
Appendix

Florida National Guard

The Florida National Guard (FLNG)/Department of Military Affairs (DMA) conducts operations in support of the Governor of Florida and as stipulated under State laws and statutes. The ongoing responsibilities of the FLNG/DMA include those measures that prepare Florida National Guard (FLNG) forces and protect the citizens of Florida. The overall strategic goal of the FLNG is to support the Governor in protecting the life, property and well-being of the citizens of Florida. In pursuit of this objective, the FLNG prepares for, and responds to a wide variety of natural and man-made disasters.

Through National Guard Bureau and State of Florida initiatives, the FLNG continuously prepares for that impending threat and conducts coordination, training and exercises to remain positioned to respond by Executive Order of the Governor. Close coordination is required whenever outside forces are requested to augment FLNG forces operating within the State. Unity of effort will be achieved in support of the Governor's stated objectives.

(1) (U) Florida Army and Air National Guard organizations and activities, units provided by other state National Guard under EMAC or Federal (T10) forces apportioned to the State of Florida under a "dual status" T32/T10 command relationship.

(2) (U) FLNG is employed in either a State Active Duty (SAD) or Title 32 federal status under the authority of the Governor of Florida.

(3) (U) Responsibilities.

(a) (U) The Governor of Florida. Extract from Florida State Statutes, Chap. 250 Section 250.06. The Governor of Florida is the commander in chief of all the militia of the state.

(b) (U) The Adjutant General for Florida (TAG-FL).

1. (U) Acts as the Chief of the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) and serves as the Senior Military Official for the Governor.

2. (U) Designates the Joint Task Force (JTF)/Task Force (TF) Commander(s) and task organizes the force.

3. (U) Directs missions undertaken by the DMA/FLNG.

4. (c) (U) The Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ). Upon receipt of an executive order by the Governor, the JFHQs transitions to an operational level Joint Task Force-Florida (JTFFL).

Depending on the size, scope and nature of the emergency, TAG-FL may appoint a general officer as the Commander of JTF-FL. The Commander (CDR), JTF-FL may direct organization of all or part of the battle staff to most efficiently provide the critical planning, coordination, command and control functions required of the JTF headquarters. In most instances the CDR, JTF-FL will be dual-status (Title 10/32) qualified should there be a requirement for the integration of federal Title 10 forces.

(d) (U) J3/Joint Director of Military Support (JDOMS).

1. (U) Primary coordinating director for military support and homeland defense with local, state and federal agencies.

2. (U) During State emergency operations, performs as the J2/J3.

3. (U) Responsible for current operations and management of the FLNG Joint Operations Center (JOC).

4. (U) Responsible for planning, coordination and conduct of training related to State emergency response to include joint/interagency training events.

5. (U) During day to day activities, responsible for information and intelligence operations that will enhance State agency deterrence and detection operations and provide essential information to FLNG Commanders on Force Protection issues.

(a) (U) Key Tasks.

1. (U) Provide trained and ready forces.

2. (U) Provide military response capabilities that act as force multipliers in support of the Emergency Support Functions.

3. (U) Effectively integrate DSCA operations into the overall response effort coordinated with the SERT.

4. (U) Anticipate and coordinate additional military forces and capabilities with other States, the National Guard Bureau and U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM) as required.

(b) (U) End State. The FLNG employs the appropriate military capability at the right time and place to ensure the SERT is successful in its mission. After the successful accomplishment of the mission, all FLNG forces safely redeploy to home station and prepare for future operations.

(2) (U) General. In accordance with existing National Guard Bureau (NGB) regulations, the National Response Plan/Framework and the CEMP, the primary responsibility for disaster relief shall be with local and state governments and those federal agencies designated by statute and law. National Guard assistance normally is provided when the following conditions are met.

(a) (U) The situation is so severe and widespread that effective response and support is beyond the capabilities of local and state government, and all civil resources have been exhausted.

(b) (U) Required resources are not available from commercial sources. FLNG support will not be furnished if it is in competition with private enterprise or the civilian labor force.

(c) (U) Required as a supplement to civil resources to cope with the humanitarian and property protection requirement caused by a civil emergency or mandated by law.

(d) (U) The experience and the availability of FLNG organic resources allow them to accomplish a task more effectively or efficiently than another agency.

(e) (U) An emergency or disaster occurs and waiting for instructions from higher authority would preclude an effective response, a FLNG commander may do what is required and justified to save human life, prevent immediate human suffering, or lessen major property damage or destruction. The commander will report the action taken to higher military and civil authorities as soon as possible. Support will not be denied or delayed solely for lack of a commitment for reimbursement or certification of liability from the requester.

(f) (U) Any public service is lost or withdrawn, and an immediate substantial threat to public health, safety, or welfare is evident. It is desirable that supervisors, managers, and key personnel of the public service are available to provide technical assistance to FLNG personnel.

In the absence of key public service personnel, TAG will make plans and coordinate with appropriate civil authorities to perform the mission within the capabilities and limitations of the FLNG.

(g) (U) The capability of the FLNG to assist in the restoration/continuation of public services depends primarily on the degree of military or civilian skills possessed by FLNG personnel.

(h) (U) The FLNG will be employed with adequate resources to accomplish the mission when conducting DSCA/HD operations. The on-scene commander or the senior officer present will make that determination. DSCA/HD operational phases will include an exit strategy that allows for a seamless battle hand off of missions to civil authorities at the earliest practical time.

All Mission Requests are managed through the State system EM Constellation:

<https://seoc.floridadisaster.org/emconstellation/login.aspx>

with mission status and updates provided by both the sending and receiving parties (see Chapter 10E).

(1) (U) The FLNG may be called upon to support one or all ESFs as emergency/disaster conditions dictate. ESF 13, Military Support, was developed to prioritize all requests for military support (SAD,

T32 & T10) and further advise the SERT on available resources/capabilities based upon mission priorities as established by State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and TAG. Resource requests are generally generated at the local level and validated thru the SERT Chief at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The SERT Chief and/or SCO, in consultation with the ESF ECOs identify what ESF will provide the most timely and cost effective resource support. Figure above indicates the normal flow of resource requests from the local level thru state and eventual assignment to the FLNG.

(2) (U) Resource requests for the FLNG are generally in the two broad categories of Law Enforcement/Security Assistance or Humanitarian Assistance. In order to expeditiously process requests for FLNG assistance, it is imperative that the proper request channels are utilized depending on the category or nature of the mission.

(a) (U) Law Enforcement/Security Assistance. Requests for law enforcement and security assistance from local LEAs will normally be initiated by the county Sheriff and will go to ESF16, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), SEOC, for sourcing, either by other law enforcement assets and/or the FLNG. In situations where an imminent threat to the state exists (e.g. an approaching hurricane), then the initial request may be initiated by FDLE anticipating future specific requests from local agencies subsequently impacted by the event. The SCO/SERT Chief or designee will approve the mission if consistent with State policy.

(b) (U) Humanitarian Assistance. Requests for assistance, other than Law Enforcement and Security, from local and county officials will

originate in either the SEOC or County EOC and be submitted through the responsible ESF and approved by the SCO/SERT Chief or designee if consistent with State policy.

(c) (U) Requests for assistance will be made in the form of a "Mission Request" detailing general or specific objectives to be accomplished. The tactical direction of troops, the kind and extent of force to be used and the particular means to be employed to accomplish the objectives will be determined by the TAG/JTF CDR unless otherwise specified.

(3) (U) To ensure unity of effort between FLNG forces in a state status and federal active duty (Title 10) military forces, the Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO) will be encouraged to collocate all or part of his staff with the FLNG ECO as a member of ESF 13. Mission Sets.

1. Humanitarian Assistance (HA)
 - a. Points of Distribution (POD)
 - b. Logistical Staging Areas (LSA)
 - c. Distribution Operations (DIST-AIR/GR)
 - d. Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC-AIR/GR)
2. Security Operations (SEC)
 - a. Quick Reaction Force (QRF)
 - b. National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF)
 - c. Street Patrols (PATROL)
 - d. Traffic Control Points (TCP)
 - e. Fixed Site Security (STATIC SEC)
 - f. Contra Flow (CF)
3. Search and Rescue (SAR)
4. Command and Control (C2)
 - a. Joint Operations Center (JOC)
 - b. Joint Air Operations Center (JAOC)

- c. Mobile Operations Center (MOC)
 - d. Staff Coordination and Assistance Team (SCAT)
 - e. Major Command Staff Support (TF SPT)
 - f. State Emergency Operations Center Support (SEOC SPT)
 - g. State Logistics Readiness Center Support (SLRC SPT)
 - h. State Emergency Response Team LNO (SERT LNO)
 - i. Task Force LNO (TF LNO)
 - j. Safety Teams (SAFETY TM)
 - k. Communications (COMMS SPT)
5. Service Support (SVC)
- a. Supply (SUPPLY)
 - b. Transportation (TRANS-AV/GR)
 - c. Maintenance (MAINT-AV/GR)
 - d. Medical (MED)
6. Supporting Operations (SPT)
- a. Reconnaissance (RECON-AIR/GR-DV)
 - b. Evacuation (EVAC-AIR/GR)
 - c. Joint Reception, Staging and Onward Integration (JRSOI)
 - d. Aviation Operations (AVN)
 - e. Engineer Operations (ENG)
 - f. Firefighting Operations (FIRE-AV/GR)
 - g. CBRN Operations (CST/CERFP)
7. Other (OTH)

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