



# CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-3  
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CJCSI 3125.01C  
4 June 2012

## DEFENSE RESPONSE TO CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR (CBRN) INCIDENTS IN THE HOMELAND

References: See Enclosure E

1. Purpose. This instruction provides Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff policy guidance and operational instructions for DoD response to CBRN incidents in the Homeland. For the purposes of this instruction, response refers to those actions necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after a CBRN incident has occurred (reference a).
2. Cancellation. CJCSI 3125.01B, 19 August 2009, "Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) for Domestic Consequence Management Operations in Response to a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Incident," is hereby canceled.
3. Applicability
  - a. This instruction is applicable to the Joint Staff, the Services, Defense Agencies, Combatant Commands, and the National Guard Bureau (NGB). It is provided for information and coordination to the Secretary of Defense and the appropriate U.S. Government (USG) departments and agencies.
  - b. Defense CBRN response operations in the Homeland are those conducted 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 Mariana Islands, and any territory or possession of the United States or any political subdivision thereof.
  - c. This instruction does not apply to CBRN consequence management (CM) operations on foreign territory. Reference b provides guidance for the planning and conduct of CBRN CM operations on foreign territory.

#### 4. Facts and Assumptions

##### a. Facts

(1) CBRN Response is a subset of CBRNE Preparedness, which is a subset of domestic All-Hazards Preparedness. CBRN Response focuses on the specialized technical expertise, forces, and equipment needed to safely and effectively respond to the unique initial and residual effects of a CBRN incident. Response to a high-yield explosive incident is not addressed in this CJCSI because a high-yield explosive incident does not generate a similar initial or residual hazard.

(2) Defense response to CBRN incidents in the Homeland in support of other Federal departments or state, local, or tribal officials will normally be provided under the auspices of DSCA (reference c). This type of support will normally be provided in accordance with (IAW) the National Response Framework (NRF) (reference d) for response under the Robert T. Stafford Act. Alternatively, support may be provided IAW the National Contingency Plan (NCP) (reference e).

(3) DoD installation commanders will plan for response to CBRN incidents on their installations, be prepared to respond to and protect DoD personnel and installations from the effect of a CBRN incident, and have at least a basic level of CBRN emergency response capability and support IAW references c, d, e, f, and g.

(4) The Department of Defense has allotted forces primarily for the Homeland CBRN response mission. Under state control these forces consist of Weapons of Mass Destruction-Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs), CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFPs), and Homeland Response Forces (HRFs). Under Federal control these forces consist of the Defense CBRN Response Force (DCRF), Joint Task Force-Civil Support, and two Command and Control CBRN Response Elements (C2CREs). These forces are collectively referred to as the CBRN Response Enterprise.

(5) USNORTHCOM, in coordination with the Joint Staff, USPACOM, USTRANSCOM, the Services, and the NGB, will conduct comprehensive planning for all CBRN Response Enterprise forces in the USNORTHCOM AOR consistent with reference h.

(6) The Secretary of Homeland Security is responsible for coordinating and providing Federal assistance to state and local authorities in response to the consequences of natural or man-made disasters or emergencies, catastrophic events, and terrorist attacks. Normally DHS/FEMA is the primary agency being supported by the Department of Defense during a presidential emergency or major disaster declaration.

(7) USNORTHCOM planning for CBRN response in the Homeland will be informed by the DoD Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Global Campaign Plan but will remain as separate plans. This planning should emphasize response to three nearly simultaneous, geographically dispersed, significant CBRN incidents, or one catastrophic CBRN incident, and focus on CBRN response and not long-term recovery operations.

b. Assumptions

(1) Governors will employ CBRN response forces under their control prior to requesting Federal assistance. This includes requesting assistance from other states for those CBRN response forces under state control with inherent regional or multi-state responsibilities.

(2) Any of the forces within the CBRN Response Enterprise may be tasked by the Secretary of Defense to support the USG response to CBRN incidents on foreign territory.

(3) DoD forces may be requested to support civilian law enforcement missions (e.g., forensics, prevention, or law enforcement investigation activities) led by other Federal departments concurrently with response activities as a result of CBRN incidents in the Homeland IAW references i, j, k.

(4) CBRN response as described in paragraph 1 is synonymous with CBRN CM operations in the foreign context and WMD CM operations in either a domestic or foreign context.

(5) Additional DoD forces may be required to respond based on the scope and magnitude of the incident.

5. Definitions. See Glossary.

6. Policy. See Enclosure A

7. DoD Roles and Responsibilities. See Enclosure B.

8. Interagency Coordination

a. The National Security Council (NSC), supported by the National Security Staff, provides national-level policy and guidance on threats impacting the United States. Policy resulting from the NSC's efforts drives national-level planning efforts. The Domestic Resilience Group (DRG) is an interagency policy committee that convenes on a regular basis to develop and coordinate preparedness, response, and incident management policy. The Department of Defense is represented at the DRG by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for

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Homeland Defense and Americas' Security Affairs (ASD(HD&ASA)) and the Joint Staff. During an incident, the DRG may be convened by Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to evaluate relevant interagency policy issues regarding response, and develop recommendations as may be required. The National Operations Center (NOC) is the primary national hub for situational awareness and operations coordination across the Federal government for incident management. The NOC is a continuously operating multi-agency operations center. The National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) is the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) primary operations center, as well as the focal point for national resource coordination. At the regional level, the Regional Response Coordination Centers coordinate regional response efforts, establish Federal priorities, and implement local Federal program support until a joint field office (JFO) is established and/or other key DHS incident management officials can assume their NRF coordination responsibilities. The Incident Command System (ICS), a subset of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), is used at the tactical level.


b. The ASD(HD&ASA), under the authority, direction, and control of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)), develops, coordinates, and oversees implementation of DoD policy for DSCA plans and activities including CBRN response in the Homeland, and assesses requests for assistance and provides recommendation for approval to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef).

c. OSD and the Joint Staff will conduct appropriate interagency staff coordination prior to the SecDef approval or authorization to employ DoD forces for CRBN response operations in the Homeland.

d. Combatant commands will include the Joint Staff during interagency coordination.

9. Releasability. This instruction is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. DoD components (to include the Combatant Commands), other Federal agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this instruction through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Home Page--[http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs\\_directives](http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives).

10. Effective Date. This instruction is effective upon receipt.



WILLIAM E. GORTNEY  
VADM, USN  
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

- A - Policy
- B - DoD Roles and Responsibilities
- C - Authorities and Federal Response Plans
- D - Considerations
- E - References
- GL - GLOSSARY

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## ENCLOSURE A

## POLICY

1. Generala. Federal Preparedness and Response

(1) Federal preparedness for and response to domestic CBRN incidents in support of state and local officials or in support of Federal departments and agencies is generally provided as stipulated in references a, d, and e.

(2) The Department of Homeland Security is the lead agency (LA) for coordinating Federal incident preparedness and response activities within the United States, to include CBRN incidents, unless it occurs on a DoD installation.

b. State and Local Preparedness and Response

(1) State and local officials are responsible for preparing for and coordinating the provision of assistance to their populace for domestic emergencies and disasters, including CBRN incidents in the Homeland, as stipulated in reference d.

(2) Governors have the authority to deploy and employ National Guard forces under their control in response to domestic incidents. CBRN response-specific forces such as the WMD-CSTs, CERFPs, and HRFs are deployed and employed under state control unless ordered to active duty. Other National Guard assets, such as Division Headquarters, may also support a domestic CBRN response.

2. DoD Authority

a. References h, l, and m provide national and DoD strategic guidance for DoD response to CBRN incidents in the Homeland.

b. Reference n establishes Combatant Commander responsibilities for planning, supporting, and conducting CBRN consequence management operations.

c. Reference o provides authorities for CDR, USNORTHCOM, and CDR, USPACOM, related to the preparedness, deployment, and employment of DoD CBRN response forces for response to domestic CBRN incidents.

d. Reference c establishes policy and assigns responsibilities for DSCA, including response to CBRN incidents in the Homeland, and authorizes immediate response authority for providing DSCA, when requested.

### 3. Mission Guidance for DoD Forces for Domestic CBRN CM

a. Incidents at Chemical Weapon Stockpile Sites. Response to incidents at U.S. Army chemical weapon stockpile/destruction sites will be conducted under the provisions of the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program and reference d. Reference p provides further clarification of responsibilities shared between the U.S. Army and FEMA.

b. DSCA Request Evaluation. Each request for DSCA will be evaluated IAW the six criteria established in reference c.

c. Immediate Response Authority. Federal military commanders, heads of DoD Components, and/or responsible DoD civilian officials (hereafter referred to collectively as “DoD officials”) have IMMEDIATE RESPONSE AUTHORITY as described in reference c.

d. Emergency Authority. Federal military commanders are also provided EMERGENCY AUTHORITY as described in reference c.

e. DoD Mission Statement. DoD forces will prepare for and, when directed by the President of the United States or Secretary of Defense, conduct CBRN response operations in support of civil authorities in the Homeland to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in order to reduce the effects of a CBRN incident.

f. Response to Explosive Incidents. Response by DoD forces for high-yield, improvised, or other explosive device incidents that do not produce chemical, biological, or radiological hazards will be provided, as requested and approved, under the provisions and authority of references c and q.

#### g. DoD Installation and Base Operations

(1) In the event a CBRN incident occurs on or affects a domestic DoD base or installation, the installation/base commander will immediately report the incident through military channels to inform the Chairman, who may recommend to the Secretary of Defense to request assistance from other Federal agencies. Unless directed otherwise by the Secretary of Defense or otherwise provided by law, responsibility for security and law and order on a DoD installation remains with the installation. The commander will request and coordinate support through higher HQ and the supported Combatant Commander as required. Commanders will notify the closest FBI field office as soon as possible. The commander has the authority and responsibility to

notify state and local officials of the CBRN incident when it poses a potential threat outside the installation and may make recommendations to state and local officials on actions that might be taken to protect the public.

(2) Consistent with paragraph 3c and 3d of this enclosure, commanders may engage in immediate response actions or exercise their emergency authority outside the installation. The President may unilaterally direct the Department of Defense to assist state and local civilian authorities after a domestic CBRN incident, on or off a military installation. IAW reference f, mutual aid agreements between the installation commander and state and local officials outline reciprocal assistance under a prearranged plan. These agreements must be in writing, reviewed by legal counsel, and are subject to review by the Combatant Commander. For deliberate events, on or off military installations, DOJ/FBI is responsible for coordinating the Federal criminal investigation, but the commander maintains overall command over the installation.

(3) DoD installations may be required to serve in a Base Support Installation or other capacity to support the deployment and employment of DoD CBRN response forces. Additionally, DoD installations may be required to serve as an Installation Support Base in support of incoming FEMA or other Federal response assets. Installation forces will remain under the command of the Installation Commander. Arriving DoD forces will be under the command of CDR, USNORTHCOM, or CDR, USPACOM, or their designated subordinate commanders.

(4) DoD installations may host CBRN Response Enterprise forces or serve as a power projection platform from which Enterprise forces deploy. These installations must prepare for and remain postured to support the rapid marshaling, staging, and movement of Enterprise forces to no-notice CBRN incidents and exercises.

#### 4. Command of DoD Forces

a. Pre-Incident Operations. CDR, USNORTHCOM, is the lead Combatant Commander for ensuring the readiness of assigned and allocated CBRN response forces. CDR, USPACOM, is responsible for ensuring the readiness of CBRN response forces assigned and allocated to USPACOM. Reference o provides additional guidance on pre-incident command relationships.

b. Response Operations. Except for activities conducted under immediate response authority or emergency authority, IAW references c and i, USNORTHCOM or USPACOM will be the supported Combatant Command within their respective AOR, references n and o, in response to a SecDef-approved request for DSCA requiring CBRN response operations. The Department of Defense will be in support of the NRF primary, cooperating, and

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coordinating agencies during domestic CBRN response operations; except when executing a CBRN response on a Federal installation. Federal Title 10 forces will remain under the C2 of a designated Combatant Commander.

c. Control of National Guard Forces

(1) Army and Air National Guard forces, including WMD-CSTs, CERFPs, HRFs, Division Headquarters, and any National Guard units allocated to the DCRF or C2CREs, remain under the control of their respective governor unless ordered to active duty.

(2) The Adjutant General (TAG) in each state may task-organize National Guard units and exercise C2 over National Guard forces in state active duty status or serving under the provisions of title 32, U.S. Code.

## ENCLOSURE B

## DoD ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. General. The Secretary of Defense and the Deputy Secretary of Defense have the coordinating responsibility within the Department of Defense to provide the overall policy and oversight for DSCA in the event of CBRN incidents in the Homeland. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commanders, the Service Chiefs, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and the Directors of the Defense Combat Support Agencies have key roles regarding defense support for CBRN response in the Homeland.

2. Specific Responsibilities

a. USD(P) facilitates the coordination of DoD policy governing CBRN response operations with Federal departments and agencies, state agencies, and the DoD components, as required.

b. ASD(GSA), under USD(P), serves as USD(P)'s single point of contact for countering WMD-related issues.

c. ASD(HD&ASA), under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(P), serves as the principal civilian advisor to the Secretary of Defense and the USD(P) on Homeland defense activities, DSCA, and Western Hemisphere security matters (references c and r).

d. ASD(SO/LIC&IC) supports planning by the ASD(HD&ASA) for the contingent use of U.S. counterterrorism and Special Operations Forces in response to terrorist incidents in the Homeland.

e. ASD(RA), under the USD(P&R), assists the ASD(HD&ASA) by providing recommendations, guidance, and support on the use of Reserve Components to perform CBRN response in the Homeland.

f. ASD(HA), under the USD(P&R), assists the ASD(HD&ASA) by providing recommendations, guidance, and support for all domestic crisis situations or emergencies that may require health- or medical-related support for CBRN response missions, including situations involving coordination with the components of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) within the DHS.

g. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

(1) Serves as the principal military adviser to the President and the Secretary of Defense regarding defense support for CBRN response in the Homeland.

(2) Ensures planning is accomplished to provide CBRN response for CBRN incidents in the Homeland.

(3) Assesses military installations to ensure that commanders are preparing for and are able to respond to CBRN incidents in the Homeland.

(4) Advises the Secretary of Defense and ASD(HD&ASA) on the military readiness impact of requests for domestic CBRN response forces.

(5) In coordination with the ASD(HD&ASA), oversees the deployment and employment of DoD component resources, except forces assigned to the Combatant Commands and National Guard forces under the control of the governor, in response to CBRN incidents in the Homeland.

h. Service Chiefs

(1) In support of CBRN response operations in the Homeland, identify forces with CBRN response-specific capabilities and prepare to provide support to the supported Combatant Commander.

(2) As directed, provide forces (to include Reserve Components) capable of conducting CBRN response operations in the Homeland to the appropriate Geographic Combatant Commander (GCC). This requirement applies to force organization, training, equipping, and readiness standards established by the GCC.

(a) U.S. Army. When directed by Secretary of Defense, provide forces to assist the LA as part of the supported GCC's response to CBRN incidents in the Homeland. These forces may consist of, but are not limited to: specialized units with CBRN detection, identification, warning, reporting, protection, and decontamination capabilities; chemical detachments, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units, specialized medical units, force protection (FP) elements, transportation units, logistics activities, air assets, and research capabilities.

(b) U.S. Navy. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, provide forces to assist the LA as part of the supported GCC's response to CBRN incidents in the Homeland. These forces may consist of, but are not limited to: EOD units, forward deployable medical units, Navy mobile construction units, transportation/maritime assets, logistics activities, air assets, nuclear power



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and radiological exposure tracking SMEs, radiological monitoring and tracking equipment, and research capabilities.

(c) U.S. Air Force. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, provide forces to assist the LA as part of the supported GCC's response to CBRN incidents in the Homeland. These forces may consist of, but are not limited to: CBRN detection, identification, warning, reporting, protection, and decontamination capabilities; hazardous material first responders, EOD units, response-tailored specialty medical assets, FP elements, transportation units, logistics activities, air assets, and medical research capabilities.

(d) U.S. Marine Corps. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, provide forces to assist the LA as part of the supported GCC's response to CBRN incidents in the Homeland. These forces may consist of, but are not limited to: specialized CBRN teams/units, EOD units, specialized medical units, FP elements, transportation units, logistics activities, and air assets.

(3) Provide information on active and Reserve Component Service-specific military capabilities, assets, and/or units capable of conducting CBRN response operations to CDR, USSTRATCOM, using the INDRAC System (<http://indrac.dtra.mil>). Provide this information (or validate existing INDRAC information is still current) not later than 1 October annually. Indicate whether capabilities are in deployable units or fixed facilities. Information will include capability and capacity statement, Service branch, deployment configuration (personnel and equipment), deployment timing information, unit location, and support requirements. Capacity statements should be stated in measureable terms such as throughput (e.g., number of ambulatory personnel that can be decontaminated during a specific time period and the duration that the throughput can be sustained). Capability statements should include medical, engineering, and other support units which are specifically equipped to operate in a CBRN environment. Service component commands will ensure that their information reported or validated in INDRAC is provided to the GCC to which they are assigned.

(4) When directed by the Secretary of Defense and in coordination with (ICW) the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), provide CBRN response technical advice and assistance subject matter experts (SMEs) who possess knowledge of the physical properties, human and environmental effects, hazard control (mitigation and decontamination), and medical prophylaxis and treatments for chemical and biological warfare agents, highly toxic industrial materials, radiological materials, and effects of nuclear detonations. SMEs will be prepared to deploy to the supported GCC, the DTRA Operations Center, or other designated location and will be made available to participate in DTRA Consequence Management Advisory Team (CMAT) and related training and exercises.

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(5) Ensure installations that host CBRN Response Enterprise forces or serve as a power projection platform from which Enterprise forces deploy, are prepared for, and remain postured to, support the rapid marshaling, staging, and movement of Enterprise forces to no-notice CBRN incidents and exercises.

i. Chief, National Guard Bureau

(1) Advise the Secretary of Defense through the Chairman regarding the employment of non-federalized National Guard capabilities.

(2) As the channel of communications with state NG forces, coordinate the notification and employment of NG CBRN response capabilities on a regional or national basis, to include: Joint Task Force [State] (JTF-State), WMD-CSTs, CERFP, HRFs, Division Headquarters, National Guard Response Forces, Joint Incident Site Communications Capability, and Expeditionary Medical Support.

(3) Facilitate and coordinate with other Federal agencies, the Services, Combatant Commands, and the states for any National Guard personnel and resources for contingency operations and DSCA, including National Special Security Events and Special Events (NSSEs/SEs).

(4) Provide support to supported Combatant Commands in exercising capabilities for DoD CBRN response in the Homeland operations.

(5) Provide information on National Guard Multi-Service assets such as WMD-CSTs, CERFPs, HRFs, Division Headquarters, and units allocated to the DCRF or C2CREs capable of conducting CBRN response operations to CDR, USSTRATCOM, using the INDRAC System. Provide this information (or validate existing INDRAC information is still current) not later than 1 October annually. Indicate whether capabilities are in deployable units or fixed facilities. Information will include capability and capacity statement, Service branch, deployment configuration (personnel and equipment), deployment timing information, unit location, and support requirements. Capacity statements should be stated in measureable terms such as throughput (e.g., number of ambulatory personnel that can be decontaminated during a specific time period and the duration that the throughput can be sustained). Capability statements should include medical, engineering, and other support units which are specifically equipped to operate in a CBRN environment.

(6) In coordination with the Services, identify National Guard Multi-Service forces such as WMD-CSTs, CERFPs, HRFs, Division Headquarters, and units allocated to the DCRF or C2CREs capable of conducting CBRN response operations to the appropriate GCC. This requirement applies to operations, training events, and exercises.

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(7) When directed by the Secretary of Defense, the CNGB will support transition of state active duty or Title 32 National Guard forces to federalized Title 10 status for DSCA in coordination with individual states, and the Army National Guard and Air National Guard.

(8) CNGB will coordinate with CDR, USNORTHCOM, and CDR, USPACOM, to establish arrangements to sustain common training, equipment, exercise, and certification requirements for Active and Reserve Component CBRN Response Enterprise forces.

(9) CNGB will provide CDR, USNORTHCOM, and CDR, USPACOM, operational information gathered from governors, TAGs of states, the Commanding General of the DC National Guard, and other state civil authorities responsible for domestic preparedness and response to natural and man-made disasters

j. Director for Intelligence (J-2)

(1) Serve as the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for JS coordination with the interagency intelligence community in support of CBRN threat assessments and response operations in the Homeland.

(2) Provide the Combatant Commands and Joint Staff with intelligence support to assist in planning, preparation, and execution of CBRN response operations in the Homeland.

(3) Coordinate on the development of plans and policies relating to DoD intelligence support to CBRN response operations in the Homeland.

k. Director for Operations (J-3)

(1) Serve as JS OPR for defense support to CBRN response operations and planning in the Homeland.

(2) Maintain a CJCS instruction for defense response to CBRN incidents in the Homeland.

(3) Coordinate on the development of plans and policies relating to DoD assets involved in CBRN response operations in the Homeland, including recommending appropriate DoD augmentation of the Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST).

(4) When directed by the Secretary of Defense, direct deployment of forces, capabilities, and specialized assets to augment the supported GCC to conduct CBRN response operations in the Homeland. This requirement applies to operations, training events, and exercises.

(5) Develop execution orders and, ICW ASD(HD&ASA), process requests for assistance for CBRN response operations in the Homeland.

(6) Coordinate with the Services, Combatant Commanders, other Joint Force Providers, Joint Force Managers, and DoD Agencies to identify and recommend conventional joint sourcing solutions.

1. Director for Logistics (J-4)

(1) Coordinate the development of plans and policies to sustain DoD assets involved in CBRN response operations in the Homeland, with a particular focus on specialized CBRN, medical, transportation, and engineer assets.

(2) Review the logistics plans and programs of the GCCs to determine logistic adequacy and feasibility for domestic CBRN response operations.

m. Director for Strategic Plans and Policy (J-5)

(1) Incorporate taskings for CBRN response operations in the Homeland into the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan.

(2) Oversee development of joint policy and strategy for CBRN response operations in the Homeland, to include the use of DoD assets.

(3) Represent the Joint Staff and the Chairman in interagency working groups and other interagency forums concerning coordination and guidance for CBRN response operations in the Homeland.

n. Director for Operational Plans and Joint Force Development (J-7)

(1) IAW reference s, coordinate with the Services, Combatant Commands, and the Joint Staff to develop joint doctrine for CBRN response in the Homeland.

(2) Coordinate individual and collective joint CBRN response training and education to meet current and emerging joint CBRN response operations doctrine principles.

(3) Coordinate, in collaboration with USSTRATCOM, the development of Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) task, conditions, and measures to reflect all aspects of CBRN response operations.

(4) ICW DTRA, provide support to the Combatant Command's CBRN response operations exercises. This includes authority to promulgate guidance

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regarding the participation of personnel and units, including guidance regarding the anticipated movements of personnel and assets to participate in CBRN response training and exercises.

(5) Collect, analyze, disseminate, and archive lessons learned from CBRN response operations training and exercises. Assist the supported Combatant Command with the collection, analysis, reporting, dissemination, and archiving of findings observed and collected during a CBRN response operation in the Homeland.

o. Director for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment (J-8)

(1) Oversee capability development requirements for CBRN response operations in the Homeland, to include requirements validation, equipment acquisition and modernization, program objective memorandum build and budgetary reviews, and submitting resourcing requirements for Joint Capability Board/Joint Requirements Oversight Committee recommendation.

(2) Assess exercise and operational feedback to identify future CBRN response operation requirements and capabilities for the GCCs, Services, and Combat Support Agencies.

(3) Provide assistance, as requested, to develop or assess objectives for CBRN response operations exercises, joint concept technology demonstrations, and experiments.

(4) In coordination with the Services and Combatant Commands, review and revise CBRN response tasks, as appropriate, into the UJTL.

(5) Serve as JS OPR for joint communications systems interoperability guidance.

(6) Track deployment and readiness of CJCS-controlled communications systems assets.

p. Commander, USNORTHCOM

(1) Plan and integrate the Department of Defense's response support to the NRF primary and coordinating agencies for CBRN incidents in the Homeland within the USNORTHCOM AOR. This support will involve capabilities drawn from throughout the Department of Defense, including incident assessment, hazard area extraction, health service support, decontamination, logistics, transportation, (aerial and ground), mortuary affairs, general support, public affairs, and C2 assets to reduce the effects of deliberate and inadvertent CBRN incidents.

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(2) Plan for CBRN response operations in the Homeland and support to civil authorities accounting for regional, state, and local-level activities. Planning should include the National Guard and incorporate Active and Reserve Component forces as military responders that, to the extent applicable and practical, are familiar with state emergency plans; and state resources, capabilities, and emergency response activities.

(3) CDR, USNORTHCOM, in coordination with Joint Staff, USPACOM, USTRANSCOM, the Services, and the NGB, will establish and maintain common standards and tasks in order to support training, equipping, exercising, and certification requirements for Active and Reserve Component CBRN Response Enterprise forces.

(4) Coordinate and exercise internally and with the interagency on a routine basis.

(5) Exercise and confirm mission readiness of Active and Reserve Component forces assigned and/or allocated to the DCRF, and C2CRE-A and C2CRE-B for their Title 10 joint mission annually.

(6) Confirm the readiness of forces assigned or allocated to CDR, USNORTHCOM, for CBRN response operations on an annual basis.

(7) Be prepared to respond to three nearly simultaneous, geographically dispersed, significant CBRN incidents, or one catastrophic CBRN incident within the USNORTHCOM AOR.

(8) When directed by the Secretary of Defense, CDR, USNORTHCOM, will execute CBRN response operations in support of civil authorities IAW reference o to reduce the effects of deliberate and inadvertent CBRN incidents within the CONUS, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Alaska.

(9) When directed by the Secretary of Defense to support other Combatant Commands' CBRN response operations, CDR, USNORTHCOM, will conduct risk analysis and provide recommendations to mitigate CBRN response risks within the USNORTHCOM AOR.

q. CDR, NORAD, will provide initial aerospace and maritime warning and assessment of attacks that could result in CBRN incidents for the continental United States, Alaska, and Canada

r. Commander, USPACOM

(1) Plan and integrate the Department of Defense's response support to the NRF primary and coordinating agencies for CBRN incidents in the Homeland within the USPACOM AOR. This support will involve capabilities

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drawn from throughout the Department of Defense, including incident assessment, hazard area extraction, health service support, decontamination, logistics, transportation (aerial and ground), mortuary affairs, general support, public affairs, and C2 assets to reduce the effects of deliberate and inadvertent CBRN incidents.

(2) Conduct exercises on a biennial basis to assess and develop capabilities for CBRN response operations in the Homeland within the USPACOM AOR.

(3) When directed by the Secretary of Defense, provide CBRN response support to CDR, USNORTHCOM, and other Combatant Commands.

(4) Identify and coordinate resourcing of CBRN response forces with force providers. Train and employ a C2 element capable of planning and integrating the Department of Defense's support to the coordinating agency for CBRN response operations in the USPACOM AOR.

(5) Coordinate and exercise internally and with the interagency on a routine basis.

(6) When directed by the Secretary of Defense, CDR, USPACOM, will execute CBRN response operations in support of civil authorities IAW reference o to reduce the effects of deliberate and inadvertent CBRN incidents within Hawaii and the U.S. territories and possessions in the USPACOM AOR.

(7) Maintain C2 capabilities sufficient to C2 CBRN response operations for a significant CBRN incident within the USPACOM AOR.

(8) Plan on employing assigned forces for the initial response to CBRN incidents in the Homeland within the USPACOM AOR.

(9) Confirm the readiness of forces assigned or allocated to CDR, USPACOM, for CBRN response operations on an annual basis.

(10) Plan and coordinate with CDR, USNORTHCOM, and CNGB for requesting and employment of CONUS-based CBRN Response Enterprise capabilities.

s. Commanders of the other Geographic Commands. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, provide support to CDR, USNORTHCOM, or CDR, USPACOM, for CBRN response in the Homeland.

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t. Commander, USTRANSCOM

(1) When directed by the Secretary of Defense, provide deployment, employment, and redeployment common-user and commercial air, land, and sea transportation and terminal management for DoD forces engaged in CBRN response operations; and patient movement and aerial refueling in the Homeland.

(2) When directed by the Secretary of Defense, provide the Department of Defense global patient movement, in coordination with Combatant Commands, through the Defense Transportation System and IAW USTRANSCOM patient movement policy. Decontamination of patients must be performed prior to transport to prevent the potential spread of contamination. Patients with known or suspected highly contagious diseases should be treated in place and will not be transported within the patient movement system so as to prevent the spread of disease.

(3) Be prepared to move selected forces and identified elements of other government agencies to support SecDef-directed CBRN response operations in the Homeland.

(4) Provide liaison officers (LNOs) and other assistance to the supported Combatant Commanders and NRF primary and coordinating agencies as required.

(5) Provide transportation and mobility forces to supported Combatant Commander as required for training, exercises, and operations.

(6) Facilitate planning for inter-theater and intra-theater movement of formerly contaminated and subsequently decontaminated personnel, equipment, and/or remains.

u. Commander, USSOCOM. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, provide military resources and forces to a designated Combatant Command as required for training, exercises, and operations in support of civil authorities to reduce the effects of deliberate and inadvertent CBRN incidents within the Homeland.

v. Commander, USSTRATCOM

(1) Synchronize planning for DoD CWMD efforts in coordination with other Combatant Commands, the Services, and as directed, appropriate USG agencies. The phrase “synchronizing planning” pertains specifically to planning efforts only and does not, by itself, convey authority to execute operations or direct execution of operations.



(2) When directed by the Secretary of Defense, conduct space operations and space control support of CBRN response operations in the Homeland for the supported Combatant Command.

(3) Maintain the INDRAC System. Ensure that information is updated annually. Information will indicate whether capabilities are in deployable units or fixed facilities and include capability and capacity statement, Service branch, deployment configuration (personnel and equipment), deployment timing information, unit location, and support requirements. Capacity statements should be stated in measureable terms such as throughput (e.g., number of ambulatory personnel that can be decontaminated during a specific time period and the duration that the throughput can be sustained). Capability statements should include medical, engineering, and other support units which are specifically equipped to operate in a CBRN environment.

w. Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

(1) Provide appropriate intelligence support to DoD leadership and the Combatant Commanders.

(2) Maintain liaison with non-DoD intelligence agencies.

x. Director, Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). Be prepared to provide planning, engineering, acquiring, testing, fielding, and supporting global net-centric information and communications solutions as required. DISA support functions fall within the following eight broad core areas: communications; C2 capabilities; information assurance; computing services; interoperability; testing and standards; Global Information Grid enterprise services; engineering; and acquisition.

y. Director, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)

(1) Ensure the supported Combatant Command and supporting commands receive timely and effective logistics support in planning, exercising, and executing CBRN response operations in the Homeland.

(2) Deploy DLA Initial Response Teams and other support elements as required.

z. Director, Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)

(1) Serve as the primary DoD agency for providing CBRN technical advice and assistance support within the Department of Defense, and ICW Joint Staff, to USG interagency departments and agencies in support of planning, training, exercises, and operations for CBRN response in the Homeland.

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(a) Direct Liaison Authorized (DIRLAUTH) with the military Services, Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies, and Joint Staff to coordinate and integrate requested CBRN response exercises and planning support.

(b) Provide modeling, predictions, assessments, publications, training, lessons learned, analysis, and other support, as requested.

(c) Provide a single point of contact, through the DTRA Operations Center, to a 24/7 WMD/CBRN national reach-back and situational awareness facility, for DTRA technical support.

(d) Provide LNOs and other assistance to supported Combatant Commands and other DoD components, as required.

(2) When approved by the Secretary of Defense, task organize and deploy DoD CBRN technical advice and assistance forces as part of a CMAT to provide CBRN technical advice and assistance to the supported Combatant Commander, and other DoD components, in support of CBRN response operations in the Homeland.

(3) ICW USSTRATCOM and the Joint Staff, sponsor, as appropriate, studies and joint concept technology demonstrations, and conferences to support development and acquisition of CBRN response doctrine, training, and equipment.

(4) ICW JS/J-7, provide domestic CBRN response training to DoD components.

(5) Provide information on assigned capabilities, assets, and/or units capable of conducting CBRN response operations to CDR, USSTRATCOM, using the INDRAC System. Provide this information (or validate existing INDRAC information is still current) not later than 1 October annually. Indicate whether capabilities are in deployable units or fixed facilities. Information will include capability and capacity statement, Service branch, deployment configuration (personnel and equipment), deployment timing information, unit location, and support requirements. Capacity statements should be stated in measureable terms such as throughput (e.g., number of ambulatory personnel that can be decontaminated during a specific time period and the duration that the throughput can be sustained). Capability statements should include medical, engineering, and other support units which are specifically equipped to operate in a CBRN environment. Periodically review INDRAC to ensure all information is validated.

aa. Director, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)

(1) Support Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) by providing timely, relevant, and accurate geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) products, data, services, and support for CBRN response operations. GEOINT includes imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information.

(2) Provide imagery collection support from national and commercial assets as appropriate.

(3) Provide GEOINT release and disclosure guidance and decisions to maximize support to domestic CBRN CM operations.

(4) Deploy GEOINT resources as requested.

(5) Provide GEOINT support in compliance with all regulatory guidance.

(6) Respond to authorized and approved requests for GEOINT from DoD and non-DoD USG organizations.

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## ENCLOSURE C

## AUTHORITIES AND FEDERAL RESPONSE PLANS

1. External Authorities. Several documents provide authority and guidance for DoD support of civil authorities. In addition to the National Response Framework, many Federal departments and agencies have statutorily derived response and contingency plans to coordinate activities and to successfully execute a cohesive, integrated response to CBRN incidents in the Homeland. A brief summary of these authorities and plans is provided.

a. National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-46. Reference 1 and associated Annexes is a classified directive designed to synchronize the efforts of all the government agencies that have a role to play in Overseas Contingency Operations. Reference 1 also identifies Federal department roles and responsibilities for response to incidents in the Homeland including for WMD/CBRN incidents.

b. National Response Framework. Reference d commits the Federal government, in partnership with local, tribal, and state governments and the private sector, to complete both strategic and operational plans for the incident scenarios specified in the National Preparedness Guidelines. The NRF is comprised of the core document, the Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes, Support Annexes, Incident Annexes, and Partner Guides.

(1) Core Document. The core document describes the doctrine that guides the national response, roles and responsibilities, response actions, response organizations, and planning requirements to achieve an effective national response to any incident that occurs.

(2) Emergency Support Function Annexes. Reference d groups Federal resources and capabilities into 15 functional areas that are most frequently needed in a national response. ESF 14 was replaced by the National Disaster Recovery Framework.

(3) Support Annexes. The support annexes describe essential supporting aspects that are common to all incidents (e.g. financial management, volunteer and donations managements, etc.).

(4) Incident Annexes. The incident annexes address the unique aspects of how agencies respond to seven broad incident categories (biological, nuclear/radiological, etc.).

(5) Partner Guides. The partner guides provide ready references describing key roles and responsibilities for local, tribal, state, Federal, and private sector partners.

c. National Incident Management System. On 28 February 2003, the President issued reference t, which directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer NIMS. This system provides a consistent nationwide template to enable Federal, state, tribal, and local governments, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from the effects of incidents regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. This consistency provides the foundation for utilization of NIMS for all incidents, ranging from daily occurrences to incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

d. National Contingency Plan. Reference e provides the organizational structure, procedures, and authority for the Federal government to respond to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants, including radiological, chemical, and biological agents. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the United States Coast Guard have the responsibility for the NCP. The NCP may be activated in the initial stages of a CBRN incident, especially when the nature of the agent is unknown. Under the NCP, the Department of Defense will be the on-scene coordinator for incidents involving DoD facilities and vessels and for removal response authority with respect to incidents involving DoD military weapons and munitions, or weapons and munitions under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Department of Defense. ESF #10, "Oil and Hazardous Materials Response," places the response mechanisms of the NCP within the NRF coordination structure when both plans are implemented concurrently. The EPA publishes the NCP.

e. Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8. Reference a clarifies that the heads of all executive departments and agencies with roles in prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery are responsible for national preparedness efforts, including department-specific operational plans, as needed, consistent with their statutory roles and responsibilities. The PPD-8 definition of "response" is the underlying context for CBRN response operations in the Homeland.

2. Internal Authorities. In addition to the external authority documents addressed in paragraph 1, the following summary addresses DoD-specific authorities and plans.

a. Unified Command Plan (UCP). The UCP is the document approved by the President that sets forth basic guidance to all unified Combatant Commanders. It establishes their missions, responsibilities, and force structure; delineates the general geographic AOR for geographic Combatant

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Commanders; and specifies functional responsibilities for functional Combatant Commanders. The Secretary of Defense submits the UCP to the President every 2 years. This plan tasks CDR, USNORTHCOM, and CDR, USPACOM, to provide support to civil authorities, to include DSCA, as directed, and redefines geographic AORs with all U.S. territories within these two geographic commands. CDR, USNORTHCOM, is also responsible for providing CBRN-CM assistance and support to U.S. and Allied partner authorities within the USNORTHCOM AOR. In addition, this plan assigns CDR, USSTRATCOM, responsibility for synchronizing planning for DoD CWMD efforts in coordination with other Combatant Commands, the Services, and, as directed, appropriate USG agencies.

b. On 29 November 2005, the Deputy Secretary of Defense mandated (reference u) that the Department of Defense adopt and implement policies and procedures consistent with the NRP (the predecessor to the NRF), NIMS, and ICS. The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System provides existing planning processes for Joint Force Commander (JFC) CONPLAN/OPLAN development that are consistent with NIMS and the DHS integrated Planning System. Joint Doctrine provides the JFC with command and control organization and procedures that are compatible with NIMS and ICS. Preparedness for CBRN response operations requires an understanding of the NRF, NIMS, and the ICS. Response to CBRN incidents will require the JFC to operate in compliance with the NRF and in coordination with local, state, tribal, and Federal response resources and capabilities.

c. On 17 June 2011, the Secretary of Defense approved reference o. This EXORD supports the execution of CBRN response for CBRN incidents in the Homeland in support of civilian authorities.

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## ENCLOSURE D

## CONSIDERATIONS

1. Intelligence. Reference 1 and DoD regulations limit DoD intelligence components to the collection of foreign intelligence and counterintelligence. Use of Defense Intelligence Component assets in support of CBRN response operations must be specifically approved by the Secretary of Defense. The use of these intelligence assets for non-intelligence purposes is called IAA and is authorized for the following missions: situational awareness, damage assessment, evacuation monitoring, search and rescue, CBRN assessment, and hydrographic survey. When IAA collection occurs within the Homeland, it should be done IAW appropriate laws, DoD regulations, and DoD directives.
2. Information. DHS has the overall responsibility for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information on domestic operating environments. The NRF is applicable to all Federal departments and agencies that have primary jurisdiction for or participate in operations requiring a Federal response. The NRF establishes national-level coordination structure, processes, and protocols that are designated to implement the specific statutory authorities and responsibilities of various departments and agencies in particular contingency scenarios. The NRF establishes multi-agency coordinating structures at the national, regional, and field levels. At the national level, this process is coordinated by the NOC and its component element, the NRCC. At the regional level, information sharing occurs at the Regional Response Coordination Center. At the field level, a JFO acts as a temporary Federal facility. A defense coordinating officer (DCO) serves as the single DoD point of contact for information sharing at the JFO. Information relevant to CBRN response operations will be provided to the Department of Defense through the DCO from the NRF primary and coordinating agencies. The on-scene military commander may request information as such to fulfill his or her specific requirements.
3. Availability and Timeliness of CBRN Response Capabilities. DoD units possess capabilities that can provide assistance during a CBRN incident in the Homeland. However, response times and resources vary. In addition to the six request evaluation criteria listed in reference c, CBRN response planners should consider the type and severity of the incident to assess: 1) the specific capabilities requested, 2) the availability of DoD units with those capabilities, and 3) the ability to deploy those units within the time span of the incident response that they will be needed. Several of these units may be committed already to potential or current worldwide military operations, or held in reserve for other purposes. Based on adjusted priorities, the President or Secretary of Defense could redirect these units to CBRN response operations in the

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Homeland. The required time to disengage and redeploy the units and the impact on ongoing military operations are key planning considerations.

4. Media Impact. The media will play an important role in reporting and shaping public opinion concerning a CBRN incident and DoD response operations. Any DoD response must take into account possible media repercussions. Public affairs guidance will generally be developed in coordination with the interagency core group (described in the NRF Public Affairs Support Annex) and the Incident Advisory Council and forwarded to the JFO Joint Information Center to manage information provided to the media. OASD(PA) is the point of contact for all media inquiries concerning DSCA.

5. Medical. During a CBRN incident, medical and public health needs will be significant factors. The NDMS, which includes Department of Health and Human Services medical response teams, DoD assistance with patient evacuation, and Veteran Affairs and DoD coordination with non-Federal fixed-hospitals for patient care, are some of the tasks DoD supports in ESF 8. NDMS serves as the primary Federal level medical response element controlled by Health and Human Services. Other DoD medical capabilities external to NDMS could be requested to support ESF 8 additional requirements.

6. Domestic Transportation Assets. Transportation of DoD and other Federal personnel and assets to a CBRN incident in the Homeland will be critical to a successful response. DoD transportation assets are in high demand and require planning time. All transportation modes should be considered to support CBRN response operations. A SecDef exception to policy will be required to transport non-DoD personnel on military aircraft. Unlike overseas deployments, ground transportation may be a viable option for CONUS situations. Under NRF ESF #1, "Transportation," the DOT's Movement Coordination Center will coordinate deployment of Federal resources, including DoD resources, to support CBRN response operations in the Homeland.

7. Reserve Component Forces. Reserve Component forces are capable of conducting a wide range of CBRN response operations in the Homeland. They are geographically dispersed throughout the United States and, therefore, may provide the timeliest response to a CBRN incident. Reserve Component forces comprise parts of the CBRN response force packages designated in the Standing CBRN Response EXORD. Reserve Component forces may be ordered to active duty to respond to a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incident. The timeline associated with Reserve Component call-up or mobilization and the varied C2 structures are key planning considerations.

8. Presidential Declaration. A major disaster declaration or an emergency declaration by the President in accordance with reference w authorizes Federal assistance to affected states through use of the Disaster Relief Fund. Once in effect, the Department of Defense may be reimbursed by FEMA for approved

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requests for assistance. Until a Presidential Declaration, the Department of Defense may only provide assistance to states under immediate response authority, reciprocal support agreements, or other specific authorities.

9. Law Enforcement Activities. In accordance with title 18, USC, section 1385 (The Posse Comitatus Act), DoD Title 10 personnel supporting CBRN response operations in the Homeland will not directly or actively engage in civilian law enforcement activities unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense and/or the President, or as provided by exceptions authorized by various U.S. laws. Further guidance on Defense Cooperation with Civil Law Enforcement Officials is provided in reference i.

10. Fiscal Arrangements. Funding of DoD units participating in CBRN response support to other government agencies will be IAW applicable law and within the established procedures in references c and x. If the President invokes reference w, FEMA issues mission assignments through coordination with the DCO at the JFO. Each DoD component is responsible for capturing and reporting incremental costs to Service or Defense agency comptrollers. All incremental DoD costs should be captured by providers of support for reimbursement by the supported agency. Standard interagency billing procedures should be followed. Only the Secretary of Defense has the authority to waive reimbursement.

11. Use of Force. Rules for the use of force (RUF) for U.S. forces will be in compliance with reference y. DoD forces will coordinate with on-scene primary agency and other security personnel to ensure common understanding of DoD RUF. The Combatant Commander will notify the Secretary of Defense via the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of any use of force issues that cannot be resolved. The supported Combatant Commander may request additional mission-specific use of force guidance as necessary. Combatant commanders can submit requests for additional RUF through the Chairman to the Secretary of Defense, as required. Units with assigned weapons may deploy with weapons stored; however, weapons will not be carried during CBRN response operations in the Homeland unless authorized by the Secretary of Defense. DoD CBRN response equipment is not considered inherently dangerous property as delineated in reference y; therefore, deadly force is not authorized solely for its protection.

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## ENCLOSURE E

## REFERENCES

- a. Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8, 30 March 2011, "National Preparedness"
- b. CJCSI 3214.01 series, "Defense Support for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Incidents on Foreign Territory"
- c. DoD Directive 3025.18, 29 December 2010, "Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)"
- d. National Response Framework (NRF), January 2008
- e. 40 CFR, Part 300, September 1994, "National Contingency Plan"
- f. DoD Instruction 6055.17, 13 January 2009, "DoD Installation Emergency Management (IEM) Program"
- g. DoD Instruction 2000.18, 4 December 2002, "Department of Defense Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines"
- h. CJCSI 3110.01 series, "Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) FY 2010"
- i. DoD Directive 5525.5, 15 January 1986, with change 1, 20 December 1989, "DoD Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Officials"
- j. 18 U.S.C. § 831
- k. 10 U.S.C., Chapter 18, "Military Support for Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies"
- l. National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-46/ Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-15, March 2006, "US Policy and Strategy in the War on Terror"
- m. FY 2010-2012 Guidance for Employment of the Force (GEF), 9 April 2011
- n. Unified Command Plan, Change 1, 12 September 2011, "Unified Command Plan"
- o. CJCS CBRN Response EXORD, 21 June 2011

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- p. Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of the Army and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, 23 March 2004, “Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)”
- q. CJCS Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Standing EXORD, 10 September 2010
- r. DoD Directive 5111.13, 16 January 2009, “Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Americas’ Security Affairs (ASD(HD&ASA))”
- s. CJCSI 5120.02 series, “Joint Doctrine Development System”
- t. HSPD-5, 28 February 2003, “Management of Domestic Incidents”
- u. DepSecDef memorandum, 29 November 2005, “Implementation of the National Response Plan and National Incident Management System”
- v. Title 10, U.S. Code, section 12304
- w. Title 42, United States Code, sections 5121 et seq., “The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act” as amended
- x. DoD 7000.14-R, volume 11A, May 2001, “Reimbursable Operations, Policy and Procedures, and volume 12, January 2002, Special Accounts, Funds and Programs”
- y. CJCSI 3121.01 series, “Standing Rules of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for US Forces (U)”

#### SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

- a. NSPD-17/ HSPD-4, September 2002, “National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction”
- b. HSPD-18, 31 January 2007, “Medical Countermeasures against Weapons of Mass Destruction”
- c. HSPD-21, 18 October 2007, “Public Health and Medical Preparedness”
- d. Executive Order 12333, 4 December 1981, “United States Intelligence Activities”

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- e. Executive Order 13527, 39 December 2009, “Establishing Federal Capability for the Timely Provision of Medical Countermeasures Following a Biological Attack”
- f. The Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support, June 2005
- g. National Military Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction, 13 February 2006
- h. USNORTHCOM CONPLAN 3500-11, 17 August 2011, “CBRN Response” (U)”
- i. USPACOM CONPLAN 5002-08, 5 November 2008
- j. USTRANSCOM memorandum, 14 March 2008, “Policy for Patient Movement of Contaminated, Contagious or Potentially Exposed Casualties”
- k. National Disaster Recovery Framework, September 2011
- l. Joint Publication 1-02 series, “Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms”

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## GLOSSARY

## PART I -- ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOR	area of responsibility
ASD(HA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)
ASD(HD&ASA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Homeland Defense and Americas' Security Affairs)
ASD(RA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs)
ASD(SO/LIC&IC)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict and Interdependent Capabilities
C2	command and control
C2CRE	Command and Control CBRN Response Element
C4	command, control, communications, and computers
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CBRNE	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives
CDR, USNORTHCOM	Commander, United States Northern Command
CDR, USPACOM	Commander, United States Pacific Command
CDR, USTRANSCOM	Commander, United States Transportation Command
CDR, USSOCOM	Commander, United States Special Operations Command
CDR, USSTRATCOM	Commander, United States Strategic Command
CERFP	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives enhanced response force package
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction
CM	consequence management
CMAT	consequence management advisory team
CNGB	Chief, National Guard Bureau
CONPLAN	concept plan; operations plan in concept format
CONUS	continental United States
CWMD	combating weapons of mass destruction
DCO	defense coordinating officer
DCRF	Defense CBRN Response Force
DepSecDef	Deputy Secretary of Defense
DEST	domestic emergency support team
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DIRLAUTH	direct liaison authorized
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency

DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRG	Domestic Resilience Group
DSCA	defense support of civil authorities
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	emergency support function
EXORD	execute order
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FP	force protection
GCC	Geographic Combatant Commander
GEOINT	geospatial intelligence
HD	homeland defense
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HRF	homeland response force
HSPD	homeland security Presidential directive
HQ	headquarters
IAW	in accordance with
ICS	incident command system
ICW	in coordination with
INDRAC	Interagency Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction Database of Responsibilities, Authorities, and Capabilities
JFO	joint field office
JS	Joint Staff
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JTF	joint task force
LA	lead agency
LNO	liaison officer
MA	mission assignment
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

NCTC	National Counterterrorism Center
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NJOIC	National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center
NOC	National Operations Center (DHS)
NRCC	national response coordination center
NRF	National Response Framework
NSC	National Security Council
NSPD	national security Presidential directive
OASD(PA)	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)
OPR	office of primary responsibility
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PA	public affairs
PPD	Presidential policy directive
RFA	request for assistance
RUF	rules for the use of force
SecDef	Secretary of Defense
TAG	the adjutant general
UCP	Unified Command Plan
UJTL	Universal Joint Task List
USC	United States Code
USD(P)	Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
USD(P&R)	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
USG	United States Government
USNORTHCOM	United States Northern Command
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
USSTRATCOM	United States Strategic Command
VA	Veterans Administration
WMD	weapons of mass destruction
WMD-CST	weapons of mass destruction-civil support team

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## PART II -- TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise stated, the terms and definitions contained in this glossary are for the purposes of this instruction only.

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management — Activities undertaken when directed by the Secretary of Defense or the President to reduce the effects of deliberate and inadvertent releases of chemical, biological, or radiological materials or nuclear detonations. Also called CBRN CM.

chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive enhanced response force package — A National Guard task organized unit of 186 personnel capable of performing casualty search and extractions, emergency medical services, fatalities search and recovery, patient decontamination, and command and control. Also called CERFP.

civil authorities — 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 possessions and territories, and political subdivisions thereof. (JP 1-02. SOURCE: JP 3-28)

consequence management — Actions taken to maintain or restore essential services and manage and mitigate problems resulting from disasters and catastrophes, including natural, man-made, or terrorist incidents. Also called CM. (JP 1-02. SOURCE: JP 3-28)

Consequence Management Advisory Team — A deployable element from the Defense Threat Reduction Agency that provides operational consequence management advice and assistance on all phases of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosives accidents or incidents, to include doctrinal and technical subject-matter expertise and hazard prediction modeling. Also called CMAT.

coordinating agency — An agency that supports the incident management mission by providing the leadership, expertise, and authorities to implement critical and specific aspects of the response. Responsible for orchestrating a coordinated response, provides staff for operations functions, notifies and tasks cooperating agencies, manages tasks with cooperating agencies, works with private-sector organizations, communicates ongoing activities to organizational elements, plans for short- and long-term incident management and maintains

trained personnel to execute their appropriate support responsibilities. (JP 1-02. SOURCE: JP 3-28)

division headquarters — the Army's primary tactical-level war fighting headquarters, which is uniquely capable of performing the Domestic All-Hazard Response mission and providing modular capability as an Army force or Joint Force Land Component Command headquarters for smaller scale contingencies.

defense coordinating officer — Department of Defense single point of contact for domestic emergencies. Assigned to a joint field office to process requirements for military support, forward mission assignments through proper channels to the appropriate military organizations, and assign military liaisons, as appropriate, to activated emergency support functions. Also called DCO. (JP 1-02. SOURCE: JP 3-28)

defense support of civil authorities — Support provided by U.S. Federal military forces, Department of Defense civilians, Department of Defense contract personnel, Department of Defense component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the governors of the affected states, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, United States Code, 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 called DSCA. Also known as civil support. (JP 1-02. SOURCE: DoDD 3025.18)

domestic emergencies — Emergencies affecting the public welfare and occurring within the 50 states, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and territories, or any political subdivision thereof, as a result of enemy attack, insurrection, civil disturbance, earthquake, fire, flood, or other public disasters or equivalent emergencies that endanger life and property or disrupt the usual process of government. Domestic emergencies include civil defense emergencies, civil disturbances, major disasters, and natural disasters. (JP 1-02. SOURCE: JP 3-27)

domestic emergency support team — A specialized interagency team composed of subject-matter experts from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Also called DEST.

Domestic Resilience Group — A standing interagency committee that focuses on the development of national level preparedness, response, and incident management policy. Also called DRG.

emergency support functions — A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. Also called ESFs. (JP 1-02. SOURCE: JP 3-28)

Homeland Response Force — A National Guard task organized unit of 566 personnel capable of performing command and control, security, casualty search and extraction, emergency medical services, and mass casualty decontamination. Also called HRF.

incident management — A national comprehensive approach to preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. Incident management includes measures and activities performed at the local, state, and national levels and includes both crisis and consequence management activities. (JP 1-02. SOURCE: JP 3-28)

joint field office — A temporary multiagency coordination center established at the incident site to provide a central location for coordination of Federal, state, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and private-sector organizations with primary responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. Also called JFO. (JP 1-02. SOURCE: JP 3-28)

National Disaster Medical System — A coordinated partnership between the Departments of Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, Defense, and Veterans Affairs established for the purpose of responding to the needs of victims of a public health emergency. Also called NDMS. (JP 1-02. SOURCE: JP 3-41)

National Incident Management System — A national crisis response system that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, state, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. Also called NIMS. (JP 1-02. SOURCE: JP 3-41)

national operations center — The primary national hub for domestic incident management operational coordination and situational awareness. A standing 24 hours a day, 7 days a week interagency organization fusing law enforcement, national intelligence, emergency response, and private-sector reporting. Also called NOC. (JP 1-02. SOURCE: JP 3-28)

National Response Framework — An interagency guide that establishes a comprehensive, national, all hazards approach to domestic incident response. Also called NRF.

Presidential disaster declaration — Unilaterally issued by the President, in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Act, in response to a governor's request or if the emergency involves an area or facility for which the Federal government exercises exclusive or preeminent primary responsibility and authority.

weapons of mass destruction - civil support team — Joint National Guard (Army National Guard and Air National Guard) team established to deploy rapidly to assist a local incident commander in determining the nature and extent of a weapons of mass destruction attack or incident; provide expert technical advice on weapons of mass destruction response operations; and help identify and support the arrival of follow-on state and Federal military response assets. Also called WMD-CST. (JP 1-02. SOURCE: JP 3-28)