish Communication with Areas Impacted
2. Search and Rescue / Security (Presence is a Mission)
3. Meet Basic Human Needs
 - Medical
 - Water
 - Food
 - Shelter
 - Emergency Fuel
 - Ice is a distant sixth (Unless its really hot)
4. Restore Critical Infrastructure
5. Open Schools / Local Businesses
6. Begin the Recovery



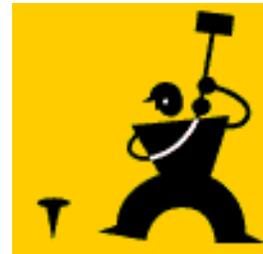
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Fugate: Use a Sledge Hammer

- It rarely pays to be subtle
- Better to have too much than not enough
- Push resources into the area of impact, don't wait for requests (Recon by Response Concept)
- A quick and overwhelming response is better than a well planned and thought out response
- If you wait until you have all facts, it becomes harder to change the outcome



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Disaster Response

- Cost Effective
- Mistake Free
- Fast

Pick One



Fugate's Thoughts on The National Guard

- A Force Multiplier
- Priorities for deployment
 - Security (Presence is a mission)/ Search and Rescue
 - Emergency Management Support
 - Humanitarian Missions
- Support, but don't supplant responders
- Task by "Mission", not unit or resource
- Give Warning Orders Early



Fugate's Thoughts on The National Guard

- Authorize early activation of planning cells
- Work backwards from time needed to allow for mobilization and deployment times
- Standup early, stand down early (first in with other state resources and then out as soon as conditions allow)
- Never, Never forget, the Guard is under the command of the Governor



DSCA Keys to Success

- Experienced Leaders (GOV, TAG, SCO, JFHQs & JTF CDRs and Staffs)
 - Real-world experience with emphasis on Lessons Learned
 - Realistic and resourced functional exercises
 - Routine, specialized training (SEOC, ABS, JOC, LNO, RECON, JRSOI, J2 DSCA, J3 DOMS)
 - Annual DSCA Workshop
- Organizational Attitude and Morale
 - Leadership Emphasis
 - Solid relationships with mission partners
 - Well informed soldiers, families and employers
 - Quality soldier & family care
- Partnerships (State Emergency Management, SERT Partners, NGB, USNORTHCOM, DCO, DSC, Regional EMAC States)



DSCA Keys to Success

- Mature “Situational Awareness” TTPs
 - SCO & SERT Chief Communications with National Guard
 - GOV & TAG strategic awareness, insight and guidance
 - Strategically placed and trained LNOs (higher and lower)
 - Mature Battle Rhythm and COP management
- Immediate Response Philosophy
 - “Sledge Hammer” approach when justified
 - “Recon by Response” concept
- Leverage NG military expertise for SERT/SEOC effectiveness
 - Skilled troops embedded in the SERT (ESF 13, 5, 14, Logistics)
- GOV/SCO Trust, Guidance and Latitude = Operational Speed
 - Clear Intent and Maximum Flexibility/Latitude



DSCA Keys to Success

- Validated JOPLAN, nested in the CEMP
 - Living document
 - Proven CONOPS
 - Very detailed yet flexible
- Aggressive Public Affairs
 - Fully supportive of Governor as IC (he leads, TAG/NG follows)
 - Recognizes “confidence” and “information” are due the citizens
 - Command Message always developed, updated and shared
- EMAC - State Support
 - Dedicated, trained Battle Staff element of JOC/ABS staff
 - Capability gaps and solutions continually reviewed
 - JRSOI planned and supported



DSCA Keys to Success

- Robust, Redundant C4 Systems (JCCSE, JISCC, JIEE, etc.)
 - Robust COTS Voice and Data, to Battalion level
 - Single User Case Systems
 - Satellite Phones
- State Readiness Investment
 - State funded DSCA training
- Unified Command/Coordination Principle
 - GOV/SCO intent that FCO and Fed ESFs work “with” SERT
 - Continually improving NG and T10 collaboration and coordination
 - Dual Status Command



Summary

- National Guard DSCA Operations and plans must be nested in and support the Governor’s/State’s Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- The Governor, Adjutant General and State Coordinating Officer must be in agreement on the overall SERT priorities and supporting roles of the National Guard.
- Operational Response Lessons Learned are relevant and most have no shelf-life.
- DSCA Keys to Success exists in every state and should be reflected in state specific plans.



National Guard Coordination Center Overview

NGB-J37
(*JRSOI*)



Terminal and Enabling Learning Objectives

Terminal Learning Objective (TLO)

- **Task:** Describe the role of the National Guard Coordination Center plays in Domestic Operations
- **Condition:** In an instructor-facilitated classroom environment, given authoritative references and an informational presentation
- **Standard:** Demonstrate an understanding of the information presented through Checks on Learning

Enabling Learning Objectives (ELO)

- Understand the NGCC mission
- Understand key roles and responsibilities of the NGCC
- Understand the NGCC capabilities
- Understand how the NGCC interfaces with the JFHQ- State JOC



Agenda

- The Role of the National Guard in Domestic Operations
- Mission of the NGCC
- Roles/Responsibilities of the NGCC
- NGCC Operation
- Communications/Information Flow
- Capabilities
- NGCC POC
- Check on Learning



NGCC Concept

The National Guard Coordination Center (NGCC) will function as CNGB's primary communications node and focal point for matters involving the National Guard. The NGCC will serve as the national level interface between the NGB and the JFHQ-State's joint operations center (JOC). It will serve as the National Guard's primary national hub for continuously monitoring situational awareness and is the primary coordination node to optimize National Guard support for domestic operations. It will provide the CNGB, DARNG, DANG, and the DJS with information necessary to make critical management decisions related to National Guard forces supporting governors, civil authorities, and federal agencies. In conjunction with monitoring the current domestic situation, the NGCC will inform DoD and other federal agencies of developing crises and will coordinate any National Guard required response.



NGCC Core Competencies

- **Manage Information/Communications**

Battle Rhythm, BUB, COP management, Status Boards, Info Tracking, JIEE, SITREPs, Briefs, Conference Calls, VTCs, Orders, Journal & Message Management

- **Maintain Situational Awareness**

Battle Rhythm, BUB, COP management, Status Boards, Open Source, Liaison exchange, Briefs, SITREPS, Conference Calls, VTCs, CCIR Management, Orders, JIEE

- **Track and Coordinate Missions and Tasks**

External & Internal RFAs/RFIs, Orders, TAFs, Mutual Aid/ EMAC coordination, Tracking and Validation, JIEE, JRSOI coordination, Orders distribution/tracking

- **Maintain Historical Documentation**

Journal, Information queries, e-mails, presentations, template production/ maintenance, reports archive, AARs and lessons learned



Mission & Intent

Mission:

The National Guard Coordination Center (NGCC) maintains and provides Situational Awareness (SA) and a Common Operating Picture (COP) of the National Guard's operations and capabilities. Using SA and the COP, the NGCC coordinates and optimizes the NGB's support to all States, Territories and the District of Columbia Joint Force Headquarters, OSD, CJCS, NORTHCOM, PACOM and interagency partners. The NGCC is the NGB's primary communications node and focal point for matters involving the National Guard.

CNGB Intent:

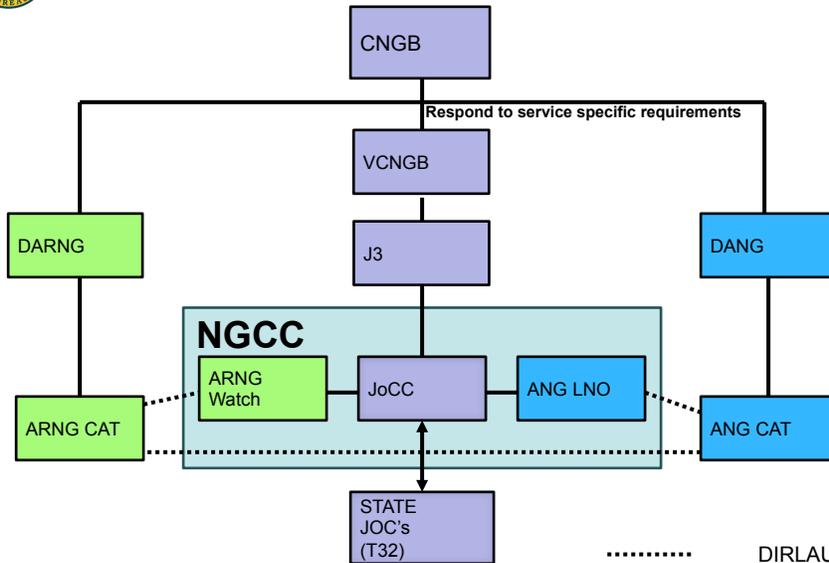
1 Ops Center

1 Manning Document

1 Boss



NGCC Communication & Information Flow



NGCC Roles & Responsibilities

WHAT THE NGCC IS

- The only NG operations info push going to CNGB and JFHQ-States
- T32 information and force coordination
- NGCC is single entry point for JFHQ-States
- Maintains situational awareness
- Characterizes information based on CNGB Commanders Critical Information Requirements (CCIR)
- Coordinates/Disseminates information internally and externally
- Develops recommendations for NGB Leadership and JFHQ-States
- Performs service specific reporting
- Maintains Historical Documentation

WHAT THE NGCC IS NOT

- Source T10 personnel, equipment or supplies
- Perform T-32 Army or Air service-specific sourcing and funding
- Develop/approve of policy or procedures for the NGB Joint Staff and the JFHQ-States
- Provide a Command and Control (C2) entity
- Conduct Staff to Staff coordination with JFHQ-States



CME / Team Chief Relationship

- Team Chief Directs Operations within the NGCC
- CME members form a Joint, Cross-Functional team to support the event, and are TACON to the Team Chief
 - The Team Chief Manages the flow of information in the NGCC and sets CME priorities
- CME Priorities:
 1. Action RFA/RFIs
 2. Prepare information for Senior Leader, Shift Change, and other information products or Briefings
 3. Respond to their J-Code or other taskings



Spectrum of Operations

Steady State

- Handled by Ops team
- Smaller ops
- Multiple ops
- Multiple states

- CME support as “eaches”
- Single RFIs
- Expert Advice

- Partial activation?
- Some CMEs sitting on ops floor
- More RFIs
- Some RFA’s
- Specific Ops Products
- Some external meetings

Crisis Operations

- Full CME activation
- High RFI Tempo
- Senior leader briefs
- More RFIs
- Some RFA’s
- All States Telecon
- Interagency VTCs
- T-10 COCOM VTCs

- Most CMEs involved
- High RFI tempo
- Meeting frequency up



CME Operational Levels

- The NGB Crisis Management Element (CME) functions at three levels
 - Level 1 – Steady State/Routine Operations (Normal Duty Hours)
 - Level 2 – Elevated State/Durational (Normal Duty Hours to Extended)
 - Level 3 – Crisis State/Full Crisis Management Element (24/7/365)

- The operational levels depends upon existing or anticipated conditions. The CNGB will determine the operational level of the CME, or delegate that decision to the Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau, (VCNGB)

Source CME Handbook

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Other Elements Supporting the NGCC

- Crisis Management Element (CME) – J33
 - Formerly ABS, the group of personnel who are trained and available for recall to support the NGCC during periods of elevated operations

- Joint Enabling Team (JET) – J33
 - The group of personnel who are trained and available for recall to provide assistance and liaison to State JFHQs on behalf of NGB during crisis operations

- Future Operations Cell (FOC) – J35
 - Cross directorate group that supports current operations planning.

- Joint Planning Group (JPG) – J5
 - Cross directorate group that supports planning for longer time frames than those covered by the FOC.

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NGCC Customers

- Chief, NGB
- States (military & civilian leadership)
- Department of Defense
- Federal Agencies
- Other Operations Centers
- White House Situation Room (WHSR)



Joint Enabling Team (JET)

JET MISSION

When requested, deploy to the JOC or JFHQ of the effected geographical area(s) in order to: Establish a link between NGB, supported & supporting states; Assist with the collection, reporting, and sharing of information that will help identify potential response shortfalls; Provide additional resources to assist the state's Joint Force Headquarters response efforts; Coordinate with local, state, federal and other NG resources to facilitate required support (EMAC, JIEE...)

JET CONTRIBUTION

Provide liaison personnel trained and experienced in at least the following areas to the requesting host JOC:

- Personnel (J1), Intelligence (J2), Operations (J3), Logistics (J4), Communications (J6), Army Guard, Air Guard, and Public Affairs (PA)
- Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA), Incident Command System (ICS), National Incident Management System (NIMS), Joint Information Exchange Environment (JIEE), and Joint Operations Center (JOC)
- Option of additional liaison personnel as required/requested to support the host JOC

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Public Affairs Response Cell (PARC)

- Advise State PAOs and assist with managing/capturing national media coverage.
- May consist of PAO, journalist, and/or broadcast capability.
- Scalable to meet state PAO needs and available during contingency operations at the state's request.
- Deploy as part of the JET, or independently based on the state's request.

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NGCC POC

NGCC Message Center

Comm: (703) 607-8717 / 3589

DSN: 327-8717 / 3589

NIPR: ngbjocmsgctr@ng.army.mil

SIPR: ngbjocmsgctr@ngb.smil.mil

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Summary

- The NGCC is the NGB operations center, not a command post.
- The NGCC maintains situational awareness and a common operating picture for the Chief, National Guard Bureau.
- It acts as the single point of contact for the National Guard with federal interagency partners.
- It is scalable based on the situation, and staffed 24/7.
- The NGCC supports the states by sourcing capability requirements, information sharing, and by providing Joint Enabling Teams.
- The NGB JET establishes a link between NGB, supported & supporting states and assists with the collection, reporting, and sharing of information that will help identify potential response shortfalls.



USNORTHCOM DSCA Overview

**NGB-J37
(JRSOI)**



Terminal and Enabling Learning Objectives

Terminal Learning Objective (TLO)

- **Task:** Understand the missions and responsibilities of NORAD and NORTHCOM as they relate to Domestic Operations
- **Condition:** In an instructor-facilitated classroom environment, given authoritative references and an informational presentation
- **Standard:** Demonstrate an understanding of the information presented through Checks on Learning

Enabling Learning Objectives (ELO)

- Describe the NORAD and NORTHCOM missions
- Describe the missions of NORTHCOM components and subordinate commands
- Describe the role of the Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)
- Describe NG involvement in the NORTHCOM exercise program



Agenda

- Opening Discussion
- NORAD and NORTHCOM Relationship
- NORTHCOM Mission
- NORTHCOM components and subordinate commands
- How N-NC works with the National Guard
- Role of the Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)
- USNORTHCOM exercise program
- Check on Learning



Opening Discussion

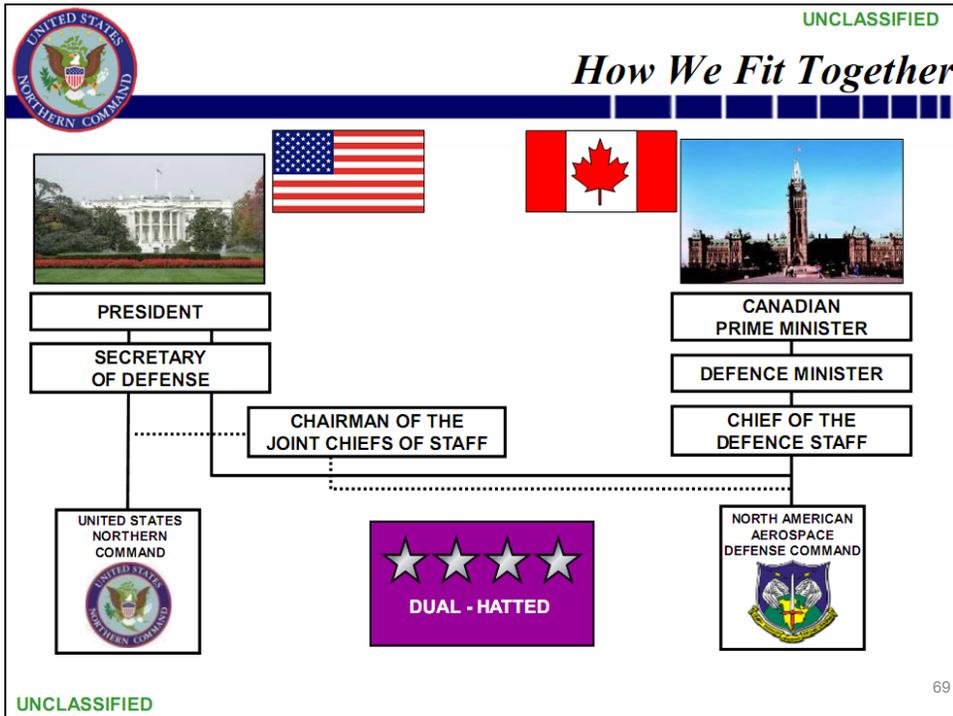
From the perspective of the JOC...

- What daily contact does the JFHQ-State have with USNORTHCOM?
- What influence or impact does USNORTHCOM have on your operations day-to-day?
- Under what circumstances do you think you would see USNORTHCOM operating in your state?
- What additional requirements would USNORTHCOM operations in your state create for your JOC?



Primary Sources





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- ## NORAD & USNORTHCOM Missions
- **NORAD Missions:**
 - Aerospace Warning
 - Aerospace Control
 - Maritime Warning

 - **USNORTHCOM Missions:**
 - Homeland Defense
 - Civil Support
 - Security Cooperation
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USNORTHCOM Mission

USNORTHCOM anticipates and conducts Homeland Defense and Civil Support operations within the assigned area of responsibility to defend, protect, and secure the United States and its interest



USNORTHCOM defends America's homeland—protecting our people, national power, and freedom of action

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Area of Responsibility



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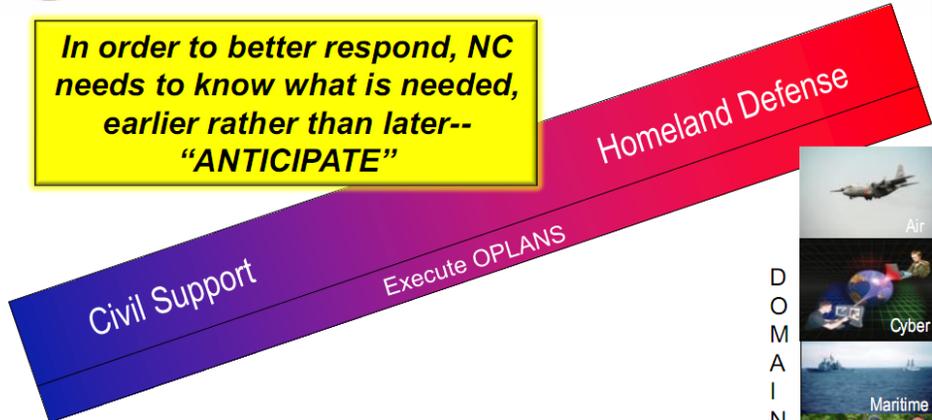
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USNORTHCOM - Protecting the Homeland

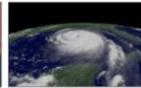
In order to better respond, NC needs to know what is needed, earlier rather than later-- "ANTICIPATE"



Special Events
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Disaster Relief



Civil Disturbances



CBRNE Incident

D
O
M
A
I
N
S



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Security Cooperation



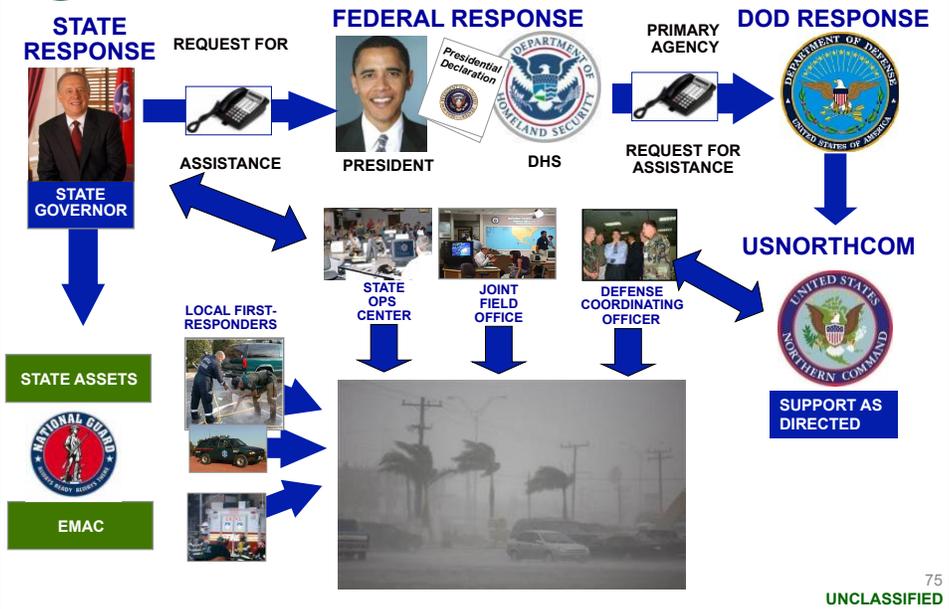
- United States military-to-military cooperation with the Bahamas, Canada and Mexico
- Build Partnership Capacity (BPC) to defeat transnational threats
- Develop and leverage interagency relationships
- Foster a cooperative regional response to counter mutual threats against the continent



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The National Response Framework



How N-NC works with State NGs

NORAD – over 80% of the air missions flown by AF National Guard

USNORTHCOM – provides Title 10 support to states, territories and District

- DCO/DCU
- Immediate Response Authority by Active Duty Installations
- Deployed Title 10 JTF
- Exercises and Training



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Augmentation / Deployment Packages

• NORTHCOM Deployable Enabling Team (NDET)

- Purpose: Augment DCU/Subordinate/Component Commands w/ Ready, Joint, Tailored Team of Subject Matter Experts
- Primary Sourcing: NC/SJFHQ (w/additional battle-rostered Positions from NC Staff)
- Crisis Response (DSCA Event, to include NUWAX) or Planned Support (JTF-AK, JFHQ-NCR, NSSE)
- DCO's SMEs for Situation Awareness Reports (NCP 3-08) for JFLCC and N2C2

• NORTHCOM Situation Awareness Team (NSAT)

- Purpose: 3-13 Person element Providing Immediate SA to CDRUSNORTHCOM (via JFLCC) While Advising Local Authorities on DOD Capabilities/Procedures
- Primary Sourcing: NC/SJFHQ
- T10 Presence Until DCO Arrives; then TACON/OPCON Under DCO and Augment DCU
- Only Deployed if DCO/DCU Delayed

• Advanced Echelon (ADVON)

- Purpose: 4-6 Person Element Deployed Ahead of JTF or OCP
- Primary Sourcing: ARNORTH OCP Personnel...Not DCU, NDET or NSAT
- OPCON to JTF or OCP

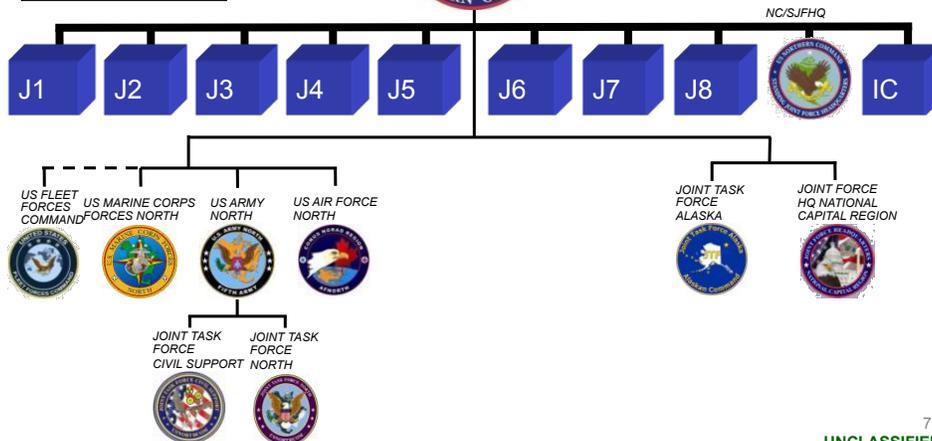
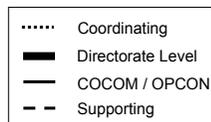
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USNORTHCOM C2 and Staff



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With a Host of Partners

International



Department of Defense



Interagency



Interorganizational

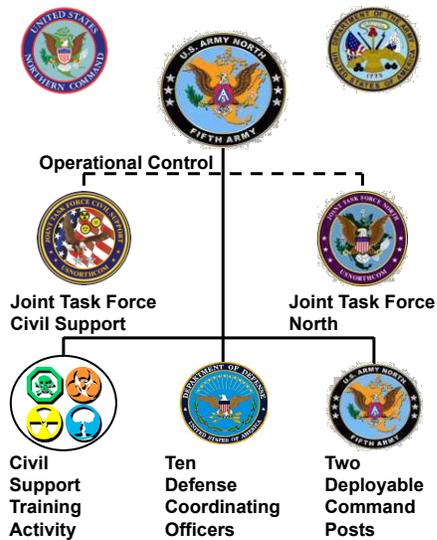


Approximately 60 People Representing More Than 50 Agencies



U.S. Army North USNORTHCOM Joint Force Land Component Command

- The Army Headquarters within the United States dedicated to:
 - Homeland Defense
 - Civil Support
 - Security Cooperation with Canada and Mexico
- Our Purpose – to Protect the American People and our Way of Life
- Coordinate Department of Defense (DoD) assistance to other Federal Agencies
- Provide deployable command and control headquarters anywhere within the U.S. Northern Command's Area of Responsibility
- Provide Civil Support and Homeland CBRN Training



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USARNORTH DCO Array

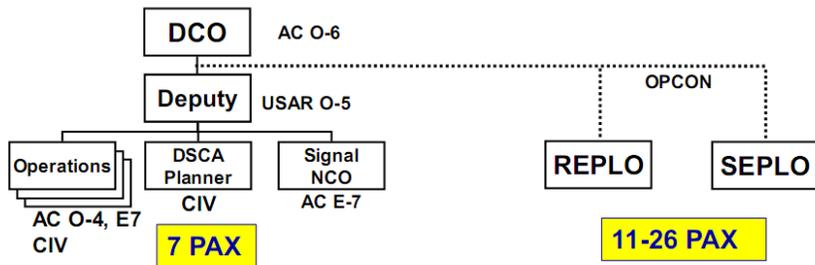


As of: 10 August 2012

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Regional Defense Coordinating Officer & Unit (DCO/U) (10 Teams)



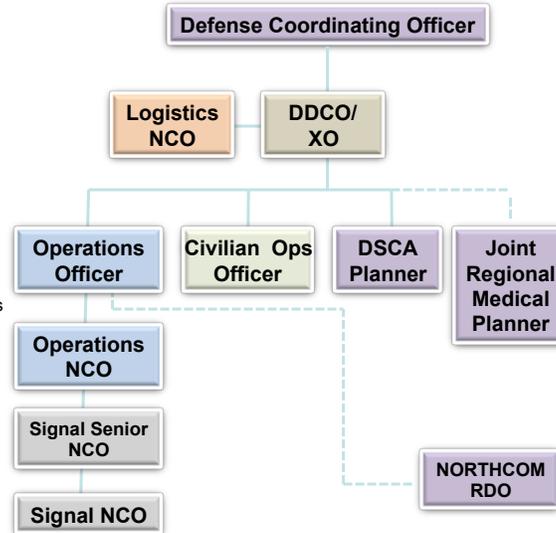
- Collocated with the FEMA Regional Headquarters
- Building synergy & habitual relationships with military and interagency in their Region
- Subject Matter Experts for their Region
- Plan, Coordinate, Prepare, Train and Support Local, state and Federal Reps

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Defense Coordinating Officer & Element (DCO/E)

- DoD Single Point of Contact in Region
- An Element co-located with each FEMA Region
- Building synergy & habitual relationships with:
 - Federal Agencies
 - State Emergency Management Leaders
 - Adjutants General & JFHQ-State staff
 - Title 10 Installations/Facilities (DoD)
- Subject Matter Experts in Region VII
 - Supported Federal Agencies
 - Principle Hazards and potential impacts
 - Regional and State Plans/Organizations
- With Federal & State Representatives:
 - Plan
 - Coordinate
 - Prepare
 - Train
 - Support, when directed



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DCE Discussion Points

- What They Are:
 - THE DoD Single POC for Requesting, Validating, Coordinating DoD Support (Co-located w/the FCO)
 - Always in Support of the Lead Federal Agency
 - Incident Management Assistance Team Member
 - JFO Coordination Staff Member
 - The DoD Lead Response Element
 - Focused on Response Vice Long-Term Recovery Ops
- What They Are Not:
 - In Charge (are ALWAYS in support)
 - A C2 HQ's (have limited C2 capability)
 - A Long Term Solution. (have a limited role consistent w/ our National Security / Defense Roles)

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DCE Organic Equipment

- Three commercial vehicles & two trailers
- Emergency Response Vehicle (ERV)
 - Supports 6-10 personnel
 - Capabilities run from vehicle or remote
 - SIPR and NIPR data terminals
 - Secure and non-secure voice
 - Secure and non-secure VTC
 - SATCOM
 - Limited on the move communications
 - Video recording capability
 - Multiple radio systems
 - UHF
 - VHF
 - 800 MHz
 - Interoperability with first responders
 - Bearcat Scanner
 - ACU-1000



Mobile VTC
Voice, data, or VTC via commercial satellite



Computers
NIPR and SIPR access

Secure "QSec-2700" Telephones



Iridium Phone
For mobile, secure calls via satellite



STE
Secure voice or data via landline



PSC-5
Secure radio communication via satellite



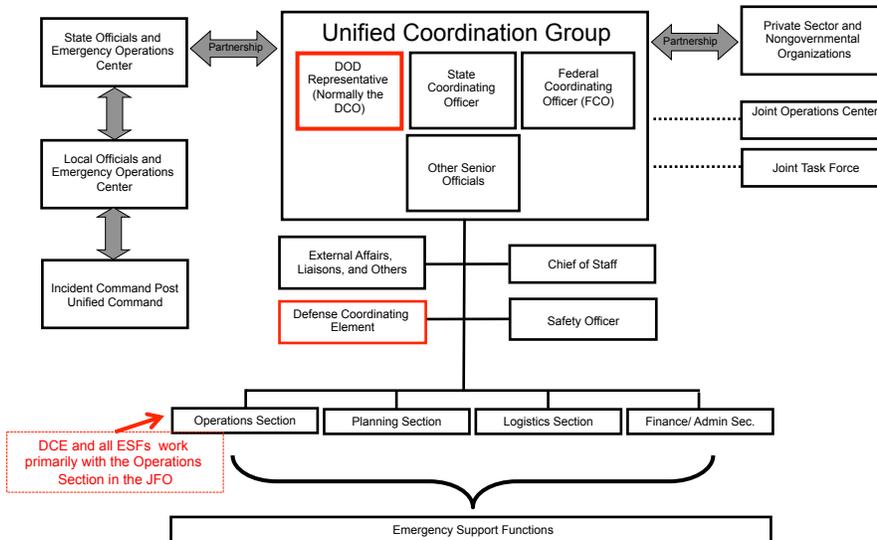
BGAN
Voice or data via commercial satellite or ISDN line



Blackberry
Voice and data (as needed)



DCE / JFO Interface



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3 Primary Ways DoD Responds

- Mutual Aid Agreement (*Installations*)
 - Based on pre-coordinated conditions
 - Fire
 - EMS
 - HAZMAT
 - Public Safety
- Immediate Response Authority (*Installations/Operational Forces*)
 - Short Duration/Request from local Civil Authority
 - Save lives
 - Prevent human suffering
 - Mitigate great property damage
- Request for Assistance / Mission Assignment Process (*via Lead Federal Agency and, DCO or OSD Exec Sec*)

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2 x Contingency Command Posts (CCP)

Ft. Sam Houston, TX

- CCPs become JTFs to provide command and control for Title 10 forces for HD/CS operations
- Approximately 100 Military and Civilian personnel, 3 ERVs, 1 Sentinel, 10-11 ISU 90s, and 2 pallets



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Dual Status Commander Concept

Background:

- Jan 2009, SecDef directed the development of options and protocols that allow Federal military forces supporting the Primary Agency (PA) to assist State emergency response personnel in a coordinated response to domestic disasters and emergency operations, while preserving the President's authority as Commander and Chief.
- Feb 2010, during the 1st Council of Governor's meeting, SecDef acknowledged mutually exclusive sovereign responsibilities of Governors and the President, and urged all participants to focus on common ground and build a consensus approach to coordinated disaster response.
- Aug 2010, CDRUSNORTHCOM hosted orientation visit for pilot State DSC candidates (FL, CA and TX)
- Nov 2010, Florida National Guard hosted 1st DSC TTX
- Dec 2010, Joint Action Plan approved by Council of Governors, DOD, DHS, and FEMA...stating that the appointment of a Dual-Status Commander is the "*usual and customary command and control arrangement*", when State and Federal military forces are employed simultaneously in support of civil authorities in the United States...

The DSC CONOPS establishes the mechanisms for the appointment of a Dual-Status Commander, as the "*usual and customary command and control arrangement*", for USNORTHCOM contingency DSCA operations. The preferred and typical DSC will be a National Guard Officer, but procedures are set forth for the atypical incidents in which a T10 DSC would be appropriate.

The CONOPS does not apply to:

- Federal military Homeland Defense operations
- Federal military Civil Disturbance Operations
- A State's or Territory's non-National Guard military forces
- Federal military forces providing DSCA under "Immediate Response Authority"



Summary

- NORAD and NORTHCOM are two separate commands, neither subordinate to the other with one dual hatted commander.
- The NORAD mission includes Aerospace Warning and Control, and Maritime Warning.
- The NORTHCOM mission includes Homeland Defense, Civil Support and Security Cooperation.
- The DCO is the primary T-10 representative within a FEMA region for DOD support.
- Successful NORTHCOM involvement within a state requires pre event planning and coordination to be successful.