

LESSON PLAN

PART I
COVER SHEET

LESSON TITLE: Military Support to Civil Authorities

TRAINING METHOD: Lecture

ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERN: Topical

REFERENCES: Air Force Instruction 10-802, Military Support to Civil Authorities (25 Feb 1994)
Air Force Instruction 32-4001 (6 May 1994)
DoD 3025.1 Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA), 15 Jan 1993,USD(P)

LESSON OBJECTIVE: Given a lecture on military support to civil authorities during disaster relief operations, the student must demonstrate mastery of all the samples of behavior listed below.

SAMPLES OF BEHAVIOR:

1. State the difference between Military Support to Civil Authorities and Military Assistance to Civil Authorities.
2. Identify official documents that authorize Military Support to Civil Authorities.
3. State the three categories of disaster in which the Department of Defense provides help to civil authorities.
4. Identify functional responsibilities for Military Support to Civil Authorities.
5. Identify the headquarters element for the DoD Executive Agent (SECARMY).
6. Identify the Air Force Principal Planning and Regional Planning Agent (PPA/RPA).
7. Identify installation response restrictions when giving support to civil authorities.
8. Identify policies for funding, budgeting, and reimbursement for disaster relief operations.
9. Identify the policies for military support of civil authorities in overseas areas.

SUGGESTED COURSE(S) OF INSTRUCTION: On-Scene Disaster Control Group

STRATEGY: This lecture covers the basic policies for giving military support to civil authorities during disasters. Ensure students understand the three disaster categories where the DoD may assist. Stress the installation commander's responsibilities. Main Point 4 covers military support to civil authorities in overseas locations. Stress this main point to those students in an overseas location.

LESSON OUTLINE:

- Main Point 1. What is the Mmilitary Support To Ccivil Authorities (MSCA)?
- a. Military Support
 - b. Military Assistance
 - c. Scope of this lesson
- Main Point 2. Authorities
- a. Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950
 - b. Executive Order 12656
 - c. Stafford Act
- Main Point 3. Categories of Disasters
- a. Major Disasters
 - b. Civil Emergencies
 - c. Imminently Serious Condition
- Main Point 4. Program Overview
- a. DoD
 - b. FEMA
 - c. Air Force
- Main Point 5. Installation Response
- a. Base Support Installation (BSI)
 - b. Undeclared Emergencies
 - c. Declared Emergencies
 - d. Types of Assistance Rendered
 - e. Response Under Other Authorities
 - f. Response Restrictions
- Main Point 6. MSCA in Foreign Countries
- a. State Department
 - b. DoD Response
 - c. Foreign Relief Approval
 - a. Foreign Relief Reimbursement

PART II TEACHING PLAN

INTRODUCTION

ATTENTION:

The civilian community near your base has been hit by a tornado. They are asking us for help. Can we legally provide assistance?

MOTIVATION:

DoD policy states the Air Force will assist civil authorities with people, equipment, or services when disasters are beyond the capabilities of local and state resources. This means we may be called upon to assist the civilian community when the need arises.

OVERVIEW:

In this lesson, we will look at:

1. The MSCA definition
2. Authority for MSCA
3. The categories of disasters
4. Functional responsibilities
5. Installation Response
6. MSCA in foreign countries

TRANSITION:

We'll start by defining Military Support to Civil Authorities and clarifying the scope of this lesson.

MAIN POINT 1. MILITARY SUPPORT VS MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Military *Support* to Civil Authorities (MSCA) and Military *Assistance* to Civil Authorities (MACA) are related but quite different. Listen carefully to the following definitions.

a. MILITARY
SUPPORT

“Those activities and measures taken by the DoD Components to foster mutual assistance and support between the DoD and any civil government agency in planning or preparedness for, or in the application of resources for response to, the consequences of civil emergencies or attacks, including national security emergencies.” (DODD 3025.1)

b. MILITARY
ASSISTANCE

“Those DoD activities and measures covered under the MSCA (natural and manmade disasters) *plus* DoD assistance for civil disturbances, counterdrug, sensitive support, counterterrorism, and law enforcement.” (DODD 3025.15)

c. SCOPE OF THIS
LESSON

Let’s not confuse the two. Today’s lesson is on MSCA. We will be discussing support in time of disasters and emergencies, *not* assistance to civilian law enforcement.

**MAIN POINT 2:
AUTHORITIES**

Let’s look at the authorities for MSCA and how the program has developed since it’s inception with the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950.

a. FEDERAL CIVIL
DEFENSE ACT OF
1950

The DoD will support civil authorities in civil defense, to include facilitating the use of the National Guard in each state for response in both peacetime disasters and national security emergencies.

1) DoD Directive
3025.1

DoD Directive 3025.1 governs all planning and response by DoD Components for civil defense or other assistance to civil authorities, with the exception of military support to law enforcement operations and contingency war plans.

2) WHO ARE THE
DoD
COMPONENTS?

DoD components include:

- Office of the Secretary of Defense
- Military Departments
- Chairman of the JCS and the Joint Staff
- Unified and Specified Commands
- Inspector General of the DoD
- Defense Agencies
- DoD Field Activities

3) WHAT IS THE
DoD
JURISDICTION?

The DoD has jurisdiction over all DoD Components in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions.

b. EXECUTIVE ORDER
12656

The Federal Government will have sufficient capabilities at all levels of government to meet essential defense and civilian needs during any national security emergency.

c. STAFFORD ACT
PROVISION

The Stafford Act provides authorization to DoD Components to perform emergency work on public or private lands that is essential for the preservation of life or property, for a period not to exceed 10 days.

MAIN POINT 3: CATEGORIES OF DISASTERS

a. MAJOR DISASTERS

1) PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION

2) MAJOR DISASTER EXAMPLES

b. CIVIL EMERGENCY

1) PRESIDENTIALLY DECLARED

2) CIVIL EMERGENCY EXAMPLE

c. IMMINENTLY SERIOUS CONDITION

There are three categories of emergencies in which the DoD may provide help.

Any emergency situation which is large enough to warrant Federal help to states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations.

A state of major disaster is a presidentially declared situation.

Examples of such major disasters would include forest fires in Colorado, earthquakes in California, and hurricane "OPAL" along the coasts of Georgia and Florida in 1995.

Any manmade emergency which harms the population or causes substantial property damage or loss. Civil emergencies do **not** include civil defense or wartime emergencies.

A state of civil emergency is a presidentially declared situation.

An example of a civil emergency is the bombing of the Oklahoma City Federal Building in April 1995.

Air Force commanders are authorized to take immediate relief actions before a state of emergency or disaster can be officially declared *if* the situation requires an immediate response in order to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage.

1) NO
PRESIDENTIAL
DECLARATION

An imminently serious condition is one that, at the time of response, no presidential declaration has been made. The responding commander believes the situation warrants, and that the president will declare either a state of emergency or disaster.

2) IMMINENTLY
SERIOUS
SITUATION

In May of 1973, a major storm front raged from Florida to Canada. More than 200 tornadoes were reported. In just a few hours, several tornadoes ripped through Xenia, Ohio, alone.

The commander at Wright-Patterson AFB was made aware of the situation by his weather personnel. Anticipating their needs, he assembled the base disaster response force and arrived in Xenia with heavy equipment and medical support.

Because of the wide-spread devastation of the storm front, the president was unable to declare an emergency situation until later. The commanders' actions saved many lives and prevented untold damage and suffering.

**MAIN POINT 4:
PROGRAM
OVERVIEW**

Let's look at how the Air Force Program is directed by the National Program.

INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Show Air Force MSCA Organizational Chart, Attachment 1.
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a. DOD

In accordance with the Stafford Act, the Department of Defense will provide assistance to state and local governments to alleviate suffering and damage as a result of major disaster or emergencies

1) DOD EXECUTIVE
AGENT

The Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), in executing his responsibilities for MSCA, has identified the Secretary of the Army (SECARMY) as the DoD Executive Agent to develop planning guidance, plans, and procedures.

2) DOMS

The Directorate of Military Operations (DOMS) is the single headquarters element for the DoD Executive Agent (SECARMY) for planning and execution of MSCA. Each of the services and the National Guard Bureau has a flag officer assigned as a Deputy DOMS.

3) DOD PLANNING
AGENTS

CINCUSACOM, CINCUSPACOM, and CINCUSOUTHCOM are the DoD Planning Agents for MSCA and they coordinate and direct the employment of DoD Components to provide support within their AORs.

4) LEAD
OPERATIONAL
AUTHORITY

COMFORSCOM has been designated Lead Operational Authority (LOA) by CINCUSACOM for planning, coordinating and, when directed, executing assigned missions.

5) DOD REGIONS

COMFORSCOM has redelegated this responsibility to the Continental U.S. Armies (CONUSAs) based on their geographical areas of responsibility. The CONUSAs coordinate and direct the employment of forces and resources, and appoint a Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO) to coordinate all MSCA in support of a Presidential disaster declaration.

a) DCO

All states have Disaster Control Officers (DCO) predesignated for planning purposes; however, the DCO receives authority to operate through the execution messages which are published by DOMS, ACOM, FORSCOM, and the CONUSAs after the presidential declaration. The DCO coordinates all DoD MSCA in support of a Presidential disaster declaration.

b) DCE

The DCO establishes the Disaster Coordination Element (DCE) to work with the DFO. Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers from all services report to the DCE to provide coordination for tasking DoD resources for MSCA. This element becomes the communication link between the DoD and FEMA.

b. FEMA

The President has delegated to FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) the authority to appoint Federal Control Officers (FCO) for an affected area. The Presidents delegates authority to the FCO.

1) FCO	The FCO validates all requests, determines which federal departments or agencies can best respond, and tasks them through established channels.
2) DFO	FEMA establishes a Disaster Field Office (DFO) near the affected area to coordinate the federal response. The FCO heads the DFO.
3) FCO COORDINATES WITH DCO	DoD taskings are referred from the FCO to the DCO, who coordinates and obtains the required DoD resources.
c. AIR FORCE	HQ USAF/XOO is the Air Force Deputy DOMS.
1) AIR FORCE PLANNING AGENT	AFNSEP is the Principal Planning/Regional Planning Agent (PPA/RPA) for planning and facilitating the execution of AF MSCA. Following are some AFNSEP responsibilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develops and coordinates Air Force MSCA planning guidance.• Develops/maintains AF input for the DoD Resources Database.• Coordinates with other staff agencies, including MAJCOMs, Field Operating Agencies (FOAs), Direct Reporting Units (DRUs), DOMS, DoD Planning Agents, COMFORSCOM, the other services, State and Federal Emergency Management Agencies.• Validates and monitors installation support of MSCA relief operations.

2) AIR FORCE
EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS
LIAISON
OFFICERS

- Approves/coordinates AF auxiliary MSCA activities of the Civil Air Patrol.
- Manages the AF Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO) Program.

There are approximately 83 Reserve Colonels assigned to AFNSEP under the IMA (Individual Mobilization Augmentee) program as Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLO). They train with State, National Guard Adjutant General, CONUSA and FEMA Regional Headquarters, and FORSCOM Headquarters and AFNSEP operating locations.

As mentioned before, they report to the DCE during emergencies and disasters, to provide coordination for tasked DoD resources.

Between emergencies, they visit AF installations to discuss MSCA policies and procedures.

**MAIN POINT 5:
INSTALLATION
RESPONSE**

a. BASE SUPPORT
INSTALLATION
(BSI)

Installations responding to requests for support from civil authorities will report IAW AFMAN 10-206, *Operational Reporting*. Methods for AF installations, forces and resources to respond to civil authorities include:

Installations are prepared to serve as a Base Support Installation (BSI) when requested and directed.

1) INSTALLATION
POC

Select an Installation POC to provide information, advice, and assistance to the commander and staff.

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| 2) MSCA
INCLUDED IN
BASE PLANS | Installation POC ensures MSCA procedures are included in disaster preparedness plans or emergency response procedures. |
| 3) TEMPEST
RAPID REPORTS | Installation POC ensures TEMPEST RAPID reporting is accomplished. |
| 4) MONITORING
PROCESSES | MAJCOM, ANG, FOA, and DRU POCs facilitate MSCA processes and monitor Installation TEMPEST RAPID reporting. |
| b. UNDECLARED
EMERGENCIES | Undeclared disaster or civil emergencies are imminently serious conditions as described in the previous block. |
| 1) MOU/MOA | Installation commanders may also respond to support requests from local authorities based upon mutual assistance agreements (MOU/MOA). |
| 2) IMMEDIATE
RESPONSE | Commanders are authorized to respond where there are no mutual assistance agreements and time does not permit prior coordination with AFNSEP or higher headquarters. |
| 3) REIMBURSEMENT
ISSUE | Assistance is normally provided to civil authorities on a cost reimbursable basis, but should not be denied because of inability or unwillingness of the requester to make a commitment to reimburse. |

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| a) COST
SUBMISSION | In every disaster relief operation, the installation commander must ensure all costs are accumulated and bills are submitted promptly. |
| b) LIMITED
REIMBURSEMENT | Reimbursement for expenses incurred in a disaster relief operation is limited to that in excess of normal operating expenses. This means that the recipient of the assistance is not expected to pay normal expenses that the military would have spent even if the emergency had not occurred. For example: the military must pay a heavy equipment operator's salary whether or not that operator is dispatched to provide MSCA. However, the fuel that the operator burns for that particular mission is an excess cost which would be reimbursable. |
| c) ELIGIBILITY FOR
REIMBURSEMENT | Specifically the cost of reservists called to active duty solely to perform disaster services, and the wages, travel, and per diem of temporary DoD civilian personnel, and overtime, travel, and per diem of permanent DoD civilians are costs eligible for reimbursement. |
| d) REQUESTS FOR
REIMBURSEMENT | Reimbursement requests are sent to the local accounting and finance office. From there, the request will be sent to the Defense Force Accounting and Finance Service for consolidation. |

e) COMMANDERS MUST COMPLY	Commanders must comply with legal and accounting requirements for the loan, grant, or consumption of Air Force resources for MSCA. The requirements help ensure reimbursement to Air Force. Careful accounting also protects both the military and the recipient of the assistance from excessive financial responsibility.
f) BILLING DIFFERENCES	If a disaster or emergency is not declared a major disaster by Presidential proclamation, requests for reimbursement must be sent to the accounting and finance office. Then, the request will be sent directly to the recipient of the assistance.
4) TEN DAY RULE	AF units may be directed by the President to perform emergency work on public or private lands that is essential for the preservation of life or property (broader than imminently serious condition). According to the Stafford Act, these operations will follow a request by a State Governor and may be carried out for a period not to exceed 10 days.
5) WHEN TO TERMINATE ASSISTANCE	Assistance will be terminated when support is no longer required to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage.
c. DECLARED EMERGENCIES	When an emergency occurs, the following sequence of events takes place:

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| 1) STATE GOVERNOR REQUESTS AID | Civil request for assistance during a Presidentially declared disaster or civil emergency flow from the state Governor to the President. |
| 2) NORMAL TASKING FLOW | AF taskings normally flow through the MAJCOM, FOA, or DRU to the AF activity or installation concerned, but may flow directly from the DCO, CONUSA, or AFNSEP representative to the activity or installation. |
| 3) IDENTIFYING NUMBER | FEMA will provide an identifying number for reimbursement purposes. |
| 4) REQUEST FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES | If an installation receives a request for assistance from local authorities, they will refer them to local/state emergency management channels unless an immediate response condition exists or mutual agreement is in effect. |
| d. TYPES OF ASSISTANCE RENDERED | Air Force installation response may include any of the following types of support: |
| 1) PUBLIC HEALTH | Rescue, evacuation, and emergency medical treatment of casualties, maintenance or restoration of emergency medical capabilities, and safeguarding the public health. |
| 2) PUBLIC SERVICES | Emergency restoration of essential public services (including fire-fighting, water, communications, transportation, power, and fuel). |

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| 3) PUBLIC FACILITIES | Emergency clearance of debris, rubble, and explosive ordnance from public facilities and other areas to permit rescue or movement of people and restoration of essential services. |
| 4) MORTUARY ASSISTANCE | Recovery, identification, registration, and disposal of the dead. |
| 5) NBC CONTROL | Monitoring and decontaminating radiological, chemical, and biological effects; controlling contaminated areas; and reporting through national warning and hazard control systems. |
| 6) ROADWAY CONTROL | Roadway movement control and planning. |
| 7) CRITICAL PRIORITIES | Safeguarding, collecting, and distributing food, essential supplies, and materiel on the basis of critical priorities. |
| 8) DAMAGE ASSESSMENT | Damage assessment. |
| 9) EMERGENCY COMM | Interim emergency communications. |
| 10) REESTABLISH GOVERNMENT | Facilitating the reestablishment of civil government functions. *(10 day rule applies.) |
| e. RESPONSE UNDER OTHER AUTHORITIES | DoD response may also be directed, coordinated, or supplemented by the DoD Executive Agent (SECARMY), as circumstances require. For example: |

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| 1) HAZMAT
RESPONSE | The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will coordinate Federal response to oil or hazardous material spills, <i>other than those</i> occurring within DoD jurisdictions. |
| 2) RADIOLOGICAL
INCIDENTS | Emergencies or other incidents involving radiological materials shall be handled in accordance with DoD Directive 5100.52. |
| 3) WATER
SHORTAGES AND
FLOODING | The SECARMY shall ensure implementation of DoD responsibilities for emergency water requirements and response to flooding. |
| 4) FOREST FIRES | Forest fire emergencies are responsibilities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or Interior. |
| 5) MASS
IMMIGRATION | The DoD Executive Agent (SECARMY) is delegated the authority to direct DoD Components in planning for and responding to any civil emergency that may arise out of any mass immigration by aliens into the land territory of the United States, its territories, or possessions. |
| 6) DoD
TRANSPORTATION
RESOURCES | The DoD Executive Agent (SECARMY) directs the use of DoD transportation resources in response to a non-declared civil emergency. |

f. RESPONSE

RESTRICTIONS

The AF may assist civil authorities with personnel, equipment, and/or services when the response to disasters or other civil emergencies or beyond the capability of local and state governments. AF resources are employed as a supplement to civil resources. Their employment must consider the following restrictions:

1) CIVIL RESOURCES
USED FIRST

Civilian resources are applied first in meeting the requirements of civil authorities.

2) DON'T USE
MISSION ASSETS

Use only resources not immediately required for execution of the primarily military mission.

3) POSSE
COMITATUS ACT

Do NOT violate the Posse Comitatus Act which restricts the use of military forces for law enforcement.

4) CIVIL
CAPABILITIES
USED FIRST

Do not compete with private enterprise in the conduct of MSCA relief operations. If the capability exists to accomplish a task within the civilian community, the civilian entity will accomplish the task.

5) NO
RESTORATION
PROJECTS

Resources will not be used to restore or rehabilitate private or civil property damaged or destroyed by a disaster or other civil emergency except when authorized by the President, DoD or the FCO during an emergency declared a Presidential MSCA relief operation.

6) MILITARY STAYS
UNDER MILITARY
CONTROL

Military forces employed in MSCA activities shall remain under military command and control at all times.

**MAIN POINT 6:
MSCA IN
FOREIGN
COUNTRIES**

DoD components will take part in foreign disaster relief operations **only** after the State Department determines that disaster relief will be given.

a. THE STATE
DEPARTMENT

The State Department sends a request to the Assistant Secretary of Defense stating:

1) WHO RECEIVES
ASSISTANCE

The countries, international organizations, or individuals to be helped.

2) TYPE OF
ASSISTANCE

The form of help requested.

3) MATERIALS OR
SERVICES

The types and amounts of material and services requested.

4) DoD FUNDS
ALLOCATED

The amount of funds allocated to the DoD showing the chargeable appropriation, allotment, and obligation accounts.

5) AUTHORIZATION
INFORMATION

Any additional information needed to permit effective participation by DoD components in a foreign disaster relief operation.

b. DOD RESPONSE

Subject to overriding military requirements, the DoD responds rapidly to State Department requests.

c. FOREIGN RELIEF
APPROVAL

Under no circumstances will Air Force installation commanders within or outside the continental United States, take part in foreign disaster relief operations without approval from the State Department. There are no Imminently Serious situations authorized.

d. FOREIGN RELIEF
REIMBURSEMENT

Costs incurred by Air Force activities to support disaster relief operations in foreign countries are reimbursable through the State Department or the Agency for International Development.

CONCLUSION

SUMMARY:

That is Military Support to Civil Authorities in a nutshell. Today, we have covered

1. The MSCA definition
2. Authority for MSCA
3. The categories of disasters
4. Functional responsibilities
5. Installation Response
6. MSCA in foreign countries

REMOTIVATION:

Our base may be called upon to provide assistance to the civilian community at any time. Be prepared.

CLOSURE:

This concludes the lesson on military support to civil authorities.

TRANSITION:

(Develop locally to transition to the next topic.)

**PART III
EVALUATION**

STUDENT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

TEST ITEMS

1. LESSON OBJECTIVE: State the difference between Military Support to Civil Authorities and Military Assistance to Civil Authorities.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- a. Military Support to Civil Authorities includes response to consequences of civil emergencies.
- b. Military Assistance to Civil Authorities includes response to consequences of civil emergencies.
- c. Military Assistance to Civil Authorities includes assistance for civil disturbances and law enforcement.
- d. Military Support to Civil Authorities includes assistance for civil disturbances and law enforcement.

Key: c.

REFERENCE: Main Point 1.

2. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify official documents which authorize Military Support to Civil Authorities.

QUESTION: (True or False)

The Federal Civil Defense Acts of 1950 authorizes DoD components to perform emergency work on public or private lands for a period not to exceed 10 days.

- a. True
- b. False

Key: b.

REFERENCE: Main Point 2.

3. LESSON OBJECTIVE: State the three categories of disasters in which the Department of Defense provides help to civil authorities.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

Which disaster requires commanders to take action before a Presidential declaration to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage?

- a. Emergencies
- b. Major Disasters
- c. Natural Disasters
- d. Imminently Serious Conditions

Key: d.

REFERENCE: Main Point 3.

4. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify functional responsibilities for Military Support to Civil Authorities.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

Which of the following agencies is responsible to task use of all DoD resources provided in response to a specific emergency?

- a. Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)
- b. Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)
- c. Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLO)
- d. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Key: b.

REFERENCE: Main Point 4.

5. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the headquarters element for the Department of Defense Executive Agent.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

Which of the following agencies is the single headquarters element for the DoD Executive Agent (SECARMY) for planning and execution of MSCA?

- a. FEMA
- b. DCE
- c. DOMS
- d. AFNSEP

Key: c.

REFERENCE: Main Point 4.

6. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the Air Force Principal and Regional Planning Agent (PPA/RPA).

QUESTION: (True or False)

AFNSEP is the Principal and Regional Planning Agent (PPA/RPA) for planning and facilitating the execution of Air Force MSCA.

- a. True
- b. False

Key: a.

REFERENCE: Main Point 4.

7. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the installation response restrictions when giving support to civil authorities.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- a. Military forces employed in MSCA activities must remain under military control at all times.
- b. The installation must use Air Force resources regardless of the availability of civilian resources.
- c. The installation commander must ensure that the commitment of resources does not violate the Posse Comitatus Act.
- d. Military resources will not be used to restore or rehabilitate damaged property unless authorized by the President, DoD, or the FCO.

Key: b.

REFERENCE: Main Point 5.

8. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the policies for budgeting, funding, and reimbursement for disaster relief operations.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

Which of the following statements concerning policies for budgeting, funding, and reimbursement for disaster relief operations is FALSE?

- a. Assistance should be delayed or denied in the absence of a reimbursable commitment from the requester.
- b. Reimbursements for expenses incurred in natural disaster relief operations are limited to those in excess of normal operating expenses.
- c. In every disaster relief operation mission, the installation commander must ensure all costs are accumulated and bills are submitted promptly.
- d. When an emergency does not receive a Presidential declaration, the bill is sent directly to the recipient of the assistance by the accounting and finance office.

Key: a

REFERENCE: Main Point 5.

9. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the policies for military support of civil authorities in foreign countries.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice/Fill in the Blank)

Department of Defense components will take part in a foreign disaster relief operation only after the _____ determines that foreign disaster relief will be given.

- a. State Department
- b. Joint Chiefs of Staff
- c. Assistant Secretary of Defense
- d. Unified or specified commander

Key: a.

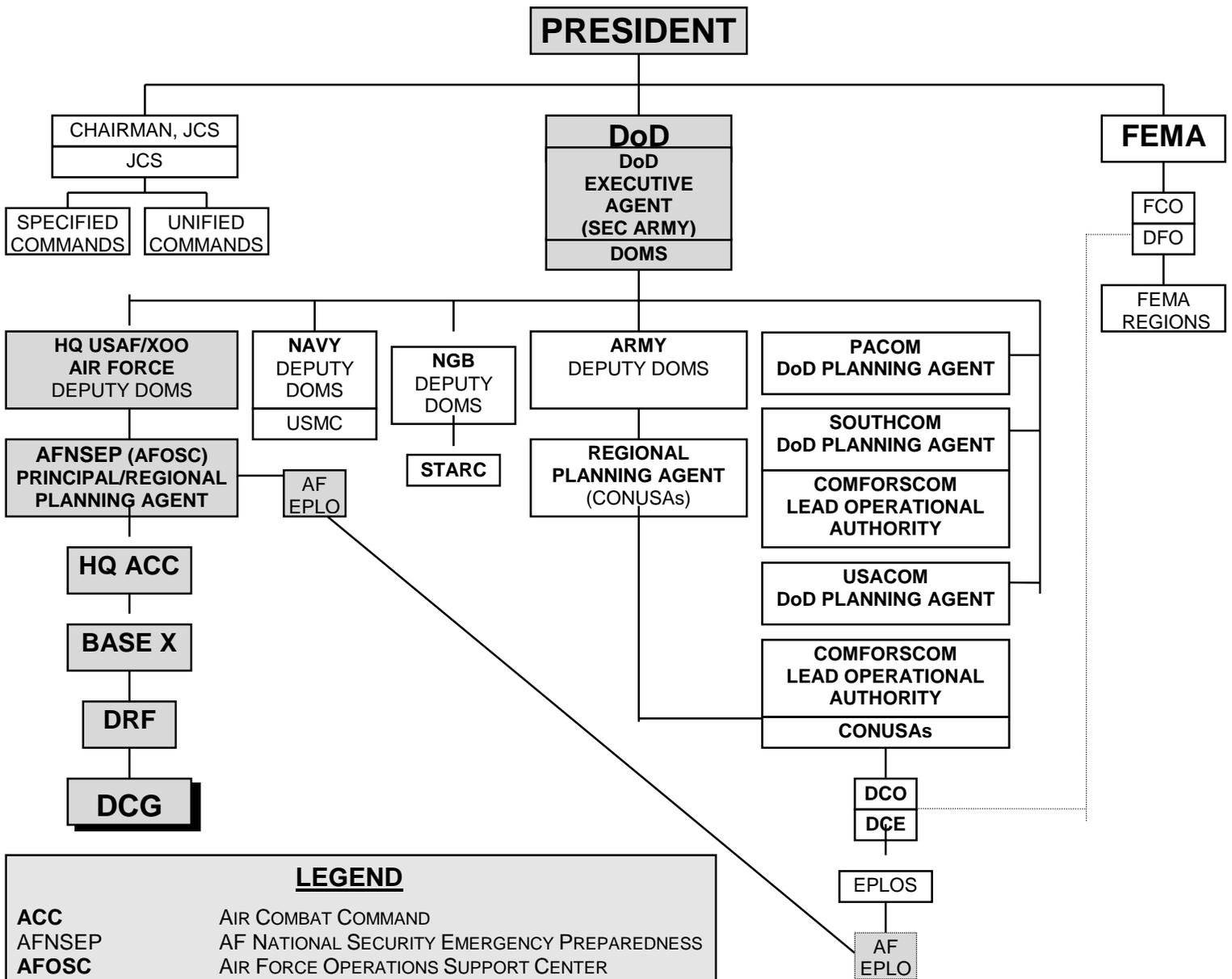
REFERENCE: Main Point 6.

**PART IV
RELATED MATERIALS**

Attachment 1 - Organizational Chart - Military Support to Civil Authorities

Attachment 2 - Organizational Chart - From the President to You

Attachment 3 - Acronyms and Abbreviations



LEGEND	
ACC	AIR COMBAT COMMAND
AFNSEP	AF NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
AFOSC	AIR FORCE OPERATIONS SUPPORT CENTER
AOR	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY
COMFORSCOM	CMDR, FORCES COMMAND
CONUSA	CONTINENTAL US ARMIES (REGIONS)
DCG	DISASTER CONTROL GROUP
DCE	DEFENSE COORDINATING ELEMENT
DCO	DEFENSE COORDINATING OFFICER
DFO	DISASTER FIELD OFFICE
DoD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DOMS	DIRECTORATE OF MILITARY SUPPORT
DRF	DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE
EPLO	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS LIAISON OFFICER
FCO	FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER
FEMA	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
JCS	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
PACOM	PACIFIC COMMAND
SOUTHCOM	SOUTHERN COMMAND
STARC	STATE AREA COMMAND
USACOM	UNITED STATES ATLANTIC COMMAND

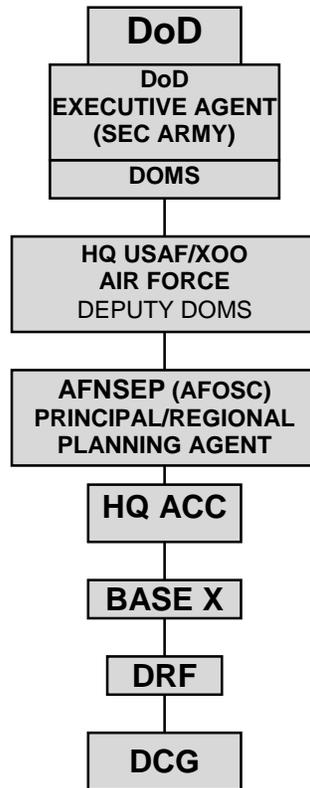
AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY	
ACOM	CONUS District of Columbia
PACOM	Alaska Hawaii US Possessions and Territories in the Pacific Area
SOUTHCOM	Puerto Rico Virgin Islands

LINES	
—————	CHAIN OF COMMAND
.....	COMMUNICATION LINES

ATTACHMENT 1 - ORGANIZATIONAL CHART "MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES"

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

FROM PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION TO YOU



<u>LEGEND</u>	
ACC	AIR COMBAT COMMAND
AFNSEP	AF NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
AFOSC	AIR FORCE OPERATIONS SUPPORT CENTER
DCG	DISASTER CONTROL GROUP
DoD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DOMS	DIRECTORATE OF MILITARY SUPPORT
DRF	DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE

ATTACHMENT 3 - ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	AIR COMBAT COMMAND
ACOM	ATLANTIC COMMAND
AFNSEP	AIR FORCE NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
AFOSC	AIR FORCE OPERATIONS SUPPORT CENTER
ANG	AIR NATIONAL GUARD
AOR	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY
BSI	BASE SUPPORT INSTALLATION
CINCUSACOM	COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES ATLANTIC COMMAND
CINCUSPACOM	COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES PACIFIC COMMAND
CINCUSOUTHCOM	COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
COMFORSCOM	COMMANDER, FORCES COMMAND
CONUSA	CONTINENTAL US ARMIES (REGIONS)
DCG	DISASTER CONTROL GROUP
DCE	DEFENSE COORDINATING ELEMENT
DCO	DEFENSE COORDINATING OFFICER
DFAS	DEFENSE FORCE ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE SERVICE
DFO	DISASTER FIELD OFFICE
DRU	DIRECT REPORTING UNIT
DoD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DOMS	DIRECTORATE OF MILITARY SUPPORT
DRF	DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
EPLO	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS LIAISON OFFICER
FCO	FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER
FEMA	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
FOA	FIELD OPERATING AGENCY
IMA	INDIVIDUAL MOBILIZATION AUGMENTEE
JCS	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
LOA	LEAD OPERATIONAL AUTHORITY
MACA	MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES
MSCA	MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES
MOA	MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
MOU	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
PACOM	PACIFIC COMMAND
POC	POINT OF CONTACT
PPA	PRINCIPAL PLANNING AGENT
RPA	REGIONAL PLANNING AGENT
SOUTHCOM	SOUTHERN COMMAND
STARC	STATE AREA COMMAND
USCG	UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

TRAINING PACKAGE COMMENT REPORT

RTP # _____

RTP DATE: _____

For an *immediate response* to your questions concerning subject matter in this Readiness Training Package (RTP), contact the Office of Primary Responsibility(OPR)TSgt Ron Childs of the Contingency Training Section at DSN 523-6458 between 0700-1600 (CT), Monday through Friday. Otherwise, write, fax, or E-mail the OPR to make comments, suggestions, or point out technical errors in the areas of: references, body information, performance standards, test questions, and attachments.

NOTE: Do not use the Suggestion Program to submit corrections for printing or typographical errors.

Comments: _____

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