

Annex G1 (Civil Military Operations –Procedures for Requesting Military Assistance) to Texas Military Forces Standing Operating Guidance for Support to the State.

1. Request Procedures. All Texas Military Force members who might receive a request from civil authorities must know the steps outlined herein and be able to advise on the proper procedures. Any deviation from these procedures may slow the process and adversely impact rapid reaction to a request. This procedure applies to all requests for military assistance, regardless of purpose.

a. Step 1. Local civil authorities request military assistance from the Commander of the Texas Highway Patrol, Department of Public Safety (Disaster District Committee Chairperson), in whose district or sub-district the assistance is required. When the request for military assistance is initiated, the local civil authority may advise local National Guard unit/headquarters. When advised by civil authorities that a request for military assistance has been submitted to the DPS District Commander, the National Guard commander concerned will take the following action:

(1) Immediately notify the JFHQ's JOC. Commercial: 512-782-5544 or DSN: 954-5544. The report will also be made through command channels. The report will include:

(a) Nature and location of the emergency.

(b) Name, title, and telephone number of local civil authority initiating request for military assistance.

(c) Estimate of requirements (personnel and equipment).

(2) Liaison will be established and maintained with the appropriate Department of Public Safety Commander, Texas Highway Patrol and with appropriate civil authorities.

b. Step 2. The DDC, if unable to respond to the requirement with civil resources, will relay the military support request to Department of Public Safety Headquarters in Austin, along with his estimate of the situation and recommendation.

c. Step 3. The Division of Emergency Management (GDEM) will evaluate the request and if unable to respond to the requirement with civil resources, recommend to the Governor the use of Texas Military Forces. The GDEM will coordinate with the Adjutant General's Department.

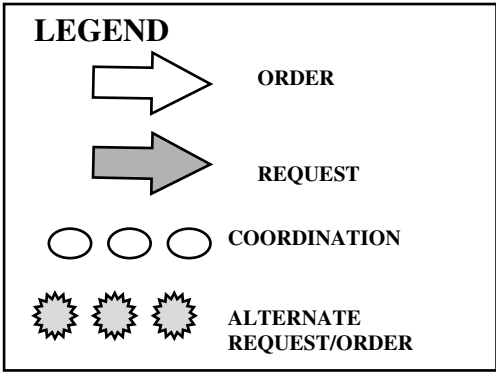
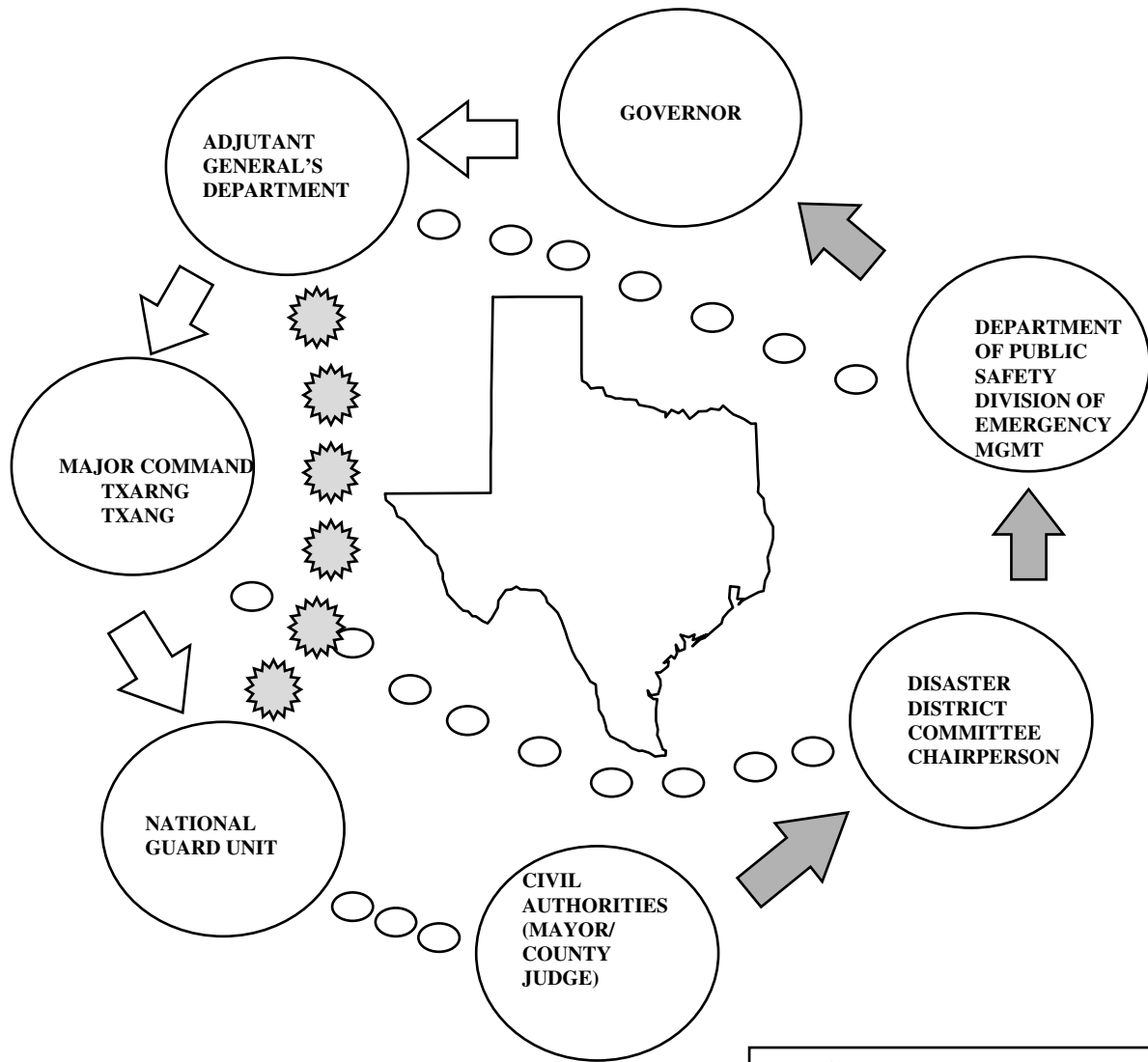
d. Step 4. The Governor will order the Adjutant General to provide military assistance to civil authorities. A proclamation will be issued, authorizing the Adjutant General to order into State Active Duty such portions of the Texas Military Forces as necessary to aid civil authorities.

e. Step 5. The Adjutant General will order the necessary Texas Military Forces to duty in a State Active Duty status to accomplish the mission. When the situation is such

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that the duration of commitment cannot be determined, personnel will be prepared to be on duty a minimum of three days.

f. Step 6. The designated task force commander will provide military support to civil authorities until the release of troops is directed by The Adjutant General.

Appendix 1 (Military Assistance Request Matrix) to Annex G1 (Civil Military Operations –Procedures for Requesting Military Assistance) to Texas Military Forces Standing Operating Guidance for Support to the State.



Annex G2 (Idiosyncrasies of Military Assistance Operations) to State Military Forces
State Active Duty Standing Operating Guidance

1. Success in a military support operation is governed by its own principles, which derive from the nature of the endeavor. Success in support operations requires unity of effort among the many participating agencies. Each agency must adapt to unfamiliar roles, unusual coordination and a constantly changing environment. Patience and perseverance are necessary.
2. Texas Military Forces, deployed in a military support operation, are not being sent in to “take charge and get the job done”, but participate in a supporting role which requires cooperation with and deference to civil authorities. The skills necessary to successfully accomplish the military support mission include, but are not limited to, patience, diplomacy, impartiality, inquisitiveness, and objective professionalism. All Texas Military Force personnel from the individual soldier through the Task Force Commander must understand this relational role. Leader training must develop these skills in the unit’s officers and NCOs.
3. Interagency coordination with civilian agencies at the task force level and below is essential to the success of any mission during interagency operations because such operations require support of and deference to civilian authority.
4. The actions of individual soldiers and units of the State Military Forces ordered to State Active Duty in an emergency are scrutinized and internally evaluated. State Military Forces participation and support/aid rendered to the citizens of Texas is evaluated externally from the standpoint of its contribution to resolving the overall emergency situation. State Military Forces participation and contributions are viewed from an assistance perspective rather than a command perspective. There is a definite link between the emergency actions and/or contributions provided by the entire emergency management organization and the State Military Forces. All participants gain when one gains; all participants hold stake in the same endeavor.
5. In military support operations, the Texas National Guard is a supporting agency. To be effective, the efforts of all agencies have to be integrated into one coordinated operation. The task force commander must devote much of his personal time and energy to the challenges of coordination and cooperation with other agencies.
6. Because many state agencies are involved in emergency operations, there is a great demand for liaison parties. The requirement exceeds the table of organization and equipment authorizations of most Texas National Guard units. Commanders must create liaison parties from resources not otherwise committed, which may include soldiers from units not deployed in the area of operation. The liaison parties and the agency supported may require transportation and communications support.
7. Organic communications capabilities of units in military support operations require additional signal resources. State agencies usually have separate command, control and communications procedures and equipment different from the Texas Military Forces. Military liaison parties to other state agencies may be required to provide

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communications equipment and operators to support the operation and accomplish the mission. Also, Headquarters frequently requires staff augmentation.

8. Military units assign greater importance to formal organization than most civilian agencies because military personnel rotate in and out of assignments, yet each person fulfills the requirement of each position in essentially the same way. In a civilian environment, however, individuals may stay in one position for a number of years and adopt their own methods for the position. Networking is stressed on a personal level. Texas Military Force leaders must be alert to personal considerations and establish individual relations with civilian points of contact.

9. Commanders and state agency personnel must meet frequently and come to know and understand each other. Staff coordination among agencies must be thorough and continuous. Military commanders must accept some otherwise undesirable delays to ensure necessary integration of interagency efforts. The proper attention to special requirements of interagency operations will result in an efficient, effective total government program.

10. Training and preparing for military support operations should not detract from the unit's primary mission of training soldiers to fight and win wars. Military support operations are not a new mission and should not be treated as a separate task to be added to a unit's mission essential task list (METL). Many military support tasks, especially combat support and combat service support, are directly related to existing METL training. However, units selected for this duty require time to train and prepare for tasks that may be different from their wartime METL.

11. The amount of training required and when the training is conducted depends on the particular mission. The underlying training philosophy of "how and when" is summed up as "just enough and just in time". Once a unit is selected to participate in a support operation, the time required and allowed for training is usually minimal. The training time allowed depends on the urgency of the situation, the current level of unit training in the required skills, and the complexity of the skills required.

12. Task organization is important in any operation. Military support operations are no different. What is different, however, is that units are neither allocated in the force structure nor are the tables of organization and equipment based solely on a military support mission. A balanced force of combat, combat support and combat service support provides the capabilities for conducting military support operations. The equipment, trained personnel, and command and control structure needed in emergencies are embedded in the units of a balanced force.

13. Since military organizations are not specifically designed to accomplish military operations that support civilian authorities, all forces are likely to be task organized based on Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Time, and Troops Available (METT-T). In many cases, units will be used in non-traditional ways. When the task organization is created, there may be few, if any combat units.

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14. A fundamental principle for employing military resources is recognizing that civil authorities have the primary authority and responsibility for disaster assistance.

15. Military support to civil authorities is an Adjutant General's Department responsibility that can not be delegated to a subordinate major command. Subordinate major commands are utilized during emergency military support operations as organizations for resourcing personnel, equipment and providing a control structure.