



MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Event: NORTHCOM'S Joint Task Force – Civil Support (JTF-CS)

Type of event: Site Visit

Date: 2 October 2003

Special Access Issues: none.

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Team Number: 8

Location: Ft. Monroe (Hampton), Virginia

Participants - Non-Commission: Major General Jerry Grizzle (Commander, JTF-CS, since October 2001), Colonel Chuck Lewis (J2, Director of Intelligence)

Participants - Commission: Kevin Shaeffer

JTF-CS was created by the Unified Command Plan 1999 (UCP 99). JTF-CS (located at Ft. Monroe in Hampton, Virginia) plans and integrates DOD support to designated lead federal agencies for domestic chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) incidents. CBRNE incidents include industrial accidents, acts of nature, acts of war, or terrorism. When directed, JTF-CS *deploys* to an incident site and provides command and control of assigned DOD forces as those forces provide military assistance to civil authorities. When JTF-CS conducts real-world operations, it shifts under the direct operational control of NORTHCOM (chain of command then does not include JFHQ-HLS).

On a day-to-day basis, JTF-CS develops CBRNE consequence management doctrine, manages training and exercises, develops plans, and identifies logistical requirements necessary for it to perform its mission.

Approximately 160 military personnel and civilians are currently assigned to JTF-CS. In the event of a CBRNE incident, several thousand military personnel could be placed under the operational control (OPCON) of JTF-CS.

## JTF-CS Interaction with other Agencies:

- Preparing for and executing its mission requires JTF-CS to work closely with many other federal, state and local agencies. Normally, these agencies include FEMA, DOJ, DOE, CDC, various state/city/local Emergency Management agencies, state/local law enforcement agencies, state National Guard personnel, and state/local medical and public health agencies.
  
- JTF-CS has taken a systematic approach to develop a comprehensive understanding of the resources that might be needed for an effective CBRNE incident response. In October 2001, the command established an Emergency Plans Analysis Team (EPAT). The EPAT began their work by concentrating on the 120 "Nunn-Lugar-Dominici cities" (Congress provided financing to DOD in 1996 to provide WMD training and assistance to state and local authorities. This training effort, referred to as Nunn-Lugar-Dominici after its sponsoring senators, designated the 120 largest cities in the United States for specialized training and equipment assistance). Each city was requested to provide JTF-CS its Emergency Operations Plans (EOP), including medical and WMD related annexes. To date, approximately 75% of the NLD-cities have responded to JTF-CS's request. The submitted plans play a critical role in helping JTF-CS military planners identify:
  - The city's emergency response capabilities.
  - The city's operational response procedures.
  - How to communicate and coordinate within the locality during an emergency.
  - An understanding of state and multi-jurisdictional coordination procedures.
  
- When an incident occurs, the city EOP is immediately called up, along with JTF-CS's pre-incident planning matrix (the results from having previously evaluated the EOP). This allows for rapid understanding of local capabilities, communication procedures, and leadership/organizational structure.

JTF-CS Legal Authority:

- The primary mission authority for DOD and JTF-CS to engage in domestic consequence management operations is the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The Stafford Act requires state or territorial governors to request assistance (Request for Assistance – RFA).
- Unless authorized by an act of Congress (or by the Constitution) JTF-CS will not engage in direct law enforcement activities (Posse Comitatus Act – PCA). Direct LE activities include arrest of suspected criminals, search and seizure of evidence, and investigation of criminal activities.
- However, in very limited circumstances, the Congress has specifically authorized DOD active-duty personnel to engage in direct LE activities. For instance, Congress has created a specific exception (18 U.S.C. ~831) to PCA by authorizing DOD active-duty personnel to arrest persons, and to search for and seize evidence related to violations of federal criminal law prohibiting the possession, transfer, or use of nuclear materials and weapons. It is not entirely clear which DOD assets actually perform such activities, or whether JTF-CS personnel have ever been enlisted to conduct such operations. JTF-CS public statements are that they “currently, have not been assigned any missions other than CBRNE response.” I suspect (on mere speculation) that they *have* been called upon to consult/advise on the conduct of classified operations under the exception above. When I asked about supporting such operations (that are preventive in nature) MGEN Grizzile and his staff were rather adamant that they are called upon to “respond,” not “prevent.”

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) role in JTF-CS:

- GIS at JATF-CS is a powerful Information Management tool. It allows consequence management data, relevant to specific geographic areas, to be easily and rapidly accessed. It contains information such as:

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- Domestic Infrastructure (emergency services info for police, fire, EMS, medical facilities, shelters, EOCs)
  - Transportation (road, rail air, waterways, bridges, tunnels, ports, etc.)
  - Logistics data (base support installations, main support routes, pharmaceutical caches, etc.)
  - Utilities (electric power, water, telecomm)
  - High-value Targets (nuclear reactors, sport venues, convention centers, malls, government buildings, toxic/chemical storage sites)
  - Aerial photography and satellite imagery
  - Digital Terrain Elevation Data (DTED)
  - Weather and operational effects
  - Weapons effects or hazard area modeling (provided by DTRA)
- The utility of GIS data is extraordinary, and essential for JTF-CS to conduct its mission. It fuses classified information (DOD Critical Infrastructure Protection lists, sourced units, sensitive NSSE deployments, threat reporting, classified imagery) with unclassified information in a manner that is extremely efficient in providing Situational Awareness. Information/Data is depicted in electronic map overlays with specific links that open up to underlying, more detailed, data-sets.

END.