USNORTHCOM Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC)

AFNORTH
Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC)

May 2011
Overview

• Who We Are
• What We Do
• How We Do It
• Assets
JPRC / AFRCC Distinctions

Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC)
- Personnel Recovery (PR) / Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue (CISAR) responsibilities in support of the Combatant Commander
- PR/CISAR planning and coordination in the NORTHCOM AOR
- Joint Manning Document approved for Military and Civilian personnel

Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC)
- National (Day-to-Day) routine to Mass Rescue Operations (MRO) civil search and rescue (SAR) in support of US treaty obligations
- 24/7 Coordination Center within the Airspace Operations Center
- Civil SAR (routine to MRO) support in lower 48 contiguous states (CONUS)

Two organizations conducting two distinct missions in the NORTHCOM Area of Responsibility.
**US Civil SAR System**

**“The Olive”**

- **Routine SAR** is considered *day-to-day* operations performed by federal agencies—Dept of Homeland Security/ FEMA, USCG, DOI/ NPS and DOD

- **Mass Rescue Operations (MROs)** are infrequent operations that require the *rescue of large numbers* of people
  - They are not considered “routine” SAR, but do not meet the threshold of a catastrophic incident (i.e. airline plane crash)

- **Catastrophic Incident SAR (CISAR)** is any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption, severely effecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy or govt functions.
  - CISAR is qualified when the response is associated with a *presidential declaration* and *ESF-9 is established*.

- No line between “routine” SAR and MROs: unique to each agency, circumstance, and type of SAR (land, aeronautical, maritime, etc.).
  - Black line surrounds Catastrophic Incident SAR. Presidential declaration and ESF-9 established is required.
  - Closer to center: lower probability/larger response
• JPRC Personnel will tasked to FEMA/ DCO Regions
  • Build interpersonal relationships
  • Continuity w/ DCO/E, State ESF-9 Coords, SAR Coords, EPLOs, etc.
• Region Focus – High Probability Regions
  • Hurricane: IV, III, VI, V, II, I
  • Wildland Fires: VIII, IV, IX, II, X
  • Floods: VIII, X, V, I, II, III, IX, VII
  • Earthquakes: X, IX, VIII, II, IV, V, VI, VII
  • Volcanoes: X
  • Cross Border SAR: VI, IX, X, VIII, V, I, II
  • Ice Storms: VII, VI, IV, II
CISAR FACTS

- SAR starts immediately following any catastrophic event (first 24-96 hrs)
  - Trigger CISAR: Presidential “Major Disaster” or “Emergency” Declaration + FEMA activation of ESF-9
  - NOTE: The incident may start at routine SAR (immediate response), or mass rescue, then escalate to a Catastrophic Incident SAR, or may transition directly to a Catastrophic Incident SAR.

- State, tribal, local SAR organizations are the first responders to Catastrophic Incident SAR within the U.S.

- The affected State has an Operating Incident Command System
  - States are in charge!
  - JPRC will coordinate with each state and understand each state’s triggers for federal support prior to a CISAR event via the DCO/E
  - State SAR Plans should integrate T10 SAR assets

- USNORTHCOM’s JPRC will plan & coordinate all Title 10 SAR operations during a Catastrophic Incident SAR through the DCO or Joint Task Force.
JPRC Response

- Employment Scenarios
  - No-Notice Event (Earthquake, Man Made Disaster)
    - JPRC augmentation based on State’s needs
  - Notice Event (Hurricane, Flooding)
    - DCOs expressed access to SAR expertise earlier in the event
    - Augmenting Title 32 staff represents a key enabling concept
- USNORTHCOM Staff/ JPRC LNOs at key nodes to deconflict/ synchronize DOD T10 response
  - FEMA National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) and Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC)
  - Air Component Coordination Element (ACCE)
  - State Aviation Cell and state interagency coordination group
  - State defined Command and Control nodes as applicable
  - Principle Federal Official (PFO)/ Defense Coordination Officer (DCO) location – JTF HQ (if activated)
  - USCG District HQ/RCC (as appropriate)
- Communicate! Collaborate! Respond!
Mission Assignment Process

JPRC SA Picture

STATE

FEEMA Req DoD Assistance
By Submitting A Mission Assignment (MA)

Mission Assignment (MA)

DCE Prepares Mission Tasking Orders (MTO) based on the Mission Assignment.
DCO Must Approve

USNORTHCOM reviews request and submits to JDOMS for staffing and approval

NC/JPRC SA through entire process to coordinate the flow of DOD assets & not duplicate T14/T32 efforts.

JPRC

DEPORD or EXORD

JFCOM Order

Air Combat Command

Supporting Combatant Command tasked to provide the asset(s) needed

Asst Sec Def (HD&ASA)
- Office of General Counsel
- Sec Def Approval
  * Execute Order
  * Deployment Order

Joint Staff Approval
- Dep Dir Anti-Terrorism / HD
- DJ-3
- Dir of the Joint Staff

Joint Director of Military Support (JDOMS) receives & staffs with:
- COCOMS
- Services
- Defense Agencies
- JCS Legal Counsel

Combat Search and Rescue

Asset(s) deploys and become OPCON to the DCO, DCE serves as higher HQ C2 staff (OPCON to JTF if deployed)
**Inter-Agency Communication Nexus**

- JPRC coordinates Active Duty DOD with vital CISAR Nodes
- Maintains/distributes CISAR Situational Awareness
- Advises State SAR Mission Coordinator (SMC) & DOD leadership
- coordinate the flow of DOD SAR assets & not duplicate USCG/ National Guard efforts.
First 8-Hours

• BOTTOMLINE: Get the right information to the right people at the right time.
  – Focus on information requirements, not systems
  – Plan ahead of the crisis
  – Pre-scripted IRs can be developed and exercised

• Time critical information categories and flow:
  – **Who** (level of command) needs to get the information...IC, State EOC, JFO, HQs (Tactical/Operational/Strategic)
  – **What** information categories are needed?
  – **When** is the information needed?
  – **Where** is the JOA, the most effected area?
  – **Why** is the information important?
  – **Format** of information--make it usable to the decision makers, planners, workers, i.e. maps, overhead, GIS, photos
Engage State Emergency Management Before an Incident
  – Develop **Trust**
  – Personal **Relationships**
  – **Assist** with Mission Analysis
  – Assist SAR Plan development & Title 10 forces reception - fill gaps
  – Help **identify** potential unfulfilled requirements
- Leverage Defense Coordination Officers (DCOs) & State Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLOs)
- Establish Lines of Communication with State Guard Leadership

**Way Ahead**

**Each State Is Sovereign**
(If you been to one state, you’ve been to one state.)
DoD plays a supporting role in the State’s success
Questions

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