



DoD MANUAL 3025.01, VOLUME 1

DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES: OVERVIEW

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Purpose: This manual is composed of several volumes, each containing its own purpose. In accordance with the authority in DoD Directives (DoDDs) 5111.13 and 3025.18:

- The manual:
 - Assigns responsibilities and establishes procedures for Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA).
 - Identifies authorities for DoD Components to provide support of civil authorities and non-DoD entities. For DoD support described in this manual that is not under the oversight of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security (ASD(HD&GS)), this manual identifies the offices of responsibility and oversight.
- This volume provides a general overview of DSCA.

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SECTION 1: GENERAL ISSUANCE INFORMATION

1.1. APPLICABILITY. This issuance applies to OSD, the Military Departments, the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within DoD (referred to collectively in this issuance as the “DoD Components”).

SECTION 2: RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. ASD(HD&GS). Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, the ASD(HD&GS):

- a. Acts on behalf of the Secretary of Defense for DSCA matters in accordance with DoDD 3025.18 and DoDD 5111.13.
- b. Coordinates DSCA policy matters to obtain Secretary of Defense and Under Secretary of Defense for Policy approval, when appropriate.
- c. Provides oversight for DSCA planning activities within DoD and with other federal departments and agencies, as needed.
- d. Oversees the implementation of the DoD policies and responsibilities implemented by this volume.

2.2. DOD AND OSD COMPONENT HEADS. DoD and OSD Component heads:

- a. Ensure that development of DoD issuances, concept plans, interagency agreements, and memorandums of understanding or agreement with external agencies are in accordance with this volume.
- b. Ensure Component compliance with financial management guidance related to support provided for DSCA operations, including guidance related to tracking costs and seeking reimbursement.

SECTION 3: OVERVIEW OF DSCA

3.1. DoD has capabilities and resources to defend the United States and fight its wars. These capabilities and resources are also well-suited to support civil authorities and other non-DoD entities. DSCA, in general, is in response to a request for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement agency support, and other domestic activities. The most visible support is provided during major natural and man-made disasters and other incidents (see Section 4 of Volume 2 of this manual). However, DoD also frequently provides support to a wide range of non-DoD entities.

3.2. A key factor in determining whether DoD should provide support of non-DoD entities is identifying the authority that directs or allows the support. U.S. law, Presidential Executive Orders and directives, federal regulations, and DoD policies provide the framework and authorities for DoD to provide support of non-DoD entities. A number of the DoD Components (e.g., the Defense Agencies) have specific authorities and appropriations to provide support of non-DoD entities.

3.3. Within DoD, authorities are often delegated from the Secretary of Defense to DoD Component heads through vehicles such as DoD issuances, memorandums, and Secretary of Defense-approved standing Execute Orders (EXORDs) (see Section 5 of this volume for DSCA-related EXORDs). Responsibilities also may be reflected in memorandums of agreement (MOAs) (see Section 4 of this volume for information on MOAs).

3.4. In accordance with the authority in DoDD 3025.18, DoD officials have immediate response authority to requests from civil authorities in an emergency to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage. Immediate response authority should be used only in incidents where consequences are so severe or imminent that there is not enough time for the normal request for DoD assistance processes to work and the situation requires immediate action. See Section 5 of Volume 2 of this manual for detailed information regarding immediate response authority.

3.5. In accordance with DoDD 5100.01, some common Service functions are to organize, train, and equip forces and to provide forces in response to requests for support of civil authorities in the United States, including support for disaster relief, consequence management, mass migration, disease eradication, law enforcement, counter-narcotics, critical infrastructure protection, and response to terrorist attack.

3.6. DSCA is a term used to describe a broad range of activities of the DoD supporting civil authorities and also qualifying entities for special events in accordance with DoDD 3025.18.

a. Requests from civil authorities are generally easy to identify as they are from governmental organizations at the federal or State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) levels.

b. Qualifying entities for special events can be more difficult to recognize as there are many organizations that DoD has specific statutory authorities to support. See Volume 3 of this manual for information on special events and qualifying non-DoD organizations to which DoD is authorized to provide support and resources.

3.7. DoD support of civilian law enforcement agencies, civilian law enforcement activities, and intelligence support are topics that garner special attention. DoD rules for the use of force (RUF) are prescribed in DoDD 5210.56 and CJCS Instruction 3121.01B and guide federal military personnel as they provide law enforcement support. See Section 6 of this volume for additional information on the DoD RUF.

3.8. Military personnel in federal service pursuant to Title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.), will be under the command of and directly responsible to their military superiors and will not be used to participate in civilian law enforcement activities, including arrest, search, and seizure, in violation of law (including Section 1385 of Title 18, U.S.C., also known and referred to in this volume as “the Posse Comitatus Act,” as amended) or DoD policy, unless otherwise authorized by law and authorized by the Secretary of Defense or under a delegation from the Secretary of Defense. See Volume 3 of this manual for information concerning support of law enforcement agencies.

3.9. During domestic operations, including DSCA, DoD personnel must be aware of the laws, Executive orders, and DoD policies concerning the handling of intelligence information. See Section 7 of this volume for intelligence information considerations during domestic support operations.

3.10. DSCA exercises prepare military forces for conducting possibly life-saving activities. See Section 8 of this volume for information for DSCA training and exercises.

3.11. DoD has many capabilities, such as search and rescue (SAR); chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) response; and medical capabilities that are well-suited to support civil authorities. See Section 9 of this volume for information on frequently requested capabilities.

3.12. The DoD Domestic Preparedness Support Initiative (DPSI), in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security (OASD(HD&GS)), coordinates DoD efforts to identify, evaluate, deploy, and transfer technology, items, and equipment to federal, State, and local first responders (see Section 10 of this volume).

3.13. Some Defense Agencies may have specific authorities to support non-DoD entities in accordance with statutes, Presidential orders, or DoD policy. See Section 11 of this volume for information on Defense Agencies and auxiliary support of non-DoD entities.

3.14. The National Guard, with the exception of the District of Columbia, is under the direction of the respective State governor and is normally the first military force responding to a disaster or emergency.

a. State law determines how National Guard forces provide support of civil authorities at the direction of their Governors.

b. Pursuant to Title 32, U.S.C., and in accordance with DoDI 3025.22, the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the governors of the affected States, may authorize DoD funding of the National Guard for DoD operations or missions, including DSCA.

SECTION 4: MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS AND MOAS

4.1. GENERAL.

a. In accordance with Chapter 15A of Title 42, U.S.C., DoDI 6055.06, and DoDI 6055.17, DoD Component heads and military installation commanders may enter into mutual aid agreements (MAAs) with any governmental entity or public or private corporation or association in the United States that maintains facilities for fire protection. Fire protection includes personal services and equipment required for fire prevention, the protection of life and property from fire, firefighting, and emergency services, including basic medical support, basic and advanced life support, hazardous material containment and confinement, and special rescue events involving vehicular and water mishaps, and trench, building, and confined space extractions.

b. MOAs, Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), and DD Form 1144, "Support Agreement," are described in DoDI 4000.19.

(1) MOAs and DD Form 1144 may or may not require reimbursement.

(2) MOUs are used to document issues of general understanding and not to document reimbursement arrangements.

4.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCE. Table 1 lists key authorities and references for MAAs and MOAs.

Table 1. Key Authorities and References for MAAs and MOAs

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Chapter 15A of Title 42, U.S.C.	Authorizes federal agencies providing fire protection to enter into reciprocal agreements.
DoDI 6055.06	Establishes DoD policy to make DoD fire and emergency services available to civil authorities under MAA and DSCA.
DoDI 6055.17	Provides policies and procedures for installation emergency management programs at DoD installations for all hazards. Installation commanders develop support agreements with local emergency services, including local emergency management agencies.
DoDI 4000.19	Provides policies and procedures for support agreements.
Joint Publication 3-08	Provides joint doctrine for the coordination of military operations with other federal departments and agencies, State, local, and tribal governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector.

SECTION 5: STANDING EXORDS

5.1. GENERAL.

a. The Secretary of Defense may approve standing EXORDs, which the CJCS publishes. Standing EXORDs normally remain in effect until rescinded and provide DoD Components the authority to respond quickly to incidents and situations requiring DoD support.

b. The DSCA EXORD is the primary standing EXORD for response to disasters in the United States and its territories. There are other standing EXORDs, based on the situation, that may be used instead of or in addition to the DSCA EXORD for domestic incidents. See Paragraph 5.2. for a list of other standing EXORDS.

c. The Secretary of Defense may approve separate EXORDs, issued by the CJCS, for specific events or incidents requiring additional guidance concerning support relationships, available forces, end state, purpose, and scope.

5.2. STANDING EXORDS. The standing EXORDs for providing DSCA and support of non-DoD entities include:

- a. DSCA EXORD.
- b. DoD Routine Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and Explosive Detection Dog (EDD) Support of the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) and Department of State (DOS) EXORD.
- c. Domestic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Response EXORD.
- d. FY13 Elegant Argus EXORD.
- e. Granite Shadow EXORD.
- f. Standing EXORD For Emergency Preparedness in the National Capital Region.

SECTION 6: RUF

6.1. GENERAL.

a. The RUF provides operational guidance and establishes policies and procedures, in accordance with DoDD 5210.56 and CJCS Instruction 3121.01B, for forces performing DSCA.

b. The RUF apply to Title 10, U.S.C., forces as well as DoD civilian employees and contractors performing law enforcement and security duties at DoD installations worldwide, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense. The RUF do not apply to National Guard forces in State active duty or in a duty status pursuant to Title 32, U.S.C. (referred to in this volume as “Title 32” status).

6.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. Table 2 lists the key authorities and references for DoD RUF.

Table 2. Key Authorities and References for RUF

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Sections 331-335 of Title 10 U.S.C.	Describes the authority for the President, under certain conditions, to suppress, in a State, any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy.
The Posse Comitatus Act	Contains statutory restriction on DoD participation in civilian law enforcement activities.
DoDD 5210.56	Contains DoD policy for carrying of firearms and the use of force by DoD personnel engaged in security, law and order, or counterintelligence activities.
CJCS Instruction 3121.01B	Provides standing RUF for Title 10 personnel conducting DSCA activities. It is a secret-level, classified publication; however, the standing RUF enclosure remains unclassified.

SECTION 7: INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION CONSIDERATIONS DURING DOMESTIC SUPPORT OPERATIONS

7.1. GENERAL.

a. The U.S. Constitution and other U.S. laws provide protections against unlawful search and seizure.

b. There are two distinct groups of DoD personnel that collect information domestically.

(1) **Intelligence Component Personnel.** The list of intelligence components are defined in DoD 5240.1-R. DoDD 5240.01 and DoD 5240.1-R provide the implementing guidance for Executive Order 12333 for DoD intelligence components.

(2) **Non-intelligence Component Personnel.** DoDD 5200.27 provides the policies and guidance for acquisition of information concerning persons and organizations not affiliated with the DoD by non-intelligence component personnel.

7.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. Table 3 lists the key authorities and references for intelligence information considerations during domestic support operations.

Table 3. Key Authorities and References for Intelligence Information Consideration During Domestic Support Operations

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Section 401 of Title 50, U.S.C.	Establishes comprehensive program for national security and realigned the military and intelligence community.
Public Law 108-458	Reforms the intelligence community and the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. Government.
Executive Order 12333	Describes the goals and direction of the national intelligence effort and provides a list of agencies in the intelligence community.
DoDD 5200.27	Provides DoD policies for the acquisition of information concerning persons and organizations not affiliated with DoD.
DoDD 5240.01	Provides primary authority used as guidance by the Defense Intelligence Components and those performing an intelligence or counterintelligence function to collect, process, retain, or disseminate information concerning U.S. persons.
DoDD S-5210.36	Provides policies and guidance for the provision of DoD sensitive support to DoD Components and other U.S. Government departments and agencies (classified).

Table 3. Key Authorities and References for Intelligence Information Consideration During Domestic Support Operations, Continued

Key Authority/Reference	Description
DoDI 3025.21	Establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for DoD support of federal, State, tribal, and local civilian law enforcement agencies. Provides guidance on the use of information collected during DoD operations.
DoDI 3115.15	Provides policies and guidance for geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) operations within the DoD.
DoDI 8582.01	Establishes policy for managing the security of unclassified DoD information on non-DoD information systems.
DoD 5240.1-R	Provides procedures for governing the activities of DoD intelligence components that affect U.S. persons.
DSCA EXORD	Delegates limited authority to Combatant Commanders with DSCA responsibilities to respond to actual or potential emergencies or disasters, including authority to use intelligence personnel and capabilities for certain non-intelligence purposes during a DSCA event.

SECTION 8: DSCA TRAINING AND EXERCISES

8.1. GENERAL.

a. DSCA Training Opportunities. There are several training opportunities available to DoD personnel for DSCA training:

(1) U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) provides the following courses:

(a) **Joint Domestic Operations Course (JDOC).** The JDOC provides the backbone of the Domestic Operations training curriculum. This web-based, distance learning course is offered in two forms: a full 40-hour course and a 12-hour executive version (for Joint Task Force Staff Training Course and Dual Status Commander Orientation Course nominees). The JDOC covers all aspects of emergency response, National Guard Civil Support, and DSCA. Both versions include the FEMA NIMS/ICS 100, 200, 700, and 800 courses.

(b) **Joint Operations Center Training Course (JOCTC).** The JOCTC is a basic operational course designed for the domestic Joint Forces Headquarters - State (JFHQ – State), Joint Task Force (JTF) Joint Operations Center (JOC) staffs. It is centered on operations center fundamentals and the essential concepts that JOC staffs need for success. The JOCTC is developed for those who work in a domestic JOC or who support the JOC in any capacity to include liaison officers (LNO) to county and State agencies, or interagency mission partners. This 4-day course culminates in a command post exercise designed to reinforce the principles illustrated throughout the instruction.

(c) **Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration Training Course (JRSOITC).** The Domestic Operations JRSOITC provides JFHQ-State, Joint Task Force - State (JTF-State), and major subordinate commands staffs involved with planning, supporting or directing joint reception, staging, onward movement and integration training specific to domestic operations. Key elements include reviewing the Emergency Management Assistance Compact procedures as well as roles and responsibilities of supporting and supported states, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), and other mission partners.

(d) **JTF Staff Training Course (JSTC).** The JTF Staff Training Course (JSTC) provides a blended learning program comprised of two integrated components: the web-based Joint Domestic Operations Course (JDOC) and a Face-to-Face (F2F) State engagement. The F2F State engagement builds on the information learned in JDOC by using lecture, facilitated discussion, and exercises to analyze and apply their knowledge of Joint and National Guard domestic operations doctrine in the domestic civil support environment. All course learning objectives are linked to the JFHQ/JTF-State core Joint Mission-Essential Task List in accordance with DoDD 5105.83 and DoDD 3025.18.

(e) **JTF Commander Training Course (JCTC).** The JCTC is conducted 3 times per year and provides a compilation of current policy, directives, guidance and lessons learned regarding the State Joint Task Force (JTF), and the JTF Commander role in the United States, territories, and the District of Columbia. Senior facilitators and subject matter experts use

briefings, lectures, and practical exercises to provide instruction. The JCTC's target audience is approximately 60 students per class, including officers 0-6 through 0-8 as well as two E-9 seats.

(f) **Dual Status Commander Orientation Course (DSC-OC)**. The DSC-OC is a quarterly, a three-day, in-residence course that provides an understanding of the USNORTHCOM Commander's intent and cultivates the dual status commander concept.

1. The DSC-OC also provides familiarization visits with key leaders from USNORTHCOM and subordinate commands, NGB, FEMA, DHS, and other DoD principals in order to prepare prospective DSCs and Title 10 and Title 32 Deputies for preplanned and contingency domestic response operations.

2. The DSC-OC is designed for O-6 and above in command authority eligible positions.

(g) **DSCA Executive Seminar (DSCA ES)**. The two-day DSCA-ES consists of presentations by senior subject-matter experts with facilitated discussion and case studies.

1. The DSCA ES is the Commander USNORTHCOM's strategic outreach program to educate a wide variety of senior officials (General officer level or equivalent) involved in emergency response on the planning, coordination, and execution of DSCA operations.

2. It provides a forum for discussion of legal -- constitutional and federal statutory and regulatory -- requirements and DoD policies, directives, plans, command and control relationships, and capabilities with regard to DoD support for domestic emergencies, designated law enforcement, and other emergency management and crisis response activities, policies and procedures.

3. The DSCA-ES includes General officer level or equivalent member participants from DoD, federal, State, local and tribal agencies, and non-governmental and international organizations.

(2) U.S Army North provides an online DSCA Course at <http://www.arnorth.army.mil>. There is also an in-residence course. The courses focus on training senior military officers, senior noncommissioned officers, DoD civilian employees, and their staffs to ensure DoD's readiness to support DSCA missions.

(3) The Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) offers online courses through the Emergency Management Institute website at <http://training.fema.gov/IS/>.

(4) The DHS National Planner's Course is an unclassified application-based series of workshops designed to train selected federal and SLTT government planners on the fundamentals of interagency planning. For more information, visit <http://www.alisinc.com>.

(5) Joint Knowledge Online offer a number of DSCA-related courses (DSCA, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE), Emergency Preparedness, and planning). Courses are available at <http://jko.jten.mil>.

b. National Exercise Program (NEP).

(1) The NEP serves as the principal exercise mechanism for examining the preparedness and measuring the readiness of the United States across the entire homeland security enterprise.

(2) In accordance with DoDI 3020.47, DoD actively participates in and supports NEP exercises to evaluate emerging policy issues; engage with U.S. Government partners; challenge and improve the DHS National Response Framework; and enhance U.S. Government and DoD planning and decision-making processes.

8.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES Table 4 lists the key authorities and references for DSCA training and exercises.

Table 4. Key Authorities and References for DSCA Training and Exercises

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Presidential Policy Directive-8	Directs federal departments and agencies to support national preparedness.
National Security Presidential Directive-51/ Homeland Security Presidential Directive-20	Directs federal departments and agencies to plan, conduct, and support annual tests and training of continuity of operations plans.
National Response Framework	Describes specific authorities, roles, and responsibilities, and coordinating structures for delivering capabilities required to respond to an incident. Federal department and agency heads develop, plan, and train to internal policies and procedures to meet response and recovery needs safely. They should also participate in interagency training and exercises to develop and maintain the necessary capabilities.
Response Federal Interagency Operational Plan	Describes how the Federal Government delivers core capabilities for the response mission area. It builds upon the National Response Framework and describes the concept of operations for integrating and synchronizing federal capabilities and identifying supporting tasks.
DoDI 3020.47	Provides policies and instructions for DoD’s participation in the NEP.

Table 4. Key Authorities and References for DSCA Training and Exercises, Continued

Key Authority/Reference	Description
DoDI 6055.17	Prescribes procedures for developing, implementing, and sustaining emergency management programs at DoD installations, including preparedness training and exercises.
Joint Publication 3-28	Provides a description of DoD training related to DSCA.

SECTION 9: CAPABILITIES

9.1. DoD has many capabilities that are well-suited to support civil authorities in times of need. Some military capabilities that are frequently requested may be provided to civil authorities under separate authorities and policies.

9.2. DoD SAR is a capability that is often requested during major disasters but is also used during small-scale accidents and incidents. See Appendix 9A for additional information on DoD's SAR capabilities.

9.3. DoD has CBRN defense capabilities designed for combat environments that may be applied for domestic civil support. In addition, DoD has CBRN forces uniquely trained and equipped for domestic operations as part of the CBRN Response Enterprise. This enterprise comprises both CBRN defense and general purpose units from the active and reserve components. See Appendix 9B for additional information on DoD's CBRN defense capabilities.

9.4. The DoD medical system is designed to treat military members, dependents, and other authorized persons. During major disasters, the civilian medical community can be quickly overwhelmed with patients. DoD will likely be involved in life-saving activities in support of civil authorities. See Appendix 9C for additional information on DoD's medical capabilities.

9.5. The USSS routinely request EOD and EDD during National Special Security Events for the protection of the President and high level officials and dignitaries. See Appendices 9D and 9E for additional information on DoD's EOD and EDD capabilities.

APPENDIX 9A: DoD SAR

9A.1. GENERAL

a. The National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP) for the United States is the guiding document for SAR services to meet domestic needs.

b. The U.S. National Search and Rescue Supplement to the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual is the basic document for SAR for federal departments and agencies.

c. In accordance with provisions of the NSP and existing MOUs or MOAs, DoD Components maintain active, reserve, and other DoD SAR capabilities that can support civil authorities.

d. The Commander, U.S. Northern Command (CDRUSNORTHCOM), is the Inland SAR Coordinator for the USNORTHCOM area of responsibility (AOR) and has overall responsibility for providing SAR services and ensuring that planning for those services is properly coordinated. The Commander, U.S. Pacific Command (CDRUSPACOM), is the Inland SAR Coordinator for the U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) AOR.

e. In the event of an incident of significant magnitude or associated with a Presidential declaration of a disaster or emergency pursuant to Section 5121 et. seq. of Title 42, U.S.C., referred to in this volume as the “Stafford Act,” DoD will respond to requests for assistance for SAR from the Secretary of Homeland Security (Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9) or other designated federal or State officials.

f. Federal military commanders and responsible DoD officials provide SAR and SAR support under immediate response authority as described DoDD 3025.18. See Section 5 of Volume 2 of this manual for additional information on immediate response authority.

g. The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a volunteer civilian auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force and a civilian SAR organization. See Appendix 11F of this volume for additional information on CAP.

9A.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. Table 5 lists key authorities and references for DoD SAR.

Table 5. Key Authorities and References for DoD SAR

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Stafford Act	Establishes the President's ability to declare an emergency or major disaster, thereby permitting mobilization of federal assistance in response to a request from the affected states. FEMA reimburses DoD pursuant to this authority.
DoDI 3003.01	Establishes policies and assigns responsibilities for DoD civil SAR activities. Provides that it is DoD policy to support Rescue Coordination Center requests for civil SAR and for DoD forces to fund their own activities without allowing cost reimbursement to delay response to any person in danger or distress.
DoDI 4515.13	Implements policies for the eligibility of passengers, cargo, and human remains for transportation on DoD aircraft. Base and installation commanders have approval authority to transport individuals and equipment (including search dogs) engaged in search and rescue operations. Approval is limited to aircraft assigned to the base or installation.
National Search and Rescue Plan of the United States	Provides guidance for SAR activities. DoD may use resources for civil SAR needs to the fullest extent practicable on a non-interference basis with primary military duties. DoD agreed to fund its own activities in relation to this Plan unless otherwise provided for by law or arranged by the Participants in advance, agreed not to allow cost reimbursement to delay response to any person in danger or distress, and agreed that unless required by law, civil SAR services provided to persons in danger or distress will be without subsequent cost-recovery from the persons assisted.
National SAR Supplement	Provides guidance to federal departments and agencies concerning implementation of the NSP. It provides specific additional national standards and guidance.
Catastrophic Incident SAR Addendum to the National SAR Supplement	Provides detailed instructions for the National SAR Supplement during catastrophic incidents.
ESF #9 – Search and Rescue Annex of the National Response Framework	Provides additional guidelines to the National Response Framework for SAR. DoD and Department of the Interior/National Park Service (NPS) share responsibility as the overall primary agency for accomplishing the ESF #9 mission during land SAR operations in incidents requiring a coordinated federal response.

Table 5. Key Authorities and References for DoD SAR, Continued

National Response Framework	Describes specific authorities, roles, and responsibilities, and coordinating structures for delivering capabilities required to respond to an incident. Federal department and agency heads develop, plan, and train to internal policies and procedures to meet response and recovery needs safely. They should also participate in interagency training and exercises to develop and maintain the necessary capabilities.
Response Federal Interagency Operational Plan	Describes how the Federal Government delivers core capabilities for the response mission area. It builds upon the National Response Framework and describes the concept of operations for integrating and synchronizing federal capabilities and identifying supporting tasks.

9A.3. EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE DOD SUPPORT. Examples of possible DoD support for DoD SAR include:

- a. Distress monitoring.
- b. Incident communications.
- c. Locating distressed personnel.
- d. Coordination.
- e. Execution of rescue operations, including extrication and evacuation.
- f. Medical assistance.

9A.4. REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES.

- a. Procedures for request for assistance are found in the NSP.
- b. For Presidentially declared disasters and emergencies pursuant to the Stafford Act, see Section 4 of Volume 2 of this manual for procedures for requesting DoD capabilities, including SAR.

9A.5. FUNDING AND REIMBURSEMENT.

- a. **NSP.** Support provided in accordance with the NSP is non-reimbursable.
- b. **Stafford Act.** FEMA provides DoD reimbursement pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act.

APPENDIX 9B: CBRN RESPONSE ENTERPRISE

9B.1. GENERAL.

a. In accordance with Section 2313 of Title 50, U.S.C., the ASD(HD&GS) is responsible for the coordination of DoD assistance to federal, State, and local officials in responding to threats involving nuclear, radiological, biological, chemical weapons, or high-yield explosives or related materials or technologies. This includes assistance in identifying, neutralizing, dismantling, and disposing of nuclear, radiological, biological, chemical weapons, and high-yield explosives and related materials and technologies.

b. The CBRN Response Enterprise (CRE) is a national multi-component military organization designed to save lives and minimize human suffering in the aftermath of a CBRN event. It is geographically dispersed, incorporating National Guard capabilities in every State, to enable the most rapid, State-directed initial response.

(1) The CRE, composed of organizations ranging from platoon size through two-star commands, responds in a building approach from State to regional to federal response based on the size of the CBRN incident.

(a) The response is orchestrated through a combination of State authorities, multi-State agreements, and federal authorities.

(b) Response times vary, dependent on the mission and scale of the force, from the State Weapons of Mass Destruction - Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs) advance elements' 1.5 hours to 96 hours for some federal elements.

(2) CRE capabilities include highly technical skills necessary to operate in a contaminated environment, search and rescue, medical, transportation, and logistical functions and the command elements necessary to direct response in support of an incident commander.

(3) The CRE functions everyday through WMD-CST responses to local events, such as a chemical industrial accident, but stands ready to respond to multiple large CBRN incidents or a catastrophic incident that could cause mass casualties on a national scale.

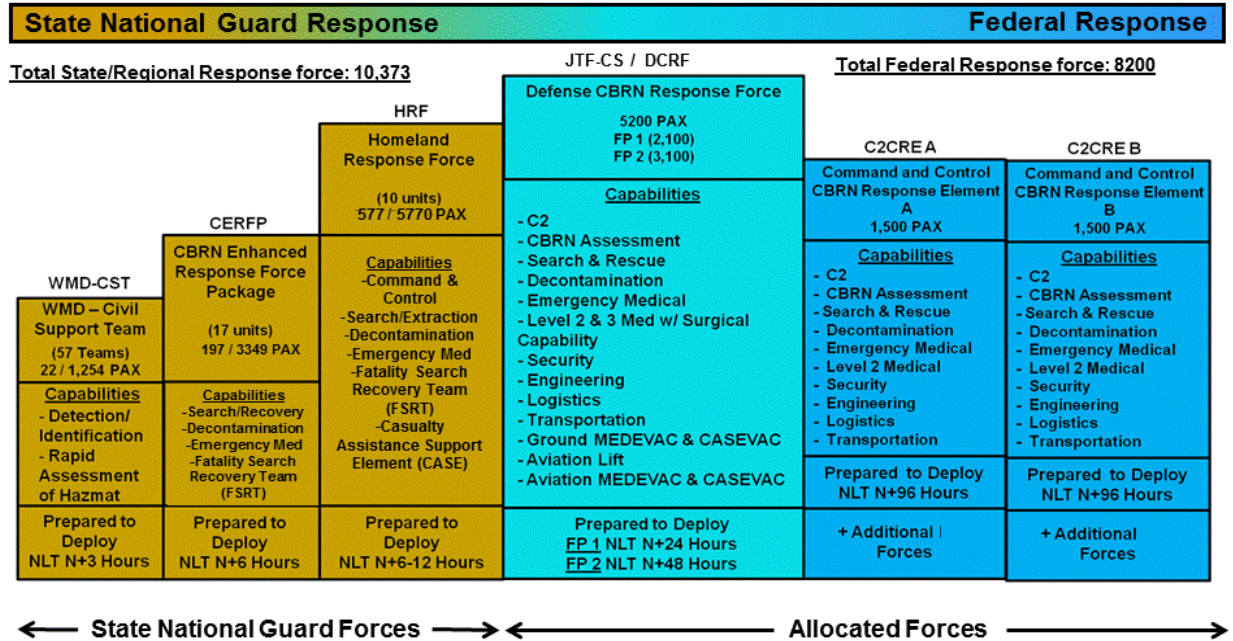
c. The 18,000+ person CRE consists of elements that balance federal and State responsibilities for incident response in accordance with the National Response Framework, including:

(1) CDRUSNORTHCOM and CDRUSPACOM employ the Defense CBRN Response Force (DCRF) and two Command and Control CBRN Response Elements (C2CRE-A and C2CRE-B) that operate under DoD control; and

(2) The 57 National Guard WMD-CSTs, 10 Homeland Response Forces, and 17 CBRN Enhanced Response Force Packages normally operate under State control (State active duty or Title 32 status) for rapid response and flexibility, but may operate under DoD control (e.g., in extremis).

(3) The Figure provides a graphical description of the CRE forces and functions.

Figure 1. CRE: Forces and Functions



9B.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. Table 6 lists key authorities and references for the CRE.

Table 6. Key Authorities and References for CBRN Response Enterprise

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Stafford Act	Establishes the President’s ability to declare an emergency or major disaster, thereby permitting mobilization of federal assistance in response to a request from the affected state. FEMA reimburses DoD pursuant to this authority.
Section 1535 of Title 31, U.S.C., also known and referred to in this manual as “Economy Act”	Provides authority for the provision of support and reimbursement from one federal department or agency to another for goods or services.
Section 12310 of Title 10, U.S.C.	Provides authorization for WMD-CSTs.
Section 2314 of Title 50, U.S.C.	Requires the Secretary of Defense to develop and maintain at least one domestic terrorism rapid response team capable of aiding federal, State, and local officials in the detection, neutralization, containment, dismantlement, and disposal of weapons of mass destruction containing CBRNE.

Table 6. Key Authorities and References for CBRN Response Enterprise, Continued

Key Authority/Reference	Description
DoDD 5111.13	Prescribes the duties of the ASD(HD&GS). The ASD(HD&GS) coordinates DoD assistance to federal, State, and local officials in responding to threats involving CBRNE weapons or related materials or technologies, including assistance in their identification, neutralization, dismantlement, and disposition.
DoDD 3150.08	Establishes policy for the DoD consequence management response to U.S. nuclear weapon incidents and other nuclear or radiological incidents involving materials in DoD custody in accordance with National Security Presidential Directive-28 and the National Response Framework, and consistent with the National Incident Management System.
DoD Manual 3150.08	Provides concepts of operations as well as functional information necessary to execute a comprehensive and unified response to a nuclear weapon accident.
Chapters 1, 3, and 4 of DoD Financial Management Regulation 7000.14-R, Volume 11A	Provides procedures for reimbursement for support provided pursuant to the Economy Act. Provides policy and procedures for establishing appropriate fees for authorized services that DoD organizations supply.
CJCS Instruction 3125.01C	Provides CJCS policy guidance and operational instructions for DoD response to CBRN incidents in the Homeland.
Joint Publication 3-41	Provides joint doctrine for the DoD response to mitigate the effects of a CBRN event or incident.
Domestic CBRN Response EXORD	Directs DoD to maintain and be prepared to provide a domestic CBRN response capability. Delegates limited approval authority to CDRUSNORTHCOM and CDRUSPACOM to provide a rapid and flexible federal response for domestic CBRN emergencies and disasters.
DSCA EXORD	Delegates authority to the CDRUSNORTHCOM to use forces allocated for the CBRN mission temporarily for DSCA requirements. CBRN forces may be employed to meet non-CBRN DSCA requirements as long as they remain available to deploy a CBRN incident.

9B.3. EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE DOD SUPPORT. Examples of possible DoD support for CBRN include:

- a. CBRN detection, identification, warning, and reporting.
- b. CBRN decontamination.
- c. Emergency medical assistance.

- d. Transportation.
- e. Logistics activities.
- f. Rotary wing air mobility.
- g. Search and extraction (including in contaminated environments).

9B.4. REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES.

- a. For Presidentially declared disasters and emergencies pursuant to the Stafford Act see Section 4 of Volume 2 of this manual for procedures for requesting DoD capabilities, including CBRN response capabilities.
- b. See Section 5 of Volume 2 of this manual for requests for assistance in accordance with immediate response authority.

9B.5. FUNDING AND REIMBURSEMENT.

- a. **Stafford Act.** FEMA provides DoD reimbursement pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act for Presidentially declared disasters and emergencies.
- b. **Economy Act.** For support provided other than pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act, reimbursement generally is provided pursuant to the Economy Act. The Economy Act provides authority and reimbursement mechanism for federal departments and agencies to provide support to one another.

APPENDIX 9C: DOD HEALTH AND MEDICAL

9C.1. GENERAL.

a. A major disaster (e.g., natural or man-made disaster, emerging infectious disease) or complex catastrophe will demand the rapid assistance of public health and medical services to save lives, decrease morbidity, and limit the public health and medical effects of the disaster.

(1) In such events, the large number of expected casualties (patients) and affected persons (e.g., infectious but asymptomatic) may quickly exceed the public health and medical capabilities of SLTT jurisdictions.

(2) Private medical practices and healthcare facilities may become quickly overwhelmed with healthy citizens who are concerned about becoming ill, even though they are not exposed to the agent or suffering from any diagnosable disease, injury, or condition.

(3) U.S. public health assets (e.g., laboratories, clinics, and programs for the elderly, children, and other populations) and their services may become limited or unavailable.

(4) In the face of massive increases in demand for patient care, pharmaceuticals, vaccines, and medical supplies and equipment may become short in supply due to disruptions in private industry, and in supply and transportation systems.

b. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the primary Department for ESF #8, "Public Health and Medical Services." Through ESF #8, the Federal Government will furnish public health and medical capabilities to supplement SLTT public health and medical response capabilities. A full description of department and agency relationships, roles, and responsibilities may be found in the National Response Framework.

c. The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) is a partnership among HHS, DoD, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), and DHS/FEMA that works in collaboration with States and appropriate public or private entities to augment SLTT public health and medical disaster response. The NDMS may provide:

(1) Deployable HHS medical and support personnel, teams, supplies, and equipment.

(2) DoD patient movement (primarily adult hospital inpatients) from an aerial port of embarkation to DoD or VA Federal Coordinating Centers that receive evacuated patients in unaffected areas of the United States.

(3) Definitive medical care for NDMS patients in participating NDMS civilian hospitals (DoD and VA arranged).

(4) Support to DoD and the VA in caring for military casualties resulting from military contingencies or in time of war. Section 300hh-11 of Title 42, U.S.C., describes the NDMS, and DoDI 6010.22 establishes policy for DoD participation in the NDMS.

d. The National Strategy for Biosurveillance defines biosurveillance as the process of gathering, integrating, interpreting, and communicating essential information related to all-hazards threats or disease activity affecting human, animal, or plant health to achieve early detection and warning, to contribute to overall situational awareness of the health aspects of an incident, and to enable better decision-making at all levels.

(1) DoD conducts biosurveillance-related activities in the areas of comprehensive health surveillance, food protection and zoonotic disease surveillance, CBRN detection and monitoring, medical intelligence (international), and installation environmental (air) monitoring through various Military Department/Service programs.

(2) Information from the law enforcement community and intelligence may also contribute to preventing, detecting, and responding to threats and events.

e. Federal military commanders and responsible DoD officials may provide public health and medical support under immediate response authority, as described in DoDD 3025.18. See Section 5 of Volume 2 of this manual for additional information on immediate response authority.

9C.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES Table 7 lists key authorities and references for DoD health and medical supplies.

Table 7. Key Authorities and References for DoD Health and Medical Support

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Section 2671 et. seq of Title 28, U.S.C., also known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”	Provides a limited waiver of the government’s sovereign immunity for certain tort claims and provides that the Federal Government may be held liable for the negligent or wrongful acts or omissions of its employees while acting within the scope of their duties, to the extent that the United States has waived its sovereign immunity.
Section 1089 of Title 10, U.S.C. also known as the "Gonzales Act"	Immunizes DoD health-care providers acting within the scope of their duties from being sued in their individual capacity and by providing that claimants must seek relief in accordance with the Federal Tort Claims Act.
Section 1094 (d) of Title 10, U.S.C.	Provides authority for DoD health-care providers to practice the health profession or professions of the health-care professional at any location in any State, the District of Columbia, or a Commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, regardless of where such health-care professional or the patient are located, so long as the practice is within the scope of the authorized federal duties.
Section 300hh-11 of Title 42, U.S.C.	Establishes the NDMS and its partnership among HHS, DoD, VA, and DHS. The statute describes the purposes, budget, and other aspects of NDMS.
Economy Act	Provides authority for the provision of reimbursable support from one federal department or agency to another.

Table 7. Key Authorities and References for DoD Health and Medical Support, Continued

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Stafford Act	Establishes the President's ability to declare an emergency or major disaster, thereby permitting mobilization of federal assistance in response to a request from the affected State. FEMA reimburses DoD pursuant to this authority.
Pandemic and All- Hazards Preparedness Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-5)	Provides key legal authorities to sustain and strengthen U.S. preparedness for public health emergencies involving CBRN agents, as well as emerging infectious disease threats.
Homeland Security Presidential Directive-10	Establishes policy for U.S. biodefense to confront the biological weapons threat. Integrates national and homeland security, medical, public health, intelligence, diplomatic, and law enforcement communities. Pillars of this program are threat awareness, prevention and protection, surveillance and detection, and response and recovery.
Homeland Security Presidential Directive-21	Establishes a National Strategy for Public Health and Medical Preparedness for natural and manmade catastrophic health events that result in a number of ill or injured persons sufficient to overwhelm the capabilities of immediate local and regional emergency response and health care systems. Emphasizes the need for national, integrated biosurveillance and laboratory diagnostics systems, medical surge and rapid response capabilities, medical countermeasures (MCM) stockpiling and distribution, and a comprehensive plan for promoting community public health and medical preparedness to assist State and local authorities in building resilient communities.
DoDD 1100.20	Establishes policy for civil-military innovative readiness training. For medical innovative readiness training, healthcare assistance activities must comply with all applicable local, State, federal, and military requirements governing the qualifications of participating military healthcare providers, and regulating the delivery of healthcare in the particular locale, State, or region.
DoDD 3025.18	Establishes DoD policy and assigns responsibilities for DSCA; provides guidance for the execution of DSCA; authorizes the use of immediate response authority.
DoDD 5136.01	Establishes the responsibilities, functions, relationships, and authorities of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (ASD(HA)).
DoDD 5136.13	Establishes the Defense Health Agency and prescribes its mission, organization, management, responsibilities, functions, relationships, and authorities.
DoDD 6000.12E	Establishes policy and responsibilities for matters related to health service support, including but not limited to medical manpower, military medical training, medical logistics, and the Armed Services Blood Program (ASBP).

Table 7. Key Authorities and References for DoD Health and Medical Support, Continued

Key Authority/Reference	Description
DoDD 6400.04E	Establishes policy and assigns responsibilities for veterinary public and animal health services to prevent and control animal diseases and conditions that present a public health threat to the military community, and to provide food and water protection. Designates the Secretary of the Army as the DoD Executive Agent for DoD Veterinary Public and Animal Health Services. Provides veterinary coordination, manning, and support to plan and conduct agricultural, veterinary public health, and animal health activities across the range of military operations, including DSCA.
DoDI 5154.06	Establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures for the implementation of armed services medical regulating during peacetime and contingency operations, both military and DSCA.
DoDI 6000.11	Establishes policies, roles, and responsibilities for the implementation of the DoD global, including DSCA, patient movement missions.
DoDI 6010.22	Establishes policy for DoD participation in the NDMS, a joint federal, State, and local mutual aid response system, to provide a coordinated medical response, patient movement, and definitive patient care during a military health emergency, U.S. national emergency, or U.S. domestic disaster.
DoDI 6025.23	Establishes policy and responsibilities for health care eligibility in accordance with the Secretarial Designee (SECDES) program.
DoDI 6055.17	Establishes policies, responsibilities, and procedures for developing, implementing, and sustaining installation emergency management programs at DoD installations worldwide for all hazards, including medical response to incidents.
DoDI 6200.03	Defines a public health emergency within DoD and provides guidance for managing the effect of public health emergencies in DoD caused by all-hazards incidents. Clarifies public health emergency management roles and responsibilities of the military commander, public health emergency officer, and military treatment facility (MTF) commander or officer in charge. Creates the MTF Emergency Manager, and establishes policy for Disaster Mental Health Response (DMHR) and DMHR teams. Includes policy authorizing DoD laboratories that are members of, or participate in, the Laboratory Response Network (LRN) of the Centers for Disease and Prevention (CDC) to accept specimens from non-DoD health care beneficiaries for analysis, in relation to actual or potential public health emergencies, using LRN protocols and tests in accordance with limited authority of the SECDES Program and without reimbursement to DoD, and providing that laboratory diagnostic services for non-DoD health care beneficiaries that would result in significant incremental costs will

Table 7. Key Authorities and References for DoD Health and Medical Support, Continued

Key Authority/Reference	Description
	be conducted as DSCA in accordance with DoDD 3025.18. Also see the March 16, 2013, ASD(HA) Memorandum.
DoDI 6420.01	Designates the National Center for Medical Intelligence (NCMI) as the DoD lead activity for the production of medical intelligence within DoD and unifies DoD medical intelligence activities. Describes NCMI roles and responsibilities, including preparing integrated, all-source intelligence for DoD and other government and international organizations on foreign health threats, foreign medical capabilities, infectious disease, environmental health risks, biotechnology, and biomedical subjects of national and military importance, support to force protection, and other medical issues to protect U.S. interests worldwide.
DoDI 6440.03	Establishes policies, responsibilities, and instructions for the DoD Laboratory Network. Includes a forum that allows DoD laboratories, programs, and activities with analytic or response capabilities to coordinate execution, develop consensus, and make recommendations governing the detection; identification, characterization, and diagnosis; and reporting of CBRN agents, infectious diseases, and other all-hazards agents of military or national significance in support of DoD's global and homeland defense missions.
DoDI 6480.04	Implements policy for the ASBP. The ASBP responds to public health emergencies by supporting civilian authorities as coordinated through the American Association of Blood Banks Inter-organizational Task Force on Domestic Disasters and Acts of Terrorism in accordance with the National Response Framework, ESF #8 "Public Health and Medical Services."
DoDD 6490.02E	Establishes policy and responsibilities for routine, comprehensive health surveillance of DoD personnel throughout their military service or DoD civilian employment. Establishes the Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center (AFHSC) as the single source for DoD-level health surveillance information. Designates the Secretary of the Army as the DoD Executive Agent for the AFHSC in accordance with DoDD 5101.1.
Chapters 1, 3, and 4 of DoD Financial Management Regulation 7000.14-R, Volume 11A	Provides procedures for reimbursement for support provided pursuant to the Economy Act. Provides policy and procedures for establishing appropriate fees for authorized services that DoD organizations supply.
National Response Framework	Provides structures for implementing nationwide response policy and operational coordination for all types of domestic incidents. HHS is the primary Department for ESF #8, "Public Health and Medical Services."
Response Federal Interagency Operational	Describes how the Federal Government delivers core capabilities for the response mission area. It builds upon the National Response

Table 7. Key Authorities and References for DoD Health and Medical Support, Continued

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Plan	Framework and describes the concept of operations for integrating and synchronizing federal capabilities and identifying supporting tasks.
National Response Framework Biological Incident Annex	Outlines the actions, roles, and responsibilities associated with response to a human disease outbreak of known or unknown origin requiring federal assistance.
National Health Security Strategy and its Implementation Plan	Provides a comprehensive national strategy that focuses on goals of protecting people’s health in the case of an emergency. Guides U.S. efforts to minimize the risks associated with a wide range of potential large-scale incidents that put the health and well-being of the U.S. population at risk.
National Strategy for Biosurveillance and its Implementation Plan	Provides guiding principles that provide a foundation for bio-surveillance activities and specific enablers to achieve a well-integrated, national bio-surveillance enterprise. It also identifies core functions and enabling focus areas.
National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats	Outlines the Federal Government’s approach to reducing the risks of biological weapons proliferation and terrorism. One of the responsibilities of the Federal Government is to advance global situational awareness, disease surveillance, resilience, and other activities to counter specific threats from those who would seek to develop or use biological weapons.
Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, June 13, 2013	Establishes requirement to integrate, synchronize, and coordinate DoD’s ongoing biosurveillance-related activities; defines biosurveillance for DoD; and establishes a requirement to enable information sharing with external partners, including the World Health Organization, international governmental or NGO partners in multilateral or bilateral settings, other federal departments and agencies, and SLTT agencies. Establishes the DoD definition “biosurveillance.”
National Disaster Medical System Partner MOA	Prescribes roles and responsibilities of the NDMS partners (HHS, DoD, VA, and DHS/FEMA) regarding deployable medical teams and individuals, patient movement, and definitive medical care in NDMS hospitals.
MOA for Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks	Reflects intent of DoD and other federal departments and agencies to work cooperatively to optimize national laboratory preparedness and provide mutual support wherever possible.
DoD- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) MOA “Concerning Response to Animal Diseases and Other All-Hazards Incidents”	Strengthens collaboration and promotes effective interagency preparedness and response to animal diseases and other all-hazards incidents that may constitute a potential or an actual emergency situation.
DoD-HHS/Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	Enhances information sharing and collaboration on food protection between DoD and the FDA by promoting efficient utilization of

Table 7. Key Authorities and References for DoD Health and Medical Support, Continued

Key Authority/Reference	Description
MOU Concerning Food Protection	interagency expertise, technologies, and tools to improve product risk identification, validation, and analysis. The MOU also builds interagency infrastructure and processes to increase food protection in a global food supply.
Interagency Agreement Between HHS and DoD for Support of Contingency Medical Materiel Requirements	Establishes a framework to coordinate mutual support in the event of a shortfall in critical medical material (pharmaceuticals, biologics, and medical and surgical supplies) and equipment needed by HHS or DoD to prepare for, respond to, or recover from the public health and medical consequences of a domestic catastrophic incident or incident of national significance.
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (ASD(HA)) Memorandum, March 26, 2013	Provides clarification regarding the use of the SECDES Program authority to provide DoD support to the LRN as specified in DoDI 6200.03. During an actual or potential public health emergency, DoD laboratories participating in the LRN are authorized to accept and test non-military healthcare system (non-MHS) beneficiary samples in accordance with authority of the SECDES; see DoDI 6025.23 and Section 1074(c) of Title 10, U.S.C. DoD laboratory testing of non-MHS specimens may continue on a non-reimbursable basis until the point when DoD laboratories begin to incur a significant increase in the incremental costs of their operations, at which time DoD laboratory support of the LRN would transition to DSCA and be conducted on a cost-reimbursable basis in accordance with DoDD 3025.18. The process to convert DoD laboratory testing support of the LRN to DSCA is described in this memorandum.
DSCA EXORD	Delegates limited authority to combatant commanders with DSCA responsibilities to respond to actual or potential emergencies or disasters, including by providing medical support.
Domestic CBRN Response EXORD	Directs DoD to maintain and be prepared to provide a domestic CBRN response capability. Delegates limited approval authority to CDRUSNORTHCOM and CDRUSPACOM to provide a rapid and flexible federal response for domestic CBRN emergencies and disasters.

9C.3. EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE DOD SUPPORT Examples of possible DoD Health and Medical support include:

- a. Assessment of public health and medical needs.
- b. Health and environmental (air) surveillance.
- c. Modeling assistance.
- d. Joint Regional Medical Plans and Operations officers.

- e. NDMS patient movement, regulation of patients transported on DoD transportation assets, patient reception, and definitive medical care in civilian NDMS hospitals.
- f. Patient medical care and mental health assistance.
- g. Deployable medical platforms and units, health care providers, and medical support staff.
- h. Preventive medicine, environmental health, occupational health, and epidemiology assistance.
- i. Patient decontamination.
- j. Laboratory diagnostics, confirmatory testing, DoD laboratory testing support of the CDC's LRN or other federal department and agency-sponsored laboratory network participating in the Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks or SLTT entity.
- k. Medical equipment and supplies, pharmaceuticals, vaccines, blood, and blood products.
- l. Telemedicine assistance, medical and surgical consultation, and technical assistance.
- m. Medical fatality management assistance, limited victim identification, autopsy, and other fatality management assistance, including remains transport and mortuary affairs.
- n. Isolation and quarantine planning and assistance.
- o. Vector control.
- p. Zoonotic (animal) surveillance, veterinary public health and animal health services, animal disease response.
- q. Food and water safety.

9C.4. REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES.

- a. See Section 5 of Volume 2 of this manual for procedures concerning the use of immediate response authority.
- b. Requests for assistance for DoD support during natural and man-made disasters are usually made by FEMA pursuant to the authority of the Stafford Act. See Section 4 of Volume 2 of this manual for procedures for such requests for assistance.
- c. Requests for assistance may be in accordance with local emergency response MOAs and MOUs and funded through pre-arranged resource agreements. See Section 4 for more information on such MOAs and MOUs.
- d. For requests for assistance pursuant to the Economy Act, other federal departments and agencies will send a written request to the DoD Executive Secretary with a commitment for reimbursement. The request should be addressed to the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy

Secretary of Defense, or the DoD Executive Secretary, 1000 Defense, Pentagon, Washington, DC, 20301-1000.

9C.5. FUNDING AND REIMBURSEMENT

a. Stafford Act. FEMA provides DoD reimbursement for FEMA-requested support pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act.

b. Economy Act. For support provided other than pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act, reimbursement is usually provided pursuant to the Economy Act. The Economy Act provides an authority and reimbursement mechanism for federal departments and agencies to provide support to one another.

APPENDIX 9D: EOD

9D.1. GENERAL.

a. Rendering safe and disposing of improvised devices, non-military commercial explosives, or similar dangerous articles reported or discovered outside DoD installations are primarily the responsibility of civil authorities. DoD is responsible for disposal of military munitions that have (or appear to have) DoD origins found outside DoD installations.

b. Federal military commanders and responsible DoD officials may provide EOD support under immediate response authority to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage under imminently serious conditions, as described in DoDD 3025.18. DoD personnel will not participate in search or seizure of ordnance as part of a civilian law enforcement investigation. DoD personnel may, however, render safe military munitions and take possession of military munitions for appropriate disposition at the request of civilian law enforcement officials when such military munitions have already been discovered and seized by civilian law enforcement personnel. See Section 5 of Volume 2 of this manual for additional information on immediate response authority.

c. Routine requests (25 or fewer teams) from the USSS or DOS for EOD directly in support of President or Vice President protective missions and other authorized protectees in the USNORTHCOM AOR are coordinated and approved through CDRUSNORTHCOM or his or her designated representative. In the USPACOM AOR, CDRUSPACOM has assigned EOD forces for this protective mission.

d. All other requests from civil authorities for EOD support require Secretary of Defense approval.

e. Guidance for planning and execution requirements for Combatant Commanders (CCDRs) and the Military Departments in responding to DoD military munitions is found in DoD 6055.09-M-V7.

9D.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. Table 8 lists key authorities and references for EOD.

Table 8. Key Authorities and References for EOD

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Economy Act	Provides authority for the provision of reimbursable support from one federal department or agency to another.
Section 6 of Public Law 94-524	Requires DoD to provide assistance on a temporary basis without reimbursement when assisting the USSS in its duties directly related to the protection of the President or the Vice President or other officer immediately next in order of succession to the office of the President.

Table 8. Key Authorities and References for EOD, Continued

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Presidential Policy Directive-17	Provides the whole-of-government approach to countering improvised explosive devices.
DoDD 5160.62	Establishes the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict as the OSD point of contact for the Single Manager and the Executive Manager for EOD Technology and Training, the EOD Program Board, and the Military Departments on EOD policies and issues.
DoDD 3025.13	Identifies CDRUSNORTHCOM as the responsible official to coordinate routine requests (25 or fewer teams) for EOD directly in support of President or Vice President protective missions and other authorized protectees. Non-routine requests (more than 25 teams) for EOD or requests for non-EOD search capabilities in support of EOD requests will be coordinated through the DoD Executive Secretary.
DoDI 3025.19	Establishes procedures for DoD EOD support of the USSS.
DoDI 3025.21	Establishes policy and provides guidance for domestic EOD support of civilian law enforcement agencies. DoD EOD personnel may provide immediate response for EOD support in support of civil authorities, when requested, in accordance with DoDD 3025.18 and may provide for disposition of military munitions in accordance with parts 260-270 of Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).
DoDI 6055.17	Defines first responders as fire fighters, law enforcement and security personnel, emergency medical technicians, and EOD personnel who provide the initial, immediate response to an all-hazards incident.
DoD 6055.09-M-V7	Provides guidance for planning and execution requirements for DoD Components in responding to DoD military munitions.
Chapters 1, 3 and 4, as appropriate of DoD Financial Management Regulation 7000.14-R, Volume 11A	Provides procedures for reimbursement for support provided pursuant to the Economy Act.
Joint Publication 3-15.1	Provides joint doctrine for planning and executing counter-improvised explosive device operations.
DoD Routine EOD and EDD Support to USSS and DOS EXORD	Authorizes CDRUSNORTHCOM to approve routine requests (25 or fewer teams) for EOD directly in support of President or Vice President protective missions and other authorized protectees.

9D.3. EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE DOD SUPPORT. Examples of possible DoD support for EOD include:

- a. EOD teams.
- b. EOD coordinators.
- c. EOD task force commanders.
- d. Safe transport and disposal of explosive ordnance.

9D.4. REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES.

- a. Procedures for request for assistance by civilian law enforcement agencies are found in DoDI 3025.21.
- b. Procedures for EOD support of the USSS are found in DoDD 3025.13 and DoDI 3025.19.
- c. Procedures for immediate response authority are found in Section 5 of Volume 2 of this manual.

9D.5. FUNDING AND REIMBURSEMENT.

a. Presidential Protection. In accordance with the Section 6 of Public Law 94-524, the Secretary of Defense provides temporary support to the USSS that is directly related to the security of the President, Vice President, or the next in line of succession on a non-reimbursable basis.

b. Military Munitions. Reimbursement is not required for EOD support involving military munitions, discarded military munitions, and unexploded ordnance that have DoD origins or appear to have DoD origins.

c. Economy Act. The Economy Act provides authority for the provision of support and reimbursement from one federal department or agency to another for goods or services.

APPENDIX 9E: MILITARY WORKING DOGS (MWD)

9E.1. GENERAL

a. The Secretary of the Air Force is the DoD Executive Agent for the DoD MWD Program and coordinates MWD tasking requests, including support of the USSS, DOS, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, and other law enforcement agencies, as appropriate, in accordance with DoDD 5200.31E.

b. Federal military commanders and responsible DoD officials may provide EDD support under immediate response authority to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage under imminently serious conditions as described in DoDD 3025.18. See Section 5 of Volume 2 of this manual for additional information on immediate response authority.

c. Routine requests (25 or fewer teams) from the USSS or DOS for EDD directly in support of President or Vice President protective missions and other authorized protectees are coordinated through the Secretary of the Air Force or his or her designated representative.

d. Non-routine requests (more than 25 teams) for EDD are coordinated through the DoD Executive Secretary.

9E.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. Table 9 lists key authorities and references for MWD.

Table 9. Key Authorities and References for MWD

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Economy Act	Provides authority for the provision of reimbursable support from one federal department or agency to another.
Section 6 of Public Law 94-524	Requires DoD to provide assistance on a temporary basis without reimbursement when assisting the USSS in its duties directly related to the protection of the President or the Vice President or other officer immediately next in order of succession to the office of the President.
Sections 371-378 of Title 10, U.S.C.	Authorizes limited categories of DoD support for civilian law enforcement agencies.
Presidential Policy Directive-17	Provides the whole-of-government approach to countering improvised explosive devices.
DoDD 3025.13	Establishes policy for DoD support of the USSS. Routine requests (25 or fewer teams) for EDD directly in support of President or Vice President protective missions and other authorized protectees are coordinated through the Secretary of the Air Force or his or her designated representative.

Table 9. Key Authorities and References for MWD, Continued

Key Authority/Reference	Description
DoDD 5200.31E	Designates the Secretary of the Air Force as the DoD Executive Agent for MWD resourcing, training, utilization. The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence oversees the DoD EA for the DoD MWD Program in providing for end-user requirements.
DoDD 6400.04E	Establishes policy for veterinary public and animal health services. Army veterinarians provide clinical and regulatory veterinary services for DoD-owned animals.
DoDI 3025.19	Provides procedures for DoD EDD support of the USSS.
DoDI 3025.21	Establishes policy and guidance for domestic EOD support of civilian law enforcement agencies. DoD officials, including local military commanders, may provide EDD support of local civil authorities to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage under imminently serious conditions in accordance with DoDD 3025.18.
Chapters 1, 3, and 4, as appropriate of DoD Financial Management Regulation 7000.14-R, Volume 11A	Provides procedures for reimbursement for support provided pursuant to the Economy Act.
CJCS DoD Routine EOD and EDD Support to USSS and DOS EXORD	Authorizes the Secretary of the Air Force to approve routine requests (25 or fewer teams) for EDD directly in support of President or Vice President protective missions and other authorized protectees.

9E.3. EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE DOD SUPPORT. Examples of possible DoD support for MWD include:

- a. EDD (and handler).
- b. EDD coordinators.
- c. Army veterinarians and technicians.

9E.4. REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES.

- a. Procedures for requests for assistance by civilian law enforcement agencies are found in DoDI 3025.21.
- b. Procedures for EDD support of the USSS are found in DoDD 3025.13 and DoDI 3025.19.
- c. Procedures for immediate response authority are found in Section 5 of Volume 2 of this manual.

d. All other requests are through the DoD Executive Secretary in accordance with DoDD 3025.18.

9E.5. FUNDING AND REIMBURSEMENT.

a. Presidential Protection. In accordance with Section 6 of Public Law 94-524, the Secretary of Defense provides temporary support to the USSS that is directly related to the security of the President, Vice President, or other officer immediately next in line of succession on a non-reimbursable basis.

b. Economy Act. The Economy Act provides the authority for the provision of support and reimbursement from one federal department or agency to another for goods or services.

SECTION 10: TRANSFER OF DoD TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT TO FIRST RESPONDERS

10.1. GENERAL.

a. Section 1401 of Public Law 107-314 leverages DoD's technology and logistics capabilities to assist first responders. The DoD DPSI implements Section 1401 of Public Law 107-314 in DoDD 5535.3.

b. OASD(HD&GS) maintains an unclassified brochure to introduce non-DoD entities to the DPSI. The brochure can be found at http://policy.defense.gov/portals/11/Documents/DPSI%20Brochure_compressed.pdf. Additional information can be found on the ASD(HD&GS) website at <http://policy.defense.gov/domesticprep>.

c. The return of DoD excess property is in accordance with Volume 1 of DoDM 4160.21 and the MOAs between the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and the governor-appointed State and territorial coordinators.

10.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. Table 10 lists key authorities and references for the transfer of DoD technology and equipment to first responders.

Table 10. Key Authorities and References for Transfer of DoD Technology and Equipment to First Responders

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Section 1401 of Public Law 107-314	Requires the Secretary of Defense to appoint a responsible senior DoD official to identify, evaluate, deploy, and transfer to federal, State, and local first responders technology items and equipment in support of homeland security.
Section 381 of Title 10, U.S.C.	Authority for State and local governments to purchase, through DoD, law enforcement equipment suitable for counter-drug, homeland security, and emergency response activities. For more information, go to http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/202569
Section 2576a of Title 10, U.S.C.	Authority for the Secretary of Defense to transfer to federal and State agencies excess personal property of DoD for law enforcement activities. For more information, go to http://www.dla.mil/DispositionServices/Offers/Reutilization/LawEnforcement.aspx
Section 2576b of Title 10, U.S.C.	Authority for DoD to transfer to firefighting agencies in a State any excess DoD personal property suitable for use in providing fire and emergency medical services. For more information, go to https://www.fs.fed.us/fire/partners/fepp

Table 10. Key Authorities and References for Transfer of DoD Technology and Equipment to First Responders, Continued

Key Authority/Reference	Description
DoDD 5535.3	Policy for DoD domestic technology transfer.
DoDI 5535.8	Procedures for implementation of the DoD technology transfer programs.
DoDI 5535.10	DoD policy to coordinate the transfer of DoD technology items, equipment, and services to federal, State, and local government first responders.
DoDM 4160.21, Volume 1	Procedures for the disposition of DoD personal property.

SECTION 11: USACE, DEFENSE AGENCIES, AND THE CIVIL AIR PATROL

11.1. In addition to the Military Departments and CCMDs, other areas of DoD provide support of non-DoD entities. DoD Components operate in accordance with the authority of legal statutes, Presidential Executive orders, and DoD policies.

11.2. The USACE is a Department of the Army entity within DoD that is known for its civil works projects. But the USACE is also called upon during major disasters and emergencies to help with the response and recovery efforts. See Appendix 11A for additional information on the USACE.

11.3. Defense Agencies are established through statutes or by decision of the President or the Secretary of Defense. The list of Defense Agencies can be found in DoDD 5100.01.

a. Some Defense Agencies, such as the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), and Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), have specialized capabilities that are well suited to support civil authorities.

b. See Appendices 11B, 11C, 11D, and 11E for additional information on DLA, NGA, DTRA, and DISA, respectively.

11.4. In accordance with the DSCA EXORD, the Directors of Defense Agencies provide personnel, equipment, and other support as requested and approved by the Secretary of Defense. These directors also ensure that the Joint Staff and Office of the Secretary of Defense is aware of all support requested and provided directly to the identified primary agency, as well as to the supported CCDR for inclusion at the daily operations and intelligence update briefing.

11.5. CAP is a volunteer civilian auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force that has SAR capabilities that may be employed during emergencies and disasters. See Appendix 11F for additional information on CAP.

APPENDIX 11A: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

11A.1. GENERAL.

a. The USACE is a component of the Department of the Army that is well known for its civil works projects. Although generally associated with dams, levees, and flood control works in the United States, USACE is involved in a wide range of public works throughout the world.

b. In accordance with Section 701n of Title 33, U.S. Code, also known and referred to in this manual as “Public Law 84-99,” the Chief of Engineers is authorized to undertake activities, including disaster preparedness, advance measures, emergency operations (Disaster Response and Post Flood Response), rehabilitation of flood risk management projects threatened or destroyed by flood, protection or repair of federally authorized shore protective works threatened or damaged by coastal storm, provision of emergency water due to drought or contaminated source, emergency dredging, and flood-related rescue operations.

c. In accordance with the Stafford Act, FEMA may request that DoD use available personnel, supplies, facilities, and other resources to provide assistance in the event of a major disaster or emergency declaration.

(1) Under the National Response Framework, DoD, through the USACE, is the ESF Coordinator for ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering.

(2) USACE coordinates ESF #3 activities throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of incident management, and the USACE and other DoD entities may provide support following appropriate approval.

d. USACE maintains LNOs at both USNORTHCOM and USPACOM to assist in providing a common operating picture at the CCMD level. These LNOs ensure close coordination between the USACE and the supported CCDR on USACE operational roles and missions during a disaster response. When not providing support during a disaster, USACE LNOs work with CCMD staff to ensure that the USACE is included in operational plans and exercises.

e. In accordance with Part 300 of Title 40, CFR, also known in this volume as “National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan,” the USACE, in a support role, may be called upon to provide assistance during preparedness planning for or in an actual response to oil or hazardous substance releases as part of the federal effort. The U.S. Coast Guard coordinates this effort for coastal and inland waterway systems, and the Environmental Protection Agency coordinates for all other areas.

11A.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. Table 11 lists key authorities and references for the USACE.

Table 11. Key Authorities and References for the USACE

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Public Law 84-99	Authorizes the USACE to provide disaster response and post-flood response.
Stafford Act	Establishes the President’s ability to declare an emergency or major disaster, thereby permitting mobilization of federal assistance. FEMA provides reimbursement to the USACE pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act.
Economy Act	Provides authority for the provision of reimbursable support from one federal department or agency to another.
Chapters 1, 3, and 4 of DoD Financial Management Regulation 7000.14-R, Volume 11A	Provides procedures for reimbursement for support provided pursuant to the Economy Act. Provides policy and procedures for establishing appropriate fees for authorized services that DoD organizations supply.
National Response Framework	Provides structure for implementing nationwide response policy and operational coordination for all types of domestic incidents. Includes ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering.
Response Federal Interagency Operational Plan	Describes how the Federal Government delivers core capabilities for the response mission area. It builds upon the National Response Framework and describes the concept of operations for integrating and synchronizing federal capabilities and identifying supporting tasks.
USACE Regulation ER 500-1-1	Establishes policies for the Civil Emergency Management Program of the USACE.
USACE Regulation ER 500-1-28	Establishes policies and planning guidance for the execution of ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering.
DoD-USDA MOA “Concerning Response to Animal Diseases and Other All-Hazards Incidents”	Strengthens collaboration and promotes effective interagency preparedness and response to animal diseases and other all-hazards incidents that may constitute a potential or an actual emergency situation. The USACE may remove contaminated and non-contaminated debris, including animal carcasses.

11A.3. EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE DOD SUPPORT. Examples of possible DoD support for USACE include:

- a. Flood fight efforts.
- b. Technical assistance.
- c. Issuance of supplies.
- d. Loan of equipment or expedient flood fight products.
- e. Rescue operations.

- f. Contingency contracting.
- g. Pumps.
- h. Construction of temporary, expedient access roads.
- i. Emergency dredging.
- j. Debris clearance.
- k. Temporary emergency power.

11A.4. REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES. Procedures for requests for assistance are in USACE Regulations ER 500-1-1 and ER 500-1-28, and in interagency agreements.

11A.5. FUNDING AND REIMBURSEMENT. USACE Regulation ER 500-1-1 provides guidance for funding and reimbursement requirements.

a. Stafford Act. In response to Presidentially declared disasters and emergencies, FEMA generally reimburses the USACE pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act.

b. Economy Act. For support provided other than pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act, reimbursement generally is provided pursuant to the Economy Act. The Economy Act provides an authority and reimbursement mechanism for federal departments and agencies to provide support to one another.

c. Public Law 84-99. The USACE may provide emergency assistance pursuant to Public Law 84-99 for post-flood response activities to protect lives and protect improved properties.

d. Chief of Engineers Support. The USACE may, in limited circumstances, accept orders to provide services to a federal, State, or local agency in accordance with Section 3036 of Title 10, U.S.C.

APPENDIX 11B: DLA

11B.1. GENERAL.

a. DLA provides effective and efficient worldwide logistics support in both peacetime and wartime to the Military Departments and the Combatant Commands, as well as to other DoD Components and federal departments and agencies and, when authorized by law, State and local government organizations, foreign governments, and international organizations.

b. In accordance with DoDD 5105.22, the Director, DLA, is authorized to enter into support and service agreements and performance-based agreements with the Military Departments, the other DoD Components, and other federal departments and agencies. DLA and FEMA use an interagency agreement for DLA logistics support in response to domestic disasters. FEMA, using mission assignments, also requests DoD assistance that may be executed by DLA.

c. Additional information for DLA is on the unclassified website at URL <http://www.dla.mil> and on the classified network at URL <http://www.dla.smil.mil>.

11B.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. Table 12 lists the key authorities and references for DLA.

Table 12. Key Authorities and References for DLA

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Section 193 of Title 10, U.S.C.	Defines DLA as a combat support agency.
Section 2208 of Title 10, U.S.C.	Establishes DLA's requirement to "recover the full costs of the goods and services provided" when using working-capital funds.
DoDD 5105.22	Authorizes DLA to enter into support and service agreements and performance-based agreements with the Military Departments, other DoD Components, and other federal departments and agencies.
DoDD 5101.09E	Designates the Director, DLA, as the DoD Executive Agent for medical materials for DoD.
DoDI 5101.15	Implements the policy in DoDD 5101.09E by assigning responsibilities and establishing procedures for the DoD Medical Materiel Executive Agency and established the Defense Medical Logistics Supply Chain Council in accordance with DoDI 5105.18.
DoDD 5101.8	Designates the Director, DLA, as the DoD Executive Agent for Bulk Petroleum for DoD.
DoDD 5101.10E	Designates the Director, DLA, as the Executive Agent for Subsistence for DoD.

Table 12. Key Authorities and References for DLA, Continued

Key Authority/Reference	Description
DoDD 5101.12	Designates the Director, DLA, as the Executive Agent for Construction/ Barrier Materiel for DoD.
Chapter 14 of DoD 4140.25-M, Volume 2	Provides DoD energy logistics support concepts, coordination, reporting procedures, and the integrated joint planning processes which DoD will utilize in support of military joint operations, DSCA, and adaptive planning.
Joint Publication 4-0	Provides joint doctrine for logistics.
Interagency Agreement between FEMA and DLA	Agreement for DLA to procure for FEMA for responses to domestic disasters.

11B.3. EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE DOD SUPPORT Examples of possible DoD support for DLA include:

- a. Meals.
- b. Commercial meal alternatives.
- c. Health and comfort kits.
- d. Bottled water.
- e. Tents.
- f. Generators.
- g. Cots.
- h. Fuel.
- i. Pharmaceuticals.
- j. Medical surgical supplies and equipment.
- k. Communications equipment.
- l. Portable shelters.
- m. Construction material and equipment items.
- n. Logistical services directly associated with furnishing items of supply.
- o. Pre-disaster preparation and planning.
- p. LNOs.

q. Subject matter experts.

11B.4. REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES. Procedures for FEMA requesting assistance during disasters is in accordance with the Interagency Agreement between FEMA and DLA and through the mission assignment/request for assistance process.

11B.5. FUNDING AND REIMBURSEMENT. In accordance with the Interagency Agreement between FEMA and DLA and Section 2208 of Title 10, U.S.C., FEMA must provide reimbursement for the full costs of the goods and services provided by DLA, including DLA's established cost recovery rate. FEMA provides DLA reimbursement pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act when DLA provides support in response to a FEMA request for DoD assistance through the mission assignment process.

APPENDIX 11C: NGA

11C.1. GENERAL.

a. NGA is the U.S. primary source of GEOINT for DoD and the Intelligence Community. As a DoD combat support agency and a member of the Intelligence Community, NGA provides GEOINT in support of U.S. national security objectives, which includes safety of navigation, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and support to all DoD missions. GEOINT is the exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information that describes, assesses, and visually depicts physical features and geographically referenced activities on the earth. GEOINT consists of imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information.

b. NGA has broad authorities, including statutes, executive orders, and DoD and IC policies to provide GEOINT support to other federal departments and agencies.

11C.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. Table 13 lists key authorities and reference for NGA.

Table 13. Key Authorities and References for NGA

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Stafford Act	Establishes the President's ability to declare an emergency or major disaster, thereby permitting mobilization of federal assistance in response to a request from the affected States. FEMA provides NGA reimbursement pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act.
Economy Act	Provides authority for the provision of reimbursable support from one federal department or agency to another.
Section 193 of Title 10, U.S.C.	Defines NGA as a combat support agency.
Section 442 of Title 10, U.S.C.	Authorizes NGA to support U.S. national security objectives.
Section 467 of Title 10, U.S.C.	Provides the definition of GEOINT.
Section 3045 of Title 50, U.S.C.	Requirement for NGA to support the GEOINT requirements of DOS and other federal departments and agencies.
Executive Order 12333	Designates the Director, NGA, as the Functional Manager for GEOINT. NGA provides GEOINT support for national and departmental requirements.
Executive Order 13462	Establishes the President's Intelligence Advisory Board and the Intelligence Oversight Board.
DoDD 5105.60	Authorizes NGA to support the operations of other federal departments and agencies with national security information.
DoD 5240.1-R	Provides procedures governing activities of DoD intelligence components that affect U.S. persons.
DoDI 3115.15	Establishes policies and guidance for GEOINT operations and activities.

Table 13. Key Authorities and References for NGA, Continued

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Chapters 1, 3, and 4, as appropriate, of DoD Financial Management Regulation 7000.14-R, Volume 11A	Provides procedures for reimbursement for support provided pursuant to the Economy Act.
Joint Publication 2-03	Describes roles, GEOINT operational processes, planning, coordination, production, dissemination, existing architectures, and assessment of GEOINT.
MOU Among the NGA, USDA, and DOI	Establishes a framework for partnership and cooperation in the application of geospatial data to the mapping and management of wildland fires.

11C.3. EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE DOD SUPPORT. Examples of possible DoD support for NGA include:

- a. GEOINT, consisting of imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information.
- b. Damage assessment.
- c. Vulnerability studies.

11C.4. REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES. GEOINT Online is a website that is unifying existing NGA web-based capabilities for online, on-demand discovery of and access to GEOINT content, services, expertise, and support. GEOINT Online is an element of the strategy to transform NGA from solely a product producer to a GEOINT Services Provider with integrated access to GEOINT content, services, expertise, and support. To request assistance from NGA, log onto the NGA Website at: <https://apps.nga.mil>. An agency or organization seeking domestic imagery from NGA is required to obtain a valid Proper Use Memorandum (PUM) from NGA. PUMs are valid for 1 year from the date of approval and may be renewed, upon request, on an annual basis.

11C.5. FUNDING AND REIMBURSEMENT.

a. Stafford Act. In response to Presidentially declared disasters and emergencies, FEMA provides NGA reimbursement pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act.

b. Economy Act. For support provided other than pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act, reimbursement generally is provided pursuant to the Economy Act. The Economy Act provides an authority and reimbursement mechanism for federal departments and agencies to provide support to one another.

c. Section 3045 of Title 50, U.S.C. NGA is required to provide support to the Department of State and other federal departments and agencies in accordance with Section 3045 of Title 50, U.S.C.

APPENDIX 11D: DTRA

11D.1. GENERAL.

a. DTRA is a Defense Agency and a DoD combat support agency with specialized capabilities for countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) that also provides CWMD support to other federal departments and agencies.

b. The mission of DTRA is to safeguard the United States and its allies and partners from WMD threats globally.

c. DTRA has a unique role in DoD efforts regarding CWMD and supports a broad range of activities across the CWMD mission. DTRA provides integrated technical and operational solutions, as well as intellectual capital, to inform and support both DoD and national-level policies and strategies to address WMD threats to the homeland as well as to the warfighter. DTRA supports the CWMD activities of the U.S. Government and its allies and partners at the nexus between WMD and terrorism.

d. DTRA, in support of DHS, serves as the Interagency Modeling Atmospheric and Assessment Center (IMAAC) Technical Operations Hub that produces, coordinates, and disseminates consequence predictions for atmospheric release incidents for the Federal Government.

(1) When requested under Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, DTRA Technical Reachback responds and provides analyses for IMAAC.

(2) IMAAC generates the single federal prediction of atmospheric dispersions and their consequences utilizing the best available resources from the Federal Government.

(3) Technical Reachback will collaborate with other participating agencies to determine the best response and disseminate this unified federal response to participating agencies and requesters. DTRA performs this role on a fee-for-service agreement with DHS.

e. On behalf of the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, DTRA provides, hosts, and maintains a central repository listing of U.S. Government CWMD capabilities, assets, and units capable of supporting CWMD operations.

11D.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. Table 14 lists key authorities and references for DTRA.

Table 14. Key Authorities and References for DTRA

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Stafford Act	Establishes the President's ability to declare an emergency or major disaster, thereby permitting mobilization of federal assistance in response to a request from the affected States. FEMA reimburses DoD pursuant to this authority.
Economy Act	Provides authority for the provision of reimbursable support from one federal department or agency to another.
Executive Order 13388	Directs federal departments and agencies to share terrorism information in order to protect the territory, people, and interests of the United States.
Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5	Requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer the National Incident Management System and the National Response Framework.
DoDD 5105.62	Provides the authorities and responsibilities for DTRA. DTRA supports the CWMD activities of the U.S. Government.
Chapters 1, 3, and 4, as appropriate, of DoD Financial Management Regulation 7000.14-R, Volume 11A	Provides procedures for reimbursement for support provided pursuant to the Economy Act.
Joint Publication 3-40	Provides fundamental principles and guidance for combating WMD and their means of delivery.
CJCS Instruction 3125.01C	Provides guidance and instructions for DoD response to CBRN incidents in the homeland. DTRA, in coordination with the Joint Staff, provides CBRN technical advice and assistance support of other federal departments and agencies.

11D.3. EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE DOD SUPPORT. Examples of possible DoD support for DTRA include:

- a. Technical information reachback support.
- b. CBRNE decision support system for planning, operations, and post-event analysis.
- c. Subject matter expertise in doctrine, training, readiness, modeling and simulation.
- d. Consequence management advisory teams.
- e. Nuclear detection capabilities.
- f. Vulnerability assessments.
- g. Nuclear and radiological incident preparedness training and exercises.

h. WMD attack attribution.

i. LNOs.

11D.4. REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES. The DTRA Joint Operations Center provides around-the-clock global WMD awareness to the agency's internal and external customers. Contact information for the DTRA Joint Operations Center can be found at: <http://dtra.mil/Missions/Reachback/OPSCenter.aspx>

11D.5. FUNDING AND REIMBURSEMENT.

a. Stafford Act. In response to Presidentially declared disasters and emergencies, FEMA provides DTRA reimbursement pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act.

b. Economy Act. For support provided other than pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act, reimbursement generally is provided pursuant to the Economy Act. The Economy Act provides an authority and reimbursement mechanism for federal departments and agencies to provide support to one another.

APPENDIX 11E: DISA

11E.1. GENERAL.

a. DISA is a combat support agency that provides, operates, and ensures command and control, information-sharing capabilities, and a globally accessible enterprise information infrastructure in direct support of joint warfighters, national-level leaders, and other mission and coalition partners across the full spectrum of operations.

b. DISA provides support to the National Security Council, the White House Military Office (WHMO), and the USSS. See Section 12 of Volume 3 of this manual for additional information on Presidential support.

c. DISA provides communications system support for counter-drug missions. See Section 6 of Volume 3 of this manual for additional information on DoD support of counter-drug operations.

d. During disaster or emergency responses conducted in accordance with the Stafford Act, a CCDR may request DISA capabilities through the request-for-forces process to fulfill requests for assistance from FEMA. See Section 4 of Volume 2 of this manual for procedures for requesting DoD capabilities in response to disasters and emergencies.

11E.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. Table 15 lists key authorities and references for DISA.

Table 15. Key Authorities and References for DISA

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Stafford Act	Establishes the President's ability to declare an emergency or major disaster, thereby permitting mobilization of federal assistance in response to a request from the affected States. FEMA reimburses DoD pursuant to this authority.
Economy Act	Provides authority for the provision of reimbursable support from one federal department or agency to another.
Section 193 of Title 10, U.S.C.	Defines DISA as a combat support agency.
DoDD 3025.13	Establishes policy for DoD support of the USSS. DISA provides liaison with and communications support for the USSS.
DoDD 5105.19	Provides authorities and responsibilities for DISA. DISA provides communications support to the National Security Council and WHMO. Assigns DISA the responsibility of providing communications systems support for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the United States.

Table 15. Key Authorities and References for DISA, Continued

Key Authorities/References	Description
Chapters 1, 3, and 4, as appropriate, of DoD Financial Management Regulation 7000.14-R, Volume 11A	Provides procedures for reimbursement for support provided pursuant to the Economy Act.
Joint Publication 6-0	Provides guidelines regarding information systems and networks as part of the Global Information Grid.

11E.3. EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE DOD SUPPORT. Examples of possible DoD support for DISA include:

- a. Communications.
- b. Technical analysis and engineering.
- c. Command and control structure.
- d. Rapid response teams.
- e. LNOs.

11E.4. REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES.

- a. For support of the National Security Council, WHMO, and the USSS, see Section 12 of Volume 3 of this manual concerning Presidential support.
- b. For communications system support for counter-drug missions, see Section 6 of Volume 3 of this manual.
- c. For natural and man-made disasters and emergencies, see Section 4 of Volume 2 of this manual for procedures concerning requests for DoD capabilities.

11E.5. FUNDING AND REIMBURSEMENT.

- a. In response to Presidentially declared disasters and emergencies, FEMA provides DISA with reimbursement pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act.
- b. For support provided other than pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act, reimbursement generally is provided pursuant to the Economy Act. The Economy Act provides an authority and reimbursement mechanism for federal departments and agencies to provide support to one another.

APPENDIX 11F: CAP

11F.1. GENERAL.

a. CAP is a volunteer, non-profit, private corporation federally chartered by an Act of Congress. By law, it is a civilian auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force. CAP is not a Military Service and can only provide noncombatant support. Although similar in organization and dress to the Air Force, CAP performs its services through the use of unpaid volunteers. The Air Force and other users reimburse CAP for certain actual expenses.

b. Organized into eight regions and 52 wings, CAP can perform both civil and military noncombatant missions. These include SAR, continental U.S. airborne reconnaissance for damage assessment, airborne and ground radiological monitoring, route survey and movement control, light-load airlift and courier service, radio communications and transportation missions. The Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness (AFNSEP) office is normally the point of contact with CAP. Because CAP is a volunteer auxiliary of the Air Force, CAP may accept or decline missions based on hazardous or severe conditions.

c. The Air Force is authorized to reimburse CAP for fuel, lubricants, communications, and aircraft maintenance expenses incurred in carrying out noncombatant missions in support of the Air Force. When CAP units participate in DSCA operations under the auspices of the Air Force, funding to CAP members and units is generally limited to:

(1) Ground and aviation fuel and lubricants consumed during DSCA missions authorized by the AFNSEP Division.

(2) Communications expenses incurred while alerting or controlling CAP members participating in DSCA missions authorized by the AFNSEP Division.

(3) Aircraft maintenance expenses incurred while participating in DSCA missions.

d. The AFNSEP Office authorizes DSCA missions for CAP reimbursement claims. CAP units prepare and process reimbursement claims based on whether a disaster or emergency has been declared by the President under the Stafford Act.

e. The Commanders, 1st, 11th, and 13th Air Forces, have delegated authority to approve CAP missions in support of civil authorities.

11F.2. KEY AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. Table 16 lists key authorities and references for CAP.

Table 16. Key Authorities and References for CAP

Key Authority/Reference	Description
Stafford Act	Establishes the President's ability to declare an emergency or major disaster thereby permitting mobilization of federal assistance in response to a request from the affected States. FEMA reimburses CAP pursuant to this authority.
Section 9442 of Title 10, U.S.C.	Establishes that the Secretary of the Air Force may use the services of CAP to fulfill the noncombat programs and missions of the Department of the Air Force.
Section 40301 of Title 36, U.S.C.	Provides the federal charter for CAP.
Air Force Policy Directive 10-27	Establishes that CAP support may include, but is not limited to, Air Force-assigned missions in support of homeland security operations, consequence management, support of civilian law enforcement, training missions, search and rescue, disaster relief, cadet orientation flights and other civil and military support.
Air Force Instruction 10-801	Establishes that the Secretary of the Air Force can employ the services of CAP in lieu of or to supplement Air Force resources to fulfill the non-combat programs and missions of the Air Force including DSCA.
Air Force Instruction 10-2701	Provides guidance for CAP mission coordination and approval.

11F.3. EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE DOD SUPPORT. Examples of possible DoD support for CAP include:

- a. Situational awareness.
- b. Damage assessment (observation, photography, hyper-spectral imaging).
- c. Evacuation monitoring.
- d. Light airlift.

11F.4. REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES. Requests for assistance during natural and man-made disasters are pursuant to the authority of the Stafford Act through FEMA. See Section 4 of Volume 2 of this manual for procedures for requests for assistance.

11F.5. FUNDING AND REIMBURSEMENT. FEMA provides CAP reimbursement pursuant to the provisions of the Stafford Act.

GLOSSARY

G.1. ACRONYMS.

AFNSEP	Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness
AOR	area of responsibility
ASBP	Armed Services Blood Program
ASD(HA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs
ASD(HD&GS)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security
C2CRE	command and control chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response element
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear
CBRNE	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives
CCDR	Combatant Commander
CCMD	Combatant Command
CDC	Centers for Disease and Prevention
CDRUSNORTHCOM	Commander, U.S. Northern Command
CDRUSPACOM	Commander, U.S. Pacific Command
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CWMD	countering weapons of mass destruction
DCRF	defense chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response force
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
D-IADS	Deployable Integrated Air Defense
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DMHR	Disaster Mental Health Response
DoDD	DoD Directive
DoDI	DoD Instruction
DOS	Department of State
DPSI	Defense Domestic Preparedness Support Initiative
DSC-OC	Dual Status Commander Orientation Course
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
DSCA ES	DSCA Executive Seminar
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EDD	explosive detection dog
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EXORD	execute order
F2F	Face-to-Face
FDA	Food and Drug Administration

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GEOINT	geospatial intelligence
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
JCTC	JTF Commander Training Course
JDOC	Joint Domestic Operations Course
JFHQ – State	Joint Forces Headquarters - State
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JOCTC	Joint Operations Center Training Course
JRSOITC	Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration Training Course
JSTC	JTF Staff Training Course
JTF	Joint Task Force
LNO	liaison officer
LRN	laboratory response network
MAA	mutual aid agreement
MCM	medical countermeasures
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MTF	military treatment facility
MWD	military working dog
NCMI	National Center for Medical Intelligence
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NEP	National Exercise Program
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGO	non-governmental organization
non-MHS	non-military healthcare system
NSP	National Search and Rescue Plan
OASD(HD&GS)	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security
RUF	rules for the use of force
SAR	search and rescue
SECDES	Secretarial Designee Program
SLTT	State, local, tribal, and territorial
URL	uniform resource locator
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

U.S.C.	United States.S. Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USNORTHCOM	United States Northern Command
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
USSS	United States Secret Service
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
WHMO	White House Military Office
WMD-CST	weapons of mass destruction-civil support team

G.2. DEFINITIONS. Unless otherwise noted, these terms and their definitions are for the purpose of this issuance.

biosurveillance. Defined in the June 13, 2013, Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum.

complex catastrophe. Defined in Joint Publication 1-02.

consequence management advisory team. DTRA teams that provide task-organized, deployable, and technical expertise support, advice, and hazard prediction assistance for DoD and other federal departments and agencies during all phases of accidents or incidents of a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear nature. Teams often have additional specialists in public affairs, legal, radiobiology, and other fields, working across the Federal Government and academia to provide timely mission critical information to U.S. warfighters and partners.

DSCA. Defined in DoDD 3025.18.

ESF. The primary federal coordinating structure for building, sustaining, and delivering the response core capabilities as specified in the National Response Framework.

first responder. Defined in DoDI 6055.17.

immediate response authority. Defined in DoDD 3025.18.

MAA. Defined in DoDI 6055.17.

Military Department. Defined in Joint Publication 1-02.

RUF. Directive to guide U.S. forces on the use of force during various operations.

vector control. Any method to limit or eradicate the mammals, birds, insects, or other arthropods that transmit disease pathogens. The most frequent type of vector control is mosquito control using a variety of strategies.

zoonotic. A disease that can be transmitted from animals to people or, more specifically, a disease that normally exists in animals but that can infect humans.

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