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Operations Policy

FULL-SPECTRUM THREAT RESPONSE

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This directive establishes policy to ensure the Air Force prepares, plans, trains, and equips personnel to respond to, maintain mission capability, and recover from a full spectrum of physical threat events. This directive also implements policy found in the DoD Directives, Presidential Executive Orders, Public Laws, and International Standards listed in **Attachment 1**.

1. Protection of Air Force personnel and operational resources is essential to warrant successful Air Force operations. This policy directive addresses activities that support a full spectrum of physical threats. These physical threats include the following: major accidents; hazardous materials; terrorist use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) involving the use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-yield Explosive (CBRNE) material; natural disasters; humanitarian actions; and contingency/war-time enemy attack with nuclear, biological, chemical and conventional (NBCC) weapons. Defensive Counterinformation (DCI) events, including cyber threats and associated non-physical hazards, are the responsibility of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Air and Space Operations (AF/XO). Records Disposition: ensure that all records created by this AFD are maintained and disposed of IAW AFMAN 37-139, *Records Disposition Schedule*.
2. The Air Force will establish a single integrated Full Spectrum Threat Response (FSTR) program addressing the full spectrum of physical risks, threats, and passive defense measures. The FSTR program, under the management of The Civil Engineer, HQ USAF/ILE, will also include components of consequence management as they are related to the "all hazards" emergency response and recovery operations.
3. The Air Force will support the emergency management programs of the Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Transportation (DOT), Department of Defense (DOD), Office of Homeland Security (HLS), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) consistent with other US Air Force operational requirements.

4. The Air Force will establish, maintain, and improve the following activities to ensure preparedness to conduct FSTR operations:

4.1. Set integrated operational standards that will determine the requirements for equipment, training, manpower, and resources to conduct and sustain FSTR operations.

4.1.1. Ensure Air Force inspections include a threat-appropriate evaluation of a unit's capability to conduct and sustain FSTR operations.

4.1.2. Develop an integrated, realistic, base-wide and off-base FSTR exercise and evaluation program to test the ability to execute assigned missions in degraded "all hazards" environment.

4.1.3. Maintain and revise notification and reporting systems, as appropriate, to improve visibility, accountability, and standardization of FSTR operations.

4.2. Develop integrated "all hazard" emergency response concepts of operations (CONOPS) to incorporate FSTR considerations into Homeland Security, Force Protection, Medical, Logistics, Command and Control Operations, Services, Information Management, and Personnel procedural guidance to facilitate Integrated Base Defense (IBD).

4.3. Identify and provide for key leader, supervisor, individual, and team training as related to full spectrum threat response operations to support mission sustainment.

4.3.1. Train personnel to wear FSTR specific protective equipment and perform mission essential tasks.

4.3.2. Expand accession, formal training courses, and professional military education training programs to include FSTR program concepts.

4.4. Plan, program, and budget for FSTR operations in the areas of training, exercises, evaluation, manpower, and equipment, to include medical requirements.

4.5. Incorporate FSTR procedures and guidance into expeditionary operations.

5. The following outlines authorities and responsibilities.

5.1. Commanders at all levels will:

5.1.1. Be responsible for planning, programming, and implementing the FSTR program.

5.1.2. Organize, train, and equip personnel to conduct and sustain FSTR operations. Leverage the synergy achieved, when every airman acts as a sensor, to form an effective IBD program.

5.2. AF/IL will establish procedures and integrate policies for all aspects of the FSTR program, provide oversight and advocacy of Air Force individual and collective protection, contamination control, contamination avoidance, and emergency response consequence management for recovery and sustainment of operations in a full spectrum threat environment.

5.2.1. Incorporate FSTR preparedness into policies, plans, budgets, and requirements to conduct expeditionary operations.

5.2.2. Provide FSTR subject matter experts (SMEs) to develop and publish AF, MAJCOM, and Unit policies, procedures, and integrated FSTR CONOPS, training and equipage programs.

5.3. AF/XO will establish and integrate policies for all aspects of Counter-Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (C-NBC) Operational Preparedness, Homeland Security, Military Support to Civil Authori-

ties, Force Protection, Information Warfare and Intelligence information sharing with appropriate Department of Defense and civilian agencies.

5.3.1. Develop command post operations command and control policies and maintain a deployable aircrew contamination control capability to support FSTR operations.

5.4. AF/XP will ensure Air Force strategic plans and fiscal guidance incorporate plans, programs, manpower, and equipment requirements to support the FSTR program.

5.5. AF/SG will establish policy to address medical aspects of FSTR and incorporate FSTR considerations into appropriate plans, programs, requirements, and budgets. Provide medical expertise in the development of USAF policies and procedures and associated MAJCOM medical FSTR requirements.

5.6. AF/XI will plan, program and budget for an integrated, interoperable, network centric communications infrastructure.

5.7. SAF/IG will work with appropriate functional area managers to establish inspection criteria to assess a unit's FSTR capability and ensure compatibility with inspection policy.

5.8. SAF/AQ and HQ AFMC in conjunction with user MAJCOMs, will champion technologies to support the FSTR program and incorporate the requirements into research, development, and acquisition programs.

5.9. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) will establish and integrate policies for the reporting of criminal and/or terrorist threat information to Air Force commanders and to appropriate federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

5.10. MAJCOMs, ANG, AFRC, FOAs and DRUs will develop plans, policies, procedures, and will program and budget resources in support of the FSTR program.

5.11. Units and staff agencies will assign specialized team members according to installation planning requirements to implement a FSTR "all hazards" program.

JAMES G. ROCHE
Secretary of the Air Force

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120, 29 CFR 1910.120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response*

DoDD 3025.1, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*

DoDD 3025.15, *Military Assistance to Civil Authorities*

DoDD 5030.41, *Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Prevention and Contingency Program*

DoDD 5100.46, *Foreign Disaster Relief*

DoDD 3150.8, *DoD Response to Radiological Accidents*

DoD 3150.8-M, *Nuclear Accident Response Procedures Manual*

International Standards, *NBC Defense Working Group Joint Services Subgroup EURO/NATO Training Group*

International Air Standards for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Defense, *The Air Standardization Coordinating Committee (ASCC) Working Party 84 (WP 84)*

International Quadripartite Standards (QSTAGS) for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Defense, *The American-British-Canadian-Australian Armies Working Party (QWG/NBCD)*

International NATO Standard Agreements (STANAGS) for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Defense, *The Military Agency For Standardization (MAS) Army Board, NBC Interservice Working Party (NBC WP)*

The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950

The Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan

The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan

The Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake Plan

The Federal Response Plan

Public Law 83-703, *The Atomic Energy Act of 1954*

Public Law 84-99, *The Flood Control Act of 1941*

Public Law 93-288, *The Disaster Relief Act of 1974*

Public Law 99-499, *The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)*

Public Law 100-707, *The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act*

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

National Security Decision Directive 259, *U.S. Civil Defense*

Executive Order 12148, *Federal Emergency Management*

Executive Order 12656, *Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities*

Executive Order 12966, *Foreign Disaster Assistance*

AFDD 2-1.8, *Counter Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Operations*

AFDD 2-5, *Information Operations*

AFPD 10-20, *Defensive Counter-Information*

AFPD 10-26, *Counter-Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Operational Preparedness*

AFPD 41-1, *Health Care Programs and Resources*

AFPD 90-8, *Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health*

AFI 25-201, *Support Agreements Procedures*

AFI 31-210, *Antiterrorism/Force Protection (Being replaced by AFI 10-245, The Air Force Antiterrorism (AT) Program Standards*

AFI 41-106, *Medical Readiness Planning and Training*

AFMAN 32-4013, *Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Guide*

AFMAN 10-2602, *Nuclear, Biological, Chemical and Conventional (NBCC) Operations and Standards*

AFMAN (I) 44-156, *Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties*

AFMAN (I) 44-161, *Treatment of Nuclear and Radiological Casualties*

AFJMAN 44-149, *Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries*

AFH 32-4017, *Civil Engineers Readiness Technician's Manual for Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense*

AFPAM 32-4019, *Chemical-Biological Warfare Commander's Guide*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

ANG—Air National Guard

CBRNE—Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear High-yield Explosive

C-NBC—Counter-Nuclear, Biological and Chemical

CONOPS—Concept of Operations

CONUS—Continental United States

DOD—Department of Defense

DODD—Department of Defense Directive

DOE—Department of Energy

DOJ—Department of Justice

DOT—Department of Transportation

DRU—Direct Reporting Unit

FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency

FOA—Field Operating Agency

FSTR—Full Spectrum Threat Response

HAZMAT—Hazardous Material

HHS—Department of Health and Human Services

HLS—Homeland Security

MAJCOM—Major Command

NBCC—Nuclear, Biological, Chemical and Conventional

NRC—Nuclear Regulatory Commission

WMD—Weapons of Mass Destruction

Terms

Consequence Management—Those measures taken to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of a chemical, biological, nuclear, and/or high-yield explosive situation. For domestic consequence management, the primary authority rests with the States to respond and the Federal government to provide assistance as required. (JP 1-02)

Full Spectrum Threat Response—Physical threats facing military installations including major accidents, natural disasters, HAZMAT, terrorist use of WMD/CBRNE, enemy attack, and a broad spectrum of planning, response and recovery actions.

Terrorism—The calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.

Weapons of Mass Destruction—Weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. Weapons of mass destruction can be high explosives or nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological weapons, but exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon