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OF THE AIR FORCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
INSTRUCTION 10-801**



**26 FEBRUARY 2025**

**Operations**

**DEFENSE SUPPORT  
OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES**

**COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY**

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This instruction implements Department of the Air Force Policy Directive (DAFPD) 10-8, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities*. This instruction aligns the Department of the Air Force (DAF) with Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, *Management of Domestic Incidents*; Presidential Policy Directive 8, *National Preparedness*; the National Incident Management System (NIMS); and National Planning Frameworks to include: the National Prevention Framework, National Mitigation Framework, National Response Framework (NRF), National Protection Framework, and the National Disaster Recovery Framework. This publication applies to all civilian employees and uniformed members of the regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Air National Guard, the United States Space Force (USSF), the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) when performing AF-assigned missions for DSCA operations under Air Force Northern & Air Forces Space (AFNORTH & AFSPACE), 11 AF, and PACAF, and those with a contractual obligation to abide by the terms of DAF publications. This publication may only be supplemented at the major command (MAJCOM)/field command (FLDCOM) level, but all supplements must be routed to the office of primary responsibility (OPR) of this publication for coordination prior to certification and approval. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the OPR using the DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route DAF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command for approval. The authorities to waive wing, unit, or delta level requirements in this publication are identified with a tier ("T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3") number following the compliance statement. See Department of the Air Force Manual (DAFMAN) 90-161, *Publishing Processes and Procedures*, for a description of the authorities associated with the tier numbers. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate tier waiver approval authority or alternately to the requestor's commander for non-

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### ***SUMMARY OF CHANGES***

This document has been extensively revised and needs to be reviewed in its entirety. Major changes include the addition of language incorporating the USSF and updates to documents referenced in this publication.

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## Chapter 1

### GENERAL OVERVIEW

**1.1. Overview.** DSCA support is provided by military forces to prevent, prepare for, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents and other qualifying domestic events. DAF DSCA is derived from DAF warfighting capabilities employed in support of (ISO) the federal DSCA mission. This instruction provides higher headquarters staffs, installations and unit commanders with guidance, structure, roles, and responsibilities to execute Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) planning, response operations and support to designated agencies when requested by civil authorities and other qualifying entities and approved by appropriate Department of Defense (DoD) officials, or as directed by the President. In the event they are federalized, Air National Guard (ANG) personnel should be familiar with this publication to have a clear understanding of the DAF DSCA response process.

**1.2. Concept.** DSCA is initiated through the submission of a request for assistance (RFA) to DoD from civil authorities or qualifying entities, or as directed by the President or Secretary of Defense (SecDef). DoD federal military forces, civilians, contract personnel, and National Guard (NG) personnel (federalized in Title 10, United States Code (USC.) status, or as coordinated with State Governors under Title 32 USC. status) are used to support an approved RFA. The Joint Staff (JS) coordinates with the DAF (and other services) to source appropriate resources to fulfill an approved RFA. DAF personnel, equipment, and resources are sourced based on requested capabilities, with regard for impact on national security and readiness. Federal government support of civil authorities is executed under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (“The Stafford Act”), 42 USC. § 5121-5207; The Economy Act, 31 USC. § 1535, and Immediate Response Authority (IRA) outlined in Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 3025.18, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*.

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

1.2.2. DoDD 3025.18, authorizes DoD officials to use IRA when a RFA is made by 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.

**1.3. Overarching DSCA Guidance.** DAF integration into DSCA operations is consistent with the NRF and NIMS. In addition to the NRF, DAF members supporting DSCA operations are responsible for familiarization with other national planning frameworks. These frameworks are aligned in five mission areas (prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery).

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

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

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

1.4.1.2. Phase 1b (elevated threat). Allows for further coordination and planning, or revisions, based on the current situation. Analyze situation reports ensuring interagency partners' (including defense coordinating officers (DCO) and emergency preparedness liaison officers (EPLO)) planning for potential activations and integration into planning efforts.

1.4.1.3. Phase 1c (credible threat). Further assessment with plan updates or revisions with additional stakeholders. Consider pre-positioning selected-response forces to facilitate a faster response.

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

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

1.4.2.2. Phase 2b (deployment of resources and personnel). Begins with the start of lifesaving operations in the impacted area and federal resources begin joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) at intermediate staging bases. Key activities include: locate the affected population, evacuate, provide life-sustaining support services, stabilize communications and channels connecting responders to the public that are in-place and operational, and characterize the incident and deploying federal resources. Phase 2b success is achieved when forces are deployed with sufficient capability to support civil authorities.

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

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

## 1.5. Overview of Higher Headquarters Organizations.

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

1.5.1.1. Use of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) for general DSCA operations and operations supporting civilian Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). Further guidance on UAS approval authorities can be found in the Secretary of Defense memorandum titled *Guidance for the Use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the U.S. National Airspace*, dated 31 October 2023, and DAFMAN 11-501, *SUAS Management*, [Attachment 9](#).

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

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

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

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

1.5.1.4. Assistance to civilian LEAs, responding with assets with the potential for lethality.

1.5.1.5. Requests for direct assistance ISO civilian LEAs to include those responding with assets with the potential for lethality, except as noted in [paragraph 1.5.1.2](#) above. See Enclosure 3 of DoDI 3025.21, *Defense Support of Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies*.

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

1.5.2. The CJCS, JS Homeland Defense Division (JS/J33). JS/J33 is the action agent within the DoD with responsibility for planning, coordinating, and directing the commitment of all designated federal military resources during DSCA operations. Functions within the JS/J33 identify service capabilities for sourcing IAW the DSCA EXORD or other JS EXORDs as appropriate.

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

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

1.5.3.2. Director, ANG is the principal advisor to Chief of Staff of the Air Force (AF) on ANG matters.

## Chapter 2

### ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

**2.1. Deputy Assistant SecAF for Budget (SAF/FMB).** SAF/FMB, on behalf of Assistance Secretary of the AF for Financial Management (SAF/FM):

2.1.1. Coordinates with appropriate DSCA geographic combatant command (CCMD) financial branch for the issuance of a project code or establishment of an emergency or special program (ESP) code for reimbursement identified in either a DSCA EXORD or fragmentary order (FRAGORD).

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

**2.2. AF Director of Current Operations (AF/A3O).** AF/A3O, on behalf of Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (AF/A3), establishes policies and procedures ensuring appropriate personnel are trained to execute DSCA plans, and serves as the primary DAF Office for DSCA, operations, policy, guidance, and coordination. The AF/A3O:

2.2.1. Collaborates with the Office of the SecDef, ASD(HD&HA), JS, military services, combatant commanders (CCDR), Air Reserve Component, CNGB, and other federal and state offices on DSCA policy matters and Global Force Management (GFM) force provider issues.

2.2.2. Coordinates on RFAs received from ASD(HD&HA) or JS to determine DAF equities and evaluates RFA based on criteria in [paragraph 3.1](#) of this instruction.

2.2.3. Develops DAF policies and directives to execute DSCA operations.

2.2.4. Develops DAF policy and directives for the EPLO program.

2.2.5. Coordinates with JS, Air Combat Command (ACC), and Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC) to accomplish DAF GFM sourcing for DAF conventional forces for DSCA operations.

2.2.6. Is delegated authority to provide DAF Service concurrence to CCDRs through the DAF service component for the use of requested installation(s) as Base Support Installation (BSI), Incident Support Base (ISB), or Federal Staging Area (FSA), Federal Team Staging Facility (FTSF), or a Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS) operating base. AF/A3O indicates service concurrence in writing (typically via email response) of BSI/ISB/FSA/FTSF/MAFFS operating base support requests that includes notification and grants Direct Liaison Authority (DIRLAUTH) between the requesting DAF service component and affected MAJCOM(s)/FLDCOM(s) and installation(s). If written communication is unavailable, service concurrence may be granted over the phone with a follow-up in writing as soon as practical. The Air Force Operations Group (AFOG) Commander is delegated authority to provide this Service Concurrence on behalf of AF/A3O. The AFOG/CC may designate additional AFOG personnel in writing that can provide DAF Service Concurrence.

2.2.7. Serves as the program element monitor for the AFNORTH National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) program.

2.2.8. Directs annual NSEP program management reviews with representatives from Headquarters Air Force (HAF), Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC), and AFNORTH and AFSPACE.

2.2.9. Distributes SecDef authority memoranda that indicate authorized DSCA operations as reimbursable or non-reimbursable support.

2.2.10. Coordinates DAF DSCA and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) civil operations between theater Air Operations Centers (AOCs) (via AF/A3OJP DoD Air Traffic Services Cell).

### **2.3. AF Surgeon General (AF/SG).**

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

2.3.2. Establishes processes and procedures for the exchange of protected health information with Defense Health Agency and the Department of Health and Human Services during DSCA events.

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

2.3.4. Ensures, through medical commander, that medical and mental health services are provided for DoD personnel involved in DSCA operations and ensures that personnel tasked to support DSCA are medically fit to do so.

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

### **2.4. Air Combat Command (ACC).**

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

2.4.2. Plan, program, budget, and allocate sufficient Military Personnel Appropriation (MPA), operations and maintenance (O&M) appropriations, and travel funding ISO AFNORTH & AFSPACE EPLO program as defined by CCDR requirements for activities under the geographic CCDR's DSCA Concept of Operations Plan requirements.

2.4.3. Source EPLOs under MPA days for response operations, installation leadership briefings, CCDR directed exercises, or national level exercises. Sources EPLOs to participate in and conduct EM planning activities with CCDRs, their components, services, DCOs and defense coordinating elements (DCE), and their federal, regional, state, local, territorial, and tribal civil authority partners.

2.4.4. Participate in annual NSEP program management reviews.

2.4.5. Provide administrative, programmatic, and budgetary support to CAP, as the AF Auxiliary, IAW DAFI 10-2701, *Organization and Function of the Civil Air Patrol*.

**2.5. Air Force Material Command (AFMC).**

2.5.1. Acts as the servicing MAJCOM for AF personnel on USSF installations. AF personnel on USSF installations provide many base operating support (BOS) type functions (e.g., logistics and civil engineering) and may be called-upon to provide civil response.

2.5.2. Coordinates with Air Force Medical Command (AFMEDCOM) for DSCA support on USSF installations requiring medical assets.

**2.6. Air Mobility Command (AMC).**

2.6.1. Coordinates on DSCA orders, instruction, and guidance documents including SecDef DSCA EXORDs, United States Transportation Command DSCA EXORDs, and 18 AF deployment orders.

2.6.2. Coordinates with HAF, ACC, ANG, AFRC, AFNORTH & AFSPACE, PACAF, and other federal, state, and local entities as required to plan for and support DSCA operations.

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

2.6.4. Coordinates with AF/A3O, AFNORTH & AFSPACE, and installation commanders to identify and address limiting factors to supporting BSI/ISB requests on AMC owned installations.

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

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

**2.7. Pacific Air Forces (PACAF).**

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

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

2.7.3. Coordinates with AF/A3O and installation commanders to identify and address limiting factors to supporting BSI, ISB, FSA, FTSTF requests on PACAF owned installations.

2.7.4. Coordinates with CAP National Operations Center on DAF-Assigned Missions within its AOR as described in DAFI 10-2701.

2.7.5. Coordinates integration of JRSOI elements on PACAF owned installations during DSCA operations.

2.7.6. Coordinates with AFNORTH & AFSPACE NSEP Directorate on the use of EPLOs for DSCA operations within its AOR.

**2.8. Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC).**

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

2.8.2. Serves as the sole force provider of Weather Reconnaissance (WR) forces, via the 53d Weather Reconnaissance Squadron (Hurricane Hunters), supporting the Department of Commerce.

2.8.3. Serves as force provider of Modular Aerial Spray System (MASS) forces, 910 Airlift Wing, Youngstown Air Reserve Station. The DoD tasked the DAF to maintain the DoD's only large area, fixed-wing aerial spray capability to control disease carrying insects, pest insects, undesirable vegetation and to disperse oil spills in large bodies of water using guidance found in DoDI 4150.07, *DoD Pest Management Program*, and AFMAN 32-1053, *Integrated pest Management Program*.

2.8.4. Serves as a force provider for MAFFS forces, 302nd Airlift Wing (AFRC) Peterson SFB. Provides emergency capability to supplement existing commercial tanker support on wildland fires in support of U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service.

2.8.5. Coordinates with AF/A3O, AFNORTH & AFSPACE, and installation commanders to identify and address limiting factors to supporting BSI/ISB, FSA, FTSF, or MAFFS operations base requests on AFRC owned installations.

2.8.6. Civilian employees, Air Reserve Technicians (ARTs), AGRs, Traditional Reservists (TR), and Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) assigned to AFRC may perform DSCA as follows:

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

2.8.6.2. Reserve members may supplement active-duty voluntarily or when presidentially mobilized in the appropriate pay status.

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

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

2.9.2. AF/REX plans, programs, budgets, and allocates sufficient annual training days (14), inactive duty training periods (48) and sufficient Reserve Personnel Appropriation days ISO AFNORTH & AFSPACE NSEP / EPLO program requirements. DAF EPLO program requirements consist of maintaining readiness, training, and education, participation in exercises, installation visits, professional development, and attendance at conferences, workshops, and consolidated training assemblies.

2.9.3. Reserve Programs and Requirements Directorate (AF/REXP) serves as the program element monitor for the AFNORTH & AFSPACE EPLO program.

## **2.10. Director, ANG (NGB/CF).**

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

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

2.10.3. Serves as a force provider for MAFFS via units depicted in [Figure 4.3](#). Provides emergency capability to supplement existing commercial tanker support on wildland fires in support of U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service.

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

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

2.11.1. Serves as the Air Force Service component to Joint Task Force-National Capital Region (JTF-NCR) for planning, coordination, and execution efforts for land-based Homeland Operations in the NCR including Homeland Defense, Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA), National Special Security Events (NSSEs), and Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) events, and designated special or ceremonial events.

2.11.2. Upon activation, serves in a dual-hatted role as the 320th Air Expeditionary Wing (320 AEW) Commander and the Commander, Air Force Forces (AFFOR) Forward (COMAFFOR-FWD) for AFFOR assigned to 320 AEW or attached to JTF-NCR. Elements of AFDW transition to 320 AEW as part of the Initial Operating Force (IOF) ISO JTF-NCR.

2.11.3. Serves as the lead planning agent for coordinating all DAF support to DoD approved state, official, special military, and First Lady Funerals IAW DOD Directive 1300.30. AFDW is authorized direct coordination with appropriate Air Force units, installations and agencies to include JTF-NCR.

2.11.4. Develops supporting plans, orders, and procedures for DAF DSCA operations, training, exercises, and integration in the NCR.

**2.12. Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC).** The Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center is assigned to Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC). AFIMSC serves as the single intermediate-level headquarters responsible for DAF installation and mission support capabilities, by providing management, resourcing, base communications, civil engineering, contracting, financial management, logistics readiness, and security forces programs. AFIMSC detachments support DSCA operations within the DSCA GCC AORs through coordination with the appropriate AF service components. The Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) and AFIMSC support DSCA as liaison and on-site support between the major command

by coordinating on available installation land and facilities for potential use by other federal agencies, such as The Department of Homeland Security (including Customs and Border Protection Agency, and FEMA), and The Department of Health and Human Services. AFIMSC detachment capabilities support DSCA operations through AFCEC, which provides land and facility design and construction, operations support, real property management, energy support, and environmental compliance and restoration.

### **2.13. Commander, Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC).**

2.13.1. Monitors the Joint Capabilities Requirements Manager and Joint Operational Planning and Execution System communications for DSCA operations.

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

2.13.3. Assists the supported DAF component command in creating and maintaining DAF portion of the TPFDD and Deployed Requirements Manning Document.

2.13.4. Coordinates global force sourcing and force nominations with the service force providers through the GFM process.

### **2.14. Air Forces Northern and Air Forces Space.**

2.14.1. Functions as the United States Northern Command's (USNORTHCOM) AF Service Component and planning agent for DSCA operations. Commander, AFNORTH (CDRAFNORTH) is the theater Commander Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR). The COMAFFOR:

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

2.14.1.2. As the 1 AETF Commander (COMAFFOR), exercises appropriate command and control over forces assigned/attached or ISO the AETF IAW **Chapter 4**, Force Presentation.

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

2.14.1.4. Maintains command and control via the theater Air Operations Center (AOC) and Air Defense Sectors. As the theater COMAFFOR, is delegated Operational Control (OPCON) and maintains Administrative Control (ADCON) for USAF forces assigned or attached to NORAD and USNORTHCOM. Alaska AF Forces belong to USINDOPACOM/PACAF. Interfaces with the NORAD & USNORTHCOM Joint Operations Center (N-NC JOC) for Aerospace Defense and Homeland Defense operations.

2.14.1.5. Provides command-and-control (C2) of those assigned/attached Air Forces employed in its Area of Responsibility (AOR) for DSCA operations, typically through the AOC for air domain forces, a Battle Staff for combat support element forces, or both.

2.14.1.6. Utilizes Battle Staff functions as manned by the Air Force Forces (AFFOR) staff when not integrated into the AOC.

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

2.14.2.1. CDRAFNORTH, as theater JFACC, has responsibilities/duties as Collections Operations Manager for DoD DSCA airborne missions (excluding specialized and Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration assets). CDRAFNORTH prepares to provide theater JFACC support for DSCA events in the Alaska Theater of Operation when directed by CDRUSNORTHCOM.

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

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

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

2.14.3.1. AFNORTH staff requests annual BSI checklist updates from Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC) for active-duty DAF installations in the continental U.S. and U.S. territories and protectorates within the USNORTHCOM AOR. Requests for AFRC installations updates will be submitted to AFRC via the Force Generation Center.

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

2.14.4. Civil Air Patrol-United States Air Force (CAP-USAF) provides day-to-day support, advice, and liaison to CAP, and oversight with particular emphasis on safety and programmatic requirements IAW DAFI 10-2701. CAP-USAF LNO to AFNORTH coordinates with CAP National Operations Center on AFAMs within its AOR.

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

2.14.5.1. Identifies staff personnel to serve as liaisons with HAF, JS, other services, MAJCOMs, FLDCOMs, direct reporting units, and other federal agencies on DSCA plans, procedures, and policies.

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

2.14.5.3. Ensures DAF Forces presented to JFCs are aware of C2 constructs utilized in DSCA operations. See [Figure 4.1.](#), DSCA command relationships and force presentation.

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

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

2.14.6. AFNORTH & AFSPACE NSEP Directorate develops, implements, and sustains a program to organize, train, and equip EPLOs in order to facilitate planning, coordination, and DSCA operations.

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

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

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

2.14.6.4. Deploys EPLOs to AF active-duty and AFRC installations designated as a BSI, ISB, FSA, FTSE, or MAFFS operation Base to liaise with installation leadership, other services, and interagency partners.

2.14.6.5. Maintains NSEP DSCA Cell Watch which conducts 24 hour/7 day a week DSCA planning/operational activities ISO the DSCA geographic CCMDs' (GCC) operations. Supports deployed EPLOs during theater DSCA operations.

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

2.14.6.7. Participates in annual NSEP program management reviews.

2.14.7. As Commander, AFSPACE (CDRAFSPACE), plan, execute, and provide air component support as directed by Commander, United States SPACE COMMAND (CDRUSSPACECOM). AFSPACE is the Air Force Service Component Command to United States Space Command (USSPACECOM). CDRAFSPACE also functions as COMAFFOR for Secretary of the Air Force (SAF) gained, assigned, and attached forces to USSPACECOM.

## **2.15. Civil Air Patrol (CAP) / United States Air Force Auxiliary (AFAUX).**

2.15.1. CAP is a federally chartered non-profit corporation that as the AFAUX, performs AF assigned missions (AFAMs) for DSCA operations IAW DAFI 10-2701 and the CJCS DSCA EXORD.

2.15.2. CAP is utilized as the AFAUX when designated by an AFAMs approval authority, providing quick mobilization at a very low cost. CAP wings are in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands making the organization an ideal resource to support DSCA operations.

## **2.16. Air Force and Space Force Installation Commanders.**

2.16.1. Evaluate RFAs using criteria described in [paragraph 3.1](#) of this instruction.

2.16.2. Provide personnel, equipment, and resources for DSCA operations under IRA, emergency action, or when directed by higher headquarters, or when allocated via the Global Force Management process within the installation's capabilities.

2.16.3. Coordinate requests for additional forces with MAJCOM/FLDCOM and service components.

2.16.4. Coordinate with sustainment organizations to identify limiting factors for BSI/ISB requests.

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

2.16.6. Ensure appropriate installation leadership participates in scheduled DSCA briefings by NSEP EPLOs, within 90 days of appointment of new leadership at the installation and annually.

2.16.7. Document DSCA-related expenses and submit them for reimbursement to SAF/FMB or follow other service comptroller guidance.

2.16.8. Develops, maintains, and documents collaborative relationships (including appropriate planning and exercising) with state, local, tribal, and territorial authorities (including emergency managers) and other federal department and agencies' regional offices regarding mutual aid and public health, and medical support of DSCA activities, as appropriate.

2.16.9. Integrates force health protection measures, public health, and medical support of DSCA operations into training, exercises, and military command emergency preparedness, response efforts, and agreements.

2.16.10. Work with Defense Health Agency and AFMEDCOM to support Secret Internet Protocol Router network capability at the Military Health System Medical Treatment Facility.

## Chapter 3

### DAF RESPONSE, RESOURCES, REPORTING, AND REIMBURSEMENT IN DSCA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.1.3.4. For WR missions, Chief, Aerial Reconnaissance, All Hurricanes (CARCAH) publishes the appropriate tropical cyclone or winter season plan of the day (POD), which is the validated and approved RFAs from the requesting agency for WR missions.

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

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

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

3.1.5. USNORTHCOM or USINDOPACOM, as the operational headquarters for DSCA missions, provide a supporting operation order, implementing a concept of operations plan, if available, and establish command relationships to provide task, purpose, and coordinating instructions to the supporting force. It is important DAF personnel understand their role in DSCA.

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

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

**Figure 3.1. DSCA Categories, Types, and Examples.**

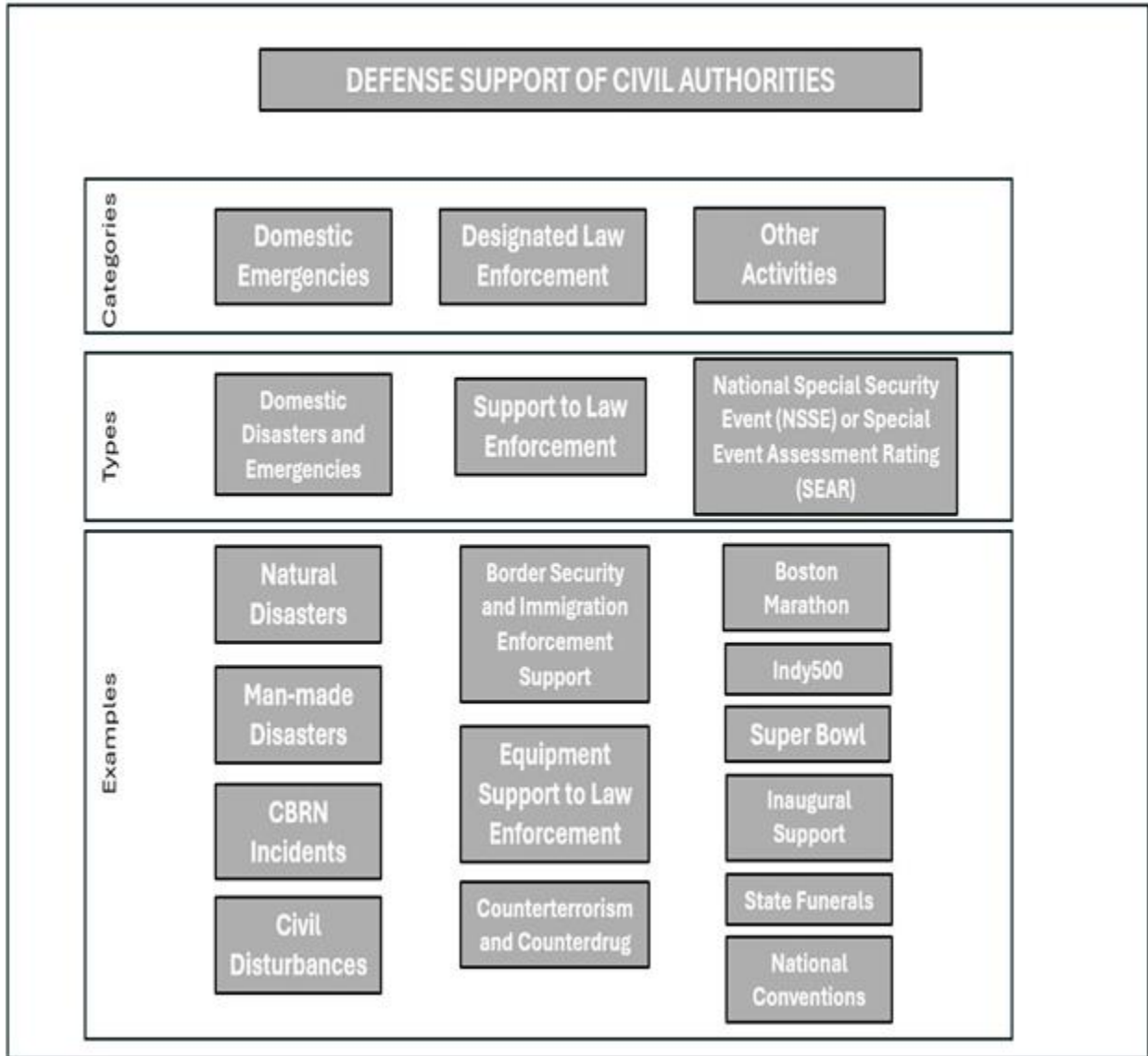


Figure 3.2. DSCA RFA Process and Evaluation Criteria.

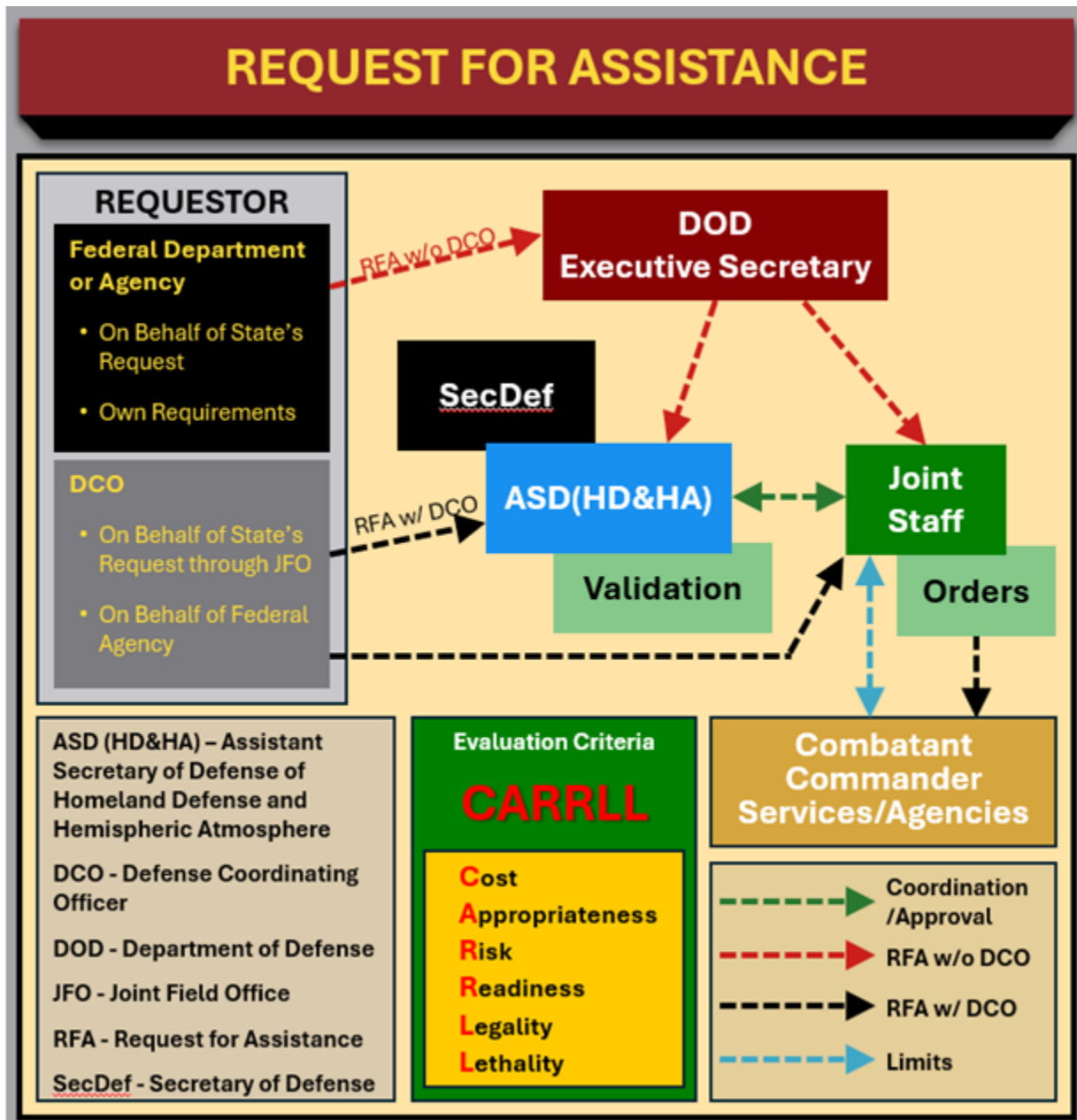
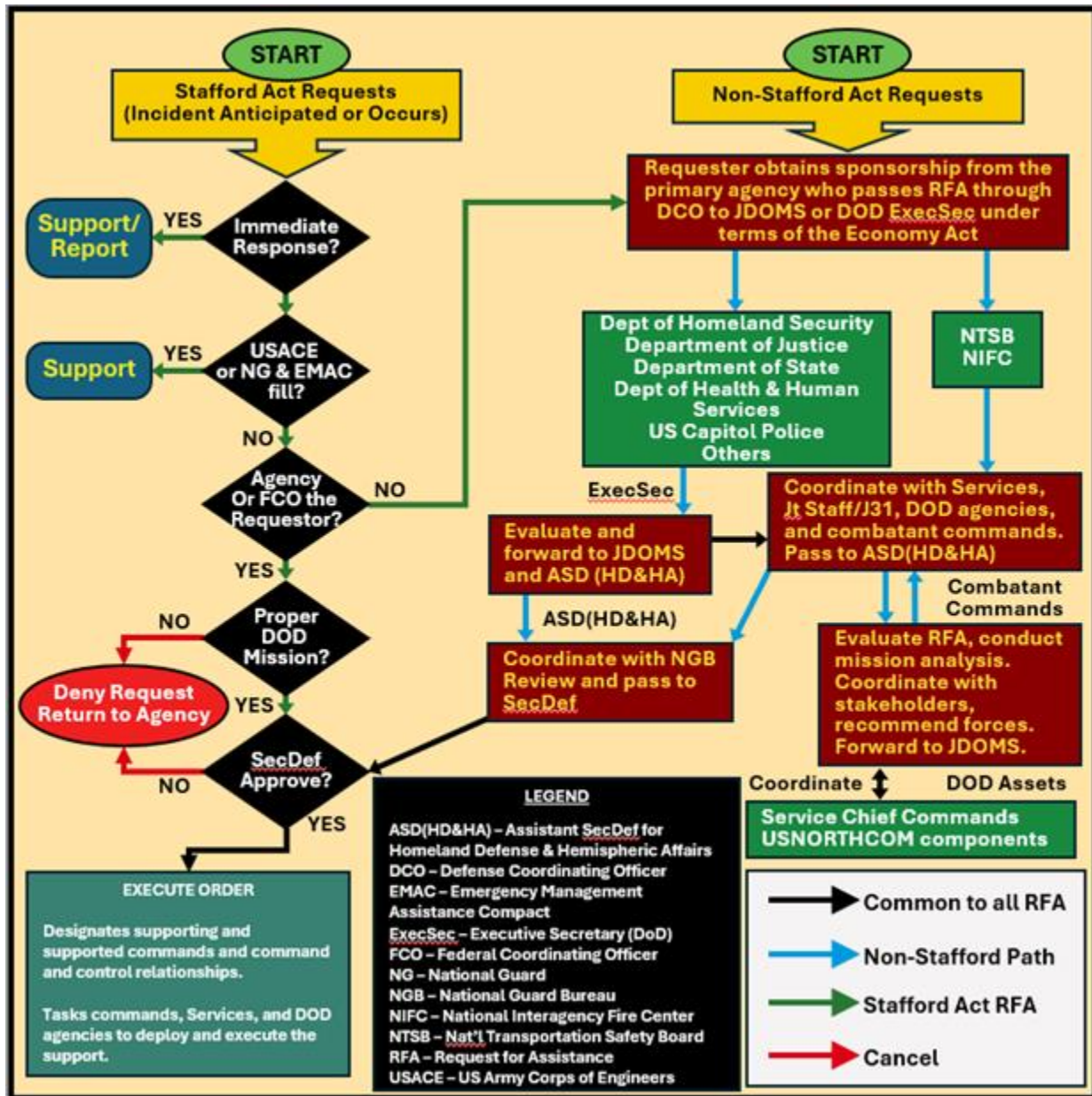


Figure 3.3. DSCA RFA Process Decision Matrix.



3.2. Categories of DSCA operations.

3.2.1. Domestic Emergencies. The DAF provides support to a primary agency or LFA in response to RFAs resulting from a domestic emergency, including complex catastrophes. Domestic emergencies include, but are not limited to, natural disasters, man-made disasters, civil disturbances, and CBRN events. DAF support is provided for domestic emergencies under four authorities: 1) Stafford Act, 2) Economy Act, 3) Immediate Response Authority, and 4) Search and Rescue (SAR) coordinator authority (exclusive to SAR conducted in a DSCA environment).

3.2.2. Support under the Stafford Act.

3.2.2.1. DAF units are directed by the President to perform emergency duties on public or private lands essential for the preservation of life or property resulting from a major disaster IAW 42 USC. § 5170b(c)(1).

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

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

3.2.4. Support under Immediate Response Authority. DoDD 3025.18 authorizes DoD officials to use IRA when a RFA is made by civil authority, under imminently serious conditions and if time does not permit approval from higher authority. DoD officials may provide an immediate response by temporarily employing the resources under their control, subject to any supplemental direction provided by higher headquarters, to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage within the United States. Immediate response is situation-specific and may or may not be associated with a declared or undeclared disaster, civil emergency, incident, or attack. For assistance provided, civil authorities shall be informed that oral requests for assistance in an emergency must be followed by a written request that includes an offer to reimburse DoD at the earliest available opportunity.

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

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

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

3.2.4.4. 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).

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

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

3.2.4.7. IAW AFMAN 11-501, Attachment 9, O-6 level installation commanders are delegated UAS utilization for IRA within airspace delegated by the FAA for DoD use **provided:**

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

3.2.4.7.2. Missions under IRA are executed IAW DoDD 3025.18.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.5.4. IAW 10 USC. § 723 Whenever a member of the DAF (including the ANG) provide support to Federal authorities to respond to a civil disturbance, each individual employed in the capacity of providing such support shall visibly display: (1) the individual's name or other individual identifier that is unique to that individual; and (2) the name of the armed force, Federal entity, or other organization by which such individual is employed.

3.2.5.5. IAW AFMAN 11-501, Attachment 9, the SecDef is the approval authority for UAS utilization ISO civil LEAs.

3.2.6. Designated Law Enforcement Support. DoD personnel support designated law enforcement activities to restore public health, services, and civil order, subject to limitations. Designated law enforcement support includes, but not limited to, border security and immigration enforcement support, equipment support to law enforcement, counterterrorism / counterdrug support, support for domestic explosive ordnance disposal, or military working dog support.

3.2.6.1. Subject to certain limitations and procedural steps, the DAF may provide to federal, state or local civilian law enforcement officials any information obtained during the normal course of military operations that appears to be materially relevant to a violation of any federal or state law within the jurisdiction of such officials IAW DoDI 3025.21. The DAF may also provide other support IAW DoDM 3025.01, Volume 1, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities: Overview*, DoDM 3025.01, Volume 2, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities: DoD Incident Response*, and DoDM 3025.01, Volume 3, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities: Pre-Planned DoD Support of Law Enforcement Agencies, Special Events, Community Engagement, and Other Non-DoD Entities*. Support must comply with AFI 33-324, *The Air Force Information Collections and Reports Management Program*; AFI 71-101V1, *Criminal Investigations Program*; and AFI 71-101V4, *Counterintelligence*. DAF officials at all levels ensure the needs of civilian law enforcement for information are considered in the planning and execution of training, exercises, and operations IAW DoDI 3025.21 and DoDI 1322.28, *Realistic Military Training (RMT) Off Real Federal Property*. Planning and training efforts are coordinated with the applicable CCDRs and their service components.

3.2.6.2. Restrictions and limitations of Designated Law Enforcement Support.

3.2.6.2.1. 18 USC. § 1385 (commonly known as the Posse Comitatus Act) prohibits the direct active participation of active component military forces in Title 10 status, in civilian law enforcement activities to execute civilian laws unless otherwise authorized by the Constitution or Congress.

3.2.6.2.2. The Posse Comitatus Act does not apply to ANG forces in SAD status or 32 USC. status.

3.2.7. Domestic Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support of Civil LEAs

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

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

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

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

3.2.8. Military Working Dog support is provided to support civil authorities in emergency and non-emergency situations. See DoDM 3025.01, Volume 1, Appendix 9 E, AFI 31-126, *DoD Military Working Dog (MWD) Program*, for specific guidance.

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.9.1.4. A clear DoD chain of command (or supervision) shall be maintained for all DoD personnel assigned to missions ISO the USSS, while allowing such support to be provided under the overall supervision of the supported civil authority. **(T-0)**

3.2.9.2. USSS-sensitive support requirements shall be processed and coordinated IAW DoDD S-5210.36, *Provision of DoD Sensitive Support to DoD Components and Other Departments and Agencies of the U.S. Government*. **(T-0)**

### 3.2.10. Other Activities.

3.2.10.1. DoD personnel support other activities as NSSE (when identified by the President or Secretary of Homeland Security), or other lesser significant events as designated by the Special Events Working Group with SEAR. Other activities include, but not limited to, Olympics support, World Fairs, the Super Bowl, inaugurations, state funerals, and national conventions. Regardless of the activity, agencies use the RFA process. SEARs have the following designations:

3.2.10.1.1. Level 1. A Level 1 event is of significant national and/or international importance that may require extensive federal interagency security and incident management preparedness.

3.2.10.1.2. Level 2. A Level 2 event is a significant event with national and/or international importance that may require direct national-level federal support and situational awareness.

3.2.10.1.3. Level 3. A Level 3 event is an event of national and/or international importance that requires only limited direct federal support to augment local capabilities.

3.2.10.1.4. Level 4. A Level 4 event is an event with limited national importance that is generally handled at the state and local levels.

3.2.10.1.5. Level 5. A Level 5 event is an event that may be nationally recognized but generally have local or state importance.

3.2.10.2. Search and Rescue (SAR) involving distress or potential loss of life, Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA), and Counter-Drug Operational Support. IAW AFMAN 11-501, Attachment 9, the Geographic CCDRs may approve domestic use of UAS for:

3.2.10.2.1. A properly issued SAR mission through the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC), Alaska Rescue Coordination Center, and Joint Rescue Coordination Center.

3.2.10.2.2. IAA operations IAW the DSCA EXORD.

3.2.10.2.3. Counter-Drug Operational Support.

3.2.10.3. The Governor or The Adjutant General (TAG) may approve state use of UAS for SAR and IAA **provided**:

3.2.10.3.1. The UAS is not allocated for DoD purposes as determined by the SecAF.

3.2.10.3.2. UAS intelligence capability sensors are not used to target specific U.S. persons without consent.

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

3.2.10.3.4. NG personnel use or support the UAS operations are serving in SAD status.

3.2.10.3.5. States inform the NGB within 24 hours of initial use.

### 3.3. DAF Resources in DSCA Operations.

3.3.1. DAF personnel in Title 10 USC. status employed in DSCA operations remain under federal military command and control. This requirement may be satisfied by a designated dual-status commander who is recognized by both federal and state command lines.

3.3.2. In circumstances that do not warrant IRA, base facilities are made available to federal, state or local civilian officials to include law enforcement IAW DAFMAN 23-119, *Government Furnished Property*; and AFI 32-9003, *Granting Temporary Use of Air Force Real Property*.

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

3.3.4. Active component, DoD civilian employees, and personal service contractor healthcare professionals are granted license portability and may practice their profession if ordered by a commander to do so, at any location in any State, the District of Columbia, or a commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States as long as:

3.3.4.1. The healthcare professional is under the jurisdiction of DoD, including NG personnel performing training or duty under Title 32 USC. § 502(f), and the work is in response to an actual or potential disaster, including activities under IRA.

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

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

3.3.4.4. The military treatment facilities of assignment coordinate with the Licensing Board for the State in which the disaster occurs, when practicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.6.3. If mobilization of Reserve Component forces is required and authorized, follow guidance published in AFI 10-402, *Mobilization Planning*, AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning and Execution*, and SPFI 10-401, *Space Force Operations Planning and Execution*.

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

### **3.5. DAF Reimbursement in DSCA Operations.**

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

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

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

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

3.5.1.4. WR missions conducted by the 53d WR Squadron are conducted on a non-reimbursable basis when ISO the (1) National Hurricane Operations Plan, or (2) the National Winter Seasons Operations Plan.

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

3.5.3. DAF organizations document expenses IAW DAFI 65-601V1, *Budget Guidance and Procedures* and, IAW DoD 7000.14-R, Volume 11A, and will submit requests for reimbursement within 30 calendar days after the month in which performance occurred or as directed by higher headquarters guidance. **(T-2)**

## Chapter 4

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

#### 4.1. Force Presentation.

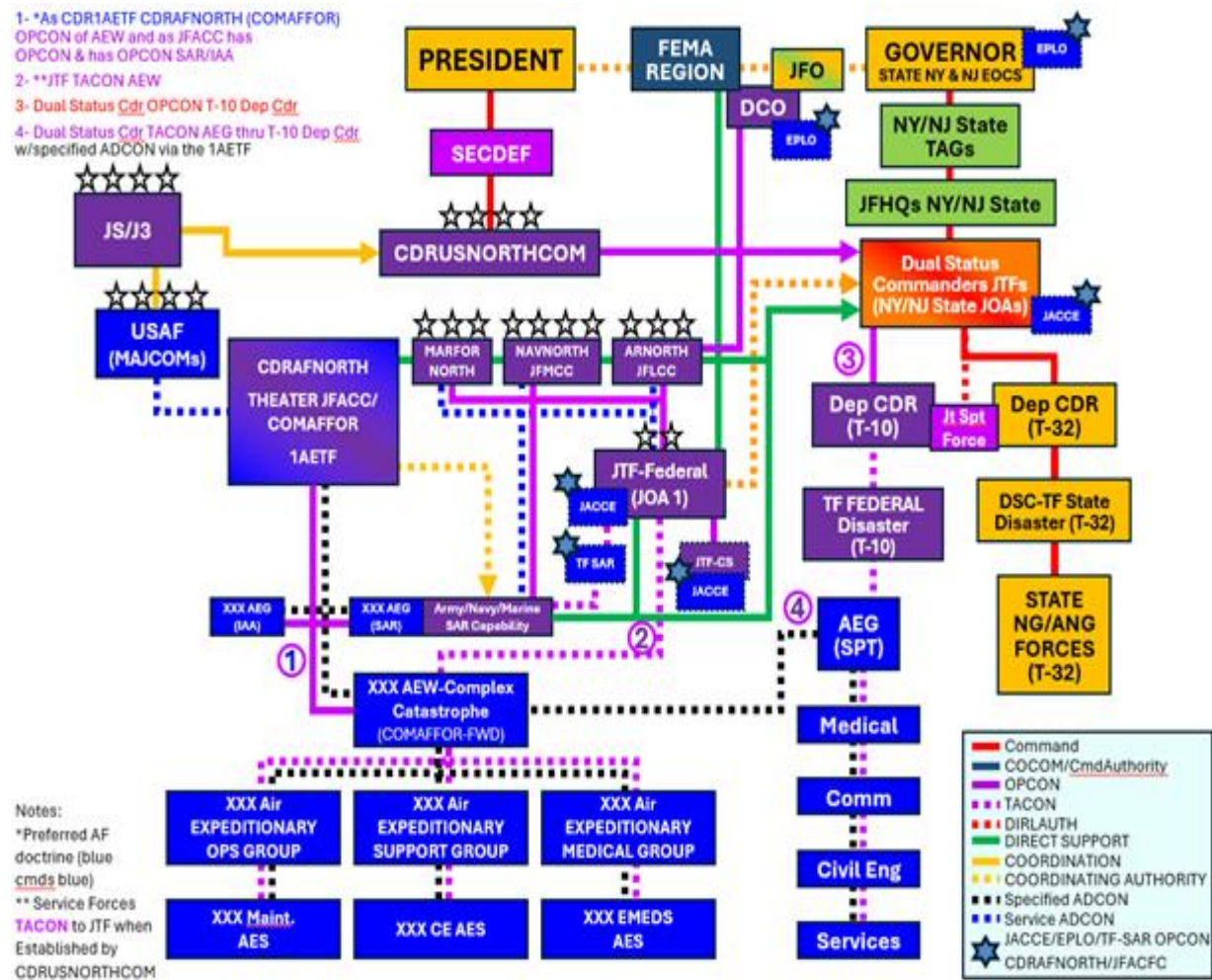
4.1.1. Presentation of Expeditionary Units for a DSCA event is accomplished through DAF Service Components to CCDRs. These units represent the mechanism for managing and scheduling forces for expeditionary use and is presented to the JFC. Forces presented to the COMAFFOR for DSCA operations are provided through the DSCA EXORD or via the Request for Forces (RFF) process based on LFA RFA.

4.1.2. The USSF utilizes the SPAFORGEN as the force generation model designed for both employed-in-place and deployable forces.

#### 4.2. Command and Control in DSCA Operations.

4.2.1. Joint Task Force (Federal). Either the SecDef, USNORTHCOM commander, or USINDOPACOM commander, subordinate unified command commander, or a designated JTF commander is the JTF establishing authority in DSCA operations. A JTF is established when the scope, complexity, or other factors of the contingency require capabilities of Services from at least two military departments operating under a single JFC. The supported CCDR designates a JTF to establish the command and control over federal (Title 10, USC.) military activities ISO DSCA operations. With this arrangement, the COMAFFOR exercises the appropriate command and control over those forces assigned/attached or ISO the JTF. Within the joint force chain of command these C2 relationships are OPCON, TACON, or Support, when so designated by SecDef/CCDRs' orders. Within the Service chain of command, the commander has ADCON for assigned forces and typically exercises specified elements of ADCON over attached DAF Forces. Specified ADCON is delineated in G-series orders (used to describe command relationships) or other Service orders IAW AFI 38-101, *Manpower and Organization*. See [Figure 4.1](#).

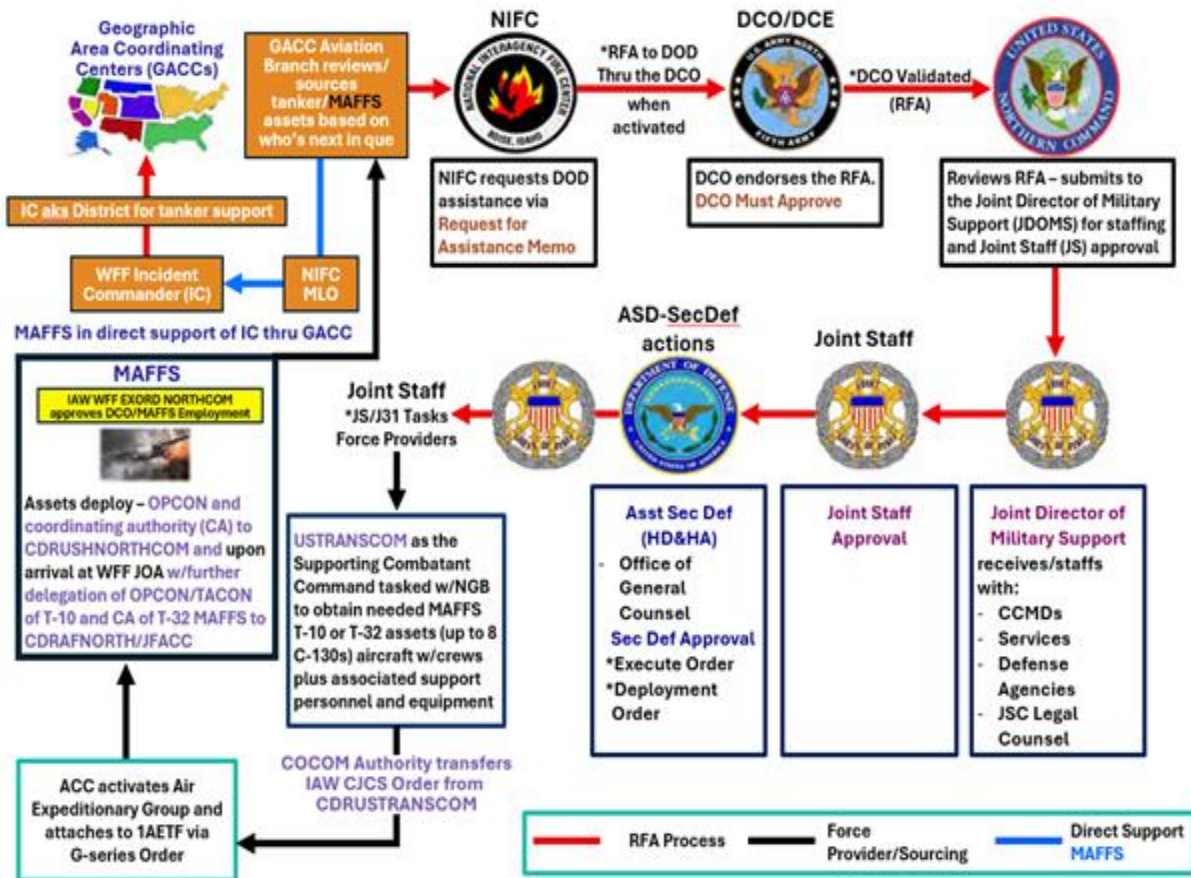
Figure 4.1. DAF DSCA Command Relationships and Force Presentation.



4.2.2. C2 Construct for the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) Wildland Firefighting (WFF) operations.

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

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



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

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

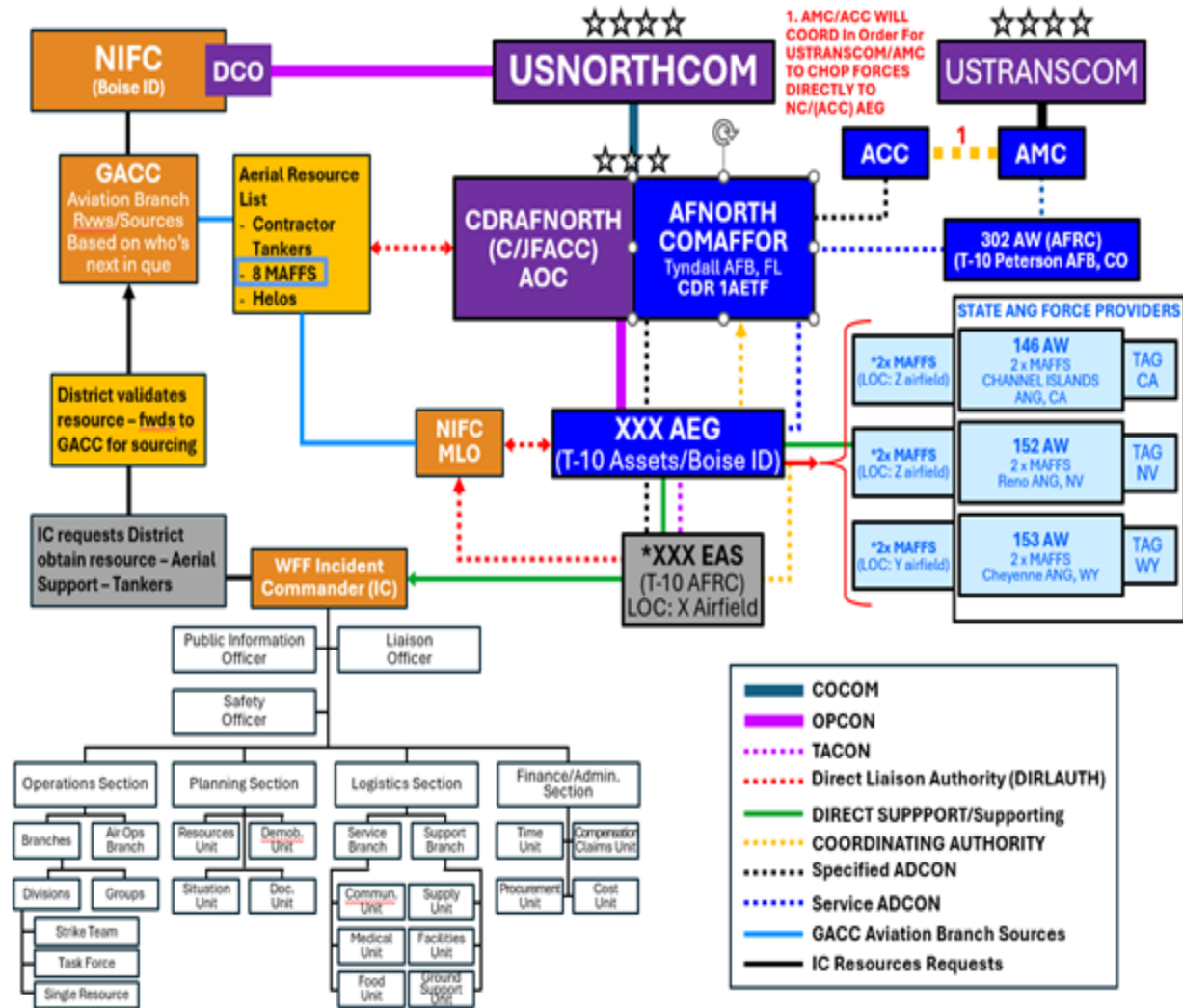
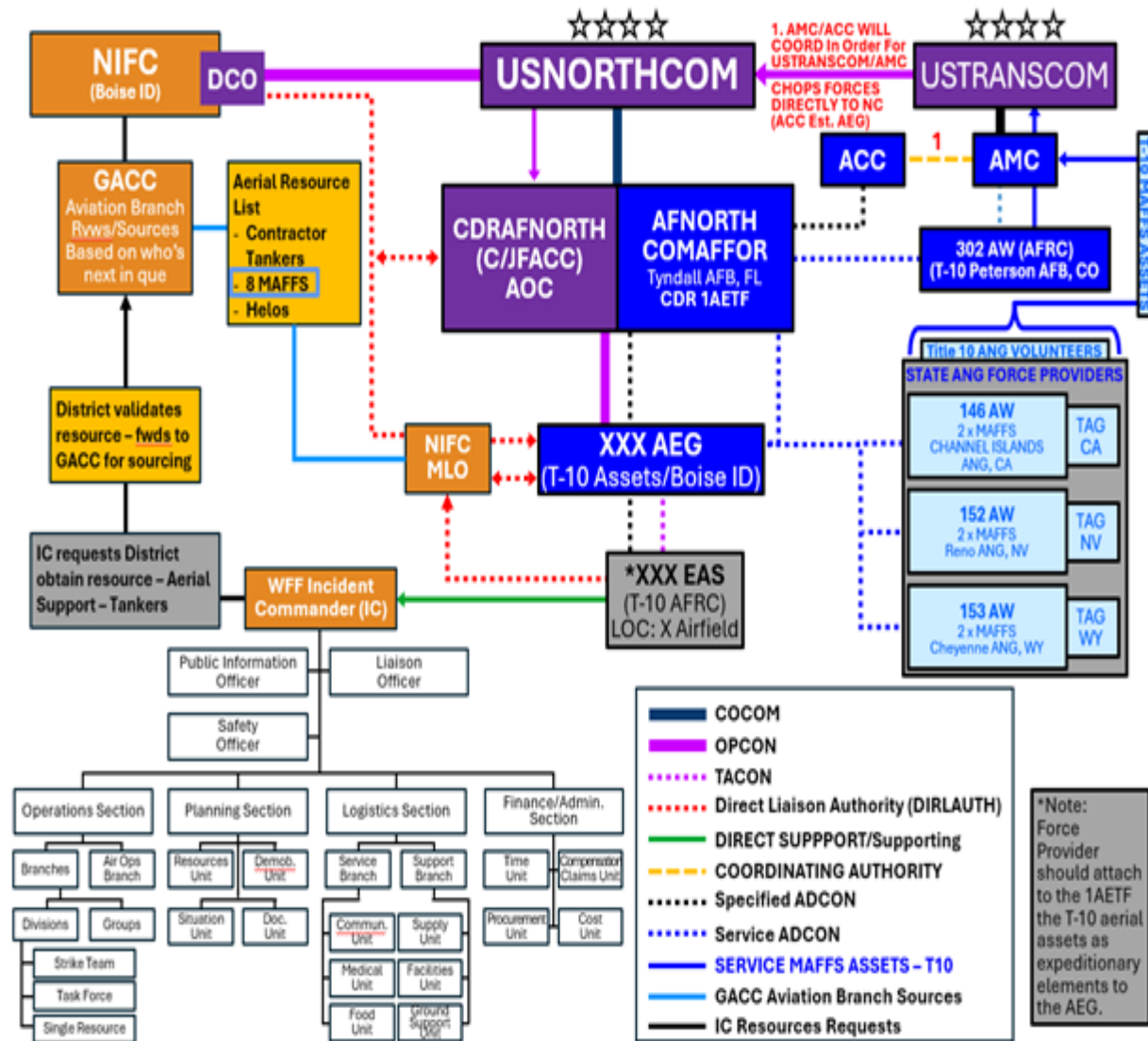


Figure 4.4. Potential C2 of MAFFS For WFF Operations ISO NIFC (If ANG in Title 10 status).



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

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

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

#### 4.2.3. Command and Control of Weather Reconnaissance assets in DSCA Operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **4.4. Dual Status Commander.**

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

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

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

ADRIAN L. SPAIN, Lt Gen, USAF  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations

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

Title 10 USC

Public Law 118-31, *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024* § 1090

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, *Management of Domestic Incidents*

Presidential Policy Directive 8, *National Preparedness*

Defense Health Agency Procedures Manual (DHAPM) 6025.13, *Clinical Quality Management in the Military Health System*, Volume 4: *Credentialing and Privileging*, 29 August 2019

DoDD 3025.13, *Employment of DoD Capabilities in Support of the U.S. Secret Service (USSS)*, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), 8 October 2010

DoDD 3025.18, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities*, 29 December 2010

DoDD S-5210.36, *Provision of DoD Sensitive Support to DoD Components and Other Departments and Agencies of the U.S. Government*, 6 November 2008

DoDD 5105.77, *National Guard Bureau (NGB)*, 30 October 2015

DoDD 5111.13, *Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Hemispheric Affairs (ASD(HD&HA))*, 31 October 2024

DoDI 3025.16, *Defense Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO) Programs*, 8 September 2011

DoDI 1322.28, *Realistic Military Training (RMT) Off Federal Real Property*, 18 March 2013

DoDI 3025.21, *Defense Support of Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies*, 27 February 2013

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DoDI 6200.03, *Public Health Emergency Management within the Department of Defense*, 28 March 2019

DoDM 3025.01, Volume 1, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities: Overview*, 11 August 2016

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DAFI 10-402, *Mobilization Planning*, 30 January 2024  
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DAFI 31-117, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*, 6 August 2020  
DAFI 31-121, *Military Working Dog Program*, 14 February 2022  
DAFI 36-3002, *Casualty Services*, 4 February 2021  
DAFI 36-3802, *Force Support Readiness Programs*, 9 January 2019  
DAFI 65-601V1, *Budget Guidance and Procedures*, 22 June 2022  
DAFMAN 11-501, *SUAS Management*, 31 December 2024  
DAFMAN 23-119, *Government Furnished Property*, 6 April 2022  
DAFMAN 90-161, *Publishing Processes and Procedures*, 18 October 2023  
AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning and Execution*, 17 April 2020  
AFI 31-118, *Security Forces Standards and Procedures*, 17 August 2020  
AFI 31-126, *DoD Military Working Dog (MWD) Program*, 17 January 2019  
AFI 32-9003, *Granting Temporary Use of Air Force Real Property*, 24 October 2018  
AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, 23 March 2020  
AFI 33-324, *The Air Force Information Collections and Reports Management Program*, 22 July 2019  
AFI 38-101, *Manpower and Organization*, 29 August 2019  
AFI 71-101V1, *Criminal Investigations Program*, 1 July 2019  
AFI 71-101V4, *Counterintelligence*, 2 July 2019  
AFMAN 10-206, *Operational Reporting (OPREP)*, 18 June 2018  
AFMAN 32-3001, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program*, 26 April 2019  
Air Force Materiel Command *Programming Plan 21-01 (CUI)*, 31 May 2021

***Prescribed Forms***

None

***Adopted Forms***

DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

***Abbreviations and Acronyms***

**AADC**—Area Air Defense Commander

**ACA**—Air Control Authority

**ACC**—Air Combat Command  
**ADCON**—Administrative Control  
**AEW**—Air Expeditionary Wing  
**AETF**—Air Expeditionary Task Force  
**AF**—Air Force  
**AFAM**—Air Force Assigned Missions  
**AFAUX**—Air Force Auxiliary  
**AFDW**—Air Force District of Washington  
**AFFOR**—Air Force Forces  
**AFIMSC**—Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center  
**AFCEC**—Air Force Civil Engineer Center  
**AFI**—Air Force Instruction  
**AFMAN**—Air Force Manual  
**AFMEDCOM**—Air Force Medical Command  
**AFMC**—Air Force Material Command  
**AFNORTH**—Air Forces Northern  
**AFPC**—Air Force Personnel Center  
**AFR**—Air Force Reserve  
**AFRC**—Air Force Reserve Command  
**ALCOM**—Alaska Command  
**AMC**—Air Mobility Command  
**ANG**—Air National Guard  
**AOC**—Air Operations Center  
**AOR**—Area of Responsibility  
**ARTs**—Air Reserve Technicians  
**BSI**—Base Support Installation  
**C2**—Command-and-Control  
**CAP**—Civil Air Patrol  
**CAP-USAF**—Civil Air Patrol-United States Air Force  
**CARCAH**—Chief, Aerial Reconnaissance, All Hurricanes  
**CARRLL**—Cost, Appropriateness, Risk, Readiness, Legality, Lethality  
**CAT**—Crisis Action Team

**CBRN**—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear  
**CCDR**—Combatant Commanders  
**CCMD**—Combatant Command  
**CDRAFNORTH**—Commander, Air Forces Northern  
**CDRUSNORTHCOM**—Commander, United States Northern Command  
**CDRUSINDOPACOM**—Commander, United States Indo-Pacific Command  
**CJCS**—Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff  
**C-NAF**—Component Numbered Air Force  
**CNGB**—Chief, National Guard Bureau  
**COMAFFOR**—Commander, Air Force Forces  
**DAFPD**—Department of the Air Force Policy Directive  
**DCE**—Defense Coordinating Elements  
**DCW**—Deployed Combat Wing  
**DCO**—Defense Coordinating Officers  
**DHAPM**—Defense Health Agency Procedures Manual  
**DoD**—Department of Defense  
**DoDD**—Department of Defense Directive  
**DoDI**—Department of Defense Instruction  
**DoDM**—Department of Defense Manual  
**DSC**—Dual Status Commander  
**DSCA**—Defense Support of Civil Authorities  
**EOC**—Emergency Operations Center  
**EOD**—Explosive Ordnance Disposal  
**EPLO**—Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers  
**ESP**—Emergency or Special Program Code  
**ExecSec**—Executive Secretary  
**EM**—Emergency Management  
**EMA**—Emergency Management Agency  
**EMAC**—Emergency Management Assistance Compact  
**EXORD**—Execution Order  
**FAA**—Federal Aviation Administration  
**FEMA**—Federal Emergency Management Agency

**FLDCOM**—Field Command  
**FRAGORD**—Fragmentary Order  
**FSA**—Federal Staging Area  
**FTSF**—Federal Logistics or Team Staging Facility  
**GACC**—Geographical Area Coordination Center  
**GCC**—Geographic Combatant Commander  
**GFM**—Global Force Management  
**HAF**—Headquarters Air Force  
**IAA**—Incident Awareness and Assessment  
**IAW**—In Accordance With  
**IC**—Incident Commander  
**IRA**—Immediate Response Authority  
**ISB**—Incident Support Base  
**ISO**—In Support Of  
**JACCE**—Joint Air Component Coordination Element  
**JFACC**—Joint Force Air Component Commander  
**JFC**—Joint Force Commander  
**JFHQ**—State—Joint Force Headquarters-State  
**JRSOI**—Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration  
**JS**—Joint Staff  
**JTF**—Joint Task Force  
**JTF-NCR**—Joint Task Force-National Capital Region  
**LEA**—Law Enforcement Agency  
**LFA**—Lead Federal Agency  
**LRN**—Laboratory Response Network  
**MAFFS**—Mobile Airborne Firefighting System  
**MASS**—Modular Aerial Spray System  
**MAJCOM**—Major Command  
**MPA**—Military Personnel Appropriation  
**N2C2**—USNORTHCOM Command Center  
**NCR**—National Capitol Region  
**NDMS**—National Disaster Medical System

**NEAF**—Numbered Expeditionary Air Force  
**NG**—National Guard  
**NGB**—National Guard Bureau  
**NHC**—National Hurricane Center  
**NIFC**—National Interagency Fire Center  
**NIMS**—National Incident Management System  
**NJOIC**—National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center  
**NOAA**—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
**NORAD**—North American Aerospace Defense Command  
**NRCC**—National Response Coordination Centers  
**NRF**—National Response Framework  
**NSEP**—National Security Emergency Preparedness  
**OPCON**—Operational Control  
**PACAF**—Pacific Air Forces  
**POD**—Plan of the Day  
**RFA**—Request for Assistance  
**RRCC**—Regional Response Coordination Centers  
**SAD**—State Active Duty  
**SAF**—Secretary of the Air Force  
**SAR**—Search and Rescue  
**SEAR**—Special Event Assessment Ratings  
**SecAF**—Secretary of the Air Force  
**SecDef**—Secretary of Defense  
**SPAFORGEN**—Space Force Generation Model  
**TACON**—Tactical Control  
**TAG**—The Adjutant General  
**UAS**—Unmanned Aircraft Systems  
**USAF**—United States Air Force  
**USSF**—United States Space Force  
**USC**—United States Code  
**USD(P)**—Under Secretary of Defense for Policy  
**USINDOPACOM**—United States Indo-Pacific Command

**USNORTHCOM**—United States Northern Command

**USTRANSCOM**—United States Transportation Command

**WFF**—Wildland Firefighting

**WR**—Weather Reconnaissance

### *Office Symbols*

**A3**—Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations

**AF/A3O**—Air Force Director of Current Operations

**AF/A3OA**—Civil Support Division

**AF/A3OJP**—DoD Air Traffic Services Cell

**AFOG**—Air Force Operations Group

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

**AF/REXP**—Reserve Installation & Support Requirements Advisor

**AF/SG**—Air Force Surgeon General

**ASD(HD&HA)**—Assistant Secretary of Defense, Homeland Defense and Hemispheric Affairs

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

**JS/J3**—Joint Staff Homeland Defense Division

**NGB/CF**—Director, Air National Guard

**SAF/FM**—Air Force Financial Management and Comptroller

**SAF/FMB**—Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Budget

### *Terms*

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

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

**CARRLL Criteria**—The criteria by which civil authority's RFAs are evaluated. [Cost (including the source of funding and the effect on the DAF budget), Appropriateness (whether providing the requested support is in the best interest of the DAF), Risk (safety of DAF personnel), Readiness (impact on the DAF's ability to perform its other primary missions), Legality (compliance with laws), and Lethality (potential use of lethal force by or against DAF forces)].

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

**Civil Disturbance**—Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order that includes riots, acts of violence, insurrections, and unlawful obstructions or assemblages. See also domestic emergencies.

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

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

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

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

**Domestic Emergencies**—Civil defense emergencies, civil disturbances, or major disasters affecting the public welfare and occurring within the U.S. and its territories. See also natural disaster. (JP 3-28)

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

**Economy Act**—The Economy Act of 1932, as amended (31 USC. § 1535), allows federal agencies to buy goods or services from other federal agencies or from other major organizational units within the same agency. The act authorizes one agency to place an order for goods or services with another agency, and the ordering agency must reimburse the performing agency based on the actual cost of the goods or services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Local Government**—A county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization, that is not an Indian tribal government as otherwise defined by the Stafford act; and a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity, for which an application for assistance is made by a State or political subdivision of a State. (Stafford Act)

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

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

**The Posse Comitatus Act, (18 USC. § 1385)**—Prohibits the use of any part of the Armed Forces to execute or enforce the laws, except as authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Weather Reconnaissance (WR)**—WR involves collecting and analyzing meteorological data to support military operations and civil authorities, crucial in DSCA. It aids in disaster response by predicting and responding to natural disasters like hurricanes, winter storms, and floods, facilitating evacuation planning and resource allocation. In search and rescue operations, precise weather information ensures safety and effectiveness. It also guides the deployment of resources by forecasting conditions affecting transportation and operations. Collaboration with agencies like FEMA and NOAA ensures weather data is integrated into emergency response plans, enhancing efforts to protect lives and property.