United States Army Reserve

Financial Management Support

Training and Execution

Humanitarian Operations
WELCOME

Mr. Robert M. Maxwell
CFO & Director, Resource Management & Material
Office of the Chief of the Army Reserve
Panel Introduction

• COL Mark W. Jackson  
  Director, 469th Financial Management Support Center

• SGM Paula M. Rouse  
  G8 SGM, United States Army Reserve Command

• CPT Shawn M. Briggs  
  Chief, Internal Control, 469th Financial Management Support Center
Agenda

• Welcome

• Diamond Saber – Where We’ve Been

• Diamond Saber – Where We’re Going

• Training to Execution – Humanitarian Relief Efforts

• Open Forum Discussion

• Questions
Where We’ve Been

DIAMOND SABER

COL Mark W. Jackson
Director
469th Financial Management Support Center
Requirements and Constraints

• Requirements
  • AR 350-1 Tasks
  • Pre-Deployment Tasks
  • Other Tasks Assigned
  • Mission Essential Tasks

• Constraints
  • Time
  • Resources
    • Computers
    • Dedicated Space
    • Experience
Diamond Saber Support

- **History** of Diamond Saber
- **Training** Partners
- **Support** From Senior Leaders
- **Premier Financial Management Exercise**
Current Diamond Saber

- Provided **relevant scenarios** to train for deployed environment

- Receive **external assessments**

- **Networking** with other deploying units and support partners

- Excellent Financial Management Exercise that **continuously adjusts** to meet the needs of Army FM
Where We’re Going

DIAMOND SABER

SGM Paula M. Rouse
G8 SGM
United States Army Reserve Command
Provide Financial Management (FM) commanders with ultimate flexibility and energize technical readiness while offering tactical training opportunities.

Establish an independent, technical platform that provides individual level training and collective task assessment.
Diamond Saber Intent

To provide financial management (FM) a family of training venues to support: 1) Soldiers to train and master on individual FM tasks, 2) FM Units to master FM collective tasks and familiarize with non-FM collective tasks, and 3) provide commanders objective assessment of unit proficiency and individual performance through a scenario-driven exercise.

Units attending Diamond Saber one year prior to deployment in the Sustainable Readiness Model (SRM) where they begin execution of Mission essential task (MET), commanders revise training plans for Post MOB MRE, and to prepare their unit on FM elements required for multi-domain operations.

TRAINING + PERFORMANCE = READINESS
Diamond Saber End State

**DISBURSING**
- V2V Paying Agents
- Loss of Funds
- Central Funding
- Foreign Currency
- Cashier/Disbursing Agent Business
- Ecommerce Activities
- KMBOs

**PROCURE TO PAY**
- GFEBS Provisioning
- P2P Working Group
- Performance Metrics
- IDOC
- Requirement
- Contracting
- RM Obligation
- CVS
- Disbursement

**MILITARY PAY**
- MilPay Samples
- Reject Reports
- Notice of Findings and Recommendations
- AC/RC Live Pay Coding
- In/Out Processing
- Theater Entitlements

**AUTOMATION**
- Access Policy
- Network Outage
- EagleCash Kiosk
- FMTP Guidance
- Help Desk
- Internal Control
- System Access

**MULTI-DOMAIN OPERATIONS**
- Establish DSSN
- FM Retrograde
- HN Banking
- FMST Missions

**THEATER FM POLICY**
- Internal Controls

**12**
Exercise Participation

Learning comes in various forms; classroom application, and experience only tests ability to memorize and implement

- Concept allows for professional development and growth
- Challenges skills, knowledge and research ability
- Experience an alternative style of learning
- Working in various roles within exercise allows for daily rigor of application, institutional knowledge and operational skill
Training to Execution

HUMANITARIAN RELIEF EFFORTS

CPT Shawn M. Briggs
Chief, Internal Control
469th Financial Management Support Center

Twice the Citizen!
FM Training to Execution

DISBURSING OPERATIONS  MILPAY TRAINING

CVS TRAINING  FM OPERATIONS
FM Support Beyond the Horizon

PARTNERS
• ARSOUTH
• Contracting
• Task Force
• DFAS

MISSION
• FM Operations
  • Plan, Establish, Execute
• Disbursing Operations
• Commercial Vendor Support
• Paying Agent Support
• Solatia Payment Support

$12M – Vendor Payments
$1M – Micro-Purchases via Paying Agents

Twice the Citizen!
FM Support Hurricane Maria

PARTNERS
- 1st MSC
- DFAS

MISSION
- FM Operations
  - Plan, Establish, Execute
- Advise FM Ops
- Disbursing Operations
- Military Pay Support
- Paying Agent Support
- Establish Theater Policy

New Orleans

FT Bragg

Pope AB

$200K – Soldier Support

$300K – Micro-Purchases via Paying Agents

Twice the Citizen!
Key Tasks

- FM Operations Brief within 6 Hours
- FM ADVON Team within 24 Hours
- FM Team BOG within 112 Hours from Notification
- Coordinated G8 Funding and DFAS LOA
- Coordinated and Established Banking Support
  - Banco Popular, PenFed, and Community Bank
- FM Systems
  - Financial Management Tactical Platform
  - Deployable Disbursing System
    - Disbursing Operations
    - MilPay Interface
- Logistics
  - Security
  - Movement
  - Funds
- Reporting – DFAS – US Treasury
- Zero Loss of Funds
- 100% Casual Pay Collections
USAR FM Training to Execution

Open Forum Discussion
Questions
Supplemental Slides Authorities
America’s Army Reserve

USAR
Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)
Military Response Authority

Federal response:

- Presidential Directive
  - No Notice event (Earthquake, Terrorist Attack)

- Stafford Act (Emergency/Disaster Declarations)
  - Support to State through FEMA (RRCC)
  - After all Emergency Support Functions (ESF) options are exhausted or unique skill set required
  - State 25%/Federal Supported Agency 75%

- Economy Act
  - Support to and for Federal Agency
  - Can be direct from DoD to supported Agency
  - 100% reimbursed
10 U.S. Code § 12304a - Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and Air Force Reserve: order to active duty to provide assistance in response to a major disaster or emergency

- (a) Authority — When a Governor requests Federal assistance in responding to a major disaster or emergency (as those terms are defined in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122)), the Secretary of Defense may, without the consent of the member affected, order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, of the Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and Air Force Reserve to active duty for a continuous period of not more than 120 days to respond to the Governor's request.
DSCA Legal Authorities

- **The Economy Act** (1932) permits government agencies to purchase goods/services from other agencies (The Great Depression)

- **The Stafford Act** (2013) as Amended, authorizes Presidential emergency or disaster declarations, creates a framework for Federal/State assistance

- **DoDD 3025.18, Defense Support to Civil Authorities** Grants Title 10 Forces legal authority to perform DSCA emergency life-saving missions

- **The National Defense Authorization Act 2012**, authorizes an unlimited number of Army Reserve forces for activation to assist in emergencies for up to 120 days (Title 10,12304 (a)(b),12301(d))

- **Presidential Policy Directive-8** (PPD-8) contains 15 high-consequence threat scenarios for both terrorist attacks and natural disasters. Some USAR units are designated to assist with these events under NORTHCOM CONPLANs
DoD Directive 3025.18

Department of Defense

DIRECTIVE

NUMBER 3025.18
December 29, 2010

SUBJECT: Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)

References: See Enclosure 1

PURPOSE. This Directive:

a. Establishes policy and assigns responsibilities for DSCA, also referred to as civil support.

b. Incorporates and cancels DoD Directive (DoDD) 3025.1 and DoDD 3025.15 (References (a) and (b)).

c. Supplements the regulations in DoDD 5535.5 (Reference (c)) required by section 375 of title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.), (Reference (d)) regarding military support for civilian law enforcement.

d. Provides guidance for the execution and oversight of DSCA when requested by civil authorities or by qualifying entities and approved by the appropriate DoD official, or as directed by the President, within the United States, including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any territory or possession of the United States or any political subdivision thereof.

e. Authorizes immediate response authority for providing DSCA, when requested.

f. Authorizes emergency authority for the use of military force, under dire situations, as described in paragraph 4.1, above the signature of this Directive.

APPLICABILITY. This Directive:

a. Applies to OSD, the Military Departments, the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other

organizational entities within the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as the “DoD Components”).

b. 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 the Secretary of Defense determines that it is appropriate to employ National Guard personnel in title 32, U.S.C., status to fulfill a request for DSCA, the Secretary of Defense requests the concurrence of the Governor of the affected States, and those Governors concur in the employment of National Guard personnel in such a status.

c. Applies to all DSCA (except the specific forms of DSCA listed in paragraph 2.d. of this section), including but not limited to:

(1) Mutual or automatic aid, also known as reciprocal fire protection agreements (see chapter 15A of title 42, U.S.C. (Reference (f))).

(2) DoD fire and emergency services programs (see DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6055.06 (Reference (g))).

(3) Support of special events in accordance with applicable laws and DoD policy (see DoDD 2000.15 (Reference (h))).

(4) United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) activities as the DoD Coordinating and Primary Agency for Emergency Support Function #3, Public Works and Engineering, of the National Response Framework (Reference (i)).

(5) Defense support to civilian law enforcement agencies (see DoDD 3025.12 (Reference (j)) and Reference (c)).

d. DOES NOT apply to the following:

(1) Support in response to foreign disasters provided in accordance with DoDD 5100.46 (Reference (k)).

(2) Joint investigations conducted by the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, and the military criminal investigative organizations with civil law enforcement agencies on matters within their respective jurisdictions using their own forces and equipment.

(3) Detail of DoD personnel to duty outside the Department of Defense in accordance with DoDI 1000.17 (Reference (l)).

(4) Countermine operations conducted under the authority of section 1004 of Public Law 191-510 (1991) (Reference (m)).
Role of DoD in Civil Support

When requested, and upon approval of the Secretary of Defense, the Department of Defense (DOD) provides Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) during domestic incidents. Accordingly, DOD is considered a support agency to all ESF’s.

DoD Active Duty (T10) Response
DSCA Missions

TERRORISM (DOJ)        HURRICANE/TYphoon
CIVIL DISTURBANCE      EXPLOSION
EARTHQUAKE – FEMA      VOLCANIC ERUPTION
FOREST FIRES – FEMA    LANDSLIDE/MUDSLIDE
FLOODING – FEMA        RADIOLOGICAL EVENT
TSUNAMI/TIDAL WAVE – FEMA POWER OUTAGE
METEOR IMPACT          DROUGHT
CHEMICAL HAZARD        OIL SPILL
ANIMAL DISEASE         TORNADO
SPACE DEBRIS IMPACT    EPIDEMIC
MASS IMMIGRATION       AVIATION ACCIDENTS
NATIONAL SPECIAL SECURITY EVENT POSTAL WORK STOPPAGE
                        SNOWSTORM/SEVERE FREEZE

(i.e., the Super Bowl or a Presidential Inauguration)
US Army Reserve DSCA role

✓ Reserve forces are support heavy and needed to supplement the military and interagency response in emergency or disaster operations

✓ Maximum of 120 days, no prescribed limit to number of Soldiers employed

✓ Generally not greater than 29 days for USAR Soldiers under Title 10, 12304a or 12304b
### USAR: DSCA Capabilities

We are the Army! Below is the percentage of total Army units, by type, assigned to the Reserve Component, which are likely to be called up for a DSCA emergency:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support &amp; Sustainment Capabilities</th>
<th>USAR %</th>
<th>ARNG %</th>
<th>AC %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mil Info Spt Ops</td>
<td>83*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Affairs</td>
<td>82*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>81*</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military History</td>
<td>78*</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quartermaster (Fld Svc)</td>
<td>69*</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>56*</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>51*</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information Ops</td>
<td>50*</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartermaster (Supply)</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjutant General</td>
<td>43*</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>40*</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAG</td>
<td>39*</td>
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<tr>
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<td>48*</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
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<td>47*</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Intelligence</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>56*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Police</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total Strength- 9 March 2017

- **198,000 Warrior Citizens**
- **Troop Program Unit (TPU): 179,225**
- **Active Support (AGR): 16,000**
- **Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA): 2,775**
America’s Army Reserve

USAR Response:
Immediate Response Authority
The Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) is the authority to approve all DSCA Requests for Assistance, however, he has delegated some authority to Military Commanders and responsible Officials of DOD agencies who may provide assistance under **Immediate Response Authority (IRA).**

A "Commander" for DSCA Immediate Response Authority purposes is limited to only those Commanders formally appointed in writing IAW AR 600-8-20 AND serving in a Command Billet.
In response to a request from a civil authority, under imminently serious conditions when time does not permit obtaining approval from the SECDEF or his designee, Military Commanders and DOD civilian officials may take immediate action to save lives, prevent human suffering, & mitigate great property damage.

No requirement for proximity, IRA request can be capability based (aviation, chemical, e.g.)

What constitutes a “civil authority”? 
“Those elected and appointed officers and employees who constitute the government of the United States, the governments of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, United States territories, and political subdivisions thereof”
Immediate Response Authority

• Any person directing a response under IRA must report their response to AR Watch (reference IRA Handbook for instructions). USAR units, this means **within two hours** of the decision to provide assistance.

• Reassessment of continued IRA must be done NLT the 72-hour point after the request was received to determine if further assistance is needed.

• Subject to any supplemental direction from higher HQ.

• IRA does not authorize DOD forces to perform law enforcement functions (Posse Comitatus Act)
IRA FAQ’s

• What are the three areas which IRA is applied to?
  ✓ Save Lives
  ✓ Prevent Human Suffering
  ✓ Mitigate Great Property Damage

• Must Soldiers be on duty status while performing IRA?

  AGR Soldiers, ADOS personnel and DoD civilians are already on a paid status and can be utilized how the Commander deems necessary. To utilize other Soldiers, a determination must be made as to whether or not to use AT, ADT, or IDT in order to support the mission. There is no guarantee that Soldiers will receive additional days to train with the unit.
IRA FAQ’s

• Who has the authority to initiate IRA missions?
  Military Commanders, including RC Unit Company level leaders

• How much time will we generally have to activate?
  It is usually immediate with personnel in a current duty status and with organic equipment since it is an immediate and proximate emergency

• What always needs to happen before consenting to perform IRA?
  1) Requested by civilian authorities
  2) Notice that requestor may bear some/all of the costs