



## CONPLAN 3500-25 and All Hazards Orders Construct

21JUN2023

Mr. Moody

Deputy J-35 FUOPS



# Training Objectives

Have an understanding of the following:

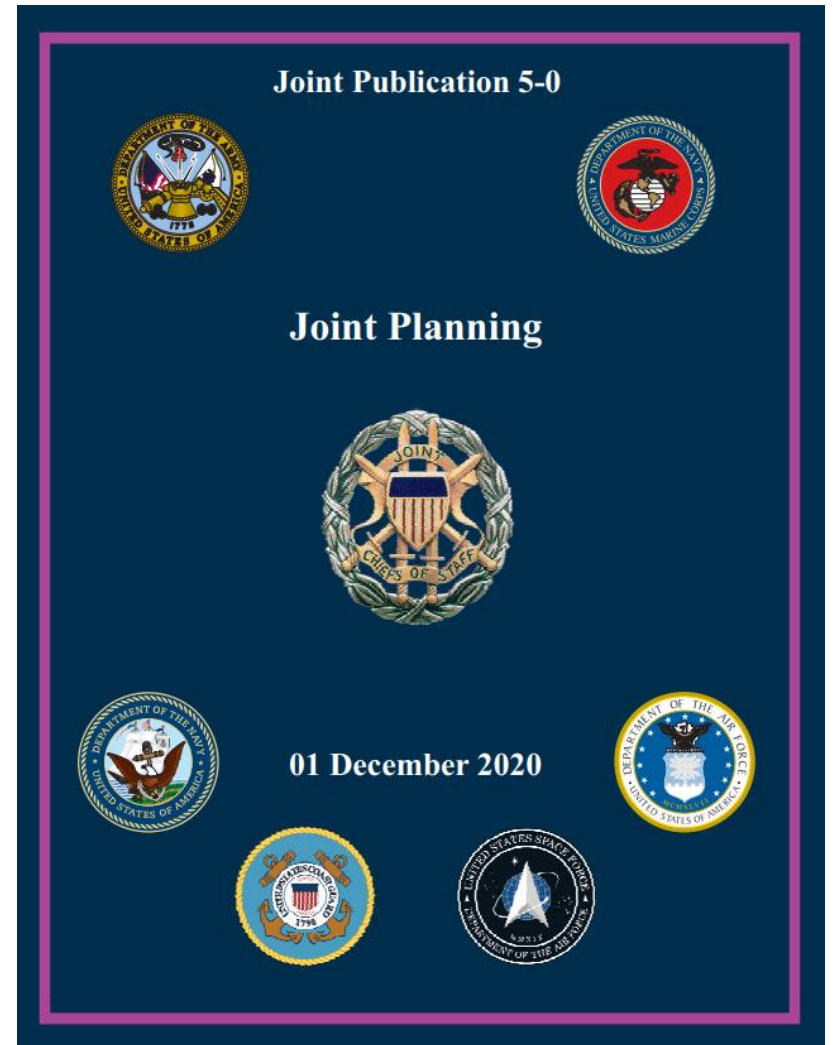
1. Differences between CONPLAN, OPLAN, OPORD, Branch Plans
2. All Hazards planning and orders construct
3. Types of threats and responses
4. CONPLAN 3500-25 – mission, commander’s intent, objectives



# Plans Overview

- 3500 = All Hazards / Civil Support Order Numbering Sequence
- **Operations Order (OPORD)**
  - Order executable by MSC/Wings with relevant operational detail and updated annexes
- **Operations Plan (OPLAN)**
  - A complete and detailed plan
  - Identifies force requirements, functional support, and resources
  - All applicable annexes complete
  - Notional Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD)
- **Concept Plan (CONPLAN)**
  - Abbreviated OPLAN with limited annexes
  - May require considerable expansion or alteration to convert to OPLAN or OPORD
  - Branch plans – address specific designated threats and contingencies

LEVEL OF DETAIL



# All Hazards Planning and Orders Construct

	Concept Plan (CONPLAN)	Operations Plan (OPLAN)	Operations Order (OPORD)	Branch Plan	Fragmentary Order (FRAGORD)	Deployment Order (DEPOD)
OPR	J-55 Plans/Strategy	J-35 FUOPS	J-35 FUOPS	J-55 / J-35	J-35 FUOPS	J-33 CUOPS/COIC
Purpose	General framework for TMD civil support operations	Tasks for civil support operations per fiscal year	Tasks specific per response	Specified hazard planning considerations and guidance	Guidance and tasks after response initiated and situation develops	Derivative order to the tasks and guidance of an order, associated with a STAR
Time Frame	Biannual review; 5 year revision (current plan through FY25)	Annual	As needed, per response	CONPLAN Branch: annual review, 3 year revision. OPLAN Branch: whenever assumptions cannot be converted to facts.	As needed	As needed. Used primarily only on sustained effort requiring add-on forces.



# Policy Goals

1. **Protect lives and property**
2. **Mitigate effects caused by hazards**
3. **Maintain public trust and confidence**
4. **Responsible stewards of taxpayer money**



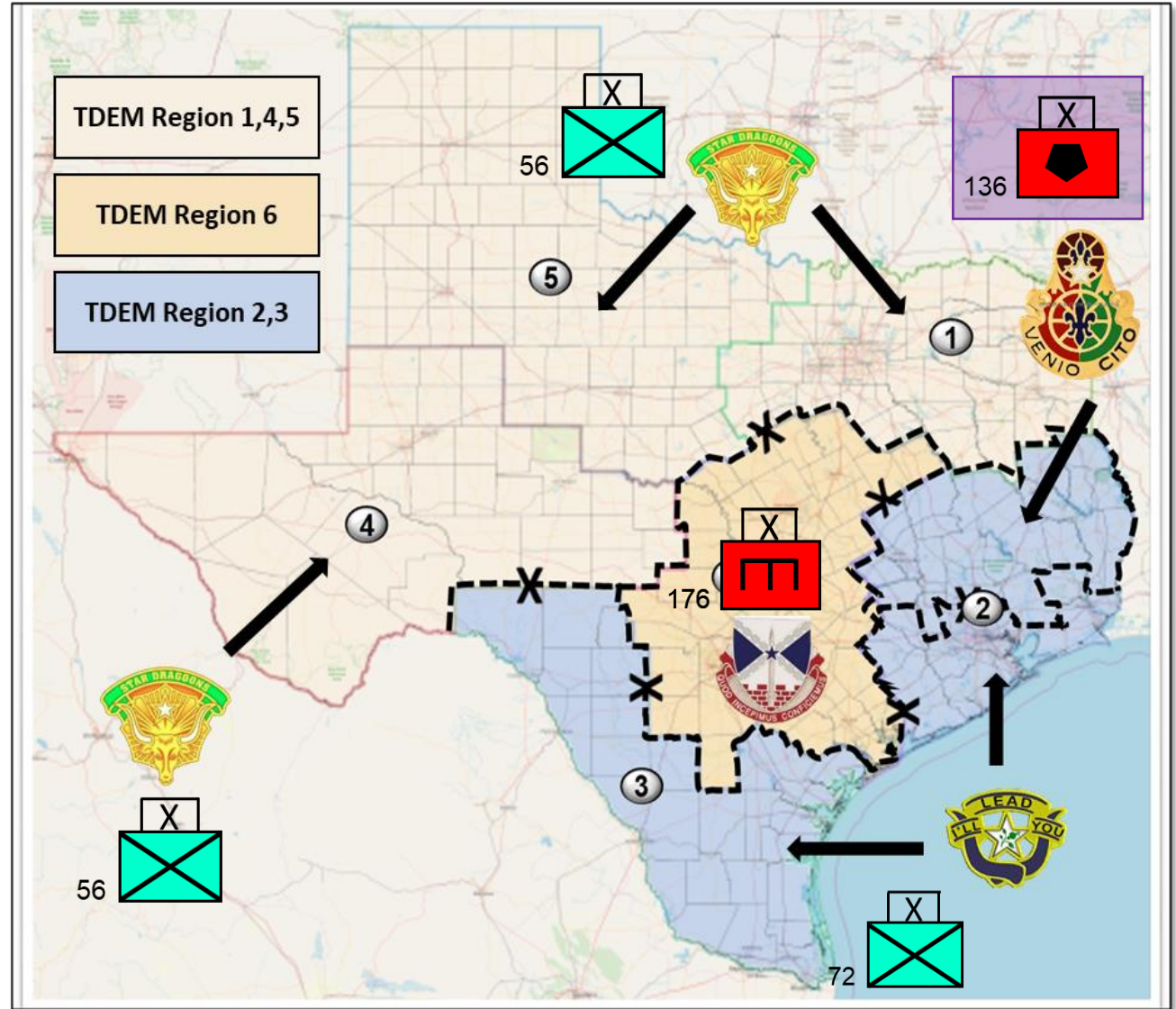
# Operational Area and Area of Interest

## OPERATIONAL AREA

1. All Hazards Responses. The State of Texas.
2. CBRNE Responses. FEMA Region VI. (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)

## AREA OF INTEREST

1. All Hazards Responses. 54 States and Territories.
2. Border. Security events in bordering Mexican states.
3. Weather incidents in Gulf of Mexico.
4. CBRNE Responses. FEMA Regions I-X.



# Risks

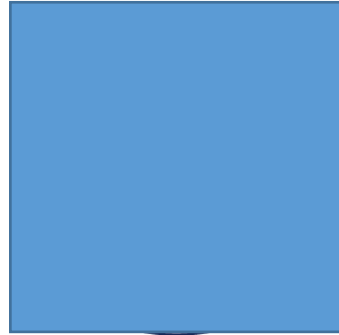
- RISK #1. LOSS OF CONFIDENCE.** Leads to possible instability.
- RISK #2. FINANCIAL AND PROCESS ERRORS.** Increases cost, undermines effectiveness of response.
- RISK #3. RATE OF CHANGE – PROCESSES, POLICIES, PROCEDURES.** Increases chances of errors.
- RISK #4. COMPLIANCE AND REGULATION.** Increases cost, undermines effectiveness of response.
- RISK #5. SIMULTANEOUS INCIDENTS.** Stresses span of control and response resources.



# Friendly Forces

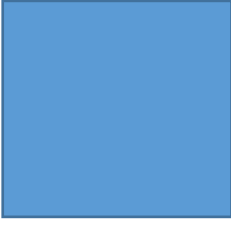
## PRIMARY PARTNERS

- 1. [Redacted]
- 2. USNORTHCOM
- 3. NGB



## STATE PARTNERS

- 1. [Redacted] (DIR)
- 2. [Redacted] (TEEX)
- 3. [Redacted] (TFS)
- 4. [Redacted] (TX-TF1)
- 5. [Redacted] (TCEQ)
- 6. Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS)
- 7. [Redacted] (DSHS)
- 8. [Redacted] (TXDOT)





# Friendly Forces

## FEDERAL PARTNERS

1. FEMA Region VI
2. U.S. Coast Guard
3. Joint Terrorism Task Force
4. U.S. Department of Justice
5. Joint Task Force – North
6. U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
7. Office of Homeland Defense, U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)
8. U.S. Northern Command Office of Interagency Coordination
9. U.S. Army Forces Command National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center



# FEMA

**VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN DISASTERS:** American Red Cross

**INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS:** Chile's National Emergency Office of the Ministry of the Interior (ONEMI), Mexico's Secretary of National Defense (SEDENA)



## Mission

**TMD plans to respond, through fiscal year 2025, in support of civil authorities to save lives, prevent human suffering, and support public trust and confidence of the people of Texas (FEMA Region VI and the 54) from the effects of natural disasters and manmade catastrophes.**



# Commander's Intent and Objectives

DSCA is only for Title 10 Forces.

## COMMANDER'S INTENT

This plan identifies priorities and assigns responsibilities to ensure synchronization of NGSC/DSCA response planning with key partners. This facilitates effective operations in support of civilian authorities when called upon.

## OBJECTIVES

1. Review CONPLAN 3500 base on a biennial basis, major revisions every 5 years.
2. Publish OPORD/OPLAN 3500 annually.
3. Respective annexes and branch plans revised and updated IAW Plans Review Cycle.



# Threats and Responses

## PRIMARY THREATS

Natural Disasters

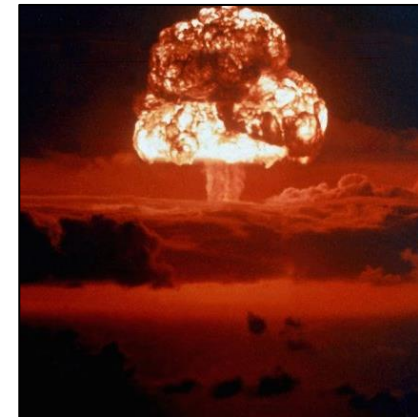
Human-Caused Disasters

Industrial Accidents

## TYPES OF RESPONSES

Event. Planned – sporting event, concert, gathering, etc.

Incident. Unplanned event requiring response to protect life or property with no notice



# Response Levels

## → SIMPLE (*Known knowns*)

Situation is stable, cause and effect is clear, requires few MRPs  
 No JTF is required, minimal ABS support needed  
*Ex: isolated winter weather response*

## → COMPLICATED (*Known unknowns*)

Situation requires analysis, cause and effect not clear  
 No JTF is required, some ABS augmentation needed  
*Ex: cyber response*

## → COMPLEX (*Unknown unknowns*)

Cause and effect only deduced in retrospect  
 JTF scaled as needed, multiple ABS/Operational Support at Level 1  
*Ex: biological incident or Harvey*

## → CHAOTIC

Situation unclear, action-first response  
 JTF full strength, all ABS/Operational Support at Level 1  
*Ex: 9/11 or simultaneous branch plan response*

What is this framework called?

Cynefin Framework

Anybody know how to pronounce this?

Pronounced “ku-nev-in”



# All Hazards Response Phasing

Phase 1 Pre-Incident			Phase 2 Response				Phase 3 Recovery and Transition
Phase 1a Normal Operations	Phase 1b Elevated Threat	Phase 1c Credible Threat	Phase 2a Initial Response	Phase 2b Deployment of Resources and Personnel		Phase 2c Sustained Response	Phase 3 Recovery and Transition
> H - 144	H - 120	H - 96	H - 72	H - 24	H	R	R + ?

## Phase 1a (Normal Operations)

- ALL units in steady state operations; training, readiness, and revising plans
- PMCS equipment, maintain readiness

## Phase 1b (Elevated Threat)

- Full Time Employees (FTE) shift priorities from steady state to civil support/crisis-action planning
- Alert roster goes out

## Phase 1c (Credible Threat)

- Activate Joint Task Forces (JTF), scalable on SAD
- Alert/activate ABS (Level 3/2/1, depending on incident and requirements)
- Activate Military District Coordinators (MDCs)

## Phase 2a (Initial Response)

- Initial mustering and units BPT provide MRPs
- Setup and initiate JRSOI
- MDCs arrive at DDC

## Phase 2b (Deployment of Resources and Personnel)

- Movement of initial MRPs to crisis area
- *All MRPs shelter in place (H-18)*
- BPT receive Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) units from other states for capability gaps

## Phase 2c (Sustained Response)

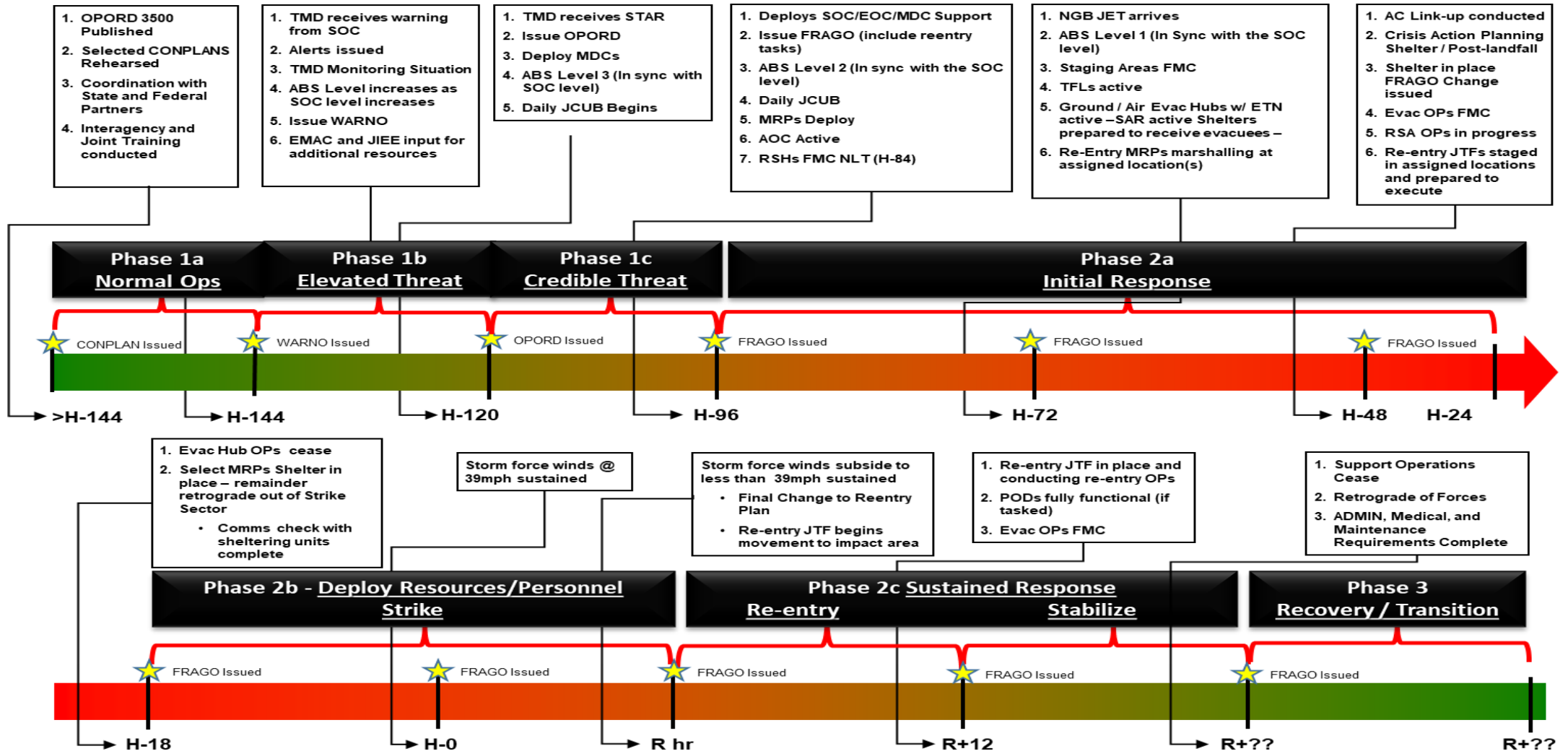
- Search and Rescue Operations Begin
- Continued JRSOI for follow-on MRP forces

## Phase 3 (Recovery and Transition)

- Termination criteria met
- TMD-supported operations transitioned to appropriate civilian authority
- Redeployment / R-JRSOI
- Admin, medical, logistics, and maintenance requirements are completed
- Review and AAR
- Reconciliation



# All Hazards Response Phasing – Hurricane Pre-Landfall Evacuation Operations



\* Numbers based on planning considerations for most dangerous / most likely scenarios – Rio Grande Valley / Houston Beaumont strikes.



# Branch Plans

<b>TMD Branch Plan</b>	<b>Texas Emergency Management Plan (TEMP)</b>	<b>Emergency Support Function (ESF)</b>	<b>Other State Agency</b>	<b>NGB All Hazards Support Plan (AHSP)</b>	<b>NGB Natural Hazards Playbook (NHP)</b>	<b>USNORTHCOM CONPLAN 3500</b>
Appendix 4 <b>Storm</b>	Hazard Annex (Hurricane)	ESF 9 Annex (Search and Rescue)		Appendix 5 (Flood)	Annex 3 (Hurricanes and Floods)	
Appendix 5 <b>Wildland Fire</b>	Hazard Annexes (Wildland Fire and Drought)	ESF 4 Annex (Firefighting)		Appendix 6 (Wildfire Support)	Annex 4 (Wildfire)	Tab F (Wildland Firefighting)
Appendix 7 <b>Winter Weather</b>					Annex 6 (Severe Weather)	
Appendix 8 <b>Mass Migration</b>		ESF 6 Annex (Mass Care) ESF 8 Annex (Public Health and Medical Services) ESF 11 Annex (Agriculture and Natural Resources)	Texas Office of Homeland Security (OHS) Cross Border Mass Migration Plan			Tab G (Caribbean Mass Migration)
Appendix 9 <b>Law Enforcement Support (LES)</b>	Hazard Annex (Terrorism)	ESF 13 Annex (Public Safety and Security)		Appendix 10 (Law Enforcement Support)		Tab E (Civil Disturbance Operations)
Appendix 10 <b>CBRN Response</b>	Hazard Annexes (Nuclear /RAD) and (Terrorism)	ESF 10 Annex (Hazardous Material and Oil Spill Response)		Appendix 3 (IND) Appendix 4 (Pandemic Influenza/Medical Countermeasure Support)		Tab B (CBRN Response Branch Plan) Tab C (Medical Countermeasures)
Tab A to Appendix 10 <b>HRF RRP</b>						





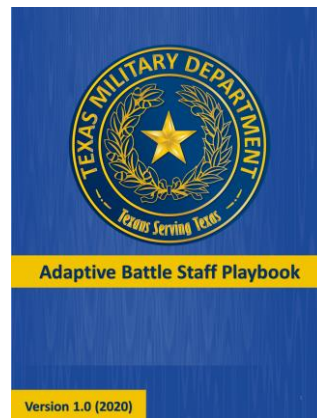
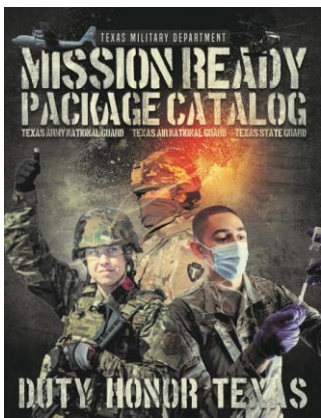
# Branch Plans

TMD Branch Plan	Texas Emergency Management Plan (TEMP)	Emergency Support Function (ESF)	Other State Agency	NGB All Hazards Support Plan (AHSP)	NGB Natural Hazards Playbook (NHP)	USNORTHCOM CONPLAN 3500
Tab B to Appendix 10 <b>Infectious Disease</b>		ESF 6 Annex (Mass Care) ESF 8 Annex (Public Health and Medical Services) ESF 11 Annex (Agriculture and Natural Resources)		Annex 7 (Non-Standard Event) Appendix 4 (Pandemic Influenza/Medical Countermeasure Support)		Tab C (Medical Countermeasures) Tab D (Response to Pandemic Influenza & Infectious Disease (PI&ID))
Tab C to Appendix 10 <b>Improvised Nuclear Device (IND)/Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD)</b>	Hazard Annexes (Nuclear/RAD) and (Terrorism)				Appendix 3 (IND)	
Appendix 11 <b>Earthquake</b>				Annex 1 (Earthquake)	Appendix 5 (Earthquakes, Tsunamis, and Landslides)	
Appendix 12 <b>Complex Catastrophe Response</b>						Tab A (Complex Catastrophe Branch Plan)
Appendix 13 <b>Cyber</b>				Annex 9 (Cyberspace Operation)	Appendix 7 (Non-Standard Events)	
Appendix 14 <b>Mass Power Outage</b>		ESF 12 Annex (Energy)				

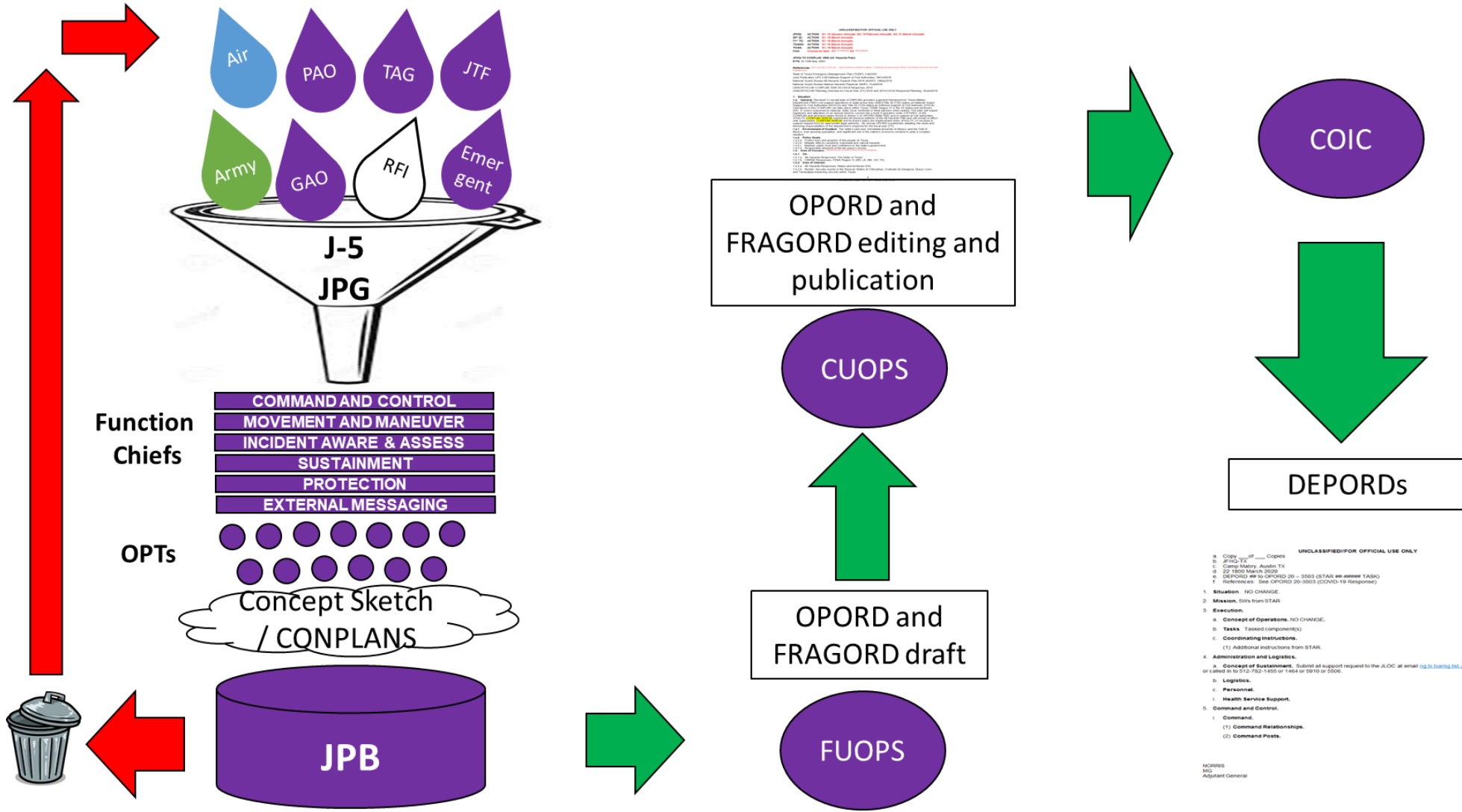


# Revision Timeline

TIME FRAME	ACTION
01 OCT – 30 SEP	ALL HAZARDS TRAINING (JOCTC, JSTC, MDC LNO, PEMS, ETC)
01 DEC – 31 JAN	VALIDATE CAPABILITY NEEDS OF SUPPORTED AGENCIES
01 FEB – 15 FEB	STAFFING
16 FEB – 01 MAR	ASSIGN MRPs TO RESPECTIVE MAJOR SUBORDINATE COMMANDS (MSC)
02 MAR – 16 MAR	MSCs REPORT MRP STATUS
MID MARCH	ALL HAZARDS COORDINATION WORKSHOP (NGB-LEVEL EMAC COORDINATION)
17 MAR – 31 MAR	MRP ROSTER (ANNEX A) PUBLISHED
MAY	TMD ALL HAZARDS REHEARSAL OF CONCEPT AND/OR EXERCISE



# All Hazards Planning and Orders Process



# Questions

Follow-on questions, concerns, or suggestions:

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# DUTY



BEAR TRUE FAITH & ALLEGIANCE TO THE STATE AND NATION. CULTIVATE AN ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL TO EXCEL. PREPARE MENTALLY, PHYSICALLY AND SPIRITUALLY TO DEPLOY AT HOME AND ABROAD. BE READY WHEN CALLED.

# HONOR

HOLD THE PUBLIC TRUST IN THE HIGHEST REGARD, EXCEED STANDARDS AND EXPECTATIONS. ACT WITH UNDERSTANDING, INNOVATION, RESOURCEFULNESS, FLEXIBILITY AND URGENCY. DO ALL YOU CAN, WHERE YOU ARE, WITH WHAT YOU HAVE & ALWAYS PLACE THE WELFARE OF THOSE YOU LEAD FIRST.

# TEXAS

EMBRACE THE COURAGEOUS SPIRIT OF OUR PEOPLE, HISTORY & CULTURE.