

VOLUME 11A, CHAPTER 19: “DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES”**SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES**

Changes are identified in this table and also denoted by [blue font](#).

Substantive revisions are denoted by an * symbol preceding the section, paragraph, table, or figure that includes the revision.

Unless otherwise noted, chapters referenced are contained in this volume.

Hyperlinks are denoted by [bold, italic, blue and underlined font](#).

[This is the initial publication](#)

PARAGRAPH	EXPLANATION OF CHANGE/REVISION	PURPOSE
All	This chapter contains policy on the requirements for financing and reporting costs associated with civil disturbance operations previously found in Volume 6A, Chapter 11.	New

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CHAPTER 19

DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES

1.0 GENERAL (1901)

1.1 Purpose (190101)

This chapter establishes financial policy for identifying, recording, reporting, and obtaining reimbursement for costs the Department of Defense (DoD) incurs in its role of providing Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) in accordance with existing laws and policies (see Addendum 1). DSCA refers to support provided by United States (U.S.) Federal military forces, DoD civilians, DoD contract personnel, DoD Component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), in coordination with the Governors of the affected States, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32 United States Code (U.S.C.) status). Typically, these elections are in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. (DoD Directive [\(DoDD\) 3025.18](#)).

1.2 Authoritative Guidance (190102)

1.2.1. DoD has several primary missions, one of which is to defend the homeland and provide support to civil authorities (Sustaining U.S. Global Leadership: Priorities for 21st Century Defense, 2012). In some instances, national defense assets may be made available to support civil authorities for disasters, emergencies, or other incidents. DSCA is generally initiated by a request for DoD assistance from a Primary Agency (PA), such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). It is DoD policy that DSCA will be initiated by a request for DoD assistance from civil authorities or qualifying entities or is authorized by the President or SecDef. All requests for DSCA support, with the exception of Immediate Response Authority (IRA), will be written, and will include a commitment to reimburse DoD in accordance with the Stafford Act, Economy Act, or other authorities.

1.2.2. DoD may commit resources when approved by SecDef or when directed by the President. FEMA is responsible for coordinating Federal plans and programs for response to civil emergencies at the national and regional levels, and for Federal assistance to the States in civil emergencies. In accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act ([42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207](#)) (“Stafford Act”), in an emergency or major disaster, the President may direct any Federal agency, with or without reimbursement, to utilize its authorities and resources granted under Federal law in support of State and local emergency assistance and disaster response efforts. A request for assistance (RFA) is not valid until it is approved by SecDef. RFAs submitted by FEMA are also called mission assignments (MAs), although they do not have directive effect until approved by SecDef.

2.0 GENERAL ACCOUNTING GUIDANCE (1902)

DSCA is provided on a cost reimbursable basis unless directed to be provided on a non-reimbursable basis by the President or SecDef or otherwise in accordance with the law. Requests for DSCA may be submitted in accordance with the Stafford Act or under non-Stafford Act conditions.

2.1 Stafford Act (190201)

2.1.1. Under the Stafford Act, the President may direct SecDef to utilize DoD resources to help State and local governments respond to emergencies and major disasters. A Governor may request Federal assistance under the Stafford Act. Once this request is received and it is certified in accordance with conditions in the Stafford Act, the President may make an emergency or major disaster declaration.

2.1.2. The Stafford Act provides a system of emergency preparedness to protect life and property in the U.S. from hazards and to apportion responsibility for assistance in a disaster among the Federal Government, States, and their political subdivisions. FEMA is the primary Federal agency responsible for disaster relief efforts within the U.S. and administers assistance provided by the Stafford Act. Federal departments and agencies, including DoD, support FEMA when requested by FEMA. FEMA provides reimbursement for the assistance requested from disaster relief funds appropriated to FEMA for this purpose. Federal departments and agencies may seek reimbursement from FEMA for eligible costs incurred during the performance of the requested support.

2.2 Non-Stafford Act (190202)

2.2.1. A Federal entity with primary responsibility and statutory authority for handling an incident (i.e., the requesting agency) that needs support or assistance beyond its normal operations may request Department of Homeland Security coordination and facilitation through the *National Response Framework* (NRF). Agencies providing disaster assistance under their own authorities independent of a Stafford Act declaration use their own appropriated mission funding. DoD may provide assistance to other Federal departments and agencies by executing inter-agency reimbursable agreements with the requesting agency and requesting reimbursement from the requesting agency for eligible expenditures. Generally, the requesting agency provides funding to DoD for the assistance requested consistent with the provisions of the Economy Act, unless other statutory authorities are available for this purpose.

2.2.2. In response to a request for assistance from a civil authority under imminently serious conditions where time does not permit approval from higher authority, Federal military commanders, Heads of DoD Components, and/or responsible DoD civilian officials may exercise immediate response authority in order to save lives, mitigate great property damage, and prevent human suffering. (DoDD 3025.18).

3.0 APPLICABILITY (1903)

3.0.1. This policy applies to Office of the SecDef, the Military Departments, the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and the Joint Staff (JS), the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the DoD, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the DoD (hereafter referred to collectively as “DoD Components.”)

3.0.2. This policy also applies to the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard (hereafter referred to collectively as the “National Guard”) personnel when under Federal command and control. Also applies to National Guard personnel when SecDef determines that it is appropriate to employ National Guard personnel in Title 32, U.S.C. status to fulfill a request for DSCA. SecDef requests the concurrence of the Governors of the affected States, and those Governors concur in the employment of National Guard personnel in such a status.

4.0 SCOPE (1904)

4.0.1. This chapter promulgates DoD financial policy for emergency or disaster relief assistance when SecDef approves a request for assistance to provide DoD support to other Federal departments or agencies under DoDD 3025.18.

4.0.2. The Unified Command Plan assigns DSCA responsibilities to the Commander, U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), within the 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; and to the Commander, U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM), within Hawaii, U.S. territories or insular areas, and possessions in the USPACOM area of responsibility. Commanders of Combatant Commands (CCDRs) with DSCA responsibilities and their Combatant Commands are referred to as “supported CCDRs” or “supported Combatant Commands,” respectively, throughout this policy.

5.0 DEFINITIONS (1905)

Unless otherwise noted, these terms and their definitions are for the purposes of Volume 11A, Chapter 19.

5.01. Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO). A DoD single point of contact for domestic emergencies. Assigned to a joint field office to process requirements for military support, forward MAs through proper channels, and assign military liaisons as appropriate to activated emergency support functions. (**Joint Publication 1-06**).

5.0.2. Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA). Support provided by U.S. Federal military forces, DoD civilians, DoD contract personnel, DoD component assets, and National Guard forces (when SecDef, in coordination with the Governors of the affected States, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, U.S.C., status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. Also known as civil support. (DoDD 3025.18).

5.0.3. Emergency. Any incident, whether natural or manmade, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Stafford Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the U.S. (42 U.S.C. § 5122).

5.0.4. Immediate Response Authority (IRA). A Federal military commander's, DoD Component Head's, and/or responsible DoD civilian official's authority temporarily to employ resources under their control, subject to any supplemental direction provided by higher headquarters. Those resources are provided to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage. This is typically in response to a request for assistance from a civil authority, under imminently serious conditions when time does not permit approval from a higher authority within the U.S. IRA does not permit actions that would subject civilians to the use of military power that is regulatory, prescriptive, proscriptive, or compulsory. (DoDD 3025.18).

5.0.5. National Response Framework (NRF). This framework provides the principles by which response partners are to apply when providing a unified national response to disasters and emergencies. It defines the key principles, roles, and structures by which communities, tribes, States, the Federal Government, and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. The NRF is always in effect, and can be implemented at any level at any time.

5.0.6. Mission Assignment (MA). The mechanism used by FEMA to support Federal operations in a Stafford Act major disaster or emergency declaration. The MA orders immediate, short-term emergency response assistance when an applicable State or local government is overwhelmed by the event and lacks the capability to perform, or contract for, the necessary work. (NRF).

5.0.7. Primary Agency (PA). This describes a Federal agency with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an Emergency Support Function (ESF). A Federal agency designated as an ESF PA serves as a Federal Executive agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Federal Resource Coordinator for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission. (NRF).

5.0.8. Principal Federal Official. In Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 "Management of Domestic Incidents," the President designated the Secretary of Homeland Security as the "principal Federal official" for domestic incident management and empowered the Secretary to coordinate Federal resources used in the prevention of, preparation for, response to, or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies, except for law enforcement responsibilities otherwise reserved to the Attorney General under HSPD-5.

5.0.9. Reimbursable Budget Authority (RBA) (also called reimbursable obligation authority). Authority to incur obligations in accomplishing reimbursable work if a budgetary resource—either a reimbursable agreement from a Federal customer or an advance from a non-Federal customer—is also available. This authority can be acquired only by obtaining an allotment through the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) using an approved funding program process.

6.0 RESPONSIBILITIES (1906)

Principal and supporting DoD participants in DSCA activities discussed throughout this chapter include, but are not limited to, SecDef; the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)), the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (USD(C)); CJCS; CCDRs; the JS; and DoD Components.

6.0.1. SecDef has overall authority for DoD and is the President's principal advisor on matters concerning DSCA. SecDef retains approval authority for the use of forces, personnel, units, and equipment; has the primary responsibility within DoD to provide the overall policy and oversight for DSCA in the event of a domestic incident; and retains sole authority to waive reimbursement for DoD support.

6.0.2. The USD(C)/Chief Financial Officer (CFO) establishes policy and guidance to ensure timely reimbursement to DoD for reimbursable DSCA activities, accounting and logistics codes to track an operation's costs, billing procedures for reimbursable support, and any other financial management (FM) instructions pertinent to the specific operation.

6.0.3. The Heads of the DoD Components direct Component compliance with FM guidance related to support provided for DSCA operations, including guidance related to tracking costs and seeking reimbursement; and plan, program, and budget for DSCA capabilities in accordance with law, policy, and assigned missions.

6.0.4. The Secretaries of the Military Departments direct that requests for reimbursement of actual DSCA expenditures (performance of work or services, payments to a contractor, or delivery from inventory) begin within 30 calendar days after the month in which performance occurred. Final billing invoices will be submitted to supported departments and agencies within 90 calendar days of the termination of the supported event.

6.0.5. The Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB), under the authority, direction, and control of SecDef and the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force, will report the use of National Guard assets for DSCA when using Federal resources, equipment, and/or funding to the National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center. CNGB will ensure that the National Guard appropriations are appropriately reimbursed for DSCA activities.

6.0.6. The Joint Staff identifies resources available for support in response to DSCA requests and issues execute orders (EXORDs) to the appropriate CCDR with DSCA responsibilities in order to implement SecDef approved actions.

6.0.7. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security (ASD(HD&GS)) serves as the principal civilian advisor to SecDef and the USD(P) on DSCA and coordinates DSCA policy with other Federal departments and agencies and the DoD Components as appropriate. The ASD(HD&GS) also recommends the establishment of DoD policy regarding DSCA to the USD(P). The ASD(HD&GS) will ensure all requests for DoD assistance include provisions for reimbursement to DoD Components for capabilities provided. ASD(HD&GS) will work with the USD(C), the JS, and the supported CCDR to ensure that DoD Components are reimbursed and will ensure that reimbursement is reported to SecDef at the completion of the support.

6.0.8. CCDRs with DSCA Responsibilities. In addition to the responsibilities in accordance with the Unified Command Plan, CCDRs with DSCA responsibilities will work closely with subordinate commands to ensure they are appropriately reimbursed for DSCA. CCDRs with DSCA responsibilities provide command and control of DoD personnel and resources in Title 10 U.S.C. status and coordinate DSCA operations when directed by SecDef. The supported CCDR will track the costs of support provided and ensure that the Military Departments and Services track costs and effect reimbursement.

6.0.9. During a DSCA event, a PA such as FEMA may request assistance from DoD that, when approved by SecDef, will be reimbursable under the appropriate authority, usually the Stafford Act for FEMA. The supported CCDR may provide assistance with the distribution, tracking, and management of RBA to performing DoD Component organizations. A CCDR may also task one of his or her Components or activate a Financial Management Augmentation Team (FMAT) to manage RBA and close out the funding actions when support is completed (see Addendum 1).

6.1 Financial Management Augmentation Team (FMAT) (190601)

The supported CCDR may establish an FMAT to assist in executing FM duties during DSCA operations. FMAT membership consists of experienced FM subject matter experts from each Service and major Defense Agency. The supported CCDR, in his or her oversight role of conducting DSCA activities, may utilize elements of the FMAT to participate in real-world events. FMAT members serve as a channel of communications to their respective Services and Agencies, and help integrate the DSCA financial management processes into internal financial procedures and guidance. FMAT members also participate in training and exercises with the supported Combatant Command and, if activated by the supported CCDR, will deploy to assist in conducting DSCA FM tasks.

6.2 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (190602)

The Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management. Under Section 507 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, as amended, FEMA's Administrator is delegated responsibility for administering the Stafford Act's Federal assistance programs. FEMA issues requests for assistance in the form of MAs (FEMA Form 010-0-8). MAs must contain appropriate information on funding and other managerial controls, such as funding obligation limits, for requested support.

6.3 DSCA New Requests / Closure Certification (190603)

The PA uses a RFA or FEMA MA to request goods and/or services from DoD for DSCA under the Economy Act or Stafford Act. DSCA is ordinarily provided under an approved RFA on a cost reimbursable basis unless otherwise directed by the President or reimbursement is waived by SecDef; and is closed when the DCO submits a closure certificate (Addendum 2) to the PA.

6.4 Immediate Response Authority Support (190604)

Support provided under immediate response authority should be provided on a cost reimbursable basis, where appropriate or legally required, but support should not be delayed or denied based on the inability or unwillingness of the requester to make a commitment to reimburse DoD. Oral requests for assistance in an emergency must be followed by a written request that includes an offer to reimburse DoD at the earliest available opportunity. Support provided under immediate response authority will end when the necessity giving rise to the response is no longer present or when the approving DoD official or a higher authority directs an end to the response. (DoDD 3025.18).

7.0 FUNDING (1907)

Disaster relief participation is not a budgeted program for DoD. Congress appropriates the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) for FEMA's support to Federal and State Governments' disaster relief efforts. The DRF is available for purposes of the Stafford Act. The Fund provides a no-year base against which FEMA can direct, coordinate, manage, and fund eligible response and recovery efforts that are associated with domestic major disasters and emergencies that overwhelm State resources. DoD Components may be required to fund the costs of DSCA initially within existing resources, with the understanding that additional operating expenses may be reimbursed by the requesting agencies. DRF funding for FEMA's Stafford Act programs and disaster support activities falls into two categories: disaster relief cap adjustment and base/non-major disasters.

7.1 Disaster Relief Cap Adjustment (190701)

Funding under the disaster relief cap adjustment is for major disasters declared pursuant to the Stafford Act and designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget Emergency Deficit Control Act (as amended by the Budget Control Act). As a general rule, costs DoD incurs above its normal mission (i.e., incremental costs) are reimbursable by FEMA out of funds provided for disaster relief in this category. DoD Components must have processes in place to identify and record incremental costs to facilitate reimbursement as discussed in DoD FMR, Volume 3, Chapter 8.

7.2 Base/Non-Major Disasters (190702)

Funding under the base/non-major disasters category includes Emergencies, Pre-disaster Surge Support, Fire Management Assistance Grants, and activities that are non-disaster specific, such as Disaster Readiness Support activities (e.g., distribution center, reservist training). Pre-declaration requests for DoD support in response to disaster events are reimbursed to DoD on the basis of actual costs. Generally, the requesting agency provides funding for the incident consistent with the provisions of the Economy Act, unless other statutory authorities are available for this purpose. The funding is not cost shared. When an emergency requires a response on behalf of DoD where there has not been a declaration of major disaster, this category of funding is used to reimburse DoD for actual expenses (i.e., full costs) incurred.

7.3 Other (190703)

DRF funding is not available for activities undertaken for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response prior to the declaration of the disaster. A department or agency that needs support or assistance beyond its normal operations may request PA coordination and facilitation through the NRF. Federal departments and agencies may support each other by executing inter/intra-agency reimbursable agreements in accordance with the Economy Act as discussed in Volume 11A, Chapter 3, or other applicable authorities.

8.0 REIMBURSEABLE SUPPORT (AGREEMENT) (1908)

FM units provide the same or similar capabilities during DSCA operations as for other operations. Authorities and funding are the main issues that affect DoD's ability to respond and provide DSCA. Costs incurred during DSCA are reimbursable in accordance with the Economy Act and Stafford Act, unless otherwise directed by the President. Cost reimbursement for DSCA usually occurs under 31 U.S.C. § 1535 (commonly called the Economy Act), which mandates cost reimbursement by the Federal agency requesting support; or the Stafford Act, which sets the guidelines for reimbursements to Federal agencies and States from Federal funds set aside to support missions in response to a Presidential declaration. Components should seek reimbursement for any DSCA support provided under the Economy or Stafford Acts. DSCA support provided under immediate response authority to non-Federal agencies is reimbursed to the U.S. Treasury in accordance with 31 U.S.C. § 9701. DSCA support provided under immediate response authority to Federal agencies is reimbursed to DoD organizations in accordance with 31 U.S.C. § 1535.

8.1 Advances (190801)

Advance payments to DoD from the DRF are generally not authorized but may be necessary where DoD Components do not have sufficient funds remaining to provide the requested capability/support to the PA prior to end of the fiscal year.

8.2 Expenditures Eligible for Reimbursement (190802)

[Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, part 206.8](#) provides for reimbursement of costs DoD incurs in providing requested assistance. Under the Economy Act and Stafford Act, only SecDef has the authority to waive reimbursement. Examples of expenditures that may be eligible for reimbursement include:

8.2.1. Overtime, travel, and per diem of permanent Federal agency personnel.

8.2.2. Wages, travel, and per diem of temporary Federal agency personnel assigned solely for performance of services directed in the major disaster or emergency area.

8.2.3. Travel and per diem of Federal military personnel assigned solely for the performance of services directed in the major disaster or emergency area.

8.2.4. Cost of work, services, and materials procured under contract for the purposes of providing directed assistance.

8.2.5. Cost of materials, equipment, and supplies (including transportation, repair, and maintenance) from regular stocks used in providing directed assistance.

8.2.6. All costs incurred that are paid from trust, revolving, or other funds, and whose reimbursement is required by law.

8.2.7. Other costs submitted by DoD with written justification or otherwise agreed to in writing by the PA.

8.3 Requirements for Reimbursement (190803)

DoD Components performing work under an approved RFA will submit requests for reimbursement as prescribed in SecDef-approved and USNORTHCOM standing DSCA EXORDs. (FEMA MAs must also comply with FEMA's Mission Assignment Billing and Reimbursement [FEMA Checklist](#).) Reimbursement requests will cite the specific approved RFA /MA under which the work was performed and the major disaster or emergency identification number.

8.3.1. Requests for reimbursement of costs incurred under more than one order may not be combined for billing purposes. Components requesting reimbursement will retain all financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and other records pertinent to the provision of services or use of resources by the Department.

8.3.2. Reimbursement requests must be reviewed by a Component official familiar with the original approved RFA so that chargebacks resulting from reimbursement requests that are not within the scope of the original request are properly adjusted.

8.3.3. When deployed to the supported Combatant Command in response to an approved RFA, all units must report financial management information to the supported Combatant Command, or its designee, until the order is closed; regardless of when the unit redeploys from the supported Combatant Command. The approved RFA is closed when the DCO submits a closure certificate to the PA (see Addendum 1).

8.4 Supporting Documentation (190804)

Approved RFA (or MA) requests for reimbursement must include supporting documentation.

8.4.1. Each Component is responsible for maintaining supporting documentation for all obligations and outlays and other costs incurred (see paragraph 190903.A.), including:

8.4.1.1. Copy of approved RFA form and identification of order number on other documentation;

8.4.1.2. Breakdown of costs by sub-object class code (see [OMB Circular A-11](#)) and cost breakdown structure (CBS) code (see Volume 2A, Chapter 3);

8.4.1.3. Description of services performed;

8.4.1.4. Period of Performance;

8.4.1.5. Personnel Services:

8.4.1.5.1. Regular or overtime labor with breakdown of hours;

8.4.1.5.2. Indirect cost (percentage, description of costs included in cost pool);

8.4.1.6. Travel/Per Diem and Transportation;

8.4.1.7. Contract Services (contract number, name, cost, purpose);

8.4.1.8. Property/Equipment Purchase, provide the following information:

8.4.1.8.1. Expendable Property, separate identification not required;

8.4.1.8.2. Non-expendable property or sensitive items, separate identification is required, including description of item, vendor name, unit cost, and serial number or other unique identification; and

8.4.1.8.3. Verification of disposition for items listed in subparagraph 8.4.1.8.2.

8.4.2. Records Retention. Volume 1, Chapter 9 provides document retention requirements applicable to Federal entities in the Title 44, United States Code and the National Archives and Records Administration General Records Schedule 6. The DoD has also developed supplementary guidance in DoD Directive 5015.2, “DoD Records Management Program” and Volume 1, Chapter 9. DoD Components will comply with their own Records Management policies. Questions regarding records retention shall be directed to each Component’s DoD appointed Federal Records Officer (*Federal Records Officers*).

8.4.3. Citing the Appropriation. DoD Components receiving reimbursement from the PA for goods and services furnished under the provisions of the Stafford Act are to credit such funds to the appropriation used to make such expenditures that are available for obligation on the date of the reimbursement. Each DoD Component involved in DSCA has a responsibility to:

8.4.3.1. Maintain documentation to support requests for reimbursement;

8.4.3.2. Identify a staff-level point of contact for financial coordination with the PA and identify a headquarters-level point of contact for billing and reimbursement issues that cannot be resolved at the staff level;

8.4.3.3. Notify the requesting activity (e.g., FEMA) when a task is completed;

8.4.3.4. Apply proper financial principles, policies, regulations, and management and internal controls to ensure full accountability for the expenditure of DRF funds;

8.4.3.5. Submit partial or final reimbursement as soon as possible after completing a task;

8.4.3.6. Submit annual validation of open obligations by providing cost data or other justification to show the amount of the obligation balance that must remain available, and why the approved RFA must remain open, or risk losing reimbursable authority due to the possible de-obligation of funds;

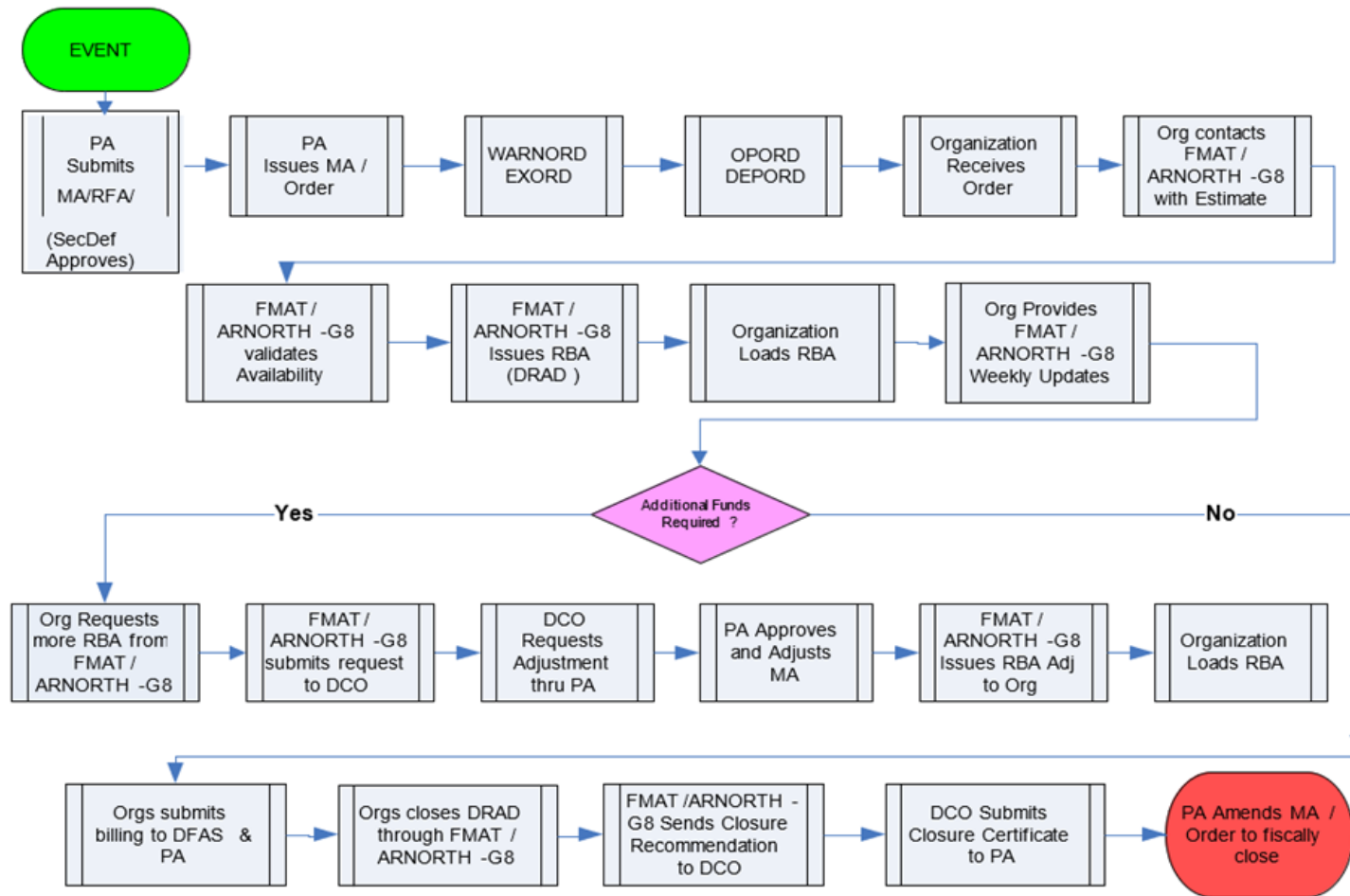
8.4.3.7. Reconcile obligation balances and identify excess funds available for de-obligation in an effort to return funds to the DRF in a timely manner;

8.4.3.8. Mark all final bills "Final".

9.0 CLOSURE (1909)

Components shall perform approved RFA closeout procedures and if the closeout procedures reveal excess reimbursable funding authority, advise the PA to deobligate any excess funding authority to DoD. DoD Components will submit a closure package (Addendum 2) to the supported Combatant Command that includes a memorandum signed by a general/flag officer or senior executive service member, certifying that all authorized reimbursable costs have been fully billed and collected and there are no known outstanding financial issues identified by the Federal agency. Heads of DoD Components are responsible for reporting accurate costs associated with DSCA on both a daily and monthly basis.

Addendum 1 - Generalized Financial Flow - Notional
 Combatant Command with DSCA Responsibility
 USNORTHCOM¹



¹ Source: USNORTHCOM “Financial Management Operations During Defense Support of Civil Authorities”

Addendum 2 – Reimbursable Authority Closure Certification (Completed by Unit)

PART I: IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	
Date:	
Reporting Financial Organization:	
MA or Agency Order Number:	
Total Reimbursable Authority Provided: \$ _____	
D-RAD Numbers:	
PART II: FINANCIAL REPORT	
Total Obligations: \$ _____	
Total Disbursements: \$ _____	
Total Billed to Agency: \$ _____	
Total Collected from Agency: \$ _____	
<u>Closure Certification</u>	
The above identified obligations and disbursement reflect all known and expected transactions applicable to the D-RAD reimbursable authority referred above. There are no outstanding commitments or billing related to this reimbursable authority. I understand that no additional reimbursable authority will be provided.	
Financial POC (Printed Name and Signature):	
E-mail address:	
Phone (DSN): Comm:	Fax (DSN) Comm:
Comments / Updated:	
FMAT Action	
Date Received	
Date Forwarded to DCO:	

REFERENCE HYPERLINKS

- a. Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, part 206.8, “Reimbursement of Other Federal Agencies,” http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=5bbfd21f1d699f2ec5108d7b396c4b0c&node=se44.1.206_18&rgn=div8
- b. DoD Manual 3025-1, “Manual for Civil Emergencies,” <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/302501m.pdf>
- c. DoD Directive 3025.18, “Defense Support of Civil Authorities,” <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/302518p.pdf>
- d. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, Management of Domestic Incidents, www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PPP-2003-book1/pdf/PPP-2003-book1-doc-pg229.pdf
- e. Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Joint Publication 1-06, “Financial Management Support in Joint Operations,” http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/new_pubs/jp1_06.pdf
- f. Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Joint Publication 3-28, “Defense Support of Civil Authorities,” http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/new_pubs/jp3_28.pdf
- g. Department of Homeland Security, “National Response Framework,” www.fema.gov/national-response-framework.
- h. Federal Emergency Management Agency “Form 010-0-8 Mission Assignment Form,” <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/95031>
- i. Federal Emergency Management Agency “Mission Assignment Billing and Reimbursement Checklist.” <http://www.fema.gov/doing-business-fema/mission-assignment-billing-reimbursement-checklist>
- j. 31 U.S.C. § 1535, “Agency Agreements,” commonly referred to as “The Economy Act,” [http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:31+section:1535+edition:prelim\)](http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:31+section:1535+edition:prelim))
- k. 31 U.S.C. § 9701, “Fees and Charges for Government Services and Things of Value,” <http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title31-section9701&num=0&edition=prelim>
- l. 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121 – 5207, “The Public Health and Welfare – Disaster Relief,” commonly referred to as “Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.” <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>
- m. Homeland Security Act of 2002, Section 507, Public Law 107-296, “Role of Federal Emergency Management Agency,” http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/hr_5005_enr.pdf