



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

Directive Current as of 15 December 2021

J-3
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CJCSI 3214.01E
28 May 2015

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

References: 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 that occur on or impact foreign territory.

2. Superseded/Cancellation. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3214.01D, 31 December 2011, is hereby superseded.

3. Applicability

a. This instruction is applicable to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), Joint Staff, Services, National Guard Bureau (NGB), Defense Agencies, and Combatant Commands. Specifically, this instruction applies to the following:

(1) Department of Defense (DoD) operations in support of a Department of State (DoS)-led USG response to CBRN incidents that occur on foreign territory (Enclosure A).

(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 A).

(3) DoD response to CBRN incidents on foreign territory where DoS does not have an established diplomatic presence and the Department of Defense has been designated by the President of the United States (POTUS) as the lead USG agency.

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

b. This instruction does not apply to the following:

(1) CBRN incidents on DoD installations and facilities overseas for which the Department of Defense retains primary CBRN CM responsibility. References d and e apply to CBRN incidents on DoD installations and facilities.

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

(3) Planning and conduct of CBRN CM operations within the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and the U.S. territories. 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.

(4) Preparedness or response activities associated with natural disasters and naturally occurring endemic or emerging infectious diseases. (Reference w applies to natural disasters, and reference x applies to 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 or negate this requirement under provisions of reference f.

4. Policy. See Enclosure A.

5. Facts and Assumptions

a. Facts

(1) A CBRN incident that occurs on foreign territory may also present direct hazards to the homeland. The USG will consider potential risks to the homeland when assessing options for responding to CBRN hazards on foreign territory (international CBRN response (ICBRN-R)).

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

(3) The USG has a responsibility to respond to CBRN incidents involving U.S. facilities or installations abroad. Installation Commanders have the primary responsibility for response to CBRN incidents that occur on, 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.

(4) DoS is the lead agency (LA) for coordinating USG ICBRN-R operations, unless otherwise directed by POTUS. The Department of Defense will support the LA in ICBRN-R operations.

(5) The Attorney General, generally acting through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has lead responsibility for investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats, including those involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and those directed at U.S. citizens or U.S. interests or institutions abroad, where such acts are within the federal criminal jurisdiction of the United States (reference i).

(6) 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.

(7) DoD support to CBRN incidents on foreign territory may include the provision of technical advice and assistance (see Enclosure A, paragraph 7.e.); assistance to characterize the nature and extent of CBRN hazards; CBRN CM operations to reduce CBRN hazards and save or sustain lives, stabilize the situation, and meet basic human needs in affected populations and countries; 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) The HN, when a CBRN incident overwhelms its capabilities, will prioritize its response to its citizens and interests over U.S. citizens and interests.

(3) ICBRN-R operations will generally be conducted concurrently with foreign disaster relief (FDR), humanitarian assistance (HA), noncombatant evacuation operations (NEOs), and other USG response activities.

(4) The employment of DoD and other USG department and agency response capabilities, and/or the use of DoD assets (e.g., transportation,

logistics) to facilitate the provision of response capabilities by partners and allies may meet USG incident-specific CBRN CM objectives.

(5) ICBRN-R operations will normally be conducted in a permissive environment, but plan for such operations in an uncertain environment.

(6) DoD support to or conduct of ICBRN-R operations to stabilize the situation (e.g., to contain or control the further release of CBRN hazards) will 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 ICBRN-R operations.

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

(9) The affected nation will have primary responsibility for all aspects of incident command and response to CBRN events, including requesting bilateral and/or multilateral international assistance, deploying its domestic emergency response forces, and coordinating with foreign partners and international organizations to augment existing domestic capabilities and resources effectively.

5. Definitions. International CBRN Response: USG activity that assists foreign governments in responding to the effects from an intentional or accidental CBRN incident on foreign territory in order to save and sustain lives, stabilize the situation, protect property and the environment, and/or meet basic human needs. Also called ICBRN-R. **(Note:** Upon approval of this document, propose this term and definition for modification of Joint Publication 1-02.)

6. Responsibilities. See Enclosure B.

7. Interagency Coordination

a. Planning for and conducting ICBRN-R operations requires interagency coordination both before and after a CBRN incident.

b. DoS ICBRN-R roles, responsibilities, and tasks in this instruction do not undermine a Combatant Commander's (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.

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c. The National Security Council staff (NSCS) leads efforts to coordinate and promulgate USG ICBRN-R policy and guidance (reference i).

(1) The NSCS is responsible for convening a coordination committee meeting at the appropriate level under NSCS procedures to evaluate potential incident-specific USG response options.

(2) The NSCS will establish a sub-Interagency Policy Committee (sub-IPC) comprised of representatives of USG Departments and Agencies, including the Department of Defense, which convenes on a regular basis to develop and coordinate USG ICBRN-R policies and procedures. The sub-IPC reviews ICBRN-R country-specific and regional engagement activities to assess achievement of USG ICBRN-R goals and objectives and develops USG ICBRN-R response procedures. Additionally, the ICBRN-R sub-IPC serves as the interagency body to coordinate the USG's evaluation of foreign government or intergovernmental organization (IGO) 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 ICBRN-R operations with other concurrent incident-related activities.

d. DoS serves as the USG LA for coordinating ICBRN-R activities and operations including the development of incident-specific policy objectives (reference i).

(1) The COM will engage the HN on needs, capabilities, and assistance and manage the delivery and implementation of all U.S. responses within the affected nation. The COM may make a disaster declaration, as appropriate. The COM may request the deployment of an interagency staffed team of subject-matter experts (SMEs) led by a Senior Response Coordinator (SRC). Upon request from DoS or the COM, and approval by the Secretary of Defense, the Department of Defense will provide support to the COM interagency team and SRC through the appropriate GCC.

(2) DoS may form a State Task Force (STF) to facilitate incident-related coordination and communications within the USG. DoS will request assistance from relevant Departments and Agencies to activate an interagency team under the leadership of the STF, if convened, or under DoS International Security and Nonproliferation, if no STF is convened, to coordinate assessments of requests for assistance and the provision of USG assistance.

e. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security (ASD(HD&GS)) has policy oversight for DoD ICBRN-R activities and is the DoD lead for ICBRN-R interagency policy coordination.

f. The Joint Staff, through the Director for Strategic Policy and Plans (J-5), will represent the CJCS and Combatant Commands in interagency working groups concerning ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM planning, operations, and exercises. The Joint Staff will facilitate the coordination and reporting of Phase 0 CBRN CM engagement activities conducted by DoD Components.

g. Combatant Commands will coordinate with the Joint Staff during interagency ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM coordination and operations and, as required, will be prepared to deploy liaison officers (LNOs) or liaison teams during ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM operations. Combatant Commands will regularly report CBRN CM response activities to the National Military Command Center (NMCC).

8. Summary of Changes. This revision updates CJCSI 3214.01D as follows:

a. Changes foreign consequence management operations to international CBRN response operations and expands the scope of these operations to include stabilizing the situation, protecting property and the environment, and meeting basic human needs.

b. Changes the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy (OUSDP) lead from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Global Security Affairs) to ASD(HD&GS) to reflect the OUSDP reorganization.

c. Modifies interagency coordination to be consistent with the International CBRN Response Protocol.

d. Adds force health protection requirements.

e. Updates references and supporting documentation.

9. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on NIPRNET. DoD Components (including the Combatant Commands), other Federal Agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Electronic Library at: < http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/ >. Joint Staff activities may also obtain access via the SIPRNET Directives Electronic Library Web sites.

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

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



JACQUELINE D. VAN OVOST, Maj Gen, USAF
Vice Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

A—Policy

B—Roles

C—References

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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 ICBRN-R assistance to an HN or IGO, either at the request of the HN or IGO, or upon HN or IGO 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 ICBRN-R Goals and Objectives. Goals and objectives include the following (see reference i):

a. Synchronize and integrate USG efforts to prepare for a timely response to CBRN incidents on foreign territory to reduce CBRN hazards and to save or sustain lives, stabilize the situation, and meet basic human needs in affected populations and countries.

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

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

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

c. Support the development of programs, capabilities, 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 ICBRN-R response operations to ensure those activities are integrated with other USG overseas response operations including, but not limited to, the following: NEO, FDR, HA, law enforcement investigative activities, and forensics activities.

3. Lead Agency (LA). DoS is the LA, unless otherwise directed by POTUS, for coordinating USG ICBRN-R operations when there is an HN or IGO request for, or acceptance of, USG assistance.

a. When requested by the LA, the Department of Defense shall support the LA in ICBRN-R operations as directed by Secretary of Defense.

b. POTUS may direct the Department of Defense to act as the LA for USG ICBRN-R operations or when DoS has no established diplomatic presence in the HN.

4. Department of Defense. The Department of Defense recognizes that ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM operations may involve military assets and that these assets may be the earliest USG assistance to arrive and may constitute the largest USG contribution. Additionally, the POTUS or Secretary of Defense may direct military assets deployed initially for ICBRN-R 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 the Secretary of Defense must approve DoD augmentation of the Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST) or COM interagency team to coordinate DoD support and to provide technical advice and assistance.

c. The Department of Defense 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 ICBRN-R 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, Commander, USTRANSCOM (CDR, USTRANSCOM), unless otherwise directed.

e. The Department of Defense will request DoS assistance in establishing bilateral agreements with HNs for the transit of previously contaminated platforms (aircraft, ships, ground vehicles), materiel, and repatriation of human remains across international boundaries. Previously contaminated platforms and materiel must meet clearance criteria established in references q or r.

f. DoD Components will implement a comprehensive deployment health program IAW references j and k that effectively anticipates, recognizes, evaluates, 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; eliminate 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. ICBRN-R Request Process. Before or after an incident, an HN or IGO requests USG support through the U.S. COM and/or DoS. POTUS may direct USG support. When an HN or IGO requests USG support and POTUS authorizes it, DoS is responsible for processing the request and coordinating all USG support for CBRN incident response.

a. Upon receipt of an HN or IGO request for assistance, or a determination that the USG will offer assistance, DoS will submit the request for DoD support to the Executive Secretary of the Department of Defense (DoD ExecSec), or verbally through the NMCC with a follow-on formal request to the DoD ExecSec, for assessment and coordination.

b. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Joint Staff offices, in coordination with (ICW) the supported CCDR, will assess the request using the below criteria and provide a coordinated recommendation to the Secretary of Defense.

(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—threat to national security (if the USG does or does not provide the requested assistance) and to the health and safety of forces supporting ICBRN-R operations.

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

(5) Readiness—impact on the Department of Defense’s ability to perform its primary mission and availability of appropriate forces.

(6) Appropriateness—whether or not the Department of Defense can and should perform the mission and the contribution of others—consideration of capabilities provided by the HN, other USG agencies, other nations, and 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 deliver the requested capabilities where needed in a timeframe that can achieve USG CBRN incident-specific policy objectives.

6. DoD-Led CBRN CM Assistance Operations

a. Where DoS has no established diplomatic presence, POTUS may direct the Department of Defense to coordinate the USG response. In these situations, the Department of Defense will assess requests for assistance using the criteria in paragraph 5.b., provide recommendations to the Secretary of Defense, 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 ICBRN response operations in support of the LA, to mitigate the effects of a CBRN incident in the HN. When directed by POTUS, the Department of Defense will lead the coordination and conduct of USG ICBRN-R 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. CCDRs will develop plans for supporting ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM operations (see references a and n 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 ICBRN-R or other CBRN CM operation. The GCC will 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 in the HN to provide situational awareness and to coordinate the provision of DoD support.

d. Concept of Operations. ICBRN-R 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 the Department of Defense 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. The Department of Defense will assist DoS in shaping the environment through theater security cooperation (reference t), information operations (IO) (reference u), partner capacity building (reference v), and other engagement activities on a country and/or regional basis. These activities are conducted 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, while any limited initial response to a CBRN incident conducted by DoD commanders operating under immediate response authority would likely occur during Phase I, commanders are not precluded from providing an immediate response in any phase if the appropriate criteria are met.

(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 or IGO 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 or IGO 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, IGO 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 the Department of Defense to the HN, IGO, NGOs, or other agencies and ends when directed by the Secretary of Defense or when the HN, IGO, or other agency 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, OEH surveillance, health risk assessment (HRA) and force health protection (FHP), 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 identification of resource requirements.

(2) DoD-led CBRN CM Assistance Operations. This category addresses situations where the Department of Defense 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, the Department of Defense may be required to coordinate and conduct in-country activities and actions to minimize the effects of weapons of mass destruction (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 debarkation/sea ports of debarkation 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 U.S., 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 nations' 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) ICBRN-R. This includes predicate USG ICBRN-R activities on a formal nation-to-nation request for assistance from the HN, requests for assistance from IGOs, or HN acceptance of a USG offer of assistance. DoD ICBRN-R 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 ICBRN-R operations is to save and sustain lives, stabilize the situation, protect property and the environment, and/or meet basic human needs.

(5) 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 (see reference m). The term also corresponds to an "impacted" or "affected" nation as DoS, the U.S. Agency for International Development, or international organizations may use those terms.

8. Command of U.S. Military Forces. The Secretary of Defense will designate the supported and supporting CCDR relationships, and the supported CCDR will establish the command relationships of assigned forces for each specific ICBRN-R or DoD-led CBRN CM operation. The Department of Defense is in

support of the LA during USG ICBRN-R 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, CDR, USTRANSCOM, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense.

ENCLOSURE B

ROLES

1. General. The OSD, CJCS, Services, NGB, Joint Staff, CCDRs, and Defense Agencies have important roles in support of USG ICBRN-R, DoD-led CBRN CM operations, and DoD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

2. Specific Responsibilities

a. ASD(HD&GS)

(1) Serves as the principal advisor for policy for the Secretary of Defense and the USD(P) regarding DoD preparations for, and response to, CBRN incidents on foreign territory.

(2) Develops, coordinates, and oversees DoD international CBRN incident response 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 ICBRN-R operations, exercises, and plans.

(3) Represents the Secretary of Defense on all ICBRN-R policy matters outside the Department of Defense.

(4) Provides 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) Serves as the principal coordinator of DoD ICBRN-R exercises with the interagency.

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

(1) Coordinates the overall DoD communication strategy with DoS.

(2) Serves as the overall communication synchronization lead for the Department of Defense at the seat of government.

(3) Supports DoS in combining and synchronizing 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) Serves as the Principal Military Advisor to the Secretary of Defense and POTUS in preparing for and responding to a foreign CBRN incident.

(2) Reviews all requests for assistance and provides recommendations for DoD support to USG ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM operations.

(3) Ensures 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) Assesses whether U.S. force capabilities are able to support USG ICBRN-R, DoD-led CBRN CM, and/or DoD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

(5) Develops U.S. military strategy, policy, and joint doctrine to support operational planning for ICBRN-R, DoD-led CBRN CM, and DoD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

d. Service Chiefs

(1) In support of ICBRN-R 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 (including Reserve Components) that are capable of conducting ICBRN-R 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 the Secretary of Defense, provides 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 the Secretary of Defense, provides 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 the Secretary of Defense, provides 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 the Secretary of Defense, provides 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, assigned specialized medical units, FP elements, transportation units, logistics activities, and air assets.

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

(3) Ensure that procedures are in place for the accountability of all personnel deployed in support of CBRN incidents on foreign territory (reference s).

(4) When directed by the Secretary of Defense 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 to be made available to participate in DTRA CBRN Military Advisory Team (CMAT) and related training and exercises.

e. Chief, NGB

(1) ICW the Services, identifies CBRN response forces capable of supporting GCC theater security cooperation and partnership capacity building activities. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, provides 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, EOD units, specialized medical units, FP elements, transportation units, logistics activities, air assets, and research capabilities.

(2) Engages with state Joint Force Headquarters to ensure that National Guard strategic partnership events support GCC theater security cooperation activities. Ensures that strategic partnership events are entered into the Global Theater Security Cooperation Management Information System (G-TSCMIS).

f. Director for Intelligence, Joint Staff (DJ-2)

(1) Serves as the Joint Staff OPR for coordination with the Intelligence Community in support of ICBRN-R, DoD-led CBRN CM assistance, and DoD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

(2) Provides the Combatant Commands and Joint Staff with intelligence support, in coordination with the DoD LA (Defense Intelligence Agency), to assist in planning, preparation, and execution of ICBRN-R, DoD-led CBRN CM assistance, and DoD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

(3) Coordinates on the development of plans and policies relating to DoD intelligence support to ICBRN-R, DoD-led CBRN CM assistance, and DoD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

g. Director for Operations, Joint Staff (DJ-3)

(1) Serves as Joint Staff OPR for defense support to CBRN incidents on foreign territory operations and planning.

(2) Maintains a CJCSI for defense support to CBRN incidents on foreign territory.

(3) Provides a liaison officer to the DoS State Task Force or the ICBRN-R sub-IPC for crises.

(4) Coordinates on the development of plans and policies relating to DoD assets involved in ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM assistance operations, including recommending appropriate DoD augmentation of the FEST and/or COM interagency team.

(5) When directed by the Secretary of Defense, directs deployment of forces, capabilities, and specialized assets to augment the supported GCC to conduct ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM assistance activities. This requirement applies to operations, training events, and exercises.

h. Director for Logistics, Joint Staff (DJ-4)

(1) Coordinates the development of plans and policies to sustain DoD assets involved in ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM assistance operations, with a particular focus on specialized CBRN, medical, transportation, and engineer assets.

(2) Reviews the logistics plans and programs of the GCCs to determine logistic adequacy and feasibility for ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM assistance operations.

(3) Provides advice on mortuary handling of contaminated human remains.

i. Director for Strategic Plans and Policy, Joint Staff (DJ-5)

(1) Incorporates taskings for ICBRN-R, DoD-led CBRN CM, and DoD CBRN CM concurrent with military operations into the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan.

(2) Oversees development of ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM assistance joint policy and strategy to include the use of DoD assets.

(3) Represents the Joint Staff and the CJCS in interagency work groups and other interagency forums concerning coordination and guidance for ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM assistance operations.

j. Director for Operational Plans and Joint Force Development, Joint Staff (DJ-7)

(1) IAW reference p, coordinates with the Services, Combatant Commands, and the Joint Staff to develop joint doctrine for CBRN consequence management.

(2) Coordinates individual and collective joint CBRN CM training and education to meet current and emerging joint ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM doctrine principles.

(3) Coordinates, in collaboration with U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), the development of Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) tasks, conditions, and measures to reflect all aspects of CBRN CM operations.

(4) ICW DTRA, provides support to CCDR ICBRN-R 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 ICBRN-R training and exercises.

(5) Collects, analyzes, disseminates, and archives lessons learned from ICBRN-R training and exercises. Assists the supported Combatant Command with the collection, analysis, reporting, dissemination, and archiving of findings observed and collected during an ICBRN-R and/or DoD-led CBRN CM assistance operation.

k. Director for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment, Joint Staff (DJ-8)

(1) Oversees ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM requirements validation and budgetary reviews.

(2) Assesses exercise and operational feedback to determine future ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM assistance requirements and capabilities for the GCCs, Services, and Combat Support Agencies.

(3) Provides assistance, as requested, to develop or assess objectives for ICBRN-R exercises, joint concept technology demonstrations, and experiments.

(4) Serves as Joint Staff OPR for joint communications systems interoperability guidance.

(5) Tracks deployment and readiness of CJCS-controlled communications systems assets.

1. GCCs

(1) Provide support to USG ICBRN-R operations, as requested by the LA and approved by the Secretary of Defense. Keep the Secretary of Defense informed through the Joint Staff/NMCC.

(2) Identify requirements for supporting USG ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM assistance operations, as appropriate.

(3) IAW references a and n, develop plans for ICBRN-R 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 ICBRN-R 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 ICBRN-R or DoD-led CBRN CM operations within their respective AORs.

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

(6) The senior representative of the GCC at, or with responsibility 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 5.b.; and provide recommendations to the DoS ICBRN-R representative, the GCC, and the NMCC.

(d) As directed by the supported CCDR, coordinate DoD support for ICBRN-R 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 ICBRN-R 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 ICBRN-R capabilities in an environment representative of realistic ICBRN-R scenarios and ICW ASD(HD&GS) and CJCS. At a minimum, conduct exercises every 2 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 ICBRN-R-related preparedness, response, and other engagement activities in the G-TSCMIS.

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

(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 (references p, q, and r) and coordinate with CDR, USTRANSCOM, and OSD for movement of formerly contaminated and subsequently decontaminated personnel, equipment, and/or remains.

m. Commander, U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)

(1) Develops 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 the Secretary of Defense, to support POTUS-directed ICBRN-R and/or DoD-led CBRN CM assistance operations.

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

(3) Facilitates planning for inter-theater and intra-theater movement of formerly contaminated and subsequently decontaminated personnel, equipment, and/or remains (references p, q, and r).

n. Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command

(1) Prepares to deploy selected forces to support the GCC during POTUS-directed ICBRN-R and/or DoD-led CBRN CM assistance operations.

(2) Provides special operations assets to the supported CCDR as requested and approved by the Secretary of Defense.

o. Commander, U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM)

(1) Synchronizes applicable DoD ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM planning efforts when incorporated with GCC countering WMD plans.

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

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

p. Defense Agencies When directed by the Secretary of Defense, 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 locations and be made available to participate in DTRA CMAT-related training and exercises.

q. Defense Intelligence Agency

(1) Serves as the DoD agency for satisfying Combatant Command intelligence requirements in support of ICBRN-R, DoD-Led CBRN CM, and CBRN CM concurrent with military operations.

(2) Provides appropriate all-source intelligence support to DoD leadership, Joint Staff, and CCDRs.

(3) Coordinates all DoD national-level intelligence activities required for implementation of this instruction and conducts liaison with non-DoD intelligence agencies.

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

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

r. Defense Information Systems Agency. Prepares to provide commanders with communications system infrastructure and connectivity, and other support as required.

s. Defense Logistics Agency. Ensures the supported and supporting commands receive timely and effective logistics support in planning, executing, and recovering from ICBRN-R and/or DoD-led CBRN assistance operations.

t. Defense Threat Reduction Agency

(1) Serves as the primary DoD agency for providing CBRN technical advice and assistance support within the Department of Defense, ICW the Joint Staff, to USG interagency departments and agencies and, when directed or approved, to partner nations.

(a) Provides CBRN CM operational and technical advice and assistance to DoD Components, as requested, in support of ICBRN-R and/or DoD-Led CBRN CM assistance planning, operations, training, and exercises.

(b) Performs direct liaison authorized (DIRLAUTH) with the Military Services, Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies, and Joint Staff to coordinate and integrate requested ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM assistance exercises and planning support.

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

(d) Provides the DTRA Operations Center as the 24/7 WMD/CBRN focal point for DTRA technical reachback and situational awareness.

(e) Provides LNOs and other assistance to supported Combatant Commands and other DoD Components as required.

(f) Provides deliberate and crisis action planning support to supported commands and other DoD Components as requested.

(g) ICW GCCs, ASD(HD&GS), and the Joint Staff, provides capability to engage partner nations for development of indigenous capabilities and processes to enable partner nation response to CBRN incidents.

(2) Upon request, deploys CMATs to provide CBRN technical advice and assistance to the supported CCDR and other DoD Components in support of ICBRN-R and/or DoD-led CBRN assistance operations.

(a) When approved by the Secretary of Defense, provides 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) Performs DIRLAUTH with supporting organizations to coordinate and integrate DoD CBRN SMEs into ICBRN-R and/or DoD-led CBRN assistance planning, training, exercises, and operations.

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

(4) In collaboration with ASD(HD&GS), provides ICBRN-R program management, integration of Joint Chiefs of Staff-level and Combatant Command-level ICBRN-R exercises, and support OSD, Joint Staff, and interagency ICBRN-R planning and exercise activities. ICW Joint Staff J-7, provides support to CCDR ICBRN-R exercises.

(5) ICW Joint Staff J-7, provides ICBRN-R and DoD-led CBRN CM training to DoD Components.

(6) Provides information on assigned capabilities, assets, and/or units capable of conducting CBRN CM operations to the Defense Readiness Reporting System. Provides this information not later than 1 October annually. Indicates 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. States capacity statements in measurable 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 environment.

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

v. Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)

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

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

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ENCLOSURE C

REFERENCES

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- c. CJCS Manual (CJCSM) 3130.03 Series, “Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) Planning Formats and Guidance”
- d. DoD Instruction (DoDI) 3020.52, 18 May 2012, “Department of Defense Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Preparedness Standards”
- e. DoDI 6055.17, 13 January 2009 (Change 1, 19 November 2010), “DoD Installation Emergency Management (IEM) Program”
- f. Title 31, U.S.C., section 1535
- g. Title 22, U.S.C., section 4802
- h. DoDI 5210.84 (Enclosure 1), 22 January 1992 (Change 1, 15 October 1996), “Memorandum of Understanding Between the Department of Defense and the Department of State on Overseas Security Support”
- i. “United States Government International Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response Protocol,” 3 June 2014
- j. DoD Directive (DoDD) 6490.02E, 8 February 2012 (Change 1, 3 October 2013), “Comprehensive Health Surveillance”
- k. DoDI 6490.03, 11 August 2006, “Deployment Health”
- l. CJCSI 3150.01D Series, “Joint Reporting Structure Event and Incident Reports”
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- o. CJCSI 5120.02 Series, “Joint Doctrine Development System”

- p. DoDD 1300.22E, 25 May 2011, “Mortuary Affairs”
- q. “Radiological Clearance Criteria Guidelines for Platforms and Materiel,” 16 December 2011 (Change 1, 8 March 2012)
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- x. DoDI 6200.03, 5 March 2010, “Public Health Emergency Management Within the Department of Defense”

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

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DoDD 2060.02, 19 April 2007, "Department of Defense (DoD)"

"Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Policy," undated

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