



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-3

DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C, J, S

CJCSI 3214.01

30 June 1998

MILITARY SUPPORT TO FOREIGN CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

References: See Enclosure C.

1. Purpose. This instruction defines responsibilities for planning and conducting military Consequence Management (CM) operations in response to incidents on foreign soil involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).
2. Cancellation. None.
3. Applicability. This instruction applies to all DOD activities tasked with planning for, supporting, or executing foreign CM operations. This instruction does not apply to planning and conducting CM operations within the continental United States (CONUS), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the former Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Alaska, Hawaii, or any political subdivision thereof. It has been provided to the Department of State (DOS) for information and coordination.
4. Policy
 - a. Background. DOD support to foreign CM operations focuses on providing specialized assistance in response to use of WMD against US military forces, installations, allies, regional friends, or vital interests.

b. General. Primary responsibility for managing and mitigating the effects of a foreign WMD incident resides with the host-nation (HN) government. DOS is designated as the lead Federal agency (LFA) for foreign CM operations in support of a foreign government. All DOD support will be coordinated through the responsible Chief of Mission (COM) and Country Team.

(1) Responsibility for coordinating assistance for WMD attacks on US Government (USG) property resides with the senior USG representative. All USG support will be coordinated by the responsible COM and Country Team.

(2) In the event a US military installation is the target of a WMD attack, military assistance may be provided by the geographic CINC. All DOD support to respond to the consequences of a WMD attack on a US installation will be coordinated by the CINC in consultation with the responsible COM and Country Team.

(3) Provision of DOD assistance does not diminish the HN government's responsibilities for mitigating the effects of a WMD incident.

(4) DOD support for foreign CM operations will be provided in accordance with one of the following scenarios:

(a) HN-Requested Assistance: A sovereign government requests assistance directly from the United States through the resident COM and the National Command Authority (NCA) directs the Department of Defense to commit assets or forces to assist, augment, and complement the HN's indigenous CM efforts. In this scenario, all DOD assets would be placed under the command of the geographic combatant commander. All USG support would be coordinated by the resident COM and the Country Team.

(b) International Relief Effort: A sovereign government requests assistance through the UN or an internationally recognized regional alliance council and the NCA directs the Department to furnish assets as part of a multinational relief force. In this scenario, all DOD assets would be commanded by the geographic combatant commander. The provision of USG support would be governed and coordinated by existing or special agreements or arrangements.

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(5) This instruction does not address requirements for reimbursement or authorized sources for funding. It does not relieve nor negate this requirement under provisions of the Economy Act.

c. Guidance. The following is the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's specific policy and planning guidance:

(1) Joint Staff Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR). The Joint Staff Directorate of Operations (J-3) is the Joint Staff OPR for all interagency coordination and guidance for foreign CM operations and planning.

(2) CM Planning. In accordance with references a, b, and f, each geographic combatant command will develop plans, identify and exercise forces for, and, when directed, respond to foreign WMD incidents within their assigned areas of responsibility (AOR).

(a) Taskings

1. The FY 1996 Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), reference h, tasks geographic combatant commands to ". . . prepare a functional plan to assist other US government agencies, as well as international, host-nation, and non-governmental organizations to support Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief operations."

2. CJCS CONPLAN 0400-96, reference a, tasks geographic combatant commands to ". . . develop a Consequence Management Plan, take the lead in coordination and execution of the Plan, and conduct liaison with other Federal disaster agencies and international relief organizations to coordinate memoranda of understanding."

3. In accordance with reference j, Strategic Concept Template, each geographic combatant command will submit a fully developed CM Plan (Annex T) as part of Phase IV (Restoration Operations) to CONPLAN 0400. To assist geographic combatant commands with development of CM plans for a foreign WMD incident, a model for Annex T to a geographic combatant command CONPLAN 0400 is provided herewith as Enclosure B.

(b) Foreign CM Planning and Coordination

1. Interagency Coordination. Only the NCA may order military forces to execute foreign CM missions. Planning and conduct of foreign CM operations require thorough interagency coordination and deconfliction within the USG.

2. Validation of Alliance Support for CM Operations. Foreign CM operations will be conducted in collaboration with the HN, allied forces, or as part of a multinational relief effort. Each theater's existing multinational and bilateral agreements should contain stipulations for providing emergency or disaster-related assistance. Such stipulations should be incorporated into geographic combatant command CM plans.

3. Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief (HA/DR) Planning. Functionally, the missions of HA/DR and CM are closely related. Geographic combatant commands may use existing HA/DR plans and response force structures to serve as the basis for the theater's CM Plan. For example, in support of both HA/DR and CM missions, geographic combatant commands could be tasked for forces to support the restoration of essential human services (e.g., construction of temporary shelters, provision of specialized medical support, and distribution of food and water).

(c) Concept of Foreign CM Operational Support

1. Stage 1 (Initial DOD Response). When authorized by the NCA, each geographic combatant command will provide DOD's initial response to any foreign WMD incident. This initial response may be limited to deployment of a headquarters element capable of conducting a situation assessment/evaluation. This headquarters element will form the nucleus for subsequent DOD support and may assume command and control (C2) of any and all DOD assets committed to help resolve a particular incident.

2. Stage 2 (Subsequent DOD Response). The level and type of subsequent DOD assistance will be determined by the type, severity, and location of the incident, as well as indigenous HN capabilities and requests for assistance. Depending upon NCA guidance, the affected geographic combatant command must be prepared to push assigned and available assets to the incident site to provide immediate assistance.

3. Stage 3 (Follow-on Assistance). When directed by the NCA, USCINCOM will deploy specialized CONUS-based assets to augment the affected geographic combatant command's organic committed resources.

5. Definitions

a. Consequence Management (CM). Comprises USG interagency assistance to mitigate damage resulting from the employment of a WMD.

b. Counterproliferation (CP). The activities of DOD across the full range of USG efforts to combat proliferation, to include applying military power; protecting US forces and interests; intelligence collection and analysis; and support to diplomacy, arms control, and export controls. Accomplishment of these activities may require coordination with other USG agencies.

6. Responsibilities. See Enclosure A.

7. Summary of Changes. None.

8. 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/doctrine/jel/cjcsd.htm>. Copies are also available through the Government Printing Office on the Joint Electronic Library CD-ROM.

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

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

/Signature/
DENNIS C. BLAIR
Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

- A--Responsibilities
- B--Annex T Template (Consequence Management)
- C--References

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DISTRIBUTION

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ENCLOSURE A

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. General. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, each combatant commander, the Services, the Joint Staff directorates, and the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), have important roles in support of this instruction.

2. Specific Responsibilities

a. The Chairman will:

(1) Ensure foreign CM plans are prepared in accordance with references a and b to execute military operations to manage and mitigate the consequences stemming from the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

(2) Ensure development and maintenance of a broad spectrum of US force capabilities to conduct foreign CM operations as part of a larger USG interagency effort, or as part of an international/regional response force to manage and mitigate the consequences of a WMD incident.

(3) Develop US military policy, positions, and strategy to support foreign CM operational planning.

b. The Service Chiefs of Staff will:

(1) In support of foreign CM operations, organize forces with CM-specific capabilities and train forces to conduct CM operations. Ensure Service CM activities effectively support the CINCs through the appropriate Service component commanders.

(a) Chief of Staff, US Army. When directed by NCA, be prepared to provide specially trained and equipped forces to furnish rapid technical assistance to the affected Country Team, geographic combatant command, or JTF-CM. These forces may be comprised of, but are not limited to, the following: Chemical Biological Defense Command's (CBDCOM) Chemical/Biological-Rapid Response Team (C/B-RRT); US Army Technical Escort Unit (TEU), CBDCOM; US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID), US Army Medical Research and Material Command (USAMRMC); US Army Medical

Research Institute for Chemical Defense (USAMRICD), USAMRMC; US Army Material Command Treaty Lab, CBDCOM.

(b) Chief of Naval Operations. When directed by NCA, be prepared to provide specially trained and equipped forces to furnish rapid technical assistance to the affected Country Team, geographic combatant command, or JTF-CM. These forces may be comprised of, but are not limited to, the following: US Navy Medical Research Institute (NMRI), Office of Naval Research (ONR); US Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit (NEPMU), Naval Environmental Health Command (NEHC); US Navy Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), ONR.

(c) Chief of Staff, US Air Force. When directed by NCA, be prepared to provide specially trained and equipped forces to furnish rapid technical assistance to the affected Country Team, geographic combatant command, or JTF-CM. These forces may consist of, but are not limited to, the Air Force Radiological Control Team (AFRAT).

(d) Commandant, US Marine Corps. When directed by NCA, be prepared to provide specially trained and equipped forces to furnish rapid technical assistance to the affected Country Team, geographic combatant command, or JTF-CM. These forces may consist of, but are not limited to, the USCINCCOM-assigned Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF).

c. The Director for Intelligence, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA/J-2), will:

(1) Ensure the geographic combatant commands and Joint Staff receive direct intelligence support to assist in planning and executing foreign CM operations.

(2) Coordinate the development of joint doctrine, strategy, and policy for intelligence support to foreign CM operations within the Joint Staff and geographic combatant commands.

d. The Director for Operations (J-3) will:

(1) Ensure that CINCs' foreign CM plans are developed in accordance with references a and b.

(2) In coordination with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict (OASD SO/LIC), provide a representative to the Department of State Consequence Management Response Team (CMRT) to deploy to the site of a WMD incident, in order to advise the senior USG official on DOD capabilities and responsibilities for foreign CM.

(3) Serve as the Joint Staff Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for all interagency coordination and guidance for foreign CM operations and planning.

(4) Represent the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in functionally oriented interagency working groups (IWGs) concerning foreign CM operational matters.

(5) Coordinate with the Services, combatant commands, and Joint Staff directorates to develop joint foreign CM doctrine.

(6) Coordinate with the Director for Operational Plans and Interoperability (J-7) on joint CM training, education, and exercises.

e. The Director for Logistics (J-4) will:

(1) Coordinate the development of plans and policies to sustain DOD assets involved in foreign Consequence Management Operations.

(2) Review the logistics plans and programs of the geographic combatant commanders to determine adequacy and feasibility for foreign CM operations.

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

(1) Oversee foreign CM joint policy and strategy development, requirements validation, and budgetary reviews.

(2) Incorporate taskings for foreign CM into the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).

(3) Oversee the development of foreign CM policy and strategy.

(4) Coordinate with the J-7 for incorporation of foreign CM into operations plans and planning processes.

g. The Director for Operational Plans and Interoperability (J-7) will:

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

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

(3) Validate emerging foreign CM doctrine through joint training events and exercises. Where appropriate, promulgate lessons learned in the Joint Universal Lessons Learned System (JULLS).

(4) Coordinate the development of Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) task, conditions, and measures to reflect all aspects of CM operations.

h. The geographic combatant commanders will:

(1) In accordance with references a and b, develop CM plans for their respective AORs.

(2) Identify, resource, and train a headquarters element to provide the initial incident response and serve as the initial command and control (C2) element for all subsequent DOD support in NCA-designated or currently assigned geographic AORs.

(3) Incorporate necessary WMD components into existing JSCP-tasks regional Humanitarian/Disaster Relief (HA/DR) Functional Plans.

(4) Establish liaison with necessary government agencies based upon CJCS/SecDef guidance.

(5) Establish liaison with regional non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private voluntary organizations (PVOs), international organizations (IOs), and regional military commands that contribute resources to CM operations.

(6) Verify that existing multinational and bilateral agreements contain stipulations for providing emergency or disaster-related assistance.

(7) Exercise foreign CM capabilities in an environment representative of realistic foreign CM scenarios.

i. USCINACOM will:

(1) Identify, coordinate, exercise, and--upon NCA directive--deploy a joint cadre of technical experts to advise and assist regional combatant commanders tasked to conduct foreign CM operations. USCINACOM will tailor this cadre of deployable technical experts based on WMD incident type (i.e., nuclear, biological, or chemical).

a. Crisis Support. When directed by the NCA, through the CJCS, USCINACOM will deploy this joint cadre as a portion of the initial DOD response to support the affected Country Team, geographic combatant command's headquarters, and JTF-CM with specialized technical assistance.

b. This cadre may be composed of, but is not limited to, personnel and equipment from the following CINC-assigned and service organizations:

1. Chemical-Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) US Marine Forces, Atlantic (MARFORLANT).

2. US Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command (CBDCOM).

3. 52d Ordnance Group (EOD), USAFORSCOM.

4. US Army Technical Escort Unit (TEU), USACBDCOM.

5. US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID), US Army Medical Research Material Command (USAMRMC).

6. US Army Medical Research Institute for Chemical Defense (USAMRICD), USAMRMC.

7. US Army Material Command Treaty Lab (AMCTL), CBDCOM.

8. US Navy Medical Research Institute (NMRI), Office of Naval Research (ONR).

9. US Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit (NEPMU), Naval Environmental Health Command (NEHC).

10. US Navy Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), ONR.

11. US Air Force Radiological Control Team (AFRAT).

c. Joint Exercises and Training. The Secretary of Defense has designated USCINACOM as the Executive Agent for CM support to CINC exercises. This delegation includes authority to issue directives and order the movement of selected CINC-assigned and Service-assigned personnel and assets to participate in CM training and exercises.

(2) Implementation Plan. Develop an Implementation Plan detailing joint cadre organization, command and control relationships, force selection, alerting sequence, deployment timing, and exercise support framework. This plan will facilitate the integration and employment of CONUS-based technical expertise to assist regional combatant commanders in support of foreign CM operations.

(3) Joint War Fighting Center (JWFC). Utilize the JWFC to coordinate the development of Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) task, conditions, and measures to reflect all aspects of CM operations.

j. Commander in Chief, US Transportation Command (USCINCTRANS): Be prepared to move selected forces to support NCA-directed foreign CM operations.

k. Commander in Chief, US Special Operations Command (USCINCSOC): Upon request, provide special operations forces (SOF) to conduct special operations activities in support of foreign CM operations.

l. Defense Special Weapons Agency (DSWA). Be prepared to provide chemical-biological modeling, assessments, and other support to combatant commands as required.

ENCLOSURE B

ANNEX T TEMPLATE, CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT

HEADQUARTERS, USCINCXXXX
ADDRESS 12345
1 APRIL 1998

ANNEX T (CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT) TO USCINCXXXX CONPLAN
0400-XX.

References: Geographic combatant commands should provide a comprehensive list of applicable plans, SOPs, and functional area doctrinal guidance used to develop Consequence Management (CM) plans.

1. General

a. Purpose. This annex provides guidance for planning and executing foreign CM operations.

b. Mission. When directed, USCINCXXXX conducts operations in designated area of responsibility (AOR) to minimize the damage stemming from incidents involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

c. Alliance Plans. In most cases, the United States will not conduct unilateral CM operations. Foreign CM operations will be conducted in collaboration with the host nation (HN), with allied forces, or as part of a multinational relief effort. Consequently, each theater's existing multinational and bilateral agreements should contain stipulations for providing emergency or disaster assistance and must be thoroughly understood at the combatant command level. At a minimum, combatant commands should consider the following items in developing their regional CM plans:

(1) Exact composition, disposition, and readiness of potential allied relief personnel and equipment. An accurate assessment of US, allied, and HN capabilities and limitations to conduct CM-related operations should indicate what additional or special personnel and equipment may be requested.

(2) Precise delineation of what each alliance member has agreed to provide (e.g., personnel, equipment, supplies) under the auspices of existing bilateral agreements.

(3) Alliance procedures for activating, mobilizing, and deploying relief forces. Individual alliance member mobilization capabilities and adequacy of organic transportation assets must be understood to forecast alliance response times.

(4) Validating, and where necessary, establishing liaison with allied relief agencies and military commands.

(5) Each alliance structure will have different member states with unique capabilities and limitations. Combatant commands may find a readily accessible data base detailing what each nation in a particular alliance is capable of providing to support CM operations (e.g., decontamination capabilities and doctrine, level of training in decontamination operations, types of earth-moving equipment available, specialized medical expertise available, medical supply limitations).

d. Area of Operations. The AOR encompassed by the combatant commander's CM plan should include the land, sea, and air space of USCINXXXX as defined in _____. For actual CM operations, the NCA may designate, limit, or redefine existing AOR boundaries. The specific operational area for CM operations will be designated in the CJCS Warning Order.

2. Concept of Operations

a. General: Each geographic combatant command will develop a plan for response to a foreign WMD incident.

(1) Each geographic combatant command is responsible for providing a headquarters and assessment element to serve as the initial DOD response to an incident and for functioning as the initial C2 element for the initial DOD assets committed to a particular foreign CM operation.

(2) The headquarters should be trained, resourced, and exercised to conduct initial response operations, support the efforts of the USG-designated in-country representative, and coordinate all DOD CM activities in a designated AOR.

(3) Geographic combatant commands should identify required forces and formulate force augmentation requests to the Joint Staff for resolution.

b. Combatant command's CM planning tasks include:

(1) Initial Requirements

(a) Force Identification and Training. Geographic combatant command foreign CM planning should provide for activating, resourcing, training, and deploying forces designed to provide the initial DOD response to an incident and the capability of serving as the C2 headquarters for all subsequent DOD support. Geographic combatant commanders should designate a component or subordinate commander responsible for the training and employing the geographic combatant command's designated CM forces.

(b) Force Allocations. Combatant commanders should identify personnel and equipment capabilities and limitations allocated under existing plans. Forces designated for activation and employment by the geographic combatant command's HA/DR Functional Plan may form the basis for the theater's CM plan. Personnel and equipment shortfalls and augmentation requests must be identified to the Joint Staff for additional force prioritization and allocation. Factors affecting force allocations include:

1. Scope of the anticipated mission.
2. Anticipated threat during deployment, employment, and redeployment.
3. Forecasted reaction time.
4. Geographic location, size, and nature of the management task and objective.
5. Political situation in the region and nation involved.
6. Special requirements; e.g., equipment and technical expertise.

7. Availability and readiness of combat support and augmentation forces.

8. Availability of communications support.

9. Presence/absence of permanent combatant command headquarters in theater.

10. Availability, deployability, sophistication of allied, HN, and other resources.

11. Availability of pre-positioned stocks (e.g., protective clothing, decontamination supplies and equipment, chemical-biological detection equipment, vaccines).

(c) Training. Geographic combatant commanders must evaluate the current training level of CINC-assigned forces. Each CINC should establish Joint Mission Essential Tasks (JMETs), including UJTL tasks associated with foreign CM. Linked and supporting tasks should be identified that will ensure that other CINCs, supporting Service components, and potential JTFs with CM responsibilities are comparably trained. USCINCOM will include foreign CM-associated operational and tactical-level tasks in their common task lists used as the basis for their JTF headquarters training and joint interoperability training programs.

(d) Readiness Evaluation. Geographic combatant commands should utilize criteria established by USCINCOM to evaluate and govern the readiness of CM forces using standardized UJTLs.

(e) Anticipated Augmentation from Allied Nations. Geographic combatant commanders' plans should contain provisions for the inclusion of allied forces agreed to under the auspices of existing treaties, as well as regional and international agreements. Geographic combatant commands should establish criteria to evaluate the readiness of allied national forces identified under alliance agreements as potential relief force providers and may wish to implement a combined training program to enhance potential allied contributions.

(f) Anticipated Support from International Contracting. Geographic combatant command plans should include provisions to use private businesses that specialize in specific support to military

operations. In some cases, resources available from international and regional firms may be used to reduce the commitment of US resources. Combatant commands should consider the following when developing their regional CM plans:

1. International and regional contracting firms active in a particular AOR.

2. Establishing liaison with regional/international businesses and, where possible, negotiating prearranged contracts for activation during times of crisis. Developing and emplacing mechanisms for contracting support prior to a crisis will facilitate using contractor support.

(2) Activation and Deployment Requirements. Commanders must identify and validate the mechanisms to alert, marshal, and deploy CM forces.

(a) Deployment Requirements. As part of plan development, geographic combatant commanders should estimate lift (air and sea) and transportation (road and rail) requirements necessary to deploy CM forces.

(b) Sequential Deployment Strategy. The general composition and deployment sequence of CM forces can be predicted based upon incident type, HN and allied response capabilities, and assumed NCA guidance. The exact mission, degree of support requested/required, and availability of transportation assets will determine precisely how and when the geographic combatant command's CM force deploys to the incident site.

3. Conduct of Operations

a. Pre-positioning of CM Forces. The NCA may direct that CM forces be located at the site of a potential incident or at an intermediate staging location. Geographic combatant commanders' planning should include stipulations for activating, marshaling, and moving CM forces to a particular site or staging base.

b. Phases of foreign CM Operations and Planning Tasks. Foreign CM operations can be designed around five basic phases:

- (1) Phase 1, Situation Assessment and Preparation
 - (2) Phase 2, Immediate Assistance
 - (3) Phase 3, Extended CM Operations
 - (4) Phase 4, Disengagement/Handover of CM Efforts
 - (5) Phase 5, Redeployment
- c. Planning Tasks by Phase:
- (1) Phase 1, Situation Assessment and Preparation
 - a. Determine incident type.
 - b. Conduct mission analysis and activation of command and control structure and/or CM forces for immediate response.
 - c. Determine availability of combatant command theater and CONUS-based assets.
 - d. Determine adequacy of existing HN plans to resolve WMD incidents and status of HN, allied, international, and non-governmental assets responding to the incident.
 - e. Determine status and availability of required movement assets.
 - f. Conduct necessary medical preparation of US forces.
 - g. Prepare initial public affairs guidance and plan formulation.
 - h. Identify deficiencies in status of forces agreements (SOFA) that provide for protection of US personnel.
 - i. Identify and prepare required forces for deployment.
 - j. Establish liaison with HN and allied/coalition assets.
 - (2) Phase 2, Immediate Assistance-Deployment and Closure of CM forces

- a. Deploy required forces.
- b. Be prepared to assume responsibility for the transportation of a recovered WMD to a point of disposition.
- c. Assist HN forces to isolate the incident area.
- d. Validate HN sampling efforts.
- e. Determine downwind/fallout hazard.
- f. Assist HN forces to evacuate civilians from the incident site and surrounding area to facilitate operations.
- g. Provide security for relief personnel and facilities involved in incident response.
- h. Provide advice and assistance to local medical authorities.
- i. Assist HN forces in conducting triage and providing emergency medical treatment for initial casualties.
- j. Assist HN forces in providing mortuary support.
- k. Assist in search and rescue (SAR) operations.
- l. Assist in firefighting operations.
- m. Assist HN in decontaminating personnel, equipment, and facilities involved in initial response operations.
- n. Assist HN forces in initiating a public information campaign to provide necessary information to affected civilians, as well as global and regional media.
- o. Establish a Civil Military Operations Center (CMOC) to coordinate military operations with the civilian response effort.

(3) Phase 3, Extended CM Operations

- a. Continue to assist HN in isolating the incident area.

b. Based upon NCA decision, be prepared to receive additional forces based upon incident severity. The geographic combatant command's initial response force will assume control of follow-on DOD forces and deployed military assets.

c. Assist HN in establishing Displaced Civilian Centers (DCCs) with adequate shelter and food for civilians affected by the incident area.

d. Assist HN forces with mortuary affairs and casualty recovery, classification, and processing.

e. Assist in removal and disposal of contaminated debris.

f. Assist in infrastructure repair to facilitate CM operations.

g. Assist HN in reconstruction efforts to minimize long-term disruption to civil society.

h. Assist HN forces to decontaminating US, HN, and allied personnel and equipment engaged in CM operations.

i. Continue to assist the HN with public affairs and psychological operations campaigns.

(4) Phase 4, Disengagement and Handover of CM Efforts. Based on NCA guidance, hand off operations to HN forces to complete CM mission.

(5) Phase 5, Redeployment. Redeploy CM forces in accordance with NCA guidance.

4. Operational Constraints. Geographic combatant commands should list any constraints to the conduct of foreign CM operations not enumerated elsewhere. Estimate the impact of these operational constraints and indicate how the concept of operations could be modified if these constraints were removed. State the effect of removing the constraints incrementally. Some examples of operational constraints may include:

a. Current force allocation and level of training for foreign CM missions.

- b. Availability of necessary decontamination personnel and equipment.
- c. Delays in deploying Reserve component forces.
- d. Availability of lift and transportation assets.
- e. HN force reception capabilities (e.g., airfield availability, adequacy of sea port of debarkation, status of HN transportation infrastructure).
- f. Availability of medical personnel and supplies.

5. Coordinating Instructions. Geographic combatant commands should identify necessary coordination among subordinate components, US Governmental agencies, international relief organizations, and HN and allied forces necessary to implement the CM plan.

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ENCLOSURE C

REFERENCES

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- d. Presidential Decision Directive/NSC-39, 21 June 1995, "US Government Policy on Counterterrorism (U)"
- e. "Handbook of Department of Defense Assets and Capabilities for Response to a Nuclear, Biological, or Chemical Incident," August 1996
- f. MCM-24-98, 9 February 1998, "Unified Command Plan (UCP)"
- g. "Defense Planning Guidance (DPG)," 9 May 1995
- h. CJCSI 3110.01-series, 10 October 1996, "Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan-FY 96 (U)"
- i. "DOD Counterproliferation Policy," 1 June 1994
- j. DJSM-196-97, 10 March 1997, "Strategic Concept Template for CJCS CONPLAN-0400-96: Counterproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction"
- k. Presidential Decision Directive/NSC-56, 20 May 1997, "Managing Complex Contingency Operations (U)"
- l. Joint Pub 0-2, 24 February 1995, "Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF) (U)"
- m. Joint Pub 3-0, 1 February 1995, "Doctrine for Joint Operations"

- n. Joint Pub 3-08.1, 9 October 1996, "Interagency Coordination During Joint Operations, Vol. I-II"
- o. Joint Pub 3-53, 10 July 1996, "Doctrine for Joint Psychological Operations"
- p. Joint Pub 3-57, 21 January 1995, "Doctrine for Joint Civil Affairs"
- q. Joint Pub 4-06, 28 August 1996, "Joint Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for Mortuary Affairs in Joint Operations"
- r. Joint Pub 5-0, 13 April 1996, "Doctrine for Planning Joint Operations"
- s. DOD Directive 5100.46, 4 December 1975, "Foreign Disaster Relief (U)"
- t. DOD Directive 3150.8, 13 June 1996, "DOD Response to Radiological Accidents (U)"
- u. Joint Pub 5-00.2, September 1991, "Joint Task Force Planning Guidance and Procedures"
- v. DOD Directive 3025.15, 18 February 1997, "Military Assistance to Civil Authorities"
- w. DOD Directive 3025.1, 15 January 1993, "Military Support to Civil Authorities"
- x. DOD Directive 3025.12, 4 February 1994, "Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances (MACDIS)"
- y. DOD Directive 5100.52, 21 December 1989, "DOD Response to an Accident or Significant Incident Involving Radioactive Materials"
- z. DOD Directive 3020.36, 2 November 1988, "Assignment of National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Responsibilities to DOD Components"
- aa. DJS Message DTG 191511Z September 1997, "CJCS

CONPLAN-0400 Supplemental Planning Guidance”

bb. Office of the Secretary of Defense, “Proliferation: Threat and Response,” November 1997

cc. Title 10, United States Code, 31 December 1988, “Armed Forces”

dd. CJCSM 3113.01, “Theater Engagement Planning,”
1 February 1998

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