



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-3

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CJCSI 3214.01D

31 December 2011

DEFENSE SUPPORT FOR CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR INCIDENTS ON FOREIGN TERRITORY

Reference(s): See Enclosure C

1. Purpose. This instruction provides guidance for assistance provided by U.S. military resources in support of U.S. Government (USG) objectives to prepare for and respond to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) incidents on foreign territory.

2. Cancellation. CJCSI 3214.01C, 14 January 2008 w/Change 1, 14 May 2008 is cancelled.

3. Applicability.

a. This instruction is applicable to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), the Joint Staff (JS), the Services, National Guard Bureau (NGB), Defense agencies, and combatant commands. Specifically, this instruction applies to:

(1) Department of Defense (DOD) Foreign Consequence Management (FCM) operations in support of the USG response to CBRN incidents on foreign territory (Enclosure C).

(2) DOD activities in support of USG efforts intended to improve a foreign government's capability to manage the consequences of CBRN incidents on its territory (Enclosure C).

(3) DOD response to CBRN incidents on foreign territory where the Department of State (DOS) does not have an established diplomatic presence.

(4) DOD CBRN consequence management (CM) operations concurrent with military operations (references a, b, and c).

b. This instruction does not apply to:

(1) CBRN incidents on DOD installations (references d and e) apply to CBRN incidents on DOD installations).

(2) Other DOD incident response operations that may occur prior to, concurrently with, or following DOD CBRN CM operations.

(3) Planning and conduct of CM operations within the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the U.S. territories, and the Freely Associated States Under the Compacts of Free Association. These territories are: the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Navassa Island, American Samoa, Baker Island, Guam, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Atoll, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Palmyra Atoll, and Wake Atoll. The Freely Associated States under the Compacts of Free Association are: the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

(4) Preparedness or response activities associated with natural disasters and naturally occurring endemic or emerging infectious diseases.

(5) DOD or other USG response to the detonation of high-yield, improvised, or other explosive devices on foreign territory.

c. This instruction does not address requirements for reimbursement or authorize sources for funding. It does not relieve nor negate this requirement under provisions of reference f.

4. Policy. See Enclosure A.

5. Facts and Assumptions

a. Facts

(1) The host nation (HN) has primary responsibility for response to CBRN incidents on its territory.

(2) The United States has a responsibility to respond to CBRN events involving U.S. facilities or installations abroad. Installation Commanders have the primary responsibility for response to CBRN incidents that occur, and the effects of which are contained, on U.S. military installations abroad, unless specifically stated otherwise in applicable international agreements. DOD

response to CBRN incidents abroad not involving U.S. facilities or installations must follow the specific guidelines in paragraph 5 of Enclosure A.

(3) The DOS is the lead agency (LA) for coordinating USG FCM operations, unless otherwise directed by the President of the United States (POTUS). The DOD will support the LA in FCM operations.

(4) Geographic Combatant Commanders (GCCs) retain responsibility for force protection (FP) and support requirements for DOD personnel and facilities within their area of responsibility (AOR), except for those DOD elements and personnel for whom a U.S. Chief of Mission (COM) has security responsibility according to reference g or under reference h.

(5) DOD support to CBRN incidents on foreign territory may include the provision of technical advice and assistance, assistance to characterize the nature and extent of CBRN hazards, CBRN CM operations to reduce CBRN hazards and to save or sustain lives, and/or activities that facilitate the provision of assistance by others.

b. Assumptions

(1) The HN will provide assets within its capabilities to assist in conducting CBRN CM and related operations at U.S. installations or facilities in accordance with (IAW) Status of Forces and/or mutual aid agreements. HN support capabilities will vary by region and country.

(2) A HN, when a CBRN incident overwhelms its capabilities, will prioritize its response to its citizens and interests over U.S. citizens and interests.

(3) Generally conduct FCM operations concurrently with foreign disaster relief (DR), humanitarian assistance (HA), noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO), and other USG incident-related response activities.

(4) The employment of DOD and other USG department and agency response capabilities and/or the use of DOD assets to facilitate the provision of response capabilities by partners and allies may meet the achievement of USG incident-specific CBRN CM objectives.

(5) Normally conduct FCM operations in a permissive environment but plan for FCM operations in an uncertain environment.

(6) DOD support to or conduct of FCM operations does not include long-term remediation of hazards associated with a CBRN incident.

(7) Unless otherwise directed by POTUS or Secretary of Defense (SecDef), ongoing military operations take precedence over defense support to FCM operations.

(8) The U.S. Embassy in the HN will generally be the focal point for coordinating FCM assistance and CBRN CM engagement activities.

6. Definitions. Foreign Consequence Management. United States Government activity that assists friends and allies in responding to the effects from an intentional or accidental chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incident on foreign territory in order to maximize preservation of life. Also called FCM. (Upon approval of this document, propose this term and definition for modification of JP 1-02).

7. Roles and Responsibilities. See Enclosure B.

8. Interagency Coordination

a. Planning for and conducting FCM operations requires interagency coordination both pre- and post-event.

b. DOS FCM roles, responsibilities and tasks in this instruction do not undermine a Combatant Commander (CCDR)'s existing statutory authority and ability to conduct Phase 0, bilateral/multilateral CBRN CM engagements to assist partner nations in their CBRN CM capability and capacity development.

(1) Interagency FCM Working Group (FCM WG). DOD will participate in the FCM WG, chaired by DOS and comprised of representatives of USG departments and agencies, which convenes on a regular basis to develop and coordinate USG FCM policies and procedures. Specifically, the FCM WG reviews FCM country-specific and regional engagement activities to assess achievement of USG FCM goals and objectives and develops USG FCM response procedures.

(2) FCM Task Force. DOD will participate in the FCM Task Force when convened by DOS. The FCM Task Force will be comprised of representatives of USG departments and agencies, to support USG CBRN incident response operations or when the potential for FCM response operations exists. The FCM Task Force serves as the interagency body to coordinate the USG's evaluation of foreign government requests for CBRN assistance; propose options for USG assistance to senior USG officials; update Deputies and Principals Committees on USG, impacted nation, and international partner response efforts; and, coordinate the conduct of USG FCM operations with other concurrent incident-related activities.

(3) Consequence Management Support Team (CMST). The CMST is a DOS-led interagency advisory team that can deploy pre- or post-event. The CMST provides CM advice, assistance, and support to a U.S. Embassy, consulate, or mission in-country. It deploys in lieu of or subordinate to the DOS-led Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST). It is comprised of subject matter experts (SMEs) from DOS and other USG departments and agencies as required. The CMST provides FCM situation assessments to the USG and HN as appropriate, and coordinates the USG FCM response. Upon approval by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), DOD will provide support to the CMST through the appropriate GCC as requested by DOS.

c. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Global Strategic Affairs (ASD(GSA)) has policy oversight for DOD FCM activities and is the DOD lead for FCM interagency policy coordination.

d. The JS, through the Director for Strategic Policy and Plans (J-5), will represent the CJCS and combatant commands in interagency WGs concerning FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM planning, operations, and exercises. The JS will facilitate the coordination and reporting of Phase 0 FCM engagement activities conducted by DOD components.

e. Combatant commands will coordinate with JS, J-3 during interagency FCM and DOD-Led CBRN CM coordination and operations and, as required, will be prepared to deploy liaison officer(s) (LNOS) or liaison team(s) during FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM operations. Combatant commands will regularly report CBRN CM response activities to the National Military Command Center (NMCC).

9. Releasability. This instruction is 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_directive/cjcs/instructions.htm. Copies are also available through the Government Printing Office on the Joint Electronic Library CD-ROM.

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



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Director, Joint Staff

Enclosure(s):

- A -- Policy
- B -- Roles and Responsibilities
- C -- References

DISTRIBUTION

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ENCLOSURE A

POLICY

1. Responsibility. The HN government is responsible for managing the consequences of CBRN incidents on its territory. The HN may require additional capabilities to assist in managing those consequences.

a. At the direction of POTUS, the USG may provide FCM assistance to a HN, either at the request of the HN, or upon HN acceptance of a USG offer of assistance.

b. Unless requested and accepted as part of the HN support, the flag state of a maritime vessel is responsible for CM and/or decontaminating the vessel and its crew.

2. USG FCM Goals and Objectives. See reference i.

a. Synchronize and integrate USG efforts to prepare for a timely response to CBRN incidents on foreign territory to maximize preservation of life.

b. Develop USG processes and procedures to ensure that the USG is prepared to:

(1) Accept, validate, process, and respond to foreign government requests for CBRN CM assistance in a timely manner; and

(2) Develop and execute offers of assistance to foreign governments to manage the consequences of CBRN incidents.

c. Support the development of programs and exercises to enable foreign governments to prepare for and respond to CBRN incidents using their domestic capabilities to minimize reliance on USG support.

d. Coordinate all FCM response operations to ensure those activities are integrated with other USG overseas response operations, including but not limited to: NEO; foreign DR; HA; and law enforcement; investigative; and forensics activities.

3. Lead Agency (LA). DOS is the LA, unless otherwise directed by POTUS, for coordinating USG FCM operations when there is a HN request for, or acceptance of, USG assistance.

a. When requested by the LA, DOD shall support the LA in FCM operations as directed by SecDef.

b. DOD recognizes that it may act as the LA for USG FCM operations or when DOS has no established diplomatic presence in the HN.

4. Department of Defense. DOD recognizes that FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM operations may involve military assets and these assets may be the earliest USG assistance to arrive and may constitute the largest USG contribution. Additionally, the POTUS or SecDef may direct military assets deployed initially for FCM or DOD-led CBRN CM activities to remain in-country to support other incident-related operations under separate authorities.

a. The LA, normally DOS, through the responsible U.S. COM and country team, will coordinate all DOD support to the HN.

b. DOS may request and SecDef must approve DOD augmentation of the FEST or DOS CMST to coordinate DOD support and to provide technical advice and assistance.

c. DOD will provide assistance to the HN but will not accept responsibility for long-term remediation of the effects of a CBRN incident.

d. The supported CCDR retains command and control (C2) of all DOD assets (personnel and equipment) supporting USG FCM or DOD-led CBRN CM operations within the GCC's area of operations. However, U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) forces deployed in a GCC's AOR will remain assigned to, and under the control of CDRUSTRANSCOM unless otherwise directed.

e. DOD will request DOS assistance in establishing bilateral agreements with HNs for the transit of CBRN-contaminated vessels (aircraft, ships, ground vehicles) across international boundaries.

f. DOD Components will implement a comprehensive deployment health program IAW references j and k that effectively anticipates, recognizes, evaluates, controls, and mitigates health threats encountered during deployments. The program will incorporate procedures for Joint and Service-specific deployments to monitor, assess, and prevent Disease and Non-Battle Injury, control or reduce Occupational and Environmental Health (OEH) risks, document and link OEH exposures with deployed personnel, including exposures to CBRN warfare agents, and record the daily locations of deployed personnel.

5. FCM Request Process. Before or after an incident, a HN requests USG support through the U.S. COM and/or DOS. POTUS may direct USG support.

When a HN requests USG support and the POTUS authorizes it, DOS is responsible for processing the request and coordinating all support to the USG CBRN incident response effort.

a. Upon receipt of a HN request for assistance, or a determination that the USG will offer assistance, DOS will submit the request for DOD support to the OSD Executive Secretary, or verbally through the NMCC with follow-on formal request to the OSD Executive Secretary, for assessment and coordination.

b. OSD and JS offices, in coordination with (ICW) the supported CCDR, will assess the request using the below criteria and provide a coordinated recommendation to SecDef.

(1) Legality -- compliance with U.S. and international laws and bilateral and multilateral agreements.

(2) Lethality -- potential use of force by or against DOD assets.

(3) Risk -- to national security (if the USG does or does not provide the requested assistance) and to the health and safety of forces supporting FCM operations.

(4) Cost and Reimbursement -- availability of funds, potential for reimbursement, and impact on DOD budget.

(5) Readiness -- impact on DOD's ability to perform its primary mission and availability of appropriate forces.

(6) Appropriateness -- whether or not DOD can and should perform the mission and the contribution of others -- consideration of capabilities provided by other USG agencies and other nations, international and private organizations.

(7) GCC Input -- GCC issues regarding mission execution and impact of the mission on country specific and regional policies, plans, initiatives, and other current or planned military operations.

(8) Timeliness -- ability to get the requested capabilities where needed in a timeframe that can mitigate the effects of a CBRN incident.

6. DOD-led CBRN CM Assistance Operations

a. Where the DOS has no established diplomatic presence, POTUS may direct the DOD to coordinate the USG response. In these situations, DOD will assess requests for assistance using the criteria in paragraph 5.b., provide

recommendations to the SecDef, and facilitate coordination of the USG response through DOS and interagency partners.

b. CCDRs will plan for the conduct of CBRN CM concurrent with military operations consistent with strategic planning guidance and references a, b, and c.

7. Guidance

a. Immediate Response. In a foreign environment, when time does not permit prior approval from higher headquarters and subject to supplemental direction, military commanders and responsible officials of DOD components and agencies are authorized, to take immediate actions in response to requests from host/impacted nation authorities or the U.S. COM in order to save lives. This response is restricted to saving lives and is not equivalent to the more expanded authorities inherent in immediate response actions in a domestic U.S. environment. As soon as practical, the military commander, or responsible official of a DOD component or agency rendering such assistance, shall report the request, the nature of the response, and any other pertinent information through the chain of command to the NMCC. Each level of command will make expeditious notification to the next higher authority. Notification should reach the NMCC within a few hours of the decision to provide immediate response (see reference 1. The GCC will notify the U.S. COM for the host/impacted nation where immediate response is rendered at the time of higher headquarters notification.

b. DOD Mission Statement. U.S. forces will prepare for and conduct FCM response operations in support of the LA, to mitigate the effects of a CBRN incident in the HN. When directed by POTUS, DOD will lead the coordination and conduct of USG FCM operations. When required to achieve strategic guidance or objectives, U.S. forces will provide CBRN CM assistance concurrent with military operations. DOD components will be prepared to conduct engagement activities to assist in building partner nation CBRN CM capabilities and response processes.

c. CCDRs. Each CCDR will develop plans for supporting FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM operations (see references a and o for planning requirements). If required, a GCC may designate and/or establish a Joint Task Force (JTF) to provide C2 over DOD assets deployed in support of a FCM or other CBRN CM operation. Tailor the JTF to meet the specific requirements of the CBRN incident and approved DOD support. GCCs will be prepared to deploy a LNO or team to the U.S. Embassy of the affected country to provide situational awareness and to coordinate the provision of DOD support.

d. Concept of Operations. FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM operations are composed of six phases and scoped by tasks to accomplish. The phases, while sequential, may overlap in execution.

(1) Phase 0 (Shape). This is a continuous phase. The intent of this phase is to organize, train, equip, and prepare DOD to support USG efforts to minimize the effects of CBRN incidents on foreign territory. Key tasks of this phase include partner engagement, interagency coordination, plans development, exercising plans, and constant monitoring for a developing crisis. DOD will assist DOS in shaping the environment through Theater Security Cooperation, Information Operations (IO), Partner Capacity Building and other engagement activities on both a country and regional basis in an effort to prevent or avert a CBRN incident, to enhance partner capabilities to effectively manage the effects of a CBRN incident if such an incident cannot be prevented, and to facilitate USG response activities, in the event USG support is requested. Additionally, GCCs should coordinate response, support, and situational awareness processes, procedures and requirements with U.S. Embassies within their AOR.

(2) Phase I Deter (Situation Assessment and Preparation). Transition to Phase I occurs on reliable indications and warnings of a CBRN incident or upon notification that an incident has occurred. Phase I includes those actions required to conduct situation assessment and preparation, including the timely and accurate assessment of the CBRN situation, preparation for deployment, and deployment of selected advance elements. This may include but is not limited to the GCC LNO or team. Planning during this phase should include development of initial end state and transition criteria. Phase I ends when the nature and scope of the CBRN situation and initial response force requirements are defined. Additionally, any limited initial response to a CBRN incident conducted by DOD commanders operating under immediate response authority would likely occur during Phase I.

(3) Phase II Seize the Initiative (Deployment). Phase II begins with the SecDef-approved CJCS deployment and/or execute order designating the intermediate and/or forward staging bases and establishing formal command relationships (i.e., supported and supporting commanders). The order serves as the formal authority for the deployment of forces. Phase II ends when all forces have completed movement to the designated incident location and supporting locations.

(4) Phase III Dominate (Assistance to HN Authorities). Phase III begins with the arrival of required military capabilities at the incident location and supporting locations and ends with the determination that DOD support is no longer required or appropriate. As the situation develops, modifications to the original plan may occur and additional capabilities may be required. Commanders continue planning for transition to HN and civilian agencies,

including USG, other international governments, donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and should identify the necessary or minimum conditions to initiate transition to other agencies.

(5) Phase IV Stabilize (Transition to HN and/or Other Agencies).

Although planning for transition of CBRN CM activities begins as soon as practical following the initial response, Phase IV begins with the transition of those tasks and responsibilities accomplished by DOD to the HN, NGOs, or other agencies and ends when directed by SecDef or when the HN has assumed full responsibility for CBRN CM activities.

(6) Phase V Enable Civilian Authorities (Redeployment). Phase V begins with the redeployment of U.S. military forces involved in CBRN CM operations, or the formal transition of those forces to other incident-related missions. Phase V is complete when all forces have returned to their previous military posture, or completed transition to other missions.

e. Operational Considerations. The following descriptions provide additional clarification of terms as used in this CJCSI.

(1) CBRN Technical Advice and Assistance. CBRN technical advice and assistance is defined as analytical support and subject matter expertise regarding CBRN hazards, hazard prediction, hazard mitigation, and associated science and technologies; CM operations in domestic and foreign environments; DOD and interagency CBRN CM capabilities and response processes and procedures; and medical countermeasures, medical management, disease surveillance, occupational and environmental health surveillance, and public health and safety considerations. During CBRN CM preparedness activities, the provision of CBRN technical advice and assistance supports related policy, doctrine, and plan development; partner capacity building, theater security cooperation, and related engagements; training and exercises; and, capability and mission essential task development. During CBRN incident response activities, the provision of CBRN technical advice and assistance supports CBRN CM decision making, course of action development and selection, risk management, and identifying resource requirements.

(2) DOD-led CBRN CM Assistance Operations. This category addresses situations where DOD may be the LA for USG CBRN response missions including:

(a) DOD response to CBRN incidents on foreign territory where DOS does not have an established diplomatic presence. In these situations, DOD may be required to coordinate and conduct in-country activities and actions to minimize the effects of WMD use/CBRN hazards.

(b) DOD CBRN CM operations concurrent with military operations. This may include CBRN CM assistance to the local populace within the operational area; CBRN CM operations at Aerial Ports Of Debarcation/Sea Ports of Debarcation to maintain force projection capacity; activities to minimize potential collateral effects from targeting adversary WMD capabilities; and/or CBRN CM activities as a result of US, Allied or adversary military operations.

(3) Foreign CBRN CM Engagement Activities: The purpose of DOD CBRN CM engagement activities is to facilitate the development of foreign nation domestic capabilities and processes to manage the consequences of CBRN incidents on their territory. These activities, generally conducted through security cooperation or partner capacity building programs, include training, seminars, exercises, and similar DOD-to-HN CBRN CM engagements.

(4) FCM. Predicate USG FCM response activities on a formal nation-to-nation request for assistance from the HN or HN acceptance of a USG offer of assistance. DOD FCM response activities may include the approved deployment and employment of CBRN CM resources and capabilities or, as appropriate, the approved use of DOD assets (such as military airlift) to facilitate the provision of CBRN CM assistance provided by other nations or international organizations. The primary focus of FCM operations is human life-saving / life-sustaining activities.

(5) Host Nation (HN). A nation that receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations and/or any North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) organizations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory. (reference m) the term corresponds to “impacted” or “affected” nation as DOS/United States Agency for International Development or International Organizations may use those terms.

8. Command of U.S. Military Forces. SecDef will designate the supported and supporting CCDR relationships and the supported CCDR will establish the command relationships of assigned forces for each specific FCM or DOD-Led CBRN CM operation. DOD is in support of the LA during USG FCM operations, unless otherwise directed by POTUS. DOD forces remain under the C2 of the supported CCDR with the exception of USTRANSCOM forces that will remain assigned to, and under the control of CDRUSTRANSCOM unless otherwise directed by SecDef.

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ENCLOSURE B

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. General. The OSD, CJCS, the Services, NGB, JS, CCDRs, and Defense agencies have important roles in support of USG FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM operations and for DOD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

2. Specific Responsibilities

a. ASD(GSA)

(1) Serve as the principal advisor for FCM policy to SecDef and the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

(2) Develop, coordinate, and oversee DOD FCM policy, as appropriate. Serves as the OSD office of primary responsibility (OPR) for the review of all CJCS plans, instructions, and manuals, or portions thereof, related to FCM operations, exercises, and plans.

(3) Represent SecDef on all FCM policy matters outside DOD.

(4) Provide policy oversight for the planning and pre-positioning of DOD CBRN CM assets for foreign events including but not limited to international athletic events, summits, and conferences.

(5) Serve as the principal coordinator of DOD FCM exercises with the interagency.

b. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs Communication Planning and Integration (ASD/PA)

(1) Will coordinate overall DOD communication strategy with DOS.

(2) Will be the overall Strategic Communication lead for DOD at the seat of government.

(3) Will support DOS to combine and synchronize capabilities resident within Diplomatic Activity, National Strategic Communication, Public Diplomacy, Defense Support to Public Diplomacy, Military Public Affairs (PA), and IO.

(4) ASD/PA will review combatant command PA guidance in support of USG response.

c. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)

(1) Serve as the Principal Military Advisor to SecDef and POTUS in preparing for and responding to a foreign CBRN incident.

(2) Review all requests for assistance and provides recommendations for DOD support to USG FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM operations.

(3) Ensure accomplishment of military planning to support DOS in preparing for and responding to a foreign CBRN incident and for DOD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

(4) Assess whether U.S. force capabilities are able to support USG FCM, DOD-led CBRN CM, and/or DOD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

(5) Develop U.S. military strategy, policy, and joint doctrine to support operational planning for FCM, DOD-led CBRN CM, and DOD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

d. Service Chiefs

(1) In support of FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM assistance operations, identify forces with CBRN CM-specific capabilities and prepare to provide support to the supported CCDR.

(2) As directed, provide forces (to include Reserve components) that are capable of conducting FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM assistance operations to the appropriate GCC. This requirement applies to operations, training events, and exercises.

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

(b) U.S. Navy. When directed by SecDef, provide forces to assist the LA as part of the supported GCC's response during a CBRN incident. 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, and research capabilities.

(c) U.S. Air Force. When directed by SecDef, provide forces to assist the LA as part of the supported GCC's response during a CBRN incident. 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 SecDef, provide forces to assist the LA as part of the supported GCC's response during a CBRN incident. 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.

(e) U.S. Coast Guard. When directed, provide forces to assist the LA as part of the supported GCC's response during a CBRN incident.

(3) Provide information on active and reserve component Service-specific military capabilities, assets, and/or units capable of conducting CBRN CM operations to Commander, United States Strategic Command (CDRUSSTRATCOM) using the Interagency Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Database of Responsibilities, Authorities, and Capabilities (INDRAC) System (reference n). 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. State capacity in measureable terms such as throughput (e.g., number of ambulatory personnel that can be decontaminated during a specific time period and the sustainment of the throughput duration). Capability statements should include medical, engineering, and other support units that are specifically equipped to operate in a CBRN CM environment. Service component commands will provide information reported or validated in INDRAC to their assigned GCC.

(4) When directed by SecDef and ICW the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), provide CBRN CM technical advice and assistance 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 radioactive effects of nuclear detonations. SMEs will be prepared to deploy to the supported GCC, the DTRA Operations Center, or other designated location and made available to participate in DTRA Consequence Management Advisory Team (CMAT) and related training and exercises.

e. Chief, NGB

(1) Provide information on National Guard Multi-Service domestic consequence management assets such as CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) and Homeland Response Force (HRF) capable of conducting CBRN CM operations to CDRUSSTRATCOM 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 that are specifically equipped to operate in a CBRN CM environment.

(2) ICW the Services, identify National Guard Multi-Service force packages such as WMD-CSTs, CERFPs, and HRFs capable of conducting FCM, conducting DOD-led CBRN CM assistance operations, or supporting Theater Security Cooperation and Partnership Capacity building to the appropriate GCC. This requirement applies to operations, training events, and exercises.

(3) Engage with State Joint Force Headquarters to ensure that National Guard Strategic Partnership events support GCC Theater Security Cooperation activities. Be prepared to provide annual updates on Strategic Partnership events to the JS.

f. Director for Intelligence (J-2)

(1) Serve as the OPR for JS coordination with the interagency intelligence community in support of FCM, DOD-led CBRN CM assistance, and DOD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

(2) Provide the combatant commands and JS with intelligence support to assist in planning, preparation, and execution of FCM, DOD-led CBRN CM assistance, and DOD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

(3) Coordinate on the development of plans and policies relating to DOD intelligence support to FCM, DOD-led CBRN CM assistance, and DOD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

g. Director for Operations (J-3)

(1) Serve as JS OPR for defense support to CBRN incidents on foreign territory operations and planning.

(2) Maintain a CJCS instruction for defense support to CBRN incidents on foreign territory.

(3) Provide a LNO to the DOS Crisis Task Force or the FCM Task Force or DOS task force for crises.

(4) Coordinate on the development of plans and policies relating to DOD assets involved in FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM assistance operations, including recommending appropriate DOD augmentation of the FEST and/or CMST.

(5) When directed by SecDef, direct deployment of forces, capabilities, and specialized assets to augment the supported GCC to conduct FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM assistance activities. This requirement applies to operations, training events, and exercises.

h. Director for Logistics (J-4)

(1) Coordinate the development of plans and policies to sustain DOD assets involved in FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM assistance operations, 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 FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM assistance operations.

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

(1) Incorporate taskings for FCM, DOD-led CBRN CM, and DOD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations into the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan.

(2) Oversee development of FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM assistance joint policy and strategy to include the use of DOD assets.

(3) Represent JS and the CJCS in interagency WGs and other interagency forums concerning coordination and guidance for FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM assistance operations.

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

(1) IAW reference p, coordinate with the Services, combatant commands, and the JS to develop joint doctrine for CBRN consequence management.

(2) Coordinate individual and collective joint CBRN CM training and education to meet current and emerging joint FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM 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 CM operations.

(4) ICW DTRA, provide support to CCDR FCM exercises, as part of the two CJCS Exercises per fiscal year. This includes authority to promulgate guidance regarding the participation of personnel and units, including guidance regarding the anticipated movements of personnel and assets to participate in FCM training and exercises.

(5) Collect, analyze, disseminate, and archive lessons learned from FCM training and exercises. Assist the supported combatant command with the collection, analysis, reporting, dissemination, and archiving findings observed and collected during an FCM and/or DOD-led CBRN CM assistance operation.

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

(1) Oversee FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM requirements validation and budgetary reviews.

(2) Assess exercise and operational feedback to determine future FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM assistance requirements and capabilities for the GCCs, Services, and Combat Support Agencies.

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

(4) Review and revise CBRN CM 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.

1. GCCs

(1) Provide support to USG FCM operations, as requested by the LA and approved by SecDef. Keep SecDef informed through JS/NMCC.

(2) Identify requirements for supporting USG FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM assistance operations, as appropriate.

(3) IAW references b and o, develop plans for FCM and DOD-Led CBRN CM operations in their respective AORs. Plans should include procedures for coordinating with the LA and relevant U.S. Embassy during FCM operations. IAW strategic guidance and references a, b, and c, plan for and conduct CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

(4) Identify a headquarters element to provide the initial incident response and serve as the initial C2 element of DOD for FCM or DOD-led CBRN CM operations within their respective AORs.

(5) In the event that either the DOS-led FEST or CMST deploy, the GCC will establish a liaison element with the FEST/CMST to coordinate logistical, administrative, and operational support.

(6) The senior representative of the GCC at, or responsible for coordination with, the U.S. Embassy in country should:

(a) Facilitate the acquisition and provision of Commander's Critical Information Requirements related to the CBRN incident.

(b) Coordinate DOD incident response activities with the senior U.S. Embassy or LA representative charged with CBRN CM activities in country.

(c) Assist in the analysis of requests for DOD support, review each against the criteria listed in Enclosure A, subparagraph 5b, and provide recommendations to the DOS FCM representative, the GCC, and the NMCC.

(d) As directed by the supported CCDR, coordinate DOD support for both FCM and other concurrent DOD incident-related operations.

(7) ICW the U.S. Embassy, establish liaison as appropriate, with regional NGOs, international organizations, intergovernmental organizations and regional military commands that contribute resources to FCM operations.

(8) Coordinate with DOS to review and/or assess existing multinational and bilateral agreements to verify if they contain sufficient stipulations for providing CBRN emergency or disaster-related assistance. This should include

bilateral agreements to obtain diplomatic transit country clearances for contaminated or formerly contaminated vessels, equipment, and personnel.

(9) Exercise FCM capabilities in an environment representative of realistic FCM scenarios and ICW ASD(GSA) and CJCS. At a minimum, conduct exercises every two years, and include them as an addition to the existing exercise schedule.

(10) Identify requirements for and be prepared to conduct engagement activities to assist in developing partner nation capabilities and processes for responding to CBRN CM incidents. Planning should include both country-specific and regional engagement activities.

(11) Provide an annual update of FCM-related preparedness, response, and other engagement activities in the Theater Security Cooperation Management Information System.

(12) GCCs will report indications of CBRN incidents on foreign territory consistent with reference 1.

(13) Coordinate actions to decontaminate personnel, equipment, and/or remains that require inter-theater and intra-theater movement. Certify decontamination of personnel, equipment, and/or remains to established criteria and coordinate with CDRUSTRANSCOM and OSD for movement of formerly contaminated and subsequently decontaminated personnel, equipment, and/or remains.

m. CDRUSTRANSCOM

(1) Develop plans for the timely movement of selected DOD forces and identified elements, equipment, supplies and other commodities and those of other USG agencies, the HN, and international partners, as directed by SecDef to support POTUS-directed FCM and/or DOD-led CBRN CM assistance operations.

(2) Provide LNOs and other assistance to the supported CCDR and LA, as required.

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

n. Commander, United States Special Operations Command

(1) Prepare to deploy selected forces to support the GCC during POTUS-directed FCM and/or DOD-led CBRN CM assistance operations.

(2) Provide special operations assets to the supported CCDR as requested and approved by SecDef.

o. USSTRATCOM

(1) Synchronize applicable DOD FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM planning efforts.

(2) Advocate for the CBRN CM capabilities to support CCDRs.

(3) Coordinate, in collaboration with JS/J-7, the development of UJTL tasks, conditions, and measures to reflect all aspects of CBRN CM operations.

(4) Maintain the Interagency INDRAC System. Ensure to update information 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. State capacity statements in measureable terms such as throughput (e.g., number of ambulatory personnel that can be decontaminated during a specific time period and the sustainment of the throughput duration). Capability statements should include medical, engineering, and other support units that are specifically equipped to operate in a CBRN CM environment.

p. Defense Agencies When directed by SecDef, provide CBRN CM technical advice and assistance 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 radioactive effects of nuclear detonations. SMEs will be prepared to deploy to the supported GCC, the DTRA Operations Center, or other designated location and made available to participate in DTRA (CMAT and related training and exercises).

q. Defense Intelligence Agency

(1) Serve as the DOD agency for satisfying combatant command intelligence requirements in support of FCM, DOD-Led CBRN CM, and CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

(2) Provide appropriate all-source intelligence support to DOD leadership and CCDRs.

(3) Coordinate all DOD national-level intelligence activities required for implementation of this instruction and liaise with non-DOD intelligence agencies.

(4) Serve as the point of contact for organizing and coordinating intelligence liaison activities (including foreign release oversight of shared intelligence information) with counterpart Services for FCM and/or DOD-led CBRN assistance operations.

(5) Perform intelligence analysis and production on foreign military CBRN CM and CBRN defense capabilities.

r. Defense Information Systems Agency. Prepare to provide commanders with communications system, intelligence, and other support as required.

s. Defense Logistics Agency. Ensure the supported and supporting commands receive timely and effective logistic support in planning, executing, and recovery from FCM and/or DOD-led CBRN assistance operations.

t. DTRA

(1) Serve as the primary DOD agency for providing CBRN technical advice and assistance support within DOD, ICW JS, to USG interagency departments and agencies, and, when directed or approved, to partner nations.

(a) Provide CBRN CM operational and technical advice and assistance to DOD components, as requested, in support of FCM and/or DOD-Led CBRN CM assistance planning, operations, training, and exercises.

(b) Direct Liaison Authorized (DIRLAUTH) with the Military Services, combatant commands, defense agencies, and JS, to coordinate and integrate requested FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM assistance exercises and planning support.

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

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

(e) Provide LNOs and other assistance to supported combatant commands and other DOD components, as required.

(2) Upon request, deploy CMATs to provide CBRN technical advice and assistance to the supported CCDR, and other DOD components, in support of FCM and/or DOD-led CBRN assistance operations.

(a) When approved by SecDef, task organize DOD CBRN technical advice and assistance forces as part of a CMAT and/or the DTRA Operations Center, as requested, to support DOD components.

(b) DIRLAUTH with supporting organizations to coordinate and integrate DOD CBRN SMEs into FCM and/or DOD-led CBRN assistance planning, training, exercises, and operations.

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

(4) In collaboration with ASD(GSA), provide FCM program management, integration of JCS-level and combatant command-level FCM exercises, and support OSD, JS, and interagency FCM planning and exercise activities. ICW JS/J-7, provide support to CCDR FCM exercises.

(5) ICW JS/J-7, provide FCM and DOD-led CBRN CM training to DOD components.

(6) Provide information on assigned capabilities, assets, and/or units capable of conducting CBRN CM operations to CDRUSSTRATCOM using the Interagency 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. State capacity statements in measureable terms such as throughput (e.g., number of ambulatory personnel that can be decontaminated during a specific time period and the sustainment of the throughput duration). Capability statements should include medical, engineering, and other support units that are specifically equipped to operate in a CBRN CM environment.

u. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. Provide geospatial intelligence support in the form of imagery, imagery intelligence, geospatial products, and the Services, as required.

v. Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)

(1) Ensure the supported and supporting commands receive timely and effective contract administration services.

(2) When directed, provide an initial response team to the AOR to perform contract administration services and act as the single point of contact for DCMA matters. Tailor the follow-on teams to complement any operation in accomplishing various contract management services.

ENCLOSURE C

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- d. DOD Instruction 2000.18, 4 December 2002, “Department of Defense Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines”
- e. DOD Instruction 6055.17, 13 January 2009, “DoD Installation Emergency Management (IEM) Program”
- f. Title 31 United States Code, section 1535
- g. Title 22, United States Code, Section 4802
- h. DODI 5210.84, 22 January 1992, “Memorandum of Understanding Between the Department of Defense and the Department of State on Security of DoD Elements and Personnel in Foreign Areas”
- i. Deputies Paper – “Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear Foreign Consequence Management Preparedness and Response,” 21 July 2010
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- l. CJCSI 3150.01D Series, “Joint Reporting Structure Event and Incident Reports” (limited release)
- m. Joint Publication 3-57, 8 July 2008, “Civil-Military Operations”

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- o. FY 2010-2012 “Guidance for Employment of the Force”
- p. CJCSI 5120.02 Series, “Joint Doctrine Development System”

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DOD Instruction 2000.21, 10 March 2006, “Foreign Consequence Management (FCM)”

DOD Instruction 3000.05, 16 September 2009, “Stability Operations”

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Joint Publication 3-28, 14 September 2007, “Civil Support”

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Joint Publication 3-41, 6 October 2006, "Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives Consequence Management"

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