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**Operations**

**HOMELAND DEFENSE AND CIVIL SUPPORT**

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This directive establishes Air Force Homeland Defense and Civil Support (HD/CS) policy consistent with federal law, Executive Order (EO) and Department of Defense (DOD) policy. It implements DOD Directive (DODD) 3025.1, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*, January 15, 1993; DODD 3025.15, *Military Assistance to Civil Authorities*, February 18, 1997; DODD 3025.16, *Military Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO) Program*, December 18, 2000; and DODD 5525.5, *DOD Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement*, January 15, 1986. It provides overarching guidance to enable the Air Force to organize train and equip by applying the principles, capabilities and competencies of air and space power to HD, defense support of civil authorities (DSCA), Air Force Critical Infrastructure Program (CIP) and emergency preparedness (EP) missions within the United States (US) and its territories and protectorates. Territorial seas of the US are 12 nautical miles from the baseline of the US, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the US Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and any other territories or possessions over which the US exercises sovereignty. Additionally, it establishes policy and responsibilities for all types of DSCA including support to Law Enforcement Agencies. It, along with the Air Force HD/CS Concept of Operations (CONOPS), establishes the foundation and building blocks for conducting the Homeland Security (HS) portion of the Air Force Integrated Capabilities Review and Risk Assessment (ICRRA) and provides direction and focus on key HD/CS effects and capabilities. To be effective, the HD/CS concepts presented in this document must be integrated with the Air and Space Expeditionary Force (AEF) construct and embedded in joint and inter-agency operations and the Air Force culture through plans, doctrine, instructions, manuals, education, training, equipment, manpower standards, exercises, evaluations, vulnerability assessments and risk analysis. This directive applies to all active duty, Air National Guard (ANG) and Reserve Command units, civilian and contract personnel and Civil Air Patrol (CAP) assets performing Air Force-assigned missions. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 37-123 (will become AFMAN 33-363), *Management of Records*, and disposed of in accordance with the *Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS)* located at <https://afrims.amc.af.mil/>. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the AF IMT 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF IMT 847s from the field through the appropriate functional's chain of command.

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES**

The original AFPD 10-8, dated 1 October 2003, has been updated to meet changes in HD and CS policy. The revision aligns the Air Force mission with the recently published *Department of Defense Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support*. Additionally, the revised AFPD reflects the new Headquarters A-Staff structure.

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**1. Background.** The Air Force continues to adapt to changes in the nature of conflict and the conduct of war. Asymmetrical warfare, terrorism, cyber attacks and the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive (CBRNE) weapons demand immediate attention at home and abroad. Advanced Air Force warfighting effects and capabilities must be applied against current and emerging threats to prevent attacks, reduce vulnerabilities, protect people and infrastructure and assure continuity of operations (COOP).

1.1. The *National Strategy for Homeland Security* of July 2002 defines homeland security as “*a concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America’s vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur.*” The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the lead federal agency for HS.

1.2. The *Department of Defense Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support* of June 2005 defines homeland defense as “*the protection of US sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression, or other threats as directed by the President. The Department of Defense is responsible for homeland defense.*”

1.3. The *Department of Defense Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support* also defines defense support of civil authorities, often referred to as civil support,\* as “DOD support, including federal military forces, the Department’s career civilian and contractor personnel and DoD agency and component assets, for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities. The Department of Defense provides defense support of civil authorities when directed to do so by the President or Secretary of Defense (SecDef).”

1.4. DOD recognizes HD, CS and EP are components of HS. DOD contributes to HS through HD and CS missions, including:

1.4.1. Threats to national security: On order of the President, DOD would conduct domestic military missions such as combat air patrols, airlift or air refueling support, or maritime defense operations. DOD would take the lead in defending the people and the territory of our country, supported by federal, state and local agencies.

1.4.2. Domestic Incident Management: The Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal federal official for domestic management. In emergency circumstances, after a Presidential declaration of emergency or incident of national significance, when response and recovery requirements are beyond the capabilities of local, state and federal civil authorities, the SecDef may approve the use of DOD assets to support civil authorities’ requests. Emergency circumstances under which CS may be provided include major accidents, terrorist use of CBRNE, natural disasters and other catastrophes. Support includes assisting lead federal agencies in developing capabilities to detect, avoid, protect from and decontaminate CBRNE threats.

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\*The *DOD Strategy for HD/CS* and Joint Pub 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, 12 April 2001, use the term 'civil support' as defined here, specifically directing support towards US civil authorities. The use of this term is not to be confused with support provided to foreign governments, eg, civil affairs as defined in Joint Pub 3-57, *Joint Doctrine for Civil-Military Operations*, 8 February 2001, or foreign consequence management as defined in DOD Instruction 2000.21, *Foreign Consequence Management (FCM)*, 10 March 2006.

1.5. To fulfill the *National Strategy for Homeland Security's* key objectives, the DOD must have core capabilities in place to assure mission success. Mission assurance-- the certainty that DOD components can perform assigned tasks or duties in accordance with the intended purpose or plan-- is therefore itself a key objective. DOD's framework for mission assurance includes a range of programs and efforts aimed at securing DOD warfighting capabilities even when under attack or after disruption. These include force protection measures, installation preparedness, COOP, emergency management (EM), consequence management, continuity of government (COG) and critical defense infrastructure protection.

**2. Desired Effects.** HD/CS planning must focus on existing DOD capabilities as well as employment concepts. The Air Force can contribute toward creating the desired effects: preventing attacks, reducing vulnerabilities, minimizing damage and recovering from the full spectrum of domestic threats and incidents. These effects parallel the strategic objectives delineated in the July 2002 *National Strategy for Homeland Security*.

2.1. Prevent: The ability to deter, detect, predict, plan for and preempt threats to the homeland, (especially those that target our air and space capabilities), installations and critical infrastructures, or that transit the air, space and global information infrastructure.

2.2. Reduce Vulnerability: The ability to reduce vulnerability of essential personnel and critical infrastructure necessary to project and sustain forces overseas while also providing support to domestic law enforcement and other civil authorities. Homeland-based capabilities include the emergency preparedness activities that ensure COOP and COG.

2.3. Minimize Damage: The ability to save lives, defend threatened resources and mitigate the effects of attacks while defeating the enemy through precision strikes, disarming/disabling CBRNE weapons and rapidly supporting the DHS in coordinating the Federal Government's domestic incident management of natural or man-made disasters.

2.4. Recover: The ability to assist with and recover from domestic incidents that impact activities in direct support of military operations and ensure COOP. It includes the continuation, recovery, and restoration of critical military operations at military installations.

**3. Air Force Capabilities.** The Air Force has transformed into a capabilities-focused expeditionary air and space force by making the effects of warfighting the foundation to every Air Force activity. The ICRRA construct guides planning, programming and requirements reform and allows Air Force leaders to identify and fund the warfighting capabilities that will achieve the most desired effects.

**4. Air Force HD/CS Concepts.** HD and CS are Air Force distinct mission sets that support and reinforce efforts among local, state and federal agencies and the private sector to prevent, reduce, minimize and recover from threats to national security and domestic incidents to include natural disasters.

4.1. Homeland Defense: Organizing, training and equipping forces that may be presented to the appropriate Combatant Command for the defense of US sovereignty, territories, population and the Defense Industrial Base, consistent with federal law, EO and DOD policy. To this end, the Air Force will:

4.1.1. Continue to improve worldwide information and intelligence collection capabilities, information operations capabilities and integrated architecture to disseminate anomalies and indicators

of pre-operational terrorist activity and other threats to the US, to the extent authorized by federal law, EO and DOD policy.

4.1.2. Share information about threats with relevant officials to the extent authorized or mandated by federal law, EO and DOD Policy. Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) is the focal point for working with US and foreign nation law enforcement and security services in order to provide timely and accurate threat information in all environments.

4.2. Defense Support of Civil Authorities: Provides assistance in accordance with federal law, EO and DOD policy.

4.2.1. Military support may originate from a SecDef tasking in response to a request from a lead federal agency which coordinates the national response to a domestic incident in accordance with (IAW) the *National Response Plan* (NRP). The Air Force may also respond to requests for assistance when immediate action is required to save lives, prevent human suffering and mitigate great property damage only in accordance with DOD guidance for providing DSCA.

4.2.1.1. Military, Air Force civilian, Air Force contractor (if within the scope of their contracts) and CAP (when performing Air Force-assigned missions in an auxiliary status) personnel participating in DSCA operations will remain under military operational control at all times, unless otherwise authorized by DOD.

4.2.1.2. ANG forces may respond to domestic incidents prior to or after declaration of a Federal Disaster or Emergency. They may respond in state active duty (SAD) at the request of the supported governor under an Emergency Management Assistance Compact agreement. ANG personnel may also act under Title 32, United States Code (USC). In both SAD and Title 32, USC status, military operational control will flow pursuant to state law.

4.2.2. Support to Civilian Law Enforcement: It is DOD policy to cooperate with civilian law enforcement officials, when practical, to the extent permitted by law.

4.2.3. All Air Force personnel participating in DSCA operations will organize using the Air Force Incident Management System (AFIMS), directly supporting incident tactical objectives for local authorities, and will remain under military operational control at all times. AFIMS incorporates key elements of the *National Incident Management System* (NIMS) and the NRP to meet the intent of national policy and DOD guidance.

4.2.4. Air Force DSCA could include preventing or defeating terrorist attacks; responding to natural disasters (e.g., hurricanes or earthquakes); counter-drug support; and responding to civil disturbances or insurrection. Potential Air Force operations are airlift; medical; civil engineer; space support; combat air patrol; air refueling; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR); and counterterrorism operations.

4.3. Emergency Preparedness: COOP provides the capability to ensure uninterrupted continuity of mission essential functions, even under attack or after disruption, within the Air Force and the DOD. The Air Force will identify, prioritize and remediate critical infrastructure assets and key resources in order to detect, deter and mitigate the effects of deliberate efforts to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit them. To support the SecDef and Joint Chiefs of Staff mission essential functions, the Air Force will plan, program, train and exercise its COOP, COG support responsibilities and Defense CIP and ensure these programs are infused at every level of command. COOP is operationally focused but requires expertise from numerous functional areas, such as operations, logistics, security and communication,

for planning and programming. For effective COOP implementation, commands must adopt an integrated approach among all programs designed to enhance mission assurance, such as Defense CIP, Network Operations, EM and others. A deliberate risk management approach should be applied to mitigate, accept or transfer risks to mission continuity. The Air Force will plan and program for Air Force support to DOD COG responsibilities, when tasked. Air Force Plans and programs at all levels should be designed with the expectation of no external support from other DOD or federal organizations or agencies for at least the first 72-hours of a catastrophic event.

**5. Policy:** The Air Force applies vulnerability assessments to develop solution sets, work toward improved Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel and Facilities (DOTMLPF) solutions and mitigate capability shortfalls. It is Air Force HD/CS policy to:

5.1. Champion and develop dual-use warfighting capabilities that enhance HD/CS capabilities and incorporate HD/CS requirements into research, development and acquisition programs, to the extent consistent with federal law, EO and DOD policy. Any DOD capability, including intelligence capabilities, may be utilized in the HD/CS context, provided there is adherence to applicable federal law, EO and DOD policy and there is no interference with military readiness or operations. The ICRRRA construct guides planning, programming and requirements reform and allows Air Force leaders to identify and fund the warfighting capabilities that will result in the most significant effects.

5.2. Facilitate greater understanding and integration of the NIMS, the NRP, federal law, EO, Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs), DOD and applicable Air Force Directives and Instructions. Become well versed on how a capabilities-focused AEF could provide significant support for domestic incident management.

5.3. Prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from threats to national security and domestic incidents such as CBRNE attacks, accidents and natural disasters, consistent with DOD policy, by engaging, cultivating and shaping international relationships. Engage and communicate with local, state and federal agencies and private sector organizations with similar responsibilities. Improve operational and emergency planning and preparedness by conducting coordination, planning, training and exercises with multinational and local governments. This may include new employment concepts for personnel, equipment or technology.

5.3.1. Involve the AFOSI, National Guard Bureau (NGB) J-3 and ANG/A3/5 in interagency relationships as appropriate. Ensure that all interagency relationships are consistent with federal law, EO and DOD policy.

5.3.2. Share and integrate all applicable capabilities, information, techniques and procedures with allied countries and local, state and federal first and emergency responders to the extent authorized by federal law, EO and DOD policy. Strive for interoperability, especially in the areas of communications, command and control, intelligence and visibility of forces, between allies, joint, local, state, federal first and emergency responders and support agencies. Develop and exercise scenarios, to include urban warfare scenarios, that will test the limits of international, local, state and federal capabilities and signal areas where more robust Air Force capabilities could be vital to mission success. Educate allied/coalition, joint and interagency counterparts on Air Force HD/CS CONOPS and capabilities.

5.3.3. Emphasize to civil authorities and private sector organizations that force survivability and continuation of critical missions are the highest priorities for the military installation. Focus on

denial and deception, lifesaving strategies, resource protection and recovery actions that minimize the loss of operational capability. By accomplishing these tasks, the installation will be postured to continue or resume operations and provide rapid assistance needed to support local, state and federal requests through the appropriate Combatant Command immediate response. Demonstrate the ability to support domestic incident management while also performing assigned warfighting missions.

5.3.4. Seek reimbursement for support provided to civil authorities, when authorized or mandated by federal law, EO and DOD policy.

5.4. Coordinate and exercise physical and cyber CIP, EM, Force Protection and other emergency response plans with local, state, and federal institutions in accordance with federal law, EO and DOD policy. Evaluate how the loss of critical infrastructure might delay or disrupt the employment of Air Force personnel, equipment or technology.

5.5. Promote unity of effort between Air Force forces acting under Title 10, USC and ANG forces operating under Title 32, USC or SAD status. Air Force forces and resources include Regular Air Force, ANG (in Title 10, USC status), Air Force Reserve, civilian personnel and CAP members when performing Air Force assigned missions. The Air Force also hires government contractors. Establish a coordinating authority through the designated Commander, Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR) to the Combatant Commander or the Joint Task Force Commander responsible for domestic incident management. Maintain effective operational command and control of Air Force forces deployed alongside local, state and federal government personnel.

**6. Responsibilities and Authorities.** Transformation to a capabilities-based AEF requires leaders at all levels to consider how responsibilities of a single organization contribute to warfighting effects across the entire Air Force and the DOD. In this context, the following responsibilities and authorities are established:

6.1. Headquarters Air Force (HAF) and Field Operating Agencies

6.1.1. Incorporate the HD/CS concepts into relevant policies, strategies, programs, budgets, training and evaluation methods.

6.1.2. Coordinate HD/CS related activities, initiatives and information through the Air Force Deputy for Homeland Defense (AF/A3SH).

6.1.3. Use the ICRRA construct to continuously review the capabilities outlined in the Master Capabilities Library that support HD/CS. Evaluate the health and risk of each of the required HD/CS capabilities over the next 20 years. To accomplish this, review the full range of DOTMLPF solutions in relation to how the programs support HD/CS capabilities. The bottom-line of the ICRRA is to give senior Air Force leadership an operational, capabilities-based focus for decision-making.

6.1.4. Assist in development and implementation of a life-cycle strategy to define total force education and training objectives to satisfy mission-generated HD/CS requirements.

6.1.5. Identify and prioritize critical assets located on Air Force installations and assess their vulnerability to incidents, including accidents, natural disasters or intentional attack.

6.1.6. Support SecDef and Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) requirements for COG.

6.1.7. The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition (SAF/AQ) in coordination with Air Force Materiel Command and using Major Commands (MAJCOMs), will champion technologies to enhance HS capabilities and incorporate the requirements into research, development and acquisition programs in accordance with federal law, EO and DOD policy.

6.1.8. The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Financial Management and Comptroller (SAF/FM) will publish guidance to Headquarters Air Force and consolidate total Air Force COOP funding during the annual DOD COOP budget review.

6.1.9. Secretary of the Air Force General Counsel (SAF/GC) will:

6.1.9.1. Ensure that Air Force policies, strategy, doctrine, guidance and procedures relative to HS comply with federal law, EO and DOD policy.

6.1.9.2. Provide advice, as required, consistent with Secretary of the Air Force Order (SAFO) No. 111.1, *Functions and Duties of the General Counsel and The Judge Advocate General*.

6.1.10. Secretary of the Air Force Inspector General (SAF/IG) will:

6.1.10.1. Work with HAF functional managers, MAJCOMs, Direct Reporting Units (DRUs) and Field Operating Agencies to establish special interest items and inspection criteria to assess a unit's ability to perform HD/CS tasks.

6.1.10.2. Air Force Office of Special Investigations will:

6.1.10.2.1. Maintain liaison and serve as the Air Force single Point of Contact with federal, state, local and foreign nation law enforcement, counterintelligence and security agencies for terrorism and other matters falling within the AFOSI mission.

6.1.10.2.2. Detect and provide warning of potential terrorist or unconventional warfare activities that are threats to Air Force personnel, property, or assets worldwide, via counterintelligence collection activities and established Air Force threat reporting systems.

6.1.11. The Assistant Vice Chief of Staff (AF/CVA) will represent HAF on all COOP operations issues and manage the HAF COOP program.

6.1.12. The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (AF/A2) will:

6.1.12.1. Represent Air Force in all HS issues pertaining to intelligence (includes collection, analysis, sharing) and intelligence oversight.

6.1.12.2. Develop and implement policy, guidance, procedures and planning oversight on Air Force ISR operations to meet HD/CS requirements and coordinate with Deputy Chief of Staff for Air, Space and Information Operations, Plans and Requirements on employment issues.

6.1.12.3. Work to ensure a collaborative architecture will provide for the correlation and fusion of information/intelligence gained from exploiting the full range of national and service community assets. This collaborative enabled architecture will feed the predictive battlespace awareness effort and contribute toward development of a fused air and space common operational picture.

6.1.12.4. Provide timely, all-source threat analysis to support planning and execution of Air Force HD/CS missions.

6.1.12.5. Coordinate with AFOSI via the SAF/IG for liaison with counterintelligence agencies.

6.1.13. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air, Space and Information Operations, Plans and Requirements (AF/A3/5) will:

6.1.13.1. Represent the Air Force, within its statutory authorities, in all HD/CS issues pertaining to air defense, air surveillance, CIP, force protection, Information Operations and Counter-CBRNE Operations.

6.1.13.2. Provide policy or guidance and planning oversight on the sourcing of AEF aligned forces to meet HD/CS requirements in the Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD).

6.1.13.3. Develop and implement policies, guidance, procedures and oversight affecting Air Force HD/CS capabilities and assist in development of HD/CS doctrine.

6.1.13.4. Lead development and staffing of a life-cycle strategy to assist all functional areas and career field managers to define total force education and training objectives and satisfy mission-generated HD/CS requirements.

6.1.13.5. Coordinate HD/CS issues with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Staff, Combatant Commands, NGB J-3 and ANG/A3/5. Coordinate with AFOSI via the SAF/IG for liaison with law enforcement agencies.

6.1.13.6. Provide Air Force level oversight to the CAP IAW Air Force Instruction (AFI) 10-2701, *Organization and Function of the Civil Air Patrol*.

6.1.13.7. Represent Air Force on all COOP planning issues.

6.1.14. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Installations and Mission Support (AF/A4/7) will:

6.1.14.1. Direct the Air Force Civil Engineer (AF/A7C) to develop EM Program policy, guidance, plans and procedures for training, organizing, equipping and evaluating Air Force first and emergency responders, the base populace and supporting agencies to ensure effective and immediate support occurs within domestic incident management activities.

6.1.14.2. Represent HAF in all HD/CS issues pertaining to EM, preparedness, incident management response and recovery actions for natural disasters, major accidents (including hazardous material incidents), terrorist use of CBRNE and enemy attack.

6.1.14.3. Manage the AFIMS to integrate policies, guidance, procedures and oversight relative to Air Force HD/CS policies and procedures, the NIMS and NRP.

6.1.14.4. Direct the Air Force Civil Engineering Support Agency to coordinate with the Air Force Surgeon General, Air Force Director of Security Forces and Force Protection, AF/A3SH, AF/A7C, MAJCOMs and others in the development, test and evaluation of integrated, realistic installation and community-wide domestic CBRNE incident exercises that will prepare forces to successfully respond to a domestic CBRNE incident.

6.1.14.5. AF/A7C is the executive agent for the Air Force EM Program to mitigate the effects of major accidents, natural disasters, conventional attacks, terrorist use of CBRNE materials and CBRN warfare on Air Force personnel, resources and operations. The Air Force EM program will develop and implement measures IAW AFI 10-2501, *Full Spectrum Threat*

*Response (FSTR) Planning And Operations.* The Civil Engineer Readiness Flight is the EM function at the installation.

6.1.15. The Director Air National Guard (NGB/CF) will:

6.1.15.1. Provide guidance and staff coordination for HD/CS issues related to the ANG.

6.1.15.2. Assist Chief, National Guard Bureau as requested to develop, organize, train, equip and sustain all Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams capable of response to CBRNE incidents and missions as they relate to Air Force support to civil authorities.

6.1.15.3. Ensure that the National Guard Bureau/Judge Advocate, in coordination with the SAF/GC, provides guidance and oversight relative to federal and state regulatory and statutory requirements, laws and regulations as they pertain to ANG state HD/CS activities and missions.

6.1.15.4. Maintain its mission readiness to perform federal duties under Title 10, USC while also preparing to perform responsibilities under Title 32, USC or SAD.

6.1.16. Air Force Judge Advocate General (AF/JA) will:

6.1.16.1. Ensure that Air Force policies, strategy, doctrine, guidance and procedures relative to HS comply with federal law, EO and DOD policy.

6.1.16.2. Provide advice, as required, consistent with SAFO No. 111.1.

6.1.17. Air Force Surgeon General (AF/SG) will:

6.1.17.1. Incorporate HD/CS considerations into all applicable plans, programs, requirements and budgets. Provide medical expertise in the development of Air Force policies and procedures necessary to fulfill HD/CS medical requirements.

6.1.17.2. Develop and implement medical defenses and force protection measures against and in response to HD/CS threats. These threats include natural, accidental and intentional domestic CBRNE incidents and disease outbreaks.

6.2. MAJCOM and DRU commanders will:

6.2.1. Incorporate and institutionalize HD/CS concepts into relevant doctrine, policies, strategies, programs, budgets, training and evaluation methods.

6.2.2. Use the ICRRA construct to identify disconnects between requirements and capabilities needed to support HD/CS in terms of the risk acceptable or not acceptable in each capability area. Identify overlaps of programs providing redundant capabilities. As a guide use operational warfighting effects as the origin for every asset which the Air Force buys.

6.2.3. Support the sourcing of aviation units through their respective mechanisms and support the sourcing of all other forces through the Air and Space Expeditionary Force Center (AEFC) to meet TPFDD requirements as defined by the combatant commands and their respective air component commands.

6.2.4. Maintain a comprehensive and effective COOP and CIP to ensure continuity of mission essential functions under all circumstances.

6.2.5. Support SecDef and CJCS requirements for COG.

6.2.6. Ensure MAJCOM Inspector General, EPLO and, as appropriate, CAP participation in the development, testing and evaluation of domestic incident management plans.

6.2.7. Assist in development and implementation of a life-cycle strategy to define total force education and training objectives to satisfy mission-generated HD/CS requirements.

6.2.8. MAJCOMs serving as the lead command for HD/CS materiel modernization efforts will address HD/CS capability gaps and shortfalls and advocate appropriate program objective memorandum and acquisition strategy activities to eliminate deficiencies in HD/CS capabilities. These activities will be coordinated through appropriate workgroups or related Capability Teams (i.e., Air Dominance, Information Operation and Agile Combat Support).

6.2.9. Coordinate HD/CS related activities, initiatives, and information through AF/A3SH.

6.2.10. Specific responsibilities:

6.2.10.1. Air Combat Command (ACC) as the Force Provider (Air Component) to Joint Forces Command will source Combat Air Force aviation units when required. The AEFC sources all other personnel and equipment engaged in domestic incident management. Presentation of all Air Force forces will be made in accordance with the JOPES, TPFDDs, AEF Planning and MAJCOM tasking of forces.

6.2.10.2. Air Education and Training Command (AETC) will implement the approved life-cycle strategy that defines total force education and training needed to satisfy mission-generated HD/CS requirements, including the use of CAP assets IAW AFI 10-2701.

6.2.10.3. Air Mobility Command (AMC) will provide airlift and air refueling support for forces engaged in domestic incident management. The AEFC will source all other personnel and equipment engaged in domestic incident management. Presentation of airlift and air refueling support will meet the JOPES, TPFDD requirements validated by US Transportation Command and air-refueling requirements validated through AMC's Tanker Airlift Control Center. Presentation of all other Air Force forces will be made in accordance with the JOPES, TPFDDs and AEF Planning.

6.2.10.4. Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) will serve as the Air Force component to present capabilities to US Pacific Command (USPACOM). PACAF will be the supported component within the USPACOM Area of Responsibility (AOR) related to domestic incident management and preventing, protecting from and responding to an attack on the US. Commander, Kenney Headquarters directs all Air Force forces related to domestic incident management within the USPACOM AOR. PACAF will source aviation units and DSCA forces from theater assets. If augmentation is required, PACAF will request support through the AEFC and other appropriate mechanisms. Presentation of all Air Force forces will be made in accordance with the JOPES, TPFDDs and AEF Planning.

6.2.10.5. US Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) will serve as the Air Force component to present capabilities to US European Command (USEUCOM). USAFE will be the supported component within the USEUCOM AOR, related to preventing, protecting from and responding to an attack on the US. USAFE will source aviation units and DSCA forces from theater assets. If augmentation is required, USAFE will request support through the AEFC and other appropriate mechanisms. Presentation of all Air Force forces will be made in accordance with the JOPES, TPFDDs and AEF planning.

6.2.10.6. Ninth Air Force/US Central Command Air Forces (USCENTAF) will serve as the Air Force component to present capabilities to US Central Command (USCENTCOM). The USCENTAF Commander (CC) will be the Air Force authority for determining and directing all Air Force support, within the USCENTCOM AOR related to preventing, protecting from and responding to an attack on the US. USCENTAF will source aviation units and DSCA forces from theater assets. If augmentation is required, USCENTAF will request support through the AEFC and other appropriate mechanisms. Presentation of all Air Force forces will be made in accordance with the JOPEs, TPFDDs and AEF planning.

6.2.10.7. Air Forces Southern (Twelfth Air Force) provisional (AFSOUTH (12 AF) (P)) will serve as the Air Force component to present capabilities to US Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM). The AFSOUTH (12 AF) (P)/CC will be the Air Force authority for determining and directing all Air Force support, within the USSOUTHCOM AOR related to preventing, protecting from and responding to an attack on the US. AFSOUTH (12 AF) (P) will source aviation units and DSCA forces from theater assets. If augmentation is required, AFSOUTH (12 AF) (P) will request support through the AEFC and other appropriate mechanisms. Presentation of all Air Force forces will be made in accordance with the JOPEs, TPFDDs and AEF planning.

6.2.10.8. Air Force North (First Air Force) (AFNORTH (1 AF)):

6.2.10.8.1. Will serve as the Air Force component to present capabilities to US Northern Command (USNORTHCOM). AFNORTH (1 AF)/CC will be the COMAFFOR for Air Force forces presented to USNORTHCOM. As such, the AFNORTH (1 AF)/CC will be the single authority for determining and directing all Air Force support, within the USNORTHCOM AOR related to domestic incident management and preventing, protecting against and responding to an attack on the US. If augmentation is required, AFNORTH (1 AF) will request support through USNORTHCOM, the AEFC and other appropriate mechanisms. Presentation of all Air Force forces will be made in accordance with the JOPEs, TPFDDs and AEF planner.

6.2.10.8.2. AFNORTH/National Security Emergency Preparedness Directorate as a geographically separated "Operating Location" to AFNORTH (1 AF)/CC will accomplish the following:

6.2.10.8.2.1. Organize, train, and equip EPLOs.

6.2.10.8.2.2. Facilitate development of plans and procedures related to domestic incident management to rapidly respond to requests for assistance from higher-level authorities. Coordinate support with the appropriated supported combatant command.

6.2.10.8.2.3. Assign and train sufficient numbers of Air Force EPLOs to exercise, plan, coordinate and perform liaison duties between military and domestic civil authorities.

6.2.10.8.2.4. Deploy Air Force EPLOs to support the designated combatant commander and lead federal agencies to assist in coordinating military support to local, state and federal agencies involved in domestic incident management. Additionally, EPLOs should participate in state and regional training events and exercises. When necessary, during domestic incident management, EPLOs coordinate CAP auxiliary missions IAW AFI 10-2701.

6.2.10.8.2.5. Brief active duty Air Force and Air Force Reserve installation commanders on CS policies and procedures at least annually. New installation commanders should be briefed within 90 days of assuming command.

6.3. Commanders at all levels will incorporate and institutionalize HD and CS concepts into relevant policies, strategies, programs, budgets, procurements, manpower considerations and training activities and evaluation methods. Ensure that plans and actions are synchronized with the plans and actions of the appropriate combatant commander. Additionally, commanders will ensure funding is requested and allocated for HD/CS consistent with desired HD/CS effects and corresponding capabilities shortfalls.

6.4. Installation Commanders will (in addition to actions in paragraph 6.3.):

6.4.1. Develop local plans, policies, procedures and budgets to organize, train and equip forces to prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from domestic incidents affecting the installation and its personnel and critical infrastructure.

6.4.2. Establish and maintain appropriate Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and Mutual Aid Agreements with local, regional and state civil authorities, private sector organizations and other federal facilities to address local support that either party might provide for immediate response to homeland emergencies. When developing MOUs, ensure that Air Force commitments are consistent with relevant regulatory and statutory requirements, including specific funding authority.

6.4.3. Plan, prepare and exercise with local communities in local emergency or disaster recovery actions. Absent direction from the designated combatant commander or higher authority, limit support to those actions designed to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage.

6.4.4. Support vulnerability assessments conducted at their installation.

6.4.5. Develop and provide Family EP information tailored to the local area. Provide this information to base personnel during newcomer orientation and Commander's Calls.

6.4.6. Coordinate all new or re-validated MOUs with appropriate MAJCOM office.

**7. Attachment.** See [Attachment 1](#) for Glossary of References and Supporting Information used in this Directive.

MICHAEL W. WYNNE  
Secretary of the Air Force

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

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***Abbreviations and Acronyms***

**ACC**—Air Combat Command

**AEF**—Air and Space Expeditionary Force

**AEFC**—Air and Space Expeditionary Force Center

**AETC**—Air Education and Training Command

**AF/A2**—Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence

**AF/A3/5**—Deputy Chief of Staff for Air, Space and Information Operations, Plans and Requirements

**AF/A3SH**—Air Force Deputy for Homeland Defense

**AF/A4/7**—Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Installations and Mission Support

**AF/A7C**—Air Force Civil Engineer

**AF/JA**—Air Force Judge Advocate General

**AF/SG**—Air Force Surgeon General

**AFDD**—Air Force Doctrine Document

**AFI**—Air Force Instruction

**AFIMS**—Air Force Incident Management System

**AFMAN**—Air Force Manual

**AFNORTH (1 AF)**—Air Force North (First Air Force)

**AFOSI**—Air Force Office of Special Investigations

**AFPD**—Air Force Policy Directive

**AFRRI**—Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute

**AFSOUTH (12 AF) (P)**—Air Forces Southern (Twelfth Air Force) provisional

**AMC**—Air Mobility Command

**ANG**—Air National Guard  
**AOR**—Area of Responsibility  
**AT**—Antiterrorism  
**CAP**—Civil Air Patrol  
**CBRNE**—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive  
**CC**—Commander  
**CIP**—Critical Infrastructure Program  
**CJCS**—Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff  
**COG**—Continuity of Government  
**COMAFFOR**—Commander, Air Force Forces  
**CONOPS**—Concept of Operations  
**COOP**—Continuity of Operations  
**CS**—Civil Support  
**DHS**—Department of Homeland Security  
**DOD**—Department of Defense  
**DODD**—DOD Directive  
**DOTMLPF**—Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel and Facilities  
**DRU**—Direct Reporting Unit  
**DSCA**—Defense Support of Civil Authorities  
**EM**—Emergency Management  
**EO**—Executive Order  
**EP**—Emergency Preparedness  
**EPLO**—Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer  
**FCM**—Foreign Consequence Management  
**FEMA**—Federal Emergency Management Agency  
**FP**—Force Protection  
**FSTR**—Full Spectrum Threat Response  
**HAF**—Headquarters Air Force  
**HD**—Homeland Defense  
**HS**—Homeland Security  
**HSPD**—Homeland Security Presidential Directive  
**IAW**—in accordance with

**ICRRA**—Integrated Capabilities Review and Risk Assessment  
**ISR**—Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance  
**JOPEs**—Joint Operational Planning and Execution System  
**MACDIS**—Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances  
**MAJCOM**—Major Command  
**MOU**—Memorandum of Understanding  
**MSCA**—Military Support to Civil Authorities  
**NARP**—Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures  
**NBC**—Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical  
**NDMS**—National Disaster Medical System  
**NGB**—National Guard Bureau  
**NGB/CF**—Director Air National Guard  
**NIMS**—National Incident Management System  
**NRP**—National Response Plan  
**OPR**—Office of Primary Responsibility  
**PACAF**—Pacific Air Forces  
**RC**—Reserve Component  
**RDS**—Records Disposition Schedule  
**SAD**—State Active Duty  
**SAF**—Secretary of the Air Force  
**SAF/AQ**—Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition  
**SAF/FM**—Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Financial Management and Comptroller  
**SAF/GC**—Secretary of the Air Force General Counsel  
**SAF/IG**—Secretary of the Air Force Inspector General  
**SAFO**—Secretary of the Air Force Order  
**SecDef**—Secretary of Defense  
**TPFDD**—Time Phased Force Deployment Data  
**UJTL**—Universal Joint Task List  
**US**—United States  
**USAFE**—United States Air Forces in Europe  
**USC**—United States Code  
**USCENTAF**—United States Central Command Air Forces

**USCENTCOM**—United States Central Command

**USEUCOM**—United States European Command

**USNORTHCOM**—United States Northern Command

**USPACOM**—United States Pacific Command

**USSOUTHCOM**—United States Southern Command

**WMD**—Weapons of Mass Destruction