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**NORTH AMERICAN AEROSPACE DEFENSE
COMMAND**
and
UNITED STATES NORTHERN COMMAND
Combat Camera
(COMCAM) Concept of Operations

xx October 2010

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1. Overview

A. This CONOP addresses the employment of Combat Camera (COMCAM) for North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) and United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) and explains the processes of tasking, deploying, employing and redeploying COMCAM forces.

B. USNORTHCOM anticipates and conducts Homeland Defense (HD) and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) operations within the assigned area of responsibility (AOR) to defend, protect, and secure the United States and its interests. USNORTHCOM's geographic AOR for the conduct of normal operations includes North America, the Gulf of Mexico, the Straits of Florida, the Caribbean region inclusive of the U.S. Virgin Islands, British Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, the Bahamas, and Turks and Caicos, and portions of the Atlantic Ocean and the Arctic Ocean specifically documented in the Unified Command Plan (Ref M). The commander of USNORTHCOM also commands NORAD, a bi-national command with distinct missions of aerospace warning, aerospace control and maritime warning. NORAD also supports the defense of the North American homeland.

C. USNORTHCOM's civil support mission includes domestic disaster relief operations that occur during fires, hurricanes, floods and earthquakes. Support also includes counter-drug operations and managing the consequences of a terrorist

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event employing a weapon of mass destruction. The command provides assistance to a Primary Agency when tasked by DOD and requests for assistance must be made by the Primary Agency before USNORTHCOM becomes involved. In most cases, support will be limited, localized and specific. When the Primary Agency no longer requires DOD support, USNORTHCOM assigned forces will redeploy or reconstitute.

D. NORAD and USNORTHCOM J39 Information Operations (IO) Division supports the NORAD and USNORTHCOM Commander during both commands' operations by providing operational planning and coordination of COMCAM capabilities.

E. COMCAM is a capability that combines specially trained personnel with visual documentation (VIDOC) technology applied at the tactical level to obtain visual information of the commands' missions supporting strategic, operational and tactical planning and execution. COMCAM is defined by Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3205.01 (Ref E) as "the acquisition and utilization of still and motion imagery in support of combat, information, humanitarian, special force, intelligence, reconnaissance, engineering, legal, public affairs, and other operations involving the Military Services." COMCAM products provide situational awareness and other information for use by military commanders and are a valuable visual record for historical documentation of military operations. COMCAM can enhance NORAD and USNORTHCOM Strategic Communication through support of Public Affairs (PA), Defense Support to Public Diplomacy (DSPD) and IO. COMCAM visual information documentation (VIDOC) of NORAD and USNORTHCOM operations also supports battle briefings, targeting, operational assessment, force protection, battle space orientation, airfield qualification, operational awareness and battle damage assessment. For the purposes of this CONOP, NORAD and USNORTHCOM will employ COMCAM as a rapid reaction force for the initial documentation of any contingency operation (1 to 30 days). After the initial phases of an operation (typically austere communication environment), NORAD and USNORTHCOM will develop a means to switch from COMCAM forces to Visual Information (VI) forces for long term support requirements. VI forces are intended to operate in a robust communication environment.

2. General Description

A. As appropriate, NORAD and USNORTHCOM IO plans for and tasks COMCAM to document any or all aspects of HD or DSCA operations. In the case of HD, the requirement for COMCAM is likely to originate within NORAD and USNORTHCOM Headquarters. In DSCA operations, the requirement springs from a request from a Primary Agency that has asked for DOD assistance. When those requirements are validated as part of a planning process, N-NCJ39 requests that COMCAM capabilities be deployed to the required location(s) and report to the appropriate Operations Officer on the ground (i.e. Joint Task Force Operations Director, Joint Operations Area Commander). This Operations Officer will provide further

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assignment and maintain tactical control (TACON) over COMCAM forces until all mission requirements are met. While deployed, COMCAM forces are under the operational control of a NORAD and USNORTHCOM IO staff officer who will coordinate redeployment of the forces through N-NCJ39 upon mission completion.

B. COMCAM obtains and transmits imagery to the Defense Imagery Management Operations Center (DIMOC) for distribution to various information claimants including NORAD and USNORTHCOM IO and PA. While their efforts and products routinely support the intelligence and public affairs missions, COMCAM forces exist as a separate and distinct operational entity with a clearly defined visual documentation mission. COMCAM personnel maintain qualifications enabling them to operate with airborne forces, special operations forces, and military divers. Their capabilities include aerial photography and underwater photography.

3. Mission/End State

A. The mission of COMCAM is to provide a directed imagery capability in support of operational and planning requirements during NORAD and USNORTHCOM operations, crises, contingencies and exercises.

B. With regard to HD, the NORAD and USNORTHCOM Commander's end state is achieved when the threat is defeated and the homeland is secured. The end state for COMCAM is achieved when visual information is no longer needed by the commander for planning and execution of the commands' mission.

C. With regard to DSCA, CDRUSNORTHCOM's end state is achieved when it is determined that the scope of the disaster is reduced to the point that the Primary Agency can again assume full control and management without military assistance. The end state for COMCAM is achieved when visual information is no longer needed by the commander for planning and execution of DSCA operations.

4. Operations

A. During all phases of the HD and DSCA operations, COMCAM supports the operations of NORAD, USNORTHCOM and the primary agency. For DSCA, COMCAM employment is dependent upon a request for assistance from the primary agency and subsequent DOD mission assignment to USNORTHCOM followed by identification and deployment of COMCAM forces to the area of operations. COMCAM employment is also dependent on development of a continuous imagery targeting process that directly supports operations, intelligence, historical and legal documentation, and strategic communication ensuring that COMCAM imagery aligns with the commander's intent and operational goals. For chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) consequence management (CM) operations, COMCAM would be employed as part of a CBRN CM response force (CCMRF) to

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support civil authority VIDOC for operations, assessment, historical and legal documentation, and strategic communication.

B. Facts. NORAD and USNORTHCOM planning, execution and policy for COMCAM includes the following facts:

(1) COMCAM is a high demand, low density (HDL) force. Mission requirements for COMCAM must be balanced against force limitations for planning and execution purposes.

(2) COMCAM can support all levels of mission objectives during all phases of operations.

(3) There are fundamental differences between COMCAM and non-COMCAM imagery acquisition forces that produce Visual Information (VI) products. Sourcing VI missions with the appropriate imagery acquisition force should be examined whenever both entities are being considered to support NORAD and USNORTHCOM operational requirements. Personnel training requirements, qualifications, equipment, and overall functional capability as well as security clearance requirements differ between COMCAM and non-COMCAM imagery acquisition forces. These fundamental differences impact the level of support and ability of tasked imagery acquisition forces to operate in austere environments and fully support VI missions. VI forces provide base-level support to include still, limited motion imagery and graphics support, while COMCAM provides specially trained photographers and videographers equipped to provide still and motion imagery products with organic transmission capabilities while holding a minimum SECRET security clearance.

C. Assumptions. NORAD and USNORTHCOM planning, execution and policy for COMCAM assumes the following:

(1) There are no resident COMCAM forces assigned to NORAD and USNORTHCOM. Requirements for COMCAM by NORAD and USNORTHCOM take time to source, generate and deploy COMCAM within the designated joint operating area (JOA). Request For Forces (RFF) messages will be used to request service COMCAM units for support. If time limitations or COMCAM force utilization constraints exist, some documentation operations can be supported by Public Affairs, Base or Organization-level visual information personnel within the JOA. However, these personnel may be limited in their ability to support the full range of operations.

(2) Service COMCAM units are prepared to deploy personnel upon receipt of deployment orders as a part of their Service's support to NORAD and USNORTHCOM operations.

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(3) COMCAM forces deploy with a 30-day supply of materials for initial operations.

(4) COMCAM forces will possess and maintain necessary qualifications and capabilities to support specialized missions such as Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS), aerial and underwater operations.

(5) COMCAM will, if tasked, deploy with organic transmission capability and satellite telephone capability.

(6) COMCAM will be employed as visual documentation first responders. COMCAM is able to deploy in hours and remain on station for up to thirty (30) days. After an initial period of operations, planning, coordination and execution to redeploy COMCAM forces and deploy and employ Visual Information forces must begin early to allow sufficient time to coordinate VI force sourcing through Joint Forces Command (JFCOM) and deployment. VI forces will be employed as appropriate to capture long term VI requirements unless special qualifications are required.

D. Limitations. NORAD and USNORTHCOM planning, execution and policy for COMCAM includes consideration of the following facts:

(1) Constraints.

- a. All operations must be documented per DODI 5040.04, Joint Combat Camera Program.
- b. In the case of DSCA operations, the Primary Agency may have special qualifications not currently held by COMCAM personnel which may become a requirement for operations.

(2) Restraints.

- a. All visual information should be reviewed and cleared for release by an authorized releasing official preferably within the JOA. However, the absence of release and review approval should not delay transmission of imagery to the DIMOC. COMCAM forces must coordinate with the JOA and/or NORAD and USNORTHCOM PA for clearing of imagery for public release.
- b. All images shall be reviewed for compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) restrictions and cannot be released unless a waiver is obtained IAW HIPAA policy.

5. Execution

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a. Commander's Intent.

(1) Purpose. HD and DSCA operations involving NORAD and USNORTHCOM strongly impact citizens and garner extensive media coverage. Communication in affected areas is often disrupted due to emergency conditions. Moreover, misinformation about the events and any military involvement invites speculation, criticism and in the case of adversaries, the opportunity to skew information with the intent of harming affected persons or responders. Timely receipt of visual information will aid NORAD and USNORTHCOM in planning and decision-making, while adequate documentation of all HD and DSCA operations will aid in countering misinformation.

(2) Method. When appropriate, NORAD and USNORTHCOM will deploy COMCAM forces to the appropriate operating areas as an integral part of all operations. COMCAM will document NORAD and USNORTHCOM involvement in HD and DSCA operations using all appropriate means to satisfy operational, legal, historical and strategic communication requirements.

(3) End State. Accurate and timely visual information of NORAD and USNORTHCOM involvement in HD and DSCA operations is obtained.

B. Operational Cycle.

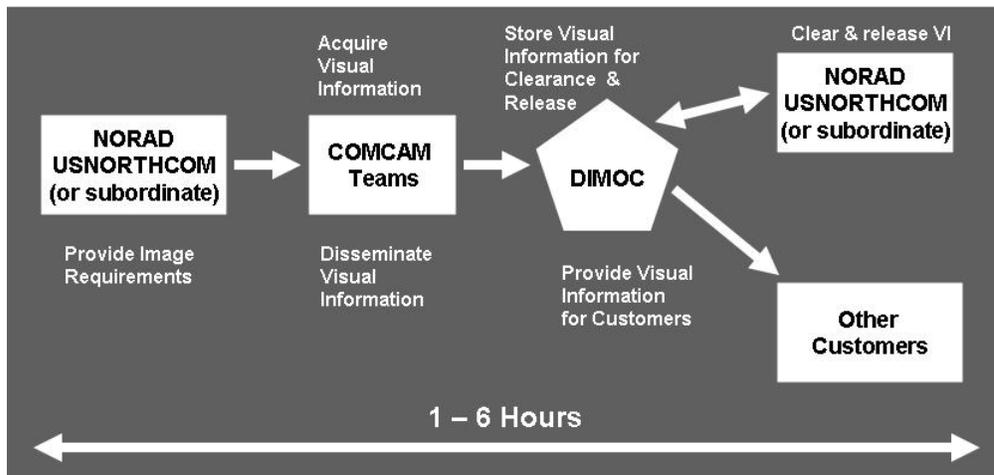
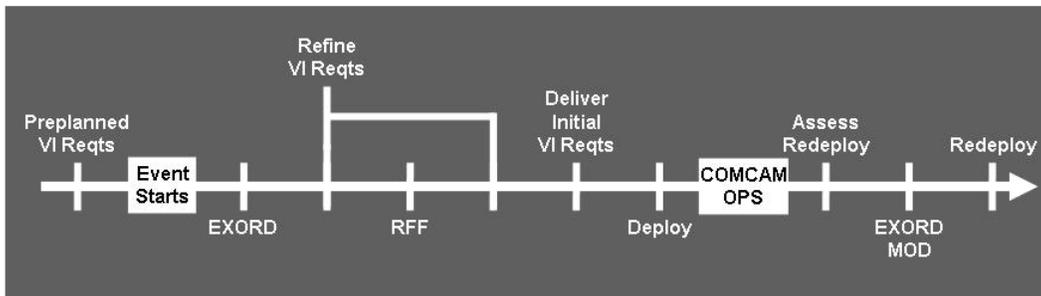


Figure 1
Operational Timeline for Combat Camera

(1) Pre-deployment. NORAD and USNORTHCOM anticipate threats, emergencies and requirements with regard to HD and DSCA. In this regard, NORAD and USNORTHCOM will look at every emerging situation for potential VI requirements so

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COMCAM involvement can be integrated into appendices or tabs of applicable NORAD and USNORTHCOM plans. Any division, subordinate or component of NORAD and USNORTHCOM may, along with any agency connected to a DSCA operation, request COMCAM capability to provide VI in support of operations. Requirements for COMCAM forces can be generated at any point in the chain-of-command and will be coordinated via the operations chain-of-command. In addition to mission assignments from within a designated JOA, assignments may be directed from a higher authority. All requests must be sent to N-NC/J39 detailing the requirements of the requested imagery products along with funding information to support COMCAM operations. N-NC/J39 will validate imagery requests with DIMOC to ensure proper utilization of COMCAM forces. Once validated, the request will be prioritized against other requests. N-NC/J39 will coordinate the tasking and authorities for COMCAM to execute the request.



**Figure 2
Combat Camera Requirements & Execution**

(2) Deployment. When an event occurs, NORAD or USNORTHCOM will consider application of VI requirements based on pre-planned VI requirements. Some existing command execution orders (EXORDs) contain provisions for COMCAM forces to document operations. In the case of an existing EXORD, VI requirements will be reviewed and refined based on the details of the operation. If no EXORD exists or more COMCAM forces are required for an operation, COMCAM forces will be obtained via a Request for Forces (RFF). If an RFF is used, VI requirements will be reviewed and refined based on the details of the operation. These initial VI requirements will be delivered to the deployed COMCAM team for their execution. Once a COMCAM team is identified, the team will deploy to a designated location for documentation.

(3) Execution.

a. Operations. Deployed COMCAM forces will be organized into teams responsible to NORAD or USNORTHCOM and the designated subordinates or components, as appropriate. All COMCAM forces in the designated JOA will support joint COMCAM tasking. COMCAM forces may be employed throughout the JOA. NORAD, USNORTHCOM and the designated subordinates or components will provide imagery targeting requirements to the team on a regular basis. An executed COMCAM requirement will require timely and appropriate delivery of products in

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response to the request. COMCAM teams will coordinate with N-NCJ39, DIMOC and the component or subordinate command engaged in the operations to determine day-to-day operations and executable requirements. Once the team captures the imagery to satisfy agreed-upon requirements, COMCAM will have up to six hours to obtain classification guidance of the VI and transmit the imagery to the DIMOC. The intent is to have a rapid, repeatable process that provides timely and continuous VI products for NORAD and USNORTHCOM operations. At the end of the process, requirements will be assessed for effectiveness or completion and refined as necessary. If all requirements are met, redeployment will be considered and levied in a modification to the EXORD, whereupon the forces will be redeployed.

b. Classification. The fulfilled requirements or products will be evaluated on the ground for classification and handled accordingly. Any doubts to classification will be dealt with at the lowest level possible. Most DSCA operations can be considered UNCLASSIFIED. Classification for all other operations will be discussed via plans or specific orders.

c. Release. Public release of COMCAM products should be accomplished at the lowest level by the Public Affairs (PA) officer deployed in the JOA. Based on manpower issues on the ground, release can be accomplished via electronic means from the DIMOC, as an alternate process. Whether or not classification and release can occur on the ground, all VI will be sent via appropriate channels to the DIMOC for handling, storage and life cycle management. Documentation not created for release should be sent to the DIMOC. Any VI not cleared for release must be handled and marked appropriately (i.e., not for release or not yet released). After clearance and release of the requested products, N-NC/J39 will notify the requestor of the availability of the product at the DIMOC for validated use. The Public Affairs Guidance (PAG) for an operation should contain imagery transmission guidance to include where to send all VI to reinforce the COMCAM CONOPs. COCOM Webmaster should coordinate with DIMOC to ensure free flow of VI in support of the commands' operations.

(4) Redeployment.

a. COMCAM is typically employed as a rapid reaction force (austere communications environment) for up to 30 days. Redeployment should be considered and assessed as early as possible in the operation (suggested around 10 days into an operation). If special requirements dictate COMCAM support beyond 30 days, coordination with Global Force Management system is required. If VI requirements will still be required for the operation past 30 days, the deployment and employment of VI forces (not COMCAM forces) will be considered due to the HDLD status of COMCAM forces.

6. Tasks

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1. NORAD-USNORTHCOM J2 (N-NC/J2). When appropriate, the N-NC/J2 will ensure procedures are developed for the review of COMCAM imagery in order to ensure protection of classified information and transmission in accordance with applicable security regulations and HQ instructions. For media created in Canada, N-NC/J2 must coordinate clearance with NDHQ Intelligence.

2. NORAD J3 (N/J3). The N/J3 will:

a. Designate N-NC/J39 as an executive agent to plan for the employment of COMCAM forces.

b. Plan for, task, deploy, and employ COMCAM forces during contingencies, joint exercises, and other events within the NORAD Area of Operations (AO).

i. Ensure COMCAM involvement is fully integrated into plans and orders for NORAD operations, as applicable.

ii. Ensure planning for COMCAM forces occurs early in the development of plans and orders to ensure successful employment of forces in all phases of operation.

iii. Ensure COMCAM forces have full mission access, as reasonably and tactically feasible based upon events in progress, during each phase of the operation.

c. Ensure tasking orders and requests for forces identify the operational controlling authority for COMCAM forces in advance of deployment and provide an in-theater point of contact for initial coordination.

d. Ensure COMCAM imagery is reviewed for protection of classified information regarding friendly activity and transmitted in accordance with applicable security regulations and HQ instructions. For media created in Canada, N-NC/J2 must coordinate clearance with NDHQ Intelligence.

3. USNORTHCOM J3 (NC/J3). The NC/J3 will:

a. Designate N-NC/J39 as an executive agent to plan for the employment of COMCAM forces.

b. Plan for, task, deploy, and employ COMCAM forces during wartime operations, crises, contingencies, joint exercises, and other events within the USNORTHCOM Area of Responsibility (AOR) and having significant USNORTHCOM or U.S. national interest.

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- i. Ensure COMCAM involvement is fully integrated into plans and orders for USNORTHCOM operations.
 - ii. Ensure planning for COMCAM occurs early in the development of plans and orders to ensure successful employment of forces in all phases of operation.
 - iii. Ensure COMCAM forces have full mission access, as reasonably and tactically feasible, during each phase of the operation.
- c. Ensure tasking orders and requests for forces identify the operational controlling authority for COMCAM forces in advance of deployment and provide an in-theater point of contact for initial coordination.
- d. Ensure COMCAM imagery is reviewed for protection of classified information regarding friendly activity and transmitted in accordance with applicable security regulations and HQ instructions.
4. NORAD-USNORTHCOM J39 (N-NC/J39). The NORAD-USNORTHCOM J39 (N-NC/J39) will:
- a. Be the COMCAM executive agent and POC within NORAD and USNORTHCOM.
 - b. Have primary responsibility to integrate COMCAM forces in theater, establish mission priorities, and coordinate imagery requirements for the supported staff.
 - c. Represent NORAD and USNORTHCOM on the Joint Combat Camera Planning Group (JCCPG).
 - d. Plan for, task, deploy, and employ COMCAM forces during contingencies, joint exercises, and other events within the NORAD AO and USNORTHCOM AOR having significant NORAD interest or U.S. or Canadian national interest.
 - i. Ensure COMCAM involvement is fully integrated into plans and orders for NORAD and USNORTHCOM operations.
 - ii. Determine requirement for COMCAM planning support (in the form of a COMCAM planner) at the Joint Information Center (JIC) and/or Joint Task Force (JTF).
 - iii. Request, as appropriate, COMCAM planning support (in the form of a COMCAM planner) to support HQ contingency operations.
 - iv. Ensure planning for COMCAM occurs early in the development of plans and orders to ensure successful employment of forces in all phases of operation.

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- v. Ensure COMCAM forces have full mission access, as reasonably and tactically feasible, during each phase of the operation.
- vi. Develop and maintain VI requirements for all plans and orders.
- vii. Refine VI requirements, as appropriate, prior to and during an operation.
- e. Ensure expeditious transmission of classified and unclassified COMCAM imagery to the Defense Imagery Management Operations Center (DIMOC) for immediate distribution. For media created in Canada, N-NC/J39 must coordinate classification and release with CANR COMCAM POC for NORAD Centric VI.
- f. Assist COMCAM forces operating in support of NORAD or USNORTHCOM in coordinating facilities, transportation, communications, and other logistical support to sustain deployed personnel.
- g. Assist COMCAM forces operating in support of NORAD and USNORTHCOM in coordinating facilities, transportation, communications and other logistical support to accomplish VI requirements.
- h. Coordinate with the DIMOC and appropriate command elements to publish specific guidelines for imagery distribution, clearance, and security classification requirements.
- i. Ensure tasking orders and requests for forces identify the operational controlling authority for COMCAM forces in advance of deployment and provide an in-theater point of contact for initial coordination.
- j. Establish a Joint Imagery Management Operation Cell (JIMOC) in JTFs, when appropriate, to prioritize COMCAM imagery missions, and direct documentation and imagery distribution efforts. The JIMOC shall receive guidance from the appropriate regional or subordinate Commander.
- k. Coordinate with knowledgeable personnel (DIMOC or Supporting Unit), as appropriate, to ensure optimized planning and use of COMCAM for NORAD and USNORTHCOM. Determine and direct feasible day-to-day operations and requirements for every COMCAM team in the JOA.
- l. Coordinate training of COMCAM teams and identify certification requirements for support to NORAD and USNORTHCOM.
- m. Ensure COMCAM communications requirements are coordinated with N-NCJ6.

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5. NORAD-USNORTHCOM Public Affairs (N-NC/PA). The N-NC/PA staff will:

- a. Include procedures within Annex F of all applicable plans for ensuring UNCLASSIFIED COMCAM imagery is reviewed by a PA representative for clearance to be distributed to sources external to DOD. For media created in Canada, PA must coordinate release with the appropriate Canadian authorities.
- b. Exercise authority to clear imagery for release or delegate release authority as applicable to the region or subordinate command PA representative in order to expedite the movement of imagery.
- c. Provide VI requirements to N-NC/J39 for execution for all operations.
- d. Coordinate with N-NC/J39 on execution of VI requirements on a daily basis during an operation.
- e. Ensure a process for VI review is identified to expedite the movement of VI in support of operations.

6. Alaskan and CONUS NORAD Regions (ANR and CONR). ANR and CONR will:

- a. Identify a COMCAM coordination POC within the region to assist in the coordination of COMCAM employment in operations.
- b. Plan for, task, deploy, and employ COMCAM forces in coordination with N-NC/J39 during operations, worldwide crises, contingencies, joint exercises, and other events within the NORAD region and having significant NORAD interest or U.S. or Canadian national interest.
- c. Ensure rapid transmission of visual information to the DIMOC.
- d. Be prepared to accept OPCON of COMCAM forces when directed.

7. Canadian NORAD Region (CANR). CANR will:

- a. Identify a COMCAM coordination POC within the region to assist in the coordination of COMCAM employment in operations.
- b. Plan for, task, deploy, and employ COMCAM forces using, if appropriate, Canadian COMCAM, in coordination with N-NC/J39 during wartime operations, crises, contingencies, joint exercises, and other events within the NORAD region and having significant NORAD interest or U.S. or Canadian national interest.

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c. Ensure tasking orders and requests for forces identify the operational controlling authority for COMCAM forces in advance of deployment and provide an in-theater point of contact for initial coordination.

d. Ensure rapid transmission of visual information to the DIMOC.

e. Request U.S. COMCAM forces if necessary, through N-NC/J39 to support NORAD COMCAM missions.

f. Coordinate the classification of media created in support of CANR with the appropriate Canadian classification guidance.

g. Coordinate the release of imagery to HQ NORAD through the appropriate Canadian release guidance.

8. USNORTHCOM Components and Subordinates. The USNORTHCOM Subordinates will:

a. Identify a COMCAM coordination POC within the organization to assist in the coordination of COMCAM employment in operations.

b. Plan for, task, deploy, and employ COMCAM forces in coordination with N-NC/J39 during operations, contingencies, joint exercises, and other events within the USNORTHCOM AOR and having significant USNORTHCOM or national interest.

c. Ensure tasking orders and requests for forces identify the operational controlling authority for COMCAM forces in advance of deployment and provide an in-theater point of contact for initial coordination.

d. Ensure rapid transmission of visual information to the DIMOC.

9. The Services (when supporting USNORTHCOM) will:

a. Identify a COMCAM coordination POC within the organization to assist in the coordination of COMCAM employment in operations.

b. Plan for, task, deploy, and employ COMCAM forces in coordination with N-NC/J39 during operations, contingencies, joint exercises, and other events within the USNORTHCOM AOR and having significant USNORTHCOM or national interest.

c. Ensure tasking orders and requests for forces identify the operational controlling authority for COMCAM forces in advance of deployment and provide an in-theater point of contact for initial coordination.

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d. Ensure COMCAM units are manned, trained and equipped to support NORAD and USNORTHCOM requirements and that COMCAM forces can rapidly transmit visual information to the DIMOC.

10. Joint Imagery Management Operation Cell (JIMOC) will:

a. Assist/Direct COMCAM forces operating in support of NORAD and USNORTHCOM in coordinating facilities, transportation, communications and other logistical support to accomplish VI requirements.

b. Manage employment of COMCAM forces in the JOA to meet VI requirements.

c. Ensure COMCAM forces have full mission access, as reasonable and tactically feasible, during each phase of the operation.

d. Ensure expeditious transmission of classified and unclassified COMCAM VI produced to the DIMOC for storage and handling.

11. COMCAM Teams assigned to NORAD or USNORTHCOM will:

a. Report location, activities and other important information to N-NC/J39 or designated subordinate headquarters on an established timeframe.

b. Execute NORAD or USNORTHCOM VI requirements in a timely manner transmitting imagery to the DIMOC within six hours from time of capture.

c. Transmit obtained VI to the DIMOC and coordinate any different arrangements with N-NC/J39 (or designated subordinate headquarters) and DIMOC.

d. Redeploy upon NORAD and USNORTHCOM orders.

12. Other COMCAM Teams operating in the NORAD or USNORTHCOM JOA will:

a. Immediately identify themselves to N-NC/J39 or designated subordinate headquarters when operating in the JOA.

b. Be OPCON to NORAD and USNORTHCOM in accordance with reference G.

c. Transmit VI to the DIMOC and follow other basic procedures required by COMCAM team specifically assigned in the NORAD and USNORTHCOM JOA.

VI. Administration and Logistics

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A. Administrative, logistical, communication and transmission requirements are the responsibility of the deployed COMCAM force however; every effort should be made to provide COMCAM forces with access to local connectivity bandwidth to facilitate imagery transmission to the DIMOC.

B. Reference E requires COMCAM forces to be employed as an integral part of operations and contingencies. Security classification or political sensitivity must not be used as a basis to deny operational COMCAM documentation. COMCAM teams have a minimum SECRET clearance and are trained to properly label, handle and safeguard classified and sensitive imagery and material. Need to know for COMCAM personnel will apply to tasked operations. COMCAM teams do not have imagery release authority.

C. The visual information obtained by COMCAM teams supports ongoing operations. The visual information must be expedited to the next level of the chain of command for continued timely operations usage. Ensure all visual information is transmitted as expeditiously as practicable. This timeframe will be determined by the N-NC/J39 designated official, DIMOC, and deployed COMCAM forces but must typically be within six (6) hours from time of VI capture unless approved deviation from the timeframe is coordinated and communicated.

D. The Global Force Management (GFM) process will be utilized through U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) to ensure that the right mix of capabilities and COMCAM forces required are properly sourced and tasked. An RFF message will be used to source a COMCAM capabilities requirement. COMCAM forces are not assigned to NORAD and USNORTHCOM and service COMCAM forces are not assigned on any one Forces For list. Pre-coordinating a RFF with the Joint Staff, DDGO, J39 COMCAM staff officer, OIC DIMOC and services COMCAM operational chain of command staff officers will assist in the GFM process.

7. Command and Control

A. Command and control of COMCAM forces requires delineated understanding of command and control for each operation. In most cases, COMCAM will be OPCON to NORAD and USNORTHCOM and TACON to the designated Component or Subordinate. If this arrangement is not feasible for the operation, N-NC/J39 will provide support in direct tasking to COMCAM forces from HQ. Tasking and requirements will continue to occur as described in this CONOP.

B. COMCAM units will accomplish this as practical with priority to tactical unit mission and operations.

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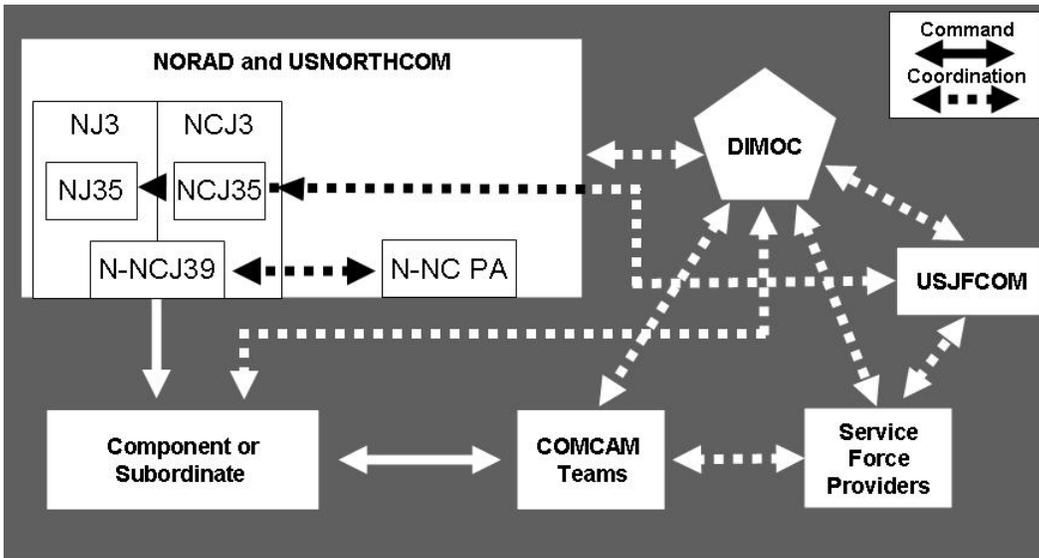


Figure 3
Command and Control for
NORAD and USNORTHCOM COMCAM deployments