

**NORTH AMERICAN AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND
And UNITED STATES NORTHERN COMMAND
Biography**



Directorate of Public Affairs, Headquarters, NORAD/U.S. Northern Command,
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**Admiral Timothy J. Keating
UNITED STATES NAVY**



Admiral Timothy J. Keating is the Commander, North American Aerospace Defense Command and United States Northern Command at Peterson Air Force Base, Colo.

Admiral Keating, a native of Dayton, Ohio, graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1971. Following duty aboard *USS Mason* (DD 852) in the western Pacific, he completed flight training in August 1973. He was ordered to VA-82, deploying twice to the Mediterranean aboard *USS Nimitz* (CVN 68). In September 1978, he reported to VA-122, NAS Lemoore, Calif., and subsequently served with Commander, Carrier Air Wing Fifteen as Staff Landing Signal Officer, deploying to the western Pacific/Indian Ocean aboard *USS Kitty Hawk* (CV 63). From May 1982 to July 1984, as Administrative Officer, Operations Officer and Maintenance Officer with VA-94, he deployed twice to the western Pacific aboard *USS Enterprise* (CVN 65). His next

assignment was Aide and Flag Lieutenant to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command.

In May 1987, Admiral Keating assumed command of VFA-87 and deployed with CVW-8 aboard *USS Theodore Roosevelt* (CVN 71) to the North Atlantic and to the Mediterranean. After his tour with VFA-87, he was assigned to the Naval Military Personnel Command in Washington, D.C., where he served as Head of the Aviation Junior Officer Assignments Branch. He reported as Deputy Commander, Carrier Air Wing Seventeen in January 1991, participating in combat operations in support of *Operation Desert Storm* from *USS Saratoga* (CV 60).

Admiral Keating next served as a Chief of Naval Operations Fellow with the Strategic Studies Group in Newport, R.I. Following duty with the Joint Task Force Southwest Asia in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, he deployed as Deputy Commander, Carrier Air Wing Nine aboard *USS Nimitz* (CVN 68) to the Arabian Gulf. He assumed command of CVW-9 in July 1993. In November 1994, Admiral Keating reported to NAS Fallon, Nev., as Commander, Naval Strike Warfare Center.

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LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOSEPH R. INGE United States Army



Lieutenant General Joseph R. Inge is Deputy Commander, United States Northern Command, and Vice Commander, U.S. Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command (USELEMNORAD), headquartered at Peterson Air Force Base, Colo.

As Deputy Commander, United States Northern Command, General Inge helps lead the command responsible to deter, prevent and defeat threats and aggression aimed at the United States, its territories and interests within the assigned area of responsibility and, as directed by the President or Secretary of Defense, provide military assistance to civil authorities including consequence management operations.

Between April 1970 and June 1975 General Inge served as a Company Commander in the 33rd Armor, 3rd Armored Division in Germany and the 73rd Armor, 2nd Infantry Division in Korea.

From June 1976 to March 1978, General Inge served as Area Commander of the Jacksonville, Fla. Recruiting District. He then transferred to Alexandria, Va. to serve as Assignment Officer, Armor Branch Captains, for the United States Army Military Personnel Center until July 1980. He returned to Germany in June 1981 to serve as battalion and then brigade Executive Officer for elements of the 3rd Infantry Division. In March 1984 he was assigned as a battalion commander in the 64th Armor, 3rd Infantry Division in Germany.

From June 1987 to April 1991 General Inge held several positions in Washington, D.C., including Executive Officer, Technology Management Office, Office of the Chief of Staff, Army; Executive Officer to the Director of the Army Staff, Office of the Chief of Staff, Army; and Executive Officer to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Logistics and Environment. In April 1991 he was appointed a Brigade Commander in the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Texas. Following this assignment he served as Chief of Staff, U.S. Army Combined Arms Center, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. from

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MICHAEL B. PERINI Director of Public Affairs



Mr. Michael B. Perini is the Director of Public Affairs for Headquarters North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) and U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) at Peterson AFB, Colo. In addition to advising and supporting the NORAD-USNORTHCOM commander, Mr. Perini makes available timely and accurate information so the public, government leaders and the news media may assess and understand NORAD's aerospace warning and aerospace defense missions and USNORTHCOM's homeland defense and defense support to civil authorities missions.

Mr. Perini served more than 30 years in the Air Force before retiring in the rank of colonel in 2002. Prior to his current assignment, he was director of public affairs for NORAD and U.S. Space Command (USSPACECOM) at Peterson AFB. From 2000 to June 2002, Mr. Perini wore three hats: director of public affairs for NORAD, USSPACECOM and Air Force Space Command. Mr. Perini began his military career in air traffic control, serving at Sheppard AFB, Texas, and Nakhon Phanom Royal Thai AFB, Thailand. In 1978, Mr. Perini was selected for career broadening into the public affairs career field. He served as public affairs officer at the wing, major command and Air Force levels. He also served a year on the editorial staff of Air Force Magazine in Washington, D.C., and is the former editor and publisher of Airman Magazine at Kelly AFB, Texas. Mr. Perini was the first U.S. military officer journalist to visit the Soviet Union and holds an "ABC" accreditation from the International Association of Business Communicators.

EDUCATION:

- 1972 Bachelor of arts degree in social studies, Washington State University
- 1977 Squadron Officer School, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.
- 1979 Master of science degree in education, University of Southern Mississippi
- 1981 Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.
- 1986 Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.
- 1987 Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va.

CAREER CHRONOLOGY:

1. July 1972 - October 1974, air traffic control officer, Sheppard AFB, Texas.
2. October 1974 - July 1975, air traffic control officer, Nakhon Phanom Royal Thai AFB, Thailand.
3. July 1975 - December 1977, instructor, Air Traffic Control Officers Course, Keesler AFB, Miss.
4. December 1977 - October 1978, deputy chief and chief, Information Division, Keesler AFB, Miss.
5. October 1978 - October 1980, chief of public affairs, Hill AFB, Utah.
6. October 1980 - July 1982, chief of public affairs, 1st Tactical Fighter Wing, Langley AFB, Va.
7. July 1982 - July 1983, editorial staff, Air Force Magazine, Washington, D.C.
8. July 1983 - December 1986, deputy chief of operational forces branch, Secretary of the Air Force Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C.
9. January 1987 - June 1987, student, Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va.
10. July 1987 - October 1990, deputy director of public affairs, Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, Hickam AFB, Hawaii.
11. October 1990 - September 1992, editor, Airman Magazine, Headquarters Air Force News Agency,



UNITED STATES NORTHERN COMMAND

Key Points

- Homeland defense is Job One
- Maintaining and improving its capabilities to defend the United States unilaterally or in concert with allies
- Continuing to serve as the single U.S.-only organization focused on homeland defense in concert with local, state and interagency partners
- Delivering U.S. capabilities to address vulnerabilities and threats to our homeland
- Providing unique capabilities for the American people, once requested by the Primary Federal Agency and approved by the Secretary of Defense, in the event of a natural or manmade disaster



UNITED STATES NORTHERN COMMAND

OUR VISION

United States Northern Command defends America's homeland—protecting our people, national power, and freedom of action.

OUR CORE, NON-NEGOTIABLE RESPONSIBILITIES

- Deter aggression and coercion against the United States and its interests
- Prevent attacks on our nation by detecting and interdicting threats early and at the safest possible distance from our homeland, in cooperation with our international and interagency partners and other combatant commands
- Defeat enemies rapidly and decisively within the United States Northern Command area of responsibility
- When directed, mitigate the effects of attacks or disasters by providing timely, effective support to civil authorities

PRINCIPAL MEANS TO FULFILL RESPONSIBILITIES AND IMPLEMENT VISION

- Maintain an operational focus at all times, sustaining 24/7 situational awareness and readiness to respond to threats and protect our homeland
- Build and sustain relationships and advocate for the capabilities necessary to deter, detect, prevent, and defeat current and emerging threats in all domains
- Maintain flexible, executable, and regularly-exercised plans to defend our nation and provide civil support
- Work at the leading edge of visionary, predictive intelligence fusion and analysis; stay ahead of adaptive, evolving threats and facilitate seamless information sharing with partner organizations
- Help shape the Department of Defense's efforts to synchronize national, state, local, tribal, and non-governmental efforts for homeland defense, homeland security, and civil support
- Be a nationally and internationally recognized leader in homeland defense planning, execution, training, information management, and technological innovation; serve as an international model for military forces as they conduct operations in their homeland under civilian control
- Engage nations and territories in our area of responsibility through an active theater security cooperation program that produces more effective and efficient continental defense and consequence management cooperation
- Anticipate requests for civil support and provide required military capabilities at the right place and time
- Communicate with the citizens of our land; provide timely and accurate information about our roles and responsibilities
- Maintain a positive, bias-free work environment that takes care of people, maximizes their contributions, and encourages them to grow, personally and professionally

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "TS Keating".

TIMOTHY J. KEATING
Admiral, USN
Commander

U.S. Northern Command



The United States of America is the world's fourth largest nation with 3.5 million square miles of land and 88,000 miles of tidal shoreline. Each year, 11.2 million trucks and 2.2 million rail cars cross into the U.S. from the 7,500-mile land and air border shared with Canada and Mexico. Over 7,500 foreign-flag ships make 51,000 calls annually to U.S. ports. The country routinely admits millions of visitors from around the world.

The freedom America enjoys, employs in its commerce, and extends to non-U.S. citizens presents national defense challenges. Ruthless and resourceful enemies seek to threaten the nation with new technologies, dangerous weapons, and nontraditional tactics that exploit our freedoms.

Emerging threats include chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high-yield explosive weapons, ballistic and cruise missiles, and electronic and cyber warfare. As the nation witnessed on Sept. 11, 2001, America's enemies have the resolve and means to commit acts of terrorism against innocent civilians and commercial interests within our country.



Essential Missions

The Department of Defense established U.S. Northern Command in 2002 to consolidate under a single unified command existing missions that were previously executed by other military organizations.

The command's mission is homeland defense and civil support, specifically:

- Conduct operations to deter, prevent, and defeat threats and aggression aimed at the United States, its territories, and interests within the assigned area of responsibility (AOR); and
- As directed by the president or secretary of defense, provide defense support of civil authorities including consequence management operations.

U.S. Northern Command plans, organizes and executes homeland defense and civil support missions, but has few permanently assigned forces. The command will be assigned forces whenever necessary to execute missions as ordered by the president.

U.S. Northern Command's AOR includes air, land and sea approaches and encompasses the continental United States, Alaska, Canada, Mexico, and the surrounding water out to approximately 500 nautical miles. It also includes the Gulf of Mexico, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The defense of Hawaii and our territories and possessions in the Pacific remain the responsibility of U.S. Pacific Command. U.S. Northern Command is responsible for security cooperation and coordination with Canada and Mexico.



Civil service employees and uniformed personnel representing all service branches provide this essential unity of command from U.S. Northern Command's headquarters at Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Civil Support

In addition to defending the nation, U.S. Northern Command provides defense support of civil authorities in accordance with U.S. laws and as directed by the president or secretary of defense.



Military civil support includes domestic disaster relief operations that occur during fires, hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes. Support also

includes counter-drug operations and consequence management assistance after a terrorist event employing a weapon of mass destruction.

The military response is always in support of a primary federal agency, such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Generally, an emergency must exceed the management capabilities of local, state and federal agencies before U.S. Northern Command becomes involved. In providing civil support, the command operates through subordinate Joint Task Forces.

Making a difference ... close to home

In a dangerous world, vigilance and preparedness can help protect our nation from aggression and mitigate the consequences of natural and man-made disasters.



To the U.S. Northern Command team this means making a difference within the nation's borders – protecting family, friends and neighbors and providing life-saving assistance when America most needs it.



Please visit www.northcom.mil to learn more about U.S. Northern Command, its people and operations.



U.S. Northern Command's Crest

The command's crest is full of symbolism.

In the forefront is the eagle, symbolizing our great nation and its alertness, ready to defend our homeland. Its right talon holds an olive branch, and its left clutches a group of 13 arrows, the symbols for peace and war and representing the first 13 states. The eagle's head is turned toward the olive branch, indicating our nation's desire for peace. On the land mass of North America are three stars, a remembrance of the terrorist attacks on Sept. 11, 2001, which gave impetus to the formation of U.S. Northern Command.



U.S. Northern Command

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Current as of May 2005

U.S. Northern Command



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Environment

- Future conflicts will encompass many new and unforeseen challenges to our national security.
- Threats to American security will be more diffuse and harder to anticipate than ever before and all elements of governance – federal, state, and local – will be required to meet and overcome threats to our homeland.



Photo © Gilad Rosner

As it looks to the future, U.S. Northern Command will:

- Tailor its internal organization and functions to the increasingly complex threat environment
- Facilitate coordination with other nations, combatant commands, federal agencies, and state and local communities
- Improve response capability
- Proactively share information and intelligence
- Further evolve joint and combined war fighting strategy and doctrine



Photo © Jeff Larsen



U.S. Northern Command's Strategic Vision

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U.S. Northern Command

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U.S. Northern Command

U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) was established in 2002 to provide command and control of Department of Defense (DoD) homeland defense efforts and to coordinate defense support of civil authorities. USNORTHCOM's specific mission:

- Conduct operations to deter, prevent, and defeat threats and aggression aimed at the United States, its territories and interests within the assigned area of responsibility (AOR); and
- As directed by the president or secretary of defense, provide defense support of civil authorities including consequence management operations.

U.S. Northern Command's AOR includes air, land and sea approaches and encompasses the continental United States, Alaska, Canada, Mexico and the surrounding water out to approximately 500 nautical miles. It also includes the Gulf of Mexico, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The defense of Hawaii and our territories and possessions in the Pacific remain the responsibility of U.S. Pacific Command. U.S. Northern Command is also responsible for security cooperation and coordination with Canada and Mexico.

USNORTHCOM consolidates under a single unified command existing missions that were previously executed by other DoD organizations. This provides unity of command, which is so important to mission accomplishment.

USNORTHCOM plans, organizes and executes homeland defense and civil support missions, but has few permanently assigned forces. The command will be assigned forces whenever necessary to execute missions, as ordered by the president and secretary of defense.

Civil service employees and uniformed members representing all service branches comprise USNORTHCOM's headquarters located at Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colo. The commander of USNORTHCOM also commands the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), a bi-national command responsible for aerospace warning and aerospace control for Canada, Alaska and the continental United States.



USNORTHCOM's civil support mission includes domestic disaster relief operations that occur during fires, hurricanes, floods and earthquakes. Support also includes counter-drug operations and managing the consequences of a terrorist event employing a weapon of mass destruction. The command provides assistance to a primary federal agency when tasked by DoD. Per the Posse Comitatus Act, military forces can provide civil support, but cannot become directly involved in law enforcement.

In providing civil support, USNORTHCOM generally operates through established Joint Task Forces subordinate to the command. An emergency must exceed the capabilities of local, state and federal agencies before USNORTHCOM becomes involved. In most cases, support will be limited, localized and specific. When the scope of the disaster is reduced to the point that the primary federal agency can again assume full control and management without military assistance, USNORTHCOM will exit, leaving the on-scene experts to finish the job.

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Current as of May 2005

Standing Joint Force Headquarters North

Standing Joint Force Headquarters North (SJFHQ-N), headquartered at Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colo., began operations in January 2004.

The mission of SJFHQ-N is to maintain situational awareness of the U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR) in order to enable rapid transition to a contingency response posture, and when directed, rapidly deploy a joint command and control element to support homeland defense and civil support operations in order to deter, prevent, defeat and mitigate crises in the USNORTHCOM AOR. USNORTHCOM is the combatant command established in 2002 to provide command and control of Department of Defense (DoD) homeland defense efforts and to coordinate defense support of civil authorities.

SJFHQ-N is a staff directorate composed of operations personnel, operational planners, intelligence analysts, mobility and support professionals, as well as information command and control specialists.

The SJFHQ concept was developed to resolve the many diverse issues associated with establishing a Joint Task Force (JTF) headquarters. This transformational headquarters construct provides USNORTHCOM with an informed and in-place command and control capability, reducing the "ad hoc" nature of traditional JTF headquarters. The in-depth situational understanding, knowledge of common "business" processes and cohesion of the SJFHQ-N team gives USNORTHCOM an advantage of time, perhaps the most critical resource in a contingency.

SJFHQ-N continuously conducts and refines planning activities and monitors events and activities of command interest. This enables enhanced planning and execution during crisis response. When a contingency requires the establishment of a JTF, all or part of the SJFHQ-N element may be assigned to the JTF commander and embedded in the JTF staff or SJFHQ-N could independently form a stand alone JTF, bringing the immediate benefits of regional and situational expertise.



SJFHQ-N relies on a cross-functional approach, integrating all areas and concentrating on operational trouble spots. The USNORTHCOM commander identifies areas of potential crisis and SJFHQ-N focuses on the commander's priorities by establishing situational understanding through the use of Operational Net Assessment (ONA) and Effects-Based Planning (EBP).

ONA is the foundation for effects-based operational planning and operations. For homeland defense operations in designated areas, ONA provides an analytical perspective of the adversary, how the adversary views us and the operational environment. In a civil support situation, ONA provides an analytical perspective of key civilian services and functions, critical networks and capabilities of involved federal agencies.

EBP seeks to assess the threat as a series of integrated, adaptive systems and relationships between systems. EBP identifies and directs actions to change the state of a system using the integrated application of select instruments of national power. EBP employs skills, techniques and technologies that enable joint forces to focus precise actions and resources against an adversary to achieve specific objectives.

SJFHQ-N is organized into four cross-functional teams: a Joint Operations Team (JOT), Joint Planning Team (JPT), Information Synchronization Team (IST), and Joint Support Team (JST). The directorate maintains the capability to deploy one or more task-organized elements using specific skill sets. Each team operates within the collaborative information environment (CIE) that provides cross-functional collaboration between the teams, the rest of the USNORTHCOM staff, components and other external military and civilian agencies.

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Joint Task Force Civil Support

Joint Task Force Civil Support (JTF-CS), headquartered at Fort Monroe in Hampton, Va., began operations on Oct. 1, 1999. Originally formed as a standing joint task force under U.S. Joint Forces Command, JTF-CS was transferred to U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) when it was established on Oct. 1, 2002. USNORTHCOM is the combatant command established to provide command and control of Department of Defense (DoD) homeland defense efforts and to coordinate defense support of civil authorities.

The task force consists of active, Guard and reserve military members drawn from all service branches, as well as civilian personnel, who are commanded by a federalized (Title X) National Guard general officer.

JTF-CS plans and integrates DoD support to the designated Primary Federal Agency (PFA) for domestic chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive (CBRNE) consequence management operations. When approved by the secretary of defense and directed by the commander of USNORTHCOM, JTF-CS deploys to the incident site and executes timely and effective command and control of designated DoD forces, providing support to civil authorities to save lives, prevent injury and provide temporary critical life support.

JTF-CS focuses on responding to the effects of a CBRNE incident after civilian resources have been utilized first and fully. Some typical JTF-CS tasks include incident site support, casualty medical assistance/ treatment, civilian disaster preparedness and displaced populace support, mortuary affairs support, logistics support, and air operations.



The mission of supporting civil authorities is not a new one for DoD. The U.S. military has a long history of providing assistance to civil authorities during emergencies. U.S. military forces have assisted federal, state and local agencies during natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods and earthquakes. The role of JTF-CS in providing assistance to the PFA after a CBRNE incident is in keeping with this long and proud tradition.

JTF-CS accomplishes its consequence management mission in strict adherence to existing federal law, which carefully balances the support capabilities within the U.S. military with the needs of civil authorities during emergencies. In most instances, JTF-CS and its designated forces are deployed only after a state or territorial governor requests federal assistance from the president. In any domestic setting, JTF-CS remains in support of the PFA throughout the CBRNE consequence management operation.

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Joint Task Force Alaska

Joint Task Force Alaska (JTF-AK), headquartered at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, coordinates the land and maritime defense of Alaska as well as defense support of its civil authorities. The task force, a homeland defense component of U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), is composed of soldiers, sailors, airmen, Coast Guardsmen and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian specialists. USNORTHCOM is the combatant command established in 2002 to provide command and control of DoD homeland defense efforts and to coordinate defense support of civil authorities. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff directed USNORTHCOM to establish JTF-AK, and U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) to source it, on Feb. 11, 2002.

Within its area of responsibility, JTF-AK plans and integrates the full spectrum of DoD homeland defense efforts and civil support to primary federal agencies, such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Prevention, crisis response and consequence management are capabilities included within the spectrum of support.

In coordination with other federal, state and local agencies, JTF-AK constantly evaluates events and locations throughout the state of Alaska for their potential vulnerability as targets for aggression and terrorism. JTF-AK provides situational awareness to military commands and civilian agencies throughout the state of Alaska and the continental U.S. to aid in homeland security awareness and planning.

JTF-AK's civil support mission includes domestic disaster relief operations that occur during fires, hurricanes, floods and earthquakes. Support also includes managing the consequences of a terrorist event employing a weapon of mass destruction. The task force provides assistance to a primary federal agency when approved by the secretary of defense and as directed by the commander of USNORTHCOM. Military forces may provide civil support in order to save lives, prevent injuries and provide temporary critical life support, but, in accordance with the Posse Comitatus Act, do not become directly involved in law enforcement.



The mission of supporting civil authorities is not a new one for DoD. The U.S. military has a long history of providing assistance to civil authorities during emergencies. An emergency must exceed the capabilities of local, state and federal agencies before JTF-AK becomes involved. In most cases, support will be limited, localized and specific. When the scope of the disaster is reduced to the point that the primary federal agency can again assume full control and management without military assistance, JTF-AK will exit, leaving the on-scene experts to finish the job.

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Current as of May 2005



Joint Force Headquarters National Capital Region

Joint Force Headquarters National Capital Region (JFHQ-NCR), based at Fort Leslie J. McNair, Washington, D.C. is responsible for land-based homeland defense, defense support of civil authorities (DSCA), and incident management in the National Capital Region.

As the key command for civil support to a multi-jurisdictional area that encompasses six counties, four cities and the District of Columbia, JFHQ-NCR draws together existing resources of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and NORAD into a single point headquarters for planning, coordination and execution of the mission in the National Capital Region.

JFHQ-NCR is responsible for protecting the District of Columbia and the contiguous counties and cities of Maryland and Virginia as well as Loudon, Fairfax and Prince William Counties in Virginia. The National Capital Region is the political and military center of gravity of the U.S. with an infrastructure vital to the global interests of the nation. Many federal, state and local agencies are located here, in addition to a large number of foreign embassies and other international organizations toward which the U.S. has security responsibilities. JFHQ-NCR supports U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) in the timely execution of its mission by having all operational military service elements at the seat of government coordinated internally, with plans in place to respond cooperatively with other federal agencies or civilian authorities should they be called on for homeland defense or civil support needs.

During incidents of national significance, JFHQ-NCR transitions to Joint Task Force National Capital Region (JTF-NCR) and brings appropriate levels of military support to bear in the National Capital Region when authorized by proper authorities or as immediately required to save lives, prevent human suffering or mitigate great property damage. Such support, primarily land-based, will be under the command and control of the joint forces commander. These may be planned events, such as security support during a presidential inauguration, or in response to natural disaster, insurrection, or terrorist attack. After the response, JTF-NCR stands down and redeploys response assets.



Operating through JFHQ-NCR, USNORTHCOM coordinates support efforts, as well as the air, land and maritime defense of the National Capital Region, under the command and control of the joint force commander. USNORTHCOM is the combatant command established in 2002 to provide command and control of Department of Defense (DoD) homeland defense efforts and to coordinate defense support of civil authorities.

The special capabilities of a variety of military organizations represent assets that would be available through JFHQ-NCR in the event of homeland defense or civil support needs. Under JFHQ-NCR, the services are able to plan, test and evaluate courses of "pre-crisis" action.

JFHQ-NCR operates within the scope of the law. It will not engage in law enforcement activities, but when requested by civil authorities and approved by the civilian leadership of the Department of Defense (DoD), it supports civil authorities in their public safety missions. Existence of a JFHQ enables better planning by all parties, to the benefit of the public.

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Current as of May 2005

Joint Task Force North

Joint Task Force North (JTF North), based at Biggs Army Airfield, Fort Bliss, Texas, is a joint service command comprised of active duty and reserve component soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian employees and contracted support personnel.

JTF North, formerly known as Joint Task Force Six, provides DoD support to our nation's federal law enforcement agencies in the interdiction of suspected transnational threats within and along the approaches to the continental United States (CONUS). Transnational threats are those activities conducted by individuals or groups that involve international terrorism, narcotrafficking, weapons of mass destruction and the delivery systems for such weapons that threaten the national security of the United States.

JTF North serves as a force multiplier to federal law enforcement agencies by enhancing their effectiveness. JTF North's support is organized into three categories: Operational Support, Training Support, and Intelligence Support.

JTF North's homeland defense support role is articulated in its mission statement:

Detect, monitor and support the interdiction of suspected transnational threats within and along the approaches to CONUS; fuse and disseminate intelligence, contribute to the common operating picture; coordinate support to primary federal agencies; and support security cooperation initiatives in order to secure the homeland and enhance regional security.



This homeland defense mission aligns JTF North closely with U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), its higher headquarters. USNORTHCOM is the combatant command established in 2002 to provide command and control of DoD homeland defense efforts and to coordinate defense support of civil authorities.

The JTF North staff of DoD professionals is committed to accomplishing the command's mission. Their dedication to the homeland defense support role is best summed up in JTF North's motto, "Service to the Nation."

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Posse Comitatus Act

Section 1385 of Title 18, United States Code (USC), states:

“Whoever, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, willfully uses any part of the Army or Air Force as a posse comitatus or otherwise to execute the laws shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.”

The PCA does not apply to the U.S. Coast Guard in peacetime or to the National Guard in Title 32 or State Active Duty status. The substantive prohibitions of the Posse Comitatus Act (PCA) were extended to all the services with the enactment of Title 10 USC, Section 375. As required by Title 10 USC, Section 375 the secretary of defense issued Department of Defense Directive 5525.5, which precludes members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps from direct participation in a search, seizure, arrest, or other similar activity unless participation in such activity by such member is otherwise authorized by law.

The PCA generally prohibits U.S. military personnel from direct participation in law enforcement activities. Some of those law enforcement activities would include interdicting vehicles, vessels, and aircraft; conducting surveillance, searches, pursuit and seizures; or making arrests on behalf of civilian law enforcement authorities. Prohibiting direct military involvement in law enforcement is in keeping with long-standing U.S. law and policy limiting the military's role in domestic affairs.

The United States Congress has enacted a number of exceptions to the PCA that allow the military, in certain situations, to assist civilian law enforcement agencies in enforcing the laws of the U.S. The most common example is counterdrug assistance (Title 10 USC, Sections 371-381). Other examples include:

- The Insurrection Act (Title 10 USC, Sections 331-335). This act allows the president to use U.S. military personnel at the request of a state legislature or governor to suppress insurrections. It also allows the president to use federal troops to enforce federal laws when rebellion against the authority of the U.S. makes it impracticable to enforce the laws of the U.S.
- Assistance in the case of crimes involving nuclear materials (Title 18 USC, Section 831). This statute permits DoD personnel to assist the Justice Department in enforcing prohibitions regarding nuclear materials, when the attorney general and the secretary of defense jointly determine that an “emergency situation” exists that poses a serious threat to U.S. interests and is beyond the capability of civilian law enforcement agencies.
- Emergency situations involving chemical or biological weapons of mass destruction (Title 10 USC, Section 382). When the attorney general and the secretary of defense jointly determine that an “emergency situation” exists that poses a serious threat to U.S. interests and is beyond the capability of civilian law enforcement agencies. DoD personnel may assist the Justice Department in enforcing prohibitions regarding biological or chemical weapons of mass destruction.

Military support to civilian law enforcement is carried out in strict compliance with the Constitution and U.S. laws and under the direction of the president and secretary of defense.

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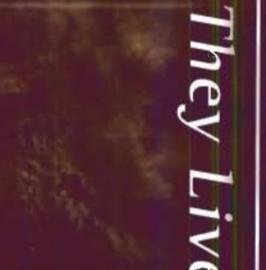
Protecting Americans Where They Live and Work

U.S. Northern Command



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Protecting Americans Where They Live and Work



U.S. Northern Command's Crest

In the forefront is the eagle, symbolizing our great nation and our alertness; ready to defend our homeland. Its right talons hold an olive branch and its left clutch a group of thirteen arrows, the symbols for peace and war and representing the first thirteenth states. The eagle's head is turned toward the olive branch, indicating our desire for peace.

On the eagle's chest is a shield, a warrior's primary piece of defensive equipment. The thirteen alternating red (courage and fortitude) and white (peace and sincerity) bars on the shield represent the thirteen original colonies. The chief, in blue, represents their strength, vigilance and perseverance. The chief holds thirteen six-pointed stars, a reference to the six-pointed design from General George Washington's personal flag. This flag was flown during his winter encampment at Valley Forge. General Washington had a personal protection guard, which consisted of a few hand-picked men from each of the colonies. This special guard carried these colors. The symbols from the Washington flag are a reminder of the efforts of the Continental Army, which served as our Nation's first military organization to free and protect the homeland, and relate their great undertaking to the task set before us in the defense of North America.

A depiction of United States Northern Command's Area of Responsibility is in the background, shielded by the eagle. On the Area of Responsibility are three stars, a remembrance of each of the sites of the attacks on September 11, 2001. These attacks gave impetus for the formation of United States Northern Command. The stars are gold, a symbol of those who lost their lives. During the early years of World War I, a service banner was hung in the window of homes where there was a family member in the war. A blue star on the banner represented each family member. As the war progressed and men were killed in combat, wounded in combat, and died of their wounds or disease, there came to be accepted usage of the gold star. This gold star was substituted and superimposed upon the blue star in such a manner as to entirely cover it. The gold star accorded the rightful honor and glory to the person for his offering of supreme sacrifice for his country.

The five stars at the top of the crest represent the five services: Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard. The stars are eight-pointed, representing the eight points on a compass, and symbolizing our mission to counter the global threat of terrorism. The stars are lined up over the Area of Responsibility, depicting the umbrella of protection that United States Northern Command will provide North America.

The outside rings of red, blue and red with the white lettering of the command's name are representative of the colors of the nation and our national flag.

For more information on the crest, the command, its people and operations,
visit www.northcom.mil.