CIVIL AIR PATROL SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR HOMELAND SECURITY

OPR: HQ CAP-USAF XO and HQ CAP DO
105 South Hansell Street
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6332

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

History of Civil Air Patrol's Role in Homeland Security
Strategic Objective
Support for Critical Mission Areas of the National Strategy for Homeland Security

INTRODUCTION 2

Objectives of National Strategy for Homeland Security

BACKGROUND OF CIVIL AIR PATROL 2

ASSUMPTIONS 3

Strategic Assumptions
Operational Assumptions

CIVIL AIR PATROL ENABLERS 4

CIVIL AIR PATROL SUPPORT FOR THE CRITICAL MISSION AREAS OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR HOMELAND SECURITY 6

Intelligence and Warning
Border and Transportation Security
Domestic Counterterrorism
Protecting Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets
Defending Against Catastrophic Threats
Emergency Preparedness and Response

CIVIL AIR PATROL SUPPORT OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF HOMELAND SECURITY 10

CIVIL AIR PATROL ASSETS 11

SUMMARY 12

APPENDIX 1: CIVIL AIR PATROL COMMAND STRUCTURE 13

APPENDIX 2: SEPTEMBER 11 AND CIVIL AIR PATROL'S RESPONSE 14

APPENDIX 3: CIVIL AIR PATROL SUPPORT FOR THE 2002 WINTER OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES SECURITY 16

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

History of Civil Air Patrol's Role in Homeland Security

Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is uniquely positioned to conduct homeland security (HLS) operations in support of the Nation's homeland security initiatives. CAP was chartered six days prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 under the Office of Civilian Defense. The purpose of CAP was to use general aviation pilots and aircraft to support the Nation's civil defense program. Upon entry of the United States into World War II, the mission of CAP expanded to include performing a wide variety of duties including coastal patrol for submarine activity, ships and personnel in distress, target towing for the armed forces, and courier flights for essential personnel and war materials. Due to its success in the wartime mission of anti-submarine coastal patrol, CAP was later transferred to the War Department in 1943. Congress chartered CAP as a non-profit corporation in 1946 so CAP could continue to provide services for the armed forces. In 1948, Congress designated CAP as the official civilian Auxiliary of the United States Air Force. CAP is a community-based, volunteer service organization with over 60,000 members and more than 1,700 units across the nation. The federally chartered CAP Corporation owns more than 530 light aircraft, and CAP members own hundreds of other aircraft that can be used to support assigned missions. Today, CAP has come full circle in the past 60 years, with a modern, well-equipped fleet of aircraft and equipment that is utilized daily. Trained professional volunteers stand ready to meet the challenge by preparing, preventing, and responding to internal and external threats to the United States.

Strategic Objective for Homeland Security

CAP's objective is to increase its level of mission support and expand its mission capabilities in support of the President's National Strategy for Homeland Security (HLS). Through increased and expanded operations in Civil Support and Homeland Defense, CAP can increase national capability and enhance HLS operations at the national, state, and local levels.

Support for Critical Mission Areas of the National Strategy for Homeland Security

Utilizing highly-trained volunteers and its large fleet of aircraft, CAP can rapidly respond to requests from military, federal, state, and local agencies requiring training, emergency management, high-technology reconnaissance or transportation of personnel or cargo. CAP is a low-cost, nationwide force multiplier. CAP has the following capabilities to support the critical mission areas of the National Strategy for Homeland Security:

- Airborne reconnaissance, imaging, and transportation.
- Monitor critical infrastructure, restricted and sensitive areas.
- Extensive ground-based communications system.
- Airborne communications relay and sensor platforms.
- Augment civil and military authorities in damage assessment, disaster response, recovery teams and perimeter security.
- Man designated positions at state and local communications and emergency operations centers.
- Provide air defense radar evaluation/calibration and intercept training.
- Provide emergency preparedness training.
- Provide radiological monitoring.

INTRODUCTION

Objective of National Strategy for Homeland Security

Homeland Security is an exceedingly complex mission. It involves efforts both at home and abroad. It demands a range of government and private sector capabilities, and it calls for coordinated and focused efforts from many actors who are not otherwise required to work together and for whom security is not always a primary mission.

The *National Strategy* establishes three objectives based on the definition of homeland security:

- Prevent terrorist attacks within the United States.
- Reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism.
- Minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur.

The order of these objectives deliberately sets priorities for America's efforts to secure the homeland.

Although a National Response Plan had been in-place since April 1999, the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 taxed the efforts of the nation in responding to this emergent threat. As the nation begins to understand the scope of the task it faces, it is becoming clearly evident that existing human, financial, and material resources are inadequate to conduct HLS operations on the scale required.

BACKGROUND OF CIVIL AIR PATROL

Civil Air Patrol has three congressionally charted missions:

- *Emergency Services*. CAP, through its emergency services program, maintains the capability to meet requests of the Air Force and to assist federal, state, and local agencies. CAP maintains aircraft, vehicles, communications equipment, and a force of trained volunteers for response to natural and man-made disasters or national emergencies.
- *Aerospace Education*. CAP conducts an aerospace education program for its adult and cadet members (internal) and the general public (external) with the purpose of educating the public on the value and importance of aviation and maintaining aerospace supremacy.
- *Cadet Programs*. CAP conducts a youth program with emphasis on aerospace education, leadership skills, physical fitness, and values education.

CAP began its support of the government's drug interdiction efforts in 1985 with the U.S. Customs Service (USCS). In 1986, Congress authorized CAP to support law enforcement in the government's war on drug. Many federal, state and local law enforcement agencies routinely call on CAP for counterdrug support. Over the past five years, CAP has averaged nearly 30,000 flying hours of support for counterdrug operations. All CAP members participating in counterdrug activities undergo additional background screening and training by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and U.S. Customs Service.

To prepare for Homeland Security operations, CAP can assist military and law enforcement organizations with training of personnel to defend the nation. Activities ranging from active participation in exercises and evaluations to transporting personnel to training locations can provide organizations with greater flexibility and reduce their own resource requirements.

Prevention missions will usually involve active reconnaissance or patrol of potential targets or lines of communication. Response, whether training or actual, will involve virtually every aspect of the organization, but communication capabilities and trained emergency management personnel will play key roles in addition to those filled by CAP air and ground teams.

By increasing the number of trained personnel and low-cost, high-technology equipment available to full-time first responders, CAP can leverage those organizations' abilities to provide capable, multi-level security. Specifically, to enhance detection and prevention requirements, CAP can provide reconnaissance and transportation capabilities not usually available to local security forces. CAP emergency management personnel can deliver much needed continuity and will often round out staffs normally manned with people whose primary duties may not involve crisis or consequence management. CAP communications personnel can establish critical redundancy in areas often overwhelmed with communication demands in commercial frequency spectra.

CAP has submitted its Homeland Security Concept of Operations to the Secretary and Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

CAP's cost effectiveness has been demonstrated time and time again. By using volunteer personnel and low-cost, off-the-shelf aviation assets, CAP provides critical, extremely cost-effective support in the place of more expensive, scarce assets.

ASSUMPTIONS

Strategic Assumptions

State of National Emergency — A state of national emergency has been established and will likely last an extended period of time, possibly a decade or more.

Potential for Future Hostile Acts — Terrorist attacks are highly likely within any of the fifty states or territories. Due to the increased security requirements for air travel, U.S. land and maritime borders are the most likely lines of communication that terrorists will use to enter the country to conduct future hostilities.

Potential Targets — Symbols of national significance (large structures, monuments, etc.), mass gatherings, and critical infrastructure are especially vulnerable to attack by explosives, whether conventional, or nuclear.

Timing, Scale, and Intensity — Hostile acts will likely range from short duration (single bombing incident) to sustained events (repeated attacks over a set period of time) and will range in intensity from low (small explosives bombings) to potentially very high (weapons of mass destruction). Simultaneous attacks against multiple targets are likely.

Expansion of Security Operations — HLS operations will require a robust capability consisting of military and civilian organizations. Expanded security operations will be required to deter and/or detect attackers before they strike and will be very manpower intensive. Additional security operations will be conducted for all elements of U.S. society. These operations will cover all U.S. territory and must include the borders with Canada, Mexico, and all coastlines.

Operations will consist of a variety of security support options. Operations at every level will need augmentation in order to be accomplished effectively and can be better/best done through use of volunteer professionals. The nation will continue to build and refine Homeland Security capabilities.

Response and Recovery Operations — Virtually every response and recovery operation will need to be augmented in order to be successful and will benefit from the use of trained volunteers. Other security operations will continue during response and recovery operations and may require additional support during an emergency response.

Augmentation — Security and defense operations will need assistance or augmentation to ensure adequate security.

Participation by National Population — CAP will be able to satisfy new support requirement by using its existing force of more than 60,000 volunteers and by recruiting new members.

Operational Assumptions

Threats — Attacks by air, sea, and land are likely.

Locally Based Resources — Locally-based CAP resources, both personnel and equipment, will likely be among the first assets called upon to prevent or respond to attacks or emergencies. Other CAP assets throughout the nation may also be called on as needed, but will require synchronization to achieve economy of force.

Counterdrug Operations — CAP support to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies involved in counterdrug (CD) and counter-narcoterrorism operations will continue as an essential mission of the HLS program.

CIVIL AIR PATROL ENABLERS

People — 60,000 volunteers (35,000 senior members and 25,000 cadets) are the foundation of CAP. Successful CAP HLS operations hinge on recruiting and retaining a motivated volunteer force of qualified professionals, consistently operating with low turnover, and with a high state of readiness. CAP's volunteers provide 60,000 sets of eyes and ears to augment federal, state, and local agencies in identifying and reporting suspicious activity to proper authorities.

Multi-layered Communications — To command forces during routine and contingency operations, CAP maintains a dense, multi-layered, fully-integrated communication infrastructure -- without it, the full potential of CAP capabilities cannot be realized. Dense communications refer to the coverage and capacity of a particular communications network. Multi-layered communications offer the ability to cross spectra either through a human-in-the-loop relay or a multi-frequency capability. Fully integrated means that the system can communicate with all the participants, civil and military, in a particular event.

Command and Control — Presently, the majority of CAP operations are conducted between requesting agencies and the CAP unit actually executing the mission. CAP success in conducting HLS tasks depends on the ability to obtain and process accurate information in order to direct the right resources to the right location at the right time to create the right effect.

CAP is establishing a National Operations Center (NOC) for daily and contingency operations. Initially the NOC will only handle counterdrug and homeland security missions and will monitor the status of resources needed for these missions. Agencies at all levels could call 1-888-211-1812 for CAP homeland security support. All support requests will be validated and a mission number assigned by the NOC. The NOC will capture mission information when the aircrews submit their mission data and will accomplish mission reporting to CAP and Air Force leadership as well as other appropriate agencies.

Infrastructure — Most CAP units operate from a variety of simple facilities, the best of which are similar to those used by a general aviation fixed based operator at a municipal airport. CAP is a volunteer service organization with units in over 1,700 communities across the Nation.

In the event CAP is required to conduct emergency management response or recovery activities in areas with damaged facilities or infrastructure, CAP will need the ability to rapidly deploy and conduct operations with minimal support. This quasi-expeditionary capability requires rapidly deployable sets of mobile facilities and equipment.

Low-cost, High-tech Airborne Reconnaissance — The marriage of low-cost aerial platforms with leading edge sensor technology gives CAP a unique capability to deliver cost effective reconnaissance and monitoring service. The ability to provide near real-time imagery downlink via limited access Internet sites is a core competency of the CAP and comprises its most often requested capability. The CAP will apply this capacity in HLS operations during daylight hours. Its value to law enforcement and security operations has been proven time and again. Its utility in conducting patrol, reconnaissance, and detection missions form the backbone of CAP HLS operations and can be used in both the Homeland Defense missions for DoD and in the Civil Support arena.

Advances in sensor capabilities will continue, and CAP will continue to upgrade and modernize equipment as well as ensure doctrine and training keep pace with technological advances. CAP will seek every opportunity to participate in experimentation to advance detection and location capabilities of both people and material. CAP received Congressional funding in FY02 to acquire hyperspectral imaging capability.

Information Technology Equipment — CAP is embarked on a strategic effort of integrating current resource, mission, and administrative management data into a national database. In addition, the processes associated with that management and customer/interagency coordination are being evaluated and automated to provide a web-based system of decision support and resource management tools. The primary focus of this development is to promote responsive employment of CAP forces in its HLS and other missions, and enhance overall CAP resource accountability.

Funding —Presently, the funding provided to CAP is adequate to provide the full-time staff and pay for those costs necessary to meet CAP's traditional missions of cadet programs, aerospace education, and emergency service missions. Increased participation in national HLS operations will require new CAP training programs, new specialized equipment, and would enlarge CAP management requirements--all of which will require additional funding.

Funding policies for increased CAP involvement in HLS missions must be clearly established at the outset. At this point there is no single designated source of funding for CAP HLS support. CAP can field an aircraft with highly trained, volunteer aircrews for an average cost of $90 per hour.

Legal Leverage — The legal basis for the CAP to operate as the Auxiliary of the Air Force is codified through federal law. These laws were last revised in 2000, prior to the events of September 11th, 2001. As the HLS mission evolves, changes to existing laws may become necessary. Legal reviews of CAP involvement in HLS should consider the Stafford Act, the Posse Comitatus Act, and evolving statutory guidance.

The most likely legal issue to affect the role of CAP in any HLS mission is the Posse Comitatus Act (18 USC 1385 and 10 USC 371-78). The Posse Comitatus Act is a post Civil War era criminal law prohibiting the use of the Army and, later, the Air Force, to "execute the laws" except where expressly authorized by Constitution or Congress. It limits the use of the military (and, by extension, the Air Force Auxiliary) in matters of civilian law enforcement. CAP can provide reconnaissance but not surveillance. CAP members may not participate directly:

1) In arrest, search and seizure, stop and frisk, or interdiction of vessels, aircraft or vehicles.
2) In surveillance or pursuit.
3) As informants, undercover agents, or investigators in civilian legal cases or other civilian law enforcement activity.

CAP has asked the Air Force General Counsel to review its interpretation of the Act to enable the CAP to detect and conduct surveillance of any potential HLS threat until relieved by competent authority.

Command Relationships — Pending establishment of the DoD's Northern Command and the President's Homeland Security Department, command relationships external to CAP will remain much as they exist today. Domestic relief operations will largely be tasked by the Air Force National Security Preparedness Agency (AFNSEP) and the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC). Requests for support from law enforcement and military requests will be validated through the CAP National Operations Center.

As HLS doctrine, policy and guidance evolve, CAP needs to be an integral part of the planning process.

Appendix 1 describes the command structure of Civil Air Patrol

CIVIL AIR PATROL SUPPORT FOR THE CRITICAL MISSION AREAS OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR HOMELAND SECURITY

The National Strategy for Homeland Security aligns and focuses homeland security functions into six critical mission areas: intelligence and warning, border and transportation security, domestic counterterrorism, protecting critical infrastructure, defending against catastrophic terrorism, and emergency preparedness and response. The first three mission areas focus primarily on preventing terrorist attacks; the next two on reducing our Nation's vulnerabilities; and the final one on minimizing the damage and recovering from attacks that do occur. The following lists specific mission support CAP can provide to each of the critical mission areas.

Intelligence and Warning

- CAP can support the initiative to build new capabilities through the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Division. CAP can conduct airborne reconnaissance missions and provide airborne imagery to assist the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in vulnerability assessments of all our Nation's critical infrastructure and key assets.
- CAP's extensive communications infrastructure of over 840 HF radio stations, 5,000 fixed-land radio stations and 10,000 mobile radios can support the initiative to implement the Homeland Security Advisory System by augmenting the Advisory System's national framework for public announcements of threat advisories and alerts.
- CAP can support the initiative to employ "red team" techniques by providing airborne platforms to simulate terrorist targets for planning and analysis.
- CAP has a limited capability to provide radiological monitoring. This capability could be greatly expanded with increased resources and training.
- CAP conducts air defense exercises with the Air Force and the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) to evaluate and calibrate airborne radar coverage and to provide intercept training for radar operators and intercept aircrews. This mission could be expanded nationwide and to other federal agencies.
- Information collected during routine and on-going counterdrug reconnaissance missions along the U.S. borders and coastal areas provides federal, state and local law enforcement agencies important trend analysis intelligence.
- CAP volunteers are exposed on a regular basis to situation reports and alerts that make them effective observers. CAP offers 60,000 sets of eyes and ears that can detect and report suspicious activity.

Border and Transportation Security

- CAP can play a major role in the initiative to create "smart borders" by providing airborne reconnaissance and imagery along the Nation's borders and coastal areas reporting suspicious activity and sightings to appropriate law enforcement agencies.
- CAP can provide airborne communications relay platforms so law enforcement personnel on the ground or in low flying aircraft can communicate with the task force leader or mission base.
- CAP can support the initiative to implement the Aviation and Transportation Security Act by providing routine reconnaissance and airborne imagery of critical transportation assets such as ports, pipelines, and rail and highway bridges.
- CAP can upload pictures taken during airborne reconnaissance on a limited access web site for law enforcement agencies.
- When CAP aircrews fly ongoing missions, they learn the area and can easily recognize when something has changed or is out of place.
- CAP has units in over 1,700 communities across the nation and operates its fleet of aircraft from general aviation airports. CAP can provide the Transportation Security Administration information on suspicious activities observed when flying into and out of these airports.
- The U.S. Customs Service has asked CAP to fly into airports to record and report aircraft having drug trafficking characteristics. This mission could be expanded to provide airport reconnaissance for the Transportation Security Administration.
- The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) has asked CAP to take digital photographs of all charted and uncharted airfields within 20 miles of the U.S. – Canadian border, the U.S. – Mexican border and along the southern coast line. EPIC is developing a database of these photographs. This mission could be expanded to cover other regions throughout the nation.

- CAP can support the initiative to recapitalize the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) by providing aerial reconnaissance support of coastal areas, ports, inland waterways, lakes, and marine operations for suspicious activity as a force multiplier to assist the Coast Guard in accomplishing its multiple missions.
- CAP can provide aerial transportation of personnel, equipment, confiscated items, evidence, documents, and parts for law enforcement agencies.
- CAP provides border familiarization flights for Joint Task Force Six personnel, counterdrug law enforcement agents, and intelligence analysts. The aerial perspective of the border greatly increases their effectiveness in performing their jobs. This mission could be expanded for homeland security operations.

Domestic Counterterrorism

- CAP can support the initiative to improve intergovernmental law enforcement coordination by providing aerial transportation of law enforcement agents, witnesses, evidence, documents, controlled deliveries of confiscated items, and equipment.
- CAP has effectively worked with drug task forces and law enforcement coordination centers in its support of the government's drug interdiction efforts. CAP promotes intergovernmental coordination and cooperation by providing information and imagery from reconnaissance missions and working with intelligence analysts to develop trend analyses. This same support can be provided for joint counterterrorism task forces.
- CAP has supported the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) drug raids by providing fly-back digital photos or single-frame video downlink imagery of the take-down site just minutes prior to the raid as the DEA agents are conducting their final briefing. This provides the agents near real-time pictures of the takedown site showing ingress and egress routes and the area around the site. CAP can provide this same support for the initiative to facilitate apprehension of suspected terrorists.
- CAP can support the initiative to continue ongoing investigations and prosecutions by providing airborne reconnaissance to identify and report unusual or suspicious activity.
- CAP can provide short-notice airborne transportation of agents, witnesses, and evidence to court.

Protecting Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets

- CAP can play a major role in the initiative to build and maintain a complete and accurate assessment of America's critical infrastructure and key assets by providing ongoing airborne reconnaissance and imagery. CAP has provided this service for the U.S. Marshals Service by taking digital photographs of courthouses and judges' residences that were threatened by drug cartels.
- CAP provides state emergency management agencies damage assessment by taking airborne before and after pictures of coastal areas, rivers, levees, etc., for hurricanes and floods. CAP can provide this same support for homeland security assessments of critical infrastructure.
- When CAP aircrews fly ongoing missions, they learn the area and can easily recognize when something has changed or is out of place.
- CAP can upload pictures taken during airborne reconnaissance on a limited access web site for law enforcement agencies and emergency management agencies.
- CAP was tasked to provide security and traffic observation in support of the 2002 Winter Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. CAP conducted security over-flights of key public utility facilities as well as intelligence collection and detection of potential airborne threats (see Appendix 3). CAP can provide this support for other high-profile events.

- CAP's assets and support capabilities should be integrated in the initiative to develop a national infrastructure protection plan.
- CAP's multi-layered communications system can be deployed to disaster areas to support and augment those of other disaster response and recovery agencies.
- CAP can deploy airborne and ground search and rescue teams to assist in disaster response and recovery efforts.

Defending Against Catastrophic Threats

- CAP has a limited radiological monitoring capability. CAP airborne and ground platforms could be equipped with sensor equipment to support the initiative to detect chemical and biological materials and attacks.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

- CAP has over 60 years of experience in ground and air search and rescue and disaster relief.
- Immediately after the terrorist attacks on September 11th, the CAP National Commander placed all 52 wings on a state of alert. Wings activated and manned their operations centers on a 24/7 schedule. Many aircrews were placed on a one-hour rapid response standby. CAP mobilized over 8,700 volunteers nationwide to support recovery efforts (see Appendix 2).
- Within hours of the terrorist attacks on September 11th, CAP flew thousands of pints of blood to the disaster site. CAP provides aerial transportation for personnel and critical assets such as blood, organs, medical supplies, equipment, and supplies to disaster areas.
- CAP members routinely train for small- and large-scale disaster scenarios.
- CAP has effectively partnered with federal, state and local emergency response agencies through Memoranda of Understanding.
- CAP's multi-layered communications system can be deployed to disaster areas to support and augment those of other disaster response and recovery agencies.
- CAP can deploy airborne and ground search and rescue teams to assist in disaster response and recovery efforts.
- CAP should be included in the initiative to integrate separate federal response plans into a single all-discipline incident management plan.
- CAP utilizes the Incident Command System in its daily emergency services operations. This supports the initiative to create a national incident management system. CAP would integrate seamlessly into a national incident management system.
- CAP can support the initiative to improve tactical counterterrorist capabilities by being involved in planning and training exercises for the consequences of failed tactical operations.
- CAP's dense, multi-layered, fully integrated communications infrastructure of over 840 HF radio stations, 5,000 fixed-land stations and 10,000 mobile radios can support the initiative to enable seamless communication among all responders. The first radio transmissions out of the Miami-Homestead Air Force Base area after Hurricane Andrew were made on CAP HF radios.
- CAP's communications infrastructure should be integrated into the national emergency communication plan.
- CAP can participate in mass casualty exercises to support the initiative to prepare health care providers for catastrophic terrorism. CAP members can participate as simulated casualties, as well as performing their normal emergency services duties. CAP aircrews and emergency services personnel routinely train with state and local emergency services and disaster preparedness agencies.

- CAP can support the initiative to prepare for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear decontamination by participating in training and exercises with federal, state and local agencies.
- As the Auxiliary of the Air Force, CAP is the fourth pillar in the Air Force's "Total Force" approach. CAP is fully integrated into the Air Force's military support for civil authorities. CAP can support the initiative to plan for military support to civil authorities by providing transportation, communications, logistics and perimeter security.
- Emergency services members of CAP routinely man designated positions at Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regional Operations Centers and state Emergency Operations Center to assist with crisis and consequence management.
- CAP has a 60-year heritage of providing volunteer service to our nation. CAP is already a fully organized and training "Citizen Corps."
- CAP's first-hand knowledge of the local populace, organizations, and terrain greatly enhance its mission support.
- During the Mid-west floods of 1993, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) did something they had never done before or since. It turned over more than 18,000 square miles to another organization—Civil Air Patrol. FAA requested CAP to advise which disaster relief aircraft CAP needed inside the restricted area and when, and the FAA would keep all other aircraft out of that area.
- CAP's first-hand knowledge of the local populace, organizations, and terrain greatly enhance its mission support.
- CAP can provide airborne, single-frame video downlink pictures to provide incident commanders real-time pictures to make decisions during disaster response and recovery efforts.
- CAP should be integrated into the initiative to build a national training and evaluation system. CAP can contribute to all four phases of the approach: requirements, plans, training (and exercises) and assessments (comprising of evaluations and corrective action plans).
- CAP can support the initiative to enhance the victim support system with its Critical Incident Stress Teams (CIST). Each CIST is filled with the following roles: mental health professional, medical, pastoral support, peer representative and family support. CAP also has a chaplain corps with over 640 chaplains.

CIVIL AIR PATROL SUPPORT OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Science and Technology

- CAP can support the science and technology foundation for homeland security by providing low-cost, airborne and ground platforms to test new equipment to detect chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear agents, as well as for improved imagery and sensor equipment.

Information Sharing and Systems

- CAP's National Operations Center will capture mission results and information when the aircrews submit their mission data and will accomplish mission reporting to the appropriate agencies.

CIVIL AIR PATROL'S ASSETS

- Dedicated force of over 60,000 volunteers in over 1,700 communities across the nation with a track record of support to their communities, states and nation.
- Command and control structure that reaches to the local community and supports the Air Force Rescue and Coordination Center and Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness Agency control centers.
- Air and ground search and rescue experts.
- 546 corporate aircraft and hundreds of member-owned aircraft.
- 4,000 mission pilots; 2,055 of these mission pilots and an additional 1,495 support personnel have been screened by DEA and the U.S. Customs Service.
- 847 ground search and rescue teams nationwide trained to survive in a variety of conditions, first aid, wilderness extraction of victims and community emergency response teams.
- 647 chaplains, 170 moral leadership officers, and a JAG Corps nationwide.
- Over corporate 840 corporate HF radio stations, 5,000 fixed-land radio stations and 10,000 mobile radios.
- Nearly 1,000 ground vehicles.
- Information technologies, secure systems and administrative support.
- Personnel trained in radiological monitoring.
- Existing CAP National Operations Center. The NOC will monitor the status of resources needed for homeland security missions. Agencies at all levels can call 1-888-211-1812 for CAP homeland security support. All support requests will be validated and mission numbers assigned by the NOC. The NOC will capture mission information and results when aircrews submit their mission data and accomplish mission reporting to CAP and Air Force leadership as well as other appropriate agencies involved in the mission.
- CAP has designated rapid response aircrews in each of its 52 wings to respond to critical or short-notice homeland security taskings.
- CAP's flying hour program has historically been a level-of-effort program. Funding has dictated the amount of activity CAP could support. Currently CAP flies approximately 110,000 flying hours per year.
    - CAP could support an additional 35,000 flying hours annually assuming funding were available. Many of the missions currently flown in support of search and rescue/disaster relief as well as counterdrug programs could likely be flown to support "Homeland Security."
- In FY02, CAP received Congressional funding to acquire hyperspectral-imaging capability. CAP will procure night vision and thermal imaging equipment with FY02 end-of-year funding.
- Cost for CAP support:
    - CAP can field an aircraft with highly-trained, volunteer aircrews for an average cost of $90 per hour.
    - Vehicles: actual fuel/oil costs.
    - Miscellaneous: actual out-of-pocket expenses for required supplies.
    - Equipment: as needed to perform assigned tasks.

SUMMARY

The Civil Air Patrol can provide outstanding support to the President's National Strategy for Homeland Security. CAP's resources can significantly enhance civil support and Homeland Security operations. CAP has a trained and ready force of over 60,000 volunteers who can provide extremely cost-effective support to our nation. Largely due to its proven competence, nationwide presence, and wide distribution of personnel and equipment, CAP, working as the Air Force Auxiliary, can provide increased support to Homeland Security efforts at the national, state, and local level. Working through established agreements and longstanding relationships, CAP already conducts operations and exercises with agencies ranging from the separate services of the Department of Defense to FEMA, USCG, USCS, DEA, state and local emergency management agencies or law enforcement offices. Although traditionally perceived as a Search and Rescue (SAR) or Disaster Relief (DR) organization, CAP can utilize those same skills and equipment required for SAR and DR to fill communication, reconnaissance, transportation, or emergency management needs for homeland security. By using CAP and its dedicated, highly trained force of volunteers, agencies at all levels can increase their training and effectiveness in preparing for, preventing, and responding to attacks or domestic emergencies.

Civil Air Patrol is a nationwide low-cost, force multiplier.

APPENDIX 1: Civil Air Patrol Command Structure

The Civil Air Patrol is the volunteer civilian Auxiliary of the Air Force under Public Law 80-557, Title 10 United States Code, Section 9441. Although chartered as a non-profit corporation by Congress, the Civil Air Patrol is neither a government entity nor a federal corporation. The Secretary of the Air Force has no authority over the Civil Air Patrol in its operations as a civilian, volunteer, non-profit corporation but does have authority over those aspects of the Civil Air Patrol that relate to its performance of the non-combat missions assigned by the Air Force. The Secretary may delegate this authority as appropriate.

The Secretary of the Air Force has authority over the actual conduct of the Air Force missions assigned to the CAP. The Air Force Director of Air and Space Operations, HQ USAF/XO, on behalf of the Secretary of the Air Force, is responsible for CAP matters, including policy, resource advocacy, and Air Force support. The Air Force Office of Personnel Recovery, AF/XOOP, is responsible for oversight of the CAP, including policy approval and political interface. HQ CAP-USAF, a subordinate unit of Air University and Air Education and Training Command, is the Air Force agency charged with providing day-to-day advice, liaison, and oversight to the CAP. HQ CAP-USAF is responsible for establishing and executing CAP support programs and identifying their operational requirements. HQ CAP-USAF coordinates or approves use of CAP to carry out the non-combat missions of the Air Force. Approval of CAP programs, policies, or activities, including coordination between the CAP and the Air Force is accomplished through HQ CAP-USAF.

Mission tasking authority currently sits with numerous agencies. The Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) and the Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness Agency (AFNSEP) are currently authorized to task CAP units directly to conduct search and rescue and disaster relief missions. Requests for CAP support for Homeland Security operations are also administered through AFNSEP or by direct request to HQ CAP-USAF. Additionally, CAP-USAF has delegated that authority through various Memoranda of Understanding to other federal and state agencies. With the expansion of the CAP National Operations Center, this authority will be consolidated within the Civil Air Patrol NHQ and all requests for support will funnel through the NOC to provide unity of command.

APPENDIX 2: September 11th and Civil Air Patrol's Response

- Immediately after the terrorist attacks on September 11th, the CAP National Commander placed all 52 wings on a state of alert. Wings activated and manned their operations center on a 24/7 schedule. Many aircrews were placed on one-hour rapid response standby.
- Over 8,700 CAP members mobilized nationwide.
- CAP aircraft were in the air within 6 hours of the attacks.
- The Bose Corporation donated 40 acoustical headsets to aid rescuers in their search for survivors. CAP had the headsets on site at the World Trade Center in just a few hours after Bose announced the donation. CAP also flew in special robotic equipment to assist rescuers in searching through the rubble.
- At the request of the Governor of New York, on September 12th CAP provided the first direct perspective of the World Trade Center disaster site. The photographs the aircrew provided were of immediate value to rescue and security personnel at Ground Zero.
- 21 wings (states) were involved in transport missions.
- 564 hours were flown in support of 9/11.
  - 48 sorties were flown in the first 72 hours alone.
- 450 CAP members manned their designated positions at the FEMA Region Operations Centers and state Emergency Operations Centers.
  - Many for as long as 4 weeks.
- NY CAP Wing stepped up existing reservoir reconnaissance.
- CAP provided civil consequent management assistance.
- Volunteer CAP members from the North Carolina Wing transported 50 cases of blood from Raleigh, NC to the American Red Cross facility in Baltimore, MD, on September 11th.
- State officials from Florida tasked CAP members to monitor the state airports and provide advisories to pilots at uncontrolled fields of the flight restrictions in place – 61 airports/284 CAP personnel were used. The wing also provided transportation to government officials, as needed.
- Volunteer CAP members in California provided air transportation to government officials.
- Members of CAP's New Mexico Wing were placed on alert for blood transport flights.
- Kentucky Wing members answered the call for help by flying blood platelets from Kentucky to New Jersey on the afternoon of September 11th.
- Members of the Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island Wings flew 12 sorties and delivered 3,000 pounds of blood and medical supplies to JFK Airport for delivery to Mount Sinai Hospital.
- The Idaho Wing transported blood and medical supplies to California and Nevada for the American Red Cross.
- Volunteer CAP members of the Virginia Wing manned the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- The Pennsylvania Wing provided manpower and communications support to the Allegheny County Emergency Management Agency and FEMA's mobile EOC. They were also on standby to provide aerial imaging to authorities of the crash site of the fourth plane.
- CAP personnel from the North East Region provided communications and coordination support to the FEMA Region 1 Regional Operations Center.
- South Carolina CAP personnel provided communications support to the state EOC.
- FEMA Region III placed Delaware Wing members on a one-hour, rapid-response standby.

- The New York Wing flew a mission on September 12th for the state to take digital photos of disaster site in New York and provided communications and manning support to the state EOC.
- Georgia Wing transported robotic supplies from Dobbins Air Reserve Base in Georgia to Hanscom Air Force Base in Massachusetts for robots used by the U.S. Army at the disaster site.
- Illinois Wing members assisted local airports that had commercial flights diverted into them and were not prepared to handle them. CAP aircrews were placed on standby for additional support.
- Louisiana Wing flew missions for the U.S. Coast Guard District 8 to support the U.S. Coast Guard's efforts to secure the deep-water ports of Beaumont, Port Arthur TX and Lake Charles LA.
- Maryland Wing members assisted the North Carolina Wing by providing lodging for their personnel transporting supplies to Baltimore, and manned the state EOC and provided communications support.
- Michigan Wing provided manpower and communications support to the state EOC and was prepared and expected to fly real-time video imaging missions.
- Oregon Wing provided transportation for blood and blood samples from Portland to Los Angeles and San Diego via relay with the California Wing.
- Pacific Region alerted each of its wings, contacted each state governor to offer support, and established command posts in each wing with aircraft and crews on alert.
- Southeast Region alerted each of its wings to be on standby for additional support, and had personnel monitoring communications throughout the region, as needed.
- Tennessee Wing members flew camera equipment (real-time video system) to Trenton, NJ from McGhee-Tyson Air National Guard Base, TN and also expected to be flying blood transport flights.
- Texas Wing was fully manned and prepared to fly blood transport missions.
- West Virginia Wing members provided manning and communications support to the state EOC.
- During September and October, the Puerto Rico Wing flew almost daily missions in support of increased port security requirements for the U.S. Coast Guard Greater Antilles Command. The missions provided daily reporting of marine vessel reconnaissance in the vicinity of pre-designated strategic coastal targets off the waters of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

APPENDIX 3: Civil Air Patrol Support for the 2002 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games Security

- CAP was tasked to provide security and traffic observation in support of the 2002 Winter Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. CAP also conducted security over-flights of key public utility facilities as well as intelligence collection and detection of potential airborne threats.
- CAP provided airborne reconnaissance from sunrise to sunset. CAP flew over 530 hours of reconnaissance of key roadways, Olympic venues and critical infrastructure.
- CAP air assets were used to provide routine, ongoing reconnaissance of the 45-mile security area around Salt Lake City, Utah. When CAP aircrews reported suspicious activity or unauthorized people or vehicles in specific areas, airborne and ground law enforcement agents would be dispatched to apprehend and interdict.
- Throughout the games, The Olympic Air Operations Center redirected half of CAP's reconnaissance sorties enroute (so the crews could respond to alarms that were going off at key infrastructure sites). CAP's average response time on the redirected missions was 5 minutes to time over the new location.
- At lease one law enforcement action was generated each day as a result of CAP's airborne security patrols.
- CAP took 2,232 pictures using high-resolution digital cameras and single-framed video downlink systems. These pictures were uploaded on a limited access web site for the agencies supporting the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command.

© 2002 Civil Air Patrol. All rights reserved.