• NORAD – USNORTHCOM Relationship
• Situation:
  • Friendly
  • Area of Responsibility
  • DSCA/CBRNE CM Authorities
  • CBRNE CM Assumptions, Facts, Limitations
• Mission Statements and Commander’s Intent
• CBRNE CM Operations:
  • CBRNE CM Response Forces
  • Operational Construct
  • Response Timeline and Phasing
• Command & Control
NORAD – USNORTHCOM Relationship

PRESIDENT

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

UNITED STATES NORTHERN COMMAND

DUAL-HATTED

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER

DEFENCE MINISTER

CHIEF OF THE DEFENCE STAFF

NORTH AMERICAN AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND
More than 60 Organizations are part of our Team!!!
Area of Responsibility

2008 Unified Command Plan
DSCA/CBRNE CM Support Authorities

- National Response Framework –
  - Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for coordinating the national response to disasters and emergencies; DOD is in support

- Stafford Act –
  - Allows President to use DOD to provide support to a state with an Emergency Declaration or a Disaster Declaration; usually follows a state-declared emergency or major disaster

- Economy Act –
  - Not a DSCA Statute, but a statute that allows Federal agencies to provide support to each other on a reimbursable basis

- Joint Publication 3-28, Civil Support
- Joint Publication 3-41, CBRNE CM
- CJCSI 3125.01B DSCA for CM in Response to a CBRNE Incident (19 Aug 09)
- USNORTHCOM CONPLAN 3501, Defense Support of Civil Authorities
- USNORTHCOM CONPLAN 3500-08, CBRNE CM Operations
- Joint Staff Standing DSCA Execute Order (EXORD) (14 Aug 09)
- Joint Staff Standing CBRNE CM EXORD (20 Apr 09)
• There will be **little to no warning** before a CBRNE incident

• SecDef will approve **civilian agency requests** for DOD assistance IAW the NRF and applicable laws and policy

• At the request of civil authorities, DOD forces in the local area will respond to the CBRNE incident under **Immediate Response** authority. If the forces are to remain at the incident site, CDRUSNORTHCOM will request Operational Control (OPCON) of those forces

• Appropriate elements of the **National Guard** will be involved in all CBRNE CM operations

• National Guard forces responding to an incident in a non-Title 10 role, such as Governor deployment or EMAC request, will not operate under control of federal authorities
CBRNE CM Facts

- **DHS, through FEMA, leads** the Nation’s efforts in response to catastrophic incidents
- **DHS responds to incidents IAW the NRF**
- **USNORTHCOM supports** DHS’s efforts by conducting CBRNE CM, a specific form of DSCA
- **DOD is a Supporting Agency** for all Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) except ESF 3 (Public Works and Engineering)
- **USNORTHCOM** CBRNE CM operations are will be part of a coordinated effort between local, state, and federal mission partners
- **USNORTHCOM must receive an approved RFA** to conduct CBRNE CM
- This plan is specific to **US territories** within the USNORTHCOM AOR
USNORTHCOM has no legal authority to initiate DSCA operations without the approval of the President or SecDef.

Title 10 military personnel shall not be employed to enforce or execute civil law in violation of United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act), except as otherwise provided by law.

DOD forces shall not procure or maintain any supplies, material, or equipment exclusively for providing DSCA, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense.
Protecting the Homeland

Unique Area of Responsibility
Specialized Capabilities

Emergency Circumstances

Temporary Circumstances

Civil Support

Extraordinary Circumstances

Homeland Defense

DoD’s #1 Priority

Special Events
Disaster Relief
Civil Disturbances
CBRNE Incident Mgmt

Execute OPLANS
USNORTHCOM anticipates and conducts Homeland Defense and Civil Support operations within the assigned area of responsibility to defend, protect, and secure the United States and its interests.
When directed, USNORTHCOM conducts Defense Support of Civil Authorities within the Operational Area to support civil authorities during special events and to mitigate the effects of a disaster.
CBRNE Overview

National DSCA Workshop
Henderson, Nevada
3 March 2009
CONPLAN 3500 Mission Statement

When directed by the SecDef, CDRUSNORTHCOM conducts Consequence Management in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and Alaska, to support civil authorities in response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive events.
Commander’s Intent (1 of 2)

- **Purpose:** When directed by SecDef, provide timely military CBRNE CM response in order to assist civil authorities to establish control of the situation, save lives, mitigate human suffering and facilitate recovery operations.

- **Key Tasks:**
  - Execute DOD responsibilities outlined in the NRF
  - Meet the timelines specified in the NRF (Catastrophic Incident Supplement)
  - Complete all SecDef-approved requests for assistance
  - Recommend additional missions required to save lives, mitigate human suffering and facilitate recovery operations
End State: USNORTHCOM CBRNE CM operations conclude when directed by the SecDef, the effects of the incident are mitigated, civil authorities assume full responsibility with no degradation of operations, and OPCON of deployed DOD assets, less those assigned to USNORTHCOM, is transferred back to their respective commands.

Concluding operations is both a military and political decision.
Limitations

- CDRUSNORTHCOM must receive an RFA from primary Government agency to employ forces as defined by the SecDef-approved Joint Staff CBRNE CM EXORD
- Federal forces can only be placed under the command of Title 10 authorities
- In accordance with United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act), Title 10 military personnel shall not be employed to enforce or execute civil law, except as otherwise provided by law
- Intelligence collection on U.S. persons is restricted by Executive Order 12333 and DOD policy
- There are four mobilization sections contained in Title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 12301 thru 12304. These sections restrict the ability to rapidly mobilize reserve forces, including the National Guard, for DSCA events, unless the event involves WMD or a terrorist attack
CBRNE CM Response Forces

State Response

WMD CST
Weapons of Mass Destruction
Civil Support Team (National Guard)
Title 32/full time
- 22 personnel
- Detection
- Identification
 (57 total )

JTF-HQ from USNORTHCOM
Force Package #1
Initial C2, Command
Assessment Teams,
Chem/Bio Incident Response Force
(CBIRF)
(Medical, Logistics, Extraction)

Force Package #2
Medical, Decontamination, C2,
Transportation and Logistic,
Security, Public Affairs

Force Package #3
C2, Transportation,
Logistical Support,
Mortuary Affairs

Additional CM capabilities

Federal Response

CCMRF

CBRNE CM Response Forces

Joint National Guard
CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package
M-Day NG Status until Activated in SAD/
Title 32/Title 10

- ~186 personnel
- Casualty Search/Rescue
- Decontamination
- Emergency Medical Care
- Force Protection
 (17 total)
Wide range—medical, CBRNE specific, C2, extraction, decontamination, logistics, transportation

Capabilities described in CONPLAN 3500 and CJCS EXORD

Both are classified and were derived over time in collaboration with Joint Force Providers

Organizational Concepts:

- Force Packages: for alert, marshal and deploy actions
- Task Forces: for operational employment & Command and Control
CCMRF Operational Task Force Organization

JTF HQ

HQ Support
- Communications
  - Tech Augmentation
    - Intelligence
    - Mapping
    - Modeling
    - Weather
  - Public Affairs

Task Force Operations
Incident Site Support
- Coord w/ Local EM Director
- Facility Decontamination
- Surveying, Monitoring, and Marking of Incident Site
- Security
- C2 of Area Support
- Critical Civilian Skills Augmentation
- Transportation
- Logistics

Task Force Medical
Medical Support
- Triage /Treatment
- Definitive Care
- Medical Logistics
- Hospital Augmentation
- Epidemiological Support
- Agent Technical Support
- Stress Management
- Preventative Medicine
- Veterinary Support
- Prophylaxis/Immunization

Task Force Aviation
HQ Support
- MED EVAC
- Med Lift capability
- Air Transport Personnel
- S&R
- Limited AVIM
- Aviation Maint
- Assist Air Control
Defense Coordinating Officer

DOD single point of contact to the Joint Field Office
- Active duty Army colonel
- Accompanied by a staff of eight people
- May be augmented as required

- Processes requests for DOD support; screens for
  - Legality
  - Lethality
  - Risk
  - Cost
  - Appropriateness
  - Readiness
- Forwards requests to DOD organizations
- May be appointed as the Joint Force Commander
• Operational Concept:
  – Employs up to three CBRNE Consequence Management Response Forces (CCMRF)
  – Provides Command and Control (C2) for multiple simultaneous incidents
  – Utilizes a five-tiered CBRNE Response Posture Level (CRPL) system
**CONPLAN 3500 Phases**

**Shaping**
- Gain Situational Awareness
- Alert DCO
- Identify Units
- Nominate Base Support Installation
- Conduct Training & Rehearsals
- Develop Common Operational Picture (COP)

**Staging**
- Deploy DCO/DCE/CAE/EPLOs
- Position forces to facilitate response
- Identify C2, LOG, MED
- Establish BSI
- Request For Forces (RFF)

**Deployment**
- Activate & Deploy C2
- Establish Rules For the Use of Force (RUF)
- Establish LNOs
- Movement of forces
- Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration

**Consequence Management Operations**
- Maintain COP
- Conduct CBRNE CM
- Assess Mission
- Report Commander’s Critical Information Requirements (CCIR)
- Report Costs
- Transition Planning
- Implement Transition

**Transition**
- Transition Begins
- Forces Redeploy Incrementally
- Transfer of OPCON
- C2 scaled down
- Measures of Effectiveness and Performance met
- Report Costs
- Maintain Awareness
- Capture Lessons Learned

*Phases overlap, or at times are concurrent*

- Continuous Situational Awareness & preparedness; actions include inter-agency coordination, exercises
- Identify potential CBRNE CM mission or directed by SecDef
- Response Forces receive deployment order
- Forces ready to conduct mission
- CBRNE CM response operations
- Civil authorities prepared to assume responsibility
- Civil authorities assume responsibility
- Response forces begin redeployment and OPCON is transferred to their respective commands

**Begin/End**

- Phases overlap, or at times are concurrent
CONPLAN 3500 C2 Options

Concept of Operations

Small-Scale Event
DCO as Joint Force Commander (JFC)
- DCO
  - DCE
  - EPLOs
  - REPLOs
  - JRMPs

Incident(s) limited in size and area

Level of DoD Support

Medium-Scale Event

Task Force Commanders
- CCP-1 (ARNORTH)
- CCP-2 (ARNORTH)
- 1AETF
- Other TF

NCSJFHQ and JTF-CS JPAC Augmentation

Incident(s) broader in scope and devastation

Large-Scale Event

Functional Component Commanders
- JFLCC (ARNORTH)
- JFACC (AFNORTHERN)
- JFMCC (USFF)

Incident(s) cover large area(s) or requiring significant C2 capabilities
What?
Where?
How much?

- Regional work has been done to address this for CBRNE response
- FEMA planning, Regional & State planning underway
- FEMA IPS is improving standardization in planning efforts
- TFER will help link Federal and State planning efforts
- Support and situational awareness from DCO/DCE and EPLOs and NSAT a key...
If DCO employed to UCG  
Stafford Act declaration likely

* DCO receives Action Request Form (ARF) & forwards through command channels similar to a Warning Order - planning only, no action.

Mission Assignment (MA) comes through command channels similar to an EXORD
DSCA Phasing Construct

Phase 0
- Shape
  - Steady state operations

Phase 1
- Anticipate
  - ID Mission
  - IA Coord.
  - Set Enablers
  - Deploy NSAT
  - Deploy Tier I
  - Establish BSI
  - PTDO Tier II
  - ID C2, LOG, etc.
  - Deploy IAA
  - Est. JOA

Phase 2
- Respond
  - Enhance C2:
    - JTF
    - JFC
    - Etc.
  - Deploy Tier II/III
  - JRSOI
  - Est. RUF
  - Move Forces
  - Est. JOA

Phase 3
- Operate
  - Conduct Ops
  - IA Integration
  - Maintain COP
  - Assessment
  - Report CCIR
  - Report Costs
  - Plan for Transition

Phase 4
- Stabilize
  - Scale down:
    - Ops
    - Forces
    - C2
    - LOG
  - IA Coord.
  - Assessment
  - Report Costs
  - IA Liaison
  - Lessons Learned

Phase 5
- Transition
  - Redeploy
  - Release OPCON
  - C2 Shutdown
  - Report Costs
  - IA Liaison
  - Lessons Learned

Executing Continuous Strategic Communication

CONPLAN 3501-08, DSCA