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OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3400.11

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: NAVY POLICY AND ALIGNMENT FOR COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS
DESTRUCTION

- Ref:
- (a) National Military Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction of 13 Feb 06
 - (b) National Security Strategy of the United States of America of Mar 06
 - (c) National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction of Dec 02
 - (d) National Defense Strategy of the United States of America of Mar 05
 - (e) National Military Strategy of the United States of America of 2004
 - (f) Memorandum for Designation of CWMD Responsibilities to USSTRATCOM (Sec Def) of 6 Jan 05 (NOTAL)
 - (g) DoD Directive 2060.02 of 19 Apr 07
 - (h) A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower of Oct 07
 - (i) Navy Strategic Plan of 5 Nov 07
 - (j) CNO Guidance for 2007-2008 of 25 Oct 07
 - (k) OPNAVINST 1601.7K
 - (l) OPNAVINST 3040.5D (NOTAL)
 - (m) OPNAVINST 3400.10F
 - (n) OPNAVINST 3440.15A
 - (o) OPNAVINST 3440.17
 - (p) Joint Publication 1-02 (Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms) of 12 Apr 01 (as amended through 17 Oct 07)
 - (q) Joint Publication 3-40 (Joint Doctrine for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction) of 8 Jul 04

Encl: (1) Abbreviations and Acronyms

1. Purpose. To issue policy, provide guidance, and align organizational roles and responsibilities within the U.S. Navy to implement Department of Defense (DoD) strategy, policy, and directives for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) per references (a) through (q). This instruction formalizes relationships between Navy organizations and commands for organizing, training, and equipping Navy forces for CWMD.

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2. Background

a. Per reference (a), Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) are weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in a manner so as to destroy large numbers of personnel. WMD can be Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) weapons. Per references (b) and (c), WMD - CBRN weapons in the hands of hostile states and terrorists represent one of the greatest security challenges facing the United States (U.S.). The proliferation of WMD to hostile state and non-state actors must be prevented and contained. The U.S. military must possess the full range of capabilities to counter the threat and the use of WMD by foreign states, organizations, terrorist networks, and individuals who are against the U.S., U.S. military forces, and/or friends and allies.

b. Consistent with the strategy and guiding principles of references (b) through (e), reference (a) articulates the DoD mission to dissuade, deter, and defeat those who seek to harm the U.S., its allies, and partners through WMD use or threat of use and, if attacked, to mitigate the effects and restore deterrence. Its purpose is to provide DoD components with both guidance and a strategic framework for CWMD.

c. The strategic military framework in reference (a) uses an "ends, ways, means" approach applied across three pillars; non-proliferation, counter-proliferation, and Consequence Management (CM), per reference (c).

(1) The military strategic goal states that: "The U.S., its Armed Forces, allies, partners, and interests are neither coerced nor attacked by enemies using WMD."

(2) The "ways approach" consists of four Military Strategic Objectives (MSO):

- (a) Defeat and deter WMD use and subsequent use.
- (b) Defend, respond, and recover from WMD use.
- (c) Prevent, dissuade, or deny WMD proliferation or possession.
- (d) Reduce, destroy, or reverse WMD possession.

(3) The "means approach" will allow DoD to achieve the MSO through its Combatant Commanders (COCOMs), services, and combat support agencies.

(4) The MSO are achieved through eight missions conducted across the CWMD continuum:

- (a) Offensive operations.
- (b) Elimination.
- (c) Interdiction.
- (d) Active defense.
- (e) Passive defense.
- (f) WMD Consequence Management.
- (g) Security cooperation and partnership activities.
- (h) Threat reduction cooperation.

d. As plans to conduct CWMD missions are developed, six principles will guide CWMD actions:

- (1) Active, layered defense in depth.
- (2) Integrated Command and Control (C2).
- (3) Global Force Management (GFM).
- (4) Capabilities-based planning.
- (5) Effects-based approach.
- (6) Assurance.

e. Continual assessments and improvements of the three strategic enablers (intelligence, partnership capacity, and strategic communication support) will help to achieve the desired end state.

f. The Secretary of Defense has designated Commander, United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) as the lead COCOM for integrating and synchronizing DoD efforts in CWMD (reference (f) pertains). Consistent with this assignment, USSTRATCOM will

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integrate and synchronize applicable DoD-wide efforts across the Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, and Personnel and Facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrum. Geographic COCOMs will be the supported commanders for execution of CWMD missions within their area of responsibility. Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF), as the Navy supporting component to USSTRATCOM, will be the focal point for Navy support to CWMD and for coordinating and collaborating with USSTRATCOM Center for Combating WMD, SCC-WMD. USFF is designated as Executive Agent (EA) for Fleet CWMD requirements.

g. Reference (g) establishes policy, assigns responsibility, and formalizes relationships among DoD components under the DoD mission to combat WMD. The military departments are directed to:

(1) Organize, train, equip, and otherwise prepare their respective forces to combat WMD, means of delivery, and related materials.

(2) Coordinate CWMD capability needs with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).

(3) Support USSTRATCOM and other COCOM missions to advocate for military capabilities to combat WMD.

(4) Ensure CWMD research, development, test, and evaluation laboratory activities are coordinated with the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics), Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Nuclear, Chemical, Biological), Director, Defense Research and Engineering, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

3. Applicability and Scope. This policy is applicable to all Navy activities and associated active, reserve, and civilian personnel. It has been written to ensure the development of optimal Navy capabilities and readiness for operations and taskings in support of CWMD missions.

4. Discussion

a. The goal of the CWMD policy is to ensure that all current and anticipated operational Navy requirements for CWMD are well integrated into the planning, doctrine, Concepts of Operations (CONOPS), policy, acquisition, training/education, and capability development processes. U.S. initiatives to combat WMD will likely consist of complex operations involving combinations of

U.S. and coalition forces with involvement of interagency partners. Successful integration of mission requirements, force structure, deployments, operations, training, programs, and budgets will have a significant impact on mission success. Navy capabilities required to support the CWMD mission areas reside in both Navy forces assigned to COCOMs (reference (g)) and unassigned Service forces in the Chief of Naval Operations' (CNO) administrative chain of command. The Navy must create a framework where required CWMD capabilities are developed and integrated in operational and Service forces. Extensive Service, CJCS, COCOM, OSD, and interagency collaboration will be required to ensure all CWMD stakeholder requirements are addressed and synchronized.

b. This policy is aligned with the unified maritime strategy *A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower* (reference (h)). Moreover, it fully supports the strategy's challenge to the Navy to evolve an expanded range of integrated capabilities to achieve enduring national strategic objectives.

c. The Sea Power 21 vision and its fundamental concepts provide the framework for defense against any adversary who attempts to employ WMD against the U.S. or its allies and partners. Sea Strike provides naval forces the ability to leverage intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets to locate, identify, track, and monitor vessels of proliferation concern and to deter, support defeating, or defeat the threat and/or use of WMD. Under Sea Shield, naval forces extend defensive firepower far beyond the Strike Group to dominate the sea and littoral battle space, project defense deep overland against cruise and ballistic missile threats, and provide the U.S. with sea-based theater, strategic, and WMD defense. Under Sea Basing, forward deployed naval forces operating independently of land bases will be positioned to support and be supported by coalition partners who share the willingness to commit forces to reduce, destroy, or reverse WMD possession. Through Sea Shaping, naval forces will develop partnerships with allies and partners to combat proliferation of WMD. FORCEnet enables information and actionable intelligence availability and integration, thereby developing the maritime awareness necessary for effective WMD interdiction at sea. Sea Trial facilitates the testing, development, and implementation of innovative maritime interdiction concepts and technologies that support CWMD efforts. Through Sea Warrior, skill sets needed to combat WMD in the maritime domain will be identified, validated, and resourced. Table 1 summarizes alignment of the Sea Power 21 pillars with the eight CWMD mission areas.

5. Policy

a. Consistent with national and DoD policy and strategy, and in compliance with operational directives and execution orders, the Navy shall develop DOTMLPF solutions for CWMD capabilities. Reference (i) directs the development of capabilities in support of the three pillars of CWMD; counter-proliferation, nonproliferation, and consequence management. To this end, the Navy will expand its range of capabilities to detect, track, intercept, and neutralize WMD threats. Similarly, Navy forces must be trained and equipped to conduct WMD detection, interdiction, and defense, afloat and ashore. USFF is the EA for advancing these capabilities.

b. The Navy must build upon existing maritime interdiction capabilities and leverage ongoing technical investments in remote and local sensors, standoff detection, and non-lethal weapons/technologies. The DOTMLPF construct will guide an investment strategy and identify implementing actions to support COCOM warfighting requirements. To this end, the Navy shall pursue capabilities to support the following objectives:

(1) Defeat and deter WMD use and subsequent use. Adversaries must believe they will suffer severe consequences and that their objectives will be denied if they use or threaten the use of WMD. Deterrence of WMD requires the Navy to possess a broad set of CWMD capabilities. Navy CWMD defenses will deny the adversary any success should they attempt to use WMD and help deter them from even considering the use of WMD. If deterrence fails, the Navy may be called upon to conduct offensive operations, elimination operations, interdiction operations, or active defense missions.

(2) Defend, respond, and recover from WMD use. The Navy will execute effective passive defense measures and be prepared to conduct CBRN CM activities if required. These missions are designed to respond to an adversary who has used WMD against military forces or against strategic U.S. interests.

(3) Prevent, dissuade, or deny WMD proliferation or possession. The Navy will be prepared to conduct offensive operations while also supporting interdiction efforts, security cooperation, and non-proliferation efforts.

(4) Reduce, destroy, or reverse WMD possession. The Navy, if required, will support threat reduction cooperation efforts that reverse WMD programs and reduce WMD related material

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stockpiles. These are missions designed to destroy or secure WMD when there is an agreement to do so.

c. Furthermore, to enable the execution of these objectives the Navy shall:

(1) Ensure Navy resources and requirements necessary for execution of training, manning, equipping, and operational tasking for CWMD are fully addressed and integrated into the Program Objective Memorandum development process.

(2) Per COCOM plans and requirements, ensure all Navy personnel, military and civilian, and DoD/Navy contractors receive CBRN equipment and associated CBRN defense training before mobilization and/or deployment.

(3) Ensure response capabilities are developed for ships, shore units, expeditionary units, and installations in order to mitigate the effects of a WMD event.

(4) When appropriate, plans, preparations, and operations will be coordinated and conducted with the cooperation of the U.S. Coast Guard, other Services, and U.S. government agencies.

6. Roles and Alignment

a. Successfully combating WMD requires a coordinated, horizontally integrated, and responsive organization to accomplish the stated strategic goal of being neither coerced nor attacked with WMD. Naval forces must be effectively aligned to combat WMD threats. To fight conventional wars, naval forces have been traditionally organized, trained, and equipped in functional categories or groups, with nominal horizontal integration across disparate forces. CWMD, especially in the case of non-traditional warfare, crosses the entire spectrum of DOTMLPF efforts. DOTMLPF efforts should be built upon the three pillars of CWMD (non-proliferation, counter-proliferation, and CM) per reference (a). Related missions, tasks, and capabilities supporting these three pillars cut across the entire Navy and require close collaboration between the CNO staff, USFF, Navy Component Commands (NCC), and Numbered Fleets. In support of reference (j), USFF will play a key role in CWMD efforts as EA for all Fleet requirements.

b. Navy CWMD efforts will be aligned with the eight CWMD mission areas of reference (a) and existing Sea Power 21 Pillars to combat WMD. Table 1 summarizes the CNO Sea Power 21 Pillar

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alignment with the eight CWMD mission areas. CNO Sea Power 21 advocates are identified for each CWMD mission area.

Table 1 - Navy Combating WMD Alignment

Mission Area	Sea Power 21 Pillar CNO Advocate
Offensive Operations	Strike
Elimination	Shield
Interdiction	Shield
Active Defense	Shield
Passive Defense	Shield
WMD Consequence Management (CM)	Shield
Security Cooperation & Partner Activities	Shape
Threat Reduction Cooperation	Shape

c. Table 1 is intended to provide a framework to organize and synchronize Navy efforts consistent with national and DoD guidance. The Sea Power 21 Pillar designated as advocate for a mission area is responsible for Navy efforts in advocating capabilities to execute the designated mission area, providing subject matter expertise, and representing Navy equities in joint/interagency forums and collaborative efforts regarding the particular mission area.

d. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Information, Plans, and Strategy) (CNO (N3/N5)) (War on Terrorism Branch (N5WOT) as primary office), with input from USFF, will function as the lead Navy office to synchronize and integrate Navy efforts and facilitate coordination among CNO mission area advocates listed in Table 1. Coordination of efforts of advocates listed in Table 1 will be facilitated by advocate participation in the CNO (N3/N5) and USFF co-led CWMD working group described in paragraph 7f(3).

e. Per reference (k), the Navy Operations Center (CNO (N3NOC)) and Navy Crisis Action Team (CNO (N3NCAT)) are responsible for providing the CNO with rapid and appropriate C2 capability and coordinated military recommendations during crisis situations, including CM situations.

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f. CBRN CM associated with this instruction does not directly apply to nuclear reactor and nuclear weapons accidents and incidents. These incidents are excluded from this instruction. References (l) and (m) provide specific policy, planning, guidance, and organizational structure for nuclear reactor and nuclear weapons accidents and incidents.

g. CNO mission area advocates will provide information to CNO (N3/N5) regarding CWMD related programs of record in order to support preparation of the annual Counter Proliferation Review Committee report to Congress. Information required consists of program of record descriptions and budget amount information for programs applicable to CWMD.

7. Responsibilities

a. Commander, Naval Education and Training Command shall manage Navy training infrastructure to implement and support training for CWMD for all Navy personnel consistent with the requirements of warfare sponsors and USFF. Joint and multi-service/agency training capabilities will be leveraged where possible.

b. Commander, Naval Personnel Development Command shall ensure that Fleet individual training in CBRN defense is conducted in support of operations to combat WMD consistent with the requirements of warfare sponsors and USFF.

c. Surgeon General of the Navy (CNO (N093)) shall:

(1) Develop, implement, and evaluate policy pertaining to the medical aspects of CWMD.

(2) Review and provide input to the medical defense aspects of CWMD.

(3) Collaborate with the Office of Naval Research (ONR), the medical section of the Joint Requirements Office (JRO), the intelligence community, CNO (N3/N5), Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Integration of Capabilities and Resources) (CNO (N8)), and USFF in order to assist with CBRN-related research and development activities related to CWMD and the four MSO.

(4) Develop force health protection policy and fixed medical treatment facility installation protection policy, and develop and implement CBRN casualty care training for all medical

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personnel in the role as Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED).

d. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower, Personnel, Training, and Education) (CNO (N1)) is responsible for analysis and validation of all organizational and manpower requirements generated by CWMD programs.

e. Director of Naval Intelligence (CNO (N2)) is responsible for coordinating WMD threat analyses. CNO (N2) shall:

(1) Coordinate intelligence support for CWMD to include identification of requirements and coordination with the intelligence community for the development of assessments that provide an understanding of the full range of WMD threats and related activities.

(2) Coordinate Office of Naval Intelligence detection, monitoring, and reporting of efforts to proliferate WMD-related materials by maritime means. Emphasize collection and analysis of WMD-related maritime facilities and activities and reporting of intelligence required by U.S. and coalition forces to track and potentially interdict WMD materials during maritime trans-shipment.

(3) Annually review and prioritize WMD threats.

(4) Analyze CWMD space, information warfare, and Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) requirements and recommend program priorities.

f. CNO (N3/N5) is responsible for initiating, developing, and maintaining Navy strategy and policy for CWMD. Additional responsibilities include:

(1) In collaboration with CNO mission area advocates (listed in Table 1), USFF, and NCC, function as the CNO lead office to integrate and synchronize Navy-wide efforts to combat WMD across the DOTMLPF spectrum.

(2) Represent CNO at inter-service, interagency, and multi-national CWMD policy and strategy meetings, working groups, task forces, and conferences.

(3) Provide a forum for CNO, the Fleet, Systems Commands (SYSCOMs), and other appropriate stakeholders to exchange

information and ideas for the purpose of developing, reviewing, refining, and implementing Navy policy and investment strategy for CWMD. The Navy CWMD working group will be sponsored by CNO (N5WOT) (co-led by USFF) and meet on a regular basis. CNO (N5WOT) shall be responsible for developing and maintaining a charter for the group. Members and contributors to the group (at a minimum) will include CNO (N2); CNO (N3/N5); Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Fleet Readiness and Logistics) (CNO (N4)); CNO (N8) mission area advocates and resource sponsors; Director, Test and Evaluation Technology Requirements (CNO (N091)); CNO (N093); Office of Naval Research (ONR); Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC); and USFF. CNO (N3/N5) Deputy will chair an executive committee of flag officers that meets periodically to oversee the group's efforts and provide direction and guidance.

(4) Collaborate with CNO (N8) to ensure programming requirements and priorities support national and DoD CWMD policy and objectives.

(5) Coordinate Navy policy and objectives related to the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI).

(6) In conjunction with USFF GFM (N3GFM), source forces for CBRN and explosive CM response forces, and other entities in response to requests for forces and other joint operation planning and execution system documents. Additionally, support the Sea Shield Pillar advocate for issues related to planning for CWMD CM responses and forces.

(7) Per reference (k), CNO (N3NOC) and CNO (N3NCAT) are responsible for providing CNO with rapid and appropriate C2 capability and coordinated military recommendations during crisis situations, including CM. CNO has assigned CNO (N3NCAT), supported by CNO (N3NOC) watch cell, to provide initial response to a crisis situation. CNO (N3NCAT) will coordinate with CNO (N3NOC) and liaise with the Joint Staff, Combatant and Component Commander Staffs, and CNO Directorates. CNO (N3/N5) is overall responsible for maintaining CNO situational awareness related to CBRN CM plans, response, and exercises.

g. CNO (N4) is responsible for the specific items in reference (m). Additionally, CNO (N4) shall:

(1) Monitor Fleet readiness for CWMD.

(2) Serve as the lead for Navy logistics and inventory management systems ashore for CWMD.

(3) Coordinate with CNO (N8), other CNO sponsors, and USFF on the development of CBRN defense requirements.

(4) In coordination with CNIC, CNO(N3/N5 and N8), and Fleet Commanders exercising operational control, OPCON, of shore regions and installations, develop CONOPS and equipment items for CWMD that satisfy Fleet Commander operational mission requirements for Navy regions and installations.

(5) Ensure ashore and afloat readiness through Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) for the logistics support and sustainment of individual protection, collective protection, decontamination, information systems, and contamination avoidance equipment for CWMD.

(6) In collaboration with CNO (N8), function as the CNO's lead office for capabilities development and advocacy for installation CBRN CM related capabilities. CNIC supports CNO (N4) with regards to installations CBRN CM requirements.

h. CNIC shall:

(1) Implement all aspects of the Navy Installation Emergency Management Program regarding CBRN CM management per reference (n).

(2) Serve as the organization responsible for all CBRN CM and CBRN defense issues with regard to Navy installations. Support CNO (N3/N5) in their role of maintaining CNO situational awareness related to CBRN CM plans, response, and exercises. Support CNO (N4) in their role as advocate for installations CBRN CM capabilities development. In collaboration with USFF, provide input on requirements and Navy equities related to CBRN CM.

i. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Communication Networks) (CNO (N6)) is responsible for the specific items in reference (m). Additionally, CNO (N6) shall:

(1) Coordinate with warfare sponsors regarding policy, planning, and integration of CWMD requirements for space, information warfare, C2, including Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence (C4I) into existing and new programs of record.

(2) Analyze CWMD space, information warfare, and C4ISR requirements and recommend program priorities.

(3) Coordinate with appropriate research and development centers; Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command to address space, information warfare, and C4I requirements for CWMD.

(4) As the Navy's corporate information officer, ensure that Navy C4ISR systems supporting CWMD operations are compatible and interoperable with the technical architecture supporting FORCEnet.

(5) Assess CWMD space, information warfare, and C4ISR requirements and implement program priorities.

(6) Address, as required, various information warfare and information operations, space exploitation (including tactical exploitation of national capabilities), space defense, information security, and related intelligence support requirements for CWMD.

j. CNO (N8) shall:

(1) Support and integrate warfighting and program requirements for CWMD across warfare areas, resource sponsors, and Fleet Commanders. Validate relevant operational requirements and coordinate fiscal/programmatic plans that support CWMD capabilities.

(2) In conjunction with CNO (N3/N5), assess CWMD requirements to ensure that adequate resources are allocated to acquire, operate, and maintain warfighting capabilities.

(3) In support of resource sponsors and USFF, assess and integrate appropriate CWMD doctrine, equipment, training, and logistics support requirements to ensure Fleet operational readiness and sustainability.

(4) In conjunction with resource sponsors, formulate a CWMD investment strategy that considers COCOM priority requirements and serves to guide advocacy for and implementation of CWMD initiatives.

(5) In conjunction with CNO (N3/N5, N4, and N6) and USFF, assess and identify potential areas for future CWMD program investments linked to required joint and combined operations capabilities.

(6) Per reference (o), act as CNO EA for chemical, biological and radiological requirements for passive defense and

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represent CNO at inter-service, interagency, and multi-national CWMD requirements and material integration and capabilities working groups, task forces, and conferences. Represent CNO at the JRO Chemical Biological Defense Program (CBDP) to ensure Navy interests are addressed in the CBDP.

(7) In collaboration with CNO (N4), function as the CNO lead for capabilities development and advocacy for afloat CBRN CM related capabilities. USFF will support CNO (N8) in CBRN CM with regard to Fleet requirements.

(8) Prepare Navy input into the CBDP Annual Report to Congress.

(9) Per reference (i), ensure resource and platform sponsors train and equip Navy forces to conduct WMD detection, interdiction, and defense, both afloat and ashore.

k. CNO (N091), in conjunction with ONR and coordination with other Services and agencies, will formulate a Science and Technology (S&T) investment strategy, appropriately balanced with other S&T requirements, in naval unique aspects of CWMD, and provide representation on appropriate joint and interagency panels on CWMD technology. N091 will be supported by ONR in:

(1) The formulation of the S&T investment strategy, which will be consistent with Congressional legislation and OSD policy.

(2) Implementing S&T projects in support of the CWMD S&T investment strategy.

(3) Transitioning mature S&T products for future naval capabilities to the Fleet and Marine Forces in coordination with USFF.

1. USFF shall:

(1) Per national, DoD, and Navy strategy and policy, and in compliance with operational directives and execution orders, identify, develop, coordinate, integrate, and support training, manning, and equipping the Fleet and Navy Reserve in support of CWMD operations.

(2) Determine training, equipping, and manning requirements for CWMD, support the PSI, and provide resource recommendations where appropriate.

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(3) Provide support for PSI consistent with COCOM responsibilities and authorities, maintaining a summary of operational activities, exercises, and PSI-unique expenditures.

(4) In collaboration with CNO (N3/N5), integrate and synchronize Navy-wide efforts to combat WMD across the DOTMLPF spectrum. Act as EA for Fleet requirements and focal point for NCC requirements for DOTMLPF solutions for Navy CWMD support.

(5) Per reference (j), act as EA for strengthening transnational, global, and regional deterrence with enhanced capability to detect, track, intercept, and neutralize WMD.

(6) Support CNO (N3/N5) in their role to maintain CNO situational awareness related to CBRN CM plans, response, and exercises. Support CNO (N8) in their role as lead office for afloat CBRN CM capabilities development. In collaboration with CNIC, provide input on requirements and Navy equities related to CBRN CM.

(7) Co-lead the Navy CWMD working group with CNO (N3/N5).

m. Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command shall:

(1) Assist in the development of initiatives for CWMD that have been approved by the Sea Trial Executive Steering Group.

(2) Manage the development of supporting doctrine and CONOPs and coordinate the development of Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP) for combating WMD.

n. Component Commanders, Fleet Commanders, and Commanders at all levels shall:

(1) Ensure doctrine/TTP for CWMD is included in active and reserve unit and force training, exercises, and related plans.

(2) Coordinate with CNIC to ensure all shore installations are organized, equipped, trained, and ready to confront potential adverse consequences involving CWMD. Defensive priorities shall be oriented to sense hazards, shape the situation, shield personnel and critical assets, and sustain operations in order to implement proper CBRN countermeasures.

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(3) Develop, coordinate, and issue guidance to subordinate commanders to support Navy policy for CWMD.

(4) Implement force health protection policy for the Fleet as developed by BUMED.

(5) Procure CBRN hardware, software, materials, supplies, and equipment per Joint Service and Navy policies and guidelines.

o. SYSCOMs are responsible for providing timely program documentation for CWMD to support the PPBE process. Additionally, SYSCOMs are responsible to their respective program sponsors for all research, development, test, evaluation, and acquisition programs for CWMD. Specific SYSCOM CBRN defense responsibilities are contained in reference (m).

8. Definitions and Associated Terms. See references (a), (e), (p), and (q) for CWMD-related doctrine, definitions, and associated terms. Enclosure (1) provides a list of acronyms and abbreviations used in this instruction.

9. Review Responsibility. CNO (N3/N5) is responsible for reviewing this instruction annually.

10. Reports. The reporting requirements contained in this instruction are exempt from reports control by SECNAV M-5214.1.



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BUMED	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
C2	Command and Control
C4	Command, Control, Communications, Computers
C4I	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence
C4ISR	Command, Control, Communications, Computers Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance
CBDP	Chemical Biological Defense Program
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CM	Consequence Management
CNIC	Commander, Navy Installations Command
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CNO (N091)	Director, Test and Evaluation Technology Requirements
CNO (N093)	Surgeon General of the Navy
CNO (N1)	Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower, Personnel, Training, and Education)
CNO (N2)	Director of Naval Intelligence
CNO (N3/N5)	Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Information, Plans, and Strategy)
CNO (N4)	Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Fleet Readiness and Logistics)
CNO (N6)	Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Communication Networks)
CNO (N8)	Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Integration of Capabilities and Resources)
COCOM	Combatant Command
CONOPS	Concepts of Operations
CWMD	Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction
DoD	Department of Defense
DOTMLPF	Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities
EA	Executive Agent
GFM	Global Force Management
JRO	Joint Requirements Office
MSO	Military Strategic Objectives
N3NCAT	Navy Crisis Action Team
N3GFM	Global Force Management
N3NOC	Navy Operations Center
N5WOT	War on Terrorism
NCC	Navy Component Commanders
NMS-CWMD	National Military Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass

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	Destruction
ONR	Office of Naval Research
OPCON	Operational Control
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PPBE	Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution
PSI	Proliferation Security Initiative
SCC-WMD	USSTRATCOM Center for Combating WMD
S&T	Science and Technology
SYSCOM	Systems Command
TTP	Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
USFF	Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces
USSTRATCOM	United States Strategic Command
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction