IS-75: Military Resources in Emergency Management
Class Introductions

- Name
- Position/title
- Emergency response experience
- Expectations
Course Objectives

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

• Describe the command relationships of local, tribal, state, and Federal incident response assets, including state and Federal military resources supporting civilian authorities

• Describe the types of military response available to states

• Describe the representatives, authorities, and assignments involved in a Federal military forces disaster response

• Identify the characteristics of the various military resources and their associated capabilities useful in an emergency response

• Describe the process for developing a Military Support Emergency Support Function (ESF) annex for your jurisdiction

• Describe the planning products resulting from the planning process
## Course Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Component</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introductions</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson 1: Types of Military Response &amp; Integration of Military Support, Part 1</td>
<td>1 hour, 30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td>15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson 1: Types of Military Response &amp; Integration of Military Support, Part 2</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
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## Course Agenda (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Lesson 2: Military Resources &amp; Capabilities, Part 1</td>
<td>1 hour, 30 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesson 2: Military Resources &amp; Capabilities, Part 2</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesson 3: Planning for Military Resources in Military Management</td>
<td>1 hour, 30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Course Time</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
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Course Administrative Details

- Breaks
- Lunch
- Emergency exit locations
- Restroom locations
Lesson 1: Types of Military Response and Integration of Military Support
The following topics are covered in this lesson:

- Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)
- Levels of Response
- Types of Military Response
- Representatives in a Federal Response
- Tribal Governments in Emergency Response
- Authorities for Federal Response
- Mission Assignment Process
- Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments
Objectives

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

• Describe the command relationships of local, tribal, state, and Federal incident response assets, including state and Federal military resources supporting civilian authorities

• Describe the types of military response available to states

• Describe the representatives, authorities, and assignments involved in disaster response by Federal military forces
Incident Response Process: Overview

• Begins with first responders at the local level
• Assistance may be needed from regional and/or state response organizations
• If escalated to Federal level, DoD forces may support civilian efforts
• Military serves a secondary role in supporting disaster incidents

Note: DoD’s primary mission is homeland security and homeland defense.
Incident Response Process: Overview (continued)

- Understand roles and authorities pertaining to Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)
- Build relationships with military resources

Note: In some states, the state emergency management office is part of the state’s Military Department.
Defense Support of Civil Authorities

Types of Military Response and Integration of Military Support

- **Civil Support**
  - Categories:
    - Domestic Emergencies
    - Designated Law Enforcement
    - Other Activities
  - Types:
    - Disasters and Declared Emergencies
    - Restore Public Health & Services and Civil Order
    - National Special Security Events
    - Periodic Planned Support
  - Examples:
    - Natural Disasters
    - Civil Disturbances
    - Olympics Support
    - Civilian Critical Infrastructure Protection
Defense Support of Civil Authorities (continued)

Evaluation criteria:

- Legality
- Lethality
- Risk
- Cost
- Appropriateness
- Readiness
Levels of Response

Levels of response may include:

- Local/Tribal
- Regional
- State
- Federal
Presidential Actions Related to Federal Response

Other levels of response include:
• Major Disaster Declaration
• Emergency Declaration
Types of Military Response

Four main types of military response are available to states:

• Mutual Aid Assistance Agreements
• Immediate Response Authority (IRA)
• Deployment of state military resources (National Guard)
• Federal military forces disaster response
Activity: Types of Military Response

- Read the descriptions and examples for your assigned response(s).
Mutual Aid Assistance Agreements

- Regional firefighting mutual aid agreements
- DoD Instruction 6055.06
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
- Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
Immediate Response Authority

Immediate Response Criteria
Ref: DoDD 3025.18

- Military Commanders or Responsible Officials of DoD Agencies May Take Necessary Action to:
  - Save Lives
  - Prevent Human Suffering
  - Mitigate Great Property Damage

- Responding Commanders **Shall Immediately Notify** the National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center (NJOCIC) Using Appropriate Command Channels by the Most Expedient Means Available
- **Not a Request for Permission**
Deployment of Military Resources - National Guard

- National Guard is first line of military response to most incidents
- Forces typically in State Active Duty (SAD) status
Deployment of Military Resources – State Defense Forces

- 24 states authorize a state defense force
- Strictly state entities, not part of DoD
- Authorized to wear military uniform assigned by Adjutant General of the state
Federal Military Forces Disaster Response

- Presidential disaster declaration under the Stafford Act
- Primary Federal agency coordinates with the Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)
- Combatant commander develops concept of operations and support
- Secretary of Defense designates supported combatant commander
Representatives in a Federal Response

- SCO - State Coordinating Officer
- FCO - Federal Coordinating Officer
- DCO - Defense Coordinating Officer
- DCE - Defense Coordinating Element
- EPLO - Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
Tribal Governments in Emergency Response

• Tribal governments are responsible for coordinating resources to address actual or potential incidents

• Tribal leaders will seek additional assistance when necessary

• Tribal governments can deal directly with the Federal government
Authorities for Federal Response

- Stafford Act
- Economy Act
- Posse Comitatus Act
- Insurrection Act
Activity: Authorities for Federal Response

- Read descriptions and examples for each Act
- Complete the activity worksheet
Mission Assignment Process

Lesson 1: Types of Military Response and Integration of Military Support
Mission Assignment Process

- MA - Request assistance from the DoD
- Provide reimbursement for direct assistance
- DCO determines if requirement can be fulfilled
Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments

- Facilitates a more rapid coordination process
- Specify what type of assistance is required
- Identify a statement of work
- Provide projected cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Support Function (ESF)</th>
<th>Sample PSMAs</th>
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<tr>
<td>ESF #1 Transportation</td>
<td>Rotary Wing Lift (Medium), Rotary Wing Lift (Heavy), Strategic Transportation Support</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESF #2 Communications</td>
<td>Communications Support to First Responders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering</td>
<td>Emergency Route Clearance</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESF #5 Emergency Management</td>
<td>Aerial Imagery</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESF #6 Mass Care</td>
<td>Temporary Housing Sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESF #7 Resource Support</td>
<td>Fuel Distribution Points – Ground Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Service</td>
<td>Rotary Wing Medical Patient Evacuation, Theater Patient Movement Capability (National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) Activation), Mortuary Affairs Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESF #9 Search and Rescue</td>
<td>Rotary Wing Lift (Medium) for Search and Rescue (SAR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESF #15 External Affairs</td>
<td>Public Affairs Broadcast Transmission Support</td>
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### Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments (continued)

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Activity: Incident Response – Challenge in New Madrid

- Review the Challenge in New Madrid scenario
- Prepare a brief review to share with the class
Activity Feedback: Local/Tribal Emergency Manager Group Questions

1. What types of military response will you request to assist your population and response agencies, and how will you access each type of military response?

2. Which type of DoD military responder would be able to conduct law enforcement operations?

3. Taking CARRL into account, what are some of the specific factors that may determine whether a particular military unit is mobilized to assist in the response?
Activity Feedback: State Emergency Manager Group Questions

1. What types of military response will you request to assist your population and response agencies, and how will you access each type of military response?

2. Which type of military responder would be able to augment law enforcement operations?

3. Given the Presidential Disaster Declaration and Stafford Act provisions, what is the process to request Federal (Title 10) military forces for disaster response operations for greater than 72 hours?
Activity Feedback: State Emergency Manager Group Questions (continued)

4. Given a Presidential disaster declaration for a Federal response under the provisions of the Stafford Act for a disaster event, must all responding military forces fall under the control of the appointed Defense Coordinating Officer(s)?
Lesson Summary

• Military support must be requested by civilian authorities
• Title 10 military forces must be directed by the Secretary of Defense or the President
• The military forces’ role is to support other organizations
Questions?
Lesson 2: Military Resources and Capabilities
Topics Covered
The following topics are covered in this lesson:

• U.S. Military Services
• Military Culture
• Federal Executive Department Control of the U.S. Military Services
• Components of the U.S. Military Services
• Other U.S. Uniformed Services
• Auxiliaries to the Military Services
• Military Capabilities Useful for Emergencies
• Incident Support Base (ISB)
• Possible Missions
Objective

After completing this lesson, you will be able to identify the characteristics of the various military resources and their associated capabilities useful in an emergency response.
U.S. Military Services

- United States Army
- United States Navy
- United States Air Force
- United States Marine Corps
- United States Coast Guard
Military Culture

Each of the services has a generalized culture, but there are notable exceptions.
Federal Executive Department Control of the U.S. Military Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department of Defense</th>
<th>Department of Homeland Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

- Part of the active Army as a major command
- Dual-purpose civil works and military engineering programs
- Involved in public works related to the Nation’s waterways and coastal areas
Components of the U.S. Military Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Reserve</th>
<th>Reserve</th>
<th>National Guard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All five services</td>
<td>All five services</td>
<td>Army and Air Force</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activity: Components of the U.S. Military

• Read descriptions and example responses for each component
• Complete the activity worksheet
## Military Forces Legal Statuses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military Forces Legal Statuses</th>
<th>State Active Duty (SAD)</th>
<th>Title 32</th>
<th>Title 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command and Control</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Duty</td>
<td>IAW State law</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Worldwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Federal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Types</td>
<td>IAW with State law (riot control, emergencies)</td>
<td>Training and/or other federally authorized missions</td>
<td>Overseas training and other missions as assigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Discipline</td>
<td>State Military Code</td>
<td>State Military Code</td>
<td>UCMJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Yes, within authority extended by State law</td>
<td>Yes, within authority extended by State law</td>
<td>In accordance with Posse Comitatus Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indemnity</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Federal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other U.S. Uniformed Services

- United States Public Health Service (USPHS) Commissioned Corps
- National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA) Commissioned Corps
Auxiliaries to the Military Services

- Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
- U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGA)
- Military Auxiliary Radio System (MARS)
Military Capabilities Useful for Emergencies

- General
- Medical
- Special
Activity: Military Capabilities Useful for Emergencies

• Read descriptions and examples for your assigned capability
• Prepare a brief review to share with class
General Capabilities

- Heavy Equipment
- Airlift
- Communications
- Medical
Medical Capabilities

- Army Combat Support Hospital
- Naval Ships Mercy and Comfort
- Air Force SPEARR Team
Special Capabilities

- Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or high yield Explosive (CBRNE) assets
- Airborne capabilities
- National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs)
Incident Support Base (ISB)

- Military may provide support at a military installation
- Aerial port of debarkation
- Staging area
- Provide sheltering
Possible Missions

- Hurricane and tornado missions
- Earthquake missions
- Flood missions
- Winter storm missions
- Wildland fire missions
Activity: Possible Missions Performed by Military Resources

• Read Part I scenario and complete it
• Read Part II scenario and complete it
• Prepare a brief summary of your findings and share them with the class
Lesson Summary

Active Duty resources:

- Include five services branches and three auxiliaries to the military services
- Are always under Federal command authority and under military command through their chain of command
- May provide support during hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods, and winter storms
- May provide general, medical, and special support during emergencies
- Are prohibited from enforcing civil law
Questions?
Lesson 3: Planning for Military Resources in Military Management
Topics Covered

The following topics are covered in this lesson:

• National Incident Management System (NIMS)
• National Response Framework (NRF)
• Integration of Military Resources in Accordance with NIMS and NRF
• Building and Maintaining Key Relationships
• Planning for a Maximum Disaster Incident
• Developing a Military Support Emergency Support Function
• Military Support ESF Development Team Members
• Military Support ESF Development Process
• Emergency Management Tools
• Relationships
Objectives

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

• Describe the process for developing a Military Support Emergency Support Function (ESF) annex for your jurisdiction

• Describe the planning products resulting from the planning process
National Incident Management System

- Incidents typically begin and end locally
- Sometimes successful incident management depends on multiple and various parties
National Incident Management System (NIMS)

National Incident Management System Framework

Multiagency Coordination Entity
- Strategic Coordination
- Prioritization Between Incidents and Associated Resource Allocation
- Focal Point or Issue Resolution

Field Level
- JFO Coordination Group
Regional Level
- Regional Response Coordination Center
National Level
- Incident Advisory Council

EOCs/Multiagency Coordination Centers
- Support and Coordination
- Identifying Resource Shortages and Issues
- Gathering and Providing Information
- Implementing Multiagency Coordination Entity Decisions

Local Emergency Ops Center
- State Emergency Ops Center
- Joint Field Office
- Regional Response Coordination Center
- National Operations Center

Incident Command
- Direct On-Scene Emergency Management

Area Commander
- Incident Command Post
- Incident Command Post
- Incident Command Post
- Task Forces

JTF
- Combatant Command

DCO
- Defense Coordination Officer
- Emergency Operations Center
- Joint Field Office
- Joint Task Force

EOC
- Coordination Command
- Command Authority (DCO in JTF)
National Response Framework (NRF)

- Enables all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies
- Establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response
- Defines the principles, roles, and structures that organize how we respond
- Describes how response partners work together
Integration of Military Resources in Accordance with NIMS and NRF

The DoD implements NRF policies and procedures:

- As appropriate
- Consistent with NIMS and the ICS
Integration of Military Resources in Accordance with NIMS and NRF (continued)

- President -> Secretary of Defense -> Commander -> Tactical Level Commander
- “Supporting and supported” relationship between military forces and civilian incident commander
True or False?

When responding to an emergency, Federal military forces always remain under command of the Incident Manager.
True or False?

Federal military forces are subject to recall at any time.
True or False?

For Federal military forces, command starts with the Secretary of Defense.
Building and Maintaining Key Relationships

• Success is based on emergency managers at all levels who build and maintain relationships as well as having capabilities to respond to major incidents
Planning for a Maximum Disaster Incident

- Determine hazards and threats that may cause impact
- Determine jurisdiction’s response capabilities and limitations
- Plan for the maximum credible disaster incident
- Assess response resources’ capabilities and availability
Developing a Military Support Emergency Support Function

- Identify a credible disaster scenario that would overwhelm individual agencies
- Identify and contact local, state, and/or Federal military planners and liaison officers
- Provide situation reports as necessary
Military Support ESF Development Team Members

• Several primary and supporting agencies within a local jurisdiction could play role in developing the ESF
Military Support ESF Development Team Members (continued)

• Primary agency responsible for obtaining information and coordinating delivery of assistance
• Most important step: assemble a team of subject matter experts to work together
Emergency Management Tools

- FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG 101)
- ESF Worksheet
- Lessons Learned Information Sharing (LLIS) Site
Relationships

• Best practice remains establishing relationships with military officials
Lesson Summary

- Incidents typically begin/end locally
- Success based on emergency managers at all levels building and maintaining key relationships
Course Summary

• Lesson 1: Types of Military Response and Integration of Military Support
• Lesson 2: Military Resources and Capabilities
• Lesson 3: Planning for Military Resources in Military Management
Questions?