**Hello,**

**Please Answer question below in one page and Reply to both student discussions from both students pasted in the end on second page . One paragraph for each student.**

**Thanks stay safe**

**Question is**

**What are the six key planning considerations for Defense Support of Civil Authorities missions discussed in Chapter II of JT Pub 3-28? Elaborate.**

**Briefly discuss one or two other critical planning consideration(s)**

* [**Richard London**](https://psu.instructure.com/courses/2043509/users/6901914)

2:40pm Apr 19 at 2:40pm

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From the publication, they are: Environmental Considerations, Mission Assurance, Force Protection (FP), Operations, Communication Synchronization, and Facility Requirements ("JT Pub 3-28," 2013).

The support the DoD can provide to Civil Authorities is greatly beneficial; however, before the support can be provided, both the DoD and the Civil Authorities that are receiving the assistance must know what is available and more importantly, what the ground rules are for obtaining, using and demobilizing the support.  Therefore, plans must be made, well in advance of an incident.  For reference, *“Disaster - Hurricane Katrina and the failure of homeland security,”* lays out the exercise, Hurricane Pam, that had been done, the information that came out of the initial sessions, and the lack of follow-up action that never came before Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans.  The six key planning considerations laid out by the DoD, provide areas that must be considered for successful DoD assistance to Civil Authorities.

Environmental considerations – deploying to a city and creating a large environmental footprint is not a good way to foster long term support of the DoD resources.  The military has vast capabilities to manipulate infrastructure to meet their needs and unless it is absolutely necessary to prevent further catastrophe, long term environmental damage should be avoided.

Mission Assurance - Understanding the resources that exist and what resources will be needed to ensure the mission the DoD is accepting is successful.

Force Protection (FP) – Planning for how the resources the DoD provides will be protected.  Generally, the military is not able to use force on U.S. Citizens; however, how plans must be made for how DoD resources will be protected if they come under threat.  The Rules of Engagement (ROE) must be understood and followed.

Operations – Understanding the role the DoD will play in DSCA and aligning that role with other responsibilities the DoD has.

Communication Synchronization – “The US military plays an important supporting role in communication synchronization, primarily through information-related capabilities” ("JT Pub 3-28," 2013, p. 36).  Looking back at Hurricane Katrina and some of the messaging that came out of the incident, particularly with DoD resources eventually on the ground, there was little of no synchronization of the communications. Planning for communications is critical for mission success.  Even if something goes wrong during an incident, good communications can identify and correct the problem.

Facility Requirements – Planning must be made for where DoD resources will be housed and how those arrangements will be made.  The 3rd Amendment of the Constitution prohibits the quartering of soldiers in private homes without the owner’s consent.  During a major incident, when the DoD resources arrive, how and where they are housed must be addressed to prevent creating a constitutional crisis.

Not addressed in the considerations, but, probably worthy of planning considerations, is the role of National Guard.  When the National guard is deployed is it a DoD resource.  Even if the NG falls under the command of the state, the resource has been removed from the DoD resources.  They need to know that for other planning.  If the chain of command of the NG changes from the governor to the president, the involved parties need to know how and when that occurs to prevent conflicts.

References

Cooper, C., & Block, R. (2006). *Disaster - Hurricane Katrina and the failure of homeland security*. New York: Holt Paperbacks.

Joint Publication 3-28. (2013). Retrieved from https://courses.worldcampus.psu.edu/canvas/sp20/22011---6402/content/14\_lesson/corefiles/Joint%20Pub%203\_28\_DSCA\_073113.pdf

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* [**Christopher Nischalke**](https://psu.instructure.com/courses/2043509/users/6622121)

Wednesday Apr 15 at 7:32pm

JP 3-28 lists several critical factors to consider during DSCA operations. In order, these factors are: “Environmental Considerations”: It’s important to plan and act in ways that respect the environment and minimize the use of natural resources, when possible (JCS 2013). Additionally, how can DoD best support civilian organizations, while respecting the environmental laws relevant to the task (JCS 2013)? “Mission Assurance”: DoD must be able to effectively support society’s needs, no matter what type of incident occurs (JCS 2013). JP 3-28 emphasizes the need to “leverage existing protection and resilience programs”, so that redundancies and duplication of efforts are minimized (JCS 2013, II-14). “Force Protection”: Known as FP, this consideration assures that DoD and its agencies are able to do their jobs as safely as possible (JCS 2013). The publication highlights the need to protect against a variety of threats that could jeopardize the wellbeing of DoD employees and their relatives (JCS 2013). “Operations”: This consideration answers the question of how DoD can balance the variety of jobs it must complete to protect our nation (JCS 2013). As we have discussed in previous weeks, DoD will only assist when absolutely necessary, and will only provide support in the fields where civil organizations are overwhelmed (JCS 2013). “Communication Synchronization”: This consideration asks how DoD can optimize information sharing, and be sure that information is standardized so that everyone understands the given situation or procedure (JCS 2013). Further, the document stresses that DoD personnel should strive to maintain this synchronization in any scenario (JCS 2013). “Facility Requirements”: This consideration describes how DoD might accommodate personnel, supplies and equipment during its DSCA operations (JCS 2013). It also describes other sources of accommodation that may and may not be used as backups (JCS 2013). Beyond these planning considerations, I believe that one of the most critical aspects of planning is the need to utilize the “whole community approach” before, during and after an incident. FEMA notes that local leaders often have the best knowledge of what their communities will need in a major incident (FEMA 2011). Therefore, FEMA recommends communication and dialogue between representatives of all stakeholder groups, including the local, state and national levels during the planning process (FEMA 2011). To me, DoD is a logical part of the whole community, and the approach could be helpful in understanding how DoD can best support other homeland security actors in meeting needs during an especially severe incident.   References FEMA. (2011, December). A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes and Pathways for Action. Retrieved October 12, 2019 from https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1813-25045-0649/whole\_community\_dec2011\_\_2\_.pdf Joint Chiefs of Staff [JCS]. (2013, July 31). Joint Publication 3-28, Defense Support of Civil Authorities. Retrieved April 15, 2020, from https://courses.worldcampus.psu.edu/canvas/sp20/22011---6402/content/14\_lesson/corefiles/Joint Pub 3\_28\_DSCA\_073113.pdf

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**References**

FEMA. (2011, December). A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes and Pathways for Action. Retrieved October 12, 2019 from [https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1813-25045-0649/whole\_community\_dec2011\_\_2\_.pdf (Links to an external site.)](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1813-25045-0649/whole_community_dec2011__2_.pdf)