



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
2 NAVY ANNEX  
WASHINGTON, DC 20380-1775

MCO 3440.7A  
POC  
13 Oct 98

MARINE CORPS ORDER 3440.7A

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps  
To: Distribution List

Subj: MARINE CORPS SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

Ref: (a) DoD Directive 3025.1  
(b) DoD Instruction 3025.1M  
(c) DoD Directive 3025.12  
(d) SECNAVINST 5820.7B  
(e) FMFM 7-10  
(f) Federal Response Plan, April 1992  
(g) Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 93-288), as amended  
(h) Joint Pub 0-2 (Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF))

Encl: (1) Domestic Emergency Chain of Command  
(2) Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) Decision Sequence and Command Relationships  
(3) Military Assistance for Civil Disturbance (MACDIS) Decision Sequence and Command Relationships  
(4) Domestic Emergency Assistance Decision Diagram  
(5) Format for Resource Request

Reports Required: See enclosure (5)

1. Purpose. To provide Marine Corps policy, planning guidance and assignment of responsibilities in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities during presidential declared or undeclared disasters and domestic emergencies per references (a) through (h).

2. Cancellation. MCO 3440.7.

3. Background and Discussion

a. Background. Increasingly, the Department of Defense (DoD) is called upon to support civil authorities during periods of domestic emergency. Military assistance provided during domestic emergencies is an important and highly visible role for the Marine Corps. Use of Marine Corps forces to support civil authorities provides an opportunity to highlight the mobility and

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limitations on the preparation, coordination and execution of military support to civil authorities during emergencies within the United States, its territories, and possessions.

b. Discussion. Disaster relief and civil disturbances efforts are the responsibility of local authorities. Once local officials have applied all resources to these efforts they will seek the assistance of the State. The Governor, in turn, may seek Federal assistance once application of State resources is determined inadequate. When requested by the Governor and when authorized by the President, DoD provides support to civil authorities of the Federal Government for its disaster relief and civil disturbance efforts.

(1) Domestic emergencies are events affecting the public welfare within the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and U.S. Possessions having significant potential for causing the loss of life, human suffering or great property damage resulting from:

(a) Natural disasters including earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes, typhoons, storms, floods, wildland fires, wind driven waters, tidal waves (tsunami) or other catastrophes;

(b) A civil disturbance in which group acts of violence and disorder prejudice public law and order;

(c) Attacks on the United States, its territories, or possessions; and

(d) Terrorist acts.

(2) Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) are those activities and measures taken to establish a supported/supporting relationship between DoD and any civil government agency in planning or preparing for, or application of resources in response to domestic emergencies, attacks, or acts of terrorism. Enclosure (2) provides guidance for MSCA Decision Sequence and command relationships for application of DoD assets in response to domestic emergencies.

(3) Military Assistance for Civil Disturbance (MACDIS) are those activities and measures taken to establish a supported/supporting relationship between DoD and any civil government law enforcement agency, through the Department of Justice (DoJ), in planning or preparing for, or application of

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military resources in response to civil disturbances. Enclosure (3) provides guidance for the MACDIS Decision Sequence and the command relationships for the application of military resources to civil disturbances.

c. Federal Emergency Assistance Organizations

(1) Within the Federal Government, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides central coordination for emergency preparedness, response and recovery for consequence management under MSCA. FEMA provides oversight for execution of a coordinated Federal response through the Federal Response Plan (FRP). The FRP is an agreement among Federal departments and agencies for coordinated consequence management response. The purpose of the FRP is to provide policy and procedures for the mobilization of Federal resources and conduct of activities to augment State and local response efforts to a significant disaster that overwhelms State and local responder's resources and capabilities. DoD, 26 other Federal departments and agencies, and the American Red Cross provide support to the FRP. The FRP identifies 12 critical areas (Emergency Support Functions (ESF) 1 through 12) in which Federal departments or agencies are identified as the primary or supporting agency. DoD is a supporting agency to all 12 ESF's. A presidential disaster declaration authorizes FEMA to activate all or part of the FRP.

(2) Department of Justice (DoJ). The responsibility for the management of the Federal response to civil disturbances rests with the Attorney General of the United States. The employment of military forces to assist in the control of civil disturbances is only authorized by the President through an Executive Order directing the SecDef to act in a specified civil jurisdiction under specific circumstances. Planning for the use of military forces is accomplished through the Senior Civilian Representative of the Attorney General (SCRAG) and the Commander, Civil Disturbance Task Force (CCDTF) upon issuance of a presidential Executive Order.

(3) Consequence management of terrorism incidents may require independent and/or simultaneous military support provided to FEMA and DOJ.

d. Military Emergency Assistance Organizations

(1) Within DoD, the Secretary of the Army (SecArmy) has been designated by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) as the

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Executive Agent to direct military planning and assistance to civil authorities. The DoD Executive Agent has the authority of the SecDef to task DoD components for and to commit resources in response to requests from civil authorities under both MSCA and MACDIS. The Director of Military Support (DOMS) serves as SecArmy's Action Agent for executing MSCA/MACDIS operations. DOMS coordinates directly with FEMA and DOJ for planning and executing the application of military support for MSCA and MACDIS operations,

(2) The Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command (CINCUSACOM), the Commander in Chief, U.S. Southern Command (USCINCSO) and the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command (USCINCPAC), serve as DoD Principle Planning Agents for MSCA/MACDIS. They are responsible for MSCA/MACDIS planning and execution and the planning activities of their Service and Functional Components, within the following geographical areas:

(a) CINCUSACOM's Area of Responsibility (AOR) includes the 48 contiguous States, and the District of Columbia.

(b) USCINCSQ's AOR includes the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(c) USCINCPAC's AOR includes Alaska, Hawaii and all U.S. possessions and territories in the Pacific region.

During a Presidential declared emergency, DOMS designates the supported and supporting CinCs based upon the response location as identified above. The supported CinC's Marine Corps Service Component assists his CinC during situation assessment and mission analysis to size the Marine Corps force and recommends proper employment and sourcing.

(3) CINCUSACOM has assigned Commander in Chief, Forces Command (CINCFOR) as the Lead Operational Authority (LOA) for both MSCA and MACDIS. LOA is the authority that has been delegated by USCINCLANT to a subordinate joint force, functional or component commander to carry out specific missions, functions, and tasks for which the designated commander has resident expertise and experience or capabilities to perform. CINCFOR plans, coordinates, and when directed, executes assigned missions with the authority of USCINCLANT. USCINCLANT requests sourcing of force requirements that are to be filled from outside his combatant command by supporting CinCs or Service Headquarters.

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(4) CINCFOR (in the name of CINCUSACOM) has designated the First and Fifth Continental U.S. Army (CONUSA) as the Regional Planning Agents (RPA) in the 48 contiguous states. The RPA exercises delegated authority for MSCA/MACDIS for specific subordinate geographic regions, to include preparation of regional emergency plans. The 48 contiguous states are divided east and west along the Mississippi River with First CONUSA having responsibility for the east and Fifth CONUSA having responsibility for the west. CINCFOR, as LOA, may execute assigned MSCA/MACDIS missions through the CONUSA.

(5) Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO). The supported CinC designates a DCO (normally an O-6) for MSCA operations who serves as the CinC/DoD interface with the Federal Coordinating Officer(s) (FCO). The FCO is the President's representative to the State(s) at the disaster location. The DCO ensures DoD taskings are based upon requirements that are essential and beyond local, state, and other federal departments and agency capabilities. The DCO coordinates reimbursement of Service expenditures with the FCO. The DCO, with his Defense Coordinating Element (DCE), normally collocates with the FCO and his Federal Coordinating Element (FCE) in the Disaster Field Office (DFO). The DCO is responsible for the employment of DoD forces. If the response requires the establishment of a Joint Task Force (JTF), the DCO becomes a special staff officer to the CJTF and relinquishes employment responsibility of military forces to the CJTF.

(6) Commander, Civil Disturbance Task Force (CCDTF). The supported CinC designates a CCDTF or CJTF for operations that serve as the DoD interface with the SCRAG. There will be one SCRAG for each incident site where military forces will be employed.

(7) Base Support Installation (BSI). The CinC may request designation, through the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC), of a Marine Corps base or station to provide the DCO, CCDTF or CJTF specified, integrated resource support to the DoD MSCA/MACDIS response effort. This installation is normally located outside of, but within a relative proximity to the disaster or disturbance area.

#### 4. Policy

a. Within the Marine Corps, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, Policies and Operations (PP&O), has cognizance over Marine

involvement in MSCA/MACDIS operations. The Director of Operations (P0), PP&O, Headquarters, Marine Corps is the overall Marine Corps Service Headquarters' coordinator for MSCA/MACDIS and provides the Marine Corps representative to DOMS.

b. The Commander, Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic (COMMARFORLANT) and Commander, Marine Corps Forces, Pacific (COMMARFORPAC) perform Service Component Commander functions related to MSCA/MACDIS for their respective Combatant CinC in their CinCs geographic AOR, as applicable. These functions include situation assessment, mission analysis, force sizing, and recommended force employment and sourcing. In cases where force sourcing from the supporting CinC is recommended, the supported CinC's Marine Corps Service Component Commander assists in effecting this request.

c. Commanding Generals (CG) and Commanding Officers (CO) of Marine Corps Bases/Stations ensure that provisions are made to effect protection of their installations during domestic emergencies. These provisions include an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) and designation of an Emergency Preparedness Coordinator (EPC). Commanders coordinate and deconflict their EPPs with the plans of local civil authorities and seek mutual support where possible. When applicable, Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) and Mutual Support Agreements (MSAs) are developed.

d. Immediate Response

(1) Prior to a presidential declared disaster, civil authorities located near a Marine Corps Base/Station or Unit may request immediate assistance in response to imminently serious conditions caused by a domestic emergency. Commanders are authorized to render assistance to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage when conditions and time do not permit approval from higher headquarters. Commanders may act without delay per the intent of this Order. Such action is referred to as "Immediate Response" and does not supplant established MSCA/MACDIS plans.

(2) Commanders should consider the timeliness of a request and the distance involved in determining the appropriateness of support. Generally, a request must be made and acted upon prior to coordinated DoD involvement and is limited to an area in the immediate vicinity of the installation.

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(3) Commanders acting under the Immediate Response authority should report actions taken to SecArmy via CMC(POC) by the most expeditious means available and seek approval for continuing assistance.

(4) Guidance for commanders:

(a) Civil Resources. Local and State resources are applied first to meet the needs of domestic emergency victims.

(b) Requirements Exceed Civil Authorities Capability. Commanders provide resources only when response requirements are beyond the capability of the civil authorities.

(c) Reimbursement. Provide Immediate Response on a cost reimbursable-basis, however, do not delay or deny action when the requester is unable or unwilling to make a commitment to reimburse. Commanders shall ensure that they capture response costs to support post-incident requests for reimbursement. Commanders should also inform local authorities to expect to be billed for assistance in undeclared disasters.

(d) Military Operations. Generally, military operations and base recovery operations take precedence over Immediate Response.

e. Refer requests for assistance under non-emergency and non-Presidential declared emergency circumstances, via message, to CMC(POC).

f. A domestic emergency assistance decision diagram is provided at enclosure (4) as an aid in deciding the propriety of Marine Corps assistance.

g. Consider the use of Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR) equipment only in those cases where active duty assets are not available due to time, distance, or lift constraints. Generally, use of SMCR personnel during the execution of MSCA/MACDIS operations is by exception. Consider the use of SMCR personnel only when a member volunteers, accepts non-pay orders, and consideration is affected through Commander, Marine Corps Forces Reserve (COMMARFORRES) and approved by CMC.

5. Action

a. DC/S PP&O, Headquarters, Marine Corps

(1) Promulgate policy and responsibilities regarding the use of Marine Corps assets to support civil authorities for MSCA/MACDIS.

(2) Provide Marine Corps representatives to the DOMS for coordination of Marine Corps Service Headquarters' response to civil authorities.

(3) Coordinate Marine Corps reporting requirements to DOMS for Marine Corps Bases/Stations as required.

(4) Coordinate with external agencies as required.

(5) Serve as the Marine Corps Principle Planning Agent for MSCA.

b. COMMARFORLANT and COMMARFORPAC

(1) Coordinate with the respective CinC exercising combatant command for all matters concerning the use of Marine Corps forces and resources in support of civil authorities during MSCA/MACDIS operations in the supported CinC's AOR.

(2) Promulgate appropriate guidance to and assist subordinate organizations in deliberate and crisis action planning for the employment and deployment of Marine Corps forces during MSCA/MACDIS operations.

(3) Serve as the Marine Corps regional Planning Agents (MCRPA). The MCRPA will coordinate all subject activities for all bases/stations/operating forces within their geographical AOR and is the lowest level at which the use of Marine Corps assets can be authorized.

c. CG's and CO's of Marine Corps Bases/Stations

(1) The following commands are designated Marine Corps Local Planning Agents (MCLPAs) to assist the MCRPAs.

(a) CG Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton;

(b) CG Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune;

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(c) CG Marine Corps Base, Quantico;

(d) CG, Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB), Albany;

(e) Commanding Officer, MCLB, Barstow;

(f) CGs Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) Parris Island and San Diego

(g) Commanders, Marine Corps Air Bases East (COMCABEAST) and Marine Corps Air Bases West (COMCABWEST);

(h) Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Air Station Kaneohe Bay.

(2) Coordinate with appropriate COMMARFOR point of contact concerning the use of Marine Corps resources in support of civil authorities.

(3) Develop appropriate EPPs for the installation. Additionally, as necessary, develop appropriate emergency preparedness plans for use with local civil authorities.

(4) Be prepared to function as a BSI during domestic emergencies.

d. COMMARFORRES

(1) Coordinate with CMC (POC) concerning the use of Marine Corps Reserve resources in support of civil authorities.

(2) Promulgate appropriate guidance to assist Inspector-Instructors/Active Duty Support personnel in determining the proper use of Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR) resources in support of civil authorities as outlined in this Order.

e. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

(1) Inform CMC (POC), via the chain of command, whenever Marine Corps Reserve resources are requested or employed in support of civil authorities per the reporting requirements discussed in enclosure (5). In cases of Immediate Response, inform CMC(POC) immediately via the Marine Corps Command Center (MCCC).

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(2) Submit after action reports, in Marine Corps Lessons Learned System (MCLLS) format, to CG MCCDC(C393) and an information copy to CMC(POC) within 30 days of providing support to civil authorities for MSCA/MACDIS operations. Marine Corps Order 5000.17A, USMC Lessons Learned System, requires this report. Report Control Symbol MC-5000-07 applies.

(3) The Marine Corps Command Center phone number is DSN 225-7366 or commercial (703) 695-7366. Unclassified e-mail address is "WATCH=TEAM=MCCC%POC%HOMC"@hqi.usmc, classified e-mail address is mhcoc@pobox.hqmc.smil.mil.

6. Reserve Applicability. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Reserve.



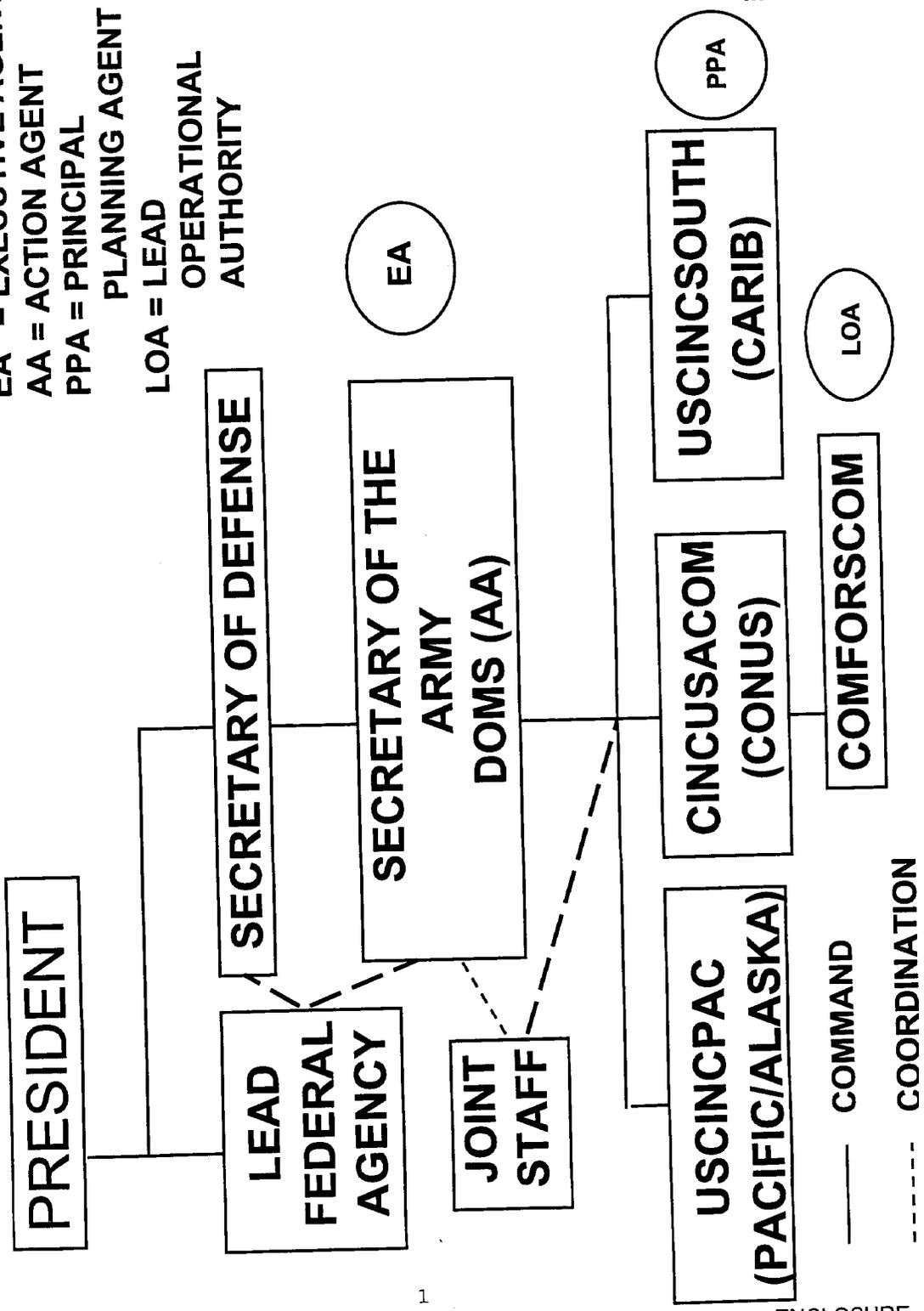
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Deputy Chief of Staff  
for Plans, Policies and Operations

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# DOMESTIC EMERGENCY CHAIN OF COMMAND

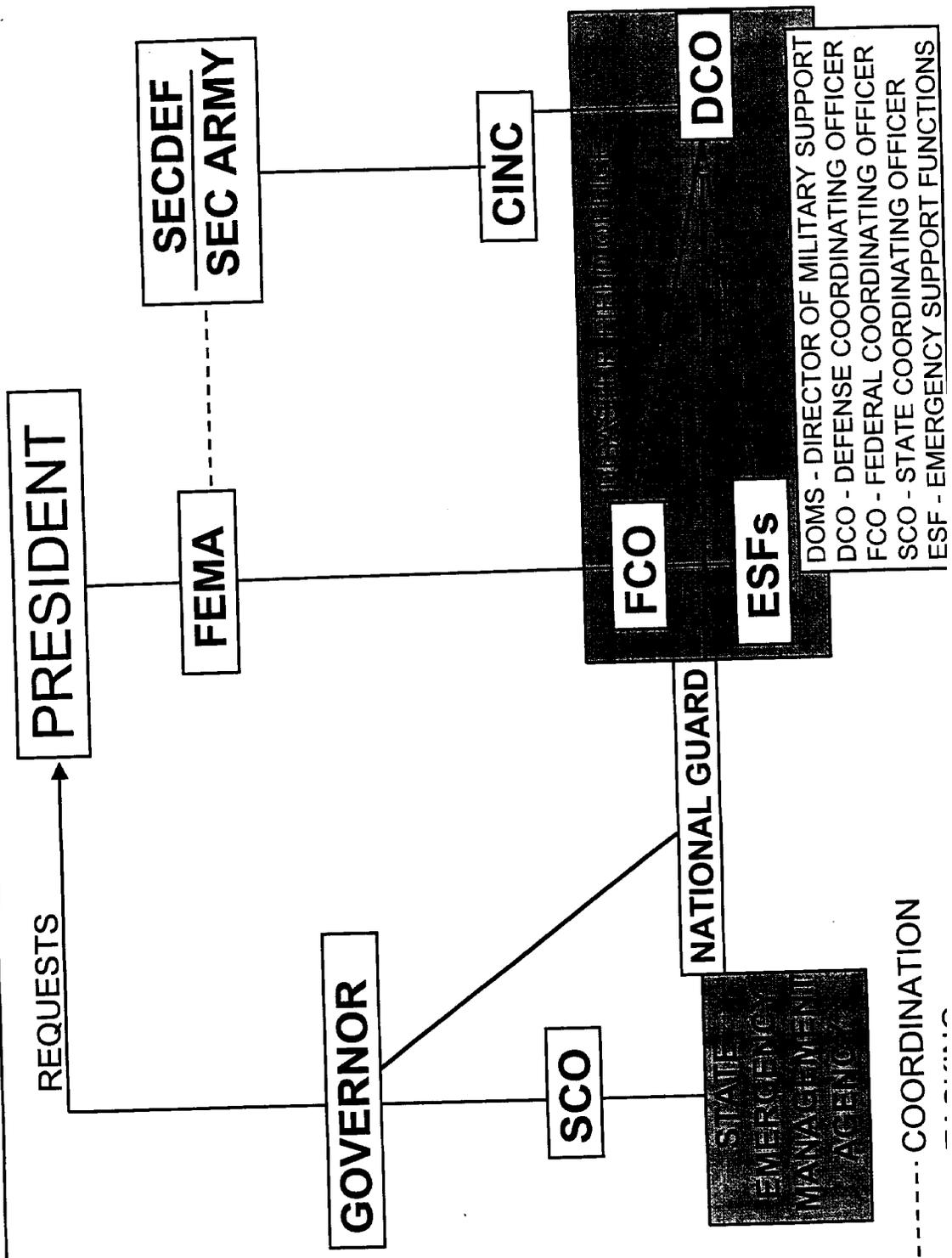
EA = EXECUTIVE AGENT  
 AA = ACTION AGENT  
 PPA = PRINCIPAL PLANNING AGENT  
 LOA = LEAD OPERATIONAL AUTHORITY



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# DECISION SEQUENCE FOR MSCA SUPPORT.

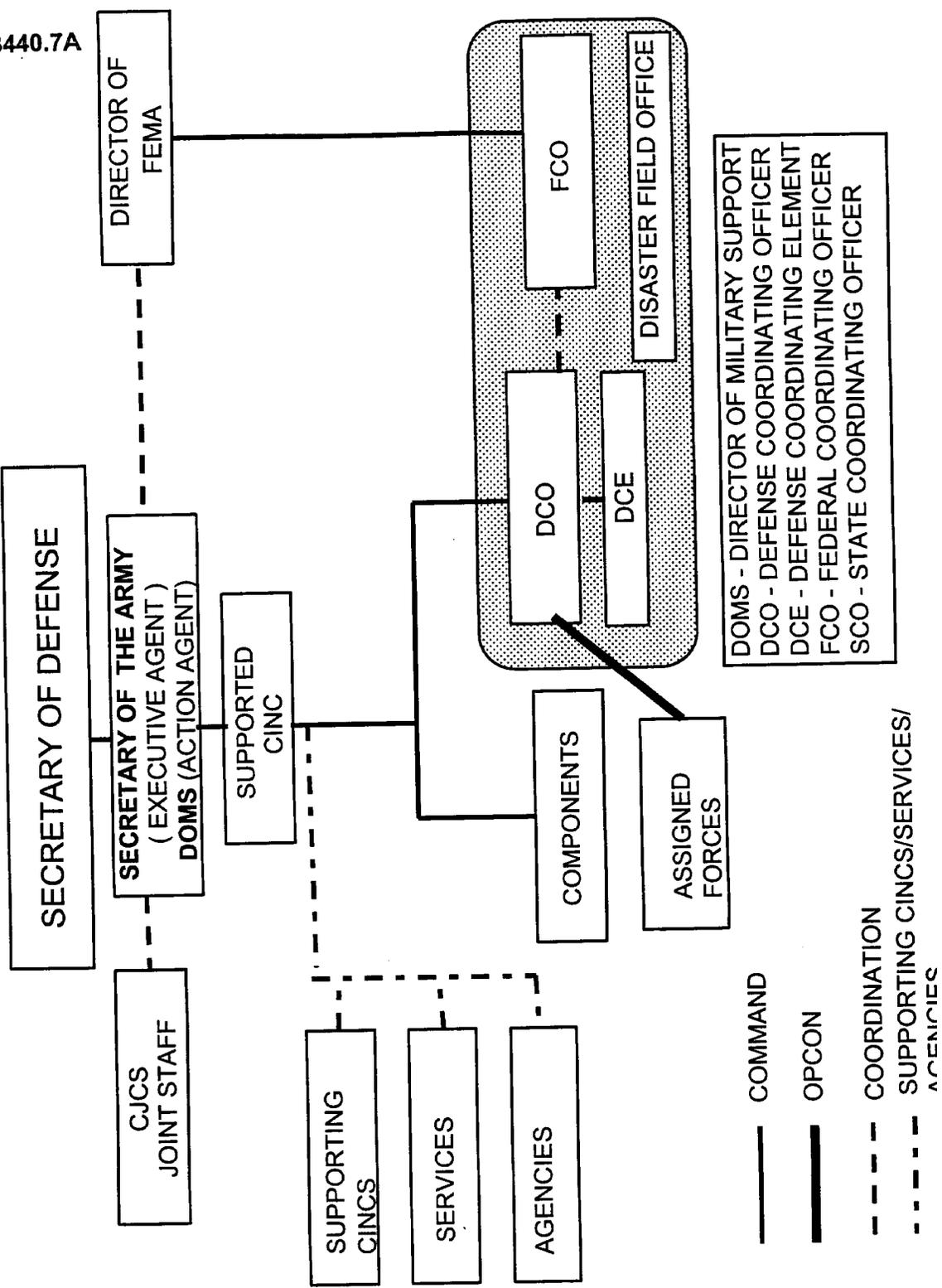
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DOMS - DIRECTOR OF MILITARY SUPPORT  
 DCO - DEFENSE COORDINATING OFFICER  
 FCO - FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER  
 SCO - STATE COORDINATING OFFICER  
 ESF - EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

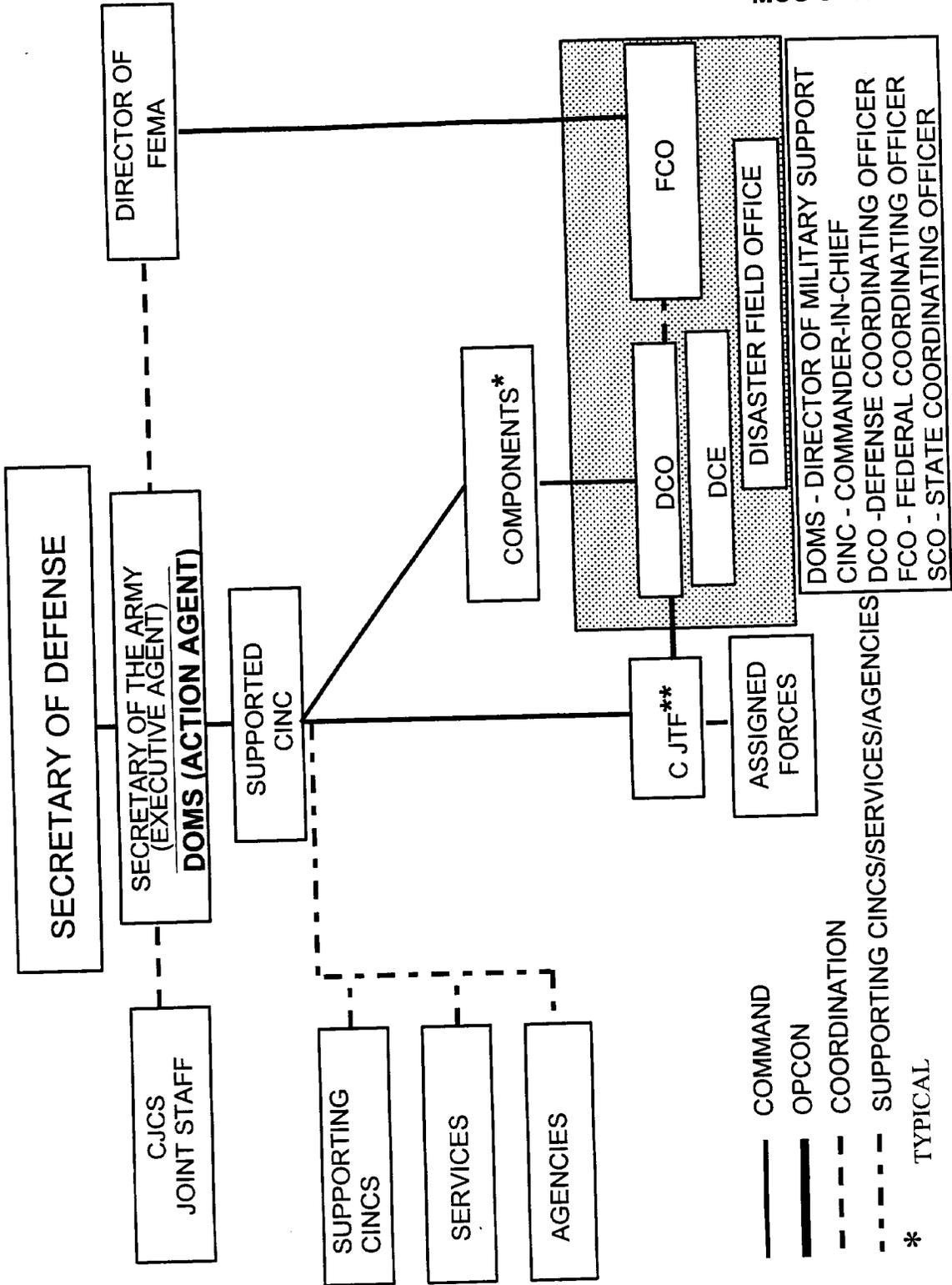
----- COORDINATION

# MSCA COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS



# MSCA COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS (CJT)

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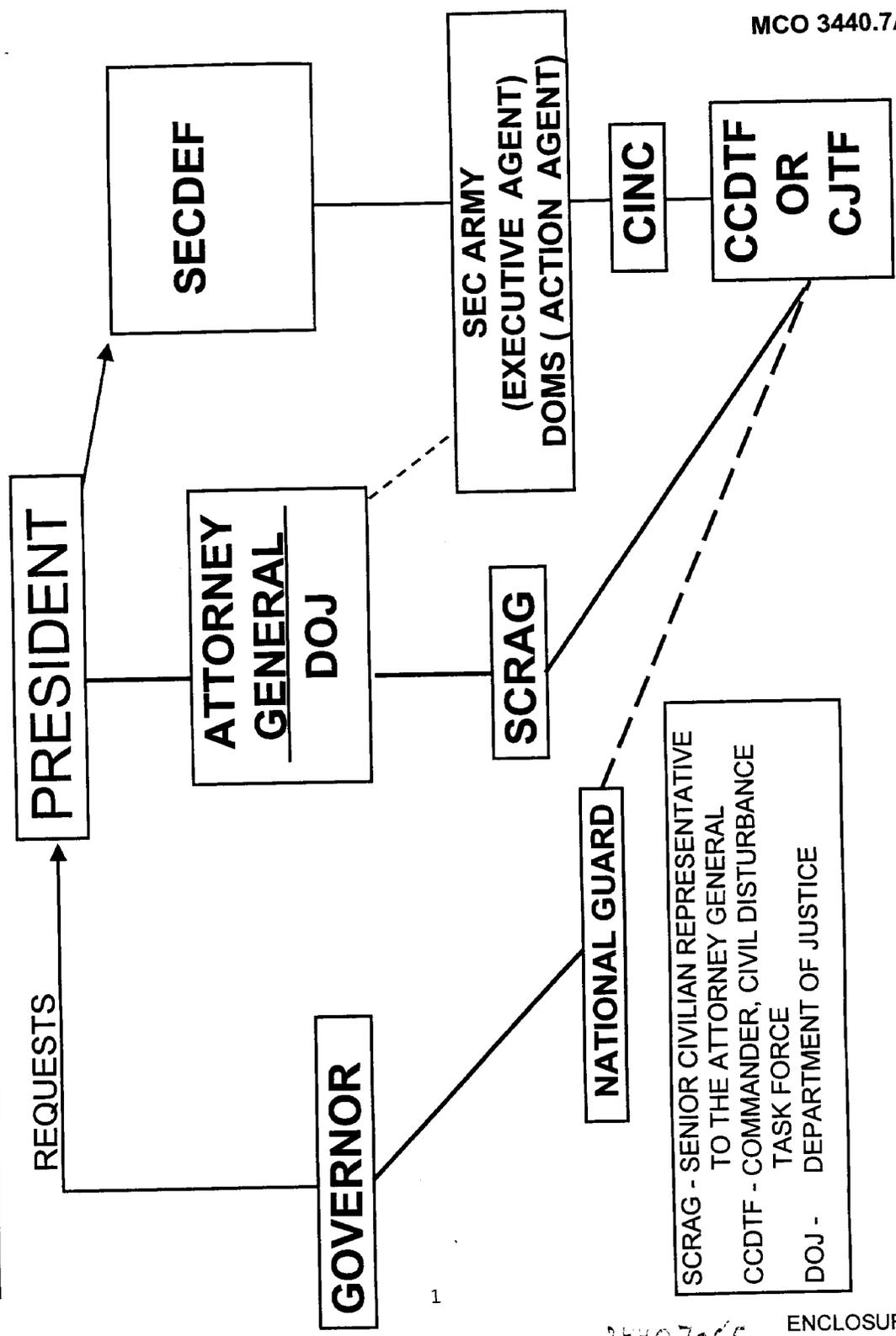


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ENCLOSURE

# DECISION SEQUENCE FOR MACDIS SUPPORT

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SCRAG - SENIOR CIVILIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
 CCDTF - COMMANDER, CIVIL DISTURBANCE TASK FORCE  
 DOJ - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

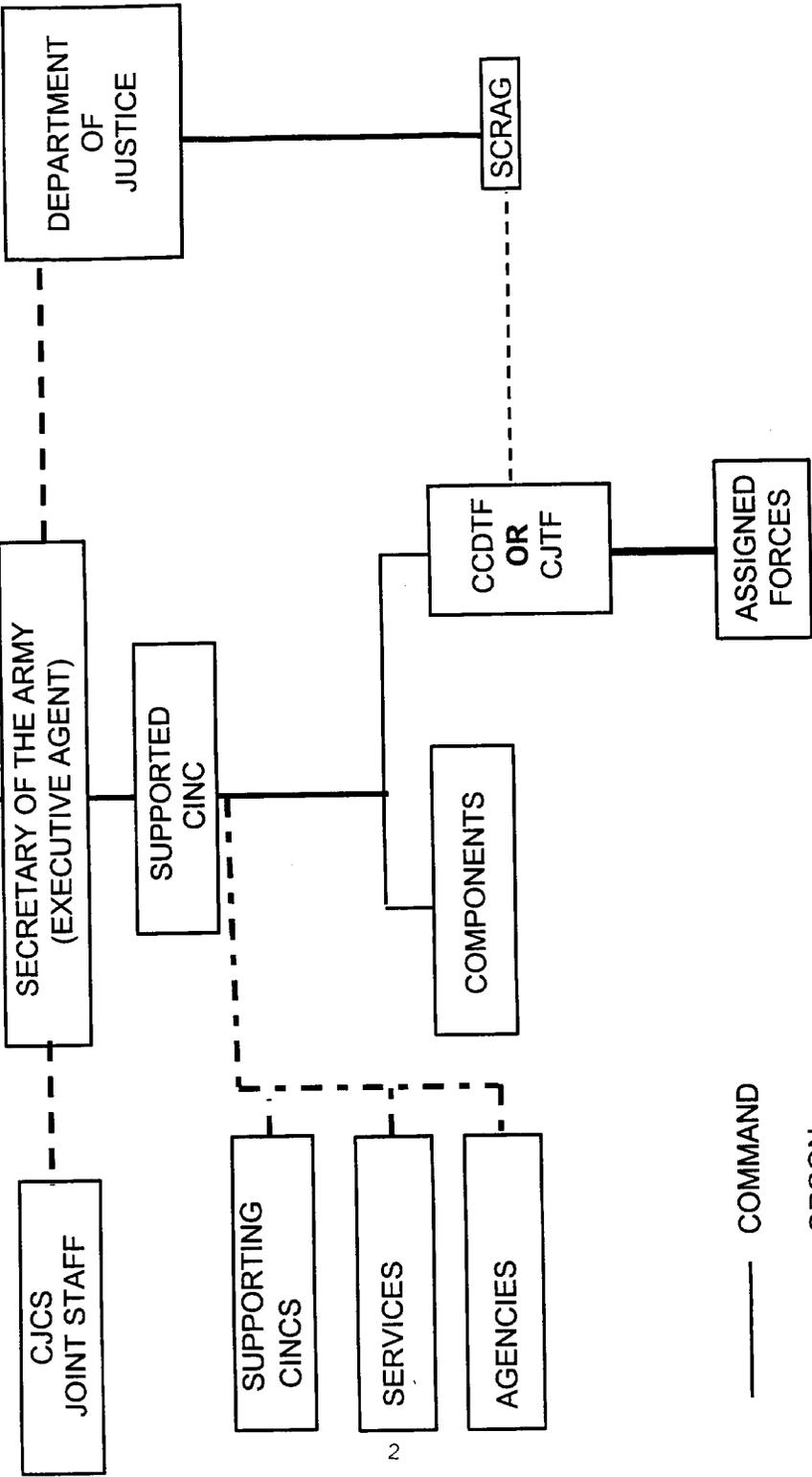
— TASKING

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ENCLOSURE (3)

# MACDIS COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

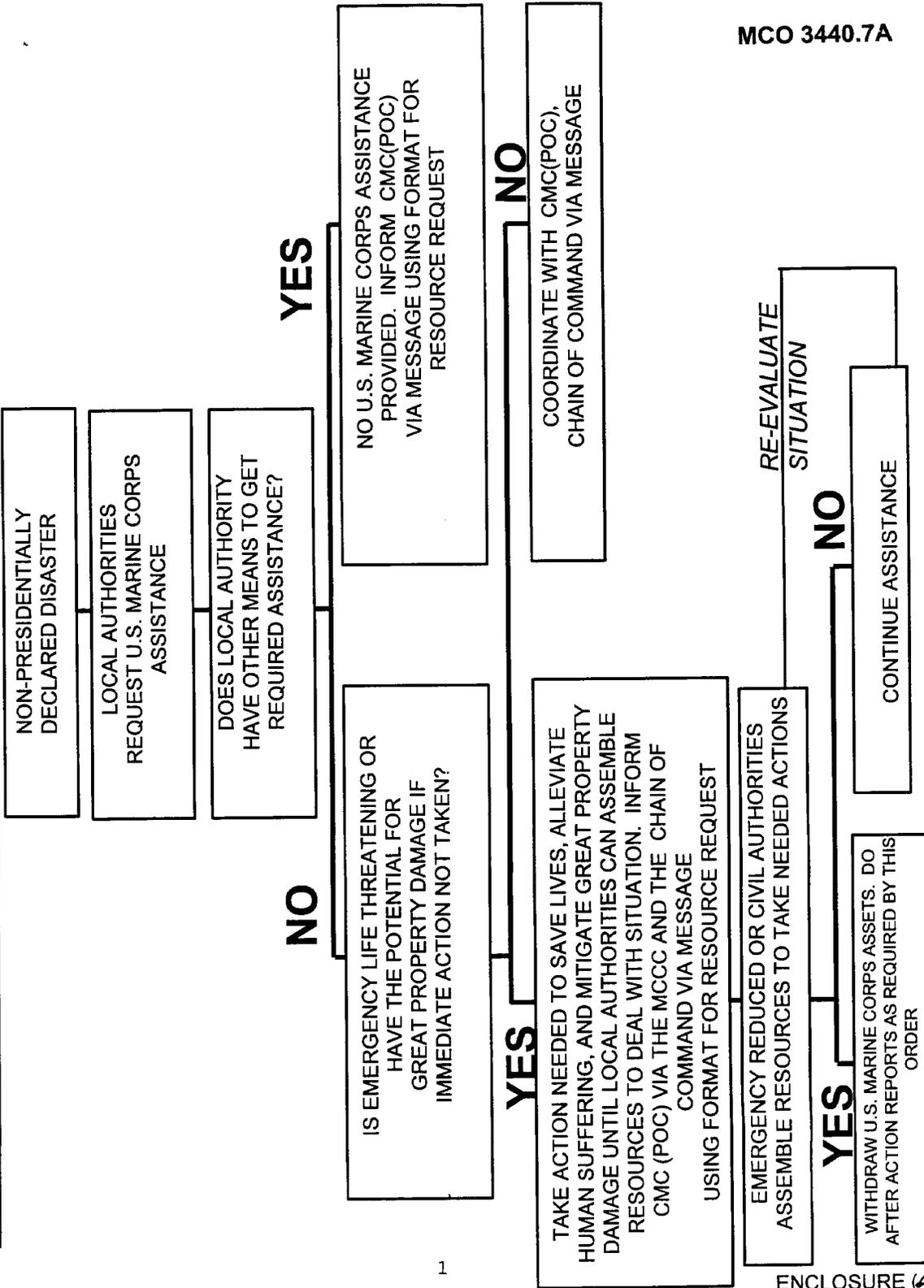
ENCLOSURE (3)



- COMMAND
- OPCON
- - - COORDINATION
- . - . SUPPORTING CINCS/SERVICES/AGENCIES

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# DOMESTIC EMERGENCY DECISION DIAGRAM



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FORMAT FOR RESOURCE REQUEST

This report should be sent via message to CMC (POC), info chain of command, prior to the initiating support to civil authorities. When this is not practical or the urgency of the situation does not allow, forward this information at the earliest opportunity.

1. Marine Corps organization receiving request.
2. Place (city, town, village, county, state) of the actual or anticipated assistance to civil authorities.
3. Name and title of requesting civil official/authority.
4. Date/time group (ZULU) request was received.
5. Scope, or potential scope, of the domestic emergency existing at the time of request.
6. Type, class, and quantities of support requested.
7. Purpose for which the support was requested.
8. Anticipated duration of support.
9. Anticipated impact on local community relations resulting from approval/disapproval of request.
10. Statement as to whether the request from civil authorities was granted or denied, to include DTG of notification to appropriate authority and the level at which the decision was made.
11. Reasons for denying or referring the request to higher headquarters.
12. If the request is referred to higher authority provide comments and recommendations for approval or denial.

ENCLOSURE (5)