



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-3

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CJCSI 3214.01C

11 January 2008

MILITARY SUPPORT TO FOREIGN CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS FOR CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR INCIDENTS

References: Enclosure C

1. Purpose. This instruction provides guidance for U.S. military resources supporting U.S. government foreign consequence management (FCM) operations in response to a deliberate or inadvertent CBRN incident.
2. Cancellation. CJCSI 3214.01B, 31 March 2006, is cancelled.
3. Applicability
 - a. This instruction applies to DOD support to FCM operations as part of the USG response to CBRN incidents abroad.
 - b. This instruction does not apply to other DOD incident response operations that may occur prior to, concurrently with, or following FCM operations, as outlined in the annexes and appendices in references.
 - c. This instruction does not apply to planning and conducting consequence management (CM) operations within the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, U.S. territories of Guam, American Samoa, Jarvis Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Freely Associated States Under the Compacts of Free Association, which include the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the U.S. possessions of Wake Island, Midway Island, Johnson Island, Baker Island, Howland Island, Palmyra Atoll, and Kingman Reef.
 - d. This instruction does not apply to acts of nature or acts of man that do not involve CBRN materials (including toxic industrial materials).

e. The Department of Defense retains primary responsibility for response to CBRN incidents that occur and the effects of which are contained on U.S. military installations abroad, unless specifically stated otherwise in applicable international agreements. DODI 2000.18 (reference a) applies to CBRN incidents on DOD installations.

f. This instruction does not apply to CBRN incidents that are a direct result of U.S. military operations in a foreign country where the Department of State (DOS) does not have an established presence.

4. Policy. See Enclosure A.

5. Facts and Assumptions

a. Facts

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

(2) The United States has a responsibility to respond to CBRN events involving U.S. facilities or installations. Events not involving U.S. facilities or installations must follow the specific guidelines in paragraph 4.

(3) The Department of State is the lead agency (LA) for USG FCM operations, unless otherwise directed by the President. The Department of Defense will support the LA in FCM operations.

(4) DOS-led FCM operations may occur in a permissive environment, but the combatant commander is responsible for force protection and requirements for U.S. DOD personnel.

b. Assumptions

(1) The effects of a CBRN incident at a U.S. facility or installation may not be contained to the installation boundaries and HN environs may be contaminated or otherwise affected.

(2) The HN will provide assets within its capabilities to assist in conducting FCM operations at U.S. installations or facilities. HN support capabilities will vary by region and or country.

(3) A HN, when overwhelmed with a CBRN situation, will prioritize its response to its citizens and interests over U.S. citizens and interests.

(4) FCM operations will generally be conducted concurrently with foreign disaster relief (DR) and humanitarian assistance (HA) operations.

6. Definitions. Foreign Consequence Management is defined as U.S. Government activities to assist friends and allies to assess and respond to a CBRN incident in order to mitigate human casualties and to provide temporary associated essential services.

7. Roles and Responsibilities. See Enclosure B.

8. Interagency Coordination

a. Only the President can order U.S. military forces to conduct FCM missions except during immediate response situations. In immediate response situations, commanders must notify their chain of command as soon as possible to initiate and complete approval process. The Secretary of Defense through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) will issue specific orders.

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

(1) Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST). The FEST is a DOS-led interagency support team that can be deployed immediately in support of the U.S. Embassy. The Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism exercises responsibility for the management of the FEST. The FEST is task-organized depending on the incident and may include DOD elements that provide support to the U.S. Embassy, consulate, or mission for non- FCM emergency operations. The appropriate geographic combatant command (GCC) will provide liaison, and as required technical support to the FEST. A small FCM advisory component will be on the FEST whenever CBRN materials are involved. DOD will provide additional support as required through the supported combatant command.

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

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

d. Combatant commands will coordinate with the Joint Staff during interagency coordination and operations, and will be prepared to deploy commander's survey and assessment team (SAT) and liaison officer(s) or liaison team(s) during FCM operations, as required. The combatant commands will regularly report FCM activities to the NMCC.

9. Releasability. This instruction is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. DOD components (to include the combatant commands), other federal agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this instruction through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Home Page--http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directive/cjcs/instructions.htm. Copies are also available through the Government Printing Office on the Joint Electronic Library CD-ROM.

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



M. G. MULLEN
Admiral, U.S. Navy

Enclosures

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

DISTRIBUTION

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ENCLOSURE A

POLICY

1. Responsibility. Primary responsibility for managing a CBRN incident on foreign soil resides with the HN government.

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

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

2. Lead Agency (LA). The Department of State is the LA for coordinating USG FCM operations when there is an HN request for, or acceptance of, USG assistance unless otherwise directed by the President. In this instance, the Department of Defense is a cooperating agency for FCM operations.

a. When requested by the LA and directed by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), the Department of Defense shall support the LA in FCM operations, as appropriate.

b. The Department of Defense recognizes that it may act as the LA for USG FCM operations if directed by the President.

3 Department of Defense. The Department of Defense recognizes that FCM operations may involve military assets and these assets may be the earliest USG assistance to arrive and may constitute the largest USG contribution. Additionally military assets deployed initially for FCM activities may be directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense to remain in support of DR or HA tasks under separate authorities.

a. All DOD support to the HN will be coordinated by the Department of State through the responsible US Chief of Mission (COM) and country team.

b. The Department of State may request, and the Secretary of Defense must approve DOD representation on FEST or DOS CMST to coordinate DOD support and to provide technical advice and assistance.

c. If directed by the Secretary of Defense, the Department of Defense will provide assistance to the HN but will not accept responsibility for remediation of the effects of a CBRN incident.

d. The commander of the appropriate GCC retains C2 of all DOD assets (personnel and equipment) supporting USG FCM operations.

e. Unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense, ongoing military operations take precedence over military support to FCM operations.

f. This instruction does not address requirements for reimbursement or authorize sources for funding. It does not relieve nor negate this requirement under provisions of the Economy Act (31 USC 1535).

4. Request Process. Pre- or post-event, a HN requests USG support through the LA. Normally, the U.S. COM and/or the Department of State, receives and processes the request. The President may direct USG support. When requested by a HN and authorized by the President, the Department of State is responsible for coordinating all support to the USG effort.

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

b. OSD and Joint Staff offices, in coordination with the supported GCC, will assess the request using the below criteria and provide a coordinated recommendation to the Secretary of Defense.

(1) Legality – compliance with U.S. and international laws and bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements.

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Combatant Command Input – GCC issues regarding mission execution and impact of the mission on country specific and regional policies, plans, and initiatives.

(8) Timeliness – ability to get the requested capabilities where they are needed in a timeframe that can make a positive difference.

5. Guidance

a. Immediate Response. When conditions resulting from any emergency or attack require immediate action, local military commanders may take such actions as necessary to save lives. When such compelling conditions exist and time does not permit prior approval from higher headquarters, commanders or officials acting under the “immediate response authority” may take necessary action to respond to requests from local HN authorities or the U.S. COM. They must advise higher headquarters of assistance being provided by the most expeditious means available, and seek approval or additional authorizations as needed. The GCC will notify the affected U.S. COM at the time of higher headquarters notification.

b. DOD Mission Statement. U.S. forces will conduct FCM operations in support of the LA, to mitigate the effects of a CBRN incident in the HN.

c. Combatant Commanders. Each combatant commander will develop plans for supporting USG FCM operations within their assigned AOR. If required, the combatant commander may designate and/or establish JTF to provide C2 over DOD assets deployed in support of a FCM operation. The JTF will be tailored to meet the specific requirements of the CBRN incident and approved DOD support. GCC will be prepared to deploy a SAT to the U.S. Embassy of the affected country to provide situational awareness and to coordinate the provision of DOD support.

d. Concept of Operations. FCM operations are composed of six phases and are scoped by tasks to be accomplished. The phases, while sequential, may overlap in execution.

(1) Phase 0 (Shape). This is a continuous phase. The intent of this phase is to ensure the Department of Defense is organized, trained, equipped, and prepared to support USG efforts in a FCM environment. Engagement and interagency coordination are key tasks of this phase as plans development and constant monitoring for a developing crisis. The Department of Defense will assist the Department of States in shaping the environment through Theater Security Cooperation, Information Operations, and support to DOS efforts in an effort to prevent or avert a CBRN incident.

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

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

(4) Phase III (Assistance to HN Authorities). Phase III begins with the arrival of required military assistance at the incident location and supporting locations and ends with the determination that DOD support is no longer required or appropriate. Commanders begin planning immediately for transition to HN and civilian agencies, including USG, other international governments, donors and NGOs, and should identify the necessary or minimum conditions to initiate transition to other agencies.

(5) Phase IV (Transition to HN and/or Other Agencies). Although planning for transition of CM activities begins as soon as practical following the initial response, Phase IV begins with the formal implementation of the transition plan for those tasks and responsibilities being accomplished by the Department of Defense and ends when directed by the Secretary of Defense or HN has assumed full responsibility for CM activities.

(6) Phase V (Redeployment). Phase V begins with the redeployment of U.S. military forces involved in FCM operations, or the formal transition of those forces to a purely DR or HA mission. Phase V is complete when all forces have returned to their previous military posture, or other missions.

6. Command of U.S. Military Forces. The Secretary of Defense will designate the supported and supporting combatant command relationships and the supported combatant commander will establish the command relationships of assigned forces for each specific FCM response. The Department of Defense is in support of the LA during USG FCM operations, unless otherwise directed by the President. DOD forces remain under the C2 of the supported combatant commander.

ENCLOSURE B

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. General. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, combatant commanders, the Services, and Defense agencies have important roles in support of USG FCM operations.

2. Specific Responsibilities

a. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Global Security Affairs (ASD(GSA))

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

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

(3) Represent the Secretary of Defense on all FCM policy matters outside the Department of Defense.

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

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

b. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

(1) Principal Military Advisor to the Secretary of Defense and the President in preparing for and responding to a foreign CBRN incident.

(2) Review all requests and provides recommendations for DOD support to USG FCM operations.

(3) Ensures military planning is accomplished to support the Department of State in preparing for and responding to a foreign CBRN incident.

(4) Assess whether U.S. force capabilities are able to support USG FCM operations.

(5) Develop U.S. military strategy, policy, and positions to support FCM operational planning.

c. Service Chiefs

(1) In support of FCM operations, identify forces with CM-specific capabilities and prepares to provide support to the supported combatant commander.

(2) As directed by the Secretary of Defense, provide forces (to include Reserve components) that are capable of conducting FCM operations to the appropriate GCC.

(a) U.S. Army. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, provide forces to assist the LA, as part of the supported GCC's response during a CBRN incident. These forces may consist of, but are not limited to specialized chemical and biological units, chemical detachments, EOD units, specialized medical units, force protection elements, transportation units, logistics activities, air assets, and research capabilities.

(b) U.S. Navy. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, provide forces to assist the LA, as part of the supported GCC's response during a CBRN incident. These forces may consist of, but are not limited to specialized chemical and biological units, chemical detachments, EOD units, specialized medical units, force protection elements, transportation/maritime assets, logistics activities, air assets and research capabilities.

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

(d) U.S. Marine Corps. When directed by the Secretary of Defense, provide Service-assigned forces to assist the LA, as part of the supported GCC's response during a CBRN incident. These forces may consist of, but are not limited to specialized chemical and biological units, chemical detachments, EOD units, specialized medical units, force protection elements, transportation units, logistics activities, and air assets.

d. Director for Intelligence (J-2)

(1) Serve as the OPR for the Joint Staff coordination with the interagency intelligence community in support of FCM matters.

(2) Provide the combatant commands and the Joint Staff with intelligence support to assist in planning, preparation, and execution of FCM operations.

(3) Coordinate on the development of plans and policies relating to DOD intelligence support to FCM operations.

e. Director for Operations (J-3)

(1) Serve as the Joint Staff OPR for all interagency coordination and guidance for FCM operations and planning.

(2) Maintain a CJCS instruction for FCM operations.

(3) Provide a liaison officer to the DOS Crisis Task Force or the FCM program office monitoring group or DOS task force for crises.

(4) Represent the CJCS in interagency working groups concerning FCM planning, operations, and exercises.

(5) Coordinate on the development of plans and policies relating to DOD assets involved in FCM operations, including recommending appropriate DOD representation on the FEST and/or CMST.

f. Director for Logistics (J-4)

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

(2) Review the logistics plans and programs of the GCC to determine logistic adequacy and feasibility for FCM operations.

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

(1) Incorporate taskings for FCM into the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan.

(2) Oversee FCM joint policy and strategy development.

h. Director for Command, Control, Communications and Computer (C4) System (J-6)

(1) Serve as the Joint Staff OPR for joint communications systems interoperability guidance.

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

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

(1) Coordinate with the Services, combatant commands, and the Joint Staff to develop joint FCM doctrine.

(2) Coordinate individual and collective joint CM training and education to meet current and emerging joint FCM doctrine principles.

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

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

(1) Oversee FCM requirements validation and budgetary reviews.

(2) Assess exercise and operational feedback to determine future FCM requirements and capabilities for the GCCs, Services, and Combat Support Agencies.

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

k. Geographic Combatant Commanders

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

(2) Develop requirements for supporting USG FCM operations, as appropriate.

(3) In accordance with (IAW) references "c" and "d", develop plans for FCM operations in their respective AORs. Plans should include procedures for coordinating with the LA during FCM operations.

(4) Identify a headquarters element to provide the initial incident response and serve as the initial C2 element of the Department of Defense for FCM operations within their respective AORs.

(5) In the event that either the DOS-led FEST or CMST deploy, the GCC will represent the DOD on the FEST or the CMST and establish a liaison element between the FEST/CMST and the GCC, JTF, or Commander's SAT.

(a) The Senior representative of the GCC at the U.S. Embassy in country serves as the FCM Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO).

(b) The FCM DCO coordinates DOD activities with the senior U.S. Embassy or DOS representative charged with FCM activities in country.

(c) The FCM DCO analyzes requests for DOD support, review each against the criteria listed in subparagraph 4d, and provides recommendations to the DOS FCM representative, the GCC, and the NMCC.

(d) The FCM DCO serves as the C2 element for DOD forces unless otherwise directed by the GCC.

(e) The FCM DCO may be assigned responsibility to coordinate DOD support for both FCM and concurrent or incident-related HA or DR operations, as directed by the supported combatant commander. This provides for unity of command and seamless transition between various operations.

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

(7) Coordinate with the Department of State to review and/or assess existing multinational and bilateral agreements to verify if they contain stipulations for providing emergency or disaster-related assistance.

(8) Exercise FCM capabilities in an environment representative of realistic FCM scenarios and in coordination with ASD(GSA) and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. At a minimum, exercises should be conducted every 2 years, and can be included as an addition to the existing exercise schedule.

1. Commander, United States Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM)

(1) When directed by the Secretary of Defense, deploy forces, capabilities, and specialized assets to augment the supported GCC to conduct FCM activities. This requirement applies to operations, training events, and exercises.

(2) IAW DTRA, provide support to combatant commander FCM exercises. This includes authority to issue directives and order the movement of selected combatant command-assigned and Service-assigned personnel and assets to participate in FCM training and exercises.

(3) Collect, analyze, disseminate, and archive lessons learned from FCM training and exercises. Assist the supported combatant command with the collection, analysis, reporting, dissemination, and archiving findings observed and collected during an FCM operation.

(4) With assistance from Joint Staff/J-7, validates emerging FCM doctrine through joint exercises.

(5) Coordinate the development of UJTL task, conditions, and measures to reflect all aspects of FCM operations.

m. Commander, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)

(1) Prepare to move selected DOD forces and identified elements, equipment, supplies and other commodities and those of other U.S. government agencies, the HN, and international partners, as directed by the Secretary of Defense to support Presidential-directed FCM operations.

(2) Provide liaison officers (LNOs) and other assistance to the supported combatant command and LA, as required.

n. Commander, United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM)

(1) Prepare to deploy selected forces to support the GCC during Presidential-directed FCM operations.

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

o. Commander, United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM)

(1) Serve as the lead combatant commander for integrating and synchronizing applicable DOD FCM efforts as part of their role in combating WMD.

(2) Serve as the principal advocate for the FCM mission to support the combatant commanders.

(3) Coordinate, in collaboration with USJFCOM and the Joint Staff/J-7, the development of Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) tasks, conditions, and measures to reflect all aspects of CM operations.

(4) When requested by combatant commands, and directed by the Secretary of Defense, deploy CBRN CM technical advice and assistance element (known as Joint Technical Advisory CBRN Element [JTACE]). Support is provided to combatant command headquarters or a designated JTF.

(a) Advise the combatant commanders and Joint Staff on the capabilities available to assist in FCM operations.

(b) Task organizes existing DOD capabilities to execute this mission.

p. Defense Intelligence Agency

(1) Serve as the DOD agency for satisfying combatant command-validated intelligence requirements and producing tailored, finished foreign intelligence products that support the planning for and conduct of FCM operations.

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

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

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

(5) Develop and maintain an inventory of foreign military CBRN CM and NBC defense capabilities.

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

r. Defense Logistics Agency. Ensure the supported and supporting commands receive timely and effective logistic support in planning, executing, and recovery from FCM operations.

s. Defense Threat Reduction Agency

(1) Serve as the core element of the JTACE.

(a) Provide leadership and appropriate SME support as directed.

(b) When approved by the Secretary of Defense and directed by CDRUSSTRATCOM, assemble and deploy the JTACE on behalf of CDRUSSTRATCOM.

(c) Direct Liaison Authorized (DIRLAUTH) with GCCs to coordinate and integrate exercise and planning support.

(d) DIRLAUTH with potential JTACE supporting organizations to coordinate and integrate into exercise and planning support.

(2) Provide operational and technical advice and support to DOD components and other USG agencies, as requested and approved on FCM

operations through training exercises, the deployment of consequence management CBRN advisory teams, and operational planning assistance.

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

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

(5) Provide a single point of contact, through the DTRA Operations Center, a 24/7 WMD CBRNE National Reach-back and Situational Awareness Facility, for all technical support required for the agency.

(6) Provide LNOs and other assistance to the supported combatant command, as required.

(7) In collaboration with ASD(GSA), provide FCM program management, integration of JCS-level and combatant command-level FCM exercises, and support OSD, and interagency FCM planning and exercise activities. IAW USJFCOM, provide support to combatant commander FCM exercises.

(8) Provide, IAW Joint Staff/J-7, FCM training to DOD components and other USG agencies as requested.

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

u. Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)

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

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

ENCLOSURE C

REFERENCES

- a. DOD Instruction 2000.18, 4 December 2002, "Department of Defense Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines"
- b. DOD Instruction 2000.21, 10 March 2006, "Foreign Consequence Management (FCM)"
- c. Joint Publication 3-27, 16 July 2007, "Homeland Defense"
- d. Joint Publication 3-28, 14 September 2007, "Civil Support"
- e. Joint Publication 3-41, 6 October 2006, "Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives Consequence Management"
- f. Joint Publication 3-40, 8 July 2004, "Joint Doctrine for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction"
- g. CJCSI 3125.01 Series, "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"
- h. USSTRATCOM CONPLAN 8099, "Combating of Weapons of Mass Destruction"
- i. "Unified Command Plan," May 2006
- j. CJCSI 3110.01 Series, "Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) FY 2006"
- k. CJCSI 3110.16 Series, "Military Capabilities, Assets, and Units for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive Consequence Management Operations"
- l. Joint Publication 3-0, 17 September 2006, "Joint Operations"
- m. Joint Publication 3-08, 17 March 2006, "Interagency, Intergovernmental Organization, and Nongovernmental Organization Coordination During Joint Operations, Volumes I and II"
- n. Joint Publication 5-0, 26 December 2006, "Joint Operations Planning"

- o. Joint Publication 3-33, 16 February 2007, “Joint Task Force Headquarters”
- p. Joint Publication 3-11, 11 July 2000, “Joint Doctrine for Operations in Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Environments”
- q. “Foreign Consequence Management Planning Guide,” January 2001
- r. National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-17/Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-4, 14 September 2002.
- s. Department of Homeland Security “National Response Plan,” December 2004
- t. National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-46/Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-15, 6 March 2006.
- u. Joint Publication 6-0, 20 March 2006, “Joint Communications System”
- v. DOD Directive 2060.02, 19 April 2007, “Department of Defense (DoD) Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Policy”
- w. DOD Directive 3000.05, 28 November 2005, “Military Support for Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTR) Operations”