



STRONGER TOGETHER, STRONGER TOMORROW

CONR-1 AF (AFNORTH & AFSPACE)/NSEP is the OPR for this Handbook.

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**BY ORDER OF THE
COMMANDER CONR-FIRST AIR
FORCE (AIR FORCES
NORTHERN & AIR FORCES
SPACE)**

FIRST AIR FORCE HANDBOOK 10-801

15 DECEMBER 2025



Operations

**DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA)
AIR SUPPORT**

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This publication augments DAFFD 10-8, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities* and DAFI 10-801, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities*. It provides reference material and information to assist in the execution of DSCA events and highlights the need for cooperation across the spectrum of engagements. As a handbook, it is not a supplement to AFPD 10-8 or DAFI 10-801, but rather a compilation of factual data and instructional material on Air Force DSCA. It is intended to be used as a comprehensive reference while in the midst of a DSCA response for members throughout the Air Force. This handbook contains information applicable to all Air Force personnel, including Department of the Air Force civilians, Active Duty, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve. This handbook is available on the e-Publishing web site at: www.e-Publishing.af.mil. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the OPR listed above using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate chain of command. Ensure all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located in the Air Force Records Management System. The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force.

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Chapter 1: Purpose and Mission

Purpose

This handbook contains information pertaining to command level operational planning, mission descriptions and mission execution. It provides a common understanding to highlight the organizational focus and unity of effort among all units assigned to First Air Force (1 AF) when supporting Continental United States North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) Region (CONR) and United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) operational missions. This guidance applies to the Air Forces Northern (AFNORTH), Air Forces Space (AFSPACE) Component Headquarters and Air Operations Center (AOC) staffs, sectors, wings and other subordinate organizations assigned, attached and aligned to AFNORTH and AFSPACE in support of Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) missions.

For purposes of brevity throughout this document, CONR-1 AF (AFNORTH & AFSPACE) will be referred to as C1AA unless focused on one of the specific aspects of authorities (e.g. NORAD specific activities would use the term CONR, AFNORTH or AFSPACE specific areas may use either of these terms). C1AA is all inclusive of the commander's responsibilities.



C1AA - CONR-1AF (AFNORTH/AFSPACE) HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, TYNDALL AFB FLORIDA

C1AA, is an active-duty Component Numbered Air Force (C-NAF) assigned as the AF Service Component Command to USNORTHCOM called AFNORTH and located at Tyndall AFB FL. The C1AA/CC is designated Commander, AFNORTH (CDRAFNORTH) and conducts NORTHCOM's homeland defense (HD) and DSCA missions. The C1AA/CC is also designated Commander, AFSPACE (CDRAFSPACE). Furthermore, the C1AA/CC conducts air sovereignty via airspace warning/control, and maritime warning for NORAD missions as the CDRCONR 24/7/365. C1AA is a Total Force integrated organization, manned by Active Duty, Air National Guardsmen, Air Force Reservists, Civil Service, contractor personnel and Canadian Forces assigned to support the NORAD mission.

C1AA's success is dependent on a common understanding of the importance of these missions and a well-developed sense of urgency by all USAF organizations in the face of real and present dangers, both natural and man-made.



CIAA Mission

Defend the homeland and conduct operations by integrating all-domain effects, future capabilities, allies and partners to safeguard our nation.

CIAA Vision

An Elite Warfighting Force – Stronger Together – Stronger Tomorrow



Commander's Priorities

1. Defend and Respond
2. Take Care of People
3. Partnerships and Campaigning
4. Accelerate and Integrate Future Capabilities

Lines of Effort

1. Ensure Air Dominance
2. Campaign and Deter
3. Invest in People
4. Accelerate and Integrate Digital Transformation
5. Enable Space Superiority
6. Build and Leverage Partner Capacity
7. Enhance Theater Resilience

The Threat Environment

Today's global environment is increasingly complex as strategic competitors, and potential adversaries analyze the United States for weaknesses and develop new capabilities to leverage against us and our network of allies and partners. The United States faces a new and complex security landscape, characterized by threats to the homeland from two major nuclear powers, the People's Republic of China and Russia, in conjunction with the rising challenges of unmanned aerial systems proliferation and malicious cyber actors. These new challenges require fundamental reorienting of our enterprise for Great Power Competition by continuously progressing our ability to credibly defend the nation, responding to multi-domain attacks, campaigning through a network of partnerships, and advancing the integration of new capabilities.

Through engagement with the joint force, interagency, allies, and partners, C1AA will meet the Combatant Commands' direction to enable global integration, all-domain awareness, information dominance, decision superiority, and space capabilities. We will continue developing emerging capabilities and leveraging new technologies to defend against cruise missiles and sUAS, while hardening and strengthening our networks. C1AA will mature and test Combined Joint All Domain Command and Control (CJADC2) systems to ingest, aggregate, process, display, and disseminate data for information and decision advantages over competitors and potential adversaries. C1AA will continue to leverage the bi-national alliance with Canada and their contributions to North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) modernization, advance our partnership with Mexico to meet shared security interests, and explore new areas of cooperation with the Bahamas to counter China's growing influence. To build national resilience, we will strengthen interagency collaboration and maintain trained, ready forces to support our nation during disasters and emergencies. Lastly, IAW JP 3-28, we will continue meeting NASA's growing human space flight support demands while judiciously balancing the readiness of search and rescue forces and refining our fully operational capabilities as United States Space Command's (USSPACECOM) airpower professionals.



To meet these demands, C1AA will fully invest in our most valuable resources - our People. Our officer, enlisted, civilian, and contractor team remains the foundation enabling our success and we must continue fostering and unleashing their innovation, warrior ethos, and commitment to constant improvement.



Natural and Man-made Disasters. C1AA also operates in an environment that includes natural and man-made disasters. Natural disasters, such as massive wildland fires, hurricanes, earthquakes or pandemics, could overwhelm local responders and may require allocation of military resources to assist civil authorities to mitigate the effects of a disaster and provide for recovery and relief efforts. The same applies to man-made disasters resulting from either accidental or intentional behavior.

For example, the consequences of a successful terrorist weapon of mass destruction (WMD) attack could cause mass panic or catastrophic loss of life and require substantial DSCA response.

Current trends indicate a security and natural environment with the following characteristics that are of particular interest to C1AA:

- Some Nation-states will continue to pose symmetric challenges on the global scene with increasing capabilities including aircraft, kinetic weapons, ballistic and cruise missiles.
- Lone offenders, terrorists and homegrown violent extremist organizations will continue to target North America and typically remain difficult to predict, well-organized and well-financed.
- Both symmetric and asymmetric threats will continually evolve using new capabilities to execute kinetic and non-kinetic attacks on National infrastructure, information and space systems. These threats have the potential to utilize chemical, biological, radiological, and/or nuclear (CBRN) capabilities to create CBRN incidents. In addition, many Nation-states/terrorist organizations have or will acquire the capability to execute highly effective information operations across the entire spectrum of conflict.
- Some disasters will recur on a seasonal basis (fire, flood, and hurricane) but their precise location and severity are unknown. Other disasters are unpredictable (earthquake, catastrophic explosive events, etc.) in location and severity.
- Regardless of the type of threat, C1AA and its subordinate units must be prepared to accomplish the homeland defense and DSCA missions individually or simultaneously. Other threats such as pandemics are so widespread they will strain resources from the whole of government and the private sector.

Political-Military Environment

C1AA operates successfully within and embraces a unique United States military environment and culture of “Total Force Integration” between active duty, Reserve and Guard forces. Typically, the National Guard operates in state status, normally under the direct supervision of the Governor and The Adjutant General (TAG) of each state to which they are assigned.



In the prelude to and aftermath of disasters, C1AA strives to partner with the Air National Guard leadership to achieve unity of effort with the ANG by providing air component planning, deconfliction and coordinating capabilities to state ANG organizations, serving as America's Air Operations Center (AOC). This coordination also provides CDRUSNORTHCOM and CDRAFNORTH, as the Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC), situational awareness of the affected air, space and information domain, even before Title 10 forces are requested. C1AA works within a civilian interagency environment (Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), U.S. Secret Service (USSS), etc.) along with government and civilian organizations that apply air and space effects prior (Preventative Protection and Mitigation) and after (Response and Recovery) a disaster. This continuous interaction achieves unity of effort for planning, deconfliction and coordination.



During DSCA events, Title 10 forces may be called upon to support State and local officials based on a Secretary of Defense (SecDef) approved Requests for Assistance (RFA). If the incident being addressed is large or complex and involves both Guard members in state or Title 32 status and other service members in federal, Title 10 status, a Dual Status Commander (DSC) may be appointed. A DSC may be sourced from Army or Air Force Active Title 10 or Guard Title 32 resources. When designated as the DSC, they are granted

both a federal and state commission allowing them to command both Title 10 and Title 32 status personnel with Presidential authorization and Governor concurrence to serve in both statuses IAW Title 32, §325.

AFNORTH may provide Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLO) to support the Defense Coordinating Officer/Element (DCO/E), to State Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), or other locations assist in planning/execution of air domain capabilities relating to safety, deconfliction and to enhance air power support. CDRAFNORTH, as JFACC, may also provide a Joint Air Component Coordination Element (JACCE) to the DSC. Additional details about the JACCE are available in chapter two and more details about EPLOs are spelled out in chapter three for clarification.



USNORTHCOM Mission and Vision



Mission:

NORAD and USNORTHCOM have complementary missions that CONR 1 AF (AFNORTH & AFSPACE) specific functions support to fulfill the Command's homeland defense responsibilities. The two Commands operate within a common security environment and share common values, understanding the urgency and importance of our duties in light of very real and present dangers.

The NORAD Agreement along with the Terms of Reference assigns the missions and responsibilities for Commander NORAD while the Unified Command Plan establishes the missions and responsibilities for Commander USNORTHCOM.

NORAD Mission: The North American Aerospace Defense Command conducts aerospace warning, aerospace control and maritime warning in the defense of North America

USNORTHCOM Mission: United States Northern Command Defends Our Homeland - Deters, detects, and defeats threats to the United States, conducts security cooperation activities with allies and partners, and supports civil authorities.

Vision:

The NORAD (CONR) and USNORTHCOM vision is to outpace global competitors, deter adversaries, deny and defeat threats through all-domain awareness, information dominance, decision superiority, and global integration.

1 AF (AFNORTH) Organization

1 AF is an ACC/USAF Component Numbered Air Force (C-NAF) consisting of a headquarters Command Element, AFFOR Staff, Special Staff, Air Operations Center and geographically separated units (GSU).

Command Element. The Command Element consists of a Commander (1 AF/CC), a Deputy Commander (1 AF/CD), a Chief of Staff (1 AF/CoS) and a Command Chief Master Sergeant (1 AF/CCC). The 1 AF/CC is also designated the CDRAFNORTH, CDRAFSPACE and CDRCONR for USNORTHCOM and NORAD activities respectively. A Canadian Forces senior officer serves in the Command Element fulfilling the NORAD CONUS Region Deputy Commander position (CD). Additionally, there are an ANG and AF reserve general officers as liaisons for two Air Reserve Components positions.

Special Designations.

The following duties have been delegated by the Commander, USNORTHCOM (CDRUSNORTHCOM) to the CDRAFNORTH as noted below:

- JFACC The Joint Force Air Component Commander is responsible for planning, tasking and directing air and space capabilities from multiple services and coordinating activity with interagency air capabilities.

- ACA Airspace Control Authority within the national airspace system is the FAA. They are responsible for coordinating and deconflicting air traffic. AFNORTH performs the military functions of the ACA in coordination with the FAA.

- SCA The Space Coordinating Authority is responsible for collecting and linking any space requirements (imagery, communications, GPS, etc.) and ensuring space products are effectively and efficiently disseminated.

- COM Collections Operations Management for Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) responsible for collecting and linking Federal, state and military imagery requirements to specific imagery platforms and ensuring imagery products are effectively and efficiently disseminated. In support of Homeland Defense requirements AFNORTH through the 601 AOC executes COM responsibilities in support of both ISR and IAA mission sets.

- AADC The Area Air Defense Commander is responsible for coordinating and deconflicting air defense operations.

AFFOR Staff. The AFFOR staff consists of several numbered and one specifically designated directorates divided into the following disciplines:

A-1	Manpower, Personnel and Services
A-2	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
A-3	Air, Space and Information Operations
A-4	Logistics, Engineering, and Force Protection A-
A-5/8	Strategic Plans and Requirements
A-6	Communications and Cyber
A-9	Exercises, Assessments, Modeling and Simulations
NSEP	National Security Emergency Preparedness

Special Staff. The special staff consists of the following:

SG	Command Surgeon
JA	Judge Advocate
HC	Chaplain
PA	Public Affairs
HO	Historian
CCP	Protocol
SE	Safety
FM	Financial Management
CCZ	Advanced Programs
IG	Inspector General

Battle Staff (BS)

CIAA has established the Battle Staff (BS) to synchronize contingency and crisis actions between the Air Operations Center (AOC) and the Air Force Forces (AFFOR) staff. The BS supports component air operations and AFFOR sustainment activities during crises and contingencies.

The BS director interacts with leadership of each Directorate, division, functional area, and representatives on the AFFOR staff, and is ideally positioned to minimize gaps in AFFOR staff processes to optimize synergy. Each Directorate from across the enterprise will actively support BS readiness level activation.

The BS is a lean, agile, cross-functional team to meet the Commander's intent by synchronizing AOC and AFFOR staff operations and communications through four key tasks:

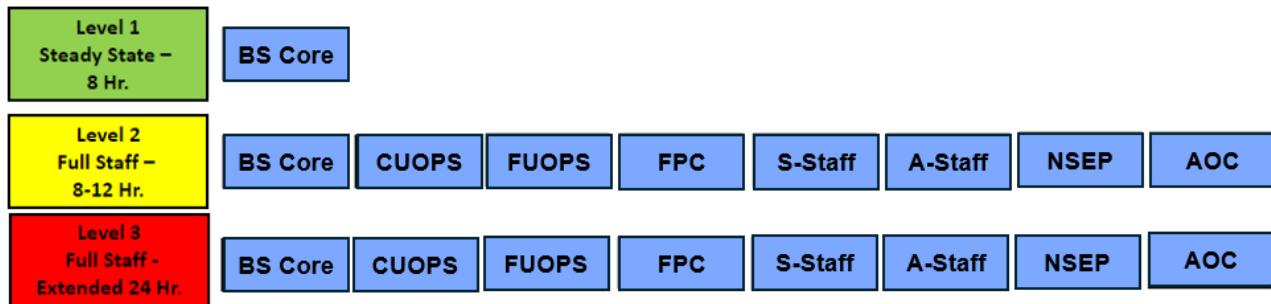
- (1) Synchronize and consolidate the Common Operating Picture from multiple sources
- (2) Facilitate horizontal and vertical communications
- (3) Facilitate operational planning and execution
- (4) Facilitate support across the competition continuum

During steady state, daily competition operations, AFFOR staff and CoS are directly supported by the BS.



BS Readiness Level changes will be dictated by the Commander via a Commander Conference through recommendation from the CoS and the BS director. The Commander or designated representative will determine when the BS becomes the primary weight of effort and at which point the BS becomes responsible to plan and oversee mission execution.

The three levels of BS readiness levels are as follows:



a. BS Readiness Level 1. (Division staff capability with 8–12-hour duty day). Level 1 operates at the minimum BS staffing capability and is comprised only of the BS Division team for day-to-day steady state operations. The BS Division team can be augmented with additional personnel as needed to enhance capabilities without declaring a higher readiness level. The A3 Directorate will be the primary weight of effort for the BS Division personnel staffing.

b. BS Readiness Level 2. (Full staff capability with 8-12-hour duty day). Readiness Level 2 operates at the full BS capability with representatives from CUOPS, FUOPS, FPC, A-Staff, S-Staff, NSEP, and 601 AOC, which will encompass an 8–12-hour duty day. Level 2 provides sustained manning for full BS capability co-located with the BS Division. Readiness Level 2 requires a minimum of one representative from each Directorate. At level 2, the full BS staff will be scheduled to work an 8-12-hour duty day.

c. BS Readiness Level 3. (Full staff capability for an extended 24-hour duty day). Readiness Level 3 operates at full BS capability with representatives from the A-Staff, S-Staff, NSEP, 601 AOC for extended 24-hour operations. Level 3 requires full manning with two or more personnel from each Directorate to integrate with the BS Division and cover a 24-hour duty day.

Additional specifics on the Battle Staff are available via C1AA SharePoint site (<https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/1AF/Staff/CMD/CNOC>).

601st Air Operations Center (AOC). The CDRAFNORTH in his role as theater Commander, Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR) presents the 601 AOC to the Joint Force Commander (JFC). The AOC conducts planning and executes airspace control/operations and functions as a Joint AOC for USNORTHCOM or a combined CAOC for NORAD air missions in accordance with the bilateral Canada-US NORAD Agreements. The 601 AOC is made up of the 101 Air and Space Operations Group, and has one squadron, and five divisions supporting its mission of air, space, and cyber domain execution:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 101 ACOMS | 101st Air Communications Squadron |
| AMD | Air Mobility Division |
| COD | Combat Operations Division |
| CPD | Combat Plans Division |
| ISRD | Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance Division |

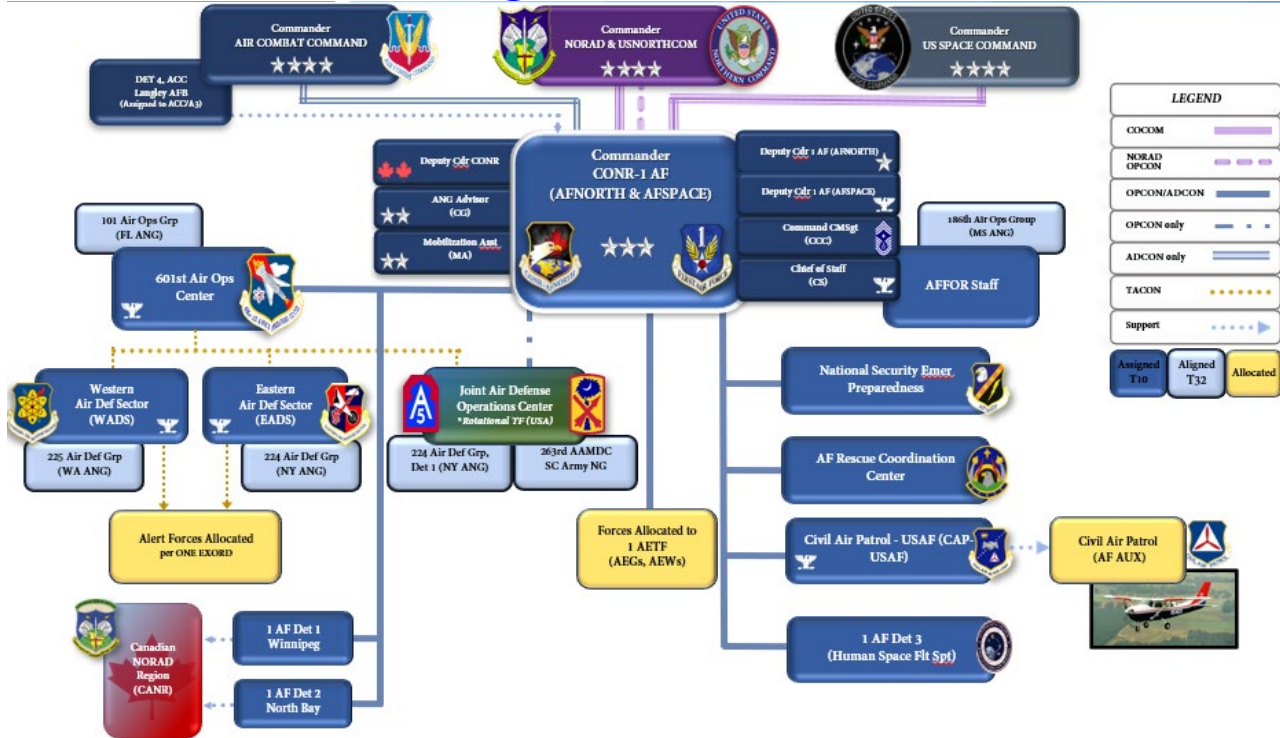
On 4 November 2009, the SecDef designated CDRUSNORTHCOM as the Federal SAR Coordinator (SC) for the Langley Search and Rescue Region (SRR). The Langley SRR is an aeronautical region corresponding with the lower 48 contiguous states (CONUS). CDR USNORTHCOM has designated CDRAFNORTH as the SAR Operations Coordinator for the Langley SRR. In this capacity, CDRAFNORTH has the authority to coordinate Federal routine aeronautical SAR and to coordinate and execute Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue (CISAR).

The Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC), located at Tyndall AFB, FL., coordinates routine Civil Search and Rescue (Civil SAR) and mass rescue operations (MRO) in the Langley SRR as the SAR Mission Coordinator (SMC) for AFNORTH. CDRUSNORTHCOM directed the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) relocate to Peterson SFB, CO under his Operational Control (OPCON). The move was to result in more effective and efficient personnel recovery (PR) architecture. Additionally, AFNORTH established a PR program to prepare, plan, execute, and adapt PR functions for AFNORTH/JFACC PR operations and/or support other USNORTHCOM service components in their PR operations as coordinated by the JPRC. See Chapter 5.

The 101st Air Communications Squadron (101 ACOMS) sustains the AOC operating infrastructure and ensures continuity of operations in the event of power and communications outages. It also has the responsibility for AOC logistics management, warehouse operations, and transportation.

The AFNORTH area of operations for DSCA includes the 48 contiguous States, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and any territories, possessions, and protectorates within the USNORTHCOM area of responsibility (AOR).

C1AA Organizational Structure



Missions / DSCA Responsibilities

- AIR TASKING ORDERS (ROTARY—FIXED)
 - TASK / ALERT / SCRAMBLE / MONITOR
- AIRSPACE SURVEILLANCE
- AERIAL SEARCH AND RESCUE
- AIRLIFT
- SPACE SUPPORT
- AERIAL FIREFIGHTING
- AERIAL SPRAY
- AIRSPACE RESTRICTIONS
 - CORDON SANITAIRE AIR OPS
- INCIDENT AWARENESS & ASSESSMENT (IAA)
- AIRSPACE CONTROL / DECONFLICTION
- OPEN AIRFIELDS
- EOD / EDD TEAMS
- MEDICAL SUPPORT
- CIVIL ENGINEERING
- FORCE PROTECTION
- GROUND SEARCH AND RESCUE
- AEROMEDICAL EVAC
- WEATHER
- RADAR EVALUATION
- INTERAGENCY CONNECTIVITY
- SUPPORT FOR USAF FIELD UNITS
- EPLO, LNO, and JACCE Teams

Operational Control (OPCON) is the command authority exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of CCMD. It is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish the mission. It should be delegated to and exercised by the commanders of subordinate organizations; normally, this authority is exercised through subordinate JFCs, Service, and/or functional component commanders.

OPCON provides authority to organize and employ commands and forces as the commander considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. It does not include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training. These elements of COCOM must be specifically delegated by the CCDR. OPCON does include the authority to delineate functional responsibilities and operational areas of subordinate JFCs.

Tactical Control (TACON) provides the authority to give direction for military operations and control designated forces. It does not provide the authority to give or change the function of the subordinate commander. TACON provides sufficient authority for controlling and directing the application of force or tactical use of combat support assets within the assigned mission or task but doesn't provide organizational authority or authoritative direction for administrative and logistic support. Functional component commanders typically exercise TACON over military capability or forces made available for tasking.

Support is a command authority. The support command relationship is used by SecDef to establish and prioritize support between and among CCDRs, and it is used by JFCs to establish support relationships between and among subordinate commanders.

Categories of Support

General Support

Support given to the supported force as a whole rather than to a particular subdivision thereof

Mutual Support

Support that units render each other against an enemy because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities.

Direct Support

A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance

Close Support

That action of the supporting force against targets or objectives that are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action with the fire, movement or other actions of the supported force.

Administrative Control (ADCON) is the direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations with respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. ADCON is synonymous with administration and support responsibilities identified in Title 10, USC.

Coordinating Authority is the authority delegated to a commander or individual for coordinating specific functions and activities involving forces of two or more Military Departments, two or more joint force components, or two or more forces of the same Service. Coordinating authority may be granted and modified through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to provide unity of effort for operations involving Title 10 and Title 32 forces engaged in interagency activities. The commander or individual has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved but does not have the authority to compel agreement. The common task to be coordinated will be specified in the establishing directive without disturbing the normal organizational relationships in other matters. Coordinating authority is a consultation relationship between commanders, not an authority by which command may be exercised. It is more applicable to planning and similar activities than to operations. Coordinating authority is not in any way tied to force assignment. Assignment of coordinating authority is based on the missions and capabilities of the commands or organizations involved.

Direct Liaison Authorized (DIRLAUTH) is that authority granted by a commander (any level) to a subordinate to directly consult or coordinate an action with a command or agency within or outside of the granting command. DIRLAUTH is more applicable to planning than operations and always carries with it the requirement of keeping the commander granting DIRLAUTH informed. DIRLAUTH is a coordination relationship, not an authority through which command may be exercised.

Command Relationships Synopsis

Combatant Command (Command Authority)

(Unique to Combatant Commander)

- Planning, programming, budgeting, and execution process input
- Assignment of subordinate commanders
- Relationships with Department of Defense agencies
- Directive authority for logistics

Operational control when delegated

- Authoritative direction for all military operations and joint training
- Organize and employ commands and forces
- Assign command functions to subordinates
- Establish plans and requirements for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance activities
- Suspend subordinate commanders from duty

Tactical control when delegated

Local direction and control of movements or maneuvers to accomplish mission

Support relationship when assigned

Aid, assist, protect, or sustain another organization

Chapter 2: Joint Air Component Coordination Element (JACCE)

General. The JFACC may establish one or more JACCE teams with other state, JTF and sister component headquarters to better integrate USNORTHCOM air and space operations with their own operations and within the joint force.

JACCE teams serve as the JFACC's primary representatives to the respective organizational leaders/commanders and facilitate interaction among the respective staffs. As liaison elements, JACCE teams remain OPCON to the JFACC. State/JTF organizations may already have existing USAF joint staff billets within their organizations. Those USAF members remain under OPCON of the JTF Commander and his/her staff.

JACCE Mission. The JACCE is a liaison element and does not direct or employ air and space forces. The JACCE uses the "reach-back" concept to facilitate integration of air and space power by exchanging current intelligence, support requirements, operational data, and coordinating the integration of COMAFFOR/JFACC requirements for airspace coordinating measures, joint fire support coordinating measures and close air support.

JACCE Composition. A JACCE team may be as small as a single individual (liaison officer) or a large presence (team) depending on the scope of the operation and the size of the staff they will liaise with. Usually, the JACCE Director will be a USAF senior officer in the rank of O-6 or higher. JACCE expertise can include plans, operations, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, airspace management, logistics, engineering, force protection and/or space and air mobility, as needed. The JACCE does not replace, replicate or circumvent normal theater request mechanisms, nor does it supplant normal planning performed by the 601 AOC and AFFOR staff.

JACCE teams will provide the following to Federal, state and JTF leadership:

- JFACC capabilities and limitations (constraints, restraints, and restrictions)
- JFACC plan to support Federal, state and JTF requirements
- Facilitate reach-back to JFACC staff processes
- Ensure information flows properly between the 601 AOC and AFFOR staff, sister components and Federal, state and JTF leadership

How to Request / Access and AFNORTH JACE Team or Liaison

CDRAFNORTH	(850) 283-2625, DSN 523
AFNORTH Chief of Staff	(850) 283-1572
AFNORTH Battle Staff (BS)	(850) 283-1516
1AF/A3 SITROOM, PRI BS	(850) 282-1516
601 AOC SITROOM, ALT BS	(850) 282-0901
Non-Contingency / After Hours (24/7)	
601 AOC Senior Operations Duty Officer (SODO)	(850) 283-5573
Direct Call to Chief of Staff	

Chapter 3: National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP)

National Security Emergency Preparedness is embedded within AFNORTH staff to ensure smooth integration with civil and military authorities on all facets of Air Force support of civil authorities within the USNORTHCOM and USINDOPACOM theaters of operations.



NSEP's mission is to organize, train and equip mission ready force of Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLOs) to facilitate the full spectrum of Air Force capability in planning for or conducting all-hazard emergency response, National Special Security Events (NSSE) and Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) events. Provide outreach to Air Force installations and interagency partners to communicate the importance of the DSCA mission and the constraints under which support is provided. The following are major tasks reflecting the NSEP Mission:

- Brief senior leaders on NSEP/DSCA programs
- Liaise with military/civil authorities on domestic support plans and policies
- Manage the EPLO Program
- Monitor USAF-specific response to NSEP/DSCA events
- Upon request, deploy EPLOs to liaise and facilitate USAF support of civil authorities
- Provide DSCA training advice and assistance to all USAF MAJCOMs and Installations
- Manage/conduct the USAF-mandated annual installation visitation program
- Provide Situational Awareness (SA) from the field to include the need for AF capabilities
- Determine requirements for additional USAF forces/capabilities
- Supplement AFNORTH Battle Staff
- Support Air Force Crisis Action Team upon request

National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP)

NSEP Regional Directors (RDs). RDs are active-duty officers and civilians assigned with oversight of specific geographical areas (FEMA Regions). They serve as day- to-day Subject Matter Experts on their AOR, interact directly with their assigned FEMA Region Defense Coordinating Officers/Elements (DCO/Es) and orchestrate the activities of the AF Reservist (EPLOs) in their region. RDs coordinate assistance (briefings, visits, training, planning, NSSE support and exercises), acquire information and situational awareness about their AOR, and engage with their assigned EPLOs.

Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLO).

EPLOs are AF Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) reservists geographically dispersed throughout the 50 states and four territories, ten FEMA Regions and higher Federal / military headquarters to establish and maintain seamless relationships with all AF bases, state EOCs, FEMA Regions, CAP Wings, AFNORTH and INDOPACOM.

During a disaster or disaster response requirements, EPLOs analyze AF capabilities, recommend Courses of Action (COAs) and support the applicable DCO/DCEs. EPLOs coordinate all RFAs from civil authorities and Mission Assignments (MAs). They also make recommendations about AF installations pertaining to Base Support Installations and Incident Support Bases.

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Cell. The DSCA Cell is the NSEP “Back Shop” established during emergency responses to support the EPLOs, PACAF Battle Staff (BS) and the AFNORTH BS.

The DSCA Cell is responsible for EPLO deployments, facilitating information flow between USINDOPACOM and USNORTHCOM and all levels of civil authorities, as well as proposing courses of action and reporting up/down/across the chain of command.



NSEP Command Relationships. The NSEP Director is CDRAFNORTH and CDRPACAF’s principal advisor for NSEP and DSCA matters. NSEP staff and EPLOs remain OPCON to AFNORTH. When attached to the DCO as part of a Defense Coordinating Element (DCE), EPLOs are TACON to the DCO. The DCO is the single POC for the DSC to interact with the various Emergency Support Functions (ESF). Additionally, the DCO/DCE can tell the DSC JTF what future missions are expected to come to DoD. The DCO/DCE coordinates Title 10 activities within the JFO, validate MA’s, identify emerging Title 10 requirements, and determine transition criteria with the lead federal agency. The DCO/DCE may have LNOs with the DSC for situation awareness and coordinated actions.

When NSEP EPLOs are deployed to support the JFACC, their status is an Air Force Liaison Officer (AFLO), and they remain both OPCON and TACON to the CDRAFNORTH. Even though an AFLO’s primary mission is to be the eyes and ears of the CDRAFNORTH, AFLO’s will support DCO’s to the maximum extent possible.

How to Request/Access NSEP Support

Normal Duty Hours Comm: (850) 283-1630 DSN: 523-1630

After Hours (WATCHO) Comm: (850) 283-1628

Non-Emergency E- mail 1AF.NSEP@us.af.mil

Emergencies Requiring Immediate Attention:

601 AOC CCO (24/7/265): COMM: (850) 283-5242/5218; DSN 523

Chapter 4: Air Mobility Operations

Organization

Director Mobility Forces (DIRMOBFOR).

AFNORTH has a continuing relationship with attached DIRMOBFOR officers that coordinate the overall mobility effort for the JFACC/CFACC, and act as the primary liaison between AFNORTH and United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), Air Mobility Command (AMC) and the 618th Air Operations Center (AOC)/Tanker Airlift Control Center (TACC) during contingency operations. The DIRMOBFOR and staff work closely with AMC to orchestrate the mobility operations between AMC, USNORTHCOM, AFNORTH, ANG and potentially multiple JTFs. Additionally, as the JFACC's representative, AMD, in coordination with 18 TACC, is responsible for reporting the number of patients moved.

The Air Mobility Division (AMD) works closely with the DIRMOBFOR staff to coordinate, command and control, and monitor full spectrum of mobility missions within the AOR. AMD responsibilities include building the composite air mobility picture for the AOR in support of USNORTHCOM & NORAD mission requirements. This data collection takes many forms, including Command and Control (C2) systems such as Global Decision Support System (GDSS), Single Mobility System (SMS), and Command and Control Core (C2Core), and the establishment of relationships with the NORAD-USNORTHCOM Deployment and Distribution Operations Center (NDDOC), Air Mobility Command (AMC) and the USTRANSCOM DDOC.

601 AOC Air Mobility Division (AMD).

In coordination with the DIRMOBFOR, AMD plans, coordinates, tasks, and executes the intra-theater air mobility mission. This includes air refueling and airlift support to Operation NOBLE EAGLE and DSCA missions such as Hurricane Hunters (HH), Modular Aerial Spray System (MASS), and the Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS).

Additionally, AMD supports the National Guard Bureau Title 32 missions through C2 via operational oversight of mission ready airlift (MRA) and DSCA missions. This is executed in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between Air National Guard Readiness Center, and First Air Force, and the Florida Air National Guard for Operational Oversight of Air National Guard Mobility Air Force Operations.

During contingencies, this mission expands to provide the JFACC/CFACC with a single air mobility picture in the USNORTHCOM AOR to include state directed Air National Guard forces (Title 32) and Federal directed active-duty forces (Title 10). By providing this information, the AFNORTH AMD can provide continuity and synchronization, prevent duplication of effort, enhance safety and promote efficiency of assets across the entire air mobility spectrum of operations. The AMD is comprised of four teams: Airlift Control Team (ALCT), Air Refueling Control Team (ARCT), Air Mobility Control Team (AMCT) and Aeromedical Evacuation Control Team (AECT).

Chief, Air Mobility Division (AMD).

Chief, Air Mobility Division (AMD) is responsible to the AOC Commander for the direction and supervision of the AMD, and is the point of contact for all air mobility operations in the AOR. During steady-state operations the AMD Division Chief is the standing USNORTHCOM and NORAD DIRMOBFOR. When contingencies arise in accordance with the CJCS DSCA EXORD, AFNORTH may request the DIRMOBFOR Team to be activated and sourced by AMC.

Airlift Control Team (ALCT).

ALCT is the source of intra-theater airlift expertise within the AMD. The ALCT brings intra-theater airlift functional expertise to plan, task, and coordinate intra-theater airlift operations for the COMAFFOR.

ALCT has three responsibilities: planning, tactics development, and coordinating movement of AOR air movable requirements. ALCT meets these responsibilities through coordination with the AFNORTH Staff, Air National Guard Readiness Center (ANGRC), 618 AOC, the NORAD and USNORTHCOM staff, and Federal and State agencies during contingencies. This coordination will allow ALCT to prioritize, plan and task intra-theater airlift requirements to allocated assets while providing airfield and airspace deconfliction to ensure a seamless and informed air mobility effort.

Air Refueling Control Team (ARCT).

ARCT is the source of air refueling expertise within the AOR. ARCT coordinates air refueling planning, tasking, and scheduling to support all intra-theater air refueling for combat airpower to satisfy the requirements of COMAFFOR or JFACC/CFACC. In order to efficiently accomplish these tasks, ARCT is embedded in the Combat Plans Division (CPD), as an AMD element, to work closely with the Master Air Attack Planning Team (MAAP). ARCT supports missions in the range of military operations from Homeland Defense (i.e. Operation NOBLE EAGLE) to Homeland resiliency (i.e., DSCA). ARCT will coordinate with the DIRMOBFOR for any inter-theater aerial refueling requirements.



Air Mobility Control Team (AMCT).

AMCT serves as the centralized source for intra-theater air mobility command, control, and communications during execution of air mobility operations. AMCT will coordinate with 618 AOC for execution of inter-theater direct delivery missions into and out of the AOR

The AMCT Tanker/Airlift Duty Officer (TADO) position is embedded within the Combat Operations Division, in the AFNORTH/AOC, in order to react to changing air mobility requirements. The TADO directs or redirects air mobility forces in concert with other air forces to respond to changing requirements, changing priorities, or immediate execution requirements. The TADO works closely with the force provider(s) (AMC, AFRC, and NGB) to effectively utilize AMC resources to support the AFNORTH mission.

Unique mission operations which include Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS), Modular Airborne Spray System (MASS) and Hurricane Hunters (HH) operations are provided C2 over-watch and visibility through the TADO position, in the AOR/JOA for the C/JFACC.

Aeromedical Evacuation Control Team (AECT).

AECT is responsible for aeromedical evacuation (AE) operational planning, scheduling, tasking, and assisting the AMCT with execution and monitoring. The AECT coordinates airlift support and evaluates available air mobility airframes assigned to or transiting the theater for possible tasking to meet theater AE requirements.

The AFNORTH AMD does not have a standing AECT. During contingency operations, if aeromedical evacuation is required, AMD augmentation is typically provided by AMC to form an AECT at the AFNORTH AOC for the purpose of incorporation into the JFACC single air mobility picture. In cases where augmentation is not available, the AMD ensures that coordination takes place between AFNORTH/SG and the Theater Patient Movement Requirements Center (TPMRC) at Scott AFB, IL to coordinate and accomplish any USNORTHCOM directed aeromedical evacuation.

AMD Unique Missions

Modular Airborne Firefighting System-II (MAFFS-II).

MAFFS-II system is a modular unit designed for insertion into modified C130H/J aircraft utilizing a single retardant tank and nozzle plus a foam tank that increases the capabilities and reduces the logistics trail and the amount of post-season corrosion control needed for the aircraft. The system disperses up to 3,000 gallons (27,000 pounds) of fire retardant or an equivalent amount of water. The MAFFS-II equipment is owned and maintained by the United States Forest Service (USFS) and is housed at each of the air reserve component flying wings to assist in the suppression of forest, range and wildland fires on a regional basis. There are four USAF airlift wings, three ANG and one AFRC who conduct the MAFFS mission in support of the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) acting as the lead federal agency.

153rd Airlift Wing (WY ANG)
Cheyenne, WY

302nd Airlift Wing (AFRC)
Colorado Springs, CO



146th Airlift Wing (CA ANG)
Channel Islands, CA

152nd Airlift Wing (NV ANG)
Reno, NV

Modular Aerial Spray System (MASS).

A modular unit designed for insertion into modified C130H aircraft to disperse up to 2,000 gallons of chemical. The MASS provides a large-area, fixed-wing aerial spray capability to control insect-borne disease vectors, vegetation, and pests of vegetation in combat/contingency areas, DoD installations, DoD property, or in response to declared emergencies. The MASS can also be used in coordination with Joint Staff and the U.S. Coast Guard, to apply dispersants to support oil spill clean-up and removal operations. MASS operations are conducted by Air Force Reserve Command's 757th Airlift Squadron (757 AS) of the 910th Airlift Wing, Youngstown Air Reserve Station, Vienna, OH.



Hurricane Hunters (HH).

The Air Force Reserve Command's (AFRC) 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron (53 WRS), of the 403rd Wing, Keesler AFB, Mississippi, provides up to 10 AF WC-130J Aircraft (known as Hurricane Hunters) to perform a unique DSCA mission ISO the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Hurricane Center (NHC). The SECAF through AFRC, the Force Provider, presents these assets to the supported DSCA CCDRs, i.e., CDRUSINDOPACOM or CDRUSNORTHCOM for weather reconnaissance (WR) operations for hurricanes/winter storms in their respective AORs. The National Hurricane Operations Plan (NHOP) and the National Winter Storm Operations Plan (NWSOP) through the Chief, Aerial Reconnaissance Coordination All Hurricanes (CARCAH), who is the DoD liaison to the NHC, publishes the Tropical Cyclone Plan Of The Day (TCPOD) or Winter Storm Plan Of The Day (WSPOD), respectively, which will initiate DoD's aerial WR missions. When properly coordinated, the TCPOD and/or WSPOD are considered validated and approved RFAs for WR operations. DoD WR support is provided on a non-reimbursable basis. WR operations provide early warning for protection of the United States and its citizens.



Operational Support Airlift (OSA) Monitoring.

In coordination with the ALCT, the AMD TADO monitors the military air movements of NORAD, USNORTHCOM, and AFNORTH leadership to include the

CDRNORAD/USNORTHCOM, JFACC/CFACC and principal deputies. Additionally, AMD plans and executes OSA missions of allocated NORAD-USNORTHCOM assets.

Regional Air Movement Coordination Center (RAMCC).

The AFNORTH RAMCC is part of the J-CONOPS for Air Mobility during Crisis Response. This AOC wide organization stands up during contingencies to provide management of airflow into and out of designated airfields for the purpose of maximizing personnel and cargo throughput. The RAMCC coordinates with military C2 elements (CRG/CRE/CRT) present at the airfields to determine Maximum on Ground (MOG) limitations and factors that affect airflow. The RAMCC then coordinates with the FAA, TACC, NGB and ALCT to determine and issue ground reservations for aircraft transiting the contingency airfield. These ground reservations are then executed in real-time by the RAMCC execution team in coordination with the AMCT.

Air Mobility Field Units

Contingency Response Group (CRG).

Contingency Response Groups provide immediate response capability with rapidly deployable, multi-skilled, expeditionary air mobility teams to assess, open and operate contingency airbases across the spectrum of air operations from permissive to hostile environments from both international and civilian support missions. There are six CRGs across the globe: one in INDOPACOM (Andersen AFB, Guam), three CONUS (Travis AFB, CA; JB McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ; and Louisville, KY), one in EUCOM (Ramstein, Germany), and the 156 CRG (Muniz Air NG Base, Puerto Rico).

CRG members comprise approximately 115 personnel with 40 Air Force Specialty Codes (AFSCs) and 49 x Unit Type Codes (UTCs). Their full operational equipment inventory fills six C-17s. CRGs possess the following capabilities:

- Airfield assessments and airfield surveys
 - Airfield pavement evaluations
 - Initial airbase opening
 - Aeromedical and general population evacuation
 - Night Vision Goggle (NVG) covert operations
 - Unprepared surface / landing zone operations
 - Fixed / rotary wing support (military and commercial)
 - MHE for cargo movement / In-Transit Visibility (ITV)
 - Air Advisor / Building Partnerships
 - Air Assault / helicopter sling load operations
- Self-sustaining for five days;
Transition operations from initial response to follow-on forces

CRGs provide modular, scalable response packages. Principally, the CRG employs the following packages:

Airfield Assessment Team (AAT) 8 x Personnel Assessment Products:

- 4-hour “go/no-go” call
- Pavement / surface evaluation
- Parking / lighting / ATC
- Taxiways / helipads
- Transportation & logistics
- Airfield security
- Airfield support functions
- Full report within 24 hours

Contingency Response Team (CRT)

- Air mobility ops w/smallest footprint
- Lead by Senior NCO
- 5-20 airmen / 24-hr C2
- 12-hr ops for 1 aircraft at a time
- C2 / Aerial Port / Aircraft MX
- UHF / VHF / SATCOM

Contingency Response Element (CRE)

- Robust, 24/7 air mobility ops
- Mobile COMM suite (NIPR/SIPR)
- Officer leadership (O-4/O-5)
- 30-80 airmen / 24-hr C2
- 24-hr ops for 2 aircraft at a time
- LRO
- Intel
- Fuels
- Vehicle MX
- Supply
- Medical
- Contracting

Contingency Response Group (CRG)

- Bridges gap between seizure & sustainment forces
- O-6 serves as CRG/CC & Senior Airfield Authority
- 24/7 air mobility ops
- Up to 115 airmen
- Entire CRE capability + full mission support + shelters

Joint Task Force–Port Opening (JTF-PO)

- CRG paired with US Army Rapid Port Opening Element (RPOE)
- 150+ personnel
- CRG offloads/marshals aircraft
- RPOE delivers to Forward Node
- Scalable, integrated theater air/surface distribution node
- Improved ITV & throughput

Request through deployed JACCE team, AMD LNO, EPLO or by contacting DIRMObFOR or AMD Chief by phone or email.

Tyndall Base Operator (850) 283-1110

AFNORTH DIRMObFOR (850) 283-5351, DSN 523-5351

E-mail: afnorth.dirmobfor.om@us.af.mil

601 AOC Chief, Air Mobility Division (850) 283-5858, DSN 523-5858

601 AOC TADO (24/7/365) (850) 283-5549/5741, DSN 523-5549/5741

E-mail: 601.AOC.AMD.OMB@us.af.mil

601 AMD SharePoint:

<https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/10163/601aoc/AMD/AMD/SitePages/Air-Mobility-Division.aspx>

Chapter 5: Search and Rescue (SAR)



United States SAR Architecture

The SAR architecture of the United States is designed to meet both its domestic needs and satisfy its international obligations to assist those in distress that are participating in international travel and commerce. There are several authorities and coordination entities tied to the conduct of SAR. Authorities leveraged and which entity coordinates that authority is often dictated by the nature of the SAR request, where, and when it occurs, and the scope of the SAR event.

SAR Authorities

State SAR Authority. Although not a federal authority, within the United States each state has a sovereign right and responsibility to conduct SAR within its own borders. States organize around the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and conduct SAR with the resources they have at hand. States may reach out to Federal Authorities for assistance when necessary. Except for a few circumstances defined by Memorandum of Agreement, state and local civil authorities are the primary responders to an overland SAR requirement.

SAR Coordinator Authority. SAR Coordinator authority is used to provide routine civil SAR coordination between the Federal government and the states, or to conduct SAR in US territorial waters. Overland, where states have jurisdiction, the Air Forces Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) (CONUS) and the Alaska Rescue Coordination Center (AKRCC) (Alaska) coordinate routine SAR assistance to states whose resources are exceeded or just not available. CDRUSNORTHCOM is the SAR Coordinator for the Langley (CONUS) and Elmendorf (Alaska) Search and Rescue Regions (SRRs). The Commandant of the US Coast Guard is the SC for US Maritime SRRs and maintains several USCG Rescue Coordination Centers (RCCs) to provide SAR Coordination in the SRRs for which they are responsible. SAR Coordinator authority is used to satisfy daily routine SAR requirements, up to, and including Mass Rescue Operations.

Mission Assignment (MA). In accordance with DoD Directive (DoDD) 3025.18, Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) DoD will respond to the written request for assistance from a civil authority. This authority is not specifically associated with the provision of SAR services, but SAR services can be delivered under this authority. Through the MA process SAR services can be rendered to a Federal Partner or to a state. SAR services rendered to a state are termed Direct Federal Assistance (DFA), while DoD SAR services rendered in support of a federal partner are termed Federal Operations Support (FOS) or “Fed-to-Fed” support. At DoD, under the lead of the Joint Forces Air Component Commander (JFACC) the SAR-Operations Coordination Element (SAR-OCE) is the primary coordinator entity for DoD SAR delivered in service of an MA.

Immediate Response Authority. In accordance with DODD 3025.18, DSCA, commanders assigned or allocated SAR capable or SAR dedicated forces, may respond to the request of a civil authority for assistance in saving lives, preventing human suffering, and/or mitigating great property damage. This is generally coordinated at the lowest level between the commander and the civil authority. DoD leverages a specific timeline for reporting requirements and reassessment.

Routine Civil SAR Architecture

Civil Search and Rescue (Civil SAR) within the United States is governed by multiple publications, not the least of which is the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual (IAMSAR). The IAMSAR is a summary of standards, processes, and procedures defined by international treaties, agreements, and conventions, with the force of treaty that recognizes each Nation's sovereign right to conduct SAR within their own borders.

Civil Search and Rescue: Search operations, rescue operations, and associated civilian services provided to assist persons and property in potential or actual distress in a non-hostile environment.

~The National SAR Plan of the United States~



Unique among nations, the United States Constitution recognizes a certain level of autonomy and sovereignty in each state. One of the sovereign rights retained by the states (and recognized tribal governments) is to conduct SAR within their own borders. In effect, the United States SAR effort is actually a collection of more than 50 independent activities; some of which are extremely centralized at the state level, while others are decentralized to the county and city levels.

The exception to this rule is SAR conducted on Federal property. DoD will conduct SAR on DoD facilities and the Department of Interior (DOI) will conduct SAR on its property (largely the National Park Service).

To support such a diverse Civil SAR construct the Federal government must build and maintain a flexible SAR response capability that can support and integrate into a variety of different state and locally led Civil SAR architectures. This is done through the *National SAR Plan of 2016* (NSP), which defines policy and roles of the Federal government to ensure compliance with the IAMSAR, and the *National SAR Supplement (NSS) to the IAMSAR* which describes how Federal agencies will organize to support Civil SAR efforts. The NSS is written by the National Search and Rescue Committee (NSARC), composed of seven member organizations that have levels of SAR interests, domain authority and/or possess inherent capabilities to conduct SAR. The organizations that constitute the NSARC are: the Department of Homeland Security (Specifically the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the US Coast Guard (USCG)), the Department of Defense (DoD); the Department of the Interior (DOI) (specifically the National Park Service (NPS)); the Department of Commerce (DOC); the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); and the Department of Transportation (DOT), specifically the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). In keeping with its charter of providing cooperative international Civil SAR services in the two international travel domains, the IAMSAR recognizes two types of Search and Rescue Regions (SRRs): aeronautical and maritime. The IAMSAR identifies two aeronautical and multiple joint (combined aeronautical and maritime) SRRs within the United States. The NSP identifies SAR Coordinators (SCs) for each of these SRRs. The Commandant, United States Coast Guard has been identified as the SC for all maritime SRRs that fall within the United States and its

associated territorial waters (to include the Great Lakes, Hawaii and island territories in both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans). Commander United States Northern Command (CDRUSNORTHCOM) has been designated the SC for the Langley SRR (48 contiguous states) and the Elmendorf SRR. CDRUSNORTHCOM has designated the commander Air Forces Northern (CDRAFNORTH) as the operational-level SC SAR Operations Coordinator for the Langley SRR and the Commander, Alaska Command (CDRALCOM) as the operational-level SC SAR Operations Coordinator for the Elmendorf SRR. DoD SAR Operations Coordinators exercise OPCON over their respective rescue coordination centers (RCC) responsible for an internationally recognized SRRs and the methods by which they operate.



To coordinate Civil SAR Activities each SRR has one designated Rescue Coordination Center (RCC) which is responsible for coordinating SAR services. For the Maritime SAR the US Coast Guard (USCG) maintains district RCCs to coordinate SAR services within and, when necessary, between the SRRs. The Alaska RCC (AKRCC), under the OPCON of the 11 AF, has been designated as the RCC responsible for the Elmendorf SRR. CDRAFNORTH has designated the Air Force RCC (AFRCC) as the RCC responsible for the Langley SRR.

Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC)

The AFRCC is responsible for coordinating all Federal, commercial, military, and interstate aeronautical SAR in the Langley SRR, and is located at Tyndall AFB, FL. When requested, it assists adjacent SRRs (maritime or districts managed by the USCG, Mexico and Canada). Responsibilities include:



- Initiating searches for missing/overdue aircraft (e.g. all DoD, commercial and interstate aircraft or intra-state aircraft if requested by the state).
- Managing all Langley SRR emergency beacon searches: 121.5, 243.0 and 406 MHz Emergency Locator Transmitters (ELTs) on aircraft, Emergency Position- Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRBs) for maritime environment, and Personal Locator Beacons (PLBs) that are used in all environments (e.g. hikers, mountain climbers, or anyone who has the capability of getting lost could utilize a PLB).
- Brokering Federal assets to support state and local SAR operations (e.g. missing person searches, MEDEVAC, organ transport, transport of ground search and rescue units and special capabilities).

The responsibilities described above apply to routine Civil SAR. Routine SAR typically involves individuals or small groups of people. When large groups of people (e.g. a commercial airliner or train derailment) are in distress, the incident may be characterized as **Mass Rescue Operations (MRO)**. Operationally, MRO is considered routine Civil SAR and is executed in the same way. While there is no clear definition of MRO, it is a rescue operation that involves a large number of victims but does not meet the definition to be declared an ESF #9 – Catastrophic Incident SAR (CISAR).

It is important to remember that state designated SAR Coordinators (SCs) remain the lead during *all* Civil SAR events. The AFRCC will provide SAR services to the state to coordinate resources not normally available to that state (Federal [OGA, Title 10], private, or from other states [other state Title 32]). Consistent with the intent of the governing publications, the resources coordinated by the AFRCC are done on a voluntary basis and are non-reimbursable.

~*National SAR Supplement to the IAMSAR*~

AFRCC (24/7)

Toll Free: (800) 851-3051
DSN: (312) 523-5955

Commercial: (850) 282-5955
E-mail: afrc.console@us.af.mil

Routine Civil SAR and Immediate Response Authority

Routine Civil SAR authorities are derived from the IAMSAR, the NSP, the NSS and DoD 3003.01, *DoD Support to Civil SAR*. These authorities pre-date, and are not sourced through, defense support of civil authorities (DSCA). *Immediate Response Authority* is a DSCA identified authority and is not applicable to routine SAR. However, it is possible for a local or state SC to initially access resources under Immediate Response Authority. Once the AFRCC becomes involved, Immediate Response Authority ends. This does not preclude the AFRCC from requesting to continue the same services provided by the same military unit, it is just derived from a different authority. Immediate Response Authority may also be used for emergencies other than SAR.

Emergency Support Function #9 (ESF #9)

On occasion, catastrophic events will occur that will overwhelm one or more states' ability to provide SAR services. These events can be natural or man-made but are generally associated with natural disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes or large-scale flooding that impacts multiple states. When this occurs, the situation can be elevated beyond routine Civil SAR by a presidential declaration – typically as an Emergency Declaration or Major Disaster Declaration. Once declared, this marks crossing out of Routine SAR and into Catastrophic Incident SAR (CISAR). The National Response Framework (NRF) will be utilized to coordinate response operations and support the states.

Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA) is the ESF Coordinator for ESF #9 “Search and Rescue”. When an incident is anticipated (such as the impending landfall of a hurricane) or occurs that may result in a request for a unified Federal SAR response to an impacted area, FEMA designates the overall primary agency within the four ESF #9 partners, DHS/ FEMA, DHS/United States Coast Guard (USCG), Department of the Interior/National Park Service (DOI/ NPS), and Department of Defense (DoD). Designation is dependent upon incident circumstances and the type of response required. SAR is divided into four operational domains, Air, Land, Maritime, and Urban (Structural Collapse).

Following a Presidential Disaster Declaration (PDD), and/or activation of ESF #9, the designated primary agency for ESF #9 coordinates Federal SAR response with Federal, state, Tribal, Territorial, and locally designated SAR authorities to integrate Federal SAR resources to support the requesting state. The ESF #9 response is scalable to meet the specific needs of each incident, based upon the nature and magnitude of the event, the suddenness of onset, and the capability of local SAR resources. As this section of the handbook illustrates SAR under DoD, we will focus on DoD’s role as the overall primary agency for Land SAR.

SAR Operations Coordination Element (SAR-OCE).

As the lead component for CISAR (ESF#9), the JFACC activates the SAR-OCE to coordinate and integrate DoD all-domain (Ground, Air, Maritime and Urban) CISAR actions. The SAR- OCE is formed from the AFNORTH PR-SAR Branch with both organic and external augmentation. Search and Rescue Liaison Officers (SARLOs) from the components and interagency partners establish lines of communication with their elements of the larger SAR Enterprise as well as DoD units and interagency organizations providing SAR capability to the states.



The purpose of the SAR-OCE is centralized SAR situational awareness, reporting, and expediting of time-critical coordination and information flow to ensure life-saving actions are taken in the most expeditious manner possible. The SAR- OCE CISAR role similar to that of a JPRC for PR – providing joint and interagency coordination to ensure the right forces are in the right place at the right time to save lives and mitigate human suffering by providing unity of effort, mass and economy of force. The SAR-OCE not only integrates forces and information but ensures that the appropriate SAR authorities are exercised when necessary to complete the mission.

AFNORTH SAR-OCE		
AFNORTH PR/SAR Branch	Commercial	(850) 283-1443
(Not staffed during contingency)	DSN	(312) 523-1443
SAR-OCE (when activated)	Commercial	(850) 282-0588
	DSN	(312) 742-0588
E-mail: afnorth.sar.oce@us.af.mil		

ESF #9 Primary Agencies		
Type of SAR	Primary Agency	Operational Overview
Structural Collapse (Urban) SAR (US&R)	DHS/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Includes operations for natural and man-made disasters and Catastrophic Incidents as well as other structural collapse operations that primarily require DHS/FEMA US&R task force operations. The National US&R Response System integrates DHS/FEMA US&R task forces, Incident Support Teams (ISTs), and technical specialists. The Federal structural collapse SAR response integrates DHS/FEMA task forces in support of integrated SAR operations conducted in accordance with the NSP.
Maritime/Coastal/Waterborne SAR	DHS/US Coast Guard	Includes operations for natural and man-made disasters that primarily require DHS/USCG air, ship, boat, and response team operations. The Federal maritime /coastal /waterborne SAR response integrates DHS/USCG resources in support of integrated SAR operations conducted in accordance with the NSP.
Land SAR	DOI/National Park Service and Department of Defense	Includes operations that require aviation and ground forces to meet mission objectives other than maritime /coastal /waterborne and structural collapse SAR operations as described above. Land SAR Primary Agencies will integrate their efforts to provide an array of diverse capabilities under ESF #9. <i>(Note: DoD's role as primary agency is based on SAR Coordinator responsibilities stipulated in the NSP and is generally limited to a coordination function. DoD designation as ESF #9 primary agency is not clearly defined in current statutes, authorities, or DoD policies. Under the National Response Framework (NRF) DoD will assist civil authorities by conducting SAR missions on a reimbursable basis pursuant to the Stafford Act or Economy Act, as appropriate. This is separate and distinct from DoD support to civil SAR, which is not reimbursable.)</i>

Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC).

The USNORTHCOM JPRC is a joint organization located at Peterson Space Force Base under the J33 PR-SAR Branch. The JPRC supports component personnel recovery (PR) programs within the USNORTHCOM AOR. Personnel Recovery is defined by JP 3-50 as the sum of military, diplomatic and civil efforts to prepare for and execute the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel.



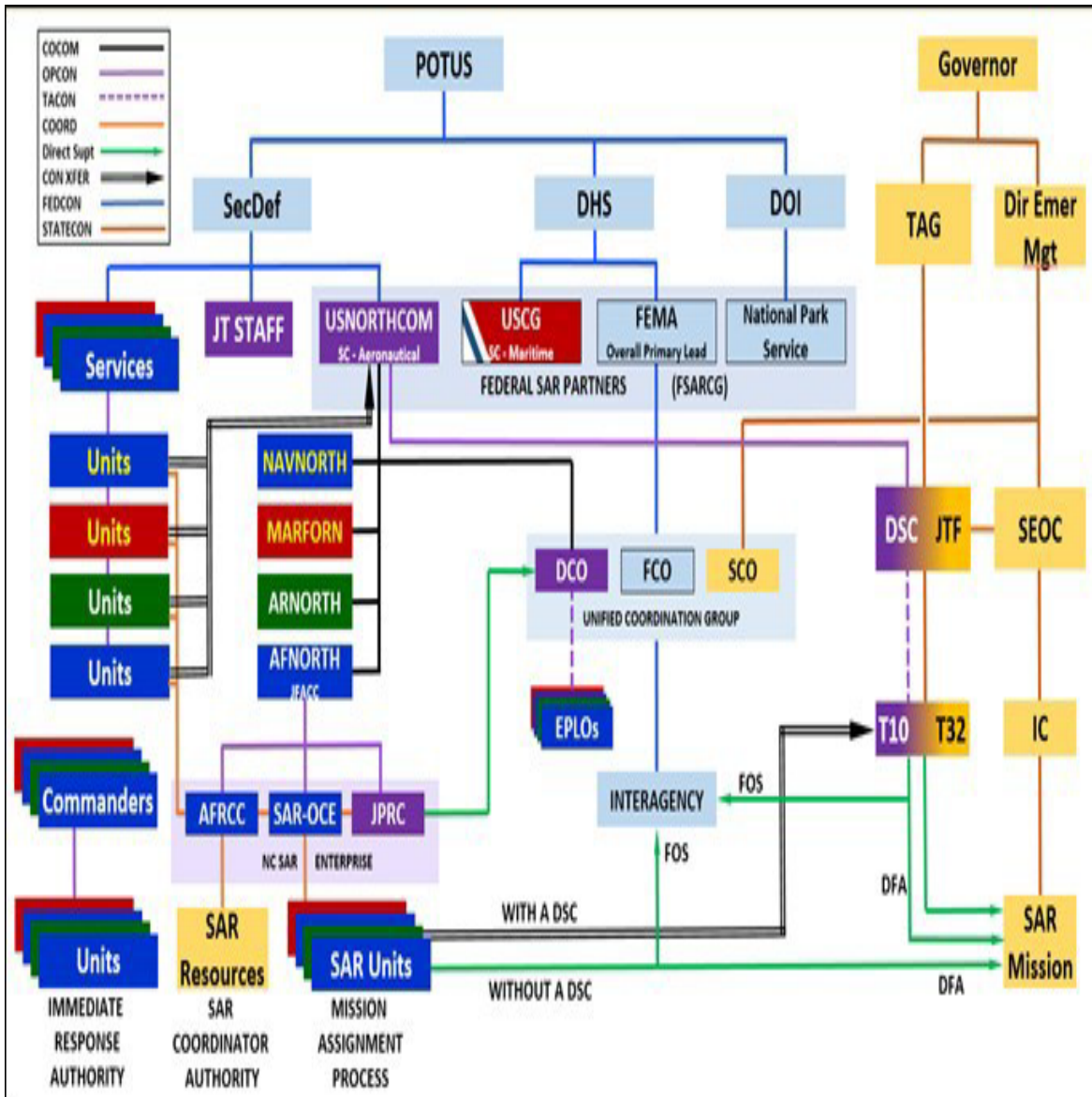
Civil SAR plays a role in personnel recovery missions that occur in friendly or non-hostile areas. The JPRC also plays a lead role in Civil SAR when it is performed as DSCA, or when ESF #9/CISAR is declared. When a land based ESF #9/CISAR, (not on Federal property managed by the DOI) is declared DoD will likely be designated the overall primary agency. The JPRC plans, integrates, coordinates, executes and monitors DoD (Title 10) rescue assets for Personnel Recovery (PR)/Search and Rescue (SAR) in NORTHCOM's AOR in support of the Department of State (OCONUS) and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) (CONUS). In DSCA, the JPRC coordinates Federal SAR resources to provide lifesaving assistance to state, tribal, and local authorities. JPRC personnel deploy in support of CISAR operations to collaborate and coordinate Emergency Support Function #9 (ESF#9), "Search and Rescue" primary agency response with the other ESF#9 partners upon activation. The JPRC also coordinates and deconflicts with the state's National Guard (Title 32) resources to avoid duplication of effort.

The JPRC works with Defense Coordinating Officers (DCOs) assigned to each FEMA Region and Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLOs) assigned to each state. DCOs and EPLOs are considered experts on the capabilities and vulnerabilities of the regions and states where they operate out of. They continually liaise between the DoD and FEMA. During ESF #9/CISAR events the state may elect to appoint a Dual Status Commander (DSC). The intent of the DSC is to facilitate unity of command and unity of effort by bringing Title 10 (Federal) and Title 32 (state) forces under a unified command structure. This may also occur during a multi-state disaster to unify Federal and multi-state forces.

USNC PR-SAR Chief (719) 556-8894

After Hours (719) 556-0618

n-nc.peterson.ncj3.list.ncj33-pr-sar-jprc-dl@mail.mil



Catastrophic Incident SAR C2 (Big Picture)

Federal SAR Coordination Group.

The Federal SAR Coordination Group (FSARCG) was established during Hurricane Irene in August of 2011 to plan and coordinate Federal SAR response in support of the FEMA RRCC/IMAT/IST and affected state/local authorities having jurisdiction. It is comprised of the four ESF#9 partners, FEMA, USCG, NPS, and DoD and is activated via a FEMA MA. The FSARCG is a forward-located element between the Strategic and Operational levels. It provides more accurate and timely shortfall gaps, improved resource identification and agency sourcing, and improved Federal SAR communications and coordination.

Ways to Request Federal/DoD SAR Support.

There are essentially three ways to request DoD SAR support:

- 1.) Via the civil authority having jurisdiction directly to a local DoD official. This is Immediate Response Authority. (DoDD 3025.18).
- 2.) Via the civil authority having jurisdiction to the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center. The organization seeks out units with capabilities to voluntarily participate with no reimbursement to the unit. (DoDI 3003.01).
- 3.) Via the civil authority having jurisdiction submitting a written request to FEMA with commitment to reimburse. Normally associated with ESF#9 activation, a PDD, the Stafford Act, and/or the Economy Act. (DoDD 3025.18).

Military Support to FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Teams.

FEMA identified a requirement for augmentation to their 28 US&R Teams. Not all states have a US&R Team; some states have 2 or more. Military support to FEMA US&R Teams comes in two categories, skilled and general purpose. Skilled support is centric to the requirement and a unique capability DoD retains. General purpose support is not centric to any one focus and may be utilized for a myriad of SAR requirements. DoD may also be tasked to transport FEMA US&R teams over and/or around compromised infrastructure using ground or air assets.

National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP).

It is the policy of the signatory Federal agencies to provide a *National Search and Rescue Plan* for the United States for coordinating SAR services to meet domestic needs and international commitments. Implementing guidance for this Plan is provided in the *International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (IAMSAR) Manual* and the *National Search and Rescue Supplement* (NSS) and supporting Addenda. The NSP describes the U.S. SAR organization, key authorities and their responsibilities, primary principles and policies within the SAR system.

The NSP is solely intended to provide internal guidance to all signatory Federal agencies. State organizations retain established SAR responsibilities within their boundaries for incidents primarily local or intrastate in character.

As such, the AFRCC maintains an MOA between each state Governor and 1 AF/CC that establish SAR responsibilities between the designated SAR Coordinator and each state. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) exists between the Governor's designated state SAR Coordinator and AFRCC/CC (SAR Mission Coordinator) on how the SAR responsibilities are conducted in each individual state.

US National Search and Rescue Supplement to the IAMSAR (NSS).

The National Search and Rescue Supplement (NSS), prepared under the direction of the National Search and Rescue Committee (NSARC), provides guidance to Federal agencies concerning implementation of the National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP). The NSS provides specific additional national standards and guidance that build upon the baseline established by the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (IAMSAR) Manual. The IAMSAR Manual is a three-volume set published jointly by both the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for use by all countries. The NSS provides guidance to all Federal forces, military and civilian, that support civil search and rescue (SAR) operations.

Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue Addendum (Version 3.0) to the National Search and Rescue Supplement.

The CISAR Addendum was created to merge many different response organizations and cultures into an effective, unified Incident Command that can quickly, safely, and effectively work together to save lives. The document is updated regularly with the latest lessons learned and is intended for three primary audiences:

1. Federal, State, Tribal, Territorial, and local response organizations
2. Incident Commanders, SAR Mission Coordinators, and planners who are involved in responding to a Catastrophic Incident; and
3. CISAR responders- Federal playbook for CISAR response.

The nature of CISAR could range from normal SAR operations to the conduct of complex catastrophe operations. Clear delineation between normal SAR, MRO, and CISAR may not be apparent. However, it is important to understand that flexible response options are available for these progressive or immediately overwhelming events. The CISAR Addendum attempts to provide standardized and flexible options for any type of CISAR operation.

In addition to these standardized and flexible options, the document contains an abundance of planning information. Topics of concern are communications, airspace deconfliction, search planning, operational capabilities, and geo-referencing. The topic of geo-referencing is particularly important, because different agencies use different methods to pinpoint locations. The following table from the CISAR Addendum standardizes the uses of the various systems to avoid confusion.

Table 2-11-1: CISAR Geo-referencing Matrix			
Geo-reference System User	United States National Grid (USNG)	Latitude/Longitude DD-MM.mm ¹	GARS ²
Land SAR Responder ³	Primary	Secondary	N/A
Aeronautical SAR Responders ⁴	Secondary	Primary	Tertiary
Air Space Deconfliction ⁵	N/A	Primary	N/A
Land SAR Responder/ Aeronautical SAR Responder Interface. ⁶	Primary	Secondary	N/A
Incident Command: Air SAR Coordination Land SAR Coordination	Secondary Primary	Primary Secondary	N/A N/A
Area organization and accountability ⁷	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary

¹ Latitude and Longitude should be in one standard format: DD-MM.mm.

² GARS: Global Area Reference System.

³ Land SAR responders use U.S. National Grid.

⁴ Aeronautical SAR responders use latitude and longitude for CISAR response.

⁵ Air space deconfliction will be implemented /managed using Latitude and Longitude.

⁶ Aeronautical SAR responders working with Land SAR responders have the primary responsibility of coordinating SAR using USNG.

⁷ Requirement for providing situational awareness of CISAR operations geographically to Federal, military, state, local and tribal leadership.

The following is a link to the CISAR Addendum: [https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Portals/9/CG-5R/nsarc/CISAR%20Addendum%20-%20Version%203-0%20\(062112\)%20Final.pdf](https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Portals/9/CG-5R/nsarc/CISAR%20Addendum%20-%20Version%203-0%20(062112)%20Final.pdf)

AFRCC

(24/7)

TOLL FREE: (800) 851-3051
COMMERCIAL: (850) 283-5955 DSN: 523-5955
Commander (850) 283-5029
Director of Operations (850) 283-5084

JPRC

COMMERCIAL

(850) 283-5083 (850) 283-5021
(850) 283-5611 (850) 283-5426
(850) 283-5132 (850) 283-5320

DSN: 523-XXXX

Chapter 6: Civil Air Patrol - Air Force Auxiliary (CAP – AFAUX)



Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a valuable DSCA resource performing Search and Rescue (SAR), reconnaissance, emergency services, homeland security, and disaster relief. With nearly 70,000 members, over 40,000 of whom are trained emergency professionals, CAP volunteers provide emergency response support to Federal, State, and Local agencies as the Air Force Auxiliary (AFAUX) with a fleet of 541 single-engine aircraft, 1,144 vehicles, 17,115 radios, 946 small Unmanned Aerial Systems (sUAS) and other ground equipment through each of its 52 Wings in each state, Puerto Rico, and Washington DC. CAP conducts 90% of inland search and rescue in the Continental U.S. as tasked by the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center and other agencies.

CAP’s 5,600+ aircrew members perform aerial reconnaissance for homeland security, usually in the event of natural disasters. Trained to Federal Emergency Management Agency standards, these fixed-wing aircraft and sUAS personnel provide high-definition photographic and video and other digital visual assets used for damage assessment by FEMA as well as by state and local agencies.

Having a presence in more than 1,400 operating locations, CAP is uniquely positioned to respond to communities in need within a few hours.

CAP is a cost-effective force multiplier compared to other military and contract assets. CAP volunteers provide their services at no cost and CAP aircraft are charged at an average hourly rate of \$180 per hour.

Summary of CAP Missions & Flying Hours

Description	FY23	FY24	FY25
Air Defense Intercept Training	1,587	1,697	1,098
Cadet Orientation Flying	17,170	17,865	15,442
Disaster Relief	2,048	1,453	1,440
Drug Interdiction	2,703	3,114	2,895
Low Level Route Survey	724	756	934
Maintenance	8,004	8,075	8,126
Other	20,700	20,805	19,995
Range Support	88	127	331
Search and Rescue	722	816	767
Training	38,497	38,158	32,192
Air Force Assigned Mission Total	92,245	92,866	83,220
CAP-USAF Liaison Flying	2,298	1,956	2,015
Corporate Mission Flying	7,806	7,817	7,796
Grand Total Flying Hours	102,349	102,638	93,031

The organization trains and supports warfighters, frees up warfighters for lethal missions through our noncombatant role supporting the Air Force, prepares future generations of warfighters, and enhances national security through its primary missions of emergency services, aerospace education (including cybersecurity training), and cadet programs.

A streamlined tasking construct provides another unique advantage of employing CAP DoD policies that govern coordination and approval of requests for support to civil authorities for Title 10 assets normally do not apply to CAP (DSCA EXORD Para 3.D.2.)

Employment of CAP forces does not require SecDef approval or CJCS and SecDef notification. The SECAF designee (NAF/CC) can directly approve CAP's use for DSCA requests. CAP can quickly respond to emergencies. This response and coordination is greatly facilitated by early communication. This allows CAP to posture their volunteers for alert status and, if required, move aircraft providing greater response capability.

For non-immediate incidents response, it is imperative to plan ahead and make requests early enough to ensure timely approval of requests through the normal AFNORTH Air Tasking Order (ATO) process.

MISSION TYPES

Joint Training Participation

- Operation Noble Eagle
- Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS)
- Surrogate Remotely Piloted Aircraft (SRPA)
- Low-level route surveys
- Southern border patrol for Task Force North
- AeroNET Communications Networking

Other Military Missions

- Naval vessel escort
- Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems airbase counter-threat
- Test mission support (e.g., providing targets for military sensors to find)
- Base security and planning support
- Transporting military personnel (e.g., Coast Guard Operation Nome and medical support to remote Alaskan communities)
- Base fire patrol
- Various nonpublicized sensitive missions
- HF communications support

Flight Training Missions

- Orientation flights (CAP, Junior ROTC, and ROTC)
- Flight academies
- Cadet Wings
- Rated Preparatory Program (Air Force)
- Certificated flight instructor program
- Remote pilot training and recurrency (small Unmanned Aircraft Systems)
- Pilot proficiency and recurrency training
- Mountain flying clinics

Search and Rescue Missions

- Air and ground teams
- National Cell Phone Forensics Team search
- National Radar Analysis Team search
- Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems search
- Sundown coastal, river, and bay patrol

Emergency Services (technology)

- High-definition imagery and video
- Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR 3D scanning)
- Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR)
- MX-15 sensor ball
- Geospatial capabilities (orthomosaic)
- Cellphone forensics
- Radar analysis

Other Emergency Services Missions

- Wildfire damage photography (air and ground)
- Flood damage photography (air and ground)
- Hurricane damage photography (air and ground)
- Tornado damage photography (air and ground)
- Earthquake damage photography (air and ground)
- Ice dam photography (air)
- Tsunami warning system (airborne)
- Airborne communications relay

Miscellaneous Missions

- Teacher Orientation Program (TOP) Flights
- Operation Pulse Lift (blood collection and transport)
- Community service (staffing distribution centers)
- Supplies and equipment delivery
- Nationwide and state communications networks (FM, VHF, and HF)
- Training service dogs for air transport
- Bird migration tracking

CAP/AFAUX Capabilities

Aircraft

541 single-engine aircraft, including Cessna 172, 182 and 206 models, as well as 11 Gippsland GA-8 eight-seat aircraft are strategically placed around the Nation.

Most CAP/AFAUX aircraft are equipped with electronic Direction Finding (DF) capabilities to search for distress; the DF is designed to locate Emergency Locator Transmitters (ELTs), also known as beacons, on downed aircraft or Electronic Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRBs) from ships in distress, or Personal Locator Beacons (PLBs) for finding lost hikers and outdoor enthusiasts. It can receive emergency signals on 121.5 MHz (old civil frequency), 243 MHz (old military frequency), and 406 MHz (new universal frequency). Most CAP/AFAUX aircraft are also equipped with antennas to fly transportable repeaters to augment ground-based communications capabilities. All CAP/AFAUX aircraft are equipped with traditional general aviation aircraft radios as well as VHF-FM radios on Air Force assigned frequencies.



WaldoAir XCAM Ultra 50 camera systems

CAP/AFAUX currently has 20 of these systems with an additional 10 WaldoAir XCAM Cyclops systems being readied for field deployment in FY25/26. This sensor package can be moved between CAP/AFAUX 172s and 182s and is transportable in a pelican case. The sensor provides for the collection of high-resolution nadir and oblique orthorectified imagery that can be compiled into 2D and 3D mosaic models in post flight processing.

FLIR 8500 Sensor Balls

CAP has 8 aircraft equipped with FLIR sensor balls in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Florida, North Carolina and Michigan.

Ground Operations

CAP/AFAUX has over 1,100 seven-, 12-, and 15-passenger vans, 4X4 sport utility vehicles and long-bed pickup trucks equipped with VHF-FM radios to support mission operations. Approximately 320 vehicles are also equipped with HF-ALE radios.

CAP/AFAUX maintains emergency ground teams around the nation that are capable of supporting search and rescue as well as humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, and Point of Distribution (POD) support operations. CAP/AFAUX does not field ground teams for homeland defense or security operations other than at incident command posts and other support facilities in order to not place members in harm's way with higher risk missions like law enforcement assistance operations. Ground teams have similar DF capabilities to CAP/AFAUX aircraft but cannot currently track 406 beacons with its ground-based equipment.

Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (sUAS)

CAP/AFAUX owns and operates approximately 2,000 sUAS. Approximately 1,400 support the CAP Aerospace Education and Cadet Program missions, but the remaining sUAS are configured for traditional operational missions. CAP can support both imagery collection and counter-sUAS training with the appropriate approvals. CAP/AFAUX teams currently support FEMA Urban SAR team deployments throughout the nation when requested by FEMA using Mission Assignments. sUAS can often collect imagery that other ground or airborne assets are unable due to access limitations. sUAS can expand in other various missions, to include the exploitation of data collected through

imagery and to aid in post-damage assessments, environmental assessments, and infrastructure assessments. Finally, CAP's sUAS teams are heavily linked with other operations and can integrate in both air and ground missions to be used and exploited to aid in supply delivery and to enhance command and control communication systems.

Counter-Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (c-sUAS)

When working on c-sUAS missions and not using Defense Innovation tagged "Blue Approved" sUAS, the military installation must be added to the commercial of the shelf (COTs) waiver.

The COTs waiver list is managed by CAPUSAF and takes around six months from request to enablement. Otherwise, CAP uses airframes from the AFSOC approved list.

c-sUAS missions can be broken up into two main categories for CAP:

1. Blue c-sUAS missions or c-sUAS missions supported by blue approved aircraft as verified by the Department of Defense
2. Red c-sUAS missions or missions supported by COTs aircraft that must be mitigated and approved for use through the DoD in the form of a waiver.

CAP has four main mission sets that fall under the mission types of Red c-sUAS and Blue c-sUAS:

1. Detection-Tracking missions which can be supported by both Red c-sUAS and Blue c-sUAS platforms
2. Deterrence & Mitigation missions which are only supported by Red c-sUAS
3. Airdrop missions which are supported by Red c-sUAS platforms.
4. Swarm missions which are supported by Red c-sUAS platforms.

Blue Airframes

Skydio X2D

Teal Golden Eagle

Wingstra Gen 2 (Fixed Wing)

Red Airframes

DJI Phantom 3

DJI Phantom 4

Mavic 2 Enterprise

Nationwide Radio Communications System

CAP/AFAUX maintains and operates an extensive communications network that provides VHF-FM and HF radio capability as well as aerial communications relay platforms. Comprised of over 17,000 CAP-owned fixed base, mobile, and portable two-way radios, the national and regional VHF-FM and HF radio networks provide survivable, infrastructure-independent C2 communications that are not dependent on satellite/cellular telephone systems.

The network includes approximately 14,000 short-/mid-range VHF radios; over 760 fixed and tactical VHF repeaters; and more than 2,400 long-range HF radios. CAP has approximately 1,600 fixed land HF stations, over 320 HF mobile stations installed in vehicles, and approximately 490 rapid deployment packages to support mobile ICPs and Continuity of Operations (COOP) capability should a fixed site go down in a disaster. There are approximately 600 VHF-FM radio repeater stations located strategically throughout the country and 175 airborne or transportable VHF-FM suitcase radio repeaters to establish sites in emergencies, provide a COOP capability for CAP's fixed sites or to fly airborne for highbird relay operations supporting ground personnel.

Radar Analysis

The Civil Air Patrol's National Radar Analysis Team, also known as NRAT, was established in 2009 to provide a more formalized structure and operational procedures for CAP's radar forensics. The team's primary goal is to develop tools and procedures that reduce the "Crash to Rescue" time, critical to positive outcomes for any crash survivors.

The team consists of 11 specialists, handpicked for their expertise in radar analysis, software development and weather analysis. They work continuously to develop tools to better process radar data, weather data and terrain warning systems to improve flying safety and to locate downed aircraft.

On average the team works about 60 missing aircraft missions every year in collaboration with the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center, CAP's cell phone forensics team and CAP incident commanders.

National Cell Phone Forensics Team

The use of historical cell phone data to support Civil Air Patrol SAR missions originated in April 2006 when a volunteer used internally developed software to help predict the most likely area to look for a missing airplane. A small team was formed to continue developing the technology, which was being successfully utilized across the country. The team's efforts were so impactful that in 2009, the National Cell Phone Forensics Team was designated as a national CAP asset. As the number of missions continued to grow, the team expanded and now includes seven members, all of whom are CAP volunteer professionals.

Requests for assistance are made to the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center at Tyndall Air Force Base, the single agency responsible for coordinating on-land federal SAR activities in the United States, including Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands.

Assignments support typical CAP missions such as missing/overdue aircraft, but the Cell Phone Forensics Team also works on appropriate missions from federal, state, and local law enforcement and other agencies, e.g., U.S. Coast Guard and National Park Service. These missions may include missing boaters, overdue hikers, etc.

Law Enforcement Support

CAP can provide a variety of assistance to LEAs (Law Enforcement Agencies). Examples of typical law enforcement support may include aerial reconnaissance, transportation of law enforcement personnel and operation of equipment to facilitate communications. Trained Personnel Of the approximately 70,000 CAP members, CAP / AFAUX has over 40,000 National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant qualified personnel on staff nationwide. CAP also has approximately 600 personnel supporting counterdrug operations along the southern border through Joint Task Force – North at the request of the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection that undergo additional screening for participation.

Aircrews

CAP has approximately 5,600 qualified aircrew members to support its fleet of aircraft. There are approximately 2,400 mission pilots and 3,200 other aircrew members.

Communications Personnel

Though most CAP/AFAUX operations personnel have some communications training, there are also approximately 3,400 personnel with specialized communications training to manage the CAP radio communications system.

Incident Management Teams

CAP/AFAUX has over 560 NIMS trained Incident Commanders as well as over 11,000 Command and General Staff and support staff personnel for all-hazards incident operations management and augment civil and military emergency operations centers.

Chaplains

A cadre of approximately 140 Chaplains and 150 Chaplain Support Specialists are available for support to military personnel. CAP Chaplains meet the same ecclesiastical endorsement requirements as military chaplains and can support the range of chaplain services needed like religious services, funerals, death notifications, crisis counseling and other support when necessary. They are assisted by Chaplain Support Specialists much like enlisted personnel assigned to support military chaplains.

Other Information Command and Control / Legal Status

The same legal authorities that govern the use of Air Force assets generally apply to the use of CAP when acting in its capacity as the Air Force Auxiliary. All USAF-assigned missions will be flown under military command and control, generally at the operational (1 AF/CC, 11 AF/CC or PACAF/CC) level. The Judge Advocate will perform a Domestic Imagery Legal Review (DILR) and provide authorization prior to the use of CAP for Air Force Auxiliary missions flown under military command and control over the U.S. and/or U.S. territories.

CAP/AFAUX Aircraft Platforms



Cessna 206



Cessna 182



Cessna 182 Full Motion Video Aircraft



Gippsland GA-8



Cessna 172

How to Request / Access

Search and Rescue (SAR) or Life-Saving Missions including emergency blood, organ and tissue transport

(24/7): AFRCC (800) 851-3051 or (850) 283-5955 DSN 523

All Other Mission Requests

All other mission requests including immediate response missions to prevent human suffering or to mitigate great property damage:

CAP-NOC (24/7/365) On call duty officer (888) 211-1812

AFNORTH CAP Liaison Officer (CAPLNO) Normal Duty Hours Only
COMMERCIAL: (850) 283-5880, DSN 523

AOC Senior Operations Duty Officer (SODO) (24/7/365)
COMMERCIAL: (850) 283-5573, DSN 523

601 AOC/JA (24/7/365) COMMERCIAL: (850) 283-5775, DSN 523

Chapter 7: Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA)

In providing DSCA, USNORTHCOM generally operates through established JTFs subordinate to the command. An emergency must exceed the capabilities of local, state and Federal agencies before USNORTHCOM provides direct support. In most cases, support will be limited, localized and specific. When the scope of the disaster is reduced to the point that the Primary Agency can again assume full control and management without military assistance, USNORTHCOM will execute its exit strategy and redeploy DoD forces.

Authorities

Natural or man-made disasters and events can temporarily overwhelm local, tribal, state and non-military Federal responders. The DoD has a long history of supporting civil authorities in the wake of catastrophic events. When directed by the President of the United States (POTUS) or the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) and service components will respond quickly and effectively to the requests of civil authorities to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage. The Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP) directed CDRUSNORTHCOM to prepare a plan to support the employment of Title 10 DoD forces providing DSCA in accordance with (IAW) the National Response Framework (NRF), applicable Federal law, DoD Directives (DoDD), and other policy guidance including those hazards defined by the 15 National Planning Scenarios that are not addressed by other JSCP tasked plans. DSCA is a subset of DoD civil support that is performed within the parameters of the NRF. CONR-1AF (AFNORTH) CONPLAN 3500 supports USNORTHCOM CONPLAN 3500.

Incident Awareness and Assessments (IAA) Defined

IAA is similar to DoD's definition of Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR). However, ISR is generally conducted outside the United States over foreign territory while IAA is conducted within the United States in support of Defense Support of Civil Authorities operations. The change in title is necessary to make it clear that DoD does not collect Intelligence on U.S. persons. IAA operations focus on providing timely and usable information to all levels of command and to local, state, civil, and Federal leaders in order to save lives, reduce human suffering and protect property. The seven mission sets of IAA are situational awareness, damage assessment, evacuation monitoring, Search and Rescue, CBRN assessment, hydrographic survey, dynamic ground coordination.

AFNORTH's tasks in support of IAA include:

- Assist USNORTHCOM in identifying, sourcing, sustaining and employing IAA assets. Additionally, if the DSCA situation requires dynamic movement and tactical control of IAA assets, AFNORTH will also assist USNORTHCOM in identifying necessary C2 capabilities
- AFNORTH will execute Collection Operations Management (COM) for assigned airborne IAA through the AFNORTH AOC (601 ISRD)
- AFNORTH (601 ISRD) will coordinate and integrate DoD IAA collection efforts with non-DoD Federal, state government, local government, and non-government airborne collection assets to increase efficiencies. This effort is greatly facilitated when all parties elect to participate in the Contingency Response Air Support Schedule (CRASS) process
- AFNORTH commander submits Collection Requirements

Roles and Responsibilities

The Interagency Remote Sensing Coordination Cell (IRSCC).

The IRSCC is an interagency board designed to address remote sensing requirements and collection management issues. All Federal agencies with remote sensing capabilities and/or requirements are members of the IRSCC. The IRSCC supports the FEMA Remote Sensing Coordinator (RSC) and Federal and state emergency management personnel, by assisting with the management and synchronization of Federal remote sensing activities pursuant to a major emergency requiring a Stafford Act declaration. USNORTHCOM and its components support the IRSCC during significant events with one or two full-time employees when requested by FEMA. It is important to remember that DoD IAA assets and requirements typically only make a fraction of the total remote sensing requirements of the entire Federal response effort. The IRSCC utilizes its interagency personnel to ensure vital requirements are met, eliminate duplication of effort and to maximize the availability of collected data.

To the maximum extent possible, the IRSCC will provide remote sensing management, remote sensing operations management, facilitate exploitation and dissemination, and discovery services for remotely sensed data. The final approval authority for authorizing Federal collection efforts is the FEMA RSC. The IRSCC advises the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Principal Federal Officer/Federal Coordinating Officer, and the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Chief Intelligence Officer, as appropriate, with respect to remote sensing.

Mission Sets

Situational Awareness.

Refers to the collection/analysis effort aimed at establishing and maintaining a detailed and complete understanding of an evolving situation and represents the most time-sensitive effort. Situational awareness does not equate to situational understanding. Ensuring proper Processing, Analysis and Distribution (PAD) entities are applied to the collection efforts will ensure awareness leads to operational environment understanding.

Damage Assessment.

Refers to the collection/analysis effort aimed at determining the severity of the destruction and the impact on key infrastructure and the population and includes the capability to provide broad-area and focused (point) imagery. Broad-area coverage refers to the collection effort aimed at collecting imagery of a large swath of territory, with the view of determining the full extent of damage or, if executed in advance of an incident, the pre-disaster state of an area. Point imagery refers to imagery focused on key Points of Interest (POIs) in order to conduct detailed damage assessments of the particular POI.

Evacuation Monitoring.

Includes pre- and post-evacuation monitoring of large-scale population movements and coverage of lines of communication and potential choke points and/or gathering areas. This is crucial during a CBRN event when decontamination of affected population prior to entering a non-decontaminated zone is necessary.

Search and Rescue.

Support refers to assisting incident commanders by identifying the most affected areas and providing detailed near real-time coverage to integrate with SAR personnel. IAA long-loiter medium-altitude FMV assets with associated PAD could support SAR by assisting in search

pattern continuity, broad-area coverage of search grids, and unmanned assets can continue the search when safety-of-flight may preclude manned assets from doing so (i.e. wildland fire smoke). A layered approach to SAR using IAA analysts and appropriate assets would maximize relief efforts by effectively directing limited resources.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear.

Assessment refers to assisting commanders and decision-makers by monitoring and assessing damage to infrastructure, personnel movement in urban areas, downwind hazards for fall out, and potential for HAZMAT implications that could impact the operational environment.

Hydrographic Survey.

Is a branch of surveying which deals with bodies of still or running water such as a lake, harbor, stream, river, spillways, storm/rain drainage systems, etc. Decision-makers could request geospatial sensors to survey debris, blockage, hazardous material, depths and water-line changes, etc. compromising different water systems to ensure the safety and health of their communities during a disaster.

Dynamic Ground Coordination.

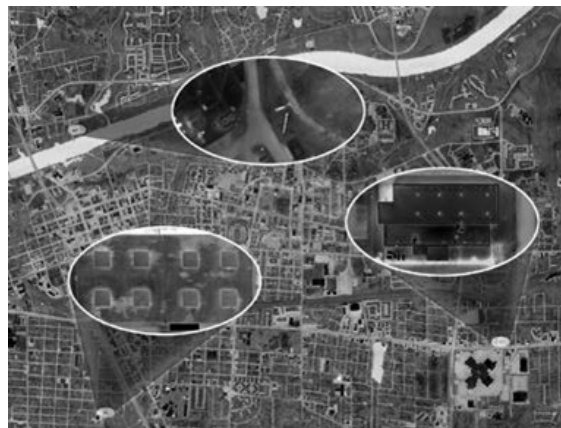
Refers to response operations where multiple IAA assets could be tasked requiring IAA Tactical Coordinator (ITC) to coordinate ad hoc day-of sensor tasking of multiple aircraft working in conjunction with an Air Operations LNO for airspace coordination movement of airborne assets if necessary to satisfy essential elements of information. It can also refer to Remotely Operated Video Enhanced Receiver (ROVER)-capable Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) teams to re-task airborne assets, IAA or otherwise, during large response operations and any IAA support requirements the team may have.

Sensor Types

Infra-red (IR).

IR systems are sensitive to the infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. In order to produce a differentiated image, they rely on heat gradients, i.e., varied infrared energy reflected or produced by adjacent objects. Sometimes referred to as Thermal Imaging, IR is most useful during hours of darkness but can be used effectively during daylight hours as well. IR is very useful for fire line detection/ redirection of firefighting operations.

Example of IR Imagery



Electro-Optical (EO).

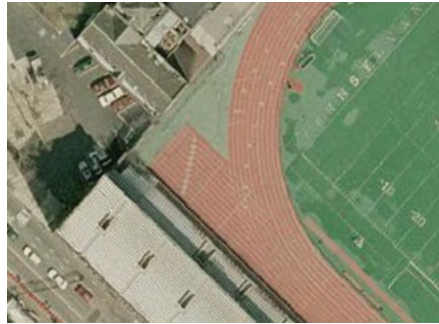
EO systems utilize light sensitive receptors to collect and display images or video. When referring to ISR/IAA sensors, EO typically means images produced in the visible light spectrum. EO imagery is available in various degrees of resolution and is very useful for post-event damage assessment. It is important customers indicate resolution required to answer their specific needs.

Electro-Optical Examples

Six Inch Resolution



Two Foot Resolution



One Meter Resolution



Ten Meter Resolution

Full-Motion Video (FMV).

FMV refers to live, real-time streaming video collected primarily for the immediate situational awareness of key decision makers. It includes any live video across the electro-magnetic spectrum, but normally it will be EO or IR. Its main uses include:

- Search and Rescue
- Lines of Communication (LOC) Analysis
- Initial Damage Assessment
- Fire Perimeter Identification
- Situational Awareness (SA)

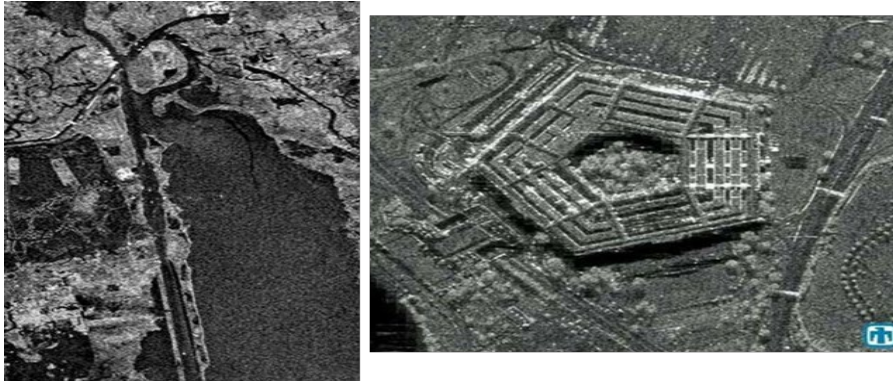
Multi-Spectral/Hyper-Spectral (MSI/HSI).

MSI and HSI use many bands within the Infrared, Visible and Ultraviolet portions of the electro-magnetic spectrum to provide composite images produced by interpreting several layers of information. They are particularly useful for identifying chemicals and HAZMAT, locating camouflaged objects, and providing change and anomaly detection. MSI/HSI systems are passive and require a light source to operate, making them less useful during hours of darkness. This type of imagery normally requires a trained analyst to interpret. Customers should consider this factor when requesting this type of imagery to ensure that the proper support personnel are included for the tasked asset.

Synthetic Aperture Radar.

Synthetic aperture radar is a form of radar in which the large, highly directional rotating antenna used by conventional radar is replaced with many low-directivity small stationary antennas scattered near or around the target area. The many echo waveforms received at the different antenna positions are post-processed to resolve the target. Synthetic aperture radar can only be implemented by moving one or more antennas over relatively immobile targets, by placing multiple stationary antennas over a relatively large area, or combinations thereof. Synthetic aperture radar imagery is useful for change detection and has seen wide applications in remote sensing and mapping.

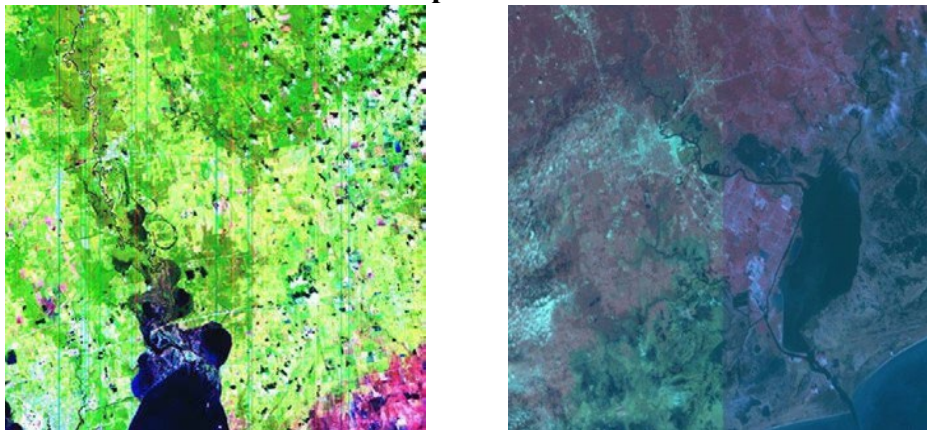
Examples of Synthetic Aperture Radar Imagery



Multi-Spectral/Hyper-Spectral (MSI/HSI).

MSI and HSI use many bands within the Infrared, Visible and Ultraviolet portions of the electromagnetic spectrum to provide composite images produced by interpreting several layers of information. They are particularly useful for identifying chemicals and HAZMAT, locating camouflaged objects, and providing change and anomaly detection. MSI/HSI systems are passive and require a light source to operate, making them less useful during hours of darkness. This type of imagery normally requires a trained analyst to interpret. Customers should consider this factor when requesting this type of imagery to ensure that the proper support personnel are included for the tasked asset.

Examples of MSI/HSI



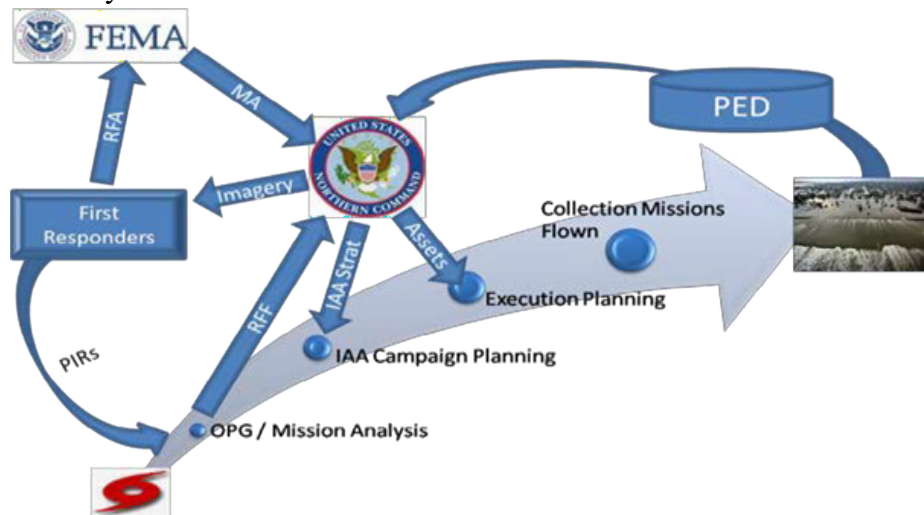
Incident Awareness and Assessment Process (IAA)

Without Mission Assignment (MA).

There are several implications to consider when planning missions without an official MA. Commander's intent and Priority Information Requirements (PIRs) are critical and must be identified early before a collection plan is created. All missions flown without an MA are funded from within the DoD. Information sharing with first responders is problematic or not authorized without an MA. In addition, Request for Forces (RFFs) justifications are more demanding because it is difficult to justify before the Primary Authority makes the request. However, Command and Control issues are relatively simple as a straightforward military chain of command is in place.

With Mission Assignment (MA).

There are separate considerations and implications to consider when an MA has been received. First, the assumption is made that first responders have been overwhelmed by the time the Request for Assistance has been received, so defining requirements can be a challenge. First responder's requirements are critical; however, dissemination architecture and connectivity to the first responders can be difficult at best. It is also important to note that military/civilian cooperation must keep in mind the different organizational cultures. DoD personnel, acting in an LNO role, must recognize that successful coordination will be built on personal relationships vice the formality of a military chain of command.



Process With Mission Assignment Intelligence Oversight.

Intelligence Oversight limitations apply to AFNORTH and any supporting DoD unit that could collect, analyze process, retain, or disseminate information on US persons and those who exercise command over these units and organizations. It applies to all military and civilian personnel assigned or attached to those units on a permanent or temporary basis, regardless of specialty or job function. It also applies to contractors or consultants if they are involved in activities subject to the procedures in DoD 5240.1-R and AFI 14-404, Intelligence Oversight. For Air Force Reserve Command, this AFI applies to Traditional Reservists, Air Reserve Technicians, Individual Mobilization Augmentees, and other Air Force Reserve Command members assigned or attached to intelligence units and staffs who are performing intelligence-related activities. For the Air National Guard, it applies to all ANG members in a Title 10 or Title 32 status assigned or attached to intelligence units or staffs who are performing intelligence-related activities.

Proper Use Memorandum (PUM).

When it is required for information collection or processing within the USNORTHCOM AOR, J23M, (Requirements Branch) drafts a domestic imagery request or PUM. The PUM clearly describes the boundaries and limits under which intelligence community personnel will be conducting operations in support of the DSCA mission. When it is determined that domestic imagery is required to satisfy an information need or to support a designated Local Field Activity (LFA), the requesting command or component notifies the USNORTHCOM J23M, the JIOC-N Operations Officer (J23DO), or Knowledge Management Branch (J22S), and the Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Operations team for coordination. Notification will be followed up by a written request, preferably through COLISEUM. Current DoD guidance, SecDef UAS GM 20180818, delegated approval authority to use UAS/RPAs for Inland SAR in CONUS to CDUSNORTHCOM. This is a special exception to the SecDef approval requirement for operational domestic use of DoD UAS/RPA. Unresolved issues are to be referred to Service or DoD General Council for determination. In some cases, a locally drafted and locally held PUM may be sufficient to meet requirements.

AFNORTH/A2 and JA will work with USNORTHCOM J23M and JA to ensure that the appropriate legal documents are drafted and approved for Title 10 assets. For Title 10 assets, the AFNORTH A2 Intelligence Oversight Monitor, in coordination with the AFNORTH / JA, will coordinate with the USNORTHCOM/J23M and ensure that the appropriate documentation is approved prior to conducting IAA operations within the CONUS. Supported commanders (e.g. JTF- CS and JTF-NCR) are responsible for drafting their own specific PUM, which is then routed to USNORTHCOM/J23M. The NGB/J2 works with individual states to approve the PUM under Title 32 status because states are responsible for drafting their own requirements.

Plan Mission.

To plan an effective mission, AFNORTH IAA Planners need a detailed understanding of the requirement(s). An IAA request form is used to initiate this process and help planners determine the proper platform, product and dissemination strategy.

IAA Synchronization Matrix (Sync Matrix).

AFNORTH (601 ISR/D) collection planners produce a Sync Matrix of those assets tasked or controlled by the JFACC and the 601 AOC to help ensure tasked assets are deconflicted, both from one another and from other government agency assets. The Sync Matrix is also used to achieve a unified effort for these assets.

Collection Deck.

To task a platform, the AFNORTH (601 ISR/D) produces detailed collection plans. They include a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet identifying the specific collection points or the parameters of a directed search area. In addition, a Collection Plan Briefing, in Microsoft Power Point format, is produced to graphically depict the overall day's collection.

Mission Execution.

Title 10 missions are formally tasked through the ATO process. The ATO directs a subordinate flying unit to execute the IAA missions. It contains the following details:

- Mission number
- Flight details
- Take off Time
- Time on Station

The Reconnaissance, Surveillance, Target Acquisition Annex (RSTA) provides amplifying information to the aircrew and directs the format and content of the Post Mission Summary (described later in this volume). The Collection Deck is contained within the RSTA. The RSTA also provides detailed instruction for Processing, Analysis and Distribution (PAD) requirements.

Dynamic Re-tasking.

Dynamic Re-tasking allows for the collection of time-sensitive IAA. The Chief of Combat Ops (CCO) within the AFNORTH Combat Ops Division (COD) determines if an asset can be re-tasked. The CCO does this on recommendation from the Senior Intelligence Duty Officer (SIDO) and the decision is subsequently relayed to the platform through the aircraft's liaison officer.

Dissemination.

Dissemination is based on user needs as determined by the IAA Request Form. Every effort is made to ensure the final product is unclassified and in a usable format. The most common form of dissemination used is the Imagery and FMV access portals as listed below.

Pull – Posted to website(s). Typically, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) will host the majority of the imagery products on their Hazard Data Distribution System (HDDS) server. In addition, material may be posted to the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN), and the USNORTHCOM Imagery/FMV server.

Push – Customers can specify whether they need products e-mailed or mailed directly to them. For example Civil Air Patrol has the capability to email imagery directly to a customer while airborne via a satellite telephone. Note: The satellite constellation used for this capability is degrading and is occasionally intermittent.

Live Feed – Live feeds are accessed through a FMV portal or directly down-linked to the customer. Primary FMV customers will be collocated with a communications package (i.e. ROVER, DRAGOON, etc.) that will allow them to have an immediate direct FMV feed while in the field. Additionally, FMV feeds will be pushed to the FMV server at USNORTHCOM or elsewhere for the benefit of the remainder of the IAA community.

Imagery Access Portals.

- United States Geological Survey Hazard Data Distribution System: <https://www.usgs.gov/land-resources/hdds>
- Department of Homeland Security's Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) (Registration Required): <http://dhsauthportalext.dhs.gov>
- Contact the AFNORTH (601 ISRD) PED Team via SIPRNET for login information: usaf.tyndall.601-aoc.mbx.601-aoc-ird-ped-omb@mail.smil.mil

Feedback.

In order to ensure that customer requirements are met it is essential to collect post mission feedback from both crew as well as the customer. Crew feedback will be in the form of a post mission summary as defined in the RSTA Annex to the ATO. Customer feedback is sought through various Liaison officers (LNOs) either in person or through telephone and e-mail exchanges to determine whether requirements were satisfied. This information is then used to determine the need for follow-on missions.

Assessments.

The majority of operational efficiency is measured using operational metrics. Examples of information traditionally included in operational metrics are: IAA missions scheduled vs. missions flown, IAA sensor and communication link operational rates, imagery target deck collection rates (imagery targets tasked vs. imagery targets collected), ad hoc or dynamic re-tasking satisfaction rates (requested vs. successfully tasked, timeliness of collection and reporting, etc.) and on-station, in time, full mission, no problems (platform, sensor, links and crew). The assessment process is used to evaluate the overall effectiveness of the IAA campaign.

The process seeks to:

- Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of operations in achieving JFACC/CFACC objectives
- Evaluate the effectiveness of JFACC/CFACC objectives in supporting CFC/JFC objectives
- Recommend changes in weight, priorities or phasing efforts
- Provide predictive evaluation/assessment

Data is collected and analyzed after every IAA mission as the latest information is integrated into the cumulative totals. Additionally, an overall assessment is accomplished upon the completion of the contingency. Lessons Learned are captured in order to improve current processes and amend doctrine as required.

Collectively, the Feedback and Assessments process ensures IAA assets are employed as efficiently and effectively as possible. Additional information on IAA assets is available in the National Guard Joint Force Headquarters-State J2 Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) Handbook. NSEP cadre can access this handbook under the references on the msTeams EPLO Toolkit, while others may reach out to the IAA Course organizational box at nbgj2iaa@army.mil for the most recent copy.

**How to Request / Access ISR/IAA
Capabilities**

601 AOC ISR Operations Collection Managers

Primary COMMERCIAL: (850) 283-5562, DSN 523
Secondary COMMERCIAL: (850) 283-5993, DSN 523

AFFOR A2

COMMERCIAL: (850) 283-3785, DSN 523

BATTLE STAFF A2 Duty Officer

COMMERCIAL: (850) 283-0940, DSN 523

601 AOC/JA

COMMERCIAL: (850) 283-5775, DSN 523
Tyndall Operator: (850) 283-1110

Chapter 8: Airspace Planning and Control (601 AOC/CPD)

Combat Plans Division (CPD).

The CPD Airspace Management Team is directly related to the Joint Forces Air Component Commander's coordination role supporting the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The FAA, as the Host Nation's (HN) air traffic service provider, is granted statutory authority over managing airspace by Title 49 of the United States Code. The JFACC will be prepared to assume ACA in coordination with NORAD and the FAA.

Airspace Control Authority (FAA/ACA).

The ACA is the designated military commander assuming overall responsibility for military operations of the airspace control system in the designated airspace control area. For almost all disasters, the FAA will remain the regulatory governing body for all aircraft operations. The airspace control system is defined as those organizations, personnel, policies, procedures, and facilities performing airspace control functions. The ACA coordinates with the FAA for approval of all issues involving the National Airspace System in the defined airspace control area. This cooperative partnership ensures dynamic innovative solutions are immediately implemented to maximize mission accomplishment with minimal degradation to the National Airspace System. The JFACC has overall responsibility of T10 DoD forces operating in the designated airspace control area(s).

601 AOC Airspace Management Team.

The airspace management team is a specialty team supporting primarily the Combat Plans Division and the Combat Operations Division. The airspace management team consists of military and civilian air traffic controllers responsible for coordinating and integrating airspace requirements with the FAA. In recognition of the FAA's statutory responsibility, military air operations are designed to coexist with civilian operations and have as little impact on the National Airspace System (NAS) as possible. Each volume of airspace supporting a military operation is deconflicted and coordinated with the FAA by the 601 AOC and approved.

Airspace Coordination Plan (ACP)

When the JFACC is in a coordination role with the ACA, the airspace management team develops and coordinates airspace requirements with the FAA--this requirement is approved by the JFACC and provides specific planning guidance and procedures for T10 integration into the national airspace system for the specific relief mission. The airspace management team coordinates airspace requests and matters affecting T10 military aircraft control with the FAA, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), military units, foreign agencies, and other applicable Federal and state agencies. These requests should be included in the FAA published Airspace Management Plan (AMP). As required, some procedures will be published as a notice to airmen (NOTAM). The airspace management team receives, processes, and deconflicts Airspace Control Measure Request (ACMREQ) to develop the Airspace Control Order (ACO). The ACO is the order implementing the FAA approved requirements for T10 forces that provide the specific details of the approved request for airspace coordinating measures.

Air Traffic Control

Airspace control increases mission effectiveness by promoting the safe, efficient, and flexible use of airspace with a high volume of aircraft operations placing minimal restraint upon the airspace users. Regardless of AFNORTH's airspace control measures, all flights are conducted under standard Federal Air Regulations. The FAA uses Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFR) to regulate entry into the airspace. These TFRs defines the restricted airspace and outline the requirements for operating within it.

As able, the 601 AOC utilizes and incorporates the positive control elements of the NAS and procedural control capabilities of C2Core computers to maximize flying safety in the airspace control area. The ACP and ACO are no way intended to supersede air traffic control procedures/instructions and are only directed towards T10 DoD forces. Aircraft will operate in accordance with ATC airspace class requirements. The ACP and ACO are additional guidance and procedures for T10 DoD forces that have been ratified by the ACA regulating all participating aircraft.

Airspace Coordination Measures (ACM)

ACMs are measures employed to facilitate the efficient use of airspace to accomplish missions and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces.

Operations Airspace Team

The operations airspace team is responsible for coordinating and managing all current airspace management activities. The team monitors flying activities to ensure that all ACM are compatible with mission requirements. They coordinate with internal and external C2 agencies on airspace control issues, requests, and problems. This team is the focal point for disseminating ACO changes. They monitor and disseminate airfield, navigational aids (NAVAIDS), and air traffic control facility status and information in the consistent with FAA reporting. They facilitate immediate coordination with the host Nation (normally the FAA) on airspace control issues, requests, and problems within the airspace control area.

How to Request / Access Airspace Planning Capabilities

Air Space Planning

COMMERCIAL: (850) 283-8654

DSN 523-8654

601 AOC/Combat Plans Air Space Division

COMMERCIAL: (850) 283-5837

DSN 523-5837

Chapter 9: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA was created with a vision of "A Nation Prepared." On April 1, 1979, President Jimmy Carter signed the executive order that created FEMA. In November 1988, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, was signed into law, amending the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. It created the system in place today by which a presidential disaster declaration of an emergency triggers financial and physical assistance through FEMA. The Stafford Act gives FEMA the responsibility for coordinating government-wide relief efforts.



FEMA

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 was the catalyst to create the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and on March 1, 2003, FEMA joined 22 other federal agencies, programs and offices as the DHS. The agency coordinated its activities with the newly formed Office of Homeland Security, and FEMA's Office of National Preparedness was given responsibility for helping to ensure that the nation's first responders were trained and equipped to deal with weapons of mass destruction.

In 2006, President George W. Bush signed into law the Post-Katrina Emergency Reform Act. This act significantly reorganized FEMA provided substantial new authority to remedy gaps that became apparent in the response to Hurricane Katrina in August 2005 and included a more robust preparedness mission for FEMA.

FEMA coordinates the federal government's role in preparing for, preventing mitigating the effects of, responding to, and recovering from all domestic disasters, whether natural or man-made. FEMA has offices at FEMA headquarters in Washington D.C., at regional and area offices across the country, the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center, and the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland. FEMA also has nearly 4,000 standby disaster assistance employees who are available for deployment after disasters.

FEMA's Disaster Operations Directorate coordinates and provides the core, Federal disaster response capability needed to save lives, reduce suffering, and protect property in communities throughout the Nation that have been overwhelmed by the impact of a major disaster or emergency, regardless of cause. The Disaster Operations Directorate ensures Federal emergency response systems and capabilities are properly poised to support states and communities overwhelmed by disasters and emergencies. Key functions include:

- Providing the leadership to integrate the Nation's emergency response teams, systems, and capabilities into comprehensive, coordinated operational capability to provide an effective and efficient response to major disasters or emergencies
- Coordinating Federal emergency management disaster operational planning and programs to ensure the delivery of immediate emergency assistance within communities

- Executing the disaster operations mission through three main program areas—Operations Management, Field Operations, & Disaster Emergency Communications
- Operations Management: planning, managing and coordinating the capabilities necessary to support emergency and disaster response operations, exercises, and special events to ensure an effective overall national all-hazards response capability
- Field Operations: managing and supporting the disaster response teams and workforce
- Disaster Emergency Communications: providing tactical, operational disaster emergency communications capabilities to support all-hazards disaster response and national security emergency requirements

The Logistics, Engineering and Force Protection Directorate also provides logistics support in the areas of property management, logistics systems, and disaster operations for FEMA and its emergency management partners. The Disaster Assistance Directorate manages Individual and Public Assistance Recovery Programs to ensure individuals and communities affected by disasters of all sizes are able to return to normal function with minimal suffering and disruption of services.

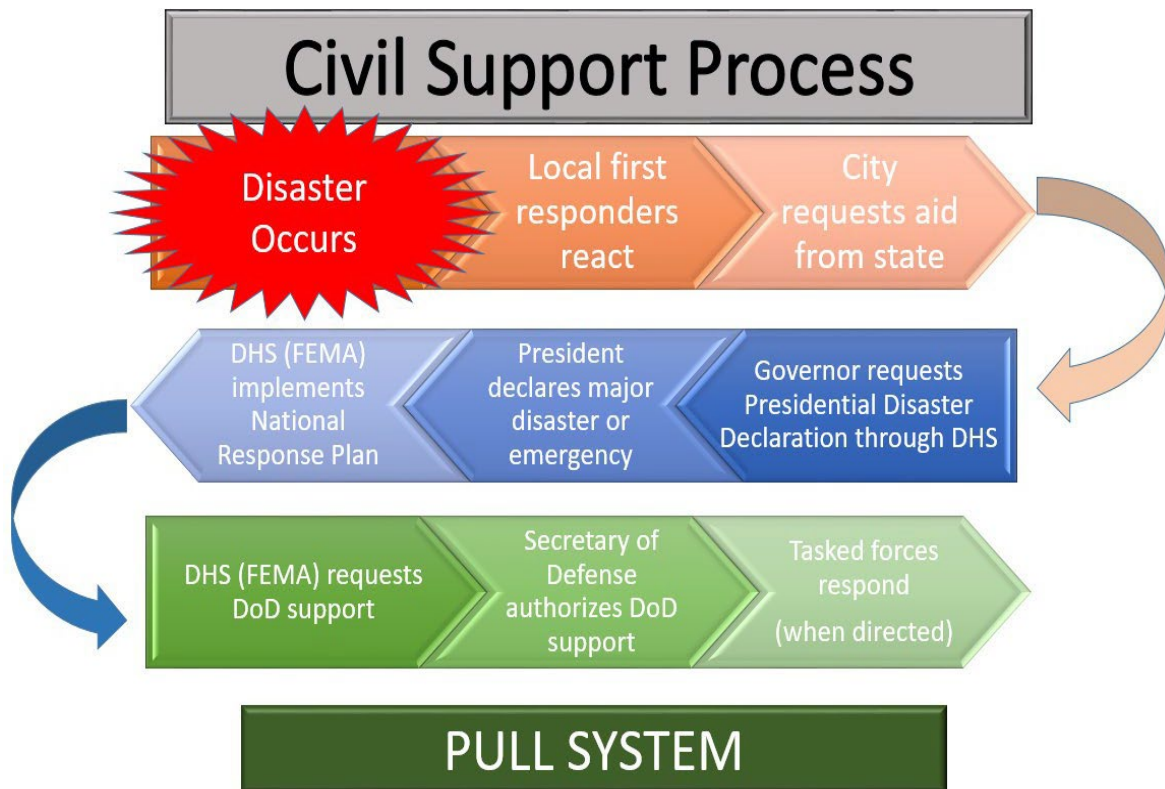
FEMA serves as Lead Agent for Federal Executive Branch COOP programs. FEMA's Office of National Security Coordination (ONSC) is responsible for formulating guidance and establishing common standards for agencies to use in developing viable, executable COOP plans; facilitating interagency coordination as appropriate; and over-seeing and assessing the status of COOP capabilities within Federal Executive Branch agencies.

To achieve this mission, ONSC has established multiple programs to address COOP components at all levels of government—Interagency, DHS and its components, FEMA, and interagency COOP - nationwide, at the Federal, state, and local levels.

Ten regional offices carry out FEMA's programs at the state and local levels. The Regional Administrators are the Agency Administrator's principal representatives in contacts and relationships with Federal, state, regional, and local agencies; industry; and other public and private groups. The Regional Administrators are responsible for accomplishing within their regions the national program objectives established by FEMA.

Emergency Support Functions

- **ESF #1** - Transportation
- **ESF #2** - Communications
- **ESF #3** - Public Works and Engineering
- **ESF #4** - Firefighting
- **ESF #5** - Information and Planning
- **ESF #6** - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services
- **ESF #7** - Logistics
- **ESF #8** - Public Health and Medical Services
- **ESF #9** - Search and Rescue
- **ESF #10** - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- **ESF #11** - Agriculture and Natural Resources
- **ESF #12** - Energy
- **ESF #13** - Public Safety and Security
- **ESF #14** - Cross Sector Business and Infrastructure
- **ESF #15** - External Affairs



DCO CONTACT LIST

FEMA 1:

REGION 1 - Cambridge
Volpe Center
220 Binney St
Cambridge, MA 02142
(210) 295-5304

FEMA 6:

REGION 6 - Denton Federal
Regional Center
3923 Morse St, Suite 106
Denton, TX 76209
(210) 295-5250

FEMA 2:

REGION 2 - New York
1 World Trade Center, 53rd Floor
New York, NY 10278
(210) 295-5212

FEMA 7:

REGION 7 - Kansas City
Banister Fed Complex
11224 Holmes Rd
Kansas City, MO 64131
(816) 926-0387

FEMA 3:

REGION 3 - Philadelphia FEMA
615 Chestnut St, 6th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 931-5770

FEMA 8:

REGION 8 - Denver
Denver Federal Center
Bld. 45, room 1007
Denver, CO 80225-0267
(303) 236-0173

FEMA 4:

REGION 4 - Atlanta
3003 Chamblee-Tucker Rd
Atlanta, GA 30341
(210) 295-5233

FEMA 9:

REGION 9 - Oakland Bldg
370, 9th St.
Camp Parks, CA 94568
(210) 295-5280

FEMA 5:

REGION 5 - Chicago
565 South Clark St., Suite 750
Chicago, IL 60605
(312) 408-5325

FEMA 10:

REGION 10 - Seattle
130 228th St SW
Bothell, WA 98021
(210) 295-5290

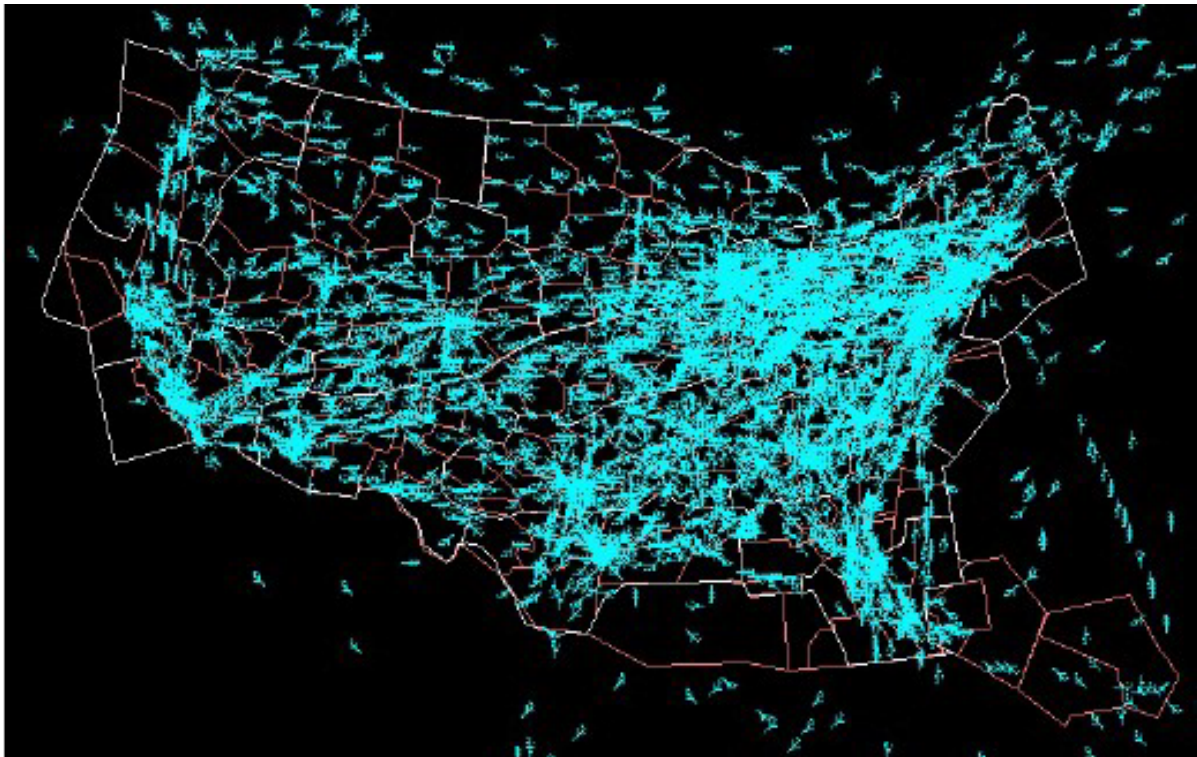
Chapter 10: Sensors

National Airspace System (NAS) Defense Radar and Radio System

This is a network of ground-base, fixed long range surveillance radars and radios, primarily operated and maintained by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The FAA provides communication and radar data to FAA, USAF control centers, and DHS. The system provides air defense and air traffic control for the continental United States, VPR, Guam, and Hawaii. These systems were fielded through a congressionally mandated joint FAA, DHS, and USAF program.

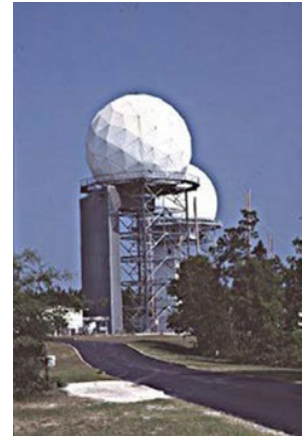
Radar/Radio Site Locations

Radar/radio sites are located throughout the United States, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. Normally radio sites are collocated with the radar sites however there are approximately 40 of 148 radio facilities that are ground-to-air transmit receive (GATR) sites not co-located. There are over 250 radars being fed into the USAF control centers.



ARSR-4 (AN/FPS130)

The Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR)-4 System is three-dimensional long-range radar that is the centerpiece of the FAA/Air Force Radar Replacement program. The ARSR-4 provides 360-degree azimuth coverage for ranges out to 250 nautical miles, at heights up to 100,000 feet, and for elevation angles of -7 to +30 degrees (stacked beam). The ARSR-4 uses two separate but dependent air-cooled solid-state transmitters to generate the two transmit pulses (60 and 90 microseconds wide). The radar returns are received by the antenna and processed by a 7-channel RF receiver/signal processor. The primitive target detections from the 7-signal processor channels are further processed in a data processor (Common Digitizer) that provides scan-to-scan correlation (search and beacon alignment) and radar/beacon target merging (reinforcement). The data processor formats the target data into 13-bit message formats and transmits the target data to end users via a system of serial data links.



ARSR 1, 2, and 3 Radars

Air Route Surveillance Radar 1, 2, and 3 are long-Range 2-dimensional (Range/Azimuth) Radar Systems. ARSR 1 and 2 require operator interface to make corrections/optimization to compensate for the environment. ARSR 3 Operates as a “smart radar” and can optimize itself based on its current environment. Optimizations are not as graceful as the ARSR-4 but are sufficient to meet most operational environments. ARSR 1 and 2 have solid state receivers with an analog “tube” transmitter. The ARSR-3 is solid state and dual-channeled. All three are dual channeled with 2 separate transmitters and receivers. All can operate on either channel independently of the other. The range is ~5-220 nautical miles.

USAF Ground Radar Capabilities

AN/GPN-20 Radar Set.

AN/GPN-20(V) is a transportable dual- channel radar system with tower-mounted antenna and remote site operator controls. The mission of the AN/GPN-20(V) is to detect aircraft within 60 nautical miles of the radar site and to process radar information for display on a plan-position indicator. Typically, the AN/GPN-20(V) is compatible for use with beacon radar, radio microwave link equipment or landlines, video mapping equipment, and a radar terminal display system. The antenna group is located adjacent to the building and can use either AB1245/G or ASR-4 type tower. The remote site group is located in operations site location. The solid-state AN/GPN-20(V) system is equipped with frequency diversity capability so that it may operate with both channels simultaneously or, as an alternative, with either channel independently.

AN/TPS-75 Radar System

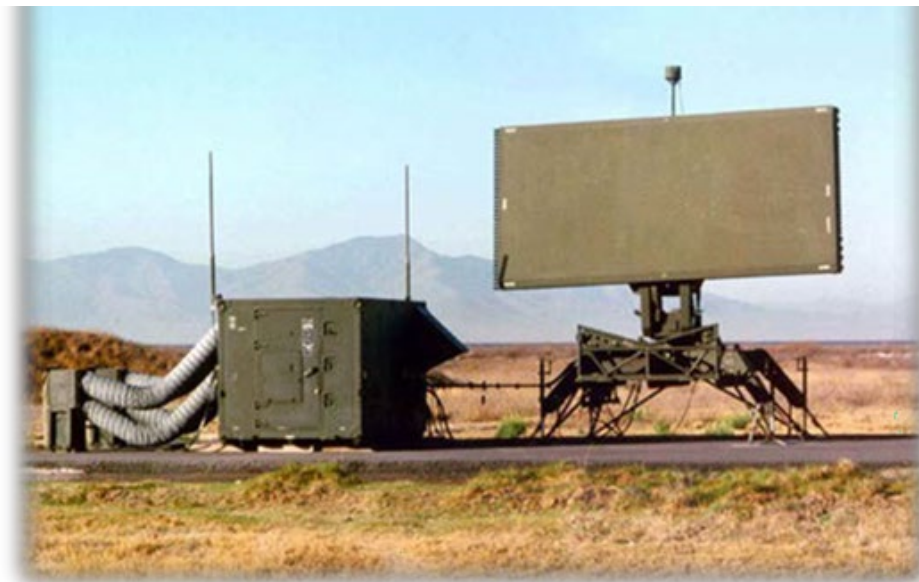
The AN/TPS-75 Radar System ["Topsy 75"] is a mobile, tactical radar system providing radar azimuth, range, height, and Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) information for a 240- nautical-mile area. This deployable/transportable radar system can provide long range radar data to support operations and control of tactical aircraft. The TPS-75 forms the backbone of the US Air Force Air Defense system. The AN/TPS-75 Radar system provides a "real-time" radar airspace picture and data in support of the battle commander and the Ground Theater Air Control System (GTACS) via radio, telephone, microwave relay, or satellite communications link.

AN/TPS-70 Radar System

The Westinghouse (now, Northrop-Grumman) AN/TPS-70 3-Dimensional phased array radar is a single-channel, search and secondary mobile system that provides the operator with the capability to track 500 targets, displaying target range, height, azimuth, Identification Friend/Foe (IFF) information from an altitude of 0 to 100,000 feet to a maximum range of 240 nautical miles. The TPS-70 radar can provide both raw (plots) and processed (tracks) data.

Radar data processing involves the acquisition of raw and processed data from the radars, clutter filtering, track filtering, and sensor data fusion for a multi-radar version. The TPS-70 tactical radar provides reliability, sensitivity, and accuracy, even in the face of jamming and high-clutter conditions.

AN/TPS-70 Radar



Chapter 11: Space Operations

Director of Space Forces (DIRSPACEFOR).

AFNORTH'S DIRSPACEFOR is the commander's senior space advisor, works day-to-day space coordinating authority (SCA) activities, and is responsible for coordinating and integrating tailored space support in support of USNORTHCOM's missions. The AFNORTH Commander is the SCA for all USNORTHCOM and its components. The DIRSPACEFOR performs these tasks by coordinating support from agencies, primarily USSPACECOM's Combined Space Operations Center (CSpOC), but also including United States Space Force, the National Reconnaissance Office, the Global Positioning System (GPS) Operations Center, and civil space entities.

Tasks of the DIRSPACEFOR.

- Recommend appropriate command relationships for space forces
- Establish, deconflict, prioritize, and recommend military space requirements
- Recommend policies for employing space capabilities, such as rules of engagement
- Provide senior space perspective for strategy and guidance development and space integration throughout joint force operations
- Monitor status of space forces that affect to JOA, and provide status to staff and components
- Maintain space situational awareness
- Request space inputs from JFC staff during planning and operations
- Ensure optimum interoperability of space assets with coalition forces
- Execute day-to-day SCA responsibilities on behalf of the CFACC or act as the CFACC's representative to the SCA if the authority is retained by the CFC or delegated to another component; assist the COMAFFOR with command and control of Air Force space forces if another component is designated CFACC

Air Operations Center Space Operations Specialty Team

In addition to the DIRSPACEFOR, space personnel are also assigned to the Air Operations Center (AOC) which form the Space Operations Specialty Team. This includes personnel assigned to the AOC as well as augmentees who deploy in as required. The members of this team are integrated throughout the AOC and its divisions. The members of this team are integrated throughout the AOC and its divisions where they provide a multitude of products and services. Additionally, they rely on the CSpOC and maintain a Direct Liaison Authorized (DIRLAUTH) relationship and communicate directly with its Force Enhancement Cell members.

Tasks of the Space Operations Specialty Team

- Combat Operations:
 - Review CSpOC products and coordinate with CSpOC Force Enhancement Team personnel to maintain situational awareness of space events and systems impacting USNORTHCOM operations
 - In coordination with the DIRSPACEFOR, submit Space Support Requests to the CSpOC to provide tailored space products

- Establish and support space-enabled Common Operating Pictures
 - Monitor space environmental impacts and advise affected users in coordination with weather team
 - Monitor PDS-M system for situational awareness of missile launches
 - Monitor GPS accuracy predictions and notify AOC and component personnel of significant periods of poor accuracy and/or GPS tests which could impact operations
- Support Air Force Rescue Coordination Center operations
 - Strategy and Combat Plans:
 - Support strategy and plans activities by providing information on space capabilities, available assets, and expected outages
 - Support ISRD personnel by recommending space assets or capabilities such as Overhead Persistent Infrared
 - Write or provide input to Annex N (Space) to Operations Orders

Space Assets

Friendly Force Trackers

Among the most useful space contributions to DSCA operations are Friendly Force Trackers (FFTs). When added to Common Operating Pictures (COPs), FFTs provide situational awareness of friendly locations and give response personnel the ability to control and deconflict operations. A variety of military and civil FFTs are available along with numerous COPs ranging from Google Earth to military systems. Similarly, there are numerous FFT devices in use or available from commercial sources. AFNORTH maintains a small supply of FFT devices which are available for use in DSCA operations.

Global Positioning System Products and Services

Often described as the world's greatest free utility, the DoD has operated the Global Positioning System (GPS) since the 1980s. Today, GPS-based products and services range from tracking shipping containers and vehicles to enabling precision approaches to aircraft. Unfortunately, the accuracy of GPS positioning reports can fluctuate due to spacecraft outages and maintenance activities as well as environmental conditions. Space Operations Specialty Team members can use analytical tools to predict GPS accuracy and advise operations personnel of periods and locations of significant poor accuracy. In some cases, the AFNORTH commander in their SCA role can request enhanced operations to prevent these situations and limit maintenance activities during DSCA operations.

Commercial Satellite Imagery

Although traditionally an intelligence mission, AFNORTH space personnel can aid DSCA operations by assisting with the acquisition of commercial satellite imagery. Due to the method of Commercial Imagery's acquisition, it provides the option for quick dissemination via unclassified networks and provides unintrusive access to large areas. Available sources of commercial imagery include both military sources and commercial vendors. In addition, the DIRSPACEFOR may request support through USSPACECOM from an Army Space Commercial Exploitation Team to provide directly downlinked commercial satellite imagery, commercial imagery spectral analysis, and custom mapping products.

Overhead Persistent Infrared Imaging Support.

Although originally designed to detect ballistic missile launches, military overhead persistent infrared imaging satellites such as the Defense Support Program have demonstrated the ability to detect other large heat sources such as forest fires or large explosions. The advantage in using space-based infrared imaging is that data can be received in near-real time, imagery can cover large areas, and there are no “over flight” restrictions on satellite imagery. Typically, Space Operations Specialty Team members request data in advance through the creation of watch boxes or by requesting special imagery products through the CSpOC. However, for events such as crashes or explosions, data can be gleaned from archived data after the fact.

Chapter 12: Contingency Response Air Support Schedule (CRASS)

Purpose.

During Hurricanes Rita/Katrina conducting traditional command and control of DoD forces during contingency ops became problematic due to limited availability of secure communications. A significant number of non-DoD forces operating in the area made the air picture more complex. To assist with collaboration and coordination, the 601 AOC CPD implemented procedures for ATO and Contingency Response Air Support Schedule (CRASS) processes. CRASS is administered by the Lead Federal Agency for a specific event; the 601 AOC CPD inputs assets and information into CRASS.

CRASS Philosophy.

The CRASS is not a “tasking” document. It is a visibility document to maximize awareness of air operations in the disaster area or JOA for all participants.

Communications Formats.

Tasking for aircraft assigned, attached or operating in support of the JFC will be disseminated via classified means. JFACC normally exercises OPCON of USAF forces and TACON of any Navy, Army, and Marine aviation assets made available to the JFACC. All taskings will be coordinated by the JFACC and published in an AFNORTH ATO. IAW JP 3-30, inclusion of component air assets in the ATO does not imply any command or tasking authority over them. Planning, coordinating, and developing airspace control procedures (ACP/ACO) and operating an airspace control system rests with the JFACC. Classified AFNORTH ATO, as well as amplifying information (ACP/ACO/SPINS) will be developed and published by 601 CPD. All information is available on C2Core/Web Browsers on RELCAN and SIPR networks through 601 CPD website and updated IAW ATO cycle. The Contingency Response Air Support Schedule (CRASS) and amplifying information (i.e. N-NC Portal, APAN) will be disseminated via unclassified means.

(ACP/ACO/SPINS). CRASS enables increased SA of all aircraft (including non-DoD) operating in the JOA. The CRASS includes all interagency missions, as well as planned flying by other agencies (e.g. Title 32 ANG, etc.) The fidelity of this product depends on the information provided by non-DoD agencies/organizations. It is published using the common application, MS Office Excel, to ensure data access. It requires increased coordination with state EOCs/LEA/other agencies to ensure accuracy.

While compliance with the ACO/ACP/SPINS is not mandatory, non-DoD agencies are encouraged to provide inputs to the CRASS worksheet. All information will be updated in accordance with the CLASSIFIED ATO cycle. 601 AOC CPD will coordinate with state EOC and other agencies to ensure fullest dissemination of required documentation and increased support of JFACC mission. Required info is published on the AFNORTH CRASS Worksheet.

Chapter 13: Force Accountability and Management

AFNORTH/A1. AFNORTH/A1 is responsible for the accountability and management of all forces attached/ assigned to AFNORTH ISO a USNORTHCOM operation. These forces can be in one of the below deployment/employment phases:

- Member deploys to deployment location
- Member arrives at a transient location before they arrive at their deployment location
- Member arrives at the deployed location (member is now employed)
- Member is forward deployed to another deployed location.
- Member is redeployed to their home station

Cooperation of the individual and various organizations is required to successfully provide force accountability and management. The following paragraphs describe these responsibilities:

1. **Deployment Responsibilities** These responsibilities include ensuring personnel out-process with the appropriate home station organizations.

Individual - Once an individual is notified, they will be supporting a USNORTHCOM operation, it is their responsibility to ensure all necessary deployment actions are completed.

- a. **Organizations** After the deploying unit is notified, they are responsible to:
 1. Ensure their personnel out-process
 2. Notify AFNORTH/A1R of the deployment
 3. Service Component and Status (i.e. Title 10 or Title 32). AFNORTH/A1R is notified by sending the below information to the PERSCO OMB at: (afnorth.persco@us.af.mil).
- b. **Reported Information** Name, Grade, SSN, Gender, exact deployed location; type of orders, date arrived and projected length of deployment.

2. **Employment/Forward and Deployment/Redeployment Responsibilities**

The individual must notify the appropriate organization upon:

- a. Arrival at duty location
- b. Redeployment to another location
- c. Redeployment to their home location
- d. Arrival at their home.

Whom the individual notifies will depend on if they are deploying into a location where there is:

1. No-support
2. A JACCE Team Director who is a COMAFFOR Forward (COMAFFOR-FWD)
3. A PERSCO team attached to an Air Expeditionary organization

If no support (No in-place JACCE or Deployed PERSCO Team) is available.

AFNORTH/A1 acts as the deployed PERSCO.

1. **Force Accountability** Personnel deploying into locations without a JACCE Director who is a COMAFFOR-FWD and/or PERSCO Team must notify both their home unit and

AFNORTH/A1R of their arrival, if they forward deploy and when they redeploy home. Individuals will notify AFNORTH/A1R one of two ways.

- a. **Telephone:** DSN: 523-1922 or Commercial: (850) 283-1922
 - b. **E-Mail:** afnorth.persco@us.af.mil
2. **Force Management** AFNORTH/A1R will provide reach-back support to deployed individuals.

If a JACCE Team is in place, the level of responsibility will depend on if the JACCE Director is dual-hatted as a COMAFFOR Forward (COMAFFOR-FWD) and/or if there is an attached PERSCO Team.

1. **JACCE Director - not a COMAFFOR-FWD** The JACCE/ A1 representative is responsible only for the accountability and management of JACCE Team personnel and the related services requirements (i.e., lodging food, etc.) needed to successfully accomplish the mission for all personnel assigned. If there is not a JACCE/A1 representative assigned, the JACCE Team Director is responsible for force accountability and management. Since the JACCE/A1 is responsible for only the accountability of JACCE Team personnel, forces deploying into this location will follow the paragraph above. The JACCE/A1 member will submit daily updates to AFNORTH/A1R (afnorth.persco@us.af.mil) via an accountability spreadsheet. The JACCE/A1 member must coordinate with AFNORTH/A1R before they depart to obtain reporting times and the accountability spreadsheet.
2. **JACCE Director—dual-hatted as COMAFFOR-FWD** When dual-hatted as COMAFFOR-FWD, the JACCE Director is responsible for accountability and management of all personnel on the ground, including transients, at their deployed and designated geographically separated locations, regardless of status. When the JACCE Director is assigned as a COMAFFOR-FWD, a PERSCO team will normally be attached to the JACCE Team. Accountability includes knowing where assigned personnel are at any given time, where they live and where they work. This includes individuals who become injured, killed, missing or who are not performing their jobs (i.e., not present for duty).
 - a. **Force Accountability** Personnel deploying into a location with a COMAFFOR- FWD must in-process/out-process with the JACCE/A1 or PERSCO Team (if one is attached). The JACCE/A1 or PERSCO Team (if one is attached) is responsible for the in-processing/out-processing and management of deployed personnel. They are responsible for submitting an Accountability Worksheet daily to IAF (AFNORTH) / A1R (afnorth.persco@us.af.mil). The JACCE/A1 member must coordinate with AFNORTH/ A1R before they depart to obtain reporting times and the accountability spreadsheet.

- b. **Force Management** The JACCE/A1 and/or PERSCO Team is responsible for the management for forces assigned/attached to the JACCE Team Director / COMAFFOR-FWD. The specific responsibilities are:
 - 1. Casualty Reporting and Accountability
 - 2. Services
 - 3. Replacement of Assigned/Attached Forces
 - 4. Forward Deployment of Assigned/Attached Forces
- c. **Reach-Back Support** In these situations, AFNORTH/A1 will provide reach-back support to the JACCE/A1 and/or PERSCO team (if applicable). Reach- back support includes but is not limited to:
 - 1. Casualty Reporting and Accountability
 - 2. Services
 - 3. Replacement of Assigned/Attached Forces
 - 4. Provide Deployment/Employment Reports
 - 5. Act as the PERSCO Central Site
 - 6. Deployment Member Extensions

If a PERSCO Team (attached to a deployed organization) Deployed PERSCO are responsible for force accountability and force management. The PERSCO team will normally support a deployed Commander by providing force management of their employed resources IAW AFI 10-401, *Operations Planning and Execution* and DAFI 36-3802, *Force Support Readiness Programs*.

- 1. **Force Accountability** Personnel deploying into a location with a PERSCO Team must in-process/out-process with the PERSCO Team. The PERSCO Team will provide accountability information to AFNORTH/A1R who is the AFFOR Central Site PERSCO Team. AFNORTH/A1R gathers and consolidates all force accountability information for use in Command Reporting for CDRUSNORTHCOM and CDRAFNORTH.
- 2. **Force Management** If a PERSCO Team is not present, the deployed Commander is responsible for Force Management and accountability of all deployed Air Force Forces (AFFORs) assigned/attached to the deployed organization. AFNORTH/A1R will provide reach-back support to the JACCE/A1. The specific responsibilities are:
 - a. Casualty Reporting and Accountability
 - b. Replacement of Assigned/Attached Forces
 - c. Forward Deployment of Assigned/Attached Forces
- 3. **Reach-Back Support** AFNORTH/A1 will provide reach-back support to the deployed Commander and/or PERSCO team (if applicable). Reach-back support includes but is not limited to:
 - a) Casualty Reporting and Accountability
 - b) Services
 - c) Replacement of Assigned/Attached Forces
 - d) Provide Deployment/Employment Reports
 - e) Act as Deployed PERSCO or PERSCO Central Site
 - f) Deployment Member Extensions

4. **Mission Complete/Return to Home Unit** The mission is completed when the deployed individual returns to their home organization but the accountability process is not. The individual must notify their home organization they have returned. This is done in one of two ways as follows:
 - a. Member is deployed against a ULN and is on Contingency, Exercise and Deployment (CED) orders. The Individual notifies their Unit Deployment Manager (UDM) and/or their home Personnel Readiness Unit. The individual is regained in Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning and Execution Segments (DCAPES).
 - b. Member is not deployed against a ULN and is not on CED orders. Member must notify their unit they have returned. Their unit then must notify AFNORTH/A1R they have returned to home station. Refer to: DAFI 36-3802, *Force Support Readiness Programs*, 21 Nov 2021.

Chapter 14: Emergency Management / CBRN

The A4CX, Readiness Branch, is the focal point for all emergency management and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) matters affecting 1 AF and its mission areas. The A4CX Branch is responsible for providing the 1AF Commander and senior leaders situational awareness of major disasters, to include actual or potential CBRN attacks or incidents. The staffing of the A4CX consists of three 74A Army CBRN officers and one civil servant Emergency Management Specialist.

A4CX Branch develops policy and guidance to prepare, respond, recover, and mitigate major accidents, natural disasters, CBRN attacks, and consequence management operations for operating locations and assigned forces; ensures that EM-CBRN requirements and considerations are included during the development of NORAD, NORTHCOM and AFNORTH contingency and crisis action plans; gathers information and intelligence on all hazard incidents occurring within the USNORTHCOM AOR; and conducts analysis of incidents to determine if any hazards will interrupt or affect AFNORTH missions, which is then briefed to the AFNORTH Commander, AFNORTH staff, N/NC, and 601 AOC.

The branch is responsible for NORAD CBRN Warning and Reporting, IAW NI 10-22. This includes the development of hazard plume models, analysis of hazards, and reporting to the NORTHCOM Command Center (N2C2). Those models would then be available upon request. The EM-CBRN Watch responds to requests for information from via POC information below.

How to Request / Access A4CX Support:

E-Mail: afnorth.a4.fusioncell@us.af.mil
COMM: (850) 283-1734
DSN 523-1734

For Emergency, Contact AFNORTH DOMOPS
COMM: (850) 283-5678/5382
DSN 523-5678/5382

Chapter 15: Immediate Response Authority (IRA)

Department of Defense Authorities.

Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 3025.18, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)* provides that immediate response actions are those in which “federal military commanders” and “Heads of DoD components” and/or “responsible DoD civilian officials” are authorized subject to any supplemental direction by higher headquarters, under imminently serious conditions resulting from any civil emergency or attack to take immediate action to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage in response to a request from civil authorities. Imminently serious conditions are defined as “emergency conditions in which, in the judgment of the military commander or responsible DoD official, immediate and possibly serious danger threatens the public and prompt action is needed to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage within the United States” In addition to the requirement for imminently serious conditions to exist, DoDD 3025.18 also requires that immediate response authority only be used when time does not permit prior approval from higher headquarters.

Immediate Response Authority (IRA) must not be confused with either Emergency Authority for response to civil disturbances or assistance provided pursuant to mutual assistance agreements. IRA requests are the most likely that an installation commander will receive in a case where an incident has occurred with no warning. It is vital to consult the installation Staff Judge Advocate whenever a request is received from civilian authorities. Capability does not imply authority.

Step by Step Analysis if Immediate Response is requested.

Step 1. Have the civil authorities made a request which would save lives, prevent human suffering or mitigate great property damage?

The state and local authorities retain the primary responsibility to prepare for and respond to disasters and emergencies within their borders. Therefore, the DoD cannot provide assistance to local authorities unless there has been a request. Although oral requests are authorized, “civil authorities shall be informed that verbal requests for support in an emergency must be followed by a written request that includes an offer to reimburse the Department of Defense at the earliest available opportunity.”

Step 2. Do time and circumstances permit an opportunity to seek approval?

The general rule is that immediate response actions are allowed “under imminently serious conditions and if time does not permit approval from higher authority.” In addition, a commander acting under IRA “shall immediately notify the National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center (NJOIC), through the chain of command, of the details of the response.”

Factors a commander may consider include whether the immediate response action is time sensitive. For example, if the request is for equipment that could save lives after an earthquake, every second counts. In that instance, depending on the availability of communications, it would likely be advisable to deploy the resources requested and contact higher headquarters immediately thereafter.

Step 3. Have the judge advocate and commander evaluated the request for assistance under the criteria established in DoDD 3025.18?

DoDD 3025.18 states that all requests from civil authorities and qualifying entities shall be

evaluated for Cost, Appropriateness, Risk, Readiness, Legality and Lethality (CARRLL). This includes requests under IRA or the National Response Framework.

Legality is defined as “compliance with laws.” Civilian authorities must be clear about exactly what type of assistance is requested. Civilian authorities may not fully understand the restrictions placed upon Title 10 forces, the most significant being the Posse Comitatus Act (18 U.S.C 1385). Therefore, if the request is unclear, questions must be asked.

Lethality is defined as “the potential use of lethal force by or against DoD Forces. The rules for use of force (discussed below) are generally more restrictive in a domestic environment than the rules of engagement with which your commander may be more familiar. In the standing DSCA EXORD, the Secretary of Defense withheld the authority of a commander to arm personnel in a defense support of civil authorities mission unless authorized under DoDD 5210.56, *Arming and The Use of Force*. Therefore, if the commander elects to deploy personnel under IRA, he must fully understand the risks to the personnel.

Risk is defined as the “safety of DoD forces.” Although it overlaps with lethality, risk also includes the risk of non-lethal force or other dangerous conditions impacting DoD personnel. If it is determined there are risks, the commander should question the civilian authorities about the plan to mitigate the risk. For example, if the civilian authorities have requested DoD personnel to perform search operations alongside city emergency workers, it is highly likely that the civil authorities already have a plan to mitigate any risk for their personnel. Therefore, the military may be able to take advantage of the same protection measures the civilian authorities are already providing.

In the cost analysis, the commander must consider “who pays” and “the impact on the DoD budget.” Although DoDD 3025.18 states that immediate response should be provided on a cost reimbursable basis, it also states that the response “will not be delayed or denied because of the inability or unwillingness of the requester to make a commitment to reimburse the Department of Defense.” The commander should assign someone to track the costs of the response to facilitate reimbursement at a later date. One of the lessons learned from the Hurricane Katrina response was the failure of DoD to properly track the reimbursable funding authority.

In the analysis of appropriateness, the commander must determine whether the requested mission is in the interest of the Department of Defense to conduct. For example, for legal and fiscal reasons, the DoD cannot become a first responder. In addition, there are some missions with which the DoD may not wish to be associated. A unique question of appropriateness under the IRA analysis is whether the unit is the “appropriate DoD responder based on proximity and time?” Although there is no strict guideline for distance, since the response is under “Immediate” Response Authority when time does not allow contact with higher headquarters, common sense interpretation would dictate a fairly close proximity. DoD officials must exercise judgment based on available information and resources in determining the maximum allowable distance from the installation or facility the immediate response may take place. DoD officials should consider challenges such as sustainment, transportation, communications, mission impact, and increased risk.

Moreover, does the request impact the readiness of the unit? That is, does the request affect “the Department of Defense’s ability to perform its primary mission?” A commander must carefully analyze whether the immediate response would impact the readiness of the unit.

Step 4. If the commander decides to respond under IRA, what should be done next?

Under DoDD 3025.18, the commander “shall immediately notify the National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center (NJOIC), through the chain of command, of the details of the response. The NJOIC will inform appropriate DoD Components, including the geographic Combatant Command.” In addition, the commander should advise the civil authorities that the verbal request must be followed by a written request, which the commander should then forward up the chain of command.

Step 5. How long can DoD Respond under IRA?

Immediate Response is “temporary” IAW DoDD 3025.18. This DoDD also states, “an immediate response shall end when the necessity giving rise to the response is no longer present (e.g., when there are sufficient resources available from State, local, and other Federal agencies to respond adequately and that agency or department has initiated response activities) or when the initiating DoD official or a higher authority directs an end to the response. The DoD official directing a response under immediate response authority shall reassess whether there remains a necessity for the Department of Defense to respond under this authority as soon as practicable but, if immediate response activities have not yet ended, not later than 72 hours after the request for assistance was received.” In some cases, DoD assistance may be requested under IRA, while the civil authorities are marshaling their response.

If that is the case, then DoD must disengage as soon as the civilian authorities arrive on scene and assume control. In other major disaster scenarios, personnel and equipment originally deployed as part of a commander’s immediate response may be absorbed into the larger DoD response to the event.

Real World Examples.

The following factual scenarios are two examples of real-world IRA responses. A grain elevator explosion occurred near McConnell AFB, Kansas that resulted in missing personnel. The responding civilian fire department requested “non-destructive inspection capabilities” to search the collapsed infrastructure to look for potential survivors. The installation commander provided the requested assistance pursuant to IRA with notification through the chain of command. Another example occurred in South Carolina when a train carrying toxic chemicals derailed. The responding civilian fire department requested a HAZMAT response team from Ft. Gordon, Georgia to assist “in the containment of the chemical spill and HAZMAT handling.” The Ft. Gordon commander sent the installation HAZMAT team to assist the civilian fire department to save lives, prevent human suffering and mitigate great property damage.

Mutual Aid Agreements.

Mutual aid agreements are authorized pursuant to DoDI 6055.06, DoD Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES) Program and 42 United States Code § 1856a. The instruction and statutory provision provide a method distinct from IRA for DoD to assist the civilian community. These authorities are intended to leverage the capabilities of the local military and civilian emergency services communities to provide a greater surge capacity than either is able to effectively, efficiently, or economically maintain on their own. Pursuant to those sections "routine assistance to and from local jurisdictions as defined in the mutual aid agreement is authorized". Therefore, the commander should determine if the installation has a mutual aid agreement with the requesting civilian authorities. If so, the installation can respond pursuant to the mutual aid agreement to provide the assistance described therein.

Air Force Authorities.

DoDD 3025.18, authorizes DoD officials to use IRA when a RFA is made by a civil authority under imminently serious conditions and time does not permit approval from higher headquarters. Immediate response is situation-specific and may or may not be associated with a declared or undeclared disaster, civil emergency, incident, or attack. Civil authority oral requests for IRA support in an emergency are followed by written request at the earliest opportunity, to include an offer(s) to reimburse the DoD. In addition, DAFI 10-801 provides the following guidelines:

- The DAF official directing a response under immediate response authority shall immediately notify the National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center (NJOIC), through the chain of command, of the details of the response. The NJOIC will inform the appropriate DoD components, including the geographic CCMD and ASD(HD&HA).

NOTE: Commanders may mitigate great property damage (keep the situation from getting worse) but do not have the authority to restore private property.

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

- Rescue, evacuation, and emergency medical treatment of casualties, maintenance or restoration of emergency medical capabilities, and safeguarding the public health
- Emergency restoration of essential public services (including firefighting, water, communications, transportation, power, and fuel)
- 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
- Recovery, identification, registration, and disposal of the dead
- During a response to a WMD event. Initial steps shall be taken prior to arrival of specialized teams. Monitoring and decontaminating CBRN 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
- Roadway movement control and planning
- Safeguard, collect and distribute food, essential supplies and material based on critical priorities
- Damage assessment (including aerial reconnaissance as appropriate)
- Interim emergency communications
- Facilitate the re-establishment of civil government functions

Chapter 16: Internet Access / Web Tools

Many useful sites require NORAD and USNORTHCOM (N&NC) Portal access. N&NC Portal registration is available at <https://register.noradnorthcom.mil/IdentityManagement/default.aspx>.

The PIV-Authentication certificate number must be used in the "DoD CAC ID" field under the "General" tab. In the "Access Info" tab, input the sponsor's last name (Mr. Bennie Sanders) in the "Sponsor E-mail" field and click the green check mark to resolve. Once your account is created, use the link to access the NORAD and USNORTHCOM portal: <https://dod365.sharepoint-mil.us/sites/NORAD-USNC-Headquarters>.

When prompted for the DoD CAC certificate, select "DoD ID certificate", the certificate with 16 numbers @mil (i.e. "0123456789720005@mil"). Once registered for the N&NC Portal, you will have access to the Operations and Exercise (OPEX) home pages: <https://dod365.sharepoint-mil.us/sites/NORAD-USNC-OPEX>

CONR-1AF (AFNORTH) Knowledge Management (KM) created a KM Plan as a reference guide for the collaborative tools. The KM Plan is used to standardize employment of the collaborative information environment and has a list of additional websites and explains how to gain access. The most recent KM Plan may be found at: <https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/1AF/landing/SitePages/Knowledge-Management.aspx>.

Additionally, email addresses, websites or points of contact will be provided with each published order under "Command and Signal" for each specific exercises or contingencies.

Exercise and Contingency Webpage Permissions

NIPR / SIPR / AFNORTH Webmaster

E-Mail: afnorth.imo.omb2@us.af.mil

Chapter 17: Frequently Requested USAF Capabilities

Logistics

Mission: Provide crisis action planning and agile logistics support for the JFACC/COMAFFOR in support of NORAD and USNORTHCOM for both Homeland Defense CONPLANS 3310, 3400 and Operation NOBLE EAGLE and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) (CONPLAN 3500). AFNORTH A4 is focused primarily on specifics concerning support to AF Units; however, its mandate can be expanded to meet other mission requirements.



Capability:

Vehicle operations and maintenance; fuels support; cargo receiving, packing/crating and shipping; warehouse space; air cargo and passenger terminal operations.

Availability:

During contingencies, AFNORTH Logistics is poised for 24/7 operations to coordinate with other staff agencies to monitor, troubleshoot, and assist with logistics issues across the Joint Operations Area (JOA). AFNORTH A4 is the repository for all current USAF Base Support Installation (BSI) checklists which list installations' capabilities in the following functional areas: general logistics, storage, transportation, air capability, communications, installation support, and medical.

Coordination:

All logistics issues will be coordinated through 1 AF/A4. The A4 can assist in developing logistics COAs prior to an RFA being signed and will monitor the execution of logistics RFAs once approved. NSEP, A4 and A4K (Contracting) work together to locate assets and coordinate support.

Things you should know: (Considerations for EPLOs)

1. If an installation is being considered as a BSI, it should be excluded from also being an Incident Support Base (ISB). Both pose significant infrastructure burden and the functions should be separate from each other.
2. If a USAF installation is chosen as a BSI (or ISB), any logistics requirements or capabilities in excess of existing capacity at the BSI/ISB will be coordinated between 1 AF/A4, the installation, the requesting service component or agency as well as respective MAJCOMS and CCMD's. 1 AF will assist USNORTHCOM staff and keep the affected USAF MAJCOMS aware of the activities on their base.
3. If a Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO) or Defense Coordinating Element (DCE) desires to use a USAF installation, this must be up-channeled to AFNORTH as the service Component representative to USNORTHCOM. ARNORTH cannot recommend USAF installations to USNORTHCOM. The AFNORTH A4 works with BSI checklists, MAJCOMS, and installations to facilitate AFNORTH's recommendation to USNORTHCOM for any BSI/ISB in the JOA.
4. Prior to accessing the services and facilities on a USAF installation, a validated Mission Assignment (MA) must be signed by the appropriate approving authority so installations can recover any associated costs in support of the mission.

5. When required, 1 AF will provide the coordination and liaison with ARNORTH and the 167th TSC (Theater Sustainment Command) or the assigned JTF for support issues in and around USAF installations chosen as BSIs in the JOA.
6. 10 USC Sec. 372. *Use of Military Equipment and Facilities*, states:

“The Secretary of Defense may, in accordance with other Applicable law, make available any equipment (including associate supplies or spare parts), base facilities or research facility of the Department of Defense to any Federal, state, or local civilian law enforcement official for law enforcement purposes.”

Also, DAFI 10-801 contains a section (3.3) on support to law enforcement. It also has a reference in paragraph 3.3.2, In circumstances that do not warrant IRA, base facilities are made available to federal, state or local civilian officials to include law enforcement IAW DAFMAN 23-119, Government Furnished Property; and AFI 32-9003, Granting Temporary Use of Air Force

Real Property.

Paragraph 1.1 of AFI 32-9003, Granting Temporary Use of Air Force Real Property, states that the installation commander can grant temporary use of Air Force real property to others if:

- The property is not excess to the Air Force needs
- The Air Force is not currently using the property
- Proposed use will not interfere with the mission
- Proposed use is not at all the expense of the AF, unless otherwise exempt
- Proposed use is compatible with AF security, and safety

Paragraph 1.2.6. of AFI 32-9003, Granting Temporary Use of Air Force Real Property, states that installation commanders have overall responsibility for the efficient and effective use of installation real property. Installation Commanders will execute authorities for out grants within redelegation authority from AFCEC/CI and Installation Commander will have qualified real property support and adhere to the requirements as stated in the AF Instruction to exercise out grant authority.

How to Request Logistics Support

COMM: (850) 283-1726

DSN: 523-1726

afnorth.a4.OMB@us.af.mil

Engineering



Mission: The Air Force engineer's role is to ensure engineering aspects of air base operations are responsive and effective. Air Force engineers deployed are organized into two basic types of units with complementary missions -- Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (Prime BEEF) and Rapid Engineers Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer (RED HORSE) units. Prime BEEF is normally an installation level support organization capable of providing emergency repair of damage (includes runways, taxiways, aircraft parking ramps, road repairs, facilities and utility repairs); force bed-down of AF units and weapon systems; operations and maintenance of AF facilities and installations; crash rescue and fire suppression; construction management; material and equipment support to perform its engineering mission; EOD and environmental stewardship. RED HORSE is a Theater level asset that is manned and equipped to provide mobile and rapidly deployable echelons to support force beddown and larger task focused operations. For instance, pre-engineered facilities construction, asphalt and concrete ramps for parking and storage.

Availability:

Air Force Engineer Prime BEEF and RED HORSE teams are heavily tasked in support of worldwide engineering operations as part of the Air Force Force Generation (AFFORGEN) model. This makes their availability for pop up requirements a “troop to task” process. A clear requirement must be defined and then a Request for Forces (RFF) developed and forwarded to Air Combat Command for sourcing. Through direct coordination between the 1AF Engineer staff, and the Force Provider and Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC) this process can be greatly accelerated, a timely and effective sourcing and mobilization / deployment process.

Coordination:

For all planning efforts For AF Installations the Base Civil Engineer (BCE) is the focal point for all base facilities and infrastructure issues. For Theater level needs AFNORTH/ A4C Engineering is the one stop shop for AF capabilities.

Things you should know: (Considerations for EPLOs)

1. Coordination between CCDR Service component and installation engineering planners must be accomplished to ensure the right mix of forces to requirements for Contingency and General Purpose engineering tasks. Remember these are Active Duty capability requirements not ANG.
2. The Readiness and Emergency Management Flight prepares for and responds to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear events, and supports incident command.
3. Air Force Firefighters have mutual support agreements for fire and medical response with civilian fire departments. Air Force firefighters are trained for urban search and rescue capability.
4. Engineers also assist federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies with

EOD disposal matters when it has been determined to be in the interest of public safety.

5. Determine the engineer requirement, not what capability you want. Don't assume you need RED HORSE. Prime BEEF may be a better fit. Ask your command engineer for assistance.
6. AF Engineering includes an enormous set of skills and disciplines, be familiar with key AF engineering capabilities, roles and responsibilities.
7. Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) provides reach back capability and technical expertise. Technical support assistance in planning and designing infrastructure; assistance with environmental concerns, real estate acquisition and contract construction is available.
8. Engineer teams from Holloman's 635th Material Maintenance Group specializing in expeditionary assets typically deploy to any operational area and assist in force beddown, sustainment, and recovery. They also provide technical assistance and support in erecting, reconstituting, and repairing large expeditionary structures such as aircraft hangars and domes.

References:

AFI10-210, PRIME BEEF PROGRAM; AFI10-209, RED HORSE PROGRAM;
DAFI10-801, DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)

Mission: Mitigate any hazardous materials release or potential release as safely as possible, directing actions with the safety of the personnel, citizens, and the welfare of the environment in mind.



Capability:

Remove endangered people, conduct emergency rescue operations, act as technical advisors to the incident commander at scenes of hazardous material releases.

Availability:

Most installation fire departments have at least a minimal HAZMAT initial response capability that is available 24 hours a day.

Cost:

Depends on materials used, duration of support, and distance from installation to incident.

Timeline:

For incidents that meet immediate response criteria the installation commander is authorized to aid immediately. All other support must follow proper channels.

How to get it:

For incidents that meet immediate response criteria contact the installation directly- through the fire department or command post. All other requests must be forwarded through the chain of command. Contact numbers for assistance in requesting HAZMAT support are listed below.

Things you should know:

Report Oil and Chemical Spills by Calling the National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802 or 202-267-2675.

If terrorist activity is suspected or confirmed, contact law enforcement immediately.

How to Request Engineering Support POC: 1

AF/A4C

COMM: (850) 283-1649

DSN: 523-1649

afnorth.a4.OMB@us.af.mil

Fire Fighting

Mission: Provide fire and emergency services to prevent and minimize loss of lives, property, and the environment occurring in periods of peace, war, military operations other-than-war, and humanitarian support operations. These include both man-made and natural incidents requiring fire protection, rescue, hazardous material, and emergency medical response.

Capability:

1. Aircraft rescue
2. Aircraft fire fighting
3. Structural fire suppression
4. Emergency medical support
5. Specialized rescues
6. Mitigate the impact of hazardous material accidents, (including intentional or accidental releases of industrial materials), chemical, biological, or radiological environments, and detonation of explosives for first responders.



Availability:

Depends on the mission of the base, and to what degree the base has been affected by the situation.

Cost:

Depends on equipment and materials used, as well as duration of support.

Timeline:

Request to Results: Varies, depending on the nature of the request. For situations that do not meet immediate response criteria, JS/J3 will release an execute order tasking the supporting unit to complete the mission.

How to get it:

For immediate response situations, contact the base directly. All other requests must be forwarded through the chain of command.

Things you should know:

Bases should be informed to track costs and submit for reimbursement.

How to Request Firefighting Support
POC: 1 AF/A4C
COMM: (850) 283-1649
DSN 523-1649
afnorth.a4.OMB@us.af.mil

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)

Mission: Performs, supervises, and manages explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operations. Locates, identifies, disarms, neutralizes, recovers, and disposes of hazardous explosives: chemical, biological, incendiary, and nuclear ordnance, as well as criminal or terrorist devices.



Capability:

Conducts and supervises — render-safe operations, disposes of unserviceable, excess, or dangerous ordnance; neutralizes and disposes of improvised explosive devices; detects, monitors, evaluates, and decontaminates explosive, radioactive, chemical, or biological ordnance hazards; safes, removes, and disposes of ordnance from crashed aircraft or vehicles carrying explosives; clears explosive contaminated property.

Availability: Check with POC.

Cost:

Depends on materials used, duration of support, and distance from installation to incident.

Timeline:

Request to Results: For incidents that meet immediate response criteria the installation commander is authorized to provide assistance immediately. All other support must wait for EXORD.

How to get it:

For incidents that meet immediate response criteria contact the installation directly - usually through the fire department or command post. All other requests must be forwarded through the chain of command to the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Contact numbers for assistance in requesting EOD support are listed below.

Things you should know: Not every AF installation has an EOD Team. Bases frequently have mutual support agreements with the local community for EOD response. EOD responses under these agreements will usually require a waiver from the property owner.

How to Request EOD Support (Non-Emergency)

POC: 1 AF/A4

COMM: (850) 283-1649 DSN: 523-1649

afnorth.a4.OMB@us.af.mil

Emergency Management/CBRN



Mission: Installation Readiness and Emergency Management Flight is the single focal point for the EM program on the installation and is comparable to civilian Office of Emergency Management (OEM). The Readiness and Emergency Management flights plan for all-hazards that encompasses terrorist attacks, major disasters, and all other natural or man-made emergencies, including those defined in DoDI 6055.17, warranting action to protect the life, property, health, and safety of military members, dependents, civilians at risk, and minimize any disruptions of installation operations. The flight helps ensure rapid response to and recovery from the effects of such incidents. Flight personnel are trained to HAZMAT Technician (Level 3). Personnel CBRN warning and reporting is an information management function entailing collecting and analyzing data from field assessments. Determines the extent of the hazard and mark area, collect and package samples for laboratory analysis, and provide detailed information for C2 decisions in developing recovery plans and personnel protection measures.

Capability:

Provide EM capability to manage Emergency Operations Center functions, staff Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5, and support Incident Commander or Operations Section with Specialized teams. Assess and analyze estimated CBRN contamination contours, direct activities of CBRN specialized teams, determine actual contours of hazards through collection of survey/post attack data, and develop hazard duration estimations (persistence). Establish decontamination operations to eliminate or reduce contamination from personnel and limit the spread of contamination from the hazard area. The EM/Readiness Flights provide management and training for installation Shelter Management Teams and Contamination Control Teams.

Availability:

Depends on the mission of the base, and to what degree the base has been affected by the incident, which prompted the request for DSCA.

Cost:

Depends on equipment and materials used, and duration of support.

Timeline:

Request to Results: Depends on the nature of the request, approval authority required, number of trained and available personnel, and distance from the base to the incident. For situations that do not meet immediate response criteria, JS/J3 will release an executive order tasking the supporting unit to complete the mission.

How to get it:

For immediate response situations, contact the base directly. All other requests must be forwarded through the chain of command. Contact numbers for assistance in requesting Emergency Management support are listed below. Things you should know: Availability may be limited by the situation.

How to Request EM/CBRN Support (Non-Emergency)**POC: 1 AF/A4CX****COMM: (850) 283-1734****DSN: 523-1734****afnorth.a4.OMB@us.af.mil**

CBRN Response Enterprise (CRE)

CBRN Response Enterprise Operational Concept was developed by USNORTHCOM-led JPT in collaboration with NGB, DoD components, USNORTHCOM staff and subordinate commands, and interagency partners. The Domestic Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Response EXORD was published on 24 Mar 2016. When directed, DoD supports civil authorities by providing CBRN response capabilities in order to save lives and reduce human suffering through the CBRN Response EXORD.

The following are the elements of the CRE, with a brief overview of their capabilities and responsiveness:

WMD Civil Support Team (CST)

57 Teams Nationwide / 22 PAX each

Prepared to Deploy NLT N+3 hours

Capabilities:

- Detection/Identification
- Rapid Assessment of HAZMAT

CBRN Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP)

17 Units Nationwide / 203 PAX each

Prepared to Deploy NLT N+6

Capabilities:

- Search/Rescue
- Decontamination
- Emergency Medical
- Fatality Search/Recovery Team (FSRT)
- Joint Incident Site Communication Capability (JISCC)

Homeland Response Force (HRF)

10 Units Nationwide / 583 PAX each

Prepared to Deploy NLT N+6-12 hours

Capabilities:

- Command and Control (C2)
- Search/Extraction
- Decontamination
- Emergency Medical
- Fatality Search/Recovery Team (FSRT)
- CBRN Assistance Support Element (CASE)
- Joint Incident Site Communication Capability (JISCC)

JTF-CS / Defense CBRN Response Force (DCRF)

Force Package 1 – 2,100 PAX

Force Package 2 – 3,000 PAX

Prepared to Deploy NLT N+24 hours (FP1) / N+48 hours (FP2)

Capabilities:

- C2
- CBRN Assessment
- Search & Rescue
- Decontamination
- Emergency Medical
- Role 2 & 3 Medical w/ Surgical Capability
- Security
- Engineering
- Logistics & Transportation
- Ground MEDVAC and CASEVAC
- Aviation MEDEVAC and CASEVAC
- Aviation Lift

Command and Control CBRN Response Element (C2CRE) A & B

1,500 PAX each

Prepared to Deploy N+96 hours

Capabilities:

- C2
- CBRN Assessment
- Search & Rescue
- Decontamination
- Emergency Medical
- Role 2 Medical
- Engineering
- Logistics

Air Force Radiation Assessment Team (AFRAT)

37 PAX each

Capabilities:

- Health Risk Assessment
- Risk Communication
- Radiation Mission Planning
- Dosimetry Reporting

Radiation Surveillance Team:

- Safe route surveillance
- Building clearance
- Radiological plume verification
- Contamination presence/absence
- Source location and identification
- Detailed area characterization
- Environmental sampling

Radiation Dosimetry Team:

- Measures total radiation received in radiologically contaminated environments

Radiation Lab Team

- Enables data-based decisions
- Field analysis of radiological samples to include:
 - Gamma Isotope identification/ quantification
 - Environmental samples and swipes
 - Gross α/β quantification
 - Low-energy beta source quantification

If requested by civil authorities following a non-CBRN complex catastrophic event, (such as no-notice, major earthquake severely impacting the nation) the CBRN Response Enterprise contains lifesaving capabilities ready to rapidly deploy in response.

CBRN Unique Missions

CONSTANT PHOENIX. CONSTANT PHOENIX is a specially configured WC-135 that performs atomic energy detection, detection/confirmation of nuclear detonations, and the conduct of low- to medium-altitude, long-range atmospheric sampling.



On-Board Sensors:

DGSS – Directional Gamma Sensor. Used to aid in locating radioactive air masses during flight.

RMAS – Radiation Monitoring & Analysis System. Is used real-time to determine the characteristics of the particulate the flow over the RMAS filter papers.

CSRMS – Crew Safety Radiation Monitoring System. A stand-alone system onboard that continuously monitors airborne radiation levels within the aircraft cabin and alerts the crew when predefined tiered radiation activity levels are exceeded.

WACS – Whole Air Collection System. Samples air via the aircrafts bleed air system and stores it at high pressure in spherical containers. The spheres are labeled with vial information such as altitude, time and duration of collection and shipped post flight for analysis.

Outboard System:

U-1B Airfoil. Each U-1B Air Foil is capable of collecting

12 separate aerosol samples, with an automatic sample changing system that is located predominantly inside the aircraft fuselage. Each foil has a cesium iodide (CsI) detector located inside the foil behind the filter actively collecting a sample, with the purpose of assessing the presence of gamma emitting radioactive material on the filter.

Power Pro

Electrical Power Generation

Mission: Civil Engineer Power production and electrical personnel provide repair, troubleshooting, and maintenance on electrical power generation and distribution equipment.



Capability:

Troubleshooting and repair: Power production and electrical personnel provide diagnostics, maintenance and repair on electrical power generation and distribution equipment. Personnel are trained and certified to accomplish testing and calibration of protective relays and low voltage circuit breaker trip devices. Large capacity generators ranging from 500 to 1000 kilowatts are available; each are completely self-contained and designed for interoperability with commercial electrical systems.

Availability:

Most installation Civil Engineering Squadrons have personnel that accomplish diagnostics/repair of electrical distribution systems. The Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) maintains regional Civil Engineer Maintenance, Inspection and Repair Teams (CEMIRT) that provide intermediate and depot-level support on power generation, electrical distribution and aircraft arresting systems.

Cost:

Depends on materials and equipment used, duration of support, and distance from installation to incident.

Timeline:

Request to Results: Depends on scope of tasking, distance to incident, and airlift or cargo movement required.

How to get it:

For incidents that meet immediate response criteria, contact the unit directly. All other requests must be forwarded through the chain of command. Contact numbers are listed below.

Things you should know:

Units providing support should be advised to track all costs associated with the support and submit the costs for reimbursement. Reimbursement questions can be directed to 1 AF.

How to Request Power Pro Support

POC: 1 AF/A4C

COMM: (850) 283-1649

DSN: 523-1649

afnorth.a4.OMB@us.af.mil

Water (Limited Capability)

Mission: Civil Engineer personnel provide potable water that is used under field conditions to provide treated water for drinking, hygiene, sanitation, food preparation, and medical support purposes.



Capability:

Water Buffalos; Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Units -- (ROWPU).

Availability:

Most Air Force installations have water buffaloes that could be used to provide potable water. ROWPUs are normally part of much larger bare base packages which are heavily tasked to support OCONUS operations.

Cost:

Depends on equipment used, support personnel required, duration of support, and distance from installation to incident.

Timeline:

Request to Results: Depends on scope of tasking, distance to incident, and airlift or cargo movement required.

How to get it:

For incidents that meet Immediate Response criteria (DoDD 3025.18, AFI 10-801), contact the unit directly. All other requests must be forwarded through the chain of command. Contact numbers for assistance in requesting potable water support are listed below.

Things you should know:

Units providing support should be advised to track all costs to submit for reimbursement. Questions on reimbursement can be directed to FM. ROWPUs are scarce in the Air Force and normally will not be sent out for short duration missions. For large-scale disasters, FEMA normally obtains water through other contracts and would only come to the Air Force as a last resort. For immediate response situations, local governments frequently ask for water buffalos as a temporary measure until more long-term solutions can be found.

How to Request Support

POC: 1 AF/A4C

COMM (850) 283-1649

DSN: 523-1649

afnorth.a4.OMB@us.af.mil

Temporary Beddown Operations

Mission: Civil Engineering assisted by Logistics and Contract Support can construct / provide temporary lodging facilities to support DoD and Government response and recovery personnel. This can be done utilizing AF T-10 expeditionary assets or contracted sources of supply. Additionally, Disaster Relief Bed-down Sets (DRBS) (ANG) which support 150 beds can be tasked if not already requested by Title 32 response forces.

Capability:

Basic Expeditionary Airfield Resources (BEAR) assets provide housekeeping sets that include small shelter systems, hardwall shelters, latrines, showers, a dining facility, support vehicles, and ANG DRBS if available. BEAR assets are modular and can be tailored to meet specific requirements. Military personnel will deploy with all required mobility bags. Bedding (sheets, pillows, pillowcases, etc.) for displaced civilians will be procured locally (near disaster site).

Availability:

Depends on assets, world events, and mission priority.

Cost:

Cost varies with asset and will be finalized when composition of package is determined.

Timeline:

Request to Results: Depends on asset, world events, and mission priority.

How to get it:

For DSCA, follow established RFA Mission Assignment (MA) processes.

Things you should know:

Large-scale tent cities require power, power distribution and personnel to operate. Ensure the mission assignment includes all support requirements, including personnel. An automated system called GeoBase (HQ ACC/A4C) can be used to lay out a tent city and associated support requirements such as power, water, showers, rest rooms, etc. The system uses GPS coordinates for the proposed location to lay out the tent city based on topographical conditions.

How to Request Support
POC: 1 AF/A4C
COMM (850) 283-1649
DSN: 523-1649
afnorth.a4.OMB@us.af.mil

Force Protection Security Forces (SF)

SF personnel, whether Title 10 or Title 32, can be requested to support deploying DoD personnel and civilian law enforcement immediately after a major disaster or support a National Security Special Event, with defined mission parameters and JA-vetted rules for the use of force and rules of engagement. Security Forces can be tasked to protect DoD and national critical infrastructure. Military Working Dog (MWD) teams can provide detection support to federal and civilian law enforcement agencies, as long as the support causes no expense to the DoD and does not impact unit readiness. Detection dog teams may support activities directly related to detecting and monitoring the air, land and sea transit of illegal drugs. Finally, MWD teams may conduct joint training at land border crossings, international air and sea ports and other designated drug interdiction areas when approved by proper authority.



Availability:

Depends on assets and mission priority.

Cost:

Reimbursable costs as determined by OSD.

Timeline:

Request to Results: Dependent on deployable assets and mission priority.

How to get it:

Follow standard Request for Forces or Emergency Management Compacts coordination process through the AFNORTH/A4S.

Things you should know:

SF Personnel and MWD assets are high-demand, low-density with limited availability. IAW the Posse Comitatus Act, U.S. federal military personnel are generally prohibited from direct participation in law enforcement activities. Some of those law enforcement activities would include interdicting vehicles, vessels, and aircraft; conducting surveillance, searches, pursuit and seizures; or making arrests on behalf of civilian law enforcement authorities.



How to Request Support
POC: 1 AF/A4S
COMM: (850) 283-5678/5382
DSN:523-5678/5382

Food Service

Mission: The Air Force has military food service people to provide food service support in a wartime and contingency environment.



Capability:

Meal, Ready-to-Eat (MRE) is designed to sustain an individual engaged in heavy activity such as military training or during actual military operations when normal food service facilities are not available. The MRE is a totally self-contained operational ration consisting of a full meal packed in a flexible meal bag. Each meal bag contains an entree and a variety of other components. The Unitized Group Ration–Heat and Serve (UGR-H&S) is used to sustain military personnel during worldwide operations that allow organized food service facilities. The UGR-H&S is designed to maximize the use of commercial items and to simplify the process of providing high quality food service in a field environment. All components for a complete 50-person meal are included in the UGR-H&S, with the exception of mandatory supplements, such as bread, milk, and cold cereal, and optional enhancements like fresh fruit and vegetables.

Availability:

Most installations have limited supplies of MREs/ UGRs.

Cost:

AF Services Center/AFSVC will determine final cost when specific items to be delivered are finalized.

Timeline:

Obtained at time of request.

How to get it:

Requisitions are processed according to the supply procedures for each Military Service. Do not contact the Defense Supply Center JBSA-Lackland, Texas directly. Contact 1AF/A1R for information.

Things you should know:

War Reserve Materiel is the foundation of the wartime subsistence program. The overall program is monitored by AF Services Center/AFSVC with base level Food Service activity managers charged to manage and report War Reserve Materiel assets locally.

How to Request Support

POC: 1 AF/A1R **24/7 AOC Ops**
COMM: (850) 283-1922 **(850) 283-5218**
DSN: 523-1922 **523-5218**
E-mail: afnorth.persco@us.af.mil

Mortuary Affairs

Mission: Manages the worldwide Mortuary Affairs Program, oversees the identification of deceased Air Force service members and their families. Responsible for managing the AF Honor Guard Program. Provides technical assistance to MAJCOMs and field installations. Provides identification specialists, when requested, to identify remains. Provides direct assistance to CONUS next of kin for deaths occurring overseas. Point of contact for assisting the families of all deceased prisoners of war and missing in action AF members whose remains are returned.



Capability:

Worldwide response for incidents involving military mass fatalities (generally Air Force) by using representatives from the HQ Mortuary Affairs program and manpower from the nearest AF installation for Search and Recovery (S&R) of deceased individuals. Coordinate military airlift with AMC and USTRANSCOM for movement of remains to Dover Air Force Base, Delaware.

Availability: 24/7/365

Cost:

The HQ and MAJCOMs are provided funding for mass fatality operations. If the response is for an agency other than military, there may be costs for supplies and services (S&R equipment, military airlift).

Timeline:

Request to Results: Incident dependent. Generally S&R is completed and casketed remains leave the Port Mortuary at Dover within 10 days for most events. Severe fragmentation adds complexity to the task of identification of remains and reassociation.

How to get it:

Contact 1 AF/AIRS (See below).

Things you should know:

AF Mortuary response depends upon jurisdiction and the involvement of Air Force members in the incident. Usually, the responding installation will notify HQ of the need for support very quickly after a mishap. Mortuary support is a very limited capability. DoD Mortuary Affairs is not a viable solution for a mass casualty event.

How to Request Support	
POC: 1 AF/AIR	24/7 AOC Ops
COMM: (850) 283-1922	(850) 283-5218
DSN: 523-1922	523-5218
E-mail: afnorth.persco@us.af.mil	

Communications

Mission: Several communications packages are available to support contingencies. Numerous packages will deliver quick reaction communications response capability for worldwide support nuclear and aircraft mishaps. Domestic terrorist CBRN events, consequence management actions, and natural disaster civil relief operations.



Capabilities:

Telephone Support, Battlefield Telephone Systems, Secure Telephone Support, LMR (Portable Radios), Microwave Link-Voice and Data, Satellite Link Voice and Data, Computer Equipment Support, SIPR Computer Support, Computer Network Support, Audio Visual Support, Portable and Fixed VTC Facilities, Mobile Air Traffic Control Equipment, Mobile RADAR.

Availability:

Depends on capabilities requested and national priority.

Cost:

Costs can be computed once the package is finalized and location is set.

Timeline:

Request to Results: Depends on requirement, availability and proximity of equipment and personnel to incident.

How to get it:

Contact 1AF/A6 with specific requirements, to include the services required, and the number of personnel requiring support.

Things you should know:

Packages are available that provide non-secure and secure phone, data transfer, VTC, Satellite, audio, fax, the Deployable Air Traffic Control and Landing System (DATCALs), and/or LMR.

How to Request Support

POC: 1 AF/A6

COMM: (850) 283-1253 0730 – 1600 M – F

(850) 851-8506 After Hours

Weather

Mission: Air Force Weather delivers accurate, relevant, and timely environmental information, products, and services anywhere in the world.



Capability:

Forecasting, developing weather products, briefing transient aircrews, and weather warnings for all AF units. Automatic observation systems located at all military installations. Communication and interface with combat weather teams; providing space weather analyses for the effects of space phenomenon on AF mission capability.

Availability:

601 AOC Weather specialty Team (WST) 26 Operational Weather Squadron (OWS)

Cost:

Depends on service provided and if TDY costs are incurred.

Timeline:

Request to Results: Depends on nature and priority of the request.

How to get it:

For requests that meet immediate response criteria, contact 601 AOC WST or 26 OWS for assistance. All other requests must be forwarded through the AFNORTH/ AOC chain of command.

Things you should know:

Requests for information and assistance should flow through 1 AF to the WST/OWS. The 601 AOC WST acts as the functional weather representation for C1AA.

How to Request Support

POC: 601 AOC WST	26th OWS
COMM: (850) 283-5795	(Ops Desk)
DSN: 523-5795	331-2600

Medical

Mission: The Expeditionary Medical Support System (EMEDS) is a modular field hospital system developed by the military for mobile deployment of medical treatment facilities in any location. EMEDS consists of a variety of modular, medical response packages and equipment that can be used in multiple geographical operations and situations such as wartime contingencies, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief.



Capability:

EMEDS+25 is the third increment of EMEDS capability. It provides Role 2E capabilities for a population at risk of 5,000-6,500. It builds on the capabilities of EMEDS+10 with increased capacity for patient holding, medical/surgical care, emergency/trauma care, dental care, ancillary services, mental health, and health services support functions. EMEDS+25 can hold 25 patients (4 critical) for 24 hours and support 20 damage control surgical interventions or trauma resuscitations. Added capabilities include basic physical therapy, nutritional medicine, comprehensive laboratory procedures, and basic microbiology. When deployed as a whole module, EMEDS+25 can reach full operational capability within 60 hours of arrival.

Availability:

USAF Medical capabilities are pre-identified in the DSCA EXORD and are sourced upon execution.

Cost:

Depends on the capability provided and duration of support.

Timeline:

Upon request from USNORTHCOM/CC, the EMEDS and preventative Medicine Teams will be sourced by the force provider (ACC). EMEDS +25; N+48 the capability will be deployed, N+60 from arrival in the JOA the EMEDS will be obtain Full Operational Capability (FOC). Preventive Medicine Team will be deployed at N+48 and mission FOC N+48 from arrival in JOA.

How to get it:

USNORTHCOM/CC requests the force provider (ACC) source and deploy the assets.

Things you should know:

Base Operating Support is required for all USAF Medical Capabilities.

How to Request Support

POC: 1 AF/SG	24/7 AOC Ops
COMM: (850) 283-1300	(850) 283-5218
DSN: 523-1300	523-5218

Religious Services

Mission: Ensure the Constitutional right to the free exercise of religion; encourage spiritual and moral wellness by providing AF personnel and their families an approachable, pastoral religious presence.

Capability:

- Presence Ministry
- Worship Services
- Liturgies
- Rites
- Pastoral Counseling

Availability: 24/7/365

Cost:

Varies with the situation and location.

Timeline:

Request to Results: Depends on distance from incident and mode of transportation used.

How to get it:

If an AF installation is close to the incident site, contact the installation chaplain directly to ask for assistance. If required, contact 1 AF (AFNORTH) Chaplain for assistance. 1 AF (AFNORTH) should be notified if installation chaplains respond to an incident off the installation.

Things you should know:

For other than immediate response situations, JS/J3 will issue an Execute Order tasking a specific unit to provide chaplain support to an incident.



Buddist Chaplain



Christian Chaplain



Jewish Chaplain



Muslim Chaplain

How to Request Support

POC:	1AF (AFNORTH)/HC	24/7 AOC Ops
COMM:	(850) 283-1648	(850) 283-5218
DSN:	523-1648	523-5218

Approved by:

JONATHAN J. SANDERS, GS-15, DAF
Director, NSEP

Attachment 1

Glossary of References and Supporting Information

References

- DODD 3025.13, Employment of DoD Capabilities to Support USSS/DHS, May 4, 2017
DODD 3025.18, Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA), March 19, 2018
DODD 5210.56, Arming and The Use of Force, Change 1, November 6, 2020
DODM 3025.01 Vol 1, Defense Support of Civil Authorities: Overview, April 13, 2017
DODM 3025.01 Vol 2, Defense Support of Civil Authorities: DoD Incident Response, April 12, 2017
DODM 3025.01 Vol 3, Defense Support of Civil Authorities: Pre-planned DoD Support of Law Enforcement Agencies, Special Events, Community Engagement, and Other Non-DoD Entities, April 13, 2017
DODI 3003.01, DoD Support to Civil Search and Rescue (SAR), May 12, 2017
DODI 3025.16, Defense Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO) Programs, May 8, 2017
DODI 3025.19, Procedures for Sharing Information with and Providing Support to the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), March 13, 2017
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DODI 6055.06, DoD Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES) Program, October 3, 2019
DODI 6055.17, DoD Emergency Management (EM) Program, June 12, 2019
JP 3-28, Defense Support of Civil Authorities, September 23, 2024
JP 3-30, Joint Air Operations, July 25, 2019
JP 3-50, Personnel Recovery, August 14, 2023
Air Force Doctrine Annex 3-27, Homeland Operations, November 21, 2022
Air Force Doctrine Annex 3-0.1, Command and Control, January 22, 2025
AFPD 10-8, Defense Support of Civil Authorities, September 12, 2022
DAFI 10-801, Defense Support of Civil Authorities, February 26, 2025
DAFI 14-404, Intelligence Oversight, January 22, 2025
DAFI 23-119, Government Furnished Property, April 6, 2022
AFI 32-9003, Granting Temporary Use of Air Force Real Property, October 23, 2018
DAFI 36-3802, Force Support Readiness Programs, January 8, 2019, incorporating change 1, Nov 21, 2021
AFMAN 10-206, Operational Reporting, September 1, 2020

Prescribed Forms

None

Adopted Forms

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AADC - Area Air Defense Commander
ACA - Air Control Authority
ACC - Air Combat Command
ACM - Airspace Coordination Measures
ACMREQ - Airspace Control Measure Request
ACO - Airspace Control Order
ACOMS - Air Communications Squadron
ACP - Airspace Coordination Plan
ADCON - Administrative Control
AECT - Aeromedical Evacuation Control Team
AF - Air Force
AFCEC - Air Force Civil Engineer Center
AFDD - Air Force Doctrine Document
AFFOR - Air Force Forces
AFLO - Air Force Liaison Officer
AFNORTH - Air Forces Northern
AFNSEP - Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness
AFRAT - Air Force Radiation Assessment Team
AFRC - Air Force Reserve Command
AFRCC - Air Force Rescue Coordination Center
AKRCC - Alaska Rescue Coordination Center
ALCT - Airlift Control Team
AMC - Air Mobility Command
AMCT - Air Mobility Control Team
AMD - Air Mobility Division
AMP - Airspace Management Plan
ANG - Air National Guard
AO - Area of Operations
AOC - Air Operations Center
AOR - Area of Responsibility
ARCT - Air Refueling Control Team
ARSR - Air Route Surveillance Radar

ATO - Air Tasking Order
BEAR - Basic Expeditionary Airfield Resources
BEEF - Base Engineer Emergency Force
BSI - Base Support Installation
C-NAF - Component Numbered Air Force
C1AA – CONR 1AF AFNORTH AFSPACE
C2 - Command and Control
C2Core - Command and Control Core
CAOC - Combined Air Operations Center
CAP - Civil Air Patrol
CAP / AFAUX - Civil Air Patrol / Air Force Auxiliary
CARCAH - Chief Aerial Reconnaissance Coordination All Hurricanes
CARRLL - Cost, Appropriateness, Risk, Readiness, Legality and Lethality
CBRN - Chemical, Biological, Radiological and/or Nuclear
CC - Commander
CCM - Command Chief Master Sergeant
CCO - Chief of Combat Operations
CD - Deputy Commander
CDRAFNORTH - Commander Air Forces Northern
CDRUSNORTHCOM - Commander United States Northern Command
CED - Contingency, Exercise and Deployment
CEMIRT - Civil Engineer Maintenance, Inspection and Repair Team
CFACC - Combined Forces Air Component Commander
CFC - Combined Forces Command
CISAR - Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue
CJCS - Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
COCOM - Combatant Command Authority
COD - Combat Operations Division
COM - Collections Operation Management
COMAFFOR - Commander, Air Force Forces
CONOPS - Concept of Operations
CONPLAN - Operation Plan in Concept Format
CONR - Continental United States NORAD Region

CONUS - Continental United States
COOP - Continuity of Operations
COP - Common Operating Picture
CoS – Chief of Staff
CPD - Combat Plans Division
CRASS - Contingency Response Air Support Schedule
CRE - Contingency Response Element
CRG - Contingency Response Group
CRT - Contingency Response Team
CRW - Contingency Response Wing
CSpOC - Combined Space Operations Center
CSS - Commander's Support Staff
c-sUAS - Counter-Small Unmanned Aerial Systems
DATCALs - Deployable Air Traffic Control and Landing System
DCAPES - Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning and Execution Segments
DCO/E - Defense Coordinating Officer/Element
DDOC - Deployment Distribution Operations Center
DHS - Department of Homeland Security
DHHS - Department of Health and Human Services
DIA - Defense Intelligence Agency
DILR - Domestic Imagery Legal Review
DIRLAUTH - Direct Liaison Authorized
DIRMOBFOR - Director of Mobility Forces
DIRSPACEFOR - Director of Space Forces
DLA - Defense Logistics Agency
DOC - Department of Commerce
DoD - Department of Defense
DoDD - Department of Defense Directive
DoDI - Department of Defense Instruction
DOI - Department of the Interior
DOMOPS - Domestic Operations Desk
DOS - Department of State
DOT - Department of Transportation

DRAGOON - Distributed, Reusable Ada Generated from an Object-Oriented Notation
DRBS - Disaster Relief Bed-down Sets
DSC - Dual Status Commander
DSCA - Defense Support of Civil Authorities
DSN - Defense Switched Network
EADS - Eastern Air Defense Sector
EDD - Explosive Detection Dog/Device
ELTS - Emergency Locator Transmitters
EM - Emergency Management
EMAC - Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EO - Electro-Optical
EOC - Emergency Operations Center
EOD - Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
EPLO - Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
ESF - Emergency Support Functions (FEMA)
EVAC - Evacuation
EXORD - Execute Order
FAA - Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFT - Friendly Force Tracker
FM - Financial Management or Frequency Modulation
FMV - Full Motion Video
FOB - Forward Operating Base
FSARCG - Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group
GATR - Ground-to-Air Transmit Receive
GBS - Global Broadcast System
GDSS - Global Decision Support System
GEOFILE - Geographic Location File
GEOLOC - Geo-location Code
GEOREF - Geographic Reference System Report
GEOINT - Geospatial Intelligence
GIIEP - Geospatial Information Interoperability Exploitation, Portable

GPMRC - Global Patient Movement Requirements Center
GPS - Global Positioning System
GSU - Geographically Separated Units
GTACS - Ground Theater Air Control System
HAZMAT - Hazardous Materiel
HD - Homeland Defense
HDDS - Hazard Data Distribution System
HF - High Frequency
HH - Hurricane Hunter
HN - Host Nation
HQ - Headquarters
HSIN - Homeland Security Information Network
IA - Intelligence Assessment
IAA - Incident Awareness and Assessment
IAMSAR - International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue
IAW - in accordance with
ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization
IFF - Identify Friend or Foe
IMA - Individual Mobilization Augmentee
IMAT - Incident Management Assistance Team
IMO - International Maritime Organization
IR - Infra-red
IRA - Immediate Response Authority
ISR - Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance Division
IRM - Information Resource Manager
IRSCC - Interagency Remote Sensing Coordination Cell
ISB - Incident Support Base
ISR - Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
IST - Incident Support Team
ITV - In-transit Visibility
IW - Information Warfare
JACCE - Joint Air Component Coordination Element
J-CONOPS - Joint Concept of Operations

JCS - Joint Chiefs of Staff
JFACC - Joint Force Air Component Commander
JFC - Joint Force Commander
JFLCC - Joint Force Land Component Commander
JFMCC - Joint Force Maritime Component Commander
JFO - Joint Field Office
JMC - Joint Movement Center
JOA - Joint Operations Area
JOPES - Joint Operations Planning and Execution System
JPRC - Joint Personnel Recovery Center
JSCP - Joint Strategic Campaign Plan
JTF - Joint Task Force
LEA - Law Enforcement Agency
LFA - Local Field Activity
LMR - Land Mobile Radio
LNO - Liaison Officer
LOC - Lines of Communication
MA - Mission Assignment
MAFFS - Modular Airborne Firefighting System
MASS Modular Aerial Spray System
MEDEVAC - Medical Evacuation
MHE - Materials Handling Equipment
MOA - Memorandum of Agreement
MOG - Maximum on Ground
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
MRE - Meals Ready-to-Eat
MRO - Mass Rescue Operations
MSI/HSI - Multi-Spectral/Hyper-Spectral
MWD - Military Working Dog
N/NC - NORAD and USNORTHCOM
NAF - Numbered Air Force
NAS - National Airspace System
NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NGB - National Guard Bureau
NIFC - National Interagency Fire Center
NIMS - National Incident Management System
NJOIC - National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center
NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NORAD - North American Aerospace Defense Command
NORTHCOM - United States Northern Command
NOTAM - Notice to Airmen
NPS - National Park Service
NSARC - National Search and Rescue Committee
NSEP - National Security Emergency Preparedness
NSP - National SAR Plan
NSS - National SAR Supplement
NSSE - National Special Security Event
OCONUS - Outside the Continental United States
OGA - Other Government Agency
OMB - Organizational Mailbox
ONSC - Office of National Security Coordination (FEMA)
OPCON - Operational Control
OSA - Operational Support Airlift
OSD - Office of the Secretary of Defense
PA - Public Affairs
PAD - Processing, Analysis and Distribution
PAX - Passengers
PDD - Presidential Disaster Declaration
PDF - Portable Document Format
PED - Processing, Exploitation and Dissemination
PERSCO - Personnel Support for Contingency Operations
PLB - Personal Locator Beacon
POC - Point of Contact
POTUS - President of the United States
PR - Personnel Recovery
PUM - Proper Use Memorandum

RAMCC - Regional Air Movement Control Center
RCC - Rescue Coordination Center
RD - Regional Director
RED HORSE - Rapid Engineers Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer
RELCAN - Releasable to Canada
RFA - Request for Assistance
RFF - Request for Forces
ROE - Rules of Engagement
ROVER - Remotely Operated Video Enhanced Receiver
ROWPU - Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Units
RRCC - Regional Response Coordination Center
RSC - Remote Sensing Coordinator
RSTA - Reconnaissance, Surveillance, Target Acquisition Annex
S&R - Search and Recovery
SA - Situational Awareness
SAD - State Active Duty (National Guard)
SAR - Search and Rescue
SDDC - Surface Deployment Distribution Center
SEAR - Special Event Assessment Rating
SecDef - Secretary of Defense
SF - Security Forces
SG - Surgeon General
SIDO - Senior Intelligence Duty Officer
SIGINT - Signals Intelligence
SIPR - Secure Internet Protocol Router
SITREP - Situation Report
SLOC - Sea Line of Communications
SMC - SAR Mission Coordinator
SMS - Single Mobility System
SPINS - Special Instructions
SRD - Strategy Division
SRR - Search and Rescue Region
sUAS – Small Unmanned Aerial Systems

TACC - Tanker Airlift Control Center
TACON - Tactical Control
TADO - Tanker/Airlift Duty Officer
TAG - The Adjutant General
TCPOD - Tropical Cyclone Plan Of The Day
TFR - Temporary Flight Restriction
TPFDD/TPFDL - Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data/List
UAS - Unmanned Aerial Systems
UDM - Unit Deployment Manager
UGR-H&S - Unitized Group Ration-Heat and Serve
ULN - Unit Line Number
USAF - United States Air Force
US&R - Urban Search and Rescue
USCG - United States Coast Guard
USEUCOM - United States European Command
USFS - United States Forest Service
USGS - United States Geological Survey
USINDOPACOM - United States Indo-Pacific Command
USN - United States Navy
USNORTHCOM - United States Northern Command
USSOCOM - United States Special Operations Command
USSOUTHCOM - United States Southern Command
USSPACECOM - United States Space Command
USSS - United States Secret Service
USSTRATCOM - United States Strategic Command
USTACS - United States Theater Air Control System
USTRANSCOM - United States Transportation Command
VHF - Very High Frequency
VIPR - Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico
VTC - Video Teleconference
WADS - Western Air Defense Sector
WMD - Weapons of Mass Destruction
WSPOD - Winter Storm Plan Of The Day

Additional Links

Air Force Doctrine <https://www.doctrine.af.mil/>

Air Force E-Publishing <https://www.e-publishing.af.mil/>

DoD Directives and Publications <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Directives>

Department of Homeland Security's Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) (Registration required) <https://hsin.dhs.gov/Pages/home.aspx>

HDDS Explorer <https://hddsexplorer.usgs.gov>

Joint Doctrine: <http://www.jcs.mil/doctrine/>

NOAA Emergency Response Imagery <https://storms.ngs.noaa.gov/>

United States Geological Survey Hazard Data Distribution System:

Open Access: <https://www.usgs.gov/land-resources/hdds>

Attachment 2

1 AF (AFNORTH & AFSPACE) Phone/E-mail List

AFNORTH COMMANDER

1210 Beacon Beach Rd Tyndall AFB, FL 32403-5549
COMM (850) 283-1280/1277 DSN
523-1280/1277
FAX UNCLASS 3-3829

Commander's Support Staff

COMM (850) 283-1921
DSN 523-1921
NIPR: afnorth.cssomb@us.af.mil

AFFOR A1

Readiness and Services
COMM (850) 283-1922
DSN 523-1922
NIPR: afnorth.persco@us.af.mil

AFFOR A2

COMM (850) 283-3785
DSN 523-3785
NIPR: afnorth.a2.omb@us.af.mil

Director of Intelligence COMM
(850) 283-1504
DSN 523-1504

AFFOR A3

COMM (850) 283-1385
DSN 523-1385
FAX: UNCLASS 3-0608
CLASSIFIED 3-2011
Conf Rm 3-5327
NIPR: afnorth.a3.omb@us.af.mil

AFFOR A4

A4 Director 24/7
COMM (850) 624-1657
A4R Logistics Readiness Division
COMM (850) 283-1732
DSN 523-1732
NIPR: afnorth.a4.OMB@us.af.mil

A4C Civil Engineer, Readiness & Emergency
Management and Expeditionary Combat
Support
COMM (850) 283-1649/1734
DSN 523-1649/1734
NIPR: afnorth.a4.OMB@us.af.mil

A4K Contracting and Acquisitions Support
COMM (850) 283-1822
DSN 523-1822
NIPR: afnorth.a4.fusioncell@us.af.mil

A4S Security Forces/Force
Protection Division
COMM (850) 283-5678/5382
DSN: 523-5678/5382
NIPR: afnorth.domops@us.af.mil

A4M Aircraft Maintenance Division
COMM (850) 283-1831
DSN 523-1831
NIPR: afnorth.a4.fusioncell@us.af.mil

AFFOR A5/8

COMM (850) 282-1549
DSN 523-1549
NIPR: afnorth.a5.omb@us.af.mil

AFFOR A6

COMM (850) 283-1253
DSN 523-1253
NIPR: afnorth.a6.omb@us.af.mil

AFFOR A9

COMM (850) 283-1585
DSN 523-1585
NIPR: afnorth.a9.omb@us.af.mil

AFNORTH (IAF) AOC

Chief of Combat Operations 24/7 COMM
(850) 283-5433/5534
NIPR: afnorthconrsado@us.af.mil and
afnorthaoccomb@us.af.mil
- e-mail both addresses

Normal Duty/Non-Emergency:
COMM (850) 282-1690/1701
DSN 523-1690/1701
FAX: 4891
NIPR: afnorth.a7.omb@us.af.mil

NSEP

COMM (850) 283-1630/1628
DSN 523-1630/1628
NIPR: afnorth.dsca@us.af.mil

Public Affairs (PA)

COMM (850) 283-1329
DSN 523-1329
NIPR: afnorth.pa.omb@us.af.mil

Judge Advocate General (JAG)

Normal Duty Hours
COMM (850) 283-1320/1322
DSN 523-1320/1322
After Duty Hours
CELL (850) 691-7079

Surgeon (SG)

Normal Duty Hours
COMM (850) 283-1300/1990
DSN 523-1300/1990

Safety

Weapons/Explosive Safety
COMM (850) 283-0961
DSN 523-0961
CELL (850) 691-2658

Ground Safety
COMM (850) 283-1357
DSN 523-1357
CELL (850) 691-8168

C1AA BATTLE STAFF CONTACT DETAILS

1 AF (AFNORTH and AFSPACE) CNAF Operations Center (Battle Staff)			
NIPR OMB	afnorth.battlestaff.omb@us.af.mil		
SIPR OMB	usaf.tyndall.1-af.mbx.afnorth-battle-staff-omb@mail.smil.mil		
JWICS OMB	**TBD** working		
SVTC	AFNJOC1 Meet me: Local AFNORTH/AOC Participants dial: 31481 Outstations/VIDYO dial: 960469228031481		
NIPR SharePoint	https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/1AF/Staff/CMD/CNOC		
SIPR SharePoint	https://intelshare.intelink.sgov.gov/sites/afnorth-rel/A33		
DRSN (Secure)		**TBD**	
POSITION	DSN	Unclass	VoSIP (Secure)
Battle Staff Main Number	523	850-283-1516	302-523-2082
Battle Staff Chief	523	850-283-1598	302-523-2084
Battle Staff Deputy (RCAF)	523	850-283-1470	302-523-2083
Battle Staff Deputy (USAF)	523	850-283-1248	302-523-2082
Battle Staff Enlisted Mngr	523	850-283-1246	302-523-2082
Battle Staff NCO	523	850-283-1464	302-523-2082
Battle Staff A1 REPRESENTATIVE	523	850-283-1922	N/A
Battle Staff A2 REPRESENTATIVE	523	850-283-1793	N/A
Battle Staff A4 REPRESENTATIVE	523	850-283-1612	302-523-2082
Battle Staff A6 REPRESENTATIVE	523	850-283-1254	302-523-2052
NSEP REPRESENTATIVE	523	850-283-1630	N/A
AOC REPRESENTATIVE	523	850-283-5719	N/A

601 AOC COMMANDER
COMM (850) 283-5400 DSN 523
NIPR: afnorth.aoccc.omb@us.af.mil

CCO

COMM (850) 283-5218/5781
DSN 523-5218/5781
NIPR: afnorthconrcco@us.af.mil

101ACOMS

COMM (850) 283-5819
DSN 523-5819
NIPR: 601.aoc.msd.msd@us.af.mil

OPS DIV

COMM (850) 283-5784
DSN 523-5784
NIPR: afnorth.aocops.omb@us.af.mil

STRAT DIV

COMM (850) 283-5263/5849
DSN 523-5263/5849
NIPR: 601aoc.srdomb@us.af.mil

PLANS DIV

COMM (850) 283-5830
DSN 523-5830
NIPR: afnorth.aocplans.omb@us.af.mil

ISR D

COMM (850) 283-5562
DSN 523-5562

WEATHER OPS Desk

OPS Desk
COMM (850) 283-5795
DSN 523-5795
NIPR: afnorthconrwx@us.af.mil

WX ADMIN

COMM (850) 283-5102/5119
DSN 523-5795

AFRCC

COMM (850) 283-5955
(800) 851-3051
DSN 523-5955
NIPR: afrc.console@us.af.mil

JPRC

Contingency/Non-Contingency
COMM (850) 283-5083/5021/5611
-5426/5132/5320
DSN 523-XXXX
NIPR: 601aoc.jprc@us.af.mil

FAA ADLO

COMM (850) 283-5312
DSN 523-5312
NIPR: afnorth.aocfaa.omb@us.af.mil

JA

COMM (850) 283-5775
DSN 523-5775
NIPR: 601aoc.jaomb@us.af.mil

Tanker Airlift Duty Officer (TADO)

COMM (850) 283-5741
DSN 523-5741

CORA

COMM (850) 283-5228 DSN 523
NIPR: afnorthconraoc@us.af.mil

CAP

COMM (850) 283-5880
DSN 523-5880
NIPR: afnorth.cap.omb2@us.af.mil

AADE

COMM (850) 283-5023/5002
DSN 523-5023/5002
NIPR: afnorthaocaadeomb@us.af.mil

Air Mobility Division (AMD)

NIPR: 601.AOC.AMD.OMB@us.af.mil

AMD Chief
COMM (850) 283-5858
DSN 523-5858

AMD Deputy Chief
COMM (850) 283-5351
DSN 523-5351

ARCT
COMM (850) 283-5199
DSN 523-5199

ALCT
COMM (850) 283-5650
DSN 523-5650

AMCT
COMM (850) 283-5131
DSN 523-5131

EM/CBRN Watch Desk

COMM (850) 283-5678/5382
DSN: 523-5678/5382
Afnortha7.emergencymanagement@us.af.mil

IAA Collection Managers

Primary
COMM (850) 283-5556
DSN 523-5556
Secondary
COMM (850) 283-5103
DSN 523-5103
Tertiary
COMM (850) 283-5704
DSN 523-5704
NIPR: 601aoc.isrops@us.af.mil

USNORTHCOM and NORAD PA

COMM (719) 554-9618
DSN 692-9618
NIPR: nnc.cmdctrpao.omb@northcom.mil

**US Northern Command and NORAD N-NC
Cmd Ctr (NCJ33)**

AEROSPACE Watch Officer
COMM (719) 556-1659
DSN 834-1659
NIPR: nnc.cmdctrerospace.omb@northcom.mil

N-NC Command Center Chief

COMM (719) 554-2361
DSN 692-2361
NIPR: nnc.cmdctrchief.omb@northcom.mil

AFRC Hurricane Unit

403 WG Command Post
COMM (228) 377-4181
DSN 597-4181

Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC)

AFRC Command Center
COMM (478) 327-0680
DSN 497-XXXX

AFRC MASS Unit

910 AW Command Post
COMM (330) 609-1315
DSN 346-

AFDO Watch Officer

COMM (703) 697-6103
DSN 227-6103

AFRC MAFES Unit

302 AW Command Post
COMM (719) 556-4416
DSN 834-4416

Domestic Operations (DOMOPs)

COMM (850) 283-5678/5382
DSN 523-5678/5382
NIPR: afnorth.domops@us.af.mil

**Air Force Auxiliary Search and Rescue
missions: Air Force Rescue Coordination
Center (AFRCC)**

Emergency 24/7/365
COMM (800) 851-3051
All Other Mission Requests:

**Civil Air Patrol
National Operations Center
(CAP-NOC)**

COMM (888) 211-1812 Ext 300

CAP-USAF LNO at AFNORTH AOC
COMM (850) 283-5880

AFNORTH 601 AOC Senior Operations
Duty Officer
COMM (850) 283-5573

**National Guard Bureau (NGB) Joint
Operation Center (JOC)**

COMM (703) 607-8717/8723
DSN 327-8717/8723

**Air National Guard (ANG) ANG
Command Post**

COMM (301) 981-6001
DSN 858-XXXX

ANG CAT Airlift Cell

COMM (301) 836-7484
DSN 278-7484

ANG MAFES Units

146AW Command Post
COMM (704) 391-4144
DSN 231-4144

147AW Command Post
COMM (805) 896-7580
DSN 893-7580

153AW Command Post
COMM (307) 772-6470
DSN 388-6470

HO AF/OG

COMM (703) 695-7333
DSN 225-7333

JEHO-NCR

Ops Desk
COMM (202) 685-2867
DSN 325

Air Mobility Command (AMC)

SCOTT AFB
COMM (618)-229-XXXX

HO AMC

Commander DSN 779-3205
Deputy Commander DSN 779-
2209
A1—A6 DSN 388-6470

AMWC CC (McGuire AFB)

DSN 650-7010

618 TACC/18 AF (AFTRANS)

Mobility CTR Director

800- AIR-MOBL (247-6625)

618 AOC/TACC/CC

DSN 779-2209

Senior Controller (XOZ)

DSN 779-0399

Flight Managers

DSN 779-0301

Contingency & AR

DSN 779-0320

Channel

DSN 779-0321

JA/ATT, C-9/C-21 Missions

DSN 779-0322

SAAM & Exercise Mission

DSN 779-0323

Emergency Action Cell

DSN 779-1706

International Clearance

DSN 779-3008

Logistics Control

DSN 779-0363

Weather

DSN 779-3196

Aerial Port Control Center

EAST DSN 779-4690

WEST DSN 779-4027

**Aeromedical EVAC /
Medical**

DSN 779-4734

Threat Working Group

DSN 779-2237

Mission Support (CRE)

DSN 779-2410/1731

XOP Contingency OPS

DSN 779-4948

XOP East

DSN 779-3194

XOP West

DSN 779-3937

Reachback

DSN 779-0336

Tanker Operations

DSN 779-4032

Aerospace management

DSN 779-2143

NAF

15 AIR FORCE/CC (Shaw AFB)
DSN 965-5801

11 AIR FORCE/CC (JBER)
DSN 552-5400

18 AIR FORCE/CC (Scott AFB)
DSN 779-0626

**United States Transportation
Command (USTRANSCOM)**

Commander DSN 779-3205
J3 DSN 779-3821
Dep J3 DSN 779-1554
DDOC (24/7) DSN 779-1747
DDOC Air Cell DSN 779-1771
JOSAC DSN 779-8211
Mobility Ops Center DSN 779-1653
J5 DSN 779-3999
SDDC OPS Center 800-526-1465
800-756-6862

U.S. Customs P3 AIR OPS

Jacksonville, FL Office

Primary COMM (904) 509-9672
Secondary COMM (904) 594-5102
Duty Officer
COMM (904) 594-5000 (ext 0)

Air University

Curtis E. LeMay Center for
Doctrine Development and
Education
DSN 493-7442

Air University Integration Cell DSN
493-4235

National Interagency Fire Center

(NIFC) Boise, Idaho

NIFC/NICC COMM (298) 387-5400

USTRANSCOM Liaisons

Joint Staff

COMM (703) 697-6085
DSN 227-6085

USNORTHCOM/NORA

COMM (719) 554-7215
DSN 692-7215

USEUCOM

COMM 011-49-711-680-8517
7243
DSN 314-430-8517/8595

USSOUTHCOM

COMM 1-(305)-437-1426
DSN 567-1426

USSOCOM/USCENTCOM

COMM 1-(813)-827-6334/5027
DSN 651-6334/5027
(When forward deployed)
DSN 318- 432-8235/8087

USINDOPACOM

COMM (808) 477-0414
DSN 315-477-0414

US FORCES KOREA

COMM 011-822-7913/5912
DSN 315-723-5912

Corpus Christi, TX Office

Primary

COMM (361) 698-6892

Duty Officer

COMM (361) 698-6730
STU III (361) 698-698-6894

Contingency Fill-In Phone List

JFC/CC		
JFACC		
JACCE		
Region JFO		
Region DCO/E		
NSEP RD		
AOC DIRECTOR		
AMD CHIEF		
JMC/DDOC		
A/J1-DP		
A/J2-IN		
A/J3-DO		
A/J4-LG		
A/J5-XP		
A/J6-SC		
A/J7-CE		
CRW		
CRG		
CRE		
CRE		



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