

The greatest responsibility of the federal government is protecting the American people. This places heavy emphasis on homeland security. The Department of Defense (DOD) contributes to the national homeland security program by conducting Homeland Defense (HD), Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA), and Emergency Preparedness (EP). Homeland Operations is the Air Force’s umbrella construct for its HD, DSCA, and EP programs; see figure 1.1 below for a visual representation. Key discussion points within AFDD 3-27 include the following:

Bounding Homeland Operations (pages 1-4)

- HD is defined 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.”
 - A key distinction between HD and DSCA is that in HD, DOD is the lead federal agency (LFA), while in DSCA, another federal organization is the LFA, with DOD acting in support.
- DSCA, often referred to as civil support, is defined as support provided “in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities, for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events.”
- The Air Force includes EP as a separate entity within the homeland operations umbrella. EP is defined as “the measures taken in advance of an emergency to reduce the loss of life and property, and to protect a nation’s institutions from all types of hazards through a comprehensive emergency management program of preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery.”

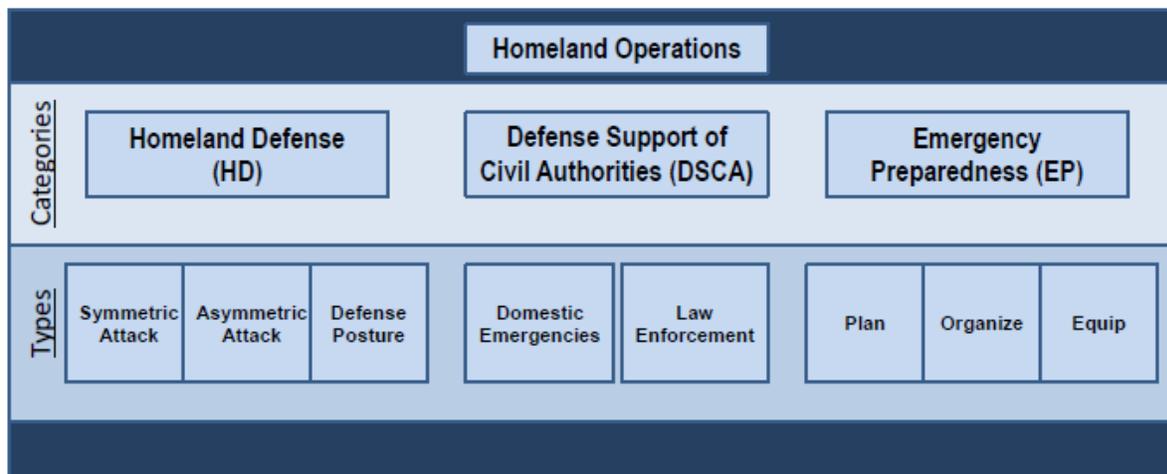


Figure 1.1. Homeland Operations Construct

Joint and Multinational Environment (page 8)

- Geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) support HD through a layered defense construct (in the forward areas, the approaches, and the homeland itself).

- Air Force homeland operations are normally executed within a joint construct. US Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), US Pacific Command (USPACOM), and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) provide HD in the US with USNORTHCOM and USPACOM providing DSCA.
 - An air expeditionary task force (AETF), or equivalent structure in the States, provides the most efficient organizational basis for the Air Force to conduct operations in the homeland.

Federal and State Authorities (pages 13-14)

- Since the Air Force is heavily reliant on the Guard and Reserve components, a commander of Air Force forces (COMAFFOR) and staff should understand how to use forces in Title 10 or Title 32, U.S. Code (U.S.C.), status. Plans should account for the possibility of a dual status commander, as well as how to interact with other civilian agencies. Perhaps most importantly, a COMAFFOR should ensure that no Airman, regardless of status, is left geographically or administratively stranded. A clear line of authority should exist so that leaders at every level, from theater down to line supervisors, can properly lead, direct, and care for those responding to an event.
- Within the homeland, Air Force forces may operate in different statuses which help define the chain of command. These statuses are commonly grouped as:
 - **Title 10, U.S.C.** The Regular Air Force, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guardsmen in federal active duty status. Forces are under the authority of the President as commander in chief.
 - **Title 5, U.S.C.** Federal civilian employees, including air reserve technicians (ARTs) in civilian status. ARTs serve under the authority of Title 5 when in civilian status and under Title 10 when serving as a reservist.
 - **Title 32, U.S.C.** Air National Guardsmen performing federal activities, both DSCA and HD, while remaining under the control of the governor. They are under the authority of the state governor, but funding is from the federal government.
 - **State Active Duty (SAD).** When the governor of a state mobilizes the National Guard and they remain under the authority of the governor, exercised through the state's adjutant general, and are funded by the state.
- ANG assets can be classified into three categories within the law; however, they can only be in one status at a time, with the exception of dual status command.

Dual Status Commanders (page 15)

- **National Guard Dual Status Commander.** A unique command and control relationship may be established when Title 10 and National Guard (NG) forces in Title 32 status operate together. Title 32 U.S.C. allows a single commander to exercise authority over NG and Regular forces while serving on active duty if in command of a NG unit. The President must authorize such service in both duty statuses and the governor of the NG state or territory (or the Commanding General of the District of Columbia NG), must also consent to such service in both duty statuses.
- **Title 10 Dual Status Commander.** Title 32 U.S.C. authorizes a Title 10 officer to be detailed by the Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF) to a state NG unit. Such an officer may be tendered a commission in the NG. With the permission of the President, the officer may accept the NG commission without prejudicing his rank and without vacating his regular commission. Once in this dual status, the officer may be appointed to command both state NG and Title 10 forces via separate state and federal chains of command.
- A memorandum of agreement (MOA) must be signed by the governor and the President or their respective designees before a dual status command can be established.

For more information, e-mail LeMayCtr.weworkflow@maxwell.af.mil or DSN 493-9575.
To view AFDD 3-27, *Homeland Operations*, [click here](#).

