



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-3

DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C, J, S

CJCSI 3125.01B

19 August 2009

DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA) FOR DOMESTIC CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT (CM) OPERATIONS IN RESPONSE TO A CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, OR HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVE (CBRNE) INCIDENT

1. Purpose

a. This instruction provides Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff policy guidance and operational instructions for DSCA CM operations to prepare for and respond to the effects of threatened or actual CBRNE incidents. Domestic CBRNE CM are those actions taken to maintain or restore essential services, alleviate damage and loss of life, and manage and mitigate problems resulting from deliberate and inadvertent CBRNE incidents that may result from acts of terrorism or aggression, industrial accidents, or acts of nature. Generally, domestic CBRNE CM provided by the Department of Defense will support the National Response Framework (NRF) primary and coordinating agencies. The Secretary of Homeland Security will normally manage the federal response.

b. Domestic CBRNE CM operations are those conducted in the continental United States (CONUS) (including the District of Columbia), Alaska, Hawaii, the Freely Associated States Under the Compacts of Free Association, which include the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, other U.S. territories or insular areas, and any possession of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof.

c. This instruction does not apply to foreign CM operations. Reference a provides guidance for the planning and conduct of foreign CM operations.

2. Cancellation

a. CJCS CONPLAN 0400, Annex T, Appendix 2, is hereby canceled.

b. CJCSI 3125.01A, 16 March 2007, "Military Assistance to Domestic Consequence Management Operations in Response to a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-Yield Explosives Situation," is hereby canceled.

3. Applicability. This instruction provides guidance to the combatant commands -- especially the combatant commands with domestic CBRNE CM responsibilities (USNORTHCOM and USPACOM) and the supporting functional combatant commands (USJFCOM, USSTRATCOM, USSOCOM, and USTRANSCOM) -- DOD component Services, DOD career civilians and contractor personnel, and the DOD combat support agencies and the National Guard (NG). It is provided for information and coordination to the Secretary of Defense and the appropriate U.S. government (USG) departments and agencies.

4. Objectives

a. Establish a CJCSI to complement and augment national plans, particularly reference b, to execute a cohesive federal response to a domestic CBRNE incident.

b. Compliment the objectives outlined in reference c, which describes operational and policy guidance to facilitate a rapid DOD response for potential or actual domestic CBRNE CM incidents.

c. Provide information to the federal departments and agencies, the DOD, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (hereinafter, "the Chairman"), and provide operational and policy guidance to the combatant commands and Services concerning DOD support to federal, state, and local civilian departments and agencies during a domestic CBRNE CM incident.

d. Provide guidance on integrating the geographic combatant commander's domestic planning and execution of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) CM with CBRNE incident response as described in this Instruction.

e. Provide guidance in implementing NRF policies and procedures for CBRNE incidents.

f. Provide guidance in compliance with DOD DSCA policy.

5. Definitions. Definitions are contained in the Glossary.

6. Considerations. Considerations for CBRNE CM operations are contained in Enclosure F.

7. Roles and Responsibilities. DOD roles and responsibilities are found in Enclosure A. Interagency roles and responsibilities are found in Enclosure B.

8. Procedures. Specific DOD procedures are found in Enclosures D and E.

9. Interagency Coordination

a. The Homeland Security Council (HSC) provides national-level policy and guidance on threats impacting the United States. Policy resulting from the HSC's efforts drives national-level planning efforts. The Domestic Readiness Group (DRG) is a policy coordination committee established by the HSC that convenes on a regular basis to develop and coordinate preparedness, response, and incident management policy. The Department of Defense is represented at the DRG by the ASD(HD&ASA). During an incident, the DRG may be convened by DHS to evaluate relevant interagency policy issues regarding response, and develop recommendations as may be required. The National Operations Center (NOC) is the primary national hub for situational awareness and operations coordination across the federal government for incident management. The NOC is a continuously operating multi-agency operations center. The National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) is FEMA's primary operations center, as well as the focal point for national resource coordination. At the regional level, the Regional Response Coordination Centers coordinate regional response efforts, establish federal priorities, and implement local federal program support until a joint field office (JFO) is established and/or other key Department of Homeland Security (DHS) incident management officials can assume their NRF coordination responsibilities. The Incident Command Structure (ICS) is used at the tactical level. DOD domestic CBRNE CM planning, operations, and exercises must be thoroughly coordinated within the interagency community.

b. The ASD(HD&ASA), under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(P), shall oversee domestic CBRNE CM activities, and is the DOD lead for domestic CBRNE CM interagency coordination.

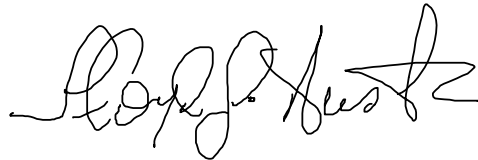
c. Prior to the Secretary of Defense approving or authorizing DOD forces to deploy, OSD and the Joint Staff will conduct appropriate interagency staff coordination.

d. Combatant commands will coordinate with the Joint Staff during interagency operations.

10. Releasability. This instruction is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. DOD components (to include the combatant commands), other federal agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this instruction through

the Internet from the CJCS Directives Home Page--http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives.

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



LLOYD J. AUSTIN III
Lieutenant General, USA
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

- A – Policy
- B – DOD Roles and Responsibilities
- C – Interagency Roles and Responsibilities
- D – Authorities and Federal Response Plans
- E – Coordination and Approval Process
- F – Procedures
- G – Considerations
- H – Public Affairs
- I – References
- GL - GLOSSARY

DISTRIBUTION

Distribution A, B, C, and J plus the following:

	<u>Copies</u>
Central Intelligence Agency	2
Department of Commerce.....	2
Department of Energy	2
Department of Justice.....	2
Department of Health and Human Services	2
Department of Labor	2
Department of State.....	2
Department of Transportation	2
Department of the Treasury	2
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	5
Federal Emergency Management Agency	10
National Security Council	2
US Coast Guard.....	2

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

ENCLOSURE A

POLICY

1. General

a. Authority

(1) On 25 March 2003, the Deputy Secretary of Defense provided implementing guidance designating the ASD (Homeland Defense) (HD) as the DOD Domestic Crisis Manager and assigned the ASD(HD) policy oversight responsibility for DOD HD, support to civil authorities, emergency preparedness, and domestic crisis management matters within DOD.

(2) On 13 December 2006, the Principal Deputy, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (PDUSD(P)) provided additional organizational changes in accordance with the Secretary of Defense-directed reorganization of the office of the USD(P). These changes continued the transformation of OUSD(P), realigning regional and some functional responsibilities. The ASD (International Security Policy) was disestablished and the ASD(HD) was renamed the ASD (HD&ASA). ASD(HD&ASA) will continue to oversee domestic CM activities within the USNORTHCOM and USPACOM areas of responsibilities.

b. Background

(1) References d and e initially directed measures to strengthen capabilities to prevent and manage the consequences of terrorist use of a CBRNE device, designated primary agencies' responsibilities, and established interagency groups to coordinate policies and programs. These PDDs also validated and reaffirmed the overall primary responsibility of the Department of Justice (DOJ), acting through the FBI, for the criminal investigation of domestic terrorist incidents. As result of post 9/11 legislation and reference f, the Counterterrorism Security Group (CSG) serves as an interagency forum for counterterrorism related policy. The National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) serves as a multi-agency center analyzing and integrating all intelligence as well as the coordination of strategic operational planning pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism for threats to US interests home and abroad. Applicable elements of both reference d and e are incorporated in reference f (Annex 2) and its National Implementation Plan.

(2) Reference g set forth the National Strategy to Combat WMD and identified departmental responsibilities for implementing the strategy. The strategy is based on three pillars:

- (a) Counterproliferation to combat WMD use.
- (b) Strengthened nonproliferation to combat WMD proliferation.
- (c) CM to respond to WMD use.

(3) Reference h directed the development of a new National Response Plan (NRP) to align federal coordination structures, capabilities, and resources into a unified, all-discipline, and all-hazards approach to domestic incident management. Reference h also directed the development of a National Incident Management System (NIMS), to be adopted by all federal departments and agencies. In addition, reference h integrated the functions of crisis and consequence management into an incident management construct. Reference h further designates the Secretary of Homeland Security as the “principal federal official” for domestic incident management.

(4) Reference i established policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, establishing mechanisms for improved delivery of federal preparedness assistance to state and local governments, and outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of federal, state, and local entities. This directive is a companion to reference h which identifies steps for improved coordination in response to incidents.

(5) Reference j established three overarching principles to address challenges presented by the diverse chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat spectrum:

- (a) Focus on countering current and anticipated threat agents that have the greatest potential for use by state and non-state actors to cause catastrophic public health consequences to the American people.

- (b) Invest in medical countermeasures and public health interventions that have the greatest potential to prevent, treat, and mitigate the consequences of WMD threats.

- (c) Link acquisition of medical countermeasures to the existence of effective deployment strategies that are supportable by the present and foreseeable operational and logistic capabilities of federal, state, and local assets following a WMD attack or other event that presents a catastrophic public health impact.

(6) Reference k integrates all medical and public health aspects of national strategic policy into four critical components: Bio-surveillance,

Countermeasures stockpiling and distribution, Mass Casualty Care, and Community Resilience.

(7) Reference b, published in January 2008, replaced the NRP. See Enclosure C (1.d).

(8) Reference l assigns USNORTHCOM specific responsibilities to provide support to Civil Authorities (to include DSCA to federal agencies supporting tribal, state, or local efforts), Homeland Defense, and CBRNE-CM. Reference l assigns USPACOM specific responsibilities to provide support to civil authorities (to include DSCA at U.S. federal, tribal, state, and local levels as directed) and Homeland Defense within the USPACOM AOR. Reference l assigns specific responsibility to USSTRATCOM to synchronize DOD CMWD planning in coordination with other combatant commands, the Services, and as directed, appropriate USG agencies.

(9) As depicted in Enclosure H, the Secretary of Defense has issued policy documents, assigned missions, and directed structural changes. More specifically, the Secretary:

(a) Established USNORTHCOM and transferred the standing Joint Task Force-Civil Support (JTF-CS) to USNORTHCOM. Under U.S. Army North (USARNORTH), the USNORTHCOM Joint Force Land Component Commander (JFLCC), JTF-CS plans for, provides command and control (C2), and integrates the DOD's CM support to the NRF primary and coordinating agencies responsible for responding to a domestic CBRNE incident.

(b) Directed implementation of congressional legislation to create WMD-Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs) resident in the National Guard for domestic CBRNE CM response.

(c) Assigned USJFCOM as the primary joint force provider (JFP) to support geographic combatant command's CBRNE CM efforts.

(d) Endorsed reference m, whereby the DOD is required to prepare to support its interagency partners responding to a range of CBRNE incidents, including multiple, near simultaneous WMD casualty attacks within the United States.

(e) Endorsed reference n. For all WMD CM activities, the military must be prepared to support or lead domestic CM operations, as directed by the Secretary of Defense or President.

(f) Mandated in reference o that, if directed, the DOD surge in partnership with other federal agencies to respond to, manage, and lead the CM of massive WMD attacks or other catastrophic incidents and, if needed,

19 August 2009

simultaneously raise the level of defense preparedness in all domains (air, land, maritime, space, and cyberspace).

(g) Approved reference p, which supports SecDef-approved requests for DOD assistance from the NRF primary and coordinating agencies following CBRNE incidents or potential incidents within CONUS, or its territories or insular areas and possessions OCONUS. This order supersedes the 8 Dec 2006 CBRNE CM EXORD.

(h) Expressed the requirement for the Department to maintain consequence management capabilities and plan for their use to support government agencies in the 2008 National Defense Strategy, and established Homeland Defense and Civil Support as one of the Department's six Core Mission Areas in the 2009 Quadrennial Roles and Missions Report.

c. Mission Guidance for DOD Forces for Domestic CBRNE CM

(1) Immediate Response. Consistent with DOD directives, under imminently serious conditions, where time does not permit approval from higher HQ, any local military commander and responsible officials of DOD components may, subject to any supplemental direction that may be provided by their higher HQ, and in response to a request from civil authorities, provide immediate response to save lives, to safeguard public health or safety, or prevent or mitigate great property or environmental damage. Consistent with reference q, and by the most expeditious means available, military commanders or responsible DOD officials shall report the request for assistance, the nature of the response provided, and other pertinent information through their chain of command to the National Military Command Center (NMCC) within 72 hours of the decision to provide immediate response. The NMCC will notify the NORAD-NORTHCOM Command Center, the Joint Staff through the Deputy Director for Operations, and the Secretary of Defense, Deputy Secretary of Defense, ASD(HD&ASA), and the Executive Secretary through OSD cables. Immediate Response Authority ends when the necessity giving rise to the response is no longer present.

(2) DOD Mission Statement. DOD forces will prepare for and, when directed by the President or Secretary of Defense, conduct CM operations in support of civil authorities to mitigate the effects of deliberate and inadvertent CBRNE incidents within the domestic United States, its territories or insular areas, and possessions.

(3) USNORTHCOM/NORAD Mission Guidance. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, CDRUSNORTHCOM will execute CM in support of civil authorities to mitigate the effects of deliberate and inadvertent CBRNE incidents within the 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Alaska. When directed, CDRUSNORTHCOM will

support to other combatant commands. CDRNORAD will provide initial warning Aerospace and Maritime warning and assessment of attacks that could result in CBRNE incidents for the continental United States, Alaska, and Canada.

(4) JTF-Civil Support Mission Guidance. JTF-CS, when directed, will establish C2 and integrate designated DOD forces within the USNORTHCOM AOR to assist civil authorities in reducing human suffering from the effects of a deliberate or inadvertent CBRNE incident. JTF-CS provides DSCA and conducts CM operations to save lives, prevent injury, and provide temporary critical life support. If requested, JTF-CS will provide support to CDRUSPACOM as required and coordinated.

(5) USSTRATCOM Mission Guidance. CDRUSSTRATCOM will serve as the primary combatant commander for synchronizing overall DOD combating WMD planning, and will do so in coordination with other combatant commands, the Services, and as directed, appropriate USG agencies.

(6) USPACOM Mission Guidance. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, CDRUSPACOM will execute CM in support of civil authorities to mitigate the effects of deliberate and inadvertent CBRNE incidents within Hawaii, U.S. territories or insular areas, and possessions in the USPACOM AOR. When directed, CDRUSPACOM will provide support to other combatant commands.

(7) JTF-Homeland Defense Mission Guidance. JTF-HD, when directed, will conduct CM operations in support of civil authorities to mitigate the effects of deliberate and inadvertent CBRNE incidents in Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and U.S. territories and insular areas within its joint operations area (JOA). The JTF-HD will establish C2 of designated DOD forces within the JOA and provide DSCA to save lives, prevent injury, and provide temporary critical life support.

(8) USSOUTHCOM Mission Guidance. When directed, CDRUSSOUTHCOM will provide support to other combatant commands.

(9) USSOCOM Mission Guidance. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, CDRUSSOCOM will provide military resources and forces to a designated combatant command within its AOR in support of civil authorities to mitigate the effects of deliberate and inadvertent CBRNE incidents within the domestic United States, territories or insular areas, and possessions.

(10) USJFCOM Mission Guidance. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, CDRUSJFCOM will recommend a sourcing solution and provide mission ready forces to a designated combatant command in support of civil authorities to mitigate the effects of deliberate and inadvertent CBRNE

incidents within the domestic United States, territories or insular areas, and possessions.

(11) USTRANSCOM Mission Guidance. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, CDRUSTRANSCOM will provide deployment, employment, and redeployment common-user air, land, and sea transportation for forces engaged in CBRNE CM operations, and will provide patient movement as required within the domestic United States, its territories, or insular areas, and possessions.

(12) CNGB Mission Guidance. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, the CNGB will support transition of state active duty or Title 32 National Guard forces to federalized Title 10 status for DSCA in coordination with individual states, and the Army and Air Guard. In addition, the CNGB will provide CDRUSNORTHCOM information gathered from governors, adjutant generals of states, and other state civil authorities responsible for homeland preparation and response to natural and man-made disasters.

d. Command of DOD Forces

(1) Pre-Event Operations. Designated combatant commander is responsible for the conduct of military operations within his or her assigned AOR or as designated by the Secretary of Defense.

(2) Response Operations. In response to a request for DSCA in a CBRNE CM event, the Secretary of Defense will designate the appropriate combatant commander and command relationship for each specific domestic CBRNE CM operation. DOD policy is that only the Secretary of Defense, or a designated representative, may approve requests from civil authorities for defense assistance during civil disturbances; CBRNE incidents; defense assets when there is a potential for lethality (unless otherwise authorized by law or DOD policy); and potentially lethal support of civilian law enforcement agencies. USNORTHCOM and USPACOM will be the supported combatant commands for CBRNE incidents within their respective AOR as designated in reference 1. The Department of Defense will be in support of the NRF primary and coordinating agencies during domestic CBRNE CM operations. Forces will remain under the C2 of a designated combatant commander. The operational chain of command will remain with the geographic combatant command.

(3) DOD Installation and Base Operations. In the event a CBRNE incident occurs on or affects a domestic DOD base or installation, the installation/base commander will notify the closest FBI field office as soon as possible. Unless directed otherwise by the Secretary of Defense, oversight of law enforcement on a DOD installation remains the responsibility of the installation commander or appropriate civilian official. The commander will request and coordinate support through higher HQ and the supported

combatant commander as required. The commander has the authority and responsibility to notify state and local officials of the CBRNE incident when it poses a potential threat outside the installation and may make recommendations to state and local officials on actions that might be taken to protect the public. Commanders will immediately report any CBRNE incident through military channels to inform the Chairman, who may recommend to the Secretary of Defense to request assistance from other federal agencies. Consistent with paragraph 5c(1) of this instruction, commanders may engage in immediate response actions outside the installation. Under extreme circumstances, the President may unilaterally direct the Department of Defense to assist state and local civilian authorities after a domestic CBRNE incident, on or off a military installation. In accordance with (IAW) reference r, mutual aid agreements between the installation commander and state and local officials outline reciprocal assistance under a prearranged plan. These agreements must be in writing, reviewed by legal counsel, and are subject to review by the combatant commander. With deliberate events, on or off military installations, DOJ/FBI is responsible for coordinating the federal criminal investigation, but the commander maintains overall command over the installation.

(4) Control of National Guard Forces. Short of a Presidential Reserve call-up or mobilization, Army and Air National Guard forces remain under the control of their respective governor. The Adjutant General (TAG) in each state may task-organize National Guard units and exercise C2 over National Guard forces in state active duty status or serving under the provisions of Title 32, U.S. Code. National Guard forces may provide homeland defense activities while in state active duty status IAW applicable state law and DOD guidance pertaining to the use of federal property and equipment. If ordered to active duty under Title 10, US Code, National Guard units fall under the C2 of the designated federal military commander and conduct CM operations as part of the supported combatant command's overall efforts.

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

ENCLOSURE B

DOD ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. General. The Secretary of Defense and the Deputy Secretary of Defense have the coordinating responsibility within the Department of Defense to provide the overall policy and oversight for DSCA in the event of domestic CBRNE incidents. The Chairman, the combatant commands, the Services, National Guard Bureau, and Defense agencies have important roles regarding defense support for CM in response to domestic CBRNE incidents.

2. Specific Responsibilities

a. USD(P) shall facilitate the coordination of DOD policy governing CBRNE CM with federal departments and agencies, state agencies, and the DOD components, as required.

b. ASD(GSA), under USD(P), shall serve as Policy's single point of contact for combating WMD related issues.

c. ASD(HD&ASA)

(1) Shall serve as the principal staff assistant and advisor to the USD(P), Secretary of Defense, and Deputy Secretary of Defense on HD matters, including, but not limited to:

(a) Domestic crisis management, including planning and response to manmade and natural disasters, including the consequences of CBRNE incidents or incidents involving WMD.

(b) Policy guidance on HD-related education, training, and professional development programs.

(2) Shall also serve as the DOD Domestic Crisis Manager, responsible for the DOD's planning, preparation, and supervision of DOD crisis management plans and activities. In this capacity, the ASD(HD&ASA) shall:

(a) Establish, in coordination with OSD and the Chairman, the plans, programs, processes, procedures, information, and supporting infrastructure to implement domestic crisis management within OSD and the Department of Defense, and to conduct necessary coordination with other federal agencies and offices.

(b) Monitor the preparation and implementation of civil support (CS) plans, programs, and activities to support the President and the Secretary of Defense in a designated national security emergency.

(c) Coordinate the DOD's planning, preparation, and supervision of DSCA. In this capacity, the ASD(HD&ASA) shall develop and coordinate policy and procedural guidance for civil support. This includes, but is not limited to:

1. Policy guidance for use in responding to requests for assistance during domestic crises, emergencies, or civil disturbances.
2. Coordination with the Chairman on the commitment of forces in support of CS-related missions.

d. ASD(SO/LIC&IC) shall support planning by the DOD Domestic Crisis Manager for the contingent use of US counterterrorism forces in response to domestic terrorist incidents.

e. ASD(RA) under the USD(P&R), shall assist the ASD(HD&ASA) by providing recommendations, guidance, and support on the use of Reserve Components to perform CM for domestic CBRNE incidents.

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

g. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will:

(1) Serve as the principal military adviser to the Secretary of Defense and the President in preparing the defense support for CM in response to CBRNE incidents.

(2) Ensure CBRNE CM planning is accomplished to provide DSCA in response to domestic CBRNE incidents requiring special management.

(3) Assess military installations to ensure that commanders are preparing for and are able to respond to a domestic CBRNE incident.

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

(5) In coordination with the ASD(HD&ASA), oversee the deployment and employment of DOD component resources, except forces assigned to the combatant commands and National Guard forces under the control of the governor, in response to domestic CBRNE incidents.

h. Service Chiefs will:

(1) To the greatest extent possible and consistent with Title 10, USC, identify units to USJFCOM that support its role as the DOD primary JFP for domestic CBRNE CM. Ensure accuracy of DOD CBRNE CM capabilities, assets, and units that populate the central repository IAW reference s, as maintained by USSTRATCOM via the Interagency CWMD database of Responsibilities, Authorities, and Capabilities (INDRAC). The information in reference s is designed to assist in planning and conducting DOD CBRNE CM operations.

(2) Provide, as directed by the Secretary of Defense, designated trained and ready forces, to include Reserve forces, facilities, and assets, to the supported combatant commander as part of the DOD response to validated requirements during CBRNE incidents. The Service Chiefs are to be prepared to provide support to the supported combatant commander through the appropriate Service component commanders.

(3) Provide support to supported combatant commanders in exercising DOD domestic CBRNE CM capabilities.

(4) Examine the training and readiness standards required for those military forces whose capabilities are likely to be requested and directed by the President or Secretary of Defense in the event of a domestic CBRNE incident.

(5) The forces listed in the following paragraphs are not all-inclusive. Each Service will conduct mission analysis in coordination with supported combatant commanders to determine what support is most likely required.

(a) U.S. Army. Upon SecDef direction, Army shall provide trained and ready forces to assist civil authorities as part of the supported combatant commander's response during domestic CBRNE incidents. These forces may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Specialized CBRN units and personnel.
2. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units.
3. Specialized medical units and research capabilities.
4. Military working dogs.
5. Civil Affairs units.
6. Pastoral care and stress counseling elements.

7. Service support units.
8. Transportation and evacuation units.
9. Engineer assets.
10. Aviation assets

(b) U.S. Navy. Upon SecDef direction, Navy shall provide forces to assist civil authorities as part of the supported combatant commander's response during domestic CBRNE CM incidents. These forces may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Maritime security forces.
2. EOD units.
3. Military working dogs.
4. Specialized medical units and research capabilities.
5. Engineer assets.

(c) U.S. Air Force. Upon SecDef direction, Air Force shall provide forces to assist civil authorities as part of the supported combatant commander's response during domestic CBRNE incidents. These forces may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Specialized CBRN units and personnel.
2. Air transport support.
3. EOD units.
4. Military working dogs.
5. Specialized medical units and research capabilities.
6. Engineer assets.

(d) U.S. Marine Corps. Upon SecDef direction, Marine Corps shall provide forces to assist civil authorities as part of the supported combatant commander's response during domestic CBRNE incidents. These forces may include the Chemical/Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF).

i. Director for Intelligence (J-2) will:

(1) Carry out Joint Staff coordination with the interagency intelligence community in support of domestic CBRNE CM matters.

(2) Provide the supported combatant commander and the Joint Staff with acquired foreign intelligence in support of DOD responses to domestic CBRNE incidents.

j. Director for Operations (J-3) will:

(1) Serve as the Joint Staff office of primary responsibility (OPR) for all interagency coordination and guidance for domestic CBRNE CM planning and operational support in response to domestic CBRNE incidents.

(2) Represent the Chairman in interagency working groups concerning domestic CBRNE CM planning, operations, and exercises.

(3) Coordinate with the Services, combatant commands, Joint Staff directorates, and Combat Support Agencies (CSAs) during the development of joint doctrine dealing with domestic CBRNE CM.

(4) Maintain EXORDS for domestic CBRNE CM operations consistent with applicable CONPLANS.

(5) Coordinate on the development of plans and policies relating to DOD assets involved in domestic CBRNE CM operations.

k. Director for Logistics (J-4) will:

(1) Coordinate on the development of plans and policies relating to DOD assets involved in domestic CBRNE CM operations, with a particular focus on medical, engineering, and transportation assets.

(2) Review the plans and programs of USNORTHCOM, USPACOM, and USSOUTHCOM to determine logistical adequacy and feasibility for domestic CBRNE CM operations within their respective AORs.

l. Director for Strategic Plans and Policy (J-5) will:

(1) Incorporate tasking for domestic CBRNE CM into national policy guidance.

(2) Review USNORTHCOM, USPACOM, and other DOD plans, programs, policies, and assets involved in domestic CBRNE CM operations to

determine adequacy, feasibility, consistency with joint doctrine, acceptability, and interoperability with federal agencies.

m. Director for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4) Systems (J-6) will:

- (1) Serve as the Joint Staff OPR for C4 interoperability guidance.
- (2) Track deployment and readiness status of CJCS-controlled C4 assets.
- (3) Coordinate with the Joint Staff, Services, federal agencies, and appropriate supported combatant commanders to develop an interoperable C4 plan.
- (4) Review USNORTHCOM, USPACOM, and other DOD C4 plans, programs, policies, and assets involved in domestic CBRNE CM operations to determine adequacy, feasibility, consistency with joint doctrine, acceptability, and interoperability with coordinating agency systems.

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

- (1) Coordinate with the Joint Staff, Services, and appropriate combatant commands to develop joint domestic CBRNE CM doctrine.
- (2) Coordinate individual and collective joint CM training with USJFCOM to meet emerging joint domestic CBRNE CM doctrine principles.
- (3) Validate emerging domestic CBRNE CM doctrine through joint training events and exercises. Where appropriate, disseminate lessons learned in the Joint Lessons Learned Program.
- (4) Coordinate the development of Universal Joint Task List tasks, conditions, and measures of effectiveness to reflect all aspects of domestic CBRNE CM operations.

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

- (1) Coordinate with the Services, supported and supporting combatant commanders, Joint Staff directorates, and OUSD (Comptroller) to develop cost estimates supporting the development of plans and policies relating to DOD assets involved in domestic CBRNE CM operations.
- (2) Develop, coordinate, and validate DOD CBRN CM capabilities and process capability requirements through the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS).

(3) Provide CBRN technical expertise to the Joint Staff to assist in operational support matters.

(4) Conduct CM capability-based assessments, identify gaps in response capability, and coordinate the prioritization of efforts to correct capability gaps.

p. CDRUSNORTHCOM will:

(1) Plan and integrate the DOD's CM support to the NRF primary and coordinating agencies for CBRNE incidents in the USNORTHCOM AOR. This support will involve capabilities drawn from throughout DOD, including incident assessment, hazard area extraction, health service support, decontamination, logistics, transportation, (aerial and ground), mortuary affairs, general support, public affairs, and C2 assets. Develop supporting CBRNE CM plans for DSCA within the 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to mitigate the effects of deliberate and inadvertent CBRNE incidents.

(2) Plan for consequence management and support to civil authorities accounting for state-level activities including the National Guard and incorporating Active and Reserve forces as military responders that, to the extent applicable and practical, are familiar with state emergency plans and state resources, capabilities, and emergency response activities.

(3) Coordinate and exercise on an interagency basis.

(4) Exercise annually Active Duty and Reserve forces assigned and/or allocated to the CBRNE Consequence Management Response Forces (CCMRFs) for their Title 10 joint mission.

(5) When directed, provide CBRNE CM support to other combatant commands.

(6) Form and employ as directed an additional two C2 JTF HQ, which (along with JTF-CS) are capable of deploying, planning, and integrating DOD's support to civil authorities for three near simultaneous CBRNE incidents. Confirm annually these three designated JTF headquarters' ability to deploy operationally and employ CCMRF elements.

(7) Work with the NRF primary and coordinating agencies to develop tailored CBRNE CM force packages and scenario-based task organizations designed to provide CM to CBRNE incidents.

(8) Ensure that JTF-CS will:

(a) Provide advice in CBRNE CM doctrine development, requirements, identification, training and exercise management, and the promotion of domestic CBRNE CM interoperability for DOD CBRNE CM-capable assets in the Active and Reserve Components.

(b) Develop procedures and plans for C2 of CBRNE CM operations ICW appropriate combatant commands, Service components, and other federal agencies.

(c) Provide direct liaison with DOD CBRNE-capable units for issues related to CBRNE CM information sharing, planning, and interoperability when coordinating through appropriate combatant commands, Services, and DOD components.

(d) Operate under the OPCON of the designated supported geographic combatant commander upon SecDef direction.

q. CDRUSPACOM will:

(1) Develop supporting CBRNE CM plans for DSCA within Hawaii, U.S. territories or insular areas, and possessions in the USPACOM AOR to mitigate the effects of deliberate and inadvertent CBRNE incidents.

(2) Exercise domestic DOD CBRNE CM capabilities biennially.

(3) When directed, provide CBRNE CM support to other combatant commands.

(4) Identify and coordinate resourcing CBRNE CM response forces with force providers. Train and employ as directed JTF-HD, a C2 element, capable of planning and integrating the DOD's support to the coordinating agency for CBRNE CM operations in the JTF-HD JOA. JTF-HD will:

(a) Serve as the USPACOM action agent for domestic CBRNE CM operations in support of civil authorities. JTF-HD, through USPACOM, will plan and integrate the DOD's CM support to the NRF primary and coordinating agencies for CBRNE incidents in the JTF-HD JOA. This support will involve designated DOD forces to include capabilities drawn from throughout USPACOM, including detection, decontamination, medical, and logistical assets.

(b) Accept OPCON of designated DOD forces when approved by the Secretary of Defense.

(c) Upon CDRUSPACOM direction, work with the NRF primary and coordinating agencies to develop tailored CBRNE CM force packages and scenario-based task organizations designed to provide CM support to CBRNE incidents.

(d) Develop procedures and plans for C2 of CBRNE CM operations within the JOA in coordination with appropriate combatant commands, Service components, and other federal agencies.

(e) Provide direct liaison with DOD CBRNE-capable units within the JOA for issues related to CBRNE CM information sharing, planning, and interoperability when coordinating through appropriate combatant commands, Services, and DOD components.

(5) Be prepared to accept OPCON, as required and approved by the Secretary of Defense, a JTF HQ as the C2 for CBRNE CM operations within Hawaii, US territories or insular areas, and possessions located within the USPACOM AOR.

(6) Coordinate and exercise on an interagency basis.

r. Commanders of the other Geographic Commands will:

(1) When directed, provide CBRNE CM support to other combatant commands.

s. CDRUSJFCOM will:

(1) Serve as primary JFP, responsible for deploying trained and ready joint forces and providing operational and intelligence support from allocated forces in response to the requirements of the supported combatant commander.

(2) As the lead agent for joint force training, coordinate and provide CM support for combatant commander exercises.

(3) Manage the combatant commander's portion of Chairman's exercise programs, conducting and assessing joint training and exercises for assigned forces and assisting the Chairman, other combatant commanders, and Service Chiefs in their preparations for joint CBRNE CM operations.

(4) Provide joint training system expertise to the Joint Staff, combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies to support the development of joint training requirements and plans.

(5) Examine the training and readiness standards required for those military forces whose capabilities are likely to be requested and directed by the President or Secretary of Defense in the event of a domestic CBRNE incident.

t. CDRUSTRANSCOM will:

(1) Provide deployment, employment, and redeployment common-user and commercial air, land, and sea transportation, terminal management, and aerial refueling for DOD forces engaged in domestic CBRNE CM operations upon SecDef direction.

(2) Provide the Department of Defense global patient movement, in coordination with combatant commands, through the Defense Transportation System.

(3) Be prepared to move selected forces and identified elements of other government agencies to support SecDef-directed domestic CBRNE CM operations.

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

(5) Provide transportation and mobility forces to supported combatant commander as requested and approved by the Secretary of Defense.

(6) Provide requested support to supported combatant commanders in exercising DOD domestic CBRNE CM capabilities.

u. CDRUSSOCOM will:

(1) Provide selected forces as required in support of the NRF primary and coordinating agencies domestic CBRNE CM operations, upon SecDef direction.

(2) Provide special operations assets to the supported combatant commander as requested and approved by the Secretary of Defense.

(3) Provide LNOs to the supported combatant commander as required.

(4) Provide requested support to supported combatant commanders in exercising DOD domestic CBRNE CM capabilities.

v. CDRUSSTRATCOM will:

(1) Serve as the primary combatant commander for synchronizing overall DOD Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) planning, and advocating for CWMD capabilities.

(2) Maintain a standing Joint Functional Component Command for combating WMD, whose functions include:

(a) The synchronization of combating WMD planning in coordination with the other combatant commands, the Services, and USG agencies.

(b) Support CDRUSSTRATCOM in developing and synchronizing combating WMD plans.

(c) Maintaining situational awareness of worldwide WMD related activities.

(3) When directed by the Secretary of Defense, conduct space operations, Information Operations (IO), and space control support of domestic CBRNE CM for supported combatant command.

(4) IAW reference s, ensures information listing all DOD CBRNE CM assets capable of supporting CM operations is maintained in a database of emergency response capabilities via the INDRAC.

w. Director, Defense Intelligence Agency will:

(1) Provide appropriate intelligence support to DOD leadership and the combatant commanders.

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

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

y. Director, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), will:

(1) Ensure the supported combatant command and supporting commands receive timely and effective logistics support in planning and executing domestic CBRNE CM operations.

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

(3) Provide support to supported combatant commands in exercising DOD domestic CBRNE CM capabilities.

z. Director, Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), will:

(1) Provide modeling, simulation, assessments, analysis, publications, training, and other support as required.

(2) Support CM planning, training, and exercises for the operational deployments of DOD elements in response to domestic CBRNE incidents. Provide expertise in domestic CM to combatant commands, Services, and key DOD components.

(3) Sponsor studies and advanced concept technology demonstrations to support development and acquisition of CBRNE defense doctrine, training, and equipment.

(4) Provide support to supported combatant commands in exercising DOD domestic CBRNE CM capabilities.

(5) Provide support through limited deployment of LNOs, CM advisory teams, Joint Staff-integrated vulnerability assessment teams, balanced survivability assessment teams, and technical support teams.

(6) Maintain an operations center that provides situational awareness and serves as primary point of contact for accessing support.

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

(1) Provide timely, relevant, and accurate geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) products, data, services and support for CBRNE CM operations. GEOINT includes imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information.

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

- (3) Provide GEOINT release and disclosure guidance and decisions to maximize support to domestic CBRNE CM operations.
- (4) Deploy GEOINT resources as requested.
- (5) Provide GEOINT support in compliance with all regulatory guidance.
- (6) Respond to authorized and approved requests for GEOINT from DOD, non-DOD USG organizations and first responders.

ab. Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB), will:

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

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

(3) Facilitate and coordinate with other federal agencies, the Services, combatant commands, and the states for any National Guard personnel and resources for contingency operations, special events, and DSCA.

(4) Provide support to supported combatant commands, when requested and coordinated, in exercising DOD domestic CBRNE CM capabilities.

(5) Ensure all states have the following NG capabilities or access to these NG capabilities on a regional basis:

- (a) Command and Control: Joint Force HQ-State; and JTF-State.
- (b) Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil support teams.
- (c) Maintenance.
- (d) Aviation.
- (e) Engineer (technical search and rescue).
- (f) Medical, to include ANG Expeditionary Medical Support.
- (g) Communications.

(h) Transportation.

(i) Security.

(j) Logistical.

ENCLOSURE C

INTERAGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. General. Many different groups and entities at all levels in the federal government are engaged in CBRNE CM policy, programs, and operations. Several federal agencies active in CBRNE CM exercise independent authority to activate a federal field response in a designated geographical area. Generally, DHS is the coordinating agency for CM, including CBRNE. In that capacity, DHS is responsible for coordinating the activities of other federal agencies to ensure that domestic CM operations are synchronized with other emergency response operations.

2. Agency Responsibilities

a. American Red Cross (ARC). The ARC supports federal mass care assistance in support of state and local efforts to meet the needs of victims of a disaster upon activation of the NRF. Assistance will include shelter, feeding, and emergency relief supplies to disaster victims, and the collection of information to operate a Disaster Welfare Information System for the purposes of reporting victim status and assisting in family reunification. The ARC independently provides mass care and other services to disaster victims as part of a broad program of disaster relief, as outlined in its charter provisions enacted by the U.S. Congress in 1905.

b. Department of Energy. DOE is the coordinating agency for incidents occurring at facilities or vessels under their jurisdiction, custody, or control. DOE will provide emergency responder training for nuclear and radiological incidents. DOE operates a variety of nuclear facilities throughout the United States and maintains radiological emergency response assets specifically organized, trained, and equipped to cope with all forms of radiological accidents and incidents. Through these assets, DOE supports both crisis and CM response. With specialized deployable assets, such as those under the Radiological Assistance Program and the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center, DOE assists other federal agencies, state, tribal, and local governments responding to radiological emergencies.

c. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). HHS is the coordinating agency with primary responsibility for planning and preparing for a national response to medical emergencies and will maintain the NDMS and Laboratory Response Network. HHS provides federal support in response to public health and medical care concerns. HHS possesses unique CM capabilities that can be used in a domestic CBRNE CM response, which may include, but are not limited to, agent identification, epidemiological investigation, hazard detection and reduction, decontamination, medical support, and pharmaceutical support operations.

d. Department of Homeland Security. The Secretary of Homeland Security is responsible for coordinating most federal activities within the United States to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. In most instances, DHS will be the federal agency with jurisdictional authority for domestic CBRNE CM incidents. DHS operates the NOC as the primary national hub for domestic incident management operational coordination and situation awareness.

(1) Federal Emergency Management Agency. FEMA, as part of DHS, leads the effort to prepare the nation for all hazards and effectively manage federal responses and recovery efforts following any national incident. FEMA uses the NRF structure to manage and coordinate the federal response to consequences of terrorism, including the consequences of a CBRNE incident.

(2) U.S. Coast Guard. The USCG is located within the DHS and provides specialized response capabilities for CM operations. The USCG is a co-chair with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of the National Contingency Plan (NCP) (reference t), if the incident occurs in areas under USCG jurisdiction. When directed or requested, the Coast Guard may provide assigned forces in response to a domestic CBRNE CM incident. The USCG and Coast Guard personnel possess unique law enforcement authority to establish and enforce security and safety zones and are not subject to the Posse Comitatus Act.

(3) United States Secret Service (USSS). Upon designation by the Secretary of Homeland Security of a significant event as a National Special Security Event (NSSE), the USSS, an organization within DHS, has primary responsibility for security planning and implementation, and will identify and coordinate the appropriate federal protective antiterrorism measures and resources for the event. DOD support to an NSSE is typically provided to the USSS in response to a request for assistance.

(4) Emergency Support Function (ESF). ESFs are a grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism to provide assistance to state, local, and tribal governments or to federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary federal responsibility. Figure B-1 outlines the functions and primary agency and/or ESF coordinator designated in the NRF. DOD may be a support agency to all ESFs.

Emergency Support Function (ESF)	Primary Agency and/or ESF Coordinator
#1 Transportation	Department of Transportation
#2 Communications	Department of Homeland Security/National Communications System
#3 Public Works and Engineering	Department of Defense/US Army Corps of Engineers/DHS/FEMA
#4 Firefighting	Department of Agriculture/Forest Service
#5 Emergency Management	Department of Homeland Security/FEMA
#6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services	Department of Homeland Security/FEMA/ARC
#7 Logistics Management and Resource Support	General Services Administration
#8 Public Health and Medical Services	Department of Health and Human Services
#9 Search and Rescue	Department of Homeland Security/FEMA
#10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	Environmental Protection Agency/DHS/USCG
#11 Agriculture and Natural Resources	Department of Agriculture/Department of Interior
#12 Energy	Department of Energy
#13 Public Safety and Security	Department of Justice
#14 Long-Term Community Recovery	Department of Homeland Security/FEMA
#15 External Affairs	Department of Homeland Security

Figure C-1. NRF Emergency Support Functions and Emergency Support Function Coordinators

e. Department of Justice / Federal Bureau of Investigation. DOJ is the coordinating agency for threats or acts of terrorism within the United States, its territories and possessions. DOJ is also the coordinating agency for crisis response and for the NRF Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex. The FBI, acting for the DOJ, coordinates federal law enforcement and intelligence collection and investigation activities after a domestic terrorist or criminal incident involving CBRNE.

f. Department of State. DOS leads foreign CM operations and coordinates the federal government's assistance or foreign offers of assistance to domestic crisis operations. If a CBRNE incident occurs along a shared border of the United States and Mexico or Canada or in an insular area within the USPACOM AOR, DOS will work with the appropriate agencies to coordinate the federal government's response.

g. Department of Transportation / Federal Aviation Administration. DOT is responsible for coordinating transportation issues in response operations and in restoring the transportation infrastructure after a domestic CBRNE incident. The FAA has the responsibility for the coordination of any law enforcement activity affecting the safety of persons aboard aircraft in flight.

h. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). The VA will conduct assessments of medical assistance available to support a CBRNE incident. In addition, the VA will coordinate with the NDMS and with DOD for mutual support in Patient Reception Centers.

i. Environmental Protection Agency. The EPA responds to actual or potential releases of hazardous materials. Under reference t, the EPA designates a federal on-scene coordinator for an incident. The EPA is the National Chair of the National Response Team, a multi-agency committee that provides technical expertise and advises in hazardous material (HAZMAT) planning and response. Federal response may include agent identification, hazard detection and reduction, environmental monitoring, decontamination, and long-term site restoration. The EPA established the radiological emergency response team to support its response to incidents involving radioactive materials. Under the NRP, the EPA is the primary agency for ESF #10, "Oil and Hazardous Materials Response." EPA also provides emergency responder training for HAZMATs and environmental materials to meet its broad environmental mission.

j. Counterterrorism Security Group (CSG). The CSG is a National Security Council/Homeland Security Council forum for domestic and foreign terrorism with responsibility to develop recommendations to the Deputies or Principals Committee, including domestic CBRNE incidents. The NSC National Coordinator for Security, Infrastructure Protection, and Counterterrorism normally chairs the CSG. The CSG includes appropriate interagency members and reports to the Deputies Committee (or at the call of its chair, the Principals Committee).

k. Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI). The ODNI was established as an independent agency to assist the Director of National Intelligence in carrying-out his or her duties as the principal adviser to the President of the United States, the National Security Council, and Homeland Security Council for intelligence matters related to national security.

(1) National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC). The NCTC serves as the primary organization in the USG for integrating and analyzing all intelligence pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism and to conduct strategic operational planning by integrating all instruments of national power.

(2) National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC). The NCPC coordinates strategic planning within the intelligence community to identify critical intelligence gaps or shortfalls in collection, analysis, or exploitation related to counterproliferation, and develops solutions to ameliorate or close these gaps.

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

ENCLOSURE D

AUTHORITIES AND FEDERAL RESPONSE PLANS

1. External Authorities. Several documents provide authority and guidance for DOD support of civil authorities. In addition to the National Response Framework, many federal departments and agencies have statutorily derived response and contingency plans to coordinate activities and to successfully execute a cohesive, integrated response to domestic CBRNE CM operations. A brief summary of these authorities and plans is provided.

a. PDD-39. Reference d validated and reaffirmed the DOJ, acting through the FBI, as the overall NRF primary agency for crisis management and FEMA, through DHS, as the domestic coordinating agency for CM. Reference h recognized the crisis (law enforcement) and CM functions and integrated them into an overall incident management construct.

b. PDD-62. Reference e reaffirmed the domestic primary and coordinating agencies and their responsibilities. In addition, it outlined the roles and responsibilities of other federal agencies, including Public Health Service (health/medical), EPA (HAZMAT/environmental), and DOE (radiological). Reference e identified primary agency responsibilities with regard to an NSSE. The FBI is the coordinating agency for crisis management, intelligence, and federal criminal investigation. The USSS is the coordinating agency for security design/planning and implementation. FEMA, through DHS, is the coordinating agency for CM. Other departments, such as Defense, State, Energy, HHS, Transportation, and the EPA may provide specialized resources in support of these crisis management, security, and CM efforts.

c. NSPD-46. Reference f and associated Annexes is a classified directive designed to synchronize the efforts of all the government agencies that have a role to play in the Global War on Terrorism. Applicable elements of both reference d and reference e are incorporated in reference f, its annexes, and its National Implementation Plan.

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

(1) Core Document. The core document describes the doctrine that guides the national response, roles and responsibilities, response actions,

response organizations, and planning requirements to achieve an effective national response to any incident that occurs.

(2) Emergency Support Function Annexes. Reference b groups federal resources and capabilities into 15 functional areas that are most frequently needed in a national response.

(3) Support Annexes. The 8 support annexes describe essential supporting aspects that are common to all incidents (e.g. financial management, volunteer and donations managements, etc).

(4) Incident Annexes. The 8 incident annexes address the unique aspects of how agencies respond to seven broad incident categories (biological, nuclear/radiological, etc.)

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

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

f. Guidelines for the Mobilization, Deployment, and Employment of USG Agency in Response to a Domestic Threat of Incident. Reference u is a classified document addressing the guidelines for the mobilization, deployment, and employment of USG agencies in response to a domestic threat or terrorist incident. Annex 2 of reference f assigns specific responsibilities to DOJ, FBI, the Department of Defense, FEMA, DOE, EPA, and HHS. These guidelines are

designed to facilitate and enhance USG interagency coordination to respond effectively to potential or actual domestic terrorism. As the overall primary coordinating agency for response to threats or acts of terrorism inside the United States, DOJ, acting through the FBI, is supported by FEMA and other federal agencies. The FBI is the primary coordinating agency for formulating and executing a crisis management response. FEMA is the primary coordinating agency for formulating and executing a federal CM response in support of state and local governments.

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

a. Unified Command Plan. The UCP is the document approved by the President that sets forth basic guidance to all unified combatant commanders. It establishes their missions, responsibilities, and force structure; delineates the general geographic AOR for geographic combatant commanders; and specifies functional responsibilities for functional combatant commanders. The Secretary of Defense submits the UCP to the President every 2 years. UCP-08 is the current UCP approved by the President on 17 December 2008. This plan tasks CDRUSNORTHCOM and CDRUSPACOM to provide support to civil authorities, to include DSCA, as directed, and redefines geographic AORs with all U.S. territories within these two geographic commands. CDRUSNORTHCOM is also responsible for providing CBRNE-CM assistance and support to U.S. and Allied partner authorities within the USNORTHCOM AOR. In addition, this plan assigns CDRUSSTRATCOM responsibility for synchronizing the Department of Defense in combating WMD, and advocating for CWMD capabilities.

b. On 13 September 1999, the Secretary of Defense forwarded to the President UCP-99 with amplification, which directed USCINCFJCOM [CDRUSJFJCOM] to establish the JTF-CS to serve as the primary DOD command element for the planning and execution of military assistance to civil authorities for domestic CM operations as a result of a CBRNE incident. JTF-CS was subsequently assigned to CDRUSNORTHCOM.

c. On 7 January 2003, the Deputy Secretary of Defense implemented (reference v) the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, establishing the position of ASD(HD).

d. On 25 March 2003, the Deputy Secretary of Defense identified (reference w) the ASD(HD)'s responsibilities for support to civil authorities, emergency preparedness, and domestic crisis management within the Department of Defense.

19 August 2009

e. On 19 August 2003, the Secretary of Defense directed (reference x) all combatant commands to establish a Joint Interagency Coordination Group to improve interagency coordination and support.

f. On 29 November 2005, the Deputy Secretary of Defense mandated (reference y) that DOD adopt and implement policies and procedures consistent with the NRP, NIMS, and Incident Command System (ICS). The Joint Operations Planning System (JOPES) provides existing planning processes for JFC CONPLAN/OPLAN development that are consistent with NIMS and the DHS integrated Planning System. Joint Doctrine provides the JFC with command and control organization and procedures that are compatible with NIMS and ICS. Preparedness for CBRNE CM operations requires an understanding of the NRF, NIMS, and the ICS. Response to CBRNE incidents will require the JFC to operate in compliance with the NRF and in coordination with local, state, tribal, and federal response resources and capabilities.

g. On 24 June 2006, the Deputy Secretary of Defense tasked (reference z) the Chairman to examine training and readiness standards for military forces whose capabilities are likely to be called upon by the President or Secretary of Defense in the event of multiple, near-simultaneous, domestic CBRNE mass-casualty attacks.

h. On 13 December 2006, the PDUSD(P) provided additional organizational changes in accordance with the Secretary of Defense-directed reorganization of the office of the USD(P). These changes continued the transformation of OUSD(P) realigning regional and some functional responsibilities. The ASD (International Security Policy) was disestablished and the ASD(HD) was renamed the ASD (HD&ASA). ASD(HD&ASA) will continue to oversee domestic WMD CM activities within the USNORTHCOM and USPACOM area of responsibilities.

i. On 16 April 2009, the Secretary of Defense approved the reference aa. This EXORD was published on 20 April 2009 and supports the execution of CBRNE CM for domestic CBRNE incidents in support of civilian authorities for FY 10 and beyond.

ENCLOSURE E

COORDINATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS

1. Purpose. The following procedures provide CJCS guidance for the coordination and approval of operational deployments of DOD forces or individuals in support of a federal request for assistance during CBRNE incidents.
2. Scope. The sensitivity of DOD CBRNE CM missions and capabilities requires clear and concise procedures for domestic movements of individuals and units. Approval procedures must ensure that: proper civilian oversight through USD(P) and ASD(HD&ASA), and the required interagency coordination, are accomplished; all appropriate Services, agencies, and organizations are kept informed; and OPSEC is maintained. This includes coordination with the supported combatant command prior to deployment of personnel, units, or equipment.
3. Operational Deployments. Approval procedures for the deployment of DOD forces or individuals in support of contingency or other tasked CM operations are contained in references c, aa, and bb; combatant commands supporting CONPLANS; or SecDef-authorized warning, alert, deployment, or execute orders.
 - a. Liaison Officers. The Department of Defense maintains liaison officers at the NOC 24 hours-a-day/7 days-a-week to maintain domestic situational awareness. Upon notification that a CBRNE incident has occurred, which may require DOD assistance, the supported combatant command may send LNOs to the appropriate operations centers to gain situational awareness. Even though LNOs cannot obligate DOD resources or commence CBRNE CM support operations without proper authority, they can provide detailed information on how best the combatant command can support CBRNE CM operations.
 - b. Federal Request for DOD CBRNE CM Support. The Department of Defense provides CM support when directed to do so by the President or upon approval by the Secretary of Defense. DOD CM support is provided in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for the Department of Defense to respond to and recover from CBRNE or potential CBRNE incidents within the domestic United States, its territories or insular areas, and possessions. The initial request from the coordinating agency enters through the DOD Executive Secretary and is forwarded to the OASD(HD&ASA) and the Joint Staff's Joint Director of Military Support (JDOMS) Division. This request for federal assistance (RFA) is reviewed according to the following six criteria; 1) Legality (compliance with laws), 2) Lethality (potential use of lethal force by or against DOD forces), 3) Risk (safety of DOD forces), 4) Readiness (impact on the DOD ability to perform its primary mission), 5) Appropriateness (whether the

requested mission is in the interest of the Department of Defense to conduct), and 6) Cost (who pays, impact on DOD budget). Mission and sourcing requirements are identified by JDOMS ICW ASD(HD&ASA), the supported combatant commands, the supporting combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies. A proposed EXORD is staffed for legal, policy, and operational considerations, then forwarded through the Joint Staff leadership to the ASD(HD&ASA) for subsequent policy coordination and Secretary of Defense approval. The approved EXORD is released by the Joint Staff and forwarded to the appropriate combatant command(s). Once a Joint Field Office (JFO) is established, all subsequent RFAs or mission assignments (MAs) generated at the JFO are submitted through the DCO to the supported combatant command and JDOMS. Analysis of the requests is conducted at all levels according to the evaluation criteria (see Enclosure F, paragraph 3). When necessary, the supported combatant command will determine what assets are required to fulfill the RFA or MA and submit a request for forces (RFF) to JDOMS. If the RFF is outside the scope of the existing EXORD(s), then JDOMS will produce the appropriate order or modification to existing EXORD(s) for Secretary of Defense approval. These EXORD(s) task designated force providers to support the supported combatant command's RFF. Supported combatant commands are responsible to submit daily SITREPs and inform the Chairman through the NMCC upon receipt of RFAs and MAs from the DCO(s).

c. Defense Coordinating Officer. A DCO may be the first DOD representative onsite and acts as the single DOD point of contact. The DCO is the designated DOD on-scene member of the FEMA-led JFO. The DCO coordinates all requests for assistance with the principal federal official (PFO), federal coordinating officer (FCO), or designated representative from the NRF primary and coordinating agencies. The DCO is supported by a defense coordinating element (DCE). If a JTF is established and collocated with the PFO at the JFO, this collocation does not replace the requirement for a DCO/DCE as part of the JFO coordination staff. The DCO continues to exercise the JFO staff function of mission assignment coordination and validation, and acts as a liaison between the JFO staff and the JTF staff.

d. Command of Forces. When directed by the supported combatant commander, the commander of the JTF (or other appropriate C2 HQ, as determined by the supported combatant command) may accept OPCON of SecDef-approved DOD forces. These forces may include the DCO, DCE, and selected emergency preparedness liaison officers.

e. DOD Personnel Accountability. Because of the inherent risk associated with working in a CBRNE environment and the potential for long-term health issues associated with exposure to CBRNE contaminants, strict accountability of all DOD personnel in the vicinity of the incident site is needed. Military

commanders must establish adequate controls to account for and maintain records on all DOD personnel entering and departing the affected area.

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

ENCLOSURE F

PROCEDURES

1. Relationship Between the Department of Defense and Other Organizations Responding to CBRNE Incidents

a. Coordinated Federal Response. Under the NRF, DHS retains overall responsibility for domestic incident management. The NRF provides the criteria for management of incidents by the Secretary of Homeland Security and lesser events managed by the federal department or agency with jurisdictional authority.

b. Defense Coordinating Officer. The Department of Defense provides DSCA in response to requests for assistance from the NRF primary and coordinating agencies during domestic incidents. The Department of Defense normally provides support when local, state, and federal resources are overwhelmed, provided that it does not interfere with the DOD's military readiness or operations. The DCO serves as the DOD's single point of contact at the JFO. With few exceptions, requests for DSCA originating at the JFO are coordinated with and proceed through the DCO. The DCO may have a DCE consisting of a staff and military liaison officers in order to facilitate coordination and support to activated ESFs.

c. DOD Deployed HQ. Based on the magnitude of the CBRNE incident and the anticipated level of resource involvement, the supported combatant commander may use a JTF to command federal (Title 10) military activities in response to a CBRNE incident. The Department of Defense may provide support to multiple NRF primary and coordinating agencies. Consistent with operational requirements, the JTF C2 element will collocate with the PFO at the JFO. This collocation does not replace the DCO/DCE JFO staff requirements. The JTF commander reports to the Secretary of Defense through the supported combatant commander and the Secretary of Defense retains command over all DOD forces engaged in DSCA.

2. Operations Security

a. Federal, state, and local agencies conduct CBRNE CM operations in an unclassified forum. The Department of Defense will be an active participant in the unclassified forum to ensure consistency and expeditious flow of information. Whenever joint special operations task forces (JSOTFs) are employed, their employment will be protected in accordance with established procedures and security classification guidelines.

19 August 2009

b. Information on DOD CBRNE CM operations will be made public as necessary. OASD (Public Affairs (PA)) is the point of contact for all media inquiries relating to DOD participation in CBRNE CM activities.

3. Fiscal Arrangements. Funding of DOD units participating in CBRNE CM support to other government agencies will be IAW law and within the established procedures in references d and e, DOD directives, and the NRF. If the President invokes the reference cc, FEMA issues MAs through coordination with the DCO at the JFO. Each DOD component is responsible for capturing and reporting incremental costs to Service or Defense agency comptrollers. All incremental DOD costs should be captured by providers of support for reimbursement by the supported agency. Standard interagency billing procedures should be followed. Only the Secretary of Defense has the authority to waive reimbursement. Additional guidance for fiscal reimbursement will be in compliance with reference dd.

4. Public Affairs

a. OASD(PA) is the lead for releasing public information concerning the Department of Defense. This would continue to be the case during a CBRNE incident.

b. PA guidance during a domestic CBRNE CM operation must be coordinated with the DHS and other federal, state, and tribal agencies, normally within the Joint Information Center (JIC).

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

6. Relationship of USC Title 10, 14, and 32 Forces. At the direction of designated supported combatant commander, Title 10 forces may provide CM support to NRF primary and coordinating agencies in the context of the request for assistance process. To facilitate a tiered response, coordinating relationships may also exist between Title 10, Title 14, and Title 32 forces.

Title 32 forces provide support at the discretion of the affected state governor or designated representative.

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

ENCLOSURE G

CONSIDERATIONS

1. Intelligence. In a domestic CBRNE CM event, the DOD's role in intelligence collection is limited. Reference ff and DOD regulations limit DOD intelligence components to the collection of foreign intelligence and counterintelligence. When collection occurs within the United States, it should be done in coordination with the FBI and IAW appropriate laws, DOD regulations, and DOD directives.

2. Information. DHS has the overall responsibility for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information on domestic operating environments. The NRF is applicable to all federal departments and agencies that have primary jurisdiction for or participate in operations requiring a federal response. The NRF establishes national-level coordination structure, processes, and protocols that are designated to implement the specific statutory authorities and responsibilities of various departments and agencies in particular contingency scenarios. The NRF establishes multi-agency coordinating structures at the national, regional, and field levels. At the national level, this process is coordinated by the NOC and its component element, the NRCC. At the regional level, information sharing occurs at the Regional Response Coordination Center. At the field level, a JFO acts as a temporary federal facility. A DCO serves as the DOD point of contact for information sharing at the JFO. Information relevant to CM operations will be provided to the Department of Defense, through the DCO from the NRF primary and coordinating agencies. The on-scene military commander may request information as such to fulfill his or her specific requirements.

3. Defense Support of Civil Authorities Request Evaluation. Through the oversight of OUSD(P), ASD(HD&ASA) and JDOMS will evaluate each request for DSCA according to the following six criteria:
 - a. Legality (compliance with laws).
 - b. Lethality (potential use of lethal force by or against DOD forces).
 - c. Risk (safety of DOD forces).
 - d. Readiness (impact on the DOD ability to perform its primary mission).
 - e. Appropriateness (whether the requested mission is in the interest of the Department of Defense to conduct).
 - f. Cost (who pays, impact on DOD budget).

19 August 2009

4. Availability and Timeliness of CBRNE CM Capabilities. DOD units possess capabilities that can provide CBRNE CM assistance during a domestic CBRNE incident. However, response times and resources vary. In addition to the request evaluation criteria listed in paragraph 3 above, CBRNE CM planners should consider the type and severity of the incident to assess: 1) the specific capabilities requested, 2) the availability of DOD units with those capabilities, and 3) the ability to deploy those units within the time span of the incident response that they will be needed. Several of these units may be committed already to potential or current worldwide military operations, or held in reserve for other purposes. Based on adjusted priorities, the President or Secretary of Defense could redirect these units to domestic CBRNE CM operations. The required time to disengage and redeploy the units and the impact on ongoing military operations are key planning considerations.

5. Media Impact. The media will play an important role in reporting and shaping public opinion concerning a CBRNE incident and CM response operations. Any DOD response must take into account possible media repercussions. PA guidance will generally be developed in coordination with the interagency core group (described in the NRF Public Affairs Support Annex) and the IAC and forwarded to the JFO JIC to manage information provided to the media. OSD(PA) is the point of contact for all media inquiries concerning DSCA. See Enclosure G.

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

7. Domestic Transportation Assets. Transportation of DOD and other federal personnel and assets to a domestic CBRNE incident will be critical to a successful response. DOD transportation assets are in high demand and require planning time. All transportation modes should be considered to support domestic CM operations. Unlike overseas deployments, ground transportation may be a viable option for CONUS situations. Under NRF ESF #1, "Transportation," the DOT's Movement Coordination Center will coordinate deployment of federal resources, including DOD resources, to support CBRNE CM operations.

8. Reserve Component Forces. Reserve Component forces are capable of conducting a wide range of domestic CBRNE CM operations. They are geographically dispersed throughout the United States and, therefore, may

19 August 2009

provide the timeliest response to a CBRNE incident. Reserve Component forces comprise parts of the CM response force packages designated in the Standing CBRNE CM EXORD. Reserve Component forces may be involuntarily ordered to active duty for a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear event.

Supported combatant command(s) may see Reserve Forces operating in Title 10 status, and National Guard Forces operating in State Active Duty (SAD) Title 32 status or federalized in Title 10 status. The timeline associated with Reserve Component call-up or mobilization and the varied C2 structures are key planning considerations.

9. Presidential Declaration. Until a Presidential Declaration is issued, federal agencies respond using their individual authorities and funding sources. Pursuant to the reference cc and a Presidential declaration of emergency, the Department of Defense may be reimbursed for its assistance to FEMA and NRF operations.

10. Law Enforcement Activities. DOD Title 10 military members supporting CBRNE CM operations will neither engage in civilian law enforcement activities nor act as law enforcement agents unless otherwise directed by the President.

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

ENCLOSURE H

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1. General. A threat or act of terrorism involving CBRNE may produce major consequences that could overwhelm the capabilities of many local and state governments, as well as the existing capabilities of the federal government. The Department of Defense has certain responsibilities to train to respond to CBRNE incidents and to support civilian authorities' efforts in responding to a terrorist attack involving the use of CBRNE.

2. This PA guidance contains policy-level guidance for use by commanders, public affairs officers, and spokespersons participating in domestic CBRNE CM responses and exercises with federal, state, tribal, and local civilian authorities.

3. General Guidance

a. DOD PA activities during domestic CBRNE CM events are driven by the supported primary federal, state, tribal, or local authorities. For example, the supported civilian authority will normally drive the PA posture and the location of JICs -- along with the time, place, and method of communicating with the media. OASD(PA) is the PA focal point for DOD, but may delegate that responsibility to the combatant commands' PA staff where the incident has occurred. The Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Public Affairs) will coordinate with OASD(PA).

b. In every instance, PA personnel will ensure proper contingency planning and coordination is accomplished in anticipation of potential real-world CBRNE response requirements and associated training activities. PA personnel must make accommodation for, and interact with, local, tribal, state, national, and international media and subject matter experts. The responsible PA element must plan and execute appropriately.

c. The supported combatant command, component, or Service commander, as applicable, will have responsibility for PA planning and execution.

d. PA guidance for CBRNE CM response contingencies will be developed and staffed in accordance with applicable DOD directives. PA guidance will include, at a minimum, statements and questions/answers for use in response to queries. PA guidance should also include details regarding PA architecture and plans for participation in JICs.

e. Whenever JSOTFs are employed, their employment will be protected in accordance with established procedures and security classification guidelines.

f. DOD component or military commanders responding to a request by civil authorities for immediate response will coordinate responses to media or other PA requests with OASD(PA) through the respective combatant command.

4. Incidents Under the National Response Framework. DOD forces may be directed or requested to support the federal response under the construct of the NRF. PA planners should consider the following when developing PA plans in support of the federal response, including for CBRNE CM operations.

a. National-level PA guidance will generally be developed in coordination with the interagency core group and coordinated via the National Incident Communication Conference Line. If necessary, a national JIC may be established when an incident is expected to be of a long duration and when the incident affects a large area(s) of the country. The respective combatant command or OASD(PA) will provide a representative to the JIC. DOD representatives at the national JIC will coordinate DOD PA positions with OASD(PA) for consideration. OASD(PA), through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will disseminate approved national-level incident-specific PA guidance to combatant command and other DOD components.

b. Incident site PA coordination will be accomplished through the JFO coordination group and staff, and disseminated through an incident JIC. The incident JIC is the physical location from which public affairs professionals from all organizations involved in the response work together to provide critical emergency information, media response, and public affairs functions. Each agency retains the autonomy and authority to conduct public affairs operations IAW the PA guidance

5. Questions beyond the scope of this guidance will be forwarded through PA channels to OASD(PA).

6. OASD(PA) point of contact for plans may be contacted at 703-695-3886; DSN: 225-3886. OASD(PA) point of contact for media may be contacted at 703-697-2300; DSN: 227-2300.

ENCLOSURE I

REFERENCES

- a. CJCSI 3214.01 series, "Military Support to Foreign Consequence Management Operations"
- b. National Response Framework (NRF), January 2008,
- c. USNORTHCOM CONPLAN 3500, 29 December 2008, "Military Assistance to Domestic Consequence Management Operations in Response to a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-Yield Explosive Situation (U)"
- d. Presidential Decision Directive (PDD)-39, 21 June 1995, "U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism"
- e. PDD-62, 22 May 1998, "Protection Against Unconventional Threats to the Homeland and Americans Overseas (U)"
- f. National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-46/ Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-15, March 2006, "On the war on terrorism"
- g. NSPD-17/ HSPD-4, September 2002, "National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction"
- h. HSPD-5, 28 February 2003, "Management of Domestic Incidents"
- i. HSPD-8, 17 December 2003, "National Preparedness"
- j. HSPD-18, 31 January 2007, "Medical Countermeasures against Weapons of Mass Destruction"
- k. HSPD-21, 18 October 2007, "Public Health and Medical Preparedness"
- l. Unified Command Plan, 17 December 2008, "Unified Command Plan" approved by President Bush
- m. The Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support, June 2005
- n. National Military Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction, 13 February 2006
- o. Strategic Planning Guidance: Fiscal Years 2008-2013, 22 March 2006
- p. CBRNE CM Standing EXORD, 27 June 2008

- q. DepSecDef memorandum, 25 April 2005, "Reporting 'Immediate Response' Requests from Civil Authorities"
- r. DOD Instruction 6055.17, 13 January 2009, "DOD Emergency Management (IEM) Program."
- s. CJCSI 3110.16 series, "Military Capabilities, Assets, and Units for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive Consequence Management Operations"
- t. 40 CFR, Part 300, September 1994, "National Contingency Plan"
- u. Department of Justice, 8 August 2000, "Guidelines for the Mobilization, Deployment, and Employment of US Government Agencies in Response to a Domestic Threat or Incident of Terrorism in Accordance with Presidential Decision Directive 39"
- v. SecDef memorandum, 7 January 2003, "Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense"
- w. DepSecDef memorandum, 25 March 2003, "Implementation Guidance Regarding the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense"
- x. 19 August 2003, the SecDef memorandum "Joint Interagency Coordination"
- y. DepSecDef memorandum, 29 November 2005, "Implementation of the National Response Plan and National Incident Management System"
- z. DepSecDef memorandum, 24 June 2005, "Implementation of the Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support"
- aa. SecDef CBRNE Consequence Management Standing EXORD, 20 April 2009
- bb. USPACOM CONPLAN 5002, 22 February 2005
- cc. Title 42, United States Code, sections 5121 et seq., "The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act" as amended
- dd. DOD 7000.14-R, volume 11A, May 2001, "Reimbursable Operations, Policy and Procedures, and volume 12, January 2002, Special Accounts, Funds and Programs"

ee. CJCSI 3121.01 Series, “Standing Rules of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for US Forces (U)”

ff. Executive Order 12333, 4 December 1981, “United States Intelligence Activities”

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

GLOSSARY

PART I -- ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOR	area of responsibility
ARC	American (National) Red Cross
ASD(HA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)
ASD(HD&ASA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Homeland Defense and Americas' Security Affairs)
ASD(RA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs)
ASD(SO/LIC&IC)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Special Operations/Low-Intensity Conflict and Independent Capabilities)
C2	command and control
C4	command, control, communications, and computers
CBRNE	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives
CDRUSJFCOM	Commander, US Joint Forces Command
CDRUSNORTHCOM	Commander, US Northern Command
CDRUSPACOM	Commander, US Pacific Command
CDRUSSOCOM	Commander, US Special Operations Command
CDRUSTRANSCOM	Commander, US Transportation Command
CDRUSSTRATCOM	Commander, US Strategic Command
CERFP	CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual
CM	consequence management
CMAT	Consequence Management Advisory Team
CNGB	Chief, National Guard Bureau
CONPLAN	concept plan; operations plan in concept format
CONUS	continental United States
CS	civil support
CSG	counterterrorism and security group
DCE	defense coordinating element
DCO	defense coordinating officer
DepSecDef	Deputy Secretary of Defense
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOS	Department of State

DOT	Department of Transportation
DRG	Domestic Readiness Group
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EST	emergency support team
EXORD	execution order
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO	federal coordinating officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
IO	Information Operations
INDRAC	Interagency CWMD database of Responsibilities, Authorities and Capabilities
HAZMAT	hazardous material
HD	homeland defense
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HSC	Homeland Security Council
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HQ	headquarters
IAC	Incident Advisory Council
IAW	in accordance with
ICS	Incident Command Structure
IMAT	Incident Management Assist Team
JDOMS	Joint Director of Military Support
JFO	joint field office
JFP	joint force provider
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOA	joint operations area
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JOD	Joint Operations Division
JOPES	Joint Operations and Planning Execution System
JRSOI	Joint Reception, Staging, Onward movement, and Integration
JS	Joint Staff
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSOTF	joint special operations task forces
JTF	joint task force

JTF-CS	Joint Task Force-Civil Support
LNO	liaison officer
MA	mission assignment
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NCPC	National Counterproliferation Center
NCTC	National Counterterrorism Center
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NGA	National Geospatial Intelligence Agency
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOC	National Operations Center
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NSA	National Security Administration
NSC	National Security Council
NSPD	National Security Presidential Directive
NSSE	National Special Security Event
ODNI	Office of the Director of National Intelligence
OPCON	operational control
OPR	office of primary responsibility
OPSEC	operational security
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSD(PA)	Office of the Secretary of Defense - Public Affairs
PA	public affairs
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PFO	principal federal official
POC	point of contact
RFA	Request for Federal Assistance
RUF	rules of use of force
SecDef	Secretary of Defense
UCP	Unified Command Plan
USC	United States Code
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USG	United States government
USJFCOM	United States Joint Forces Command
USNORTHCOM	United States Northern Command
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command

USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
USSS	United States Secret Service
USSTRATCOM	United States Strategic Command
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
WMD	weapons of mass destruction
WMD-CST	Weapons of Mass Destruction - Civil Support Team

PART II -- TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

area of responsibility. The geographical area associated with a combatant command within which a combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) - Consequence Management (CM). The CM activities undertaken when directed or authorized by the President for all deliberate and inadvertent releases of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives.

Chemical Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High Yield Explosives Incident. An emergency resulting from the deliberate or unintentional release of nuclear, biological, radiological, toxic, or poisonous chemical materials, or the detonation of a high yield explosive.

CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP). The CERFP organization has five response elements: Casualty search and extractions, emergency medical services, fatalities search and recovery, patient decontamination, and command and control. The CERFPs, comprised of Army and Air Force units, respond to CBRNE incidents and assist local, state, and federal agencies in conducting consequence management.

civil authorities. Those elected and appointed officers and employees who constitute the government of the United States, of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, United States possessions and territories, and political subdivisions thereof.

consequence management. Actions taken to maintain or restore essential services and manage and mitigate problems resulting from disasters and catastrophes, including natural, man-made, or terrorist incidents.

Consequence Management Advisory Team (CMAT). The Defense Threat Reduction Agency's CMAT provides an operational consequence management advisement capability that is responsible for providing deployable doctrinal and technical subject-matter expertise, advice, and hazard prediction modeling assistance in support of DOD agencies, combatant commanders, or coordinating agencies during all phases of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosives accidents or incidents

coordinating agencies. Coordinating agencies described in the NRP annexes support the DHS incident management mission by providing the leadership, expertise, and authorities to implement critical and specific aspects of the response.

crisis management. Measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or an act of terrorism. It is predominantly a law enforcement response, normally executed under federal law.

counterterrorism and security group (CSG). The CSG is the interagency forum for domestic and foreign terrorism. The NSC National Coordinator for Security, Infrastructure Protection, and Counterterrorism normally chairs the CSG. The CSG includes appropriate interagency members and reports to the Deputies Committee (or at the call of its chair, the Principals Committee).

defense coordinating officer (DCO). A military or civilian official designated by the Department of Defense to exercise some delegated authority of the DOD executive agent to coordinate military support to civil authorities' activities. The DCO is the DOD on-scene representative who coordinates requirements with the PFO or FCO or designated representative. The DCO validates requests by the FCO, passing requirements back to the supported combatant command or JTF.

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA). Support provided by U.S. federal military forces, National Guard forces performing duty in accordance with reference b, DOD civilians, DOD contract personnel, and COC component assets. The Department of Defense provides DSCA upon approval by the Secretary of Defense or when directed to do so by the President. DSCA is provided in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities in order to: prepare, prevent, protect, respond and recover from domestic incidents including terrorist attacks, major disasters (both natural and man-made), and domestic special events.

domestic emergencies. Emergencies affecting the public welfare and occurring within the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and territories, or any political subdivision thereof, as result of enemy attack, insurrection, civil disturbance, earthquake, fire, flood, or other public disasters or equivalent emergencies that endanger life and property or disrupt the usual process of government. The term "domestic emergencies" includes any or all of the emergency conditions defined below:

a. civil defense emergency. A domestic emergency disaster situation resulting from devastation created by an enemy attack and requiring emergency operations during and following that attack. It may be proclaimed by appropriate authority in anticipation of an attack.

b. civil disturbances. Riots, acts of violence, insurrections, unlawful obstructions or assemblages, or other disorders prejudicial to public law and order. The term "civil disturbance" includes all domestic conditions requiring

or likely to require the use of federal Armed Forces pursuant to the provisions of 10 USC 15.

c. major disaster. Any flood, fire, hurricane, tornado, earthquake, or other catastrophe which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the federal government under Public Law 606, 91st Congress (42 USC 58), to supplement the efforts and available resources of state and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

d. natural disaster. All domestic emergencies except those created as a result of enemy attack or civil disturbance.

Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST). The DEST is a specialized interagency team composed of subject-matter experts from the FBI, DHS/FEMA, Department of Defense, DOE, HHS, and the EPA. It provides guidance to the FBI special agent-in charge concerning WMD threats and actual incidents.

domestic United States. The continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, U.S. territories and insular areas, and protectorates.

emergency response team (ERT). The ERT is the principal interagency group that staffs the JFO. The ERT is composed of DHS, FEMA, and ESF personnel. The ERT includes an advance element, known as the ERT-A, that conducts assessments and initiates coordination with the state and initial deployment of federal resources. The national emergency response team (ERT-N) deploys for large-scale, high-impact events, as required. The ERT provides staffing for the JFO and ensures federal resources are available to meet federal incident management and state requirements identified by the SCO.

emergency support functions. A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents of domestic emergency, disaster, or catastrophe. The emergency support functions serve as the primary operational-level mechanism to provide assistance to state, local, and tribal governments or to federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary Federal responsibility.

emergency support function (ESF) coordinator. The ESF coordinator has ongoing responsibilities throughout the prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation phases of incident management. The role of the ESF

coordinator is carried out through a “unified command” approach as agreed upon collectively by the designated primary agencies. Responsibilities of the ESF coordinator are defined in the NRP.

emergency support function (ESF) primary agency. The primary agency is responsible to manage and coordinate specific NRP ESF planning and activation as defined in the NRP.

executive agent. A term used to indicate a delegation of authority by the Secretary of Defense to a subordinate to act on the Secretary’s behalf. Designation as the executive agent, in and of itself, confers no authority. The exact nature and scope of the authority delegated must be stated in the document designating the executive agent. An executive agent may be limited to providing only administration and support or coordinating common functions or it may be delegated authority, direction, and control over specified resources for specified purposes.

federal coordinating officer (FCO). The FCO, or designated representative, is appointed to manage federal resource support activities related to reference cc disasters and emergencies. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected state and local governments, individual victims, and the private sector. The administrator of FEMA, on behalf of the President, appoints the FCO to coordinate federal assistance to a state affected by a disaster or emergency. The source and level of the FCO will likely depend on the nature of the federal response.

high-yield explosive. Any conventional weapon or device that is capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to kill or injure large numbers of people.

immediate response. Under imminently serious conditions, when time does not permit approval from higher headquarters, any local military commander, or responsible officials of DOD components may, subject to any supplemental direction that may be provided by their higher headquarters, and in response to a request from civil authorities, provide immediate response to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate property damage. Military commanders or responsible officials of DOD components or agencies are authorized to take necessary action to respond to requests of civil authorities consistent with the Posse Comitatus Act (18 USC sec 1385) and 10 USC section 333. All such necessary action is referred to as “immediate response.”

incident management. A national comprehensive approach to preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attack, major disasters, and other emergencies. Incident management includes measures

and activities performed at the local, state, and national levels and includes both crisis and CM activities.

joint field office (JFO). The JFO replaced the FEMA disaster field office. It is a temporary federal facility established locally to provide a central point for federal, state, local, and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions, including incident management, information-sharing, and the delivery of disaster assistance and other support.

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). NDMS is a coordinated partnership between DHS, HHS, the Department of Defense, and Department of Veterans Affairs established for the purpose of responding to the needs of victims of a public health emergency. NDMS provides medical response assets and the movement of patients to health care facilities where they may receive definitive medical care.

national special security event. Events designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security as requiring a level of security beyond the capabilities of local resources and may require assistance from the Department of Defense and other federal agencies. DOD supporting forces may include units with CM capabilities in anticipation of a potential CBRNE incident.

National Incident Management System (NIMS). A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

National Operations Center (NOC). The NOC is the primary national hub for domestic incident management operational coordination and situational awareness. The NOC facilitates interagency information sharing and planning activities to enable the assessment, prevention, or resolution of a potential incident. The NOC is also the National Fusion Center and consists of five functional components: a 24-hours/7 day-a-week multi-agency watch and preparedness, prevention, and protection coordination center; an interagency planning element; a response and recovery coordination center; and integrated elements of the DHS Office of Intelligence and Information Analysis and the DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection.

National Response Framework (NRF). The NRF is a guide that details how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. The document establishes a comprehensive, national, all hazards approach to domestic incident response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to

align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation, linking all levels of government, nongovernmental organizational, and the private sector.

Preparedness and Weapons of Mass Destruction (PWMD) Group. The PWMD Group, formerly WMDP under reference e, is an interagency forum to discuss policies and programs related to WMD issues. The NSC National Coordinator for Security, Infrastructure Protection, and Counter-terrorism chairs the PWMD Group.

Presidential disaster declaration. Under the Stafford Act, a governor may request a Presidential disaster declaration if an incident is beyond the combined response capabilities of the affected local and state governments. Based on the findings of a joint federal-state-local preliminary damage assessment (PDA) indicating the damages are of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant assistance under the act, the President may grant a disaster declaration. (Note: In a particularly fast-moving or devastating disaster, the PDA process may be deferred until after the declaration.) If the President determines an emergency exists where the primary responsibility for response rests with the government of the United States, or if the emergency involves an area or facility for which the federal government exercises exclusive or preeminent primary responsibility and authority, the president may unilaterally direct the provision of assistance under reference cc and will, if practicable, consult with the governor of the state.

principal federal official (PFO). Per reference h, the Secretary of Homeland Security is the PFO for coordinating the implementation of all-hazards domestic preparedness. The Secretary may designate other officials to function as a PFO for a specific domestic CM incident that has been declared an incident of national significance. A designated PFO facilitates federal support to the established Incident Command System Unified Command structure and to help ensure that the incident management efforts are maximized through effective and efficient coordination. A designated PFO also provides a primary point of contact and situational awareness for the Secretary of Homeland Security and provides a channel for media and public communications.

routine operations. Day-to-day operations, training, actions, and plans conducted when not conducting CM operations.

supported combatant command. The geographic combatant command designated by the President and Secretary of Defense to exercise OPCON of DOD forces providing CM support to the NRP primary and coordinating agencies.

supporting combatant command. Any geographic or functional combatant command providing forces, equipment, or any other resources to the supported combatant command for domestic CM.

weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons capable of a high order of destruction and/or causing mass casualties and exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon.

a. Under 10 USC 1403, a WMD is any weapon or device that is intended, or has the capability, to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; a disease organism; or radiation or radioactivity.

b. 18 USC 2332a defines a WMD as: 1) any destructive device as defined in section of 921 of this title, [which states] any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine, or device similar to the above; 2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; 3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or, 4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

Weapons of Mass Destruction - Civil Support Team (WMD-CST). WMD-CSTs are joint Army and Air National Guard teams that provide chemical, biological, and radiological initial survey and assessment operations for domestic WMD incidents. The 57 WMD-CSTs are designed to provide a specialized capability to respond to a CBRNE incident primarily in a Title 32 status within the United States and its territories. The mission of the WMD-CST is to support civil authorities at domestic CBRNE incident sites by identifying CBRNE agents and substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with appropriate requests for additional support. This includes incidents involving intentional or unintentional release of CBRNE and natural or man made disasters that result or could result in the catastrophic loss of life or property in the United States.

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)