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FULL SPECTRUM THREAT RESPONSE (FSTR) PLANNING AND OPERATIONS

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(MSgt Martin Janssen)

Certified by: HQ AFCESA/CEX
(Col Josuelito Worrell)
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This instruction implements AFPD 10-25, *Full Spectrum Threat Response*, AFPD 10-26, *Counter-Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (C-NBC) Operational Preparedness Program* and AFPD 10-8, *Air Force Support to Civil Authorities*. This AFI consolidates AFI 32-4001, *Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations*, AFI 32-4002, *Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Program* and AFI 10-212, *Air Base Operability*. This AFI defines the FSTR program as a cross-functional program that integrates procedures and standards for planning; logistical requirements; emergency response actions; exercises and evaluation; training of personnel; detection, identification and warning; notification; and enemy attack actions. It establishes responsibilities, procedures and standards for Air Force mitigation and emergency response to major accidents; natural disasters; terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD); and nuclear, biological, chemical and conventional (NBCC) warfare. This instruction encompasses continental United States (CONUS) and Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) instructions for peacetime, Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW) and wartime conditions. Its prescribed planning process is to help commanders achieve unity of effort, allocate, and utilize resources effectively and identify shortfalls in their response capabilities. The FSTR program serves as the focal point, bringing together unit operations that interact during contingencies so installations can continue their missions. Consult cited policy directives, instructions, manuals and their supplements for specific policies, procedures and requirements. For policy, planning and guidance on protecting information, information systems and information operations consult AFI 10-2001, *Defensive Counterinformation (DCI) Planning, Operations and Assessment.* Refer recommended changes and send MAJCOM supplements to this publication to HQ AFCESA/CEX, 139 Barnes Drive, Tyndall AFB, FL 32403-5319. Records Disposition. Ensure that all records created by this AFI are maintained and disposed of IAW AFMAN 37-139, *Records Disposition Schedule*.

(POPE) AFI 10-2501, 24 December 2002, is supplemented as follows: This supplement implements 43d Airlift Wing, Pope AFB, North Carolina policy by supplementing specific processes and procedures that are unique to Pope AFB. It applies to all 43d Airlift Wing units and Associate Tenant units. This supplement reflects a "Full Spectrum Threat Response" compliance-oriented philosophy and supports the 43d Airlift Wing Organization and assigned Tenants. Key managers must review General Responsibilities **Chapter 2** and **Attachment 2**, Installation Functional Support to determine their requirements to support the FSTR program. This supplement adds clarification for the 43d Airlift Wing Structure along with assigned Tenant's specific requirements to support the wing's FSTR program. Unit commanders will publish local FSTR program requirements in unit checklists and operating instructions as necessary. Forward comments and suggested improvements to this supplement on AF Form 847, **Recommendation for Change of Publication**, to 43 CES/CEX , 720 Manchester, Pope AFB, North Carolina 28308. **Records Disposition:** Documentation created by this publication will be maintained and disposed of IAW AFMAN 37-123, *Management of Records* and the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule, accessible on-line at **https://webrims.amc.af.mil**

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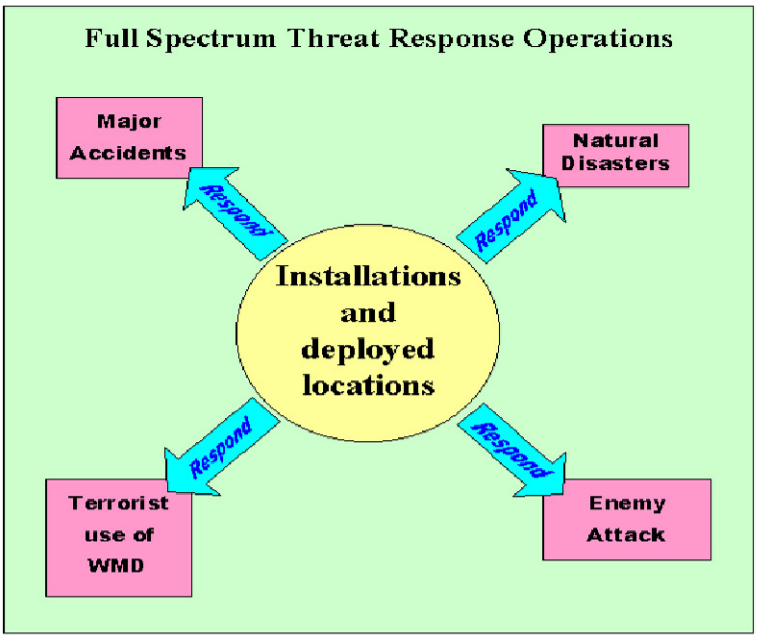
Chapter 1

FULL SPECTRUM THREAT RESPONSE (FSTR) PROGRAM

1.1. General Information. This Air Force Instruction (AFI) implements the USAF FSTR Program as prescribed in AFPD 10-25, *Full Spectrum Threat Response*. This AFI describes the Air Force approach to planning, organizing, training and equipping personnel and protecting the critical infrastructures needed to accomplish the mission for the possibility of a nuclear, biological, chemical or conventional (NBCC) enemy attack, major accident, natural disaster or terrorist use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

1.2. Purpose. This AFI provides policy and guidance to help commanders confront the full spectrum of physical threats and provide for the protection of installation resources. It captures the complete incident response cycle, from planning to response and recovery. It includes guidelines for training, exercising, equipping and assessing the installation's capability for successful operations. As illustrated in **Figure 1.1.**, Air Force installations are vulnerable to a wide range of interrelated and interdependent contingencies.

Figure 1.1. FSTR Operations.



1.3. Full Spectrum Threat.

1.3.1. Enemy Attacks in NBCC Environment. NBCC weapons, coupled with the means and will to deliver them, requires the Air Force to plan for, prepare, respond, and when possible, reduce the NBCC threat. Enemy attack planning and operations are delineated from Terrorist use of WMD because of the general nature of the threat, the command and control structure, and the in-place response organization in various contingency or emergency situations and environments.

1.3.2. Major Accidents. Installations are threatened with the possibility of catastrophic major accidents that include Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT), aircraft, ammunitions, explosives, transporta-

tion, facility emergencies and industrial accidents. The installation must prepare for and quickly respond to major accidents to prevent the loss of life, preserve valuable resources and protect the environment.

1.3.3. Natural Disasters. The threat of natural disasters and severe weather varies widely by geographical area. The installation must be prepared to adequately warn and notify personnel and to implement protective measures and recovery operations.

1.3.4. Terrorist Use of WMD. Air Force installations must prepare for a full range of WMD terrorist threats to include use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) weapons and/or a combination thereof. Refer to AFH 10-2502, *USAF Weapons of Mass Destruction Planning and Response Handbook* for planning and response actions. Terrorist Use of WMD planning and operations are delineated from enemy attack because of the general nature of the threat, the command and control structure, and the in-place response organization in various contingency or emergency situations and environments.

Chapter 2

FSTR ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 2A—Organization.

2.1. Air Staff. The Air Staff level FSTR organization has two elements: planning and management and response.

2.1.1. Planning and Management. The Air Staff level FSTR organization has two elements for planning and management and includes staff for establishing and maintaining an integrated FSTR program.

2.1.1.1. Counterproliferation Integrated Process Team (CP-IPT). The CP-IPT serves as a forum to introduce, review, plan, validate and prioritize Air Force readiness initiatives, programs and requirements to Counter-nuclear, biological and chemical (C-NBC) threats and operations. The CP-IPT serves as the reviewing and reporting body for Air Force readiness operational capabilities. As Air Staff focal point for CP Policy issues, HQ USAF/XON chairs the CP-IPT, which is composed of Air Staff and Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF) representatives within functional organizations with responsibility for counterproliferation programs, processes and issues. MAJCOMs periodically brief issues to the CP-IPT raised from the MAJCOM RCs.

2.1.1.2. Passive Defense Working Group (PDWG). Under the CP-IPT, the PDWG addresses concerns affecting Air Force policy, funding, doctrine, planning and various other NBCC activities. Composed of cross-functional representatives, the PDWG provides a forum to discuss, evaluate and recommend issues to the CP-IPT affecting USAF readiness and Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) operations. The PDWG is chaired by HQ USAF/ILEX and composed of USAF Functional Area Mangers and MAJCOM representatives (as driven by agenda items). Additionally, advisors may be invited to participate from various agencies to include representatives from HQ Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency (AFCESA), Air Force Medical Operations Agency (AFMOA) and Air Force National Security and Emergency Preparedness Agency (AFNSEP). The PDWG chair and membership determine non-voting members and other attendees.

2.1.2. Response. The Air Force Operations Support Center (AFOSC) is the USAF 24-hour point of contact for FSTR and Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) operations. During contingency operations, the CSAF expands the AFOSC as dictated by the operation.

2.2. MAJCOM Planning, Management and Response. See **Attachment 6**.

2.3. Installation Planning, Management and Response. See **Attachment 6**.

Section 2B—Responsibilities.

2.4. General Information. This section prescribes the overarching management responsibilities of the organizations involved in FSTR planning and operations. **Attachment 2** provides more specific installation functional support responsibilities, and **Attachment 6** provides a detailed explanation of each MAJCOM and installation-level functional area in relation to the FSTR organization.

2.5. Management Structure. The installation level FSTR organization has two elements as shown in **Figure 2.1.** The planning and management element includes staff for establishing and maintaining an integrated FSTR program. The Disaster Response Force (DRF) element supports and performs FSTR operations.

Figure 2.1. Installation FSTR Organization Structure.

2.5.1. The planning and management element includes the FSTR Program Manager, Readiness Board (RB), Exercise Evaluation Team (EET) and the Unit Program.

2.5.2. The DRF responds to FSTR incidents. The DRF is composed of the command post and Survival Recovery Center (SRC), Disaster Control Group (DCG), Unit Control Centers (UCC), support and recovery teams and emergency services (to include Fire, Medical and Security Forces). The emergency services responders integrate the incident command system (ICS) to the maximum extent possible within the framework of the overall response effort for major accidents, natural disasters and terrorist use of WMD. The DCG will continue transitioning continental United States (CONUS) response organizations to also fit into the overall ICS framework. The support and recovery teams are any teams that support the overall FSTR program (for example: Readiness Support Team (RST), HAZMAT Response Team, Shelter Management Team (SMT), Contamination Control Team (CCT) and Mortuary Search and Recovery Team). DCG response consists of two response elements:

2.5.2.1. The Initial Response Element (IRE) is deployed immediately to the disaster scene to provide command and control, save lives and suppress and control hazards. This element performs rescue, site security, fire fighting and medical procedures. The senior fire official takes control of the response scene until relieved by the responding DCG commander.

2.5.2.2. The Follow-on Element (FOE) is a response element that consists of the DCG, support and recovery teams and other support forces. They deploy to the incident (if requested) after the IRE to enhance command, control and communication. The DCG responds to peacetime major accidents and natural disasters. The DCG provides on-scene command, control and communications of military resources, as well as, cross-functional expertise. The DCG coordinates operations and support requirements with the installation and provides liaison with civil authorities and response elements. See AFMAN 32-4004, *Emergency Response Operations* for additional guidance and information.

2.6. Office of the Secretary of the Air Force.

2.6.1. Deputy Under Secretary for Acquisition (SAF/AQ). Incorporates FSTR requirements into research, development and acquisition (RD&A) programs. In conjunction with users, MAJCOMs will investigate technologies to counter NBC weapon's affects and incorporate C-NBC requirements into Air Force or joint RD&A programs as appropriate.

2.6.1.1. Deputy Under Secretary for Acquisition, Directorate of Global Power Programs (SAF/AQP). Member of the Joint Program Executive Office (JPEO) and Joint NBC Defense Board (JNBCDB).

2.6.1.1.1. Deputy Under Secretary for Acquisition, Directorate of Global Power Programs, Combat Support and Joint Counterair Division (SAF/AQPC). Supports the FSTR program and related issues through RD&A.

2.6.2. Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs (SAF/IA). Incorporates FSTR considerations into military-to-military contact and foreign military assistance programs to help develop unified and consistent responses to the NBC proliferation threat.

2.6.3. Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Environment, Safety and Occupational Health (SAF/IEE). Provides policy guidance and oversight for the environmental, safety and occupational health (to include radiological) aspects of the FSTR program.

2.6.4. Deputy Under Secretary Inspector General (SAF/IG). Establishes common criteria and standards for measurement, evaluation and reporting for Air Force commands. Assists in the detection and tracking of shipments/diversions of WMD materials and technologies. Advises the Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF) and CSAF on the readiness, economy, efficiency and state of discipline of the Air Force C-NBC passive defense capabilities. Possesses a key role in the development and inclusion of passive defense activities in installation exercises and inspections.

2.6.5. Deputy Under Secretary for Public Affairs (SAF/PA). Provides guidelines and oversight for public issues in support of the FSTR program.

2.6.6. Civil Air Patrol. A nonprofit corporation under public law, designated as an Air Force Auxiliary, to assist during noncombatant missions. Provides air/ground search and rescue teams, aircraft, vehicles, fixed/mobile communications and photo or video reconnaissance in support of operations. See AFI 36-5001, *Organization and Function of the Civil Air Patrol* and AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities.*

2.7. Air Staff Functional Areas. HQ USAF is responsible for policy oversight and advocacy of Air Force capabilities for recovery and sustainment of operations in a NBCC environment. This includes identifying

mission critical cyber (See AFI 10-2001) and physical infrastructures, the vulnerabilities to those infrastructures and the means to remediate or recover and sustain the infrastructures.

2.7.1. Deputy Chief of Staff of Installations and Logistics (AF/IL). Responsible for the overall FSTR Program that includes consequence management. The FSTR program ensures installation commanders can successfully plan, prepare, respond and recover from major accidents, natural disasters, enemy attacks, terrorist use of WMD; advocates and budgets for resources, personnel and support from cross-functional and interservice agencies; coordinates mobility and resource allocation requirements with MAJCOMs; incorporates full spectrum physical threat considerations into all applicable plans, programs, requirements and budgets; provides NBCC defense expertise in development of USAF and MAJCOM policies, procedures, Concept of Operations (CONOPs), equipment and training programs.

2.7.1.1. Directorate of Communications Operations (AF/ILC). Ensures interoperable, installation level communications capability for FSTR implementation. Provides communications expertise to the CP-IPT and PDWG.

2.7.1.2. Office of The Civil Engineer (AF/ILE). The executive agent for the Air Force FSTR program. Establishes policy and doctrine; integrates cross-functional activities; ensures compliance with executive, federal and joint service policy and guidance; provides training and technical expertise; advises the Air Force Council, CSAF, SECAF and the Joint Staff on FSTR issues. Advises Air Staff Force Protection Working Group (FPWG) on facility expedient anti-terrorism/force protection (AT/FP) methods during contingency operations. Ensures integration of required AT/FP program aspects with the FSTR program. Principal Air Force member for the Joint Requirements Office (JRO). Develops installation and facility construction standards for permanent, fixed, temporary and expedient structures. Standards include guidelines on force protection, collective protection (COLPRO), hardening and other mitigation measures to minimize the vulnerability of Air Force personnel and resources. Resources and ensures training for emergency responders, according to this instruction, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1910.120, *Occupational Safety and Health Administration Rules for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response,* DoDD 2000.12, *DoD Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) Program,* National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), HAZMAT emergency response *and* other appropriate DoD and federal agency requirements. Refer to referenced publications in **Attachment 1** for more information.

2.7.1.2.1. Environmental Division (AF/ILEV). Ensures HAZMAT program is in accordance with federal emergency planning and response requirements; notifies the SAF/IEE, Air Staff and other environmental offices of HAZMAT incidents.

2.7.1.2.2. Readiness and Installation Support Division (AF/ILEX). Responsible for overall FSTR program policy; publishes FSTR policy and guidance; establishes training program and equipment requirements for units and individuals; provides NBC passive defense program oversight and advocates for NBC passive defense projects and acquisition; and incorporates federal HAZMAT emergency planning and response requirements into FSTR plans and programs. Chairs the Air Force PDWG. Responsible for standardizing baseline force structure, training and equipment list for response throughout the Air Force.

2.7.1.2.2.1. Ensures support to civil authorities is according to AFPD 10-8, *Air Force Support to Civil Authorities and* AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities;*

ensures jurisdiction of terrorist WMD attack is within federal guidelines; and ensures emergency response automated systems are compatible with other agencies.

2.7.1.2.2.2. Manages NBCC Defense Program Element (PE) 27593, PE 55165, PE 55166 and PE 28028; advocates requirements to the DoD, Joint Staff, Air Force Council and other federal agencies. Manages WMD Threat Response PE 27574.

2.7.1.2.2.3. Assists MAJCOMs with the Air Force nuclear weapon accident and radiological incident response policy.

2.7.1.2.2.4. Co-Chairs the Civil Engineer Readiness Board (CERB) and NBC Panels with HQ AFCESA/CEXR.

2.7.1.2.2.5. Monitors Limiting Factors (LIMFACS)/shortfalls of the MAJCOMs passive defense operational program's to include informing the CSAF whenever LIMFACS/shortfalls indicate critical passive defense missions cannot be accomplished.

2.7.1.2.2.6. Evaluates LIMFACS/shortfalls for congressional plus-up funds inclusion in the Program Objective Memorandum (POM)/Amended Program Objective Memorandum (APOM) process or modification RD&A programs.

2.7.1.2.2.7. Develops NBC/HAZMAT surveillance program guidance jointly with HQ USAF/SG.

2.7.1.3. Directorate of Maintenance (AF/ILM). Responsible for maintaining a contamination control capability. This includes the ability to identify contamination, decontaminate aircraft/AGE to support essential operations within their capabilities and to mark contaminated areas as appropriate.

2.7.1.4. Directorate of Logistics Readiness (AF/ILG). Responsible for ensuring all personnel mobilizing from CONUS and Outside the CONUS (OCONUS) are issued the individual protective equipment (IPE) as listed in **Table 8.1.** before they arrive at a NBCC medium or high threat area (see **Table 3.1.**). Establishes centralized Consolidated Mobility Bag Control Centers (CMBCCs) according to AFI 23-226, *Chemical Warfare Defense Equipment (CWDE) Consolidated Mobility Bag Management*. AF/ILG is also responsible for programming and advocating for passive defense resources from the Joint Services Coordination Committee (JSCC).

2.7.1.4.1. Infrastructure & Vehicle Division (AF/ILGV). Provides policy, guidance and oversight for transportation resources in support of the FSTR Program. Serves as the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for Base Support Plans (BSP) and provides policy and guidance for deployment, reception and beddown operations.

2.7.1.5. Air Force Chief of Services (AF/ILV). Provides policy, guidance and oversight for services in support of the FSTR Program. Refer to AFI 34-242, *Mortuary Affairs Program* for guidance and responsibilities.

2.7.2. Air Force Office of The Judge Advocate General (AF/JA). Provides legal advice on FSTR issues through the International and Operations Law Division (USAF/JAI).

2.7.3. Surgeon General of the Air Force (AF/SG). Advises the Air Force Council, CSAF, SECAF and the Joint Staff on medical and clinical aspects of FSTR. Provides medical FSTR expertise in the development of USAF and MAJCOM policies and procedures and establishes policy for command of medical units, health services and aerospace medicine. Provides functional management for Medical

C-NBC Program and incorporates C-NBC considerations into all applicable plans, programs, requirements and budgets. Plans and programs for medical FSTR program requirements; provides medical and medically-related radiological expertise; develops casualty and decontamination treatment and disease early warning, surveillance and force health protection programs; jointly develops NBC/HAZMAT surveillance program guidance with HQ USAF/ILE; ensures adequate training programs are provided to installation medical responders; establishes policies and procedures for HAZMAT exposure recognition, evaluation and control; and ensures quantities of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved chemical and biological agent pretreatment drugs, prophylaxis medication and antidotes are available. See AFMAN 23-110, Vol. 5, *USAF Supply Manual*, for medical materiel management. Provides appropriate representative to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) standing committees and working groups.

2.7.3.1. The Assistant Surgeon General, Expeditionary Operations, Science and Technology (AF/SGX). The OPR for the Air Force Medical Service (AFMS) contingency and readiness planning, programming, budgeting, training and resource allocation programs; establishes FSTR and C-NBC passive defense policy and doctrine for casualty treatment and decontamination, disease early warning and force health protection programs; is the OPR for the Medical Resource Letter and monitors MAJCOM medical readiness status.

2.7.3.1.1. Advises the Air Staff FPWG on medical and clinical aspects of AT/FP methods during contingency operations. Ensures integration of required AT/FP program aspects with the medical passive defense program.

2.7.3.1.2. Principle Air Force member of the JRO Medical Programs Sub-Panel (MPSP).

2.7.3.1.3. Manages the Contingency Hospital PE 28038 from which medical passive defense programs are funded; advocates requirements to DoD, Joint Staff, Air Force Council and other federal agencies.

2.7.3.1.4. Manages WMD medical first responder program planning, programming and policy. Advocates requirements to DoD, Joint Staff, Air Force Council and other federal agencies.

2.7.4. Deputy Chief of Staff, Warfighting Integration (AF/XI). AF/XI will plan, program and budget for an integrated, interoperable, network centric communications infrastructure.

2.7.5. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air & Space Operations (HQ AF/XO). Defines and advances the nation's air and space power, from concept to capability, providing coherence in operational requirements, policies, plans, programs and support for the warfighter. The focal point for Air Force C-NBC activities and initiatives; responsible for AT/FP, Defensive Counterinformation (DCI) events, MSCA and command post operations; integrates FSTR operational preparedness policies and procedures into expeditionary operations; revises reporting, security and force protection requirements; coordinates staff functional inspection criteria; ensures inspection criteria is compatible with SAF/IG inspection policy; advocates for FSTR Program assets and support; integrates AT/FP and full spectrum threat vulnerabilities into mission needs statements (MNSs), functional directives and publications and cross-functional operations plans (OPLANs); provides guidance for contingency and deliberate planning; activates the Air Force Contingency Support Staff and AFOSC - the USAF 24-hour point of contact for FSTR and MSCA operations. Establishes and integrates policies for all aspects of Counter-Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (C-NBC) Operational Preparedness, Homeland Security,

Military Support to Civil Authorities, Force Protection, Information Warfare and Intelligence information sharing with appropriate Department of Defense and civilian agencies.

2.7.5.1. Directorate of Security Forces (AF/XOF). Coordinates base defense and recovery policy and directives. Develops AT/FP security guidance; monitors the AT/FP PE 28047; coordinates funding for AT/FP initiatives; evaluates AT/FP equipment and supplies; and develops AT/FP initiatives with the Air Staff FPWG and CP-IPT to support the FSTR program.

2.7.5.2. Directorate of Homeland Security (AF/XOH). Develops policy, guidance and operational expertise for Headquarters Air Force Homeland Security (HLS), to include homeland defense and military support to civil authorities. Responsible for advocating and integrating HLS into operations, plans and programs. Air Force HLS focal point for interactions with the White House Office of HLS, OSD, Northern Command, Joint Staff and lead federal agencies. Establishes policies and guidelines for supporting Air Force homeland security (including homeland defense and civil support) and policies and guidelines for supporting critical infrastructure protection (CIP). Serves as the Air Force Director of Military Support (DOMS) to coordinate and facilitate oversight with DOMS and each service of domestic support operations (DSO).

2.7.5.3. Directorate of Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (AF/XOI). In coordination with AF/ILE, advises SECAF, CSAF and other senior Air Force leadership on full spectrum threats to Air Force personnel and installations. Coordinates with intelligence community elements to ensure full spectrum threat intelligence data and products are available to the Air Force on a timely basis.

2.7.5.4. Directorate of Nuclear and Counterproliferation (AF/XON). Within AF/XO, the Directorate of Nuclear and Counterproliferation (AF/XON) supports AF/XO in all counterproliferation activities. AF/XON develops Air Force C-NBC doctrine, strategy and policy; develops and maintains an Air Force C-NBC investment strategy; defines Air Force C-NBC requirements; assesses Air Force C-NBC capabilities, attends appropriate C-NBC panels and committees, and in appropriate intra-DoD and inter-governmental counterproliferation forums; and ensures Air Force compliance with USG, DoD and Air Force counterproliferation policies.

2.7.5.4.1. National Security Policy Division (AF/XONP). AF/XONP is the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for Air Force counterproliferation and C-NBC policies. AF/XONP coordinates on all Air Force actions related to counterproliferation and C-NBC doctrine, strategy, policy and guidance procedures. In this capacity, AF/XONP will:

2.7.5.4.1.1. Support development of Air Force C-NBC doctrine, policy directives and instructions, review other agencies' counterproliferation policies and instructions and incorporate C-NBC operations into all capabilities based planning.

2.7.5.4.1.2. Support and coordinate on revisions to C-NBC standards, reporting procedures and inspection criteria.

2.7.5.4.1.3. Serve as the Air Staff liaison with the Air Force Doctrine Center on counterproliferation issues.

2.7.5.4.1.4. Chair the Air Force Counterproliferation-Integrated Process Team (CP IPT).

2.7.5.4.1.5. Support Air Force C-NBC requirements in appropriate Air Force, Joint and OSD forums.

2.7.5.4.1.6. Represent the Air Force on the JCS Strategic Deterrence Joint Warfighting Capability Assessment (JWCA) and the OSD Counterproliferation Program Review Committee (CPRC).

2.7.5.4.1.7. Influence national security policy conferences to advance Air Force concepts and capabilities where appropriate.

2.7.5.5. Directorate of Operations and Training (AF/XOO). Develops command post operations policy; activates the HQ USAF Crisis Action Team; notifies (through the AFOSC) the SECAF, CSAF and the National Military Command Center (NMCC) of a natural disaster, major accident, enemy attack and terrorist incidents involving WMD; coordinates with the US Army Technical Escort Services for Air Force accidents involving chemical weapons or agents; determines the appropriate Nuclear Accident Response Task Force (RTF) if the accident or incident occurs outside pre-identified response areas; notifies the Department of Energy (DoE) team leader and senior Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) official of the Air Force On-Scene Commander (OSC) and a point of contact for coordinating assistance during contingencies; requests help from DoE and other service agencies; establishes Air Force support to FEMA Urban Search and Rescue teams.

2.7.5.6. Directorate of Requirements (AF/XOR). Responsible for performing PE Monitor duties for indications and warning (I&W) systems that are critical to warning the Air Force of a potential WMD attack against the US, its allies and its coalition partners.

2.7.5.7. Directorate of Weather (AF/XOW). Provides policy for weather support; reviews severe weather reports from installations; ensures installations are fully capable to adequately predict severe weather; ensures installations are adequately warning installation leadership of severe weather, provides support for local emergency response operations; and disseminates lessons learned to MAJCOMs, Field Operating Agencies (FOAs), Geographically Separated Units (GSUs) and Direct Reporting Units (DRUs).

2.7.6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Programs (AF/XP). Ensures that Air Force strategic plans and fiscal guidance incorporates plans, programs, manpower and equipment requirements to support the FSTR Program.

2.7.7. Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center (AFOTEC). Responsible for operations, testing and evaluation (OT&E) for operational effectiveness of USAF FSTR systems.

2.7.8. Air Force Battlelabs. The Air Force battlelabs will coordinate with HQ AFCESA/CEX on any processes involving FSTR related issues.

2.8. Joint Service.

2.8.1. JNBCDB. Provides oversight of the entire NBC program and has two subcommittees: the Joint Requirements Office (JRO) and the Joint Program Executive Office (JPEO).

2.8.2. JRO. Provides joint services' NBC defense requirements, doctrine and training, and develops the joint priority list for service NBC program requirements and submits to the JBCDB for approval. The JRO MPSP coordinates and integrates joint medical NBC programs.

2.8.3. JPEO. Coordinates and integrates the services' NBC Defense science and technology, development and acquisition, and logistics readiness and sustainment planning, programming and execution.

2.8.4. The Joint Task Force – Civil Support (JTF-CS). Responsible for planning and execution of Military Assistance to Civil Authorities (MACA) for consequence management of WMD attack within the US, its territories and possessions.

2.8.5. HQ US Army. The Secretary of the Army is the designated DoD Executive Agent for MSCA. Serves as the DoD Executive Agent for the Chemical-Biological Defense Program.

2.8.6. US Army DOMS. Acting for the DoD Executive Agent, provides MSCA guidance and tasks DoD components to provide support during presidentially declared disasters and other civil emergencies. See AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities.*

2.9. OSD. Approves military support to civil authorities (MSCA) requiring forces or equipment assigned to a Combatant Command. See DoDD 3020.36, *Assignment of National Security Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities to DoD Components*.

2.10. Federal Agencies and Federal Response Plan (FRP). FEMA is the lead agency for the FRP that includes 27 federal departments and agencies. The plan's purpose is to facilitate the delivery of all types of Federal response assistance to states to help them deal with the consequences of significant disasters. The two primary agencies for crisis and consequence management are the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and FEMA.

2.10.1. The FBI coordinates criminal investigations with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) and is the lead federal agency for Crisis Management. For more information, see DoD O-2000.12 H, *Protection of DoD Personnel and Activities Against Acts of Terrorism and Political Turbulence.*

2.10.2. The FEMA is responsible for domestic civil emergency planning and response and is the designated lead for Consequence Management. Directs and coordinates federal assistance to local and state governments during presidentially declared disasters or other civil emergencies. See *The Federal Response Plan,* for more information.

2.11. Functional Area Managers (FAMs). Functional area managers provide expert guidance for people within their Air Force Specialty. They are the critical link responsible for integrating FSTR operational concepts into Air Force and MAJCOM functional area programs.

2.11.1. Air Force and MAJCOM FAMs will include details in career field related publications (functional publications, career field education and training plans, job guides and formal schools) to identify the minimum individual and unit training tasks and skills required to conduct operations in response to the full spectrum of threats. This guidance must be in sufficient detail to enable supervisors to identify the minimum individual and unit training tasks required. They will also determine how the skills training will be documented and tracked.

2.11.2. Unit FAMs. At the unit level, FAMs or their equivalent, incorporate Air Force and MAJCOM guidance into unit-level publications, training or job guides, checklists and standard operating procedures. They provide first-line supervisors with guidance on NBCC defense task qualification training (TQT) requirements for their Air Force specialty. FAMs assist commanders to develop unit response and recovery actions under likely NBCC attack scenarios.

2.12. MAJCOM and Air National Guard (ANG). All MAJCOM and ANG functional areas provide aerospace power to their respective unified and combined Combatant Commanders. MAJCOMs are responsible for supporting their respective Combatant Commander's C-NBC passive defense objectives. When tasked by the relevant Combatant Commander, MAJCOMs and ANG will provide aerospace power to conduct passive defense operations.

2.12.1. Each MAJCOM and ANG will establish a passive defense program to achieve current and future compliance with Air Force policy directives, instructions and guidelines.

2.12.2. Use existing resources to the maximum extent possible to satisfy the FSTR Program requirements and to ensure implementation of a base plan.

2.12.3. Develop plans, policies, procedures consistent with AFMAN 10-2602, *NBCC Defense Operations and Standards* and will program and budget resources in support of the passive defense program.

2.12.4. Require the Inspector General (IG) to inspect subordinate installation and gained Air Reserve Force's passive defense program.

2.12.5. Assess the critical cyber (See AFI 10-2001) and physical infrastructures needed to support passive defensive operations, to identify vulnerabilities, to determine how to mitigate the risk posed by the vulnerabilities, and to advise the Combatant Commanders, as appropriate, regarding the vulnerabilities and risk mitigation.

2.13. MAJCOM Functional Areas.

2.13.1. Weather. Reviews severe weather reports from installations; ensures weather units establish and follow procedures and processes for both forecasting severe weather events and notifying appropriate installation agencies according to this instruction and AFI 15-128, *Aerospace Weather Operations - Roles and Responsibilities* and AFMAN 15-129, *Aerospace Weather Operations – Processes and Procedures,* as appropriate; ensures installations are adequately warning installation leadership of severe weather; disseminates lessons learned to subordinate units, other MAJCOMs and USAF/XOW; designates specific units to provide severe weather notification to specific installations; recommends improvements for forecasting severe weather events; and ensures weather units establish/follow adequate procedures for providing severe weather information to the installation agency that prepares Operations Status Reports (OPREP-3) according to this instruction, AFMAN 10-206, *Operational Reporting* and AFI 10-229, *Responding to Severe Weather Events*.

2.13.2. Civil Engineer (CE). The command CE is the MAJCOM FSTR program agent and designates a MAJCOM OPR. The OPR:

2.13.2.1. Ensures the command meets objectives in AFPDs 10-25 and 10-26; participates in the Air Force PDWG (if required); is responsible for command FSTR programs, plans and agreements; provides AT/FP program assistance; ensures plans reflect full-spectrum threat vulnerabilities; establishes a command Disaster Support Group (DSG); activates the DSG for FSTR contingencies; develops, coordinates and publishes command directives, CONOPs, and guidance for implementing the FSTR program; provides FSTR Plan 10-2 command guidance; ensures agreements meet local, state and Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) requirements; and defines training and exercise requirements.

2.13.2.2. Establishes a FSTR planning program at each installation and designates the CE Readiness Flight as the organization to support planning, response to FSTR incidents and training; and ensures installations are capable of defending, mitigating and recovering from peacetime and wartime contingencies.

2.13.2.3. Ensures installation and facility construction standards for permanent, fixed, temporary and expedient structures are met. Standards include guidelines on force protection and other mitigation measures minimizing the vulnerability of Air Force personnel and assets.

2.13.2.4. Develops assessment criteria for the command FSTR program; provides cross-functional teams (upon request) to assist installation commanders when conducting periodic FSTR risk assessments; and develops IG assessment criteria for the command.

2.13.2.5. Ensures training programs and resources are successfully preparing personnel for FSTR contingencies (see **Chapter 9**); provides technical training requirements to Air Education and Training Command (AETC), Air Force Security Assistance Center, Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) and HQ AFCESA/CEX; and ensures HQ AFCESA/CEX receives copies of MAJCOM developed training materials.

2.13.2.6. Ensures installations have adequate FSTR supplies and equipment to support contingency missions and budgets for FSTR resources. Develops acquisition strategies for the MAJCOM POM. The MAJCOM/SG POMs for medical supplies using the medical PE.

2.13.2.7. Participates in the CERB, NBC Panel and associated working groups. Co-Chairs the MAJCOM Readiness Board (RB). (See **Attachment 6**.)

2.13.2.8. Conducts annual FSTR Staff Assistance Visits (SAVs) to installation CE Readiness Flights and provides unit SAV checklists. Provides SAV results to the MAJCOM Readiness Working Group (RWG) for tracking trends and issues. Disseminates trends and issues to installations and other MAJCOMs.

2.13.2.9. Reviews all FSTR related AFTO Form 22s, *Technical Order System Publication Improvement Report and Reply*, before submitting to HQ AFCESA/CEXR.

2.13.3. Command Surgeon. Provides policy and guidance to subordinate commands and medical unit commanders on all aspects of medical readiness and medical aspects of FSTR IAW AFI 41-106, Medical Readiness Planning and Training. Is a member of the MAJCOM RB. Publishes and reviews designed operational capability (DOC) Statements IAW AFI 10-201, SORTS. Ensures force health protection guidelines for each area of responsibility and for operations and exercises are available to subordinate units. Evaluates and monitors adequacy of medical plans, readiness and the training status of units (for Air Reserve Component (ARC) units, this is additionally a MAJCOM responsibility IAW AFI 10-301, Responsibilities of ARC Forces). Provides subject matter expertise on Medical FSTR operations to MAJCOM staff.

2.13.4. Logistics.

2.13.4.1. Provides annual individual protective equipment (IPE) stock level reports to supported commands (Force provider commands).

2.13.4.2. Analyzes the stock levels of the total force package at each projected deployment location when submitting LIMFACS/shortfalls (supported commands).

2.13.5. Safety. Guides installations on the proper safety measures to be taken during FSTR incidents. Establishes FSTR safety policy for installations and provides safety expertise for MAJCOM FSTR policies and procedures.

2.13.6. Security Forces. Ensures AT/FP policies and procedures are developed according to AFI 10-245, *The Air Force Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) Program Standards* to support the FSTR program.

2.13.7. Director of Operations. The DO will assist installation and Wing commanders in fulfilling their FSTR responsibilities where applicable. The DO will ensure that installation FSTR capabilities are adequate to survive and, if necessary, sustain mission-critical operations following a NBC attack. The DO will raise installation commander FSTR readiness concerns to the appropriate resource board for planning, programming and budgeting needs.

2.14. Specific MAJCOM Responsibilities.

2.14.1. HQ Air Combat Command (ACC). Coordinates with Air Mobility Command (AMC) concerning air mobility recommendations for joint mission need statements (JMNS) and joint operational requirement documents (ORDs) to the Air Force PDWG and HQ AFCESA/CEX. Maintains and ensures the Air Force RTF for radiological events within the CONUS, Puerto Rico or US Virgin Islands is fully equipped and trained. Outlines the duties and responsibilities of the RTF in ACC Plan 32-1, *CONUS Radiological Accident/Incident Response and Recovery Plan*. Serves as the Air Force Lead Command for the Agile Combat Support Mission Area Plan and as such is the lead for RD&A initiatives. Makes recommendation for acceptance or rejection of equipment and procedures. Coordinates with HQ AFCESA/CEX to ensure concepts of operations, implementation plans, fielding and sustainment guidance, tactics, techniques, and procedures, and Air Staff policy (through AF/ILEX) is developed to support all new NBC defense programs. Participates in OT&E of proposed airlift specific NBCC defense equipment and procedures and provides test results to HQ USAF/ILEXR, HQ AFCESA/CEX, HQ ACC/DRWC and HQ ACC/CEXA for implementation. Functions as the MSCA tasking authority for CONUS Air Force assets not assigned to a unified or specified command. ACC/SG is responsible for developing the Concept of Operations for the medical portion of the FSTR and provides representation to the AF CERB NBC Panel.

2.14.2. HQ Air Education and Training Command (AETC). Implements the FSTR training concepts into Air Force courses as applicable.

2.14.3. HQ Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC). Responsible for the *Multi-Product Emergency Response Plan for Inhalation Hazards* for US Air Force shipments of nitrogen tetroxide. Coordinates commercial contractor technical escort teams for hazardous shipments. Provides radioactive and mixed waste disposal expertise. Is the MAJCOM of the 311 Human Systems Wing and its subordinate unit the Air Force Institute for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Risk Analysis (AFIERA). AFIERA is the pilot unit of the Air Force Radiation Assessment Team (AFRAT). The AFRAT's capabilities include field monitoring, bioassay, dosimetry and risk assessment for incidents involving radioactive materials.

2.14.3.1. Air Force Institute for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Risk Analysis (AFIERA). Provides technical expertise, specialized consulting; detection, measurement and analysis; epidemiology and force medical surveillance assets unique to force health protection and patient management resulting from NBC operations.

2.14.4. HQ Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC). Coordinates with ACC and AMC on air mobility recommendations for joint mission need statements and joint operational requirements to the Air Staff PDWG and HQ AFCESA/CEX. Ensures AFRC personnel are trained and equipped according to this AFI.

2.14.5. HQ Air Mobility Command (AMC). Participates in the initial OT&E of chemical-biological warfare defense equipment and procedures pertaining to airlift, air refueling and air mobility support operations. Coordinates with ACC on air mobility recommendations for JMNS and joint ORDs to the Air Staff PDWG, HQ AFCESA/CEX and AF/SGR. Provides airborne survey platforms for DoE observation over areas affected by a nuclear weapons accident. Notifies the initial response base (IRB) and RTF of T.O. 11N-20-11(C) line number and weapon quantities immediately after an incident involving an AMC aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. Develops large frame aircraft decontamination guidance. Ensures the civil reserve air fleet (CRAF) and airlift contractors have ground crew IPE, when supporting deployments to high threat CB areas. Provides doctrine, policy, TTPs and resources for aerovac of NBC casualties; provides audiovisual documentation of passive defense operations for joint mission need statements and joint operational requirements.

2.14.6. HQ Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC). Supports OT&E decontamination procedures for Special Operations Force (SOF) C-130s and rotary-winged aircraft. Develops JMNS and ORDs to support special operations requirements for transportation and handling of WMD materials in support to the Combatant Commander and SECDEF. Coordinates with US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) on development of Joint SOF NBC programs having USAF applicability. Aircrew Life Support (DOTL) ensures aircrew flight equipment is compatible with unique Special Operations aircraft and CONOPS in support of USSOCOM and USAF mission requirements.

2.14.7. HQ Air Force Space Command (AFSPC). Supports HQ ACC actions in response to incidents involving intercontinental ballistic missiles and other applicable assets.

2.14.8. HQ Pacific Air Force (PACAF). Implements Air Force RTF when directed by Pacific Command (PACOM). Coordinates on cold weather operations for FSTR and provides logistical support to the AFOTEC for cold weather field operational tests and evaluations. Primary C-NBC mission is to organize, train and equip forces to plan, conduct and coordinate offensive aerospace operations.

2.14.9. HQ United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE). Implements Air Force RTF procedures, as part of an incident response, when directed by European Command. Ensures successful implementation of response procedures in Commander USAFE (COMUSAFE) CONPLAN 4367, Mobility Equipment Force Packaging (MEFPAK) for the registered Unit Type Code (UTC) In-Place Patient Decontamination Team.

2.15. FOAs and DRUs. Ensure agency and unit specific FSTR programs, plans and agreements meet objectives in AFPD 10-25, *Full Spectrum Threat Response*; provide AT/FP program assistance; ensure plans reflect full-spectrum threat vulnerabilities and include mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) provisions; ensure agreements meet local, state and SOFA requirements; and defines training and exercise requirements.

2.15.1. HQ AFCESA. Provides technical expertise to the Air Staff, MAJCOMs, the research, development, test, and acquisition communities, and other military services on FSTR issues.

2.15.1.1. Provides the representative to the Air Standardization Coordinating Committee (ASCC) Working Party (WP) 84; *NBC Defensive Measures* provides liaison to WP61, *Aerospace Medicine, Life Support and Aircrew Systems* and to the NATO Interservice NBC Working Party.

2.15.1.2. Recommends inputs to the FSTR and AT/FP related MNS, develops NBC, Battlespace Information Management (BIM) and other FSTR-related Mission Area and Mission Needs Analyses (MAA/MNA), assesses the resulting Analysis of Alternatives (AOAs) and monitors ORDs, JMNSs and the JNBCD POM to ensure needs, capabilities and deficiencies are succinctly addressed across the doctrine, organization, training, manpower, leadership and facilities spectrum. Reviews war and contingency planning documents to ensure they address FSTR cross-functional issues and program requirements.

2.15.1.3. Coordinates with HQ ACC/CEX and Human Systems Wing, Chemical/ Biological Defense Systems Division, ensuring information and user requirements are communicated correctly (i.e., Joint MNSs and Joint ORDs).

2.15.1.4. Reviews all FSTR-related AFTO Form 22, *Technical Order System Publication Improvement Report and Reply*, submissions. Recommends changes to FSTR allowance standards to the appropriate Air Logistics Center.

2.15.1.5. Compiles data from lessons learned reports, modifying Air Force guidance as required. Submits selected lessons learned for publication in *TIG Brief*. Develops *Agency-Grams* to inform the Air Force community of various issues affecting operations, equipment and policy implementation.

2.15.1.6. Serves as the Air Force OPR for FSTR-related publications, CONOPS and visual aids. Ensures MAJCOMs develop training programs that meet objectives. Monitors formal training through HQ AETC. Provides guidance on other US/DoD agencies and allied forces courses.

2.15.1.7. Participates in the Air Force PDWG.

2.15.1.8. Provides support to global FSTR contingencies, through the HQ AFCESA CE Readiness Operations Center, using the Air Force Contract Augmentation Program (AFCAP).

2.15.1.9. Develops FSTR, WMD and NBCC Defense training products.

2.15.1.10. Conducts FSTR, WMD, and NBCC Defense training and exercise, studies and analysis.

2.15.2. AFMOA. AFMOA develops Air Force Medical Service (AFMS) operational instructions and guidance in support of FSTR planning and execution. Provides subject matter expertise to support MAJCOM medical staffs and Air Force passive defense program meetings, work groups and IPTs. Plans, programs and budgets for AFMS FSTR program modernization and sustainment.

2.15.2.1. AFMOA/SGZR. Develops policy and serves as SG point of contact (POC) for radiation protection issues. Acts as Air Force liaison with US National Radiation Committee. Notifies the Air Staff (SAF/IEE) of radiological incidents and accidents.

2.15.2.2. AFMOA/SGZE. Develops and directs Air Force policy and serves as SG POC for occupational and environmental health issues.

2.15.3. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE). Researches for technologies to meet HAZMAT emergency planning and response requirements and provides technical and contract-

ing support to restore and clean up HAZMAT contaminated sites. Provides technical expertise for execution of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) Sections 311 through 313 requirements.

2.15.4. Air Force Services Agency (AFSVA), Mortuary Affairs (AFSVA/SVOM). Provides technical and specialized assistance at installation, or MAJCOM request, for search and rescue, identification of remains, preparation and disposition of remains, and any other mortuary affairs related concern.

2.15.5. AFNSEP. USAF Principal Planning Agent for MSCA as it relates to consequence management and disaster recovery operations. Responds to disasters/national emergencies and National Special Security Events (NSSEs) with Air Force Reserve Individual Mobilization Augmentees called Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLOs). These EPLOs are the SECAF/CSAF liaison to DoD's response during peacetime or wartime operations. Additionally, EPLOs visit Air Force installations to discuss MSCA policies and procedures with the installation commander and the FSTR program OPR. Ensures support to civil authorities is according to AFPD 10-8, Air Force Support to Civil Authorities. Approves Civil Air Patrol (CAP) missions related to consequence management/disaster recovery operations. (See **Chapter 12** for MSCA responsibilities.) Coordinates with HQ AFCESA/CEX on any process involving FSTR related issues.

2.15.6. AFOSI. Provides antiterrorism training; counterintelligence and terrorism investigations; threat information collection, analysis and assessment; specialized protective services; and local threat assessments and briefings. Operates as the Air Force affairs liaison with all federal agencies on criminal investigations and maintains close coordination with civil authorities when threats are made to individuals or property on military installations. Incorporates FSTR considerations into counterintelligence and vulnerability assessments.

2.15.7. Additional FOAs**.** USAF Agency for Modeling and Simulation, USAF Medical Logistics Office, USAF Medical Support Agency, USAF Safety Center, USAF Weather Agency and Air Intelligence Agency will coordinate with HQ AFCESA/CEX on any processes involving FSTR related issues.

2.16. Installation Commander.

2.16.1. Establishes a single, installation-wide FSTR program in compliance with this instruction, referenced publications, MAJCOM supplements and direction or guidance from higher command and appropriate federal agencies and ensures all units attached to the installation, including tenants, augmenting forces and GSUs, participate in this program.

2.16.2. Appoints the CE Readiness Flight as the OPR for the FSTR program to include support to the MSCA program, ensuring the integration of FSTR planning and response into installation peacetime and wartime operations. Ensures FSTR Plan 10-2 includes policy, procedures and functions required for successful FSTR operations.

2.16.3. Establishes the installation RB and RWG according to **Attachment 6**. The RWG will meet once a quarter to address the most important FSTR issues applicable to the installation.

2.16.4. Establishes a Threat Working Group (TWG) according to AFI 31-210, *The Air Force Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) Program Standards.*

2.16.5. Ensures mission critical physical infrastructures are assessed to identify vulnerabilities, the risks of the vulnerabilities, and, as required, to determine if the risks are acceptable, or identify a means to prevent and/or recover from the vulnerabilities. This includes building relationships with commercial infrastructure providers to ensure those infrastructures are available as required. Critical cyber infrastructures are assessed IAW AFI 10-2001.

2.16.6. Establishes an Installation Shelter Program according to AFMAN 32-4005, *Personnel Protection and Attack Actions*, and directs shelter stocking according to supporting plans.

2.16.7. Establishes the installation DRF according to paragraph **2.5.2.**

2.16.8. Establishes installation wartime radiation dose for personnel. Information regarding radiation doses can be found in AFMAN 44-161, Treatment of Nuclear and Radiological Casualties. The installation radiation safety officer/NCO or bioenvironmental engineer can provide detailed radiation dosage information as well.

2.16.9. Establishes a primary and alternate SRC or equivalent (i.e., Battle Staff, Crisis Action Team) during contingencies. Normally the Support Commander assumes the responsibility of overseeing the operation of the SRC.

2.16.10. Appoints a primary and alternate on-scene commander (OSC).

2.16.10. (POPE) When appointed the On Scene Commander (OSC) will be:

Table 2.1. (Added-POPE) On Scene Commander.

PRIMARY	43d Mission Support Group Commander	(MSG/CC)
ALTERNATE	43d Mission Support Group Deputy Commander	(MSG/CD)
ALTERNATE	43d Civil Engineer Squadron Commander	(CES/CC)

2.16.11. Appoints a HAZMAT program manager.

2.16.11. (POPE) When appointed the HAZMAT program manager will be:

Table 2.2. (Added-POPE) HAZMAT Program Manager.

PRIMARY	43d Civil Engineer Squadron Fire Chief	(CES/CEF)
ALTERNATE	43d Civil Engineer Squadron Deputy Fire Chief	(CES/CEF)

2.16.12. Requires installation leadership to plan, coordinate and exercise FSTR planning and operations requirements with local communities, municipalities, and host nation leadership and that FSTR plans meet local and state regulations and SOFAs.

2.16.13. Provides support to the RTF for Broken Arrow incidents.

2.16.14. Ensures military and civilian personnel are adequately trained in FSTR procedures and equipped to successfully defend, respond, mitigate and recover from FSTR contingencies and hostile actions.

2.16.15. Ensures timely and effective planning and response to disasters or emergencies using MSCA when necessary. Develops Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) or Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) with civil agencies according to AFI 25-201*, Support Agreement Procedures*. OCONUS

Commanders develop local agreements (MOAs/MOUs), with local host nation military and civilian organizations (i.e., host nation military installations where USAF units are tenants, or local host nation hospital, fire or law enforcement agencies) to codify sharing of responsibilities in the event of a FSTR within the context of applicable SOFAs.

2.16.15. (POPE) The wing OPRs for development of Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) or Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) with civil agencies according to AFI 25-201*, Support Agreement Procedures,* are as follows:

Table 2.3. (Added-POPE) Agreements.

AGREEMENT	OPR
Fire Department/HAZMAT Response	43 CES/CEF
Emergency Medical Response	43 MDG/CC
Law Enforcement Response	43 SFS/CC

2.16.16. Provides support to DoD and civil forces engaged in MSCA operations and ensure applicable guidelines are followed. Support could include but is not limited to administrative, lodging, equipment, storage and transportation support to DoD forces deployed in DSO. Installations may seek reimbursement of incremental expenses incurred.

2.16.17. Stores and maintains pre-positioned materiel for added forces according to theater, base support and joint support plans (JSPs).

2.16.18. Prioritizes use of installation resources in conjunction with tenant organizations to continue the installation's missions and apportions these according to mission criticality.

2.16.19. Based on the threat ensures the ability to sustain air operations in a contaminated environment. Commanders must plan for the necessary COLPRO solutions, which may include the use of facilities and transportable shelters, to meet the projected threat. Support costs must be included in programming.

2.16.20. Establishes a contamination control capability, based on applicable threat. This includes being able to identify contamination, decontaminate resources to support essential operations, and mark contaminated areas as appropriate. If applicable, quarantine actions may be required.

2.16.21. Ensures backup support is established where needed according to AFMAN 15-128, *Aerospace Weather Operations* and AFMAN 15-129, *Aerospace Weather Operations - Roles and Responsibilities*.

2.16.22. Establishes a National Defense Area (NDA) if an incident occurs off the installation in the CONUS and involves classified military equipment, property and documents. The commander is ultimately responsible for their protection and has the option of declaring this exclusive zone.

2.16.23. Assesses intelligence indicators and operational situations to determine appropriate NBCC defense measures and when to implement them.

2.16.24. Maintains NBCC defense capabilities and has an understanding of applicable force protection capabilities and limitations. Retains responsibility for force protection of their units that apply to their areas of responsibility.

2.16.25. Manages use of IPE by declaring appropriate MOPP levels based on the operational situation, when necessary.

2.16.26. Assesses how wartime host nation support can assist in their NBCC defense efforts.

2.16.27. Ensures units deployed and in place possess the contamination control and shelter management capabilities they need to meet mission requirements.

2.16.28. Manages use of PPE for HAZMAT incidents in consultation with protection experts from bioenvironmental engineering and fire protection flights, depending upon the operational situation.

2.16.29. Ensure checklists and procedures meet the AFOSH standards for safeguarding personnel and equipment during FSTR incidents.

2.16.30. Ensures interoperable communications (including Land Mobile Radios (LMRs) and computers) and visual information services are available to respond to any FSTR event at any location.

2.17. Installation Units and Staff Agencies. Assigned, attached and tenant units give functional support to the installation FSTR program. See **Attachment 2** for specific unit responsibilities. In addition, each unit will:

2.17.1. Appoint unit representatives to manage and coordinate unit requirements of the FSTR program.

2.17.1. (POPE) Unit commanders will appoint a primary and alternate unit representative (E-5 or above) to manage/coordinate unit requirements of the Pope AFB FSTR program. Representatives will establish and maintain a unit FSTR program using guidance provided by 43 CES Readiness.

2.17.1.1. (Added-POPE) Unit FSTR Representative will use the Quarterly Unit FSTR Report to update all unit FSTR position assignments (i.e. Unit FSTR Representatives, DCG, and Specialized Team members).

2.17.2. Assist the CE Readiness Flight (FSTR OPR) in the development and/or revision of the FSTR Plan 10-2.

2.17.3. Develop and implement unit specific checklists supporting the FSTR Plan 10-2. Organizations will coordinate with applicable installation agencies, and in the CONUS local civilian agencies, and submit their final checklists and/or supporting documents to the CE Readiness Flight to ensure procedures are synchronized with the overall installation FSTR effort.

2.17.4. Conduct an internal unit FSTR self-inspection in preparation for the annual FSTR SAV. Provide a written reply to FSTR SAV observations or findings with corrective actions and an estimated completion date(s) to the CE Readiness Flight.

2.17.5. Appoint DCG and support and recovery team members, as appropriate, to support the FSTR program. Establish UCCs as required. See AFMAN 32-4004 for control center, DCG and specialized team requirements.

2.17.5. (POPE) Unit commanders will appoint a primary and alternate DCG representative in writing using Quarterly Unit FSTR Report. When appointed the wing DCG will consist of representatives (Officer O-1 thru O-5 and NCO E-6 thru E-9) as a minimum from the following organizations.

Table 2.4. (Added-POPE) Tasked organizations.

43 MDG	**43 MXG**	**43 CES**	**43 CES/CED**
43 CES/CEF	**43 CES/CEV**	**43 CES/CEX**	**43 CONS**
43 CS	**43 MSS**	**43 SFS**	**43 SVS**
43 LRS/LGRM	**43 LRS/LGRF**	**43 LRS/LGRS**	**43 LRS/LGRV**
3 APS	**43 AW/CPTS**	**43 AW/HC**	**43 AW/JA**
43 AW/PA	**43 AW/SE**	**43 MDG/SGOB**	**43 OSS/OSAA**
23 FG			

2.17.6. Ensure unit personnel are trained according to the FSTR program training requirements in **Chapter 9**. Units are responsible for scheduling, tracking and documenting training for their personnel. **Note**: In some cases the units will be responsible to conduct specific courses required within their unit (i.e. contingency operations training).

2.17.6. (POPE) When established, the wing Unit Control Centers (UCCs) will consist of the following organizations.

Table 2.5. (Added-POPE) Tasked Organizations.

Base Operations	**394- 6510**
Chapel	**394-2677**
Civil Engineer Squadron (Damage Control Center)	**394-2758**
Command Post	**394-9000**
Communications-Computers	**394-1078**
Contracting	**394-6200**
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	**394-8088**
Fire Department	**394-2426**
Fuels	**394-6799**
Logistics Readiness Squadron	**394-5968**
Maintenance Group Control Center	**394-6436**
Medical	**394-2650**
Munitions	**394-5604**
Personnel/Casualty Affairs	**394-2486**
Public Affairs (News Media)	**394-4183**
CE Readiness (Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Control Center)	**394-8130**
Safety	**394-8390**
Security Forces	**394-2800**
Services/Mortuary	**394-1579**
Staff Judge Advocate (SJA)/Legal	**394-2341**
Transportation	**394-6906**
Weather	**394-6543**
3d Aerial Port Squadron	**394-7303**

2.17.6.1. (Added-POPE) Unit FSTR Representative will use Quarterly Unit FSTR Report to document the status of scheduled/completed FSTR training of unit personnel.

2.17.7. Disseminate FSTR training material throughout the unit in support of the Installation Information Program (see para **9.8.**).

2.17.8. Supplement the training for SMTs, CCTs and DCG representatives on unit specific procedures and equipment.

2.17.9. Ensure support and recovery teams are adequately staffed, trained and equipped. Identify and equip augmentees in support of the FSTR Program.

2.17.10. Ensure unit is fully equipped according to FSTR and AT/FP operational and training requirements. This includes IPE, detection equipment, contamination control materials and shelter supplies.

2.17.10.1. (Added-POPE) Unit FSTR Representative will use Quarterly Unit FSTR Report to document checks of FSTR related equipment.

2.17.11. Identify requirements, budget for, obtain, store, and maintain unit passive defense operational and training equipment, including; personnel items, detection equipment, contamination control materials and shelter supplies.

2.17.12. Implement, as appropriate, the contamination control and shelter management capabilities. Plan, manage and operate protective shelter program. Ensure personnel are assigned to a protective shelter. See AFMAN 32-4005 and AFMAN 10-2602 for shelter operational guidance.

2.17.12.1. (Added-POPE) In accordance with Pope AFB FSTR Plan 10-2 and *Pope AFB Guide to Sheltering-In-Place as a Protective Action,* Facility Managers will implement, as appropriate, shelter-in-place procedures.

2.17.13. Provide personnel requirements to the installation Resource Augmentation Duty (READY) program IAW AFI 10-217, *Resource Augmentation Duty (READY) Program*.

2.17.13. (POPE) Provide personnel requirements to the installation Resource Augmentation Duty (READY) program IAW PAFBI 10-243, *Augmentation Program*.

2.17.13.1. (Added-POPE) 43 AW Ready Augmentation Program Manager will ensure that 10 personnel are identified to fill the Readiness Support Team (RST) augmentee requirements.

2.17.14. Ensure personnel that are “subject to deploy” and “identified to deploy” to NBCC threat areas, can perform mission essential tasks in a contaminated environment. Refer to AFMAN 10-2602 for information on Air Force Mission Essential Tasks.

2.17.15. Accomplish unit planning, training and operations to support the installation passive defense program to protect resources and carry out their missions.

2.17.16. Designate appropriate personnel to perform special duties, such as managing shelters and leading contamination control teams. Supplement shelter management and contamination control training on unit specific procedures and equipment.

2.17.16.1. Commanders who are responsible for a shelter must staff and ensure teams are trained to provide 24-hour coverage when the shelter is activated.

2.17.16.1. (POPE) 43 SVS/CC will staff and (within 24 hours of shelter activation) coordinate with 43 CES/CEX for Just In Time (JIT) training of appointed shelter management team personnel.

2.17.16.2. Contamination control teams may be formed within any unit. As a minimum, teams should be formed to control contamination for mission essential facilities, medical resources, areas, aircraft and equipment. The number of teams and team members must be based on the threat, mission and magnitude of potential decontamination operations.

Chapter 3

FSTR PLANNING

3.1. Primary Objective of Planning. To support Air Force war and contingency plans by minimizing the loss of operational capability caused by major accidents, natural disasters, terrorist use of WMD and enemy attacks. This chapter provides basic policy and guidance for FSTR planning.

3.1.1. Consult AFMAN 10-2602 for the operational tasks and standards associated with planning and preparing for surviving and sustaining operations in NBC contaminated environments.

3.1.2. Consult AFH 10-2502 for additional guidance and checklists associated with planning and preparing for WMD incident response.

3.1.3. Installations, in conjunction with tenant units, will tailor its response capability to the installation's mission and the installation-specific threat assessment.

3.1.4. Prompt commander engagement and involvement in both the planning and the response processes ensures unity of effort, most efficient allocation of scarce resources, and identification and correction of shortfalls in response capability.

3.2. Highest Priorities for Planning. The highest priorities are force survivability and mission continuation. Planning must provide for:

3.2.1. Decentralization of vital operations, materiel and other resources needed for key mission operations.

3.2.2. Dispersal, sheltering or covering resources needed for peacetime/wartime mission accomplishment and recovery tasks.

3.2.3. Protective shelters, evacuation or relocation for all people.

3.2.4. IPE for NBC defense and personal protective equipment (PPE) for HAZMAT incidents.

3.2.5. Improved protection for buildings used as shelters.

3.2.6. Mutual support agreements with civilian authorities.

3.2.7. Post attack information systems capability.

3.2.8. Implementation of nuclear, biological and chemical avoidance and control; plotting, predicting, warning and reporting.

3.2.9. Unique and exclusive aspects of biological warfare. Biological attack is not well modeled in a chemical or nuclear paradigm.

3.2.10. Survivable interoperable communications.

3.2.11. Worldwide NBCC (**Table 3.1.**). Air Force installations within these geographical locations are categorized as NBCC high, medium or low threat areas based on threats posed by enemy ranges of theater ballistic missiles (TBMs). However, bases also face threats other than missile-delivered weapons, to include infiltrators, witting or unwitting human vectors infected with contagious BW agent, off-base dispensing of agent from ground sources, and aerial dispersal from aircraft that remain outside the base perimeter. These threats should also be taken into consideration. This assessment uses open source publications, MAJCOM/theater guidance, and unclassified intelligence information

available at the time of publication. This table should be used for long-term planning, equipage, training, exercises and budgeting to identify general threats to in-place forces and for deliberate and execution level planning for deployed forces. Combine this information with theater and local intelligence for the current local/theater/joint area threat. Changes in threats, or vulnerability assessments, may require revisions in the deliberate planning and operational procedures. See AFMAN 10-2602 for more detailed information regarding threat assessments.

Table 3.1. Worldwide NBCC Threat Assessment by Location.

NBCC Threat Area	Geographical Location
High Threat Area (HTA)	Bahrain, Balkans Region, Diego Garcia, Egypt, Greece, India, Israel, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of China (Taiwan), Republic of Korea, Somalia, Singapore, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates
Medium Threat Area (MTA)	Germany, Italy, Japan and Yemen
Low Threat Area (LTA)	All locations not listed as a high or medium threat area

3.3. Installation Planning. The following documents cover the Full Spectrum of Threats for installation response to incidents and should be referenced when developing FSTR Plan 10-2.

3.3.1. Survival, recovery and reconstitution plans.

3.3.2. Continuity of OPLANs. See AFMAN 10-2602.

3.3.3. JSP/BSPs. Considerations for operations:

3.3.3.1. Intelligence collection, analysis and production

3.3.3.2. Situational awareness

3.3.3.3. Common planning, training and equipment standards

3.3.3.4. Medical NBC defense

3.3.3.5. Protection of the joint rear area and theater sustainment capabilities

3.3.3.6. Logistic burden of NBC attacks

3.3.3.7. In-theater active defense systems

3.3.3.8. Effects of NBCC attacks on command, control, communications and computers

3.3.3.9. Capabilities and limitations of multinational forces

3.3.3.10. In-theater consequence management

3.3.4. Installation-level plans, such as the Base Civil Engineer (BCE) Contingency Response Plan (CRP).

3.3.5. Host-tenant, inter-service and wartime host support agreements.

3.4. Installation Resources. The first step in assessing an installation's response capability is to conduct a detailed inventory of existing response resources and organizations including equipment, trained teams

and personnel. Using this inventory, each functional area should determine its ability to respond effectively to FSTR incidents.

3.5. Mutual Aid or Host Nation Resources. The installation should analyze what resources are made available under MOAs or MOUs. An installation can augment its resources through cooperation with local, or regional agencies, other nearby Air Force and DoD resources, DoD overseas resources or the host nation. These additional support elements might include HAZMAT teams, fire departments, emergency medical services, public health offices, law enforcement agencies, environmental agencies, communications capabilities, and contracted response and remediation companies.

3.6. Installation Planning Checklists. Each unit attached or assigned to an installation must develop unit specific checklists supporting FSTR Plan 10-2 and equivalent war and contingency plans. These checklists must give detailed instructions to accomplish assigned tasks and must be coordinated with the installation CE Readiness Flight. They must address who, what, when, where, why and how to perform the tasks for the relocation of UCCs and responses and recovery for all incidents. To the greatest extent possible, checklists should be compatible with local and Incident Command System/Universal Command System (ICS/UCS), JTF-CS OPLANS (5), and applicable FEMA Emergency Support Functions (ESF).

3.7. FSTR Plan 10-2 *(previously titled Disaster Preparedness OPLAN 32-1).* Air Force installations will create a FSTR Plan 10-2. During deployments, commanders may need to use other planning documents such as a base support plan to provide FSTR guidance until a FSTR Plan 10-2 can be developed for the deployment location. Sufficient resources may not be available in the early stages of a deployment to implement a comprehensive FSTR program. See **Attachment 3** for guidance on writing the FSTR Plan 10-2.

3.7.1. Plan provides comprehensive guidance for response to major accidents, natural disasters, wartime NBCC attacks, and peacetime terrorist use of WMD.

3.7.2. MAJCOMs may provide specific FSTR requirements for their installations and commanders.

3.7.3. Program management, exercise and administrative information must be included in a installation instruction or a supplement to this instruction.

3.7.4. GSUs are not required to develop a FSTR Plan 10-2. However, they must develop FSTR operating procedures and coordinate them with their host installation CE Readiness Flight. Specific support requirements for off-base units must be clearly identified in the FSTR Plan 10-2.

3.7.5. The plan will list key actions that the commander or units are to accomplish based on conditions or events that may affect the installation. Do not repeat information provided in the main body of the plan in the annexes. There are five annexes to the FSTR Plan 10-2. When complete FSTR guidance for enemy attack is included in another plan (BSP, WMP-1, etc…), Annex C is not required.

Annex A: Major Accidents

Annex B: Natural Disasters

Annex C: Attack Actions

Annex D: Terrorist Use of WMD

Annex Z: Distribution

3.8. Civil Authority Coordination on Air Force Fixed Nuclear Facilities. See **Attachment 5** for planning procedures.

3.9. HAZMAT Emergency Response Planning Requirements. Each installation must have a HAZMAT emergency planning team. This team ensures HAZMAT emergency planning is accomplished as part of FSTR Plan 10-2, Annex A, or as a separate HAZMAT plan as determined by the installation RB.

3.9.1. The Installation commander designates the HAZMAT emergency program manager to direct the HAZMAT emergency planning team. The installation provides the name of the HAZMAT emergency program manager to the State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs).

3.9.2. The HAZMAT emergency program manager oversees the installation HAZMAT emergency planning and response activities; responsible for integrating the HAZMAT emergency planning into appropriate HAZMAT plans. The HAZMAT planning process includes hazard analysis, capability assessment and risk management. (See AFMAN 32-4013, *Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Guide* for further guidance concerning HAZMAT planning.)

3.9.2.1. HAZMAT emergency response plan will comply with all applicable federal requirements (see **Attachment 4**) and any applicable state and local emergency planning requirements. Most federal laws do not apply OCONUS, so coordination is required with an environmental engineer. The HAZMAT program manager ensures HAZMAT plans comply with OCONUS location laws and regulations.

3.9.2.2. Installations must provide immediate notification about accidental releases of extremely hazardous substance (EHS) or *The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980* (CERCLA) hazardous substances that exceed reportable quantity for that substance possibly affecting the surrounding area. Notification consists of an immediate phone call to the affected LEPC and SERC, following with written documentation.

3.10. Strategic, Operational and Tactical Level Planning. C-NBC passive defense planning considerations may vary considerably between strategic, operational and tactical level operations due to differences in missions, available resources and size of the operations areas and areas of interest. Commanders at the installation level will adjust their plans based on NBC and toxic industrial materials (TIMs) hazards. The potential impact for operations in a NBC environment will sequent strategic and operational level actions. See AFMAN 10-2602 for description of each level and guidance for preparing for wartime operations.

3.11. Functional Area Responsibilities in Planning. To support FSTR Plan 10-2 execution, the commander's staff executes their proponent responsibilities to ensure that each required capability in a disaster/attack environment can be successfully accomplished. Every echelon of command is responsible for response to full spectrum threat environments. Consult functional area series publications. Consult the installation FSTR Plan 10-2 for actions and other BSPs for MAJCOM specific instructions in FSTR planning.

3.11.1. AFMAN 10-2602 and AFH 10-2502 provide guidance and tools to assist the installation commander, staff, and responders in responding to all FSTR incidents using an integrated, installation-wide approach. See Functional Area Checklists and the prescribed actions that have been

coordinated and linked to ensure a thorough cross-functional response to terrorist use of WMD and for operating in NBC contaminated environments.

3.11.2. Complete functional area responsibilities for NBCC defense operations are located in AFMAN 10-2602.

Chapter 4

ENEMY ATTACK – NBCC PASSIVE DEFENSE

4.1. General Information. This chapter describes passive defense and provides response measures common to all NBCC attacks. Conventional attack threats may be present in locations where threats of a NBC attack are not as high. Refer to **Chapter 7** of this AFI and AFH 10-2502 for response to Terrorist Use of WMD. Consult AFMAN 10-2602 for guidance and procedures for survival and sustainment of operations in a wartime NBCC environment. It provides commanders guidance to use when developing individual, unit, installation and theater plans, training and exercises.

4.2. Threat.

4.2.1. NBCC Threat. Military involvement to advance and protect US interests may include war and MOOTW such as peace operations, homeland security/defense (HLS/D), foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) and other MSCA. Commanders have the responsibility to consider the implications of a potential adversary's NBCC capabilities not only in the adversary's geographic region, but also in other regions.

4.2.1.1. Adversaries may employ NBC weapons and other toxic materials in a widespread manner to achieve extensive effects or in a limited focused manner to achieve specific effects. Threats may come from traditional NBCC weapons or may be new and different compounds and organisms. See **Table 3.1.** for the location of NBCC threat areas for deliberate planning and AFMAN 10-2602 for detailed information on wartime NBCC threats and hazards.

4.2.2. Threat Assessment.

4.2.2.1. The installation TWG will develop the assessment as outlined in AFI 10-245, *Air Force Antiterrorism/Force Protection Program Standards*. Use this assessment for deliberate and execution planning, exercise scenario development and evaluation, and Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Vulnerability Assessments. This assessment is conducted by AFOSI and intelligence annually, when significant threat changes occur, and prior to exercise or actual deployment of forces. Consult AFMAN 10-2602, AFH 10-2502 and AFPAM 32-4019 for further detail and guidance for performing assessments.

4.2.2.2. Annual reviews of the passive defense program, in relation to the threat; may drive adjustments to wing operations. Changes in threats or vulnerability assessments may require revisions in the deliberate planning and operational procedures. Commanders and planners will consult the appropriate organizations and documents as the starting point for assessing the threat.

4.2.2.3. JP 3-11, *Joint Doctrine for Operations in Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Environmen*ts, Appendix A, provides a framework for assessing the threat posed by an adversary possessing, or suspected of possessing, NBC weapons.

4.3. Policy. Program management, exercise and administrative information will not be included in the FSTR Plan 10-2. These items are to be included in a supplemental document for use with the FSTR Plan 10-2, without duplication in related installation plans.

4.3.1. Installation commanders must protect assigned people, material, equipment and facilities from the effects of enemy attacks to the maximum extent of current capabilities.

4.3.2. Installation commanders must develop a plan appropriate to the airbase mission and threat. See AFMAN 10-2602 for additional guidance and MOPP procedures and analysis.

4.3.3. The FSTR Plan 10-2 is the governing installation level response document. Annex C, Attack Actions, covers the wartime NBCC threats addressed in this publication. See AFPAM 10-219, Vol I, *Contingency and Disaster Planning* for basic definitions of formal plans, where to locate planning documents and some sample base contingency planning and considerations.

4.3.4. MAJCOM response and planning requirements are not identical due to varying mission requirements and geographical areas of responsibilities. Refer to the installation's BSP, or the FSTR Plan 10-2, as appropriate.

4.3.5. Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) Considerations.

4.3.5.1. In the event NEO takes place after an attack, command and control can implement several actions that will minimize noncombatant casualties. Some of these actions occur during planning stages (before hostilities ever begin) and some occur during the last hours before conflict.

4.3.5.2. Commanders must coordinate evacuation planning at the local, state and/or theater level, if located OCONUS.

4.3.5.3. NEO. While there are many difficulties associated with NEO in a contaminated environment, it is not a hopeless endeavor. There are several planning factors installations can consider prior to and after an attack to increase survivability of noncombatants. See AFI 10-216, *Evacuation and Repatriating Air Force Family Members and Other US Noncombatants.*

4.3.6. During increased alert, unit commanders normally recall or provide other instructions for personnel away from their home duty station. If travel to the assigned duty station is not possible, Air Force personnel must report to the nearest federal activity, in the order listed below:

A US Air Force Base

A US Air Force Recruiting or Reserve Officer Training Corps detachment

A US Army, Navy or Marine Corps installation

A Federal or civil government installation

4.4. Installation Planning Checklists. Each unit attached or assigned to an installation must develop checklists to support the passive defense operations plan and equivalent war and contingency plans. These checklists must give detailed instructions to accomplish assigned tasks and must be coordinated with the installation CE Readiness Flight. They must address who, what, when, where, why and how to perform the tasks for the relocation of unit control centers, pre-, trans- and post-attack responses.

4.5. Vulnerability Assessments. Each installation will conduct assessments for NBCC and terrorist use of WMD annually, when significant threat changes occur, and prior to exercise or actual deployment of forces IAW AFI 10-245.

4.5.1. Units should refer to AFH 10-2502 for evaluating WMD response capability. The WMD vulnerability assessment is part of the AT/FP Vulnerability Assessment conducted according to AFI 10-245.

4.5.2. Installations will accomplish a single baseline NBCC threat assessment for their home station location and for each potential deployment location. It is used for deliberate and execution planning, exercise scenario development and evaluation. See AFMAN 10-2602 and AFI 10-245.

4.6. NBCC Protective Measures. NBCC passive defense measures are designed to improve the capability of personnel to survive and sustain operations in NBC environments. The major elements are contamination avoidance, protection and contamination control. Protective actions are taken in stages equal to the immediacy and nature of the threat. Use command and local instructions and alerting systems to direct the proper protective posture. When there is strategic warning of an increased attack threat, forces will increase defense readiness according to declared theater alert states and stages. See **Chapter 14** for attack warning and notification systems. See AFMAN 10-2602, for detailed information on NBCC protective measures.

4.7. Passive Defense Attack Actions. Consult command and theater specific guidance for measures to take during pre-, trans- and post-attack situations. Refer to AFMAN 10-2602, for common actions and considerations for effective wartime operations during pre-, trans- and post-attack actions. In-place and deployed forces must be prepared to conduct combat operations as required by Air Force, theater or MAJCOM directives.

4.7.1. Pre-Attack. Contamination avoidance and protection actions occur in the pre-attack stage in order to reduce the likelihood of resources becoming contaminated during trans-attack. Fixed installations set-up sectors and zones to ensure effective and timely protection and avoidance of contamination in preparation for an attack.

4.7.2. Trans-Attack Actions. Trans-attack actions occur immediately before and during an enemy attack. Attacks can come from missiles, artillery, unmanned aerial vehicles, aircraft, terrorists or ground forces. Refer to AFMAN 10-2602 for NBCC weapons effects and employment strategies.

4.7.2.1. Alarms and MOPP. Clearly designate alarm signals and MOPP levels. Enacting different alarm and MOPP levels is critical and directly impacts the ability to survive and operate (ATSO). The objective of alarm and MOPP levels is to balance mission continuation and force survivability. Each primary threat, such as missile, ground, aircraft and terrorist or SOF attack, has a different characteristic. Consider the threat and current missions when determining alarm and MOPP warnings and levels. For more information concerning alarm conditions and MOPP levels, see AFMAN 10-2602. See also AFVAs 10-2511, *USAF Standardized Attack Warning Signals For NBCC Medium And High Threat Areas* and 10-2512, *Mission Oriented Protective Postures (MOPP).*

4.7.2.2. Base Populace Response. Actions taken before, during and after the attack are critical to force survivability. All personnel must know the meanings of the alarm conditions and MOPP levels, actions to take, where and how to take cover, how to report enemy sightings, provide owner-user security and wear IPE. Personnel not affected by the attack will continue mission operations, while remaining vigilant within their sector.

4.7.3. Post-Attack Actions. See AFMAN 10-2602 for after attack actions.

4.7.3.1. NBC and Release Other Than Attack (ROTA) Warning and Reporting. NBC and ROTA plotting and reporting activities are conducted according to Standardization Agreement (STANAG) (NATO) 2103, Allied Tactical Publication (ATP)-45. These activities are primarily accomplished to facilitate force survivability and mission continuation for forces on and off the installation, both in the hazard area and in the downwind hazard area. See AFMAN 10-2602 for USAF-specific implementation of NBC/ROTA Warning and Reporting operations.

4.8. Operational Standards and Enabling Tasks. MAJCOMs will use common inspection criteria for core passive defense tasks. Operational standards will serve as a baseline for unit assessments. These standards are applicable to all assigned, attached and GSUs.

4.9. Recovery Operations: Successful base recovery efforts require a coordinated and integrated approach. The recovery concept involves a combined effort from personnel trained to operate as a team, using specialized equipment to spearhead recovery efforts. The SRC will provide command and control for recovery operations and direct team efforts for damage assessment after an attack. See AFMAN 10-2602.

Chapter 5

MAJOR ACCIDENT RESPONSE

5.1. General Information. This chapter provides policy and guidance for responding to major accidents and the temporary storage of government-sponsored shipments (includes Safe Haven and Safe Parking). It covers accidents involving DoD materiel or DoD activities that is serious enough to warrant response by the DRF. Major accidents differ from the minor day-to-day emergencies and incidents that installation agencies typically handle. A major accident may involve one or more of the following:

5.1.1. Hazardous substances, such as radioactive materials, toxic industrial chemicals, NBCC weapons, explosives, etc..

5.1.2. Class A mishap according to AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Reports.*

5.1.3. Extensive property damage.

5.1.4. Grave risk of injury or death to installation personnel or public.

5.1.5. Adverse public reaction.

5.2. Policy. The DoD is responsible for responding to major accidents, involving DoD resources or resulting from DoD activities. AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Reports,* and AFMAN 10-206 provide detailed reporting requirements for all mishaps, involving USAF equipment or personnel.

5.2.1. Air Force Jurisdiction.

5.2.1.1. If the effects of an incident on an installation extends to surrounding civilian communities – or when the need to save lives, prevent human suffering or mitigate great property damage is a concern – the installation may respond immediately and report the incident as soon as possible.

5.2.1.2. When time does not allow the commander or installation to obtain prior approval from higher headquarters, the installation may respond when a civil authority requests assistance. See **Chapter 12**.

5.2.1.3. Requests from civil authorities must be in writing and must contain the scope and nature of the request. If the request is a verbal "immediate response" request, the civil authorities must submit it in writing as soon as possible. See **Chapter 12**.

5.2.1.4. For accidents involving nuclear weapons, or their components, installations must conform to the DoD policy to neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons and components, except for those instances described in AFI 35-101, *Public Affairs Policy and Procedures*. Within the U.S., its territories and possessions, FEMA coordinates response activities for federal agencies if the accident is expected to affect areas outside the installation's boundary. The IRB coordinates directly with local officials until FEMA or host nation officials arrive.

5.2.1.5. In accidents involving HAZMAT, the release of public information must comply with the specific instructions given in movement and OPLANs or orders and DoD or overseas-unified command policies.

5.2.2. Civil Jurisdiction. Within the United States, its territories and possessions, civil authorities oversee response and recovery operations. Unless a NDA is established, involvement of military

resources in the accident gives the Air Force no specific rights or jurisdiction. The Air Force works with civil authorities to protect its resources. The Air Force coordinates command and control requirements, debriefs civil response forces at the scene and provides mutual assistance. Civil jurisdiction within foreign countries is delineated by MAJCOM, theater and DoD guidance.

5.2.2.1. The military installation (regardless of size) nearest the scene of a major accident involving DoD resources will respond to the accident unless otherwise directed by the MAJCOM or AFOSC. This installation is known as the IRB. Within the CONUS, response and relief coordination responsibilities are outlined in AFI 90-204.

5.2.2.2. Installations must have the capability to initially respond to incidents involving nuclear weapons and their components. They must be able to control the accident scene until support and recovery teams arrive.

5.3. Installation Response Procedures. The OSC determines if the DCG reports directly to the On Scene Control Point (OSCP) or if they should remain at a DCG assembly area and convoy to the OSCP at a later time. The OSC and FOE must follow the "safe route" provided by the senior fire official. The OSC will keep the installation commander informed.

5.4. Phases of Response. Phases of response to a major accident are categorized into notification, response, withdrawal and recovery. During the notification phase, the installation is notified of an actual or potential major accident. Evacuation is started (if necessary), the DRF is alerted and higher headquarters and local civil authorities are notified. During the response phase, the IRE responds to the accident scene to establish command and control. They immediately begin life-saving actions, rescue, mitigation and containment actions. Evacuation is continued if needed. The withdrawal phase occurs when the emergency response forces are in imminent danger or if further actions are futile. Withdrawal can be immediate or planned. The recovery phase restores the area and operations to normal pre-accident conditions. The DCG develops and implements a recovery plan. The installation commander and MAJCOM approve the recovery plan. See AFMAN 32-4004 for additional information.

5.5. Nuclear Weapon Accident Response. The two levels of response for a nuclear weapons accident are the IRB and RTF. The IRB uses the installation DRF and DCG structure to fulfill tasks for initial response. Response agencies at all levels follow the guidance and procedures in DoD 3150.8-M, *Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP)* when developing nuclear accident response plans. CONUS installations will also follow guidance in ACC Plan 32-1.

5.5.1. The IRB. See AFMAN 32-4004 for specific IRB response procedures.

5.5.1.1. Takes immediate emergency measures and provides a federal presence and humanitarian support.

5.5.1.2. Performs emergency operations to save lives, secure the site, safeguard classified materials, confirm or deny the presence of contamination and contain the hazard.

5.5.1.3. Resources permitting, performs initial emergency render-safe procedures on special weapons and damage assessment to stabilize the situation.

5.5.1.4. Remains in command of DoD forces until the RTF arrives. If DoE has custody, the IRB remains in command until relieved by the DoE Accident Response Group (ARG).

5.5.1.5. Maintains a support presence at the accident scene for the RTF.

5.5.1.6. Will not initiate recovery beyond its capability until the RTF arrives.

5.6. HAZMAT Response. Accidents involving HAZMAT can cause serious problems for Air Force installations and the local community.

5.6.1. Air Force policy is to comply with the emergency planning and notification provisions of Superfund and Resources Act (SARA) Title III and the EPCRA. Policy directs installations to keep the SERC and LEPC informed of its emergency planning and notification efforts.

5.6.2. Actions taken when responding to a HAZMAT emergency are identical to those taken for other major accidents; however, specific processes and emergency notification procedures must be followed during HAZMAT incidents. See AFMAN 32-4004 for additional information.

5.7. US Air Force Nuclear Reactor Facility Accident or Incident. The responsible commander, as designated on the reactor facility permit issued by Headquarters Air Force Safety Center, controls response and recovery from an accident or incident at a nuclear reactor facility under his or her command. See AFMAN 32-4004 for planning and response procedures.

5.8. Temporary Storage of Governmental Agency-Sponsored Shipments.

5.8.1. Safe Haven. Air Force installation commanders with proper facilities grant Safe Haven to military and military-sponsored shipments. If a secure holding area cannot be provided, the installation or activity commander will assist the carrier in finding a nearby secure location or ensuring the carrier can use a commercial terminal that meets DoD safety and security requirements. The transportation facilities guide lists installations which have been designated safe havens and/or secure holding areas and Global Distribution Domestic Operations Cell can be contacted for assistance via their 24 hour hotline (1-800-524-0331). Those Air Force installations that are capable of supporting these requirements should integrate Safe Haven emergency response procedures into their contingency plans. See AFMAN 91-201, *Explosives Safety Standards* and AFMAN 32-4004.

5.8.2. Safe Parking Shipments. The Safe Parking agreement covers the temporary storage of DoE shipments of waste material at DoD installations. DoE Safe Parking shipments occur in specially designed motor vehicles through designated transportation routes. The shipment consists of one vehicle containing waste material contaminated with low-level radioactive materials. There are no explosive or classified items involved in these shipments. Fire departments along the shipment routes are normally notified in advance, but temporary storage may be requested with little or no advance notice. See AFMAN 32-4004 for Safe Parking procedures.

5.8.3. Secure Holding. DOD and contractor facilities that meet the Arms, Ammunition and Explosives (AA&E) shipping and receiving criteria as published in the Transportation Facilities Guide (TFG) are required to assist commercial carriers transporting AA&E, classified materials and Controlled Cryptographic Items (CCI) by providing secure holding areas in the interest of public safety and national security. Carriers may seek secure holding during emergencies, or other circumstances beyond the carrier's control, for delivery or awaiting shipment loading or while in transit. When considering carrier requests for assistance, installation commanders and contractor facility directors must take into account the current Force Protection Condition (FPCON) and the security requirements therein as well as any Quantity Distance (QD) safety requirements, depending upon the commodity and Net Explosive Weight (NEW) of any explosives involved.

5.9. Expeditionary Operations and Major Accidents. Response to major accidents during periods of increased readiness must consider the overall wartime situation and threat. Mission requirements and available resources will dictate procedures. Use the minimum amount of resources required to maintain mission capability.

Chapter 6

NATURAL DISASTER RESPONSE

6.1. General Information. This chapter provides policy and guidance for natural disaster operations when natural disasters affect installation mission capability. Natural disasters can create emergency conditions that vary widely in scope, urgency and degree of damage and destruction. Response and recovery planning should be based on worst-case scenarios for those natural disasters that occur in the general location of the installation. Specific natural disasters will differ in scope and effects. Therefore, the specific actions taken in response, mitigation and recovery may vary. A national-level response may be required to help Air Force installations recover from large-area natural disasters. These natural disasters may be in the form of, but not limited to, earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, hurricanes, typhoons, volcanic eruptions, tornadoes or other severe weather phenomena.

6.2. Policy.

6.2.1. Installations use the DRF when responding to natural disaster events. MAJCOMs, FOAs and DRUs will deploy their DSG to support their installations affected by natural disasters, when needed.

6.2.2. If the effects of an incident on an installation extends to surrounding civilian communities – or when the need to save lives, prevent human suffering or mitigate great property damage is a concern – the installation may respond immediately and report the incident as soon as possible.

6.3. Installation Response Procedures. Commanders must have the capability to maintain the primary installation mission, save lives, mitigate damage and restore mission essential resources following a natural disaster. The level of response and actions taken should be based on the magnitude of the disaster and degree of damage. If time does not allow the commander or installation to obtain prior approval from higher headquarters and in response to a direct request from civil authority, the installation may respond according to **Chapter 12**. Installation commanders from affected installations should report pertinent personnel information on natural disaster response directly to HQ Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC/PRC).

6.4. Phases of Response. The four phases of response for a natural disaster are notification, initial emergency, sustained emergency and recovery. The notification phase consists of actions taken in anticipation of a natural disaster. Commanders may not be able to execute these actions if a natural disaster occurs with little or no warning. The initial emergency phase consists of actions taken during, or immediately following, a natural disaster. The sustained emergency phase consists of actions taken after the appropriate initial emergency actions are completed. The recovery phase occurs after sustained emergency actions have been implemented and lifesaving actions have been completed. This phase can be a very lengthy process—sometimes months or years. See AFMAN 32-4004 for more information.

6.5. Expeditionary Operations and Natural Disasters. Consider the overall wartime situation and threat when responding to natural disasters during periods of increased readiness. Mission requirements and available resources will dictate procedures. Use the minimum amount of resources without impairing mission capability.

6.6. Sheltering Personnel. All installations must have a plan to ensure the shelter space for peak on-base population in case a natural disaster occurs. Natural disaster shelters are selected based on their structural

and personnel housing capabilities in relation to the type of disaster(s) likely to occur in the area. Refer to AFMAN 32-4005 for information concerning the installation shelter program.

Chapter 7

TERRORIST USE OF WMD RESPONSE

7.1. General Information. This chapter provides policy and guidance for and response to ìterrorist use of WMDî operations that effect installation mission capability.

7.1.1. Threats include any or a combination of CBRNE. Actual terrorist use of WMD are unexpected events of such magnitude that response by the HAZMAT Team, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), Security Forces or other support and recovery teams may be necessary to contain and manage the situation. Refer to AFMAN 10-2602 for weapons effects and characteristics.

7.1.1. (POPE) AFOSI Det 324/CC will maintain and brief current WMD threat assessment as required.

7.1.2. Refer to AFH 10-2502, *USAF Weapons of Mass Destruction Threat Planning and Response Handbook*, for assistance in accomplishing tasks and coordinating threat/incident planning and response activities. Guidance and procedures for planning and responding to the above incidents will ensure a more organized, effective and timely response to a terrorist WMD incident/attack.

7.2. Policy.

7.2.1. United States, its territories and possessions. The commander's inherent authority to maintain law and order on a military installation coupled with the responsibility to protect Air Force personnel, facilities and equipment guides the response to a terrorist use of WMD. The Secretary of Defense is the approval authority for support to civil authorities (foreign, federal, state or local) involving DoD responses to acts of terrorism or WMD events. Refer to **Chapter 12** for MSCA. The FBI has investigative jurisdiction over WMD attacks and should be immediately notified when an incident occurs.

7.2.1. (POPE) AFOSI Det 324/CC will immediately notify the FBI when a WMD incident has occurred.

7.2.1.1. If the effects of an incident on an installation extends to surrounding civilian communities – or when the need to save lives, prevent human suffering or mitigate great property damage is a concern – the installation may respond immediately and report the incident as soon as possible. This also includes when time does not allow the commander or installation to obtain prior approval from higher headquarters and in response to a direct request from civil authority.

7.2.1.2. Requests from civil authorities must be in writing and must contain the scope and nature of the request. If the request is a verbal "immediate response" request, the civil authorities must submit it in writing as soon as possible.

7.2.2. Foreign Territories. A SOFA generally governs response to terrorist use of WMD attacks on US installations in foreign countries. Most SOFAs require that military authorities assist the host nation authority with investigations and turn over all evidence found during investigations.

7.3. Protective Measures.

7.3.1. Protective measures includes evacuation, relocation, exposure control, contamination control, warning and notification and sheltering in place. If applicable, quarantine, antibiotics and other medi-

cally protective actions may be required. Protective measures are taken in stages equal to the urgency and nature of the threat. See AFMAN 10-2602.

7.3.2. When there is a warning of an increased terrorist attack or threat, forces will increase defense readiness according to declared FPCON measures. See AFI 10-245 for FPCON measures.

7.3.3. Commanders at overseas locations must ensure units receive specific instructions and guidance on personnel and resource protection. Personnel deploying to overseas areas will ensure they are briefed, before and on arrival, on the enemy attack threat, protective actions and use of protective equipment.

7.4. Installation Response Procedures. Commanders operating in this threat environment must adequately protect DoD personnel and assets from acts of terrorism. The requirement for an immediate response capability on installations is imperative to save lives and contain the incident. This requires a comprehensive, integrated planning approach from threat mitigation to incident response and recovery. See AFH 10-2502 for WMD planning and response procedures.

7.4.1. Phases of Response. The three response phases for a terrorist use of WMD are pre-incident, incident and post-incident, with an emphasis on pre-incident planning across the installation functional areas to facilitate efficient incident and post-incident response. All installations, regardless of size or mission, when faced with the threat of or response to an incident, must be able to accomplish the following actions: *detect, assess, contain and recover.* Each installation should plan, train, organize, equip and be prepared to execute a minimum baseline response to address emerging terrorist use of WMD threats. When a response requires resources beyond the installations capabilities, installations should request support from applicable MAJCOMs. The minimum baseline capability includes the following:

7.4.1.1. Detect. Detection includes both pre-incident defensive actions and incident actions.

7.4.1.1.1. Active detection encompasses those pre-incident protective and defensive measures taken by an installation. These proactive disaster preparedness measures help installations mitigate the likelihood and severity of an incident.

7.4.1.1.2. Initial response detection begins with the aware observer who reports a potential incident.

7.4.1.1.3. Detection continues with the IRE. The IRE should have a continuous (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) initial detection capability that encompasses all terrorist WMD threats.

7.4.1.2. Assess. The response continues with an *initial evaluation* to quickly determine the scope of the incident and the level of installation response required.

7.4.1.3. Contain. The containment task is based largely on the responders' experience and their ability to look at and address the situation; the containment task actively implements the most appropriate response indicated during the assessment.

7.4.1.4. Recover. Restores the area and operations to normal conditions. The DCG develops and implements a recovery plan. The installation commander and MAJCOM approve the recovery plan.

7.5. Expeditionary Operations and Terrorist Use of WMD. Consider the overall wartime situation and threat when responding to terrorist attacks during periods of increased readiness. Mission require-

ments and available resources will dictate procedures. Use the minimum amount of resources without impairing mission capability. See AFMAN 10-2602 for additional information.

Chapter 8

FSTR EQUIPMENT

8.1. General Information. This chapter provides policy and guidance for procuring and maintaining equipment to respond to FSTR incidents.

8.2. Response Equipment. Response equipment must be available to restore and sustain operations and train for FSTR.

8.2.1. War and contingency plans must define the types and quantities of equipment needed in each employment area.

8.2.2. War reserve materiel (WRM) may be used in support of major accidents, peacetime natural disasters, incidents and other civil emergency relief operations, when approved by the appropriate WRM releasing authority according to AFI 25-101, *War Reserve Material (WRM) Program Guidance and Procedures*.

8.2.3. Protective equipment purchased and used for peacetime response operations must meet the requirements of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Title 29, CFR 1910, *Occupational Safety and Health Standards*; NFPA 472, *Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents*; and AFOSH Standard 48-137, *Respiratory Protection Program.* This equipment must be certified by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) for use against known hazards. When hazards are unknown, first responders will utilize Level A fully encapsulated protective equipment as defined in NFPA 472.

8.2.4. Protective equipment purchased and used exclusively for wartime response operations against NBC threats are currently exempt from the NIOSH certification requirement. However, unless they have the appropriate NIOSH certification, these assets cannot be used for peacetime operations per AFOSH 48-137, paragraph 1.1.1.

8.2.5. All equipment purchased for dual (peacetime and wartime) use must have the appropriate NIOSH certifications.

8.2.6. Units are permitted to maintain stocks of necessary equipment and supplies dedicated to FSTR missions appropriate for their installation. This equipment may be supplemented by, or rotated with, day-to-day operating stocks as appropriate.

8.2.7. The CE Readiness Flight will organize, schedule and coordinate meetings to develop and sustain the installation FSTR capability.

8.2.8. The CE Readiness Flight will consolidate non-medical installation FSTR equipment requirements and submit to the RWG for approval and prioritization.

8.2.9. The RWG will submit a prioritized consolidated installation non-medical FSTR equipment requirements list to the IRB for approval and inclusion in installation budget submissions**.** Medical FSTR equipment requirements will be consolidated and prioritized through HQ USAF/SGX.

8.2.10. The Installation Comptroller will coordinate the disbursement of FSTR funding received from MAJCOM budget allocations through the RWG to ensure application against the established installation consolidated non-medical FSTR priority equipment requirements list.

8.2.11. The RWG members will assist in the funding allocation and acquisition process to ensure establishment of the installation FSTR capability.

8.2.12. Commanders must identify requirements and budget for, obtain, store and maintain materiel needed to accomplish their specific functional tasks during FSTR operations.

8.2.13. Major Commands and their subordinate units will utilize the following PE codes to budget for and procure response equipment and supplies:

8.2.13.1. Wartime and mobility (non-medical) NBC Defense Equipment. Active duty will use PE 27593, Air National Guard will use PE 55165 and Air Force Reserves will use PE 55166.

8.2.13.2. Peacetime (non-medical) WMD Response Equipment. The Total Force will use PE 27574F.

8.2.13.3. Medical NBC and WMD Equipment. Use PE 28038F.

8.3. Equipment Requirements.

8.3.1. NBC IPE. Installations will procure and maintain NBC IPE according to **Table 8.1.** Each Air Force military member and emergency-essential civilian in, or deployable to, CB threat areas, will be equipped with IPE. Emergency-essential and foreign national citizens will be equipped according to theater directives or host nation agreements. People on temporary duty (TDY) to these areas will be trained and equipped before they depart to a MTA or HTA. Base supply will sustain the wartime contingency mission by maintaining a 10% backup stock for C bags. A smaller stock may be maintained for training operations. See AFI 11-301, Vol 1, *Aircrew Life Support (ALS) Program,* for aircrew IPE requirements.

8.3.1.1. Low Threat Areas. Within LTAs, only military or emergency-essential personnel filling mobility positions are authorized individual protective equipment. C-1 authorizations will be stored at the host installation. Sustainment assets for CONUS units are stored at the Consolidated Mobility Bag Control Center(s) according to AFI 23-226. For OCONUS units, sustainment assets will be stored using MAJCOM guidance.

8.3.1.2. Medium Threat Areas. Within MTAs, all military and emergency-essential civilian personnel are authorized a C-1 bag. Only personnel assigned to mobility positions are authorized sustainment equipment. Both C-1 and sustainment equipment is stored and deployed using MAJCOM guidance.

8.3.1.3. High Threat Areas. Within HTAs, all military and emergency-essential civilians are authorized the full issue of both C-1 and sustainment assets. Storage, issue and deployment of these assets will be according to MAJCOM guidance.

8.3.2. Specialized Equipment. Commanders and supervisors must be aware that additional specialized protective equipment may be required by some functions to perform wartime missions. See applicable Allowance Standards for these authorizations.

8.3.3. Installation Response Equipment. The DRF will have adequate equipment to respond to any FSTR incident. MAJCOMs, FOAs and DRUs may specify minimum response equipment requirements for their subordinate units. Maintain the minimum equipment required to execute the appropriate response.

8.3.4. CCT Equipment. The equipment requirements are based upon the team mission and threat in the employment environment. See AFMAN 32-4004 for information concerning CCT equipment.

8.3.5. SMT Equipment. Consult AFMAN 32-4005, *Personnel Protective Actions*, MAJCOM and theater directives for guidance on equipping teams.

8.3.6. Mobile Command Post (MCP) Equipment. The MCP is an emergency response vehicle assigned to the Civil Engineer Readiness Flight. It provides the OSC with command, control and communications support for emergency response operations. See AFMAN 32-4004 and MAJCOM directives for a recommended MCP equipment list.

8.3.7. WMD Response Equipment. It may be necessary to maintain equipment for urban warfare within our cities or territories. WMD equipment requirements are contained in the Baseline Equipment Data Assessment List (BEDAL) provided to units and available on HQ AFCESA's website **https://wwwmil.afcesa.af.mil**.

8.3.8. COLPRO Equipment. COLPRO facilities provide filtered air "shirtsleeve" environments for functions such as command posts, SRCs, squadron operations and medical facilities. They also provide facilities for rest and recovery. COLPRO systems protect those inside a building, room, shelter or tent against contamination through the combination of impermeable structural materials, air filtration equipment, air locks and over-pressurization.

Table 8.1. NBC IPE Authorizations.

BASIS OF ISSUE (BOI)

Nomenclature	**C-1 Bag[1]**	**Sustainment[1]**	**Training[2]**
Ground Crew Ensemble[3]			
Protective Mask[4]	1		
Overgarment[5]	2	2	1
Overboots[5]	2	2	1
Rubber Gloves[5]	4	4	1
Cotton Glove Inserts	4	4	1
Hood (BDO Only)[5]	4	4	1
Second Skin[5,6]	2	2	1
Filter Set/Canister[5]	4	4	1
M9 Detector Paper[5]	1		
M8 Detector Paper[5]	2		
M291 Decon Kit	2		
M295 Decon Kit	2		
Spectacle Inserts[4]	2		
AFMAN 10-100[4]	1		
Field Gear[4]	**A-Bag**		
Web Belt	1		
Canteen	1		
M1 Canteen Cap	1		
Helmet	1		
Personal Body Armor[7]	1		

1. AFSC 3E7X1 and 3E8X1 are authorized the full issue of both C-1 and sustainment assets to support Joint Firefighter Integrated Response Ensemble (JFIRE) needs, regardless of location.

2. Each installation will maintain sufficient training components to support their training and exercise objectives. Storage and issue of these components is at MAJCOM discretion.

3. A whole-body protective system that includes a protective mask, second skin, C2 canister or filter set, hood (BDO only), protective gloves with cotton inserts and overboots. It also includes a booklet of M8 paper, a roll of M9 paper, an M291 kit and an M295 kit.

4. These are dual use (training and operational) items.

5. These items, when shelf life expired, may be used for training purposes. Operational assets will not be opened for training use. Masking tape or duct tape may be used to simulate M8/M9 paper.

6. Item is in development and is not reportable until fielded.

7. Refer to AFS-specific guidance to determine if this item is required.

8.3.9. (Added-POPE) Organizations tasked to establish UCCs will be equipped with the following as a minimum:

Table 8.2. (Added-POPE) UCC Equipment Requirements.

1:400 Pope AFB grid map.
Unit specific checklists supporting the FSTR Plan 10-2.
Operational land-line communications.
Written guidance for relocation/evacuation procedures.

8.4. Determining Equipment Requirements.

8.4.1. Allowance Standards (ASs) list accountable equipment, clothing and textiles commonly used for FSTR related activities. Expendable supplies and equipment normally are not listed in ASs. Base supply catalogs may contain items not listed in ASs. The following is a partial list of the primary ASs used by emergency response elements:

8.4.1.1. AS 016C, *Chemical Warfare Defense Equipment (clothing and textiles)*; AS 019, *Vehicles*; AS 429, *RED HORSE, Prime BEEF, Silver Flag equipment*; AS 456, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal equipment*; AS 459, *NBC Defense Equipment*; AS 490, *Firefighter equipment*; AS 538, *Small Arms and Security Forces equipment*; AS 660, *Communications equipment*; and AS 902, *Medical NBC Support.*

8.4.2. Consider the mission of the installation or unit and the one or more threats faced. Obtain only the types of materiel needed.

8.4.3. Maintain a stock of spare parts for equipment maintenance authorized by users. Base stock levels on anticipated consumption during scheduled maintenance and FSTR operations, training and exercises.

8.4.4. Consider normal resupply times. Maintain enough NBCC defense material for 30 days of wartime operations without resupply. For training and peacetime operations, stock smaller quantities and rely on normal resupply.

8.4.5. MAJCOMs, FOAs and DRUs may specify minimum materiel requirements.

8.4.6. Units must fund, order, maintain and store their own wartime and peacetime response materiel. If items are depot funded, units must still order, maintain and store this materiel.

8.4.7. Installation commanders, in NBCC threat areas, must store and maintain pre-positioned materiel for additive forces according to theater reinforcement plans, BSPs and JSPs.

8.5. Mobility Bag Reporting and Funding Procedures. For individual mobility bags (MOBAGS): A (General Purpose), B (Cold Weather), C (Groundcrew Chemical Defense Equipment), and D (Aircrew Chemical Defense Equipment) the goal is to establish reporting lines that are as clean and clear as possible.

8.5.1. The Mobility Inventory Control and Accountability System (MICAS) will be used to account for all groundcrew MOBAGS. Aircrew bags are tracked using either the Automated Life Support Management System (ALSMS) or the Aircrew Life Support Equipment and Records Tracking System (ALERTS). Cold weather units that issue cold weather gear to individuals and do not bulk store

B-bags will develop local procedures to show that the gear has been issued to unit personnel and is being tracked and managed. Cold weather units that choose not to use MICAS must still be able to report totals to their MAJCOMS or Air Staff as directed and be able to assist unit commanders in projecting funding for these bags.

8.5.2. MOBAG reporting will be accomplished quarterly to applicable MAJCOMS IAW AFMAN 23-110, Vol II, Part two, Chap 26, Section F). The host base supply unit will report tenant MOBAG totals to the tenant's respective MAJCOM. The latest version of MICAS will be used for the roll-up reporting. MAJCOMS will tailor their reports for air staff using the current reporting format until further notice. Installations will send reports via email Attachment to their respective MAJCOMS. MAJCOMS will then consolidate reports and send a single report to HQ USAF/ILGD. Reports will be submitted quarterly NLT than the 10th day of the first month of that quarter in the current fiscal year. For example: the l0th day of the first quarter would be October 10th. For the second quarter it would be January 10th. The third quarter's report is due on April 10th, and the fourth quarter's report is due on July 10th. (RCS:HAF-XOX(A)9503)

8.5.3. The ìone base, one reportî concept is used for active duty units for funding requirements. Components for A-bags (General Purpose) and B-bags (cold weather) will continue to come from unit O&M funds. Components for C-bags and D-bags will continue to be centrally funded using program element 27593 and dispersed to MAJCOM/CEX for allocation to individual bases. All active duty units, including tenant units report their funding requirement through that base for reporting on to the host MAJCOM. Tenant units will no longer report their funding requirements to their respective MAJCOMS. For example, if a base has a funding requirement for 100 C-bags, that total will be reported to that base's MAJCOM, regardless of how many of those bags are required by tenant units (one base, one report).

8.5.4. ANG and reserve units report their funding requirements through their respective headquarters and will be provided funding as directed by HQ ANG and HQ AFRC.

8.6. Issue, Storage, Maintenance and Training Equipment Identification.

8.6.1. Issue. Commanders must ensure IPE is readily available for assigned personnel. Note: Although not considered to be equipment items, pretreatment drugs and antidotes are centrally stored by medical supply until issue is directed.

8.6.2. Storage. Installations must store equipment in facilities that provide security, accessibility and protection from fire, extreme weather, temperature, dust and humidity.

8.6.3. Maintenance. Maintenance may include inspecting, checking, cleaning and repairing the equipment according to applicable T.O.s.

8.6.3.1. Unit commanders must ensure unit materiel, including materiel in bulk storage, is properly maintained.

8.6.3.2. Individuals must maintain equipment issued to them (check, clean and inspect).

8.6.3.3. Units must budget for repair and replacement of equipment and consumables based on shelf-life expiration, service life expiration, and unserviceability by condition.

8.6.3.4. If local organizational maintenance support is unavailable, request this support via installation requirements and capabilities.

8.6.4. Training Equipment Identification. Units must identify and mark training equipment according to applicable T.O.s. Keep training equipment separate from operational equipment.

Chapter 9

FSTR TRAINING PROGRAM

9.1. General Information. This chapter provides policy and guidance for training applicable to the ìall hazardsî concept of integrating cross-functional education and training into the FSTR program.

9.2. Training Objective. To provide the required knowledge and skills to plan, respond to and recover from a FSTR event.

9.2.1. Formal courses and installation-level training help increase the knowledge and level of proficiency required to respond to and conduct FSTR operations. It also provides base populace with the knowledge and skills needed to survive to operate (STO) during the full spectrum of disasters.

9.2.2. Formal training courses are required and available to provide knowledge and skills to other personnel tasked to response teams to respond during FSTR events.

9.3. Air Force Training Policy.

9.3.1. Personnel will attend the required courses to meet the level of proficiency needed to accomplish mission essential tasks.

9.3.2. CE Readiness personnel (military, government civilian and qualified contractors) unless otherwise noted, will teach the courses listed in **Table 9.3.**

9.3.3. Courses of instruction for FSTR incidents are designed to meet Air Force standards of proficiency based on two international standardization agreements: NATO Standardization Agreement 2150, *NATO Standards of Proficiency for NBC Defense*, and ASCC Air Standard 84/8, *Initial, Continuation and Unit NBC Standards*.

9.3.4. MAJCOMs, the Air Reserve Component and DRUs may tailor their programs to meet their specific mission requirements. NBCC defense training will follow the principles of operational standards: contamination avoidance, protection and contamination control.

9.3.5. NBCC defense TQT conducted at the unit follows NBCC defense classroom training on wartime mission essential tasks. Personnel will be trained to meet mission essential tasks and perform those tasks while wearing their full IPE.

9.3.6. Training will include realistic STO exercises and scenarios demonstrating the level of proficiency required for training and evaluation purposes.

9.4. Training Program Scopes.

9.4.1. Training by the CE Readiness Flight provides the requisite knowledge and skills for effective NBCC defense survival, planning, operations and recovery. NBCC Defense is focused on the three principles of NBC defense: contamination avoidance, protection and contamination control.

9.4.2. Training programs include formal courses and on-the-job training (OJT) for officers, enlisted specialists, and other personnel whose primary duties are concerned with FSTR.

9.4.3. Installation-level training programs help develop knowledge and proficiency required by members to continue operations; provides base populace with the knowledge and skills needed to survive to operate.

9.4.4. Commander-level training provides the knowledge on the effects of the full spectrum of threats on the operation; the ability to evaluate the consequences of actions taken; and to make proper decisions as to survival of personnel and the maintenance and restoration of mission operational efficiency.

9.4.5. Medical readiness training provides the ability to protect casualties, the medical supplies and the medical facility threatened. Provides the specific skills and training to maintain and/or restore the health of NBCC contaminated personnel.

9.4.6. Commander designated personnel who require READY program training within their units to serve on specialized teams that support installation FSTR incidents. These teams include SMTs, CCTs and RSTs and other installation support teams to provide support in the areas of decontamination, detection, contamination control and survey operations.

9.5. Formal Training Courses. **Table 9.1.** lists formal courses applicable for response to FSTR events involving major accidents and terrorist WMD incidents. Members assigned to these positions should complete the required courses as soon as possible after being assigned.

Table 9.1. Major Accident and WMD Response Training.

A If the person is	B and in the rank of	C and assigned to	D then, in addition to local training, complete course
OSC	General	RTF	- Commander and Staff Radiological Accident Response Workshop [a] - Air Force OSC Course
OSC and alternates	Major thru Col	IRB or DCG	- Radiological Accident Command, Control and Coordination (RAC3) Course [a] - Air Force OSC Course [b, c, d, e]
Officer or Civilian	Major thru Col	RTF	- RAC3 Course [f] - Air Force OSC Course
Officer/NCO or Civilian	MSgt thru Major	RTF or DCG	RAC3 Course[f] or Radiological Emergency Teams Operations (RETOPS)[a]
DRF Member	Any Rank	CSS, survey CCT or EOD	RETOPS [a, f]
EET Chief or IG Evaluator	Any Rank	Major accident response evaluation duties	Air Force OSC Course [a]

NOTES:

a. This training is not mandatory, but is highly recommended.

b. Senior Fire Officials (SFO) - fire chiefs, assistant chief of operations and readiness (formerly deputy chiefs) and assistant fire chiefs for operations must also attend.

c. BCEs may attend this course on an optional basis to receive a broader orientation of the emergency response functions within their command.

d. Security Forces commanders, operations officers and flight chiefs may attend this course.

e. Logistics Readiness squadron commanders may attend this course.

f. Medical Service personnel may substitute AETC Course G30ZP9124-000.

9.6. Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Emergency Response Training. Personnel assigned to the IRE (fire department, security forces and medical ambulance crews) and selected elements of the FOE (i.e. bioenvironmental engineering, explosive ordnance disposal, civil engineering readiness), and selected specialized teams (in-place patient decontamination team), require specialized training to meet

the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 (q), Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER). Incident Commanders and On-Scene Commanders also require specialized training to fulfill this requirement. The installation HAZMAT emergency response planning team will ensure applicable state and local HAZMAT response training requirements are identified and met, in addition to, those required by existing DoD standards.

9.6.1. HAZWOPER Training Levels and Courses. The HAZWOPER regulation contains specific training requirements based on the duties an individual or team is assigned. The training levels are first responder awareness, first responder operations, hazardous materials technician, hazardous materials specialist and hazardous materials incident command. Each level requires initial training coupled with annual refresher training to ensure personnel remain competent in the aspects of the training level consistent with their assigned duties. Refresher training may be accomplished as formal course attendance, in-service training, participation in real-world incident responses, participation in exercises or a combination of all of these elements. Supervisors/specialized team chiefs are responsible for documenting this training in the individuals training record and certifying that the individual is competent to perform their assigned duties. Personnel responding to a hazardous materials or WMD incident must be able to demonstrate to the incident commander that they are trained and current to the HAZWOPER level specified in **Table 9.2.**

9.6.1.1. First Responder Awareness (See **Table 9.2.**, Course 1). First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. Provides personnel the capability to provide command and control, rescue, extinguishment and containment actions based on the conditions present. Provides ability to identify and recognize types of hazardous substances and the risks associated with them.

9.6.1.1.1. Security Forces. As a minimum, security forces assigned to duties that require direct response to HAZMAT incidents (i.e., installation entry controllers, mobile patrols and flight supervisors), in order to secure the scene, require First Responder Awareness level training. This training will be accomplished via the DoD certification program. Security forces dispatchers will receive First Responder Awareness level training. Conversely, mobile patrols dedicated to restricted areas or directly supporting nuclear missile operations are not considered emergency first responders and do not require HAZMAT Awareness level training.

9.6.1.2. First Responder Operations (See **Table 9.2.**, Course 2). Trains personnel who respond to releases or potential releases of HAZMATs as part of an initial response to the incident for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, the environment or property from the effects of the release. First responders at the operational level are expected to respond in a defensive fashion to control the release from a safe distance and to keep it from spreading. They must know how to select and use proper protective equipment and know how to implement basic decontamination procedures. Personnel required to perform defensive tasks within the warm and hot zones of an incident are required to be trained, at a minimum, to the Operations level. Operations level trained personnel are not allowed to perform any task determined to be ìoffensiveî as defined by OSHA or EPA.

9.6.1.3. HAZMAT Technician (See **Table 9.2.**, Course 3). Individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of controlling the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. ìPersonnel required to per-

form ìoffensiveî tasks at an incident are required to be trained, at a minimum, to the Technician level.î

9.6.1.4. HAZMAT Specialist (See **Table 9.2.**, Course 4). Individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician, however, those duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain.

9.6.1.4.1. Bio-environmental specialist personnel may supplement the installation HAZMAT response entry into the hot or warm zone for the purpose of monitoring, detecting or sampling. For this purpose, they will be considered part of the HAZMAT team in the position of specialist. PPE will be selected, approved, and provided the same level of protection as the HAZMAT team, using the HAZMAT team response protocols and team equipment, to include respiratory protection for which they have been appropriately trained, fit-tested, and exercised in.

9.6.1.5. HAZMAT Incident Commander (See **Table 9.2.**, Course 5). Personnel who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder operations level. The hazardous materials incident commander or designated representative would also act as the site liaison with Federal, state, local and other government authorities in regards to site activities. Incident Commanders are required to attend the HAZMAT Incident Commander Course. Those individuals who may be designated as the HAZMAT incident commander must be DoD HAZMAT IC certified (training levels 1, 2 and 5). SFOs may be expected to assume command of a HAZMAT incident.

9.6.1.6. On-Scene Commander (See **Table 9.2.**, Course 6). Air Force unique program for individuals designated as emergency response OSCs and installation senior fire officials. Provides training on techniques and procedures necessary to effectively perform command and control functions during emergency and contingency situations involving aircraft, munitions, and hazardous material incidents, and natural disasters. OSCs are required to attend the On-Scene Commander's course at Maxwell AFB AL (course #MLMDC 813) or the associated mobile training course.

9.6.2. DoD HAZMAT Certification Program. Fire Department and other emergency services personnel (law enforcement and ambulance crews) are required to participate in the DoD program to meet their HAZWOPER training requirements. The DoD HAZMAT program, based on NFPA Standards 472 and 473, has certification programs consistent with HAZWOPER awareness, operations, technician and hazardous materials incident command levels. This program may be used by any non-Fire/emergency service career field/specialized team to meet their HAZWOPER requirements.

9.6.2.1. There are five accredited methods to satisfy the required training and certification: (1) reciprocity (completing an international fire service accreditation congress or professional qualification board accredited course), (2) challenge testing (for emergency responders who have had prior HAZMAT training), (3) attending a class taught locally by a CE Readiness Flight or Fire Department HAZMAT Train-the-Trainer course graduate, (4) enrolling in and completing the applicable career development course through the extension course institute, and (5) completing the applicable multimedia training CD-ROM. The multimedia courseware option allows emergency responders who work swing shifts, midnight shifts or just can't attend the traditional classroom training an alternate way to become trained/certified.

Table 9.2. HAZHOPER Emergency Response Minimum Training Requirements.

Assigned Personnel	Training Level					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Designated OSC and Alternates	X				O	X
BCE	X				O	O
Senior Fire Officials*	X	X	O		X	X
HAZMAT Emergency Response Team*	X	X	X		O	
Contamination Control Team members	O	O				
Fire Protection *	X	X	O		O	O
CE Readiness*	X	X	O		O	
EOD	X	X	O			
Ambulance Service/Field Response Teams*	X	X				
Acute Care/ER Staff	X					
In-Place Patient Decontamination	X	O				
Bioenvironmental Engineering	X	X		X		
Security Forces*	X					
DCG Representatives	O					

X - Designates Mandatory Training Level

O – Designates Optional Training Level

* - Designates Mandatory Use of DoD HAZMAT Certification Program

1 – First Responder Awareness Level

2 – First Responder Operations Level

3 – Hazardous Materials Technician Level

4 - Hazardous Materials Specialist Level

5 – Hazardous Materials Incident Commander

6 – On Scene Commander

9.7. NBCC Defense Training Policy.

9.7.1. NBCC Defense training is required for military personnel and emergency essential civilians who are operating in or identified as ìsubject to deployî or ìidentified to deployî to a medium or high NBCC threat area.

9.7.2. Enlisted personnel attending Air Force Basic Military Training School (BMTS) will receive initial certification for NBCC Defense during Warrior Week Training. Air Force Officers will receive credit for initial NBCC defense training according to **Table 9.3.**

9.7.3. EOD personnel receive functional training that duplicates most NBCC Defense course material. EOD personnel need only to attend those portions of the NBCC Defense course specific procedures.

9.7.4. Medical personnel who have received NBCC Defense training, as part of their formal course work, do not need to take the initial NBCC Defense course. The Medical Management of Chemical and Biological Casualties-resident course meets the NBCC Defense Initial class requirements. The medical readiness officer or NCO will validate training and verify that requirements have been met.

9.7.5. Individuals medically exempt from worldwide duty, according to AFPD 41-2, *Medical Support*, are exempt from NBCC Defense training. Personnel must receive training within 90 days after exemptions or waivers expire.

9.7.6. Aircrew NBCC Defense groundcrew training is on a 15-month cycle. Aircrew members will accomplish training within the first 15-month cycle and realign subsequent accomplishment with 15-month cycles. Consult with appropriate Numbered Air Forces (NAFs) and MAJCOMs for further guidance and application. Aircrew members receive additional NBCC defense training from several functional areas. Aircrew Life Support provides training on aircrew IPE and processing personnel through the aircrew contamination control area (ACCA). Medical Services provides training on agent toxicology and pharmacology.

9.7.7. NBCC Standards of Proficiency. Individuals must be trained in the concepts of NBCC defense in order to survive under conditions of attack and to make their contribution towards the survivability and operating proficiency of the unit. Sources of information are provided in this document to stimulate ideas for development of wing plans to meet survival and operational standards of proficiency. Air Force and multi-service instructions, manuals, handbooks and pamphlets provide substantive information for preparations to organize, equip and train for FSTR operations (see **Attachment 1**).

9.7.7.1. Individual survival standards of proficiency are shown in survival and basic operating actions. Survival standards are those that the individual must master in order to survive NBCC attacks.

9.7.7.2. Basic operating standards are those, which the individual must master in order to contribute to the continued operations of the unit as a whole under NBCC conditions.

9.7.8. NBCC Defense TQT Standards. NBCC defense TQT ensures individuals and teams can perform mission essential tasks in a NBCC environment. Commanders will ensure unit personnel are task-trained using the general and functional NBCC defense tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs) as identified in AFMAN 10-2602. NBCC defense TQT is normally conducted as a follow-up to the NBCC Defense training course, six to eight months after completing NBCC Defense course. Unit personnel will demonstrate the capability to perform wartime tasks. Units will document the tasks performed for record.

9.7.8.1. Common Core Skills. Units are responsible for conducting common-core contingency-skills training to make certain personnel are ready to deploy worldwide and function in a high-threat environment. These generalized skills are found in AFMAN 10-100, *Airman's Manual*, and AFH 32-4014*,* Vol 4*, Ability to Survive and Operate in an NBC Environment.*

9.7.8.2. Specialty Skills. Functional area training is identified and conducted to increase task and leader proficiency. These are AFS-specific skills identified for individuals to continue mission capability while wearing IPE. These tasks are identified in the AFS Specialty Training Standard.

9.7.8.3. Individual/Team/Crew Skills. These skills are the specific TTPs that individuals, teams or crews must perform as specified in AFMAN 10-2602. Participating in proficiency training will enable personnel to perform their wartime tasks in a NBCC environment.

9.7.8.4. Unit commanders will make certain officer and enlisted NBCC defense TQT includes performing their duty requirements, in a wartime environment, while wearing the complete ground crew IPE or aircrew IPE. Units will document and track the tasks performed.

9.7.8.5. Unit personnel will demonstrate the capability to perform wartime tasks in increased MOPP, to include tasks in contamination avoidance, protection and contamination control.

9.7.8.6. Members must perform identified NBCC defense TQT tasks during exercises to receive credit for NBCC TQT, mere participation in exercises does not qualify for NBCC TQT. Until details are published in career field education and training plans (CFETPs), supervisors will identify specific NBCC defense TQT tasks and incorporate them into the Air Force Job Qualifications Standards (AFJQS) as aligned in AFI 36-2201, *Developing, Managing, Conducting Training*. Refer to AFMAN 10-2602, Attachment 4, for selected TQTs.

9.7.9. Senior Leadership NBCC Defense Training. Leadership will acquire knowledge and skills to meet NBCC operational standards of proficiency.

9.7.9.1. COLPRO. Integrate collective protection concepts into leadership training via operational and tactical exercises, command post exercises and joint and multinational exercises.

9.7.9.2. NBC environment and materials. Possess the ability to develop plans and evaluate readiness to operate in a NBC environment. Plans and evaluations should also ensure commander proficiency with defensive NBC equipment, materials and procedures.

9.7.9.3. Threats, assessments and hazards. Commanders and key leadership must be trained on the threat situation, vulnerability assessments, risk assessment methodologies and projected hazard type and duration.

9.8. Full Spectrum Threat Information Program. The CE Readiness Flight (or government contractor/civil employee assigned to the CE Readiness Flight) is responsible for disseminating this information to the installation.

9.8.1. The information program reinforces the information covered during Base Emergency Preparedness Orientation (BEPO) training. Program is composed of initial orientation and recurring training. Designed to provide all assigned personnel, military and civilian with the knowledge to protect themselves from effects of and to support unit actions in response to the full spectrum of threats.

9.8.2. Subjects to be covered are: seasonal hazards and protective actions; types of attacks, local threat, major accidents, HAZMAT incidents (to include terrorist use of WMD), and natural disasters likely to occur at the installation; security and awareness measures specific to the installation; shelter assistance and procedures; unit procedures for enemy attacks; warning and notification system and signals; actions to be taken when away from home station and general war is declared; and the responsibility of sponsors to brief family members on actions.

9.8.3. All training will be documented and tracked to include date information was distributed.

9.8.4. Use all available media to disseminate information such as; handouts, posters, base bulletins, electronic media and base newspapers. The recommended frequency for disseminating information is at least quarterly, however, the frequency may be increased by the MAJCOM.

9.9. Full Spectrum Threat Response Training Aids. All FSTR training aids are located on the HQ AFCESA secure website: **https://wwwmil.afcesa.af.mil/**.

9.9.1. Training Videos. Videocassettes are designed to enhance full spectrum threat training. Each video contains a separate block that corresponds to a particular block of training packages.

9.9.2. Multimedia Courses and Readiness Training Packages (RTPs) establish standard levels of knowledge and proficiency for common FSTR subject areas. *Note: Multimedia courses will eventually replace all paper-based RTPs and locally developed courses of instruction.*

9.10. Passive Defense Training Requirements. Installation-level training will provide knowledge and level of proficiency for response team members and the base populace to survive to operate during NBCC incidents.

9.10.1. NBCC Defense TQT. TQT will occur as appropriate for the threat environment. Commander will ensure unit personnel participate in the TQT to complement the initial and refresher NBCC defense training. Mere participation in exercises does not qualify for TQT. Until details are published in CFETPs, supervisors will identify TQT tasks and incorporate them into JQS as outlined in AFI 36-2201. See AFMAN 10-2602, Attachment 4 for selected TQT tasks.

9.10.2. Key Leadership Training Requirements. Leadership will acquire knowledge and skills in the following tasks to meet operational standards of proficiency.

9.10.2.1. Information required for NATO deployments. Air Force leaders who are subject to NATO deployments and participating in NATO missions must be familiar with the topics levied in STANAGs pertaining to NBCC defense.

9.10.2.2. Special Team/Task Training Requirements**.** Team members who perform contamination control, reconnaissance, collective protection and decontamination must be trained to perform those special tasks. They will be trained to know what tasks are required; how to do them; location of vehicles, equipment and materials; who is in charge; know what actions to take first; when and where to report and with what; and who to report to.

9.10.2.3. Unit Training Requirements. Units are responsible for conducting common core contingency skills training to ensure personnel are ready to deploy worldwide and function in any NBCC threat environment. Units are required to document training administered.

9.10.2.4. Individual Training Requirements. Specific training will be provided dependent on the individual's deployment assignment and team assignment. Individuals attending classroom training will receive general knowledge of equipment and procedures enabling personnel to recognize and protect themselves and others from NBC hazards as well as provide common core skills for doing so. Participating in individual proficiency training will enable personnel to perform their wartime tasks in a NBCC contaminated environment.

9.11. Specialized Team and Emergency Response Training. Specialized team training is required for individuals assigned to support and recovery teams and emergency response teams. The NBCC Defense Course is a prerequisite for the RST, SMT and EET training. CCTs in or deployable to NBCC threat areas

must complete the NBCC Defense Course prior to team training. Members who perform contamination control, reconnaissance, collective protection, quarantine, decontamination, and medically protective actions must be trained to perform those special tasks.

9.11.1. RST. The RST augments the CE Readiness Flight and the members work closely under the Readiness Flight supervision. Operations the RST may be involved with, but are not limited to, include performing NBC monitoring and NBC control center tasks, operating a radiological contamination control station (CCS) and responding to full spectrum threat incidents. MAJCOMs and DRUs specify the number of team members in their FSTR Plan 10-2.

9.11.2. SMT. Provides knowledge and trains personnel on the tasks and skills required to conduct NBC shelter operations and operate a CCA. Subjects may include protective shelter standards, in-place sheltering, detection and identification, contamination control, marking, sanitation, security, CCA management, and COLPRO systems operations. Depending on the type of shelter, civil engineering may provide training on shelter systems such as power generation, filter change, owner-user maintenance, troubleshooting, etc.

9.11.3. EET. The course provides the knowledge and skills to plan, conduct and evaluate installation exercises. Topics include exercise planning, coordination, ground rules, scripting, conduct, evaluation, reports and analysis. This course is supplemented by other courses in the specific areas the members evaluate.

9.11.4. CCT. Provides knowledge on HAZMAT incidents and terrorist use of WMD for peacetime and CCA operations for wartime. Trains personnel on the tasks and skills needed to conduct contamination control area operations including contamination avoidance and decontamination of resources such as equipment, vehicles and facilities.

9.12. FEMA Courses. These courses are not mandated for any personnel, but are available from FEMA through the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) to enhance the knowledge of forces having the desire to gain additional insight into disaster preparedness-related management, planning and operations. Available courses can be viewed, downloaded, and/or enrolled in through links from the FEMA website **http://www.fema.gov**.

Table 9.3. Full Spectrum Threat Training Matrix.

Course	Audience	Initial	Refresher Frequency	Training Duration Initial/Refresher
Base Emergency Preparedness Orientation (BEPO) [a]	All military and civilian personnel assigned to the installation.	Within 60 days of arrival to the installation.	Quarterly	30 minutes [a]
NBCC Defense [b, c, d, e, f, m, q]	All stationed in an NBCC LTA.	Within 60 days once identified [b]	Not to exceed (NTE) 15 months after initial.	8 hours/4 hours
	All stationed in an NBCC MTA.	Within 60 days of arrival in MTA.	NTE 15 months after initial.	8 hours/4 hours
	All stationed in an NBCC HTA.	Within 30 days prior to arrival in HTA.	NTE 30 days after arrival train only theater specific procedures. Annually thereafter.	8 hours/4 hours
NBCC Defense TQT [p]	Same audience as NBCC Defense. Also, see paragraph **9.7.8.**.	Within 60 days of assignment.	NTE 15 months after initial.	Determined locally
Disaster Control Group	Designated OSC and DCG members.	Within 60 days of team assignment.	NTE 15 months after initial.[J]	4 hours
Key Leadership NBCC Defense Course[s]	Installation/Group Commanders and other key personnel.	Within 60 days of assignment.	Annually in NBCC HTAs, NTE 15 months for LTA/MTAs.	2 hours/2 hours
Readiness Support Team	Members assigned by Unit Commander. [r]	Within 60 days of assignment to team.	Quarterly in NBCC HTAs, NTE 15 months in LTA/MTAs.	12 hours/4 hours
Unit FSTR Representative or Augmentee	Appointed according to paragraph **2.17.1.**.	Within 60 days of assignment.	Annually, NTE 15 months after initial.	2 hours
Shelter Management Team [g, o]	Members assigned by Unit Commander. [r]	Within 60 days of assignment to team.	Annually in HTAs, NTE 15 months in LTA/ MTAs.	7 hours/4 hours 8 hours/2 hours [o]
Contamination Control Team [h]	Members assigned by Unit Commander. [r]	Within 60 days of team assignment.	Annually in HTAs, NTE 15 months in LTA/ MTAs.	4 hours/2 hours
Exercise Evaluation Team [k]	Members assigned by Unit Commander. [r]	Within 60 days of team assignment.	Annually, NTE 15 months after initial.	2 hours/2 hours
Unit Control Center and Survival Recovery Center[i]	Assigned members per paragraph **2.17.5.**.	Within 60 days of appointment.	Annually in HTAs, NTE 15 months in LTA/ MTAs.	2 hours/2 hours
Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR)[n]	All personnel attending NBCC Defense Course.	Same as NBCC Defense Course.	Same as NBCC Defense Course.	30 minutes

NOTES:

a. May be accomplished through a combination of handouts, newspaper articles, television spots or unit level briefings.

b. Required for military/emergency essential civilians in or "subject to deploy" or "identified to deploy" to a MTA/HTA.

c. **Initial training** required if there **has been a break of 30 months or more** in NBCC Defense training.

d. Enlisted personnel graduating from BMTS receive initial NBCC Defense training during Warrior Week.

e. Individuals going TDY or deploying to a MTA or HTA must be current in NBCC defense prior to departure.

When NBCC defense qualification exceeds the 15 month requirement during the TDY or deployment Personnel remain qualified for 60 days after return from deployed location.

f. Personnel attending the NBCC Defense course must bring mask spectacle inserts to training.

g. Installations assessed as LTAs will train only upon increase in threat posture or as directed by Air Staff, with exception of covering natural disaster sheltering curriculum.

h. CCTs may receive training for HAZMAT/HAZWOPER and terrorist use of WMD attack. CCTs are not required to receive training on wartime decontamination operations until there is an increase in alert posture.

i. Topics should include theater specific procedures.

j. DCG refresher may be accomplished by participation in exercises or actual responses.

k. This course may be conducted as a cooperative effort between the EET Chief and the CE Readiness Flight.

l. Training is responsibility of each unit. See paragraph **9.7.8.**

m. Allow additional time for mask confidence exercise and CCA training.

n. EOD personnel teach EOR in conjunction with NBCC Defense by, if available. If unavailable, show the EOR video.

o. Collective protection systems training will be in addition to SMT training, as appropriate.

p. Will not replace the NBCC Defense Course Training.

q. Will not be counted towards NBCC Defense TQT.

r. Unit commanders will appoint personnel to support FSTR Plan 10-2 and BSP requirements.

s. This course is in addition to the NBCC Defense course.

Chapter 10

FSTR EXERCISE AND EVALUATION PROGRAM

10.1. General Information. Education and training, supported by realistic exercises, are vital to ensure the Air Force can conduct FSTR operations. The challenge is to intelligently use exercises, evaluations and inspections to enhance response and survivability. This chapter covers EET objectives, policy, exercises and ground rules.

10.2. Objectives. The FSTR exercise and evaluation program has two primary objectives.

10.2.1. Enhance readiness, improve crisis response, streamline procedures, identify critical cyber (See AFI 10-2001) and physical infrastructures and their potential vulnerabilities, and help units master OPLAN taskings. Provide important feedback to units and commanders on the adequacy of contingency planning, preparations and training.

10.2.2. Provide realistic, integrated, large-scale training for the installation and response personnel, determining the installation's capability to respond, operate and recover from combatant and noncombatant contingency operations and homeland security threats.

10.3. Exercise and Evaluation Policy.

10.3.1. IG and EETs will use uniformly applied standardized exercise evaluation criteria.

10.3.2. Exercises should be conducted during IG visits and may be conducted during staff assistance visits.

10.3.3. MAJCOM, FOA or DRU headquarters must provide guidelines on ground rules, evaluation areas, report formats and grading criteria for exercises. Based on installation capabilities and shortfalls, exercise scenario requirements may be waived. Real–world incidents may be substituted for exercise requirements if the incident requires the activation of the DRF, and after-actions lessons learned reports are written and distributed.

10.3.4. Include tenant units and ensure they participate in the installation exercise program.

10.3.5. Primary and alternate DRF personnel must each take part in at least one exercise per year.

10.3.6. National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) plans must be evaluated, according to theater commander guidance (at least annually) as part of emergency action procedures during exercises. Theater commanders shall decide on exercise requirements for NSEP in support of planning orders, warning orders, functional plans, and special events.

10.3.7. Coordinate with the staff judge advocate and local civil authorities before conducting an off-base exercise.

10.4. Exercise Requirements. Installations must conduct FSTR exercises and develop scenarios based on FSTR Plan 10-2 and other emergency plans. Use **Table 10.1.** and the following guidance in planning and conducting exercises:

10.4.1. Each applicable type of exercise will be exercised as outlined in **Table 10.1.** Each installation will conduct four exercises a year (i.e., quarterly), unless otherwise specified. May use a combination

of exercise categories to fulfill annual requirements. One quarterly exercise may be conducted as a tabletop exercise.

10.4.2. Installations are encouraged to develop and conduct exercise objectives that meet multiple exercise category requirements within a single exercise. For example, an off-base, WMD, mass casualty exercise could fill requirements for three types of exercises.

10.4.3. Installations may use the response to a real world major accident, natural disaster or enemy attack to fulfill one type of exercise requirement in meeting an annual requirement. In this case, installations must provide report and analysis as required for exercise evaluations provided in paragraph **10.7.**

10.5. Exercise Scenario Ground Rules. The EET must thoroughly plan and design scenarios to simulate the stress and pressure situations that would occur in a real incident.

10.5.1. Conduct exercises during duty hours, non-duty hours and adverse weather conditions.

10.5.2. Give required operational reports (voice and message) to the EET in writing. Do not send these reports off base unless directed to do so during participation in a higher headquarters exercise.

10.5.3. Fill out necessary forms and give them to the EET. Do not recall people from leave or temporary duty.

10.5.4. Avoid stereotyped exercises. Vary exercise locations to increase realism and participation.

10.5.5. Ensure emergency vehicles use warning lights, but not sirens. Use vehicle-mounted sirens to announce withdrawal from the accident site.

10.5.6. Follow procedures in AFI 11-204, *Operational Procedures for Aircraft Carrying Hazardous Materials*, when simulating radio calls from aircraft carrying hazardous material.

10.5.7. During exercises including nuclear weapons, use line numbers according to T.O. 11N-20-11, *General Firefighting Guidance*, in telephone, radio and written communications.

10.5.8. Exercise the degradation or loss of critical cyber (See AFI 10-2001) and physical infrastructures necessary for mission accomplishment.î

Table 10.1. Full Spectrum Threat Exercise Requirements.

Type of Exercise	Category	Frequency [c]	Remarks
Major Accidents	Munitions	Annually	Applies only to the munitions at the installation.
	Radioactive material	Annually	Applies only if the installation is an Air Force fixed nuclear facility.
	Nuclear weapons	Annually [a]	
	Off-base response	Annually	
	Mass casualties	Annually	
	Air Show Response	As applicable [b]	
	HAZMAT Team	Annually	
Terrorist Use of WMD	Chemical, radiological, nuclear or high-yield explosive incident	Biannually	Execute cross-functionally according to the local WMD threat; incorporate all local response elements.
	Biological Attack incident	Biannually	Alternate annually between the two categories of Terrorist Use of WMD exercises.
Natural Disasters	Conduct applicable natural disaster and severe weather exercises	Annually [e]	Integrate periodical test of the local weather watch-warning dissemination systems with base/post disaster preparedness response activities and evaluate the timeliness of notification of personnel and response capability for on and off-base agencies and GSUs.
Enemy Attack	NBCC Low Threat Area	Not to Exceed 15 Months	Implement FSTR Plan 10-2 and other contingency plans.
		Not to Exceed 15 Months	Exercise unit's mobility commitments.
	NBCC Medium Threat Area	Not to Exceed 7.5 Months	Implement FSTR Plan 10-2, BSP and other contingency plans. Integrate exercise requirements for units with mobility commitments.
	NBCC High Threat Area	Quarterly	Implement FSTR Plan 10-2, BSP and other contingency plans.

NOTES:

a. CONUS MAJCOM RTF and the OSC exercise at least every other year. The theater commander determines RTF exercise frequency in OCONUS areas.

b. Exercise prior to installation's Air Show.

c. Exercise frequency requirements are minimum, and may be increased by the EET Chief as approved by the installation RWG.

d. Vary to include CBRNE weapons or material.

e. Include all requirements as stated in AFI 10-229.

10.6. EET. Each installation commander, through the wing CVI, Inspector General, will appoint an EET Chief, in the grade of lieutenant colonel and alternates, from any organization or career field and assigns the number evaluators from FSTR Plan 10-2 functional support areas.

10.6.1. The EET Chief:

10.6.1.1. Determines the number of evaluators and ensures they are trained in the areas they are evaluating.

10.6.1.2. Plans and develops an exercise schedule according to **Table 10.1.** Develops checklists or procedural guides for exercise evaluation based on plans, directives and other checklists. Deficient areas from previous exercises will be reevaluated as special objectives in the next scheduled exercise of the same type. EET members will assist the EET Chief with exercise development.

10.6.1.3. Provides debriefings, critiques and reports for each exercise to all participating agencies including the installation commander.

10.6.1.4. Coordinates exercises with the fire chief, safety and the chief of air traffic control operations. The Fire chief must receive a minimum of 30 minutes advance notification prior to exercise initiation. For overseas installations, exercises must be coordinated with host nation officials.

10.6.1.5. Updates the local EET program management directive to include such elements as team composition, equipment, training, prop requirements, planning and reporting procedures.

10.6.1.6. Briefs the installation commander and staff during the RB on the status of the installation exercise evaluation program.

10.6.2. Installation commander approves the use of training munitions. Training smoke generating devices or ground burst simulators, planned for use during an exercise, will be listed in the exercise scenario. Only trained EET members may have access to and are allowed to expend these munitions. See AFCAT 21-209, *Ground Munitions* and AFMAN 91-201, *Explosives Safety.*

10.7. Reports and Analysis for Exercise Evaluations. Exercises are a means to improve operational procedures.

10.7.1. The Critique. EET chief conducts a critique of each exercise after its termination. The EET and representatives from each participating agency should attend. Major problem areas and exercise ratings (if used) must be discussed. If a rating is assigned, it should not be finalized until after this critique.

10.7.2. The Report. Written by the EET chief and distributed to participating agencies after is completed, will document strengths and weaknesses associated with the installation response capability.

10.7.2.1. Document and summarize the scenario, identify findings, assign offices of primary responsibility to correct actions and lists ratings (when/if used).

10.7.2.2. Agencies listed in exercise reports with deficiencies must monitor and document corrective actions. This will be done through one of two methods:

10.7.2.2.1. Send a reply of corrective action to the EET chief and an information copy to the readiness flight.

10.7.2.2.2. Track deficiencies as part of a self-assessment system. Outline the problems in detail, map out corrective actions, and document the process as it occurs.

10.7.3. The Analysis. EET chief will analyze previous reports to determine recurring deficiencies then identify any recurring deficiencies in the exercise report.

10.7.3.1. Recurring deficiencies are used to formulate objectives for future exercise scenarios.

10.7.3.2. Copies of all exercise reports for participating installations will be maintained by the EET chief in order to focus on preventing recurrences.

10.7.3.3. Briefs exercise trends to Installation RB.

Chapter 11

RESPONSE CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND REPORT PROCEDURES

11.1. General Information. This chapter establishes guidance for assessing capability and reporting full spectrum threat responses.

11.2. Assessment of Full Spectrum Threat Response Capabilities. Planning, for maximum response effectiveness, for FSTR incidents must begin long before an incident occurs.

11.2.1. Overall Capability. The installation commander should assess the installation's overall capability, across functional areas, including commercially provided capabilities necessary for mission accomplishment. This assessment should consider both installation resources and augmented capabilities attained through MOA/MOUs, including critical infrastructure assets provided from commercial sources. The combination of these resources should assist the installation in more closely achieving minimum response capability.

11.2.2. Shortfalls. When shortfalls are identified, the installation commander should prioritize resource requests and submit them to higher headquarters for future funding consideration. It is unlikely that resource requests will be immediately addressed, therefore, installations will often respond with on-hand resources. As a result, planning should be based on the resources available. See **Table A6.1.** Suggested Readiness Board Topics of Discussion.

11.3. NBC SORTS Reporting (RCS: HAF-XOW(AR)0113). Commanders at all levels must use measurement tools for assessing the strength and effectiveness of their FSTR program. In order to obtain the resources necessary for successful mission accomplishment, personnel at every level must accurately report the status of the program clearly and quantifiably with specific justifications. AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS),* Attachment 6, provides the requirements for reporting this information and further details. See Also AFPAM 10-202, *Commander's SORTS Handbook,* for additional ìhow-toî guidance.

11.4. FSTR Reporting.

11.4.1. OPREP-3 (RCS: HAF-XOO(AR)7118)**.** Follow the guidance in AFMAN 10-206 when submitting FSTR-related reports.

11.4.2. After Actions Report (RCS: HAF-XOW(AR)0109)**.** Commanders must forward an installation-wide lessons-learned report to their MAJCOM/FOA/DRU for all FSTR incidents. After-action reports should include actions implemented during actual response to the incident and lessons-learned during exercises. Copies must be forwarded to the CE Readiness Flight (or equivalent) and to the MAJCOM civil engineer NLT 14 days following the incident. The report must include disseminating and notification successes and shortfalls, installation-wide response checklists, deficiencies and lessons-learned. See **Attachment 5** for reporting instructions.

11.4.3. Nuclear Accident Response Capability Report. Installations must submit a DD Form 2325, Nuclear Accident Response Capability Report (RCS: HQ DNA 191M), to their MAJCOM, FOA or DRU to report the status of their radiological weapons accident response equipment capability. Reports submitted by each installation include tenant capabilities. See **Attachment 5** for guidance on submitting this report.

11.4.4. HAZMAT Reporting Requirements. Additional reporting requirements exist for HAZMAT incidents.

11.4.4.1. Immediate Reporting Requirements. Notification procedures should be consistent with major accident procedures. As soon as it is determined that there is a potential for a release off the installation, the installation HAZMAT emergency planning and response program manager must be notified. The installation HAZMAT emergency planning and response program manager ensures that the affected LEPC and SERC are immediately notified by phone, with a follow-up report using EPCRA, section 304.

11.4.4.2. Content of Environmental Release Notification. The release notification and reporting requirements must be executed according to applicable federal, state and local regulations (see **Attachment 4** for federal regulations). Comply with notification and reporting requirements for reportable environmental releases occurring on Air Force property (including Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated) or that an Air Force activity has caused. The OPREP-3 must include:

- Date and approximate time of release
- Location of release
- Chemical description or common name of released hazardous material(s)
- Approximate amount(s) released
- Primary, situation-specific reason for notifying MAJCOM or HQ USAF/ILEV/ILEX, e.g., contaminant entered public drinking water supply or media coverage expected.

11.4.4.3. Notification of MAJCOM and HQ USAF/ILEV/ILEX. The appropriate MAJCOM offices and HQ USAF/ILEV/ILEX will be notified of any release that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Results in injury or loss of life
- Results in loss of aircraft or facility
- Causes interruption of flying operations
- Causes environmental contamination extending beyond installation boundaries
- Creates financial impact exceeding $50,000
- May result in litigation, publicity or media coverage
- Other reasons, as specified by local commander

11.4.4.4. Follow-up Reports. Installations must provide follow-up reports to the MAJCOM (by telephone, e-mail or OPREP-3) on incidents meeting the above criteria. MAJCOMs submit fol-

low-up information to HQ USAF/ILEV/ILEX on an exception basis to fulfill HQ USAF information requirements.

11.4.4.5. Community Right-to-Know Reporting. Installations must submit Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) (EPCRA, section 311) and emergency and hazardous chemical inventory forms (EPCRA, section 312) to the appropriate state and LEPC.

11.4.4.6. Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting. Installations must report total releases and off-site transfers of specific chemicals that exceed threshold values for activities that are not otherwise exempted from reporting. Air Force policy and guidance in Section 313 are issued annually, by memorandum, prior to the 1 July data report deadline. Air Force policy for EPCRA Section 313 will be incorporated in future revisions of AFI 32-7080, *Pollution Prevention Program*.

11.4.5. Terrorist Use of WMD. Follow the guidance in AFMAN 10-206 when submitting FSTR-related reports.

Chapter 12

MILITARY SUPPORT FOR DOMESTIC OPERATIONS

12.1. General Information. DSO or Civil Support (CS) operations to include Military Assistance to Civil Authorities (MACA), MSCA or Military Support to Civil Law Enforcement Agencies (MSCLEA) are normally conducted by US military personnel to save lives, prevent human suffering and mitigate great property damage when state and local governments are overwhelmed by a domestic disaster or emergency. Local commanders may directly respond to civil request for assistance, under immediate response to imminently serious conditions. These conditions warrant military support to save life, prevent human suffering or mitigate great property damage. MSCLEA support may be prohibited by the *Posse Comitatus* Act (Title 18, USC, Section 1385). All other conditions shall warrant a mission authorization. Mission authorization procedures are described in AFI 10-801, *Assistance to Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies*, and AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*. These operations usually occur after a presidential declaration and are designed to supplement the efforts and resources of the state and local governments. See paragraph **12.3.1.** for immediate response authority guidelines.

12.2. Types of Support.

12.2.1. MSCA. General policy guidance is derived from DoDD 3025.1, *Military Support to Civil Authorities* and DoDD 3025.15, *Military Assistance to Civil Authorities*.

12.2.1.1. Local and state governments have the primary responsibility to relieve conditions caused by disasters or emergencies.

12.2.1.2. A host of individuals and groups are responsible for relieving conditions caused by disasters or other civil emergencies. These include non-governmental agencies, private volunteer organizations, international organizations, other volunteers, private citizens, families, private industry, state and local governments, the American Red Cross, FEMA and other Federal agencies.

12.2.1.3. The Air Force may assist civil authorities with personnel, equipment, and/or services when the response to disasters or other civil emergencies is beyond the capability of local and state governments. Air Force resources are employed as a supplement to civil resources. Their employment must adhere to the following tenants:

12.2.1.3.1. Civilian resources are applied first in meeting the requirements of civil authorities.

12.2.1.3.2. National Guard forces acting under state orders (i.e., not in Federal Status) have primary responsibility for providing military assistance to state and local government agencies in civil emergencies.

12.2.1.3.3. Military operations will generally have priority over MSCA unless otherwise directed by SECDEF.

12.2.1.3.4. Use only resources not immediately required for execution of the primary military mission.

12.2.1.3.5. Military forces employed in MSCA activities will remain under military command and control at all times.

12.2.1.3.6. Air Force capabilities requested for MSCA are to be used efficiently.

12.2.1.3.7. The *Posse Comitatus Act* restricts the use of active component military forces for law enforcement activities.

12.2.1.3.8. Resources will not be procured, stockpiled or developed for the sole purpose of providing MSCA, except as approved by SECDEF.

12.2.1.3.9. Resources will not be used to restore or rehabilitate private or civil property damaged or destroyed by a disaster or other civil emergency except when authorized by the President, DoD or the presidential appointed Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) during presidential declared MSCA relief operations.

12.2.1.4. Air Force supplies and equipment may be issued, loaned or donated to civil authorities in support of MSCA operations as outlined in AFM 23-110, Volume 1, Part 1, Chapter 10, Section 10N, *Basic Air Force Supply Procedures.* Release of Air Force supplies and equipment assigned to a Combatant Command by SECDEF Memorandum must be coordinated with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

12.2.1.5. WRM may be loaned to civil authorities in support of MSCA operations according to the provisions of AFI 25-101, *War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Program Guidance and Procedures*.

12.2.2. Military Assistance to Civil Law Enforcement Agencies. The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, Installation, and Environment (SAF/MI) is the executive agent for USAF support to law enforcement agencies. Refer to AFI 10-801, *Military Support to Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies* for additional information.

12.2.2.1. Extreme caution must be exercised when responding to requests from civil officials for support to law enforcement. Installation commanders, who are not a general officer, are prohibited from approving law enforcement support, unless imminently serious immediate response conditions exist. Most common requests include military working dog teams and EOD support. Contact the Staff Judge Advocate General before committing to any law enforcement support.

12.2.2.2. Questions concerning the appropriateness or legality of providing requested support shall be forwarded through channels to the Secretary of Defense for review and approval.

12.2.2.3. Do not use installation personnel to enforce civil law in violation of the *Posse Comitatus Act*. Do not provide direct support to civil law enforcement authorities by interdicting vehicles, conducting searches and seizures, making arrests or apprehensions, conducting surveillance, investigations, undercover work or conducting any support that will have an adverse impact on national security or readiness.

12.3. Approval Authorities.

12.3.1. Installation Commanders. Installation commanders may respond under Immediate Response Authority. Immediate Response refers to requests for assistance under imminently serious conditions where immediate action must be taken to save lives, prevent human suffering or mitigate great property damage and time does not permit contact with higher headquarters or AFNSEP Agency. Refer to below for specifics regarding immediate response requests:

12.3.1.1. Undeclared disaster or emergency not covered under an MOU/MOA:

12.3.1.1.1. Imminently serious conditions exist where immediate action must be taken to save lives, prevent human suffering or mitigate great property damage.

12.3.1.1.2. Commanders respond on their own authority within the installation's capabilities when such conditions exist and time does not permit prior coordination with AFNSEP or higher headquarters. Limit support to those resources not immediately needed to execute the primary military mission. Do not use installation personnel to enforce civil law in violation of the *Posse Comitatus Act* in cleanup restoration efforts or projects. Personnel will remain under operational control of their military superiors.

12.3.1.1.3. Ensure the requester understands that any support given is on a reimbursable basis, but do not delay or deny such support, due to lack of a reimbursement commitment. Each request for non-reimbursable support must provide a legal and factual justification for a waiver of reimbursement. A statement of reimbursement will accompany all other requests. Note requirements when providing assistance to the Red Cross. Verbal requests from civil authorities must be followed with a written request.

12.3.1.1.4. As soon as possible, contact the AFNSEP Agency Current Operations Officer, DSN: 367-4342 or Commercial: 404-464-4342, or after normal duty hours contact Forces Command Emergency Operations Center Watch Officer at DSN 367-5222 or Commercial (404) 464-5222 and request the AFNSEP Duty Officer. Once the AFNSEP Duty Officer has been contacted, record the name and rank of this individual. Forward a copy of the written civil request to AFNSEP agency as soon as possible. Report the fact of the request for military support, the nature of the response, and any other pertinent information.

12.3.1.1.5. In accordance with AFMAN 10-206 and AFI 10-802, report support immediately after employing installation resources until assistance termination. Cite the Air Force Mission Designation (MD) number.

12.3.1.1.6. Terminate support as soon as possible when support is no longer required to save lives, prevent human suffering or mitigate great property damage. Complete reporting as AFMAN 10-206 and AFI 10-802 delineates.

12.3.1.1.7. Seek reimbursement for support given. When in doubt about reimbursable or non-reimbursable services, contact your command or installation financial management staff.

12.3.1.2. Undeclared disaster or emergency covered under an existing MOU/MOA:

12.3.1.2.1. Commanders respond on their own authority within the installation's capabilities under conditions previously agreed upon by the installation and the requesting civil authority which is documented and approved in a MOU/MOA as outlined in AFI 25-201, *Support Agreement Procedures*. Limit support to those resources not immediately needed to execute the primary military mission. Do not use installation personnel to enforce civil law (violation of the *Posse Comitatus Act*), in cleanup and restoration efforts or projects. Personnel will remain under operational control of their military superiors.

12.3.1.2.2. As soon as possible, contact the AFNSEP Agency Current Operations Officer or AFNSEP Duty Officer. Report the request for military support, the nature of the response, the scope of support provided and any other pertinent information. Provide a copy of the written request for support.

12.3.1.2.3. Begin reporting support, according to AFMAN 10-206 and AFI 10-802 immediately after employing installation resources and continue until support ends.

12.3.1.2.4. Assistance will be terminated as soon as possible when support is no longer required to save lives, prevent human suffering or mitigate great property damage. Complete reporting as AFMAN 10-206 and AFI 10-802 delineates.

12.3.1.2.5. Seek reimbursement for support given. When in doubt about reimbursable or non-reimbursable services, contact your command or installation financial management staff.

12.3.1.3. Presidentially declared emergency or disaster:

12.3.1.3.1. Installations receiving requests for military support once a presidential disaster or emergency declaration has been made may find it legally necessary to refer the civil authority back through the civil channels. Local authorities should be referred back to State emergency operations managers and State authorities should be referred to federal authorities. Federal authorities would most likely be FEMA officials at the Disaster Field Office. DoD resources should be used as a last resort, unless imminently serious conditions apply.

12.3.1.3.2. Civil requests that meet imminently serious conditions, as outlined in the preceding paragraph, respond under immediate response authority. Additionally, contact the AFNSEP Agency Operations Duty Officer and Defense Coordinating Officer, when activated. Report the request for military support, the nature of the response, scope of military support and any other pertinent information.

12.3.1.3.3. Begin reporting support, according to AFMAN 10-206 and AFI 10-802, immediately upon employment of installation resources and continue until support ends.

12.3.1.3.4. Assistance will be terminated as soon as possible when support is no longer required to save lives, prevent human suffering or mitigate great property damage. Complete reporting as AFMAN 10-206 and AFI 10-802 delineates.

12.3.1.3.5. Reimbursement for support given will be sought. When in doubt about reimbursable or nonreimbursable services, contact your command or installation financial management staff.

12.3.1.3.6. Ten-Day Rule. Air Force units may be directed by the President to perform emergency work on public or private lands that is essential for the preservation of life or property (broader than imminently serious conditions). These operations may occur prior to, but in anticipation of, a presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency. Operations of this type will follow a request by a State Governor under Section 403(c) of the *Stafford Act*, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., as amended. Air Force involvement under this provision may be carried out for a period not to exceed 10 days. Air Force personnel may be directed to act alone or in conjunction with other services or DOD personnel. The execution order will identify specific operating conditions.

12.3.2. General Officer Civilian Equivalent or Installation Commander provides loaned equipment, facilities or personnel to civil law enforcement authorities.

12.3.3. Secretary of the Army is the DoD executive agent for MSCA, under SECDEF authority in DoD directives and provides all emergency support/response to natural or man-made disasters except for those requests that meet immediate response criteria. (Refer to AFPD 10-8 and AFI 10-801 for more complete details.)

12.3.4. Secretary of Defense.

12.3.4.1. Uses Combatant Commander assigned warfighting forces with coordination from the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff.

12.3.4.2. Approves DoD support for resolving civil disturbances.

12.3.4.3. Approves DoD response to acts of terrorism.

12.3.4.4. Approves DoD support that will result in a planned event with potential for confrontation with specifically identified individuals and/or groups or will result in the use of lethal force.

12.3.4.5. Approves non-reimbursable emergency support to another federal agency.

12.4. Requests for Assistance (May Require Secretary of Defense Approval). Requests for assistance or support that may require the approval of the Secretary of Defense shall be made in writing to the DoD Executive Secretary. Exceptions to this general rule are, as follows:

12.4.1. Requests for assistance by civil authorities under imminently serious conditions are often made to the nearest DoD component or military commander. See paragraph **12.3.1.** for specific guidance. These verbal requests shall be put in writing to the DoD Executive Secretary of the Department of Defense, as soon as possible. Air Force commands and installations will forward to AFNSEP Current Operations Officer, who will ensure the DoD Executive Secretary is notified through appropriate channels.

12.4.2. Requests for support that does not fall under imminently serious conditions shall be promptly forwarded to the AFNSEP Current Operations Officer, by the receiving Air Force installation. AFNSEP agency will forward the request through appropriate channels to the approval authority; if the approval authority cannot be determined then it is forwarded to the DoD Executive Secretary of the DoD.

12.4.3. Requests for non-reimbursable support must provide a legal and factual justification for a waiver of reimbursement and must be approved by the Secretary of Defense. All other requests must be accompanied by a fund citation following the *Economy Act* or other reimbursement mechanism. Under imminently serious immediate response conditions, commanders may provide support, without SECDEF approval. However, commanders must realize that they may not be reimbursed for actions taken. Furthermore, it is not DoD policy to withhold support solely on the grounds of the inability or unwillingness of the requestor to reimburse for support provided.

12.4.4. Requests made by the FEMA for FSTR support (other than support required by a response to a terrorist event) shall be made to the DOMS, the action agent for the Secretary of the Army who is the DoD executive agent for MSCA. Commands and installations will, in turn, be notified directly through command channels.

12.5. Budgeting and Reimbursement. Normally support is provided on an incremental cost reimbursable basis; do not delay or deny support due to the lack of a reimbursement commitment. (Refer to AFI 32-2001, *The Fire Protection Operations and Fire Prevention Program,* AFI 65-601, Volume 1, *Budget Guidance and Procedures, Chapter 7, Section F*, and AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities).*

12.5.1. Budget estimates, operating budgets and financial plans do not include funds for DSO, nor are funds reserved for such purposes. Such operations are usually undertaken on the premise that costs, in excess of normal operating expenses, will be reimbursed by the agency requesting Air Force assistance. Consequently, Air Force commanders may have to initially fund such costs out of their current

operating budget. If funding adjustments are necessary, commanders should promptly submit requests to higher headquarters.

12.5.2. Mutual assistance agreements between installations and local or state civil authorities should contain reimbursement provisions, for incremental expenses, incurred by the installation.

12.5.3. Prior to a Presidential declaration, submit bills to the local requester.

12.5.4. After a Presidential declaration, submit bills according to Executive Orders. Reimbursement assistance will be provided at the time of tasking.

Chapter 13

FSTR PROGRAMMING AND BUDGETING

13.1. General Information. There is an organizational structure to meet the Combatant Commanders counterproliferation capabilities set. The information contained in this chapter should provide the knowledge of the organizational process for the Air Force to better organize, plan, train and equip so as to effectively sustain operations under the full spectrum threat.

13.1.1. Combatant Commander Counterproliferation Capabilities. The Combatant Commanders identify counterproliferation capabilities for sustaining operations in a full spectrum threat environment. Though the capabilities are subject to change, there will continue to be priorities set to protect our Air Force resources through contamination avoidance, protection and contamination control.

13.1.2. The Joint Chemical Biological Defense Program (CBDP). Coordinates and integrates CB defense materiel and systems RD&A to support the joint warfighting forces. Joint and service unique programs provide capabilities to support the framework of contamination avoidance, protection and contamination control efforts. The CBDP provides materiel and systems to support the training, doctrine and military operations. These activities are the responsibility of the Military Departments and the Combatant Commander with the CBDP providing support.

13.1.3. Air Force Logistics and Engineering. Within the Air Force, the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics (AF/IL) combines logistics and engineering functions. AF/IL oversees the Readiness and Installation Support Branch, AF/ILEX, which manages civil engineering functions such as NBC passive defense, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), firefighting and full spectrum threat response. AF/ILEX, in conjunction with HQ ACC/CEX, is responsible for the Operational Requirements supporting the Air Force NBC Defense Program.

13.1.4. HQ Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency (HQ AFCESA). Supports and remains the liaison for policy and guidance in the program and budget arena for equipment acquisition. In the effort to support MAJCOMs in meeting their mission requirements, HQ AFCESA will:

13.1.4.1. Review and provide technical feedback on all NBCC ORDs.

13.1.4.2. Develop the initial AF CONOPs and fielding plan for all NBCC systems in the joint pipeline for which the USAF is a participating service. These documents are developed in coordination with all participating and operating commands, and are submitted through HQ ACC/CEX to 311 Human System Wing for inclusion into the Milestone Decision documentation.

13.1.4.3. Work with the appropriate system program office to ensure participating and operating commands are provided with program objective memorandum projections for sustainment of developmental systems.

13.1.4.4. Develop and publish Air Force Readiness qualification/upgrade and recurring training materials. These will be developed so that, as a minimum, a paper-based training product is available prior to system fielding.

13.1.4.5. Ensure that system training is forecast for inclusion in readiness schools by hosting the Readiness Utilization and Training Workshop (U&TW) and the Silver Flag Curriculum Review.

13.1.4.6. Monitor quantities or serviceable/unserviceable equipment, and shelf, service life data (from all sources) for all fielded non-medical NBC systems and provide this data to Air Force

users. (311 Human Systems Wing will monitor projected quantities of NBC equipment in development). This data will be coordinated with AF/ILEX and AF/ILG prior to release.

13.1.4.7. Incorporate equipment updates into appropriate Air Force level publications.

13.2. Mission Needs and Operational Requirements. There is a formal planning process for acquiring mission needs and operational requirements. The overarching Air Force process is detailed in AFPD 10-14, AFI 10-601, and AFI 10-1401. NBC modernization needs are jointly managed and funded in accordance with Public Law 103-160.

13.2.1. AF NBC Defense Modernization Process (Non-Medical).

13.2.1.1. Steps 1 & 2 – HQ AFCESA/CEX issues and MAJCOM/Units respond to an annual call from HQ AFCESA/CEX for identification of NBC defense modernization "needs".

13.2.1.2. Step 3 – HQ AFCESA, working with appropriate organizations; reviews, evaluates and prioritizes MAJCOM submissions for possible non-material/non-developmental solutions. HQ AFCESA submits the list to HQ USAF/ILEX.

13.2.1.3. Step 4 – HQ USAF/ILEX, validates the list of recommended NBC Priorities received from HQ AFCESA and presents the recommended list of priorities to the CP-IPT.

13.2.1.4. Step 5 – HQ USAF/ILEX, in concert with the CP IPT, builds a Counter Proliferation roadmap that is provided through Air Combat Command/CE and the JRO.

13.2.1.5. Step 6 – ACC/CE, validates the list of recommended NBC Priorities and sends it through the Agile Combat Support MAT for development of any requirements documents. Working with appropriate organizations reviews, evaluates and prioritizes submissions for ACC POM deliberations for resources.

13.2.1.6. Step 7 – HQ USAF/ILEX represents the Air Force on the JRO to develop the Joint Service Modernization Plan. Participates with Joint Program Executive Office (JPEO) in the development of documents to include, but not limited to, the POM, Joint NBC Defense RD&A and Logistics Support Plans.

13.2.1.7. . Step 8 – JPEO coordinates and integrates the planning and programming of the NBC Defense RD&A and logistics programs. JPEO works jointly with JRO to prepare the consolidated NBC Defense POM Strategy for the six commodity areas.

13.2.1.7.1. Joint Service Commodity Areas. The Chemical Biological Defense Program is divided into six commodity areas. Each commodity area is managed by one of the Services in accordance with the Joint Service Agreement, as follows:

Table 13.1. Commodity Area Managers.

Contamination avoidance	Army
Collective protection	Navy
Medical defense	Army
Individual protection	Marines Corps
Decontamination	Air Force
Modeling & simulation	Navy

13.2.2. AF NBC Defense Sustainment Process (Non-Medical). See **Figure 13.1.** for visual step by step flow of the process for acquiring AF NBC Defense needs and operational requirements.

13.2.2.1. Steps 1 & 2 – HQ USAF/ILEX issues to MAJCOM/Units an annual call for identification of NBC defense sustainment "needs". MAJCOMs pass to HQ AFCESA for consolidation.

13.2.2.2. Steps 3 & 4 – HQ AFCESA, working with appropriate organizations; reviews, evaluates and prioritizes MAJCOM submissions for non-medical sustainment resources. HQ AFCESA submits the list to HQ USAF/ILEX.

13.2.2.3. Steps 5 & 6 – HQ USAF/ILEX validates the consolidated NBC needs list from HQ AFCESA and presents the recommended list of priorities to the CP-IPT.

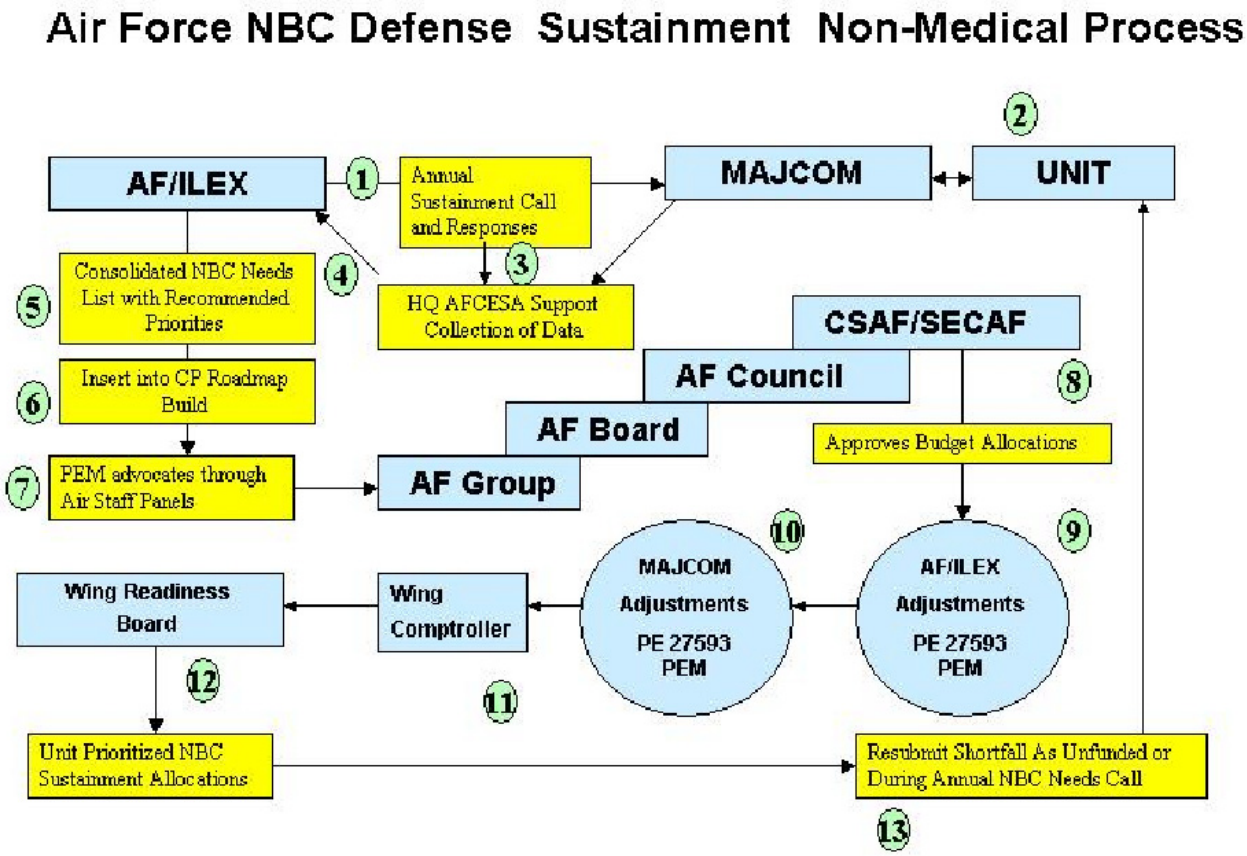
13.2.2.4. Step 7 – HQ USAF/XONP and ILEX in concert with the CP IPT, builds a Counter-NBC operations roadmap. The HQ USAF/ILEX Program Element Monitor (PEM) for PE 27593 identifies resources required and advocates the list through Air Staff panels to CSAF for final approval. HQ USAF/ILEX also manages PE 27574.

13.2.2.5. Steps 8, 9, & 10 – CSAF/SECAF approves budget allocations using the prioritized list for sustaining operations in a NBC environment and passes to HQ AF/ILEX under program element number 27593. The PEM makes adjustments according to the list of requirements and distributes the allocations to MAJCOMs for adjustments. MAJCOMs then pass adjustments on to wings.

13.2.2.6. Step 11- Wing Comptroller receives budget under NBC PE 27593 for Wing Readiness Board to evaluate and distribute unit prioritized NBC Sustainment Allocations to meet sustainment needs.

13.2.2.7. Steps 12&13- Wing will allocate budget to units for prioritized needs and resubmit shortfalls as unfunded or report during annual NBC needs call.

Figure 13.1. Air Force NBC Defense Sustainment Non-Medical Process.



13.2.3. Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD) NBC Defense (Non-Medical) Initiative Process. ACTDs exploit mature and maturing technologies to solve important military problems. For NBC defense, they are Joint Service programs that are sponsored by one or more of the Theater Combatant Commanders. **Figure 13.2.** outlines the notional steps for a NBC ACTD. A comprehensive description of the ACTD Program can be found at: **http://www.acq.osd.mil/actd**.

13.2.3.1. Step 1 – The formal preparation of ACTD candidates begins at the start of each fiscal year, with responses due the following January. Air Force organizations should review and provide comments on ACTD proposals and submit their original proposals through their chains of command (Air Force and Joint).

13.2.3.2. Step 2 – HQ AFCESA/CEX and 311 HSW/YAC assist organizations research existing solutions, review and assist with proposal development, and provide assistance throughout the ACTD process. This assistance may include developing concepts of operation, identifying manpower and sustainment requirements, preparing budget proposals, and developing exercise and training materials.

13.2.3.3. Step 3 – In most cases, one of the Theater Combatant Commanders, supported by one or more of their component commands, is the user sponsor.

13.2.3.4. Steps 4 & 5 – A lead service/agency will be designated for the ACTD that prepares for transfer of the residual assets to the user organization and for all aspects of their support. The MAJCOM may assign one or more units to support the ACTD.

13.2.3.5. Step 6 – The plan is approved early to get all participants onto the same game plan.

13.2.3.6. Step 7 – Demonstrations, exercises and assessments are conducted by the designated operational test agency and supporting unit.

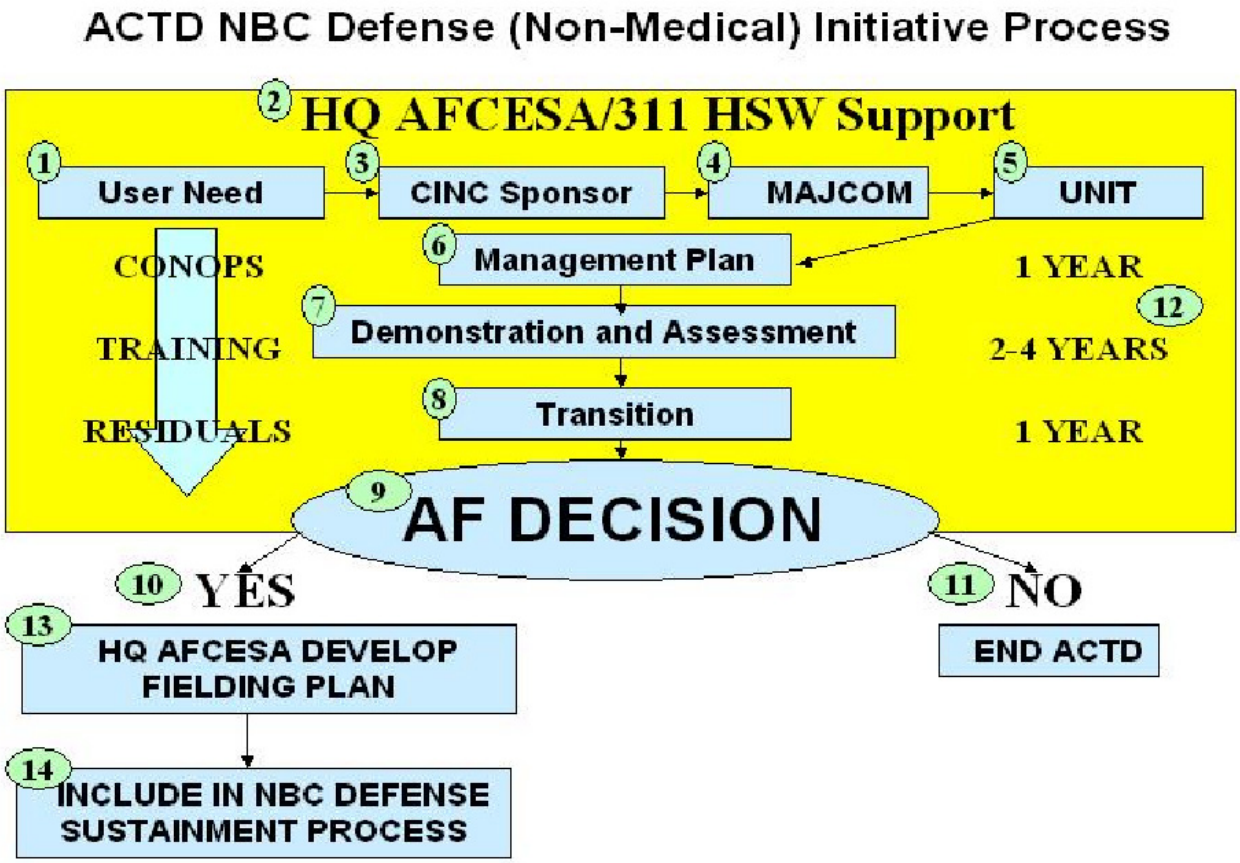
13.2.3.7. Step 8 – The lead Service leads planning for the operational transition through the formal acquisition process. ACTD's demonstrating strong military utility will normally transition into the formal acquisition process to acquire the system.

13.2.3.8. Steps 9, 10, & 11 - The decision to proceed or end the ACTD is based on the assessment of military utility and relative priorities within the AF and DoD. HQ AF/ILEX provides direction to HQ AFCESA/CEX in preparing fielding plan, if the ACTD is approved for Air Force-wide acquisition. If not, the owning MAJCOM has the option of maintaining the ACTD components at its own expense or ending the ACTD and disposing of the equipment as outlined in the ACTD management plan.

13.2.3.9. Step 12 – An ACTD normally runs for 4-6 years. For less complex systems or systems that are available quickly the timeline may be significantly shorter. Similarly, for very complex systems that require extensive integration and developmental testing, slightly more time may be required

13.2.3.10. Step 13 - If selected for multi-command use, HQ AFCESA/CEX will include sustainment estimates in the fielding plan. MAJCOMs and units are responsible for developing their budget submission (PEC 27593). Manpower issues should be addressed through proposed changes to the appropriate AF Manpower Standard.

Figure 13.2. ACTD NBC Defense (Non-Medical) Initiative Process.



Chapter 14

FULL SPECTRUM THREAT WARNING AND NOTIFICATION SYSTEMS

14.1. General Information. Every Air Force installation must have a rapid and effective system to disseminate FSTR information quickly. This includes signals or messaging appropriate to FPCONS, watches, warnings, evacuation routes and other alerting information to meet DoD and federal warning requirements.

14.1.1. Use signals that are compatible with local, national, host nation or theater systems. Follow command and theater guidance when more than one warning and notification system applies. Signals used within the United States, its territories and possessions are compatible with those established by FEMA. Refer to AFVA 10-2510, *USAF Standardized Alarm Signals for US, Its Territories and Possessions*, and AFVA 10-2511, *USAF Standardized Attack Warning Signals for NBCC Medium and High Threat Areas.*

14.1.2. Display local visual aids or posters in work and rest areas. To incorporate local information, the overprint of AFVA 10-2510 and 10-2511 is authorized.

14.1.3. Deployable units should consult the installation plans, support plans, and/or JSPs for specific signals used at their deployed locations. Plans for deployment to bare-base locations must include provisions for the deployed communications unit to bring and set up portable warning and notification systems.

14.1.4. Consider unique populations, such as the visually or hearing impaired, to ensure effective warning systems are in place to provide for their safety.

14.2. Installation Warning System (IWS). The IWS is a combination of methods using audible and visual signals, verbal messages or electronic communication. Communication modes include, but are not limited to, sirens, horns, radio tone alerting, unaided voice systems, public and broadcast address systems, LAN messaging, telephone alert conferencing, radio pagers, television, radio, flags, signs and other electronic or mechanical methods. See AFMAN 10-2602 for Command, Control and Attack Warning signal standards.

14.2.1. Systems must be designed for operation throughout disaster conditions. The system must be redundant, hardened or splinter-protected, and operate utilizing normal and emergency power. Existing networks should be incorporated and utilized for this system.

14.2.2. The IWS must provide installation-wide coverage of outdoor areas and indoor facilities, housing or sites. It must also cover off-base facilities and sites to ensure coverage for personnel working or billeted in those areas.

14.2.3. CONUS warning systems should accommodate Department of Homeland Security, FEMA and National Weather Service's Emergency Managers Weather Information Network and the Emergency Alerting System alerting methods, requirements and capabilities.

14.2.4. OCONUS warning systems and signals will be compatible with local, host nation or theater systems. Follow theater or Department of State (DoS) guidance when more than one warning and notification system may be applied or is in operation. Alert and warning notification methods must provide both overt and covert notification capability.

14.3. IWS Responsibilities.

14.3.1. Ownership. Overall responsibility for ensuring the IWS is in place and functional resides with the installation commander through the Command Post. The Communications Squadron ensures all installation, testing, activation and maintenance are accomplished as required to ensure the installation populace can be warned of impending or occurring events. The Communications Squadron will maintain an audible footprint map and perform a gap analysis annually.

14.3.2. Use. Use of the system will be directed by the installation commander, OSC or other designated individual to ensure the safety of installation personnel and other persons on the installation.

14.3.3. Testing. Command post personnel will perform periodic tests of the IWS. During the test, the command post will develop a positive method to ensure each IWS location is operational and reported back to the command post. The command post will maintain the test results.

14.3.4. Installation and Maintenance. The Communications Squadron is responsible for coordinating new IWS requirements and tracking maintenance requirements on existing IWS components. The command post is responsible for identifying, reporting and tracking IWS outages. The CE operations flight is responsible for maintaining existing power requirements. The communications squadron is responsible for accomplishing a IWS audible footprint map based upon the gap analysis. The communications squadron is also responsible for installing and maintaining the IWS components that activate, generate and transmit the IWS signal; including speakers, sirens, amplifiers, etc.

MICHAEL E. ZETTLER, Lt General, USAF
DCS/Installations & Logistics

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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AFI 37-138, *Records Disposition--Procedures and Responsibilities*

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA&E—Arms, Ammunition and Explosives

ACC—Air Combat Command

ACCA —Aircrew Contamination Control Area

ACTD—Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration

AEF—Aerospace Expeditionary Force

AETC—Air Education and Training Command

AFCAP—Air Force Capability Acquisition Program

AFCAT —Air Force Catalog

AFCEE —Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence

AFCESA —Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency

AFCOS—Air Force Combat Operations Staff

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFIERA—Air Force Institute for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Risk Analysis

AFJQS—Air Force Job Qualifications Standards

AFMAN —Air Force Manual

AFMC —Air Force Materiel Command

AFMOA—Air Force Medical Operations Agency

AFMS—Air Force Medical Service

AFNSEP —Air Force National Security and Emergency Preparedness Agency

AFOSC —Air Force Operations Support Center

AFOSH—Air Force Occupational Safety and Health

AFOSI—Air Force Office of Special Investigations

AFOTEC —Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center

AFPC—Air Force Personnel Center

AFPD —Air Force Policy Directive

AFRAT —Air Force Radiation Assessment Team

AFRC —Air Force Reserve Command

AFSPC—Air Force Space Command

AFSVA—Air Force Services Agency

AFVA —Air Force Visual Aid

AFWUS —Air Force-Wide UTC Availability and Tasking Summary

ALERTS —Aircrew Life Support Equipment and Records Tracking System

ALS—Aircrew Life Support

ALSMS—Automated Life Support Management System

AMC —Air Mobility Command

ANG —Air National Guard

APOM—Amended Program Objective Memorandum

AOA—Analysis of Alternatives

AOR —Area of Responsibility

ARC—Air Reserve Component

ARG—Accident Response Group

AS—Allowance Standard

ASCC—Air Standardization Coordinating Committee

ASTS—Aeromedical Staging Squadron

AT/FP —Antiterrorism/Force Protection Program

ATP—Allied Tactical Publication

ATSO—Ability to Survive and Operate

BCE—Base Civil Engineer

BEE—Bioenvironmental Engineering

BEPO —Base Emergency Preparedness Orientation

BIM—Battlespace Information Management

BMTS —Basic Military Training School

BOI —Basis of Issue

BSP—Base Support Plans

C4—Command, Control, Communications and Computers

C4ISR—Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance

CB —Chemical-Biological

CBRNE—Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high-yield explosive

CCA—Contamination Control Area

CCD—Camouflage, Concealment and Deception

CCI—Controlled Cryptographic Items

CCS —Contamination Control Station

CCT —Contamination Control Team

CE —Civil Engineering

CERB—Civil Engineer Readiness Board

CERCLA —*The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980*, as amended.

CEXR —CE Readiness Team

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations

CFETP—Career Field Education and Training Plan

CINC —Commander in Chief

CIP—Critical Infrastructure Program

CMBCC—Consolidated Mobility Bag Control Center

C-NBC —Counter-Nuclear, Biological and Chemical

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations

COG —Continuity of Government

COLPRO—Collective Protection

COMUSAFE—Commander, United States Air Forces in Europe

CONPLAN —Concept Plan

CONOPS—Concept of Operations

CONUS—Continental United States

CP-IPT —Counterproliferation - Integrated Process Team

CPRC—Counterproliferation Program Review Committee

CRAF—Civil Reserve Air Fleet

CRP—Contingency Response Plan

CRTC—Combat Readiness Training Center

CS—Civil Support

CSAF —Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

CSS—Contingency Support Staff

CWDE—Chemical Warfare Defense Equipment

DCG —Disaster Control Group

DCS—Deputy Chief of Staff

DCSOPS —Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations

DOC —Designed Operational Capability

DoD —Department of Defense

DOMS —Director of Military Support

DoE —Department of Energy

DoJ ——Department of Justice

DoS —Department of State

DoT ——Department of Transportation

DRU—Direct Reporting Unit

DRF —Disaster Response Force

DSG —Disaster Support Group

DSO —Domestic Support Operations

ECP —Entry Control Point

EET—Exercise Evaluation Team

EHS —Extremely Hazardous Substance

EOD—Explosive Ordnance Disposal

EOR—Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance

EMI—Emergency Management Institute

EPA—Environmental Protection Agency

EPCRA —Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986

EPLO—Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer

ESF—Emergency Support Functions

ESG —Exercise Steering Group

FAM—Functional Area Manager

FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation

FDA—Food and Drug Administration

FEMA —Federal Emergency Management Agency

FHA —Foreign Humanitarian Assistance

FOA—Field Operating Agency

FOE —Follow-on Element

FPCON—Force Protection Condition

FPWG —Force Protection Working Group

FRP—Federal Response Plan

FSTR —Full Spectrum Threat Response

GSORTS —Global Status of Resources and Training System

GSU—Geographically Separated Unit

HAZMAT—Hazardous Material

HLS/D ——Homeland Security/Defense

HTA—High Threat Area

I&W—Indications and Warning

ICS—Incident Command System

IG—Inspector General

IPE—Individual Protective Equipment

IRB —Initial Response Base

IRE —Initial Response Element

IWS —Installation Warning System

JMNS—Joint Mission Needs Statement

JMRR—Joint Monthly Readiness Review

JNBCDB—Joint Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense Board

JPEO—Joint Program Executive Office

JRO—Joint Requirements Office

JSCC —Joint Services Coordination Committee

JSP—Joint Support Plan

JTF —Joint Task Force

JTF-CS—Joint Task Force – Civil Support

JWCA—Joint Warfighting Capability Assessment

LEPC —Local Emergency Planning Committee

LIMFACs—Limiting Factor

LMR—Land Mobile Radio

LTA—Low Threat Area

MAA—Mission Area Analysis

MACA —Military Assistance to Civil Authorities

MAJCOM—Major Command

MCP —Mobile Command Post

MCT—Mask Confidence Testing

MD—Mission Designator

MEFPAK—Mobility Equipment Force Packaging

MICAS —Mobility Inventory Control and Accountability System

MNA —Mission Needs Analysis

MNS —Mission Needs Statement

MOA—Memorandum of Agreement

MOBAGS—Mobility Bags

MOOTW—Military Operations Other Than War

MOPP —Mission-Oriented Protective Posture

MOU —Memorandum of Understanding

MPSP —Medical Programs Sub-Panel

MSCA —Military Support to Civil Authority

MSCLEA—Military Support to Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies

MTA —Medium Threat Area

MTMC —Military Traffic Management Command

NAF—Numbered Air Force

NARP —Nuclear Weapons Accident Response Procedures (DoD Manual 3150.8-M)

NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NBC —Nuclear, Biological and Chemical

NBCC—Nuclear, Biological, Chemical and Conventional

NDA—National Defense Area

NEO —Non-combatant Evacuation Operations

NEW —Net Explosive Weight

NFPA—National Fire Protection Association

NIOSH—National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NMCC—National Military Command Center

NRC—Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NSEP—National Security Emergency Preparedness

OCONUS —Outside the Continental United States

OJT—On-the-Job Training

OPLAN —Operations Plan

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

OPREP-3 —Operational Status Reports

ORD —Operational Requirements Document

OSC—On-Scene Commander

OSCP —On-Scene Control Point

OSD —Office of the Secretary of Defense

OSHA—Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OT&E—Operational Test and Evaluation

PACAF—Pacific Air Force

PACOM—Pacific Command

PDWG —Passive Defense Working Group

PE—Program Element

PEM ——Program Element Monitor

POC—Point of Contact

POM—Program Objective Memorandum

PPE—Personal Protective Equipment

QD—Quantity Distance

QNFT —Quantitative Fit Test

RAC3 —Radiological Accident Command, Control, and Coordination

RB —Readiness Board

RC —Readiness Council

RCS—Report Code Source

RD&A —Research, Development and Acquisition

READY—Resource Augmentation Duty Program

RETOPS—Radiological Emergency Team Operations

ROTA—Release Other Than Attack

RST —Readiness Support Team

RTF—Response Task Force

RTP—Readiness Training Package

RWG —Readiness Working Group

SAV —Staff Assistance Visit

SECAF—Secretary of the Air Force

SERC —State Emergency Response Commissions

SFO—Senior Fire Official

SG —Surgeon General

SMT —Shelter Management Teams

SOF —Special Operations Force

SOFA —Status of Forces Agreement

SORTS —Status of Resources and Training System

SOUTHCOM—Southern Command

SRC—Survival Recovery Center

STANAG—Standardization Agreement (NATO)

STO ——Survive to Operate

TBM ——Theater Ballistic Missile

TDY —Temporary Duty

TFA —Toxic Free Area

TFG —Transportation Facilities Guide

TIG —The Inspector General

TIM—Toxic Industrial Material

TO —Technical Orders

TPFDD —Time Phased Force and Deployment Data

TQT—Task Qualification Training

TTP- —Tactics, Techniques and Procedures

TWG —Threat Working Group

U&TW—Utilization and Training Workshop

UCC —Unit Control Center

UCS—Universal Command System

USAFE—United States Air Forces in Europe

USSOCOM—United States Special Operations Command

USTRANSCOM—United States Transportation Command

UTC —Unit Type Code

UXO—Unexploded Ordnance

WMD —Weapons of Mass Destruction

WP—Working Party

WRM —War Reserve Material`

Terms

Airlift—Operations to transport and deliver forces and materiel through the air in support of strategic, operational or tactical objectives.

Air Force Radiation Assessment Team—A field-qualified team of worldwide deployable physicists and health physics technicians established at the Institute for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Risk Analysis (IERA). The mission of AFRAT is to provide commanders and leaders with viable solutions to operational obstacles imposed by the presence of radioactive materials or radiation hazards, nuclear weapon accidents, nuclear facility incidents, radiation releases or terrorist activity.

Ability to Survive and Operate —A major graded area during exercises and inspections for operational readiness that describes a unit's ability to protect, sustain or restore an installation's mission capability. Criteria includes command and control; contingency operations before, during and after a contingency; plans for hardening/dispersal; detection and warning procedures; reconnaissance team readiness; contamination avoidance procedures; and damage repair, fire protection and individual protection actions.

Accident Scene—The cordoned area surrounding an accident site from which all nonessential personnel and resources are evacuated and prohibited.

Accident Site—The area surrounding the impact point in which hazards to personnel (wreckage, fire or damage) are readily identifiable.

Antiterrorism—Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include limited response and containment by local military forces.

Avoidance—Individual and/or unit measures taken to avoid or minimize nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) attacks and reduce the effects of NBC hazards (JP 1-02).

Battledress Overgarment—Specific reference to the camouflage (woodland green or desert pattern) overgarment coat and trousers (T.O. 14P3-1-141).

Biological Agent—A microorganism that causes disease in personnel, plants, or animals, or causes the deterioration of material.

Biological Defense—The methods, plans and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attacks using biological agents.

Biological Weapon—An item of materiel, which projects, disperses or disseminates a biological agent including arthropod vectors (JP 1-02).

Broken Arrow—A DoD term to identify and report an accident involving a nuclear weapon/warhead or nuclear component.

Chemical Agent—Any toxic chemical intended for use in military operations.

Chemical Defense—The methods, plans and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attack-utilizing chemical agents.

Chemical Protective Overgarment—Specific reference to the Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology Chemical Protective Overgarment (T.O. 14P3-1-141).

Chemical Warfare—All aspects of military operations involving the employment of lethal and incapacitating munitions/agents and the warning and protective measures associated with such offensive operations. Since riot control agents and herbicides are not considered chemical warfare agents, those two items will be referred to separately or under the broader term ìchemical,î which will be used to include all types of chemical munitions/agents collectively.

Chemical Weapon—Together or separately: (a) a toxic chemical and its precursors, except when intended for a purpose not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention; (b) a munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those chemicals specified in (a), above, which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device; (c) any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices specified in (b), above.

Civil Authority—For the purpose of requesting Air Force support, an individual duly authorized to represent and speak for, or on behalf of, a city, village, town, county, state, country government or other political subdivision of any State, Indian Tribe, authorized tribal organization, or Alaskan native village or organization.

Civil Emergency—Any natural or manmade disaster or emergency, or threat of emergency, that causes or could cause substantial harm to people or substantial damage to property. This term can include a "major disaster" or "emergency", as those terms are defined in the Stafford Act, as amended, as well as consequences of an attack or a national security emergency. The terms "major disaster" and "emergency" are defined substantially by action of the President in declaring that existing circumstances and risks justify his implementation of the legal powers provided by those statutes.

Code of Federal Regulations—A codification of the general and permanent rules the executive departments and agencies of the federal government published in the Federal Register.

Cold Zone—The zone encompassing the warm zone, used to carry out all other support functions of the incident. Workers in the cold zone are not required to wear personal protective clothing because the zone is considered safe. The MCP, DCG, staging area and the triage/treatment area are located within the cold zone.

Command and Control—The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission. Also called C2.

Command and Control System—The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures and personnel essential to a commander for planning, directing and controlling operations of assigned forces pursuant to the missions assigned.

Command Post—A unit's or sub-unit's headquarters where the commander and the staff perform their activities. In combat, a unit or sub-unit's headquarters is often divided into echelons. The echelons where the unit or sub-unit commander is located or from which such commander operates is called CP.

Collective Protection Shelter—A filtered air shelter that provides a contamination-free working environment for selected portions of the force such as command and control elements. The shelter allows relief from continuous wear of chemical protective equipment.

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, radiological, nuclear and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) situation. For domestic consequence management, the primary authority rests with the States to respond and the Federal government to provide assistance as required. Also called CM (JP 1-02).

Contamination—The deposit, absorption, or adsorption of radioactive material, or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel, or objects.

Contamination Avoidance—Actions to prevent and minimize the impact of contamination on mission-essential resources and personnel, whether directly from agent deposition or by transfer from contaminated surfaces. Successful avoidance results from the combination of detection and identification, prediction, marking, dispersal, relocation and rerouting and sampling

Contamination Control—Procedures to avoid, reduce, remove, or render harmless, temporarily or permanently, nuclear, biological and chemical contamination for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing the efficient conduct of military operations.

Contamination Control Area (CCA)—An area in which chemically contaminated IPE is removed; people, equipment and supplies are decontaminated to allow processing between a toxic environment and a toxic free area; and people exiting a toxic free area may safely don their IPE.

Contamination Control Station—An area used at a nuclear weapons accident scene or HAZMAT accident scene where contaminated clothing and equipment are removed and personnel and equipment are monitored and decontaminated.

Contingency—An emergency involving military forces caused by natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or by required military operations. Due to the uncertainty of the situation, contingencies require plans, rapid response and special procedures to ensure the safety and readiness of personnel, installations and equipment.

Contingency Plan—A plan for major contingencies that can reasonably be anticipated in the principal geographic sub-areas of the command.

Contingency Support Staff—A command and control element of the command post. It consists of the commander and designated staff members and is interchangeable with the survival recovery center.

Control Center—A unit command and control function that monitors unit resources and mission capabilities and coordinates unit activities during disaster operations.

Cordon—A physical barrier surrounding the accident scene where controls are established to preclude unauthorized entry.

Crisis Management—Measure to resolve a hostile situation and investigate and prepare a criminal case for prosecution under federal law. Crisis management will include a response to an incident involving a weapon of mass destruction, special improvised explosive device, or a hostage crisis that is beyond the capability of the lead federal agency (JP 1-02).

Critical Asset—Any facility, equipment, service, or resource considered essential to DoD operations in peace, crisis, and war and warranting measures and precautions to ensure its continued efficient operation, protection from disruption, degradation or destruction, and timely restoration. Critical assets may be DoD assets or other government or private assets (e.g., industrial or infrastructure critical assets), domestic or foreign, whose disruption or loss would render DoD critical assets ineffective or otherwise seriously disrupt DoD operations (5160.54, *Critical Asset Assurance Program (CAAP*)).

Cyber—A prefix used to describe a person, thing, or idea made possible as part of the computer and information age.

Decontamination—The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it.

Disaster Control Group (DCG)—The response force element that provides peacetime command, control and support to the OSC.

Disaster Relief Operations—The use of DoD resources to help civil authorities during peacetime domestic emergencies.

Disaster Response Force (DRF)—The organization used for contingency response, command and control, and recovery.

Disaster Support Group (DSG)—A MAJCOM and field operating agency headquarters command and control element. It coordinates and supports the headquarters' response to a contingency.

Doctrine—Fundamental principles by which the military forces or elements thereof guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgment in application (JP 1-02).

Emergency—Any of the occurrences enumerated in the definition of civil accidents, or other catastrophes in any part of the United States, which, in the determination of the President, require federal emergency assistance to supplement state and local efforts to save lives, restore order and protect property, public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a disaster.

Emergency Preparedness Community Right-to-Know Act—Primary focus is to identify the amounts of chemicals present on or released from facilities, understand the potential problems hazardous materials (HAZMAT) poses to the surrounding communities and environment, and provide information to the public and local emergency planning and response organizations.

Entry Control Point (ECP)—The place where access into and egress from a disaster cordon is controlled. It is located on the disaster cordon near the on-scene control point.

Evacuation—1. The process of moving any person whom is wounded, injured, or ill to and/or between medical treatment facilities. 2. The clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality. 3. The controlled process of collecting, classifying and shipping unserviceable or abandoned materiel, US or

foreign, to appropriate reclamation, maintenance, technical intelligence, or disposal facilities. 4. The ordered or authorized departure of noncombatants from a specific area by DoS, DoD, or appropriate military commander. This refers to the movement from one area to another in the same or different countries. The evacuation is caused by unusual or emergency circumstances and applies equally to command or noncommand-sponsored family members. See also noncombatant evacuation operations.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)—The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering-safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded ordnance (UXO) or devices. It may also include explosive ordnance which has become hazardous by damage or deterioration.

Executive Agent—A term used to indicate a delegation of authority by the Secretary of Defense to a subordinate to act on the Secretary's behalf. An agreement between equals does not create an executive agent. For example, a Service cannot become a Department of Defense executive agent for a particular matter with simply the agreement of the other Services; such authority must be delegated by the Secretary of Defense. Designation as to executive agent, in and of itself, confers no authority. The exact nature and scope of the authority delegated must be stated in the document designating the executive agent. An executive agent may be limited to providing only administration and support or coordinating common functions, or it may be delegated authority, direction and control over specified resources for specified purposes.

Facility—For emergency planning purposes, the term ìfacilityî in 40 CFR 355, as it applies to the Air Force, is considered equivalent to an ìinstallationî.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)—The federal agency tasked to establish federal policies for and coordinate civil defense and civil emergency planning, management, mitigation and assistance functions of Executive agencies.

Field Gear—Individual equipment that supports operations in NBCC environments. It includes a web belt, canteen with M1 canteen cap and helmet. It also includes additional field gear, such as personal body armor and load carrying equipment and accessories, if issued (AFMAN 10-2602).

Fixed Nuclear Facility—Stationary nuclear installations that use or produce radioactive materials in their normal operations. Within the Air Force, these facilities include installations with nuclear weapons or radioactive materials in sufficient quantities that the general public might be adversely affected if an accident involving the radioactive materials occurred. It also includes Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) -regulated facilities using radioactive materials above thresholds in 10 CFR 30.72, Quantities of Radioactive Materials, requiring consideration of the need for an Emergency Plan for Responding to a Release, for specific emergency plans. Normally, facilities using radioactive materials in their operations (such as medical, calibration, and radiography) and radioactive materials in shipments are not included in this definition.

Follow-On Elements (FOE)—The non-emergency response elements of a disaster response force that deploy to the accident scene (if requested) after the initial response element to expand command and control and perform support functions.

Force Protection—Actions taken to prevent or mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities and critical information. These actions conserve the force's fighting potential so it can be applied at the decisive time and place and incorporate the coordinated and synchronized offensive and defensive measures to enable the effective employment of the joint force while degrading opportunities for the enemy. Force protection does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accidents, weather, or disease (JP 1-02).

Force Protection Working Group—The force protection working group (FPWG) is the commander's cross-functional working group made up of wing and tenant units. Working group members are responsible for coordinating and providing deliberate planning for all antiterrorism/force protection issues.

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

Groundcrew Chemical Ensemble (GCE)—A whole body protective system that includes a protective mask (MCU-2 series, M45, or M17A2), a second skin (only applies if issued the MCU-2 series or M45), C2 series canister or filter set, hood (only applies if issued the BDO), overgarment, protective gloves with cotton inserts and footwear covers or overboots. It also includes a booklet of M8 Paper, a roll of M9 Paper and a M291 or M295 Decontamination Kit (AFMAN 10-2602 and T.O. 14P4-1-141).

Hazardous Material—All hazardous substances, petroleum, natural gas, synthetic gas, acutely toxic chemicals, and other toxic chemicals including hazardous waste.

Host Nation—A nation that receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations, coalition partners and/or NATO organizations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory.

Host Nation Support—Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crisis or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations.

Hot Zone—The area that immediately surrounds a hazardous material incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from hazardous material releases to personnel outside the zone.

Identified to Deploy—Individuals assigned against specific unit type code (UTC) requirements in Operation plans/contingency plans, Time Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD), Air Force-Wide UTC Availability and Tasking Summary, or currently executed steady-state TPFDDs, and those identified in the Aerospace Expeditionary Force (AEF) TPFDD libraries but not yet tasked in a TPFDD. At a minimum, these identified to deploy personnel must be fully trained and equipped before their AEF period of deployment eligibility (e.g., 90-day AEF window).

Immediate Decontamination—Decontamination carried out by individuals immediately upon becoming contaminated. It is performed in an effort to minimize casualties, save lives and limit the spread of contamination. Also called emergency decontamination.

Immediate Response—Commanders in imminently serious conditions may act to save lives, prevent human suffering and mitigate great property damage.

Incident Commander—The senior fire official (SFO) responsible for command and control at the immediate full spectrum threat response incident site (hot and warm zones).

Individual Protective Equipment – (IPE) —1. In nuclear, biological and chemical warfare, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from biological and chemical hazards and some nuclear effects (JP 1-02). 2. For Air Force units, this includes the groundcrew chemical ensemble or specialized equipment such as the J-FIRE and field gear (AFMAN 10-2602).

Infrastructure—A framework of interdependent networks and systems comprising identifiable industries, institutions, and distribution capabilities that provide a continual flow of goods and services

essential to the defense and economic security of the United States, the smooth functioning of government at all levels, or society as a whole (5160.54, *Critical Asset Assurance Program* (CAAP)).

Initial Monitoring Point—An area outside of the cordon where emergency response vehicles and personnel are checked for contamination prior to leaving the accident site.

Initial Response Base (IRB)—The military installation that first responds to the scene of a nuclear weapons accident to provide a federal presence and humanitarian support.

Initial Response Element (IRE)—The DRF element that deploys immediately to the disaster scene to provide command and control, save lives and suppress and control hazards.

Installation Commander—The individual responsible for all operations performed by an installation.

Joint Firefighter Integrated Response Ensemble (JFIRE)—This ensemble includes the firefighter Interspiro protective mask, canisters, hood, chemical protective overgarment, protective gloves with glove inserts and footwear covers. In addition, fire protective clothing, such as the proximity suit and fire boots, are worn over the overgarment to provide fire protection capability (T.O. 14P3-1-181).

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)—A committee established by the state commission for each emergency planning district to plan and coordinate local emergency response actions.

Major Accident—An accident involving DoD materiel or DoD activities that is serious enough to warrant response by the installation DRF. It differs from the minor day-to-day emergencies and incidents that installation agencies typically handle.

Military Resources—Military and civilian personnel, facilities, equipment and supplies under the control of a Department of Defense component (JP 1-02).

Military Support to Civil Authority (MSCA)—DoD support to foster mutual assistance and support between DoD and any civil government agency in planning or preparedness for, or in application of resources for responses to, the consequences of civil emergencies or attacks, including national security emergencies.

Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP)—A flexible system of protection against nuclear, biological and chemical contamination. This posture requires personnel to wear only that protective clothing and equipment (mission-oriented protective posture gear) appropriate to the threat level, work rate imposed by the mission, temperature and humidity. Also called MOPP (JP 1-02).

Mobile Command Post (MCP)—A vehicle equipped with communications and other response equipment to support the on-scene commander. It is a flexible focal point for information collection and communication with the command post.

National Defense Area—An area established on non-federal lands located within the United States, its territories or possessions, for the purpose of safeguarding classified defense information or protecting DoD equipment and/or material. Establishment of an national defense area (NDA) temporarily places such non-federal lands under the effective control of the DoD and results only from an emergency event. The senior DoD representative at the scene will define the boundary, mark it with a physical barrier and post warning signs. The landowner's consent and cooperation will be obtained whenever possible; however, military necessity will dictate the final decision regarding location, shape and size of the NDA.

Natural Disaster—An emergency situation posing significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause (JP 1-02).

NBCC High Threat Area (HTA)—Forces in these areas are at risk from attack with NBC and conventional weapons and subject to terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction. Potential adversaries within the region either possess or are likely to possess a substantial stockpile of NBC and conventional weapons and weapons systems and may have special operations forces capable of conducting sustained attacks on airbases. Actual or potential terrorist threats exist during peacetime or wartime. Air Force personnel and units in or deployed to these locations will be organized, trained and equipped to survive NBCC attacks and conduct sustained combat operations in NBC environments (AFMAN 10-2602).

NBCC Low Threat Area (LTA)—Forces in these areas are not considered at risk from attack with NBCC weapons, but are subject to attack by terrorists using weapons of mass destruction. Actual or potential terrorist threats exist during peacetime or wartime. Air Force personnel and weapons systems in or deployed to these locations will be organized, trained and equipped to survive attacks by terrorists using weapons of mass destruction and restore primary mission capability. CONUS installations will comply with applicable Continuity of Operations Plans and nuclear fallout shelter requirements (AFMAN 10-2602).

NBCC Medium Threat Area (MTA)—Forces in these areas are at risk from attack with NBCC weapons and subject to terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction. Potential adversaries within the region either possess or are likely to possess NBCC weapons and have weapons systems and may also have special operations forces capable of conducting limited attacks on airbases. Actual or potential terrorist threats exist during peacetime or wartime. Air Force personnel and units in or deployed to these locations will be organized, trained and equipped to survive NBCC attacks and conduct combat operations in NBC environments (AFMAN 10-2602).

NBCC Threat Areas—Geographical areas considered as high, medium and low NBCC threats to airbases for both deliberate and execution level planning (AFMAN 10-2602).

Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO)—Operations directed by the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other appropriate authority whereby noncombatants are evacuated from foreign countries when their lives are endangered by war, civil unrest, or natural disaster to safe havens or to the United States. Also called NEO.

Nuclear Reactor Accident—A mishap involving a nuclear power system or minor radiological source. The code term is FADED GIANT.

Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense Cell—A vital part of the readiness mission where both the primary and alternate control center positions are staffed for 24-hour, continuous operation (if required). It provides peacetime unit command and control, coordinates nuclear biological and chemical (NBC) surveys, and performs NBC plotting, prediction, warning, and reporting in wartime. The NBC role at a installation depends on the local and theater threat.

Nuclear Weapon Accident (code term is BROKEN ARROW)—An unexpected event involving nuclear weapons that results in any of the following:

- Accidental or unauthorized launching, firing, or use by U.S. forces or U.S.-supported Allied forces of a nuclear-capable weapons system.

- An accidental, unauthorized, or unexplained nuclear detonation.

- Non-nuclear detonation or burning of a nuclear weapon.

- Radioactive contamination.

- Jettisoning of a nuclear weapon.

- Public hazard, actual or perceived.

Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Environment—Environments in which there is deliberate or accidental employment, or threat of employment, of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons; deliberate or accidental attacks or contamination with toxic industrial materials, including toxic industrial chemicals; or deliberate or accidental attacks or contamination with radiological (radioactive) materials.

Off-Site—A radiological term. It is the area beyond the boundaries of any NDA or any facility or installation the DoD or DoE owns or controls.

On-Scene Commander—1. The person designated to coordinate the rescue efforts at the rescue site (JP 1-02). 2. For Air Force units, the person designated to oversee and manage the overall emergency/disaster response efforts. This person is the senior member, normally the installation mission support group commander, of the disaster control group and directs all disaster response force members at the scene.

On-Scene Control Point—A location established near the accident scene where the disaster control group works.

Operation—A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, operational, tactical, service, training or administrative military mission.

Operational Decontamination—Decontamination carried out by an individual and/or a unit, restricted to specific parts of operationally-essential equipment, materiel and/or working areas, in order to minimize contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. This may include decontamination of the individual beyond the scope of immediate decontamination, as well as decontamination of mission-essential spares and limited terrain decontamination. See also **Decontamination, Immediate Decontamination and Thorough Decontamination.**

Operation Plan—Any plan, except for the Single Integrated Operational Plan, for the conduct of military operations. Plans are prepared by Combatant Commanders in response to requirements established by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and by commanders of subordinate commands in response to requirements tasked by the establishing unified commander. Operation plans are prepared in either a complete format (OPLAN) or as a concept plan (CONPLAN). The CONPLAN can be published with or without a TPFDD file.

(a) **OPLAN -** An operation plan for the conduct of joint operations that can be used as a basis for development of an operation order (OPORD). An OPLAN identifies the forces and supplies required to execute the Combatant Commander's Strategic Concept and a movement schedule of these resources to the theater of operations. The forces and supplies are identified in TPFDD files. OPLANs will include all phases of the tasked operation. The plan is prepared with the appropriate annexes, appendixes, and TPFDD files as described in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System manuals containing planning policies, procedures and formats.

(b) **CONPLAN -** An operation plan in an abbreviated format that would require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into an OPLAN or OPORD. A CONPLAN contains the Combatant Commander's Strategic Concept and those annexes and appendixes deemed necessary by the Combatant Commander to complete planning. Generally, detailed support requirements are not calculated and TPFDD files are not prepared.

(c) **CONPLAN with TPFDD -** A CONPLAN with TPFDD is the same as a CONPLAN except that it requires more detailed planning for phased deployment of forces (JP 1-02).

Overgarment (OG)—A generic term used to reference the chemical protective overgarment (CPO) and battledress overgarment (BDO) (T.O. 14P3-1-141).

Passive Defense—Measures taken to reduce the probability of and to minimize the effects of damage caused by hostile action without the intention of taking the initiative.

Program Element—A mission description that identifies the organizations and resources needed for mission accomplishment. Resources may include forces, manpower, materiel quantities and costs. The program element is the basic building block of the Future-Years Defense Program.

Proliferation—The process by which one nation after another comes into possession of, or into the right to determine the use of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons, each potentially able to launch a NBC attack upon another nation.

Readiness—The ability of U.S. military forces to fight and meet the demands of the national military strategy. Readiness is the synthesis of two distinct but interrelated levels: (a) Unit readiness – the ability to provide capabilities required by the Combatant Commanders to execute their assigned missions. This is derived from the ability of each unit to deliver the outputs for which it was designed. (b) Joint readiness – the Combatant Commander's ability to integrate and synchronize ready combat and support forces to execute his or her assigned missions.

Reportable Quantity—For any *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980*, (as amended) hazardous substance, the reportable quantity is that listed in the "Final reportable quantityî column of Table 302.4 in 40 CFR 302. For an EPCRA extremely hazardous substance, the reported quantity is that listed in the "Reportable Quantity" column of Appendix A or Appendix B in 40 CFR 355.

Response Task Force—A DoD or Department of Energy response force that is appropriately manned, equipped and capable of performing the initial response force tasks and coordinating all actions necessary to effectively control and recover from an accident or significant incident. The specific purpose of the response task force (RTF) is to be able to provide nuclear weapon accident/significant incident assistance. RTFs are organized and maintained by those Services or agencies, which have custody of nuclear weapons or radioactive nuclear weapon components.

Safe Haven—1. Designated area(s) to which noncombatants of the United States Government's responsibility and commercial vehicles and materiel may be evacuated during a domestic or other valid emergency. 2. Temporary storage provided to Department of Energy classified shipment transporters at Department of Defense facilities in order to assure safety and security of nuclear material and/or nonnuclear classified material. Also includes parking for commercial vehicles containing Class A or Class B explosives. 3. A protected body of water or the well deck of an amphibious ship used by small craft operating offshore for refuge from storms or heavy seas (JP 4-01.6, JP 1-02).

Safe Parking—DoD and DoE agreement that covers the temporary storage of DoE shipments of transuranic waste material.

Safety Analysis Report—A document that analyzes the nuclear power system design; normal and potential abnormal environments failure modes that can affect the nuclear power system; predicted responses of the system to such environments and failure; and predicted nuclear risk.

Secure Holding Area—Assistance provided by an installation to a carrier's vehicle transporting sensitive or classified cargo that arrives after hours or provided at the discretion of an installation commander to a vehicle in transit when no emergency exists. The installation commander must make the same kinds of determinations as for "safe haven" or "refuge" (Defense Transportation

Regulation Part II, Cargo Movements).

Severe Weather—Any weather phenomenon considered critical enough by the customer to require special advance notice and subsequent actions to prevent serious injury or damage to personnel, property, or resources. Required criteria include (but are not limited to) high winds, hail, lightning within 5 NM, freezing rain, blizzards and excessive rain or snowfall.

Skilled Support Personnel—Personnel who are skilled in the operation of certain equipment and who are needed temporarily to perform immediate emergency support work that cannot reasonably be performed in a timely fashion.

Status-of-Forces Agreement—An agreement that defines the legal position of a visiting military force deployed in the territory of a friendly state. Agreements delineating the status of visiting military forces may be bilateral or multilateral. Provisions pertaining to the status of visiting forces may be set forth in a separate agreement, or they may form a part of a more comprehensive agreement. These provisions describe how the authorities of a visiting force may control members of that force and the amenability of the force or its members to the local law or to the authority of local officials. To the extent that agreements delineate matters affecting the relations between a military force and civilian authorities and population, they may be considered as civil affairs agreements. Also called SOFA.

Subject to Deploy—Individuals whose Air Force Specialty exits in any UTC or those assigned to a federal civilian position designated as Emergency Essential. Subject-to-deploy personnel must be fully trained and equipped on a time-available basis and as resources permit.

Survival Recovery Center (SRC)—The command and control element that directs and monitors the installation's actions before, during and after a contingency. AFMAN 10-2602, *Nuclear, Biological, Chemical and Conventional (NBCC) Defense Operations And Standards*, lists recommended composition and responsibilities for SRC members.

Survive to Operate (STO) —A unit's ability to protect, sustain, or restore an installation's mission capability.

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.

Thorough Decontamination—Decontamination carried out by a unit, with or without external support, to reduce contamination on personnel, equipment, materiel, and/or working areas equal to natural background or to the lowest possible levels, to permit the partial or total removal of individual protective equipment and to maintain operations with minimum degradation. This may include terrain decontamination beyond the scope of operational decontamination. See also **Immediate and Operational Decontamination.**

Toxic Corridor—A cone-shaped downwind hazard area from a HAZMAT release. Within this area, leaking fumes may possibly be dangerous for the exposed populace. At its outermost point from the source, the width of the corridor is as wide as it is long.

US Air Force Resources—Military and civilian personnel of active and reserve components; facilities, equipment, vehicles and supplies under the control of the US Air Force; and services the US Air Force performs including airlift and other transportation services.

Warm Zone—The area of a FSTR incident where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support takes place. It includes control points for access, thus assisting in reducing the spread of contamination.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)—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 a CBRNE weapons, but exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon (JP 1-02).

Attachment 2

INSTALLATION FUNCTIONAL SUPPORT

A2.1. The following section provides general functional area responsibilities to provide an integrated FSTR program. More detailed actions to be taken can be found in the specific functional area publications.

A2.2. Base Civil Engineer:

A2.2.1. Implements installation-level FSTR programs. Participates in the continual risk assessment of installation FSTR threats and vulnerabilities, in conjunction with the AFOSI, SF and the TWG. Communicates the emergencies and disasters threatening the installation by identifying and quantifying FSTR risks. Provides direction and guidance through the installation RB. See AFI 31-210, *Air Force Antiterrorism/Force Protection Program Standards,* DoD AT/FP requirements.

A2.2.2. Implements installation and facility construction standards for permanent, fixed, temporary and expeditionary structures according to minimum standards established in DoD Civil Engineering Manual, Volume 1. The standards provide force protection and other mitigation factors for the planning, design, refurbishment and construction of Air Force installations and facilities minimizing the vulnerability of Air Force assets to FSTR contingencies.

A2.2.3. Provides CE technical expertise and program integration as a member of the installation RB.

A2.2.4. Through use of the Environmental Flight, submits peacetime environmental release reports to state and federal agencies as required by law; collects, prepares and transports environmental samples to approved testing laboratories during peacetime; and ensures compliance with all applicable state and local HAZMAT emergency planning and response requirements. Environmental Flight will develop Appendix A, HAZMAT to the FSTR Plan 10-2.

A2.2.5. Through use of the CE Readiness Flight, informs LEPCs and SERCs of the installation emergency planning and response program.

A2.2.6. Identifies shelters, (i.e., NBC, conventional, natural disaster), necessary for protecting personnel and resources. Determines the capacity for each shelter and lists them in the CE contingency support plan or the FSTR Plan 10-2.

A2.2.7. Identifies dispersal sites for storing essential resources and decreasing vulnerability from a single-point attack or natural disaster. Include background data on the dispersal sites as part of the CE contingency support plan.

A2.2.8. Assists Security Forces with vulnerability assessments of the installation's capability to conduct operations in a terrorist WMD environment.

A2.2.9. Coordinates installation passive defense programs. Semi-annually briefs the installation commander and staff on the status of the program.

A2.2.10. Oversees and controls the response elements within CE and ensures integration into the installation’s FSTR planning and response capability.

A2.2.11. Establishes a contamination control capability.

A2.2.12. Assists communications personnel with the installation of the warning and notification system.

A2.2.13. Executes the EPCRA program according to Air Force guidance; assigns the Environmental Flight as the OPR for EPCRA Sections 301 through 304 and the LEPC/SERC reporting requirements of Sections 311-313 and the Pollution Preventions Act.

A2.2.14. Provides NBCC defense training for specialized teams as well as individual training for all deployed or deployable personnel.

A2.2.15. Inserts NBCC defense guidance into applicable installation operations orders, plans, directives and similar documents.

A2.2.16. Advises units on equipment acquisition, maintenance and use of specialized NBCC defense equipment.

A2.2.17. Advises the installation commander on conducting sustained operations in a contaminated environment.

A2.2.18. Manages the installation NBC detection systems, including the operations of control center and network of detectors, for warning purposes.

A2.2.19. Provide and maintain potable water, electrical and sanitary sewage capabilities for aircrew life support facilities and ACCA locations.

A2.2.20. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.3. Civil Engineer Readiness Flight. The installation FSTR focal point. Manages and executes the installation FSTR program for the Installation Commander and the BCE.

A2.3.1. Integrates the HAZMAT program into the installation's FSTR program and ensures compliance with all applicable state and local HAZMAT emergency planning and response requirements. Coordinates with the installation environmental engineer and Fire Department Chief on HAZMAT program issues and disposal of contaminated waste material.

A2.3.2. Ensures FSTR and AT/FP program direction and guidance is included in operations orders, plans, directives, support agreements and other installation planning documents.

A2.3.3. Provides current on- and off-base maps to responding organizations in both 1î: 800', and 1î: 400' scales. Installations may use other sizes as determined locally.

A2.3.4. Ensures personnel are adequately trained, equipped and prepared for FSTR contingencies applicable to their position and duties. Provide sufficient training classes and guidance to units on equipping and preparing their personnel for FSTR to meet mission needs and mobility tasking.

A2.3.5. Implements the FSTR SAV Program. Conducts a self-inspection according to command guidance.

A2.3.5.1. Develops annual SAV schedule for all installation units. Base the schedule on the dates of previous visits.

A2.3.5.1.1. Conducts a FSTR SAV to all units at least every 12 months.

A2.3.5.1.1. (POPE) Conduct a FSTR SAV to all 43 AW units at least every 12 months and tenant units upon request by the unit commander.

A2.3.5.1.2. Notifies the unit commander at least 2 weeks prior to the visit. Provide the date of the visit, names of visitors, purpose of the visit and what will be reviewed. Invite the commander to identify specific areas for review.

A2.3.5.1.3. Provides a written report to unit commander and briefs the installation RWG on SAV trends and findings.

A2.3.5.2. Develops SAV checklist and distributes to all installation units. Units will use the checklist to perform their annual FSTR self-inspection. Base the checklist on areas identified for review and on the FSTR criteria in the MAJCOM supplements to this AFI.

A2.3.6. The focal point for assistance in developing the plans and checklists to meet Passive Defense requirements. Manages and executes installation passive defense for the BCE and installation commander. Remains the focal point for non-medical issues.

A2.3.7. Helps units determine NBCC Defense avoidance, protection and contamination control materiel requirements; helps develop maintenance and use procedures for NBCC defense requirements.

A2.3.8. Assists the unit FSTR representative to develop operational procedures to support the FSTR program.

A2.3.9. Provides training classes and seat allocations for CE Readiness instructed courses. Provides and maintains documentation for training according to Air Force directives.

A2.3.10. Develops, publishes and maintains the installation FSTR Plan 10-2. Reviews unit FSTR checklist and assist the units to ensure their checklist, and MOU/MOAs support the FSTR Plan.

A2.3.11. Maintains and operates a MCP in response to FSTR incidents and provides advice to the OSC during response and recovery operations.

A2.3.12. Supports the BEE personnel with the QNFT mask fit program as outlined in AFMAN 32-4006*, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Mask Fit and Liquid Hazard Simulant Training*.

A2.3.13. Coordinates requirements for COLPRO facilities and protective shelters.

A2.3.14. Budgets for NBCC Defense materials and equipment for training requirements.

A2.3.15. Coordinates mutual response support agreements with local military and civilian agencies. Assists and coordinates with installation units to plan for, maintain and develop procedures for meeting passive defense equipment requirements.

A2.3.16. Develops plans in conjunction with services for the burial/disposal of CB contaminated individual protective clothing, flight gear, IPE and duty uniforms.

A2.3.17. Coordinates SOFA, Host Tenant Support and mutual disaster support agreements with Host Nations, military and civilian agencies in coordination with the Staff Judge Advocate.

A2.3.18. Reviews unit checklists that support the installation FSTR responsibilities, on the following: readiness policy, organization, responsibility, and the status of other passive defense program initiatives.

A2.3.19. Responsible for organizing training, providing criteria to equip specialized teams, and functions as the flight monitors to advise special teams during contingency operations.

A2.3.20. Maintains standard publications according to AFI 33-360, Vol 1, and maintains T.O.s according to T.O. 00-5-2.

A2.3.21. Helps compile data for operational and commanders situations reports and for daily activity summaries.

A2.3.22. Reviews AFTO Form 22s concerning NBCC Defense-related T.O.s and equipment submitted at the installation. Up-channels approved reports to the MAJCOM CE Readiness staff.

A2.3.23. Informs commanders and their staffs on the cross-functional approach to FSTR policies, organization, planning and response.

A2.3.24. Establishes and maintains an NBCC capability to respond to terrorist incidents involving WMD threats.

A2.3.25. Provides specific expertise and guidance to commanders concerning hazards involved in WMD accidents and terrorist threats.

A2.3.26. Oversees and develops, in coordination with the Medical Services BE Flight and other agencies identified by the Installation RB, a WMD incident detection and monitoring plan.

A2.3.27. Establishes the installation's NBC detection, survey, marking, plotting, prediction and reporting capabilities and associated equipment requirements, according to the threat.

A2.3.28. Participates and manages the RWG.

A2.3.29. Establishes, organizes and maintains a control center that functions in an all-hazards threat environment.

A2.3.30. Oversees the operation of a CCS and CCA during NBC incidents.

A2.3.31. Submits the installation's Nuclear Accident Response Capability Report according to DTRA procedures. See **Attachment 5**.

A2.3.32. In coordination with the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight, submits wartime and WMD incident-related environmental release reports to state and federal agencies as required by law; collects, prepares and transports environmental samples to approved testing laboratories during war and WMD incidents.

A2.3.33. Provides representation to the EET.

A2.4. Fire Protection Flight will:

A2.4.1. Establish a HAZMAT response capability, which includes initial detection for a terrorist WMD incident.

A2.4.2. Provide on-scene toxic corridor calculations using available software.

A2.4.3. Establish initial decontamination capability for responders and victims.

A2.4.4. Establish hot zone entry procedures for FSTR incident scene and incorporate requirements in FSTR Plan 10-2.

A2.4.5. Establish a ìsafe routeî for the OSC, DCG and FOEs, to the accident scene and plot OSCP.

A2.4.6. Relay OSCP location to security control and base operations.

A2.4.7. Establish, organize and maintain control center and relay information to dispatched units as received.

A2.4.8. Notify security forces of designated location to set up an entry control point (ECP) and relay grid coordinates to control center for dissemination.

A2.4.9. Brief OSC on all significant incident factors.

A2.4.10. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.5. EOD Flight will:

A2.5.1. Establish and maintain an EOD capability to respond to terrorist incidents involving explosive devices and WMD threats.

A2.5.2. Participate in Wing-level terrorist WMD threat planning and response working groups tasked to develop OPLANs, exercises and evaluations.

A2.5.3. Participate in annual terrorist WMD threat response exercises, assessments and inspections.

A2.5.4. Serve as team chief on initial entry team, clear, and mark a hazard-free path for follow-on responders during nuclear weapons accident response, and accidents involving explosive ordnance or devices.

A2.5.5. Provide guidance to commanders pertaining to the weapons hazard involved in nuclear accidents.

A2.5.6. Coordinate and participate in nuclear weapons recovery operations.

A2.5.7. Identify, detect, contain and eliminate explosives; if required, control radiological hazards resulting from accidents or incidents.

A2.5.8. Provide specialized assistance to the ARG during nuclear weapons accidents to determine nuclear weapon condition.

A2.5.9. Provide the capability to assess hazards of munitions and explosive accidents or incidents and performs render safe procedures.

A2.5.10. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.6. Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) Commander will:

A2.6.1. Comply with the medical readiness training, exercising, planning and reporting requirements found in AFI 41-106, Medical Readiness Planning and Training. NBC passive defense medical roles/responsibilities are outlined in AFMAN 10-2602 and in subsequent joint service guidance. Medical functional requirements and missions are found in the various medical AFIs and AFMAN 40-, 41-, 44-, 46-, 47- and 48- series. Doctrine for employment of medical resources in contingency operations is found in AFDD 2-4.2 and AFTTP 3.42 series. AFMS concept of operations (CONOPs) provide guidance for employment of the various medical UTCs.

A2.6.2. Arrange for the provision of emergency medical care in response to a FSTR event.

A2.6.3. Ensure medical personnel are trained to accomplish FSTR responsibilities.

A2.6.4. Ensure proper management of medical emergency response equipment and supplies, as appropriate for response capability. Submits budgetary requirements to MAJCOM and Installation Commander as appropriate.

A2.6.5. Develop and publish the Medical Contingency Response Plan (MCRP). Appoints in writing a Medical Readiness Officer/NCO, Medical Intelligence Officer or NCO (MIO), NBC Medical Defense Officer (MDO) or NCO, and a NBC Casualty Management Officer (CMO).

A2.6.6. Command and employ in-place medical assets and medical UTCs according to AF policy and guidance and joint, USAF and Air Force medical doctrine, tactics, techniques, procedures and approved CONOPS. Modifies to local situation based on the tactical situation, threat levels and environmental concerns. Advises line commanders of best employment of medical assets in FSTR environments, LIMFACs of those assets, and base operating support requirements. Is a member of the Wing Commander's battle staff. Provides representation to the SRC (per AFMAN 10-2602). Provides members of the disaster control group (DCG), immediate response element (IRE) and follow-on element (FOE) as necessary to support FSTR operations. Provides members to the EET as necessary. Has a need to know operationally and tactically relevant FSTR related intelligence and threat information.

A2.6.7. Establish a capability to decontaminate patients arriving at the medical treatment facility in both a fixed facility and a deployed setting IAW AFI 41-106 and subsequent joint service guidance. Line units are responsible for personnel decontamination and the fire department is responsible for gross decontamination at the incident.

A2.6.8. Establish, organize and maintain the Medical Control Center (MCC).

A2.6.9. Approve MOUs/MOAs with agencies on- and/or off-base, military and/or civilian, as appropriate, in order to fully execute the MCRP. Direct the provision, development and coordination of the agreements with the appropriate federal, civilian and installation agencies.

A2.6.10. Manage installation chemical and biological warfare countermeasure stocks and inventories IAW AFMAN 23-110 Volume 5, AF Medical Materiel Management System. Administer vaccines, antibiotics, and other countermeasures or procedures necessary to prevent or treat NBC casualties. Issues to troop commanders per appropriate guidance on order.

A2.6.11. Assist Security Forces with installation vulnerability assessments. Assign a Bioenvironmental Engineer, Public Health officer and/or NCO to the installation AT/FP vulnerability assessment team when applicable (peacetime and fixed sites). Assure medical aspects of wing AT/FP program are identified and addressed. Use resources of deployed UTCs FFGL1/2/3/4 in deployed operations.

A2.6.12. Assure medical facility has an ongoing and threat-based locally appropriate disease surveillance and disease and non-battle injury report program (see AFI 48-109). Establishes, operates and reports threat/vulnerability-based disease early warning and surveillance to Installation Commander and higher headquarters. This program may provide first indication of covert biological warfare attack.

A2.6.13. Manage assigned shelters. Assist/advise on medical requirements at other unit shelters.

A2.6.14. Conduct and provide health-based toxic industrial chemical/toxic industrial material (TIC/TIM) and NBC risk assessments to Installation Commander and OSC. Conduct medical and environmental surveillance to assess and document operational exposures and medical situations. Conduct full-spectrum threat baseline and ongoing sampling, analysis, identification and diagnosis. Ensure medical measures are responsive. Also, ensure passive defense needs are integrated with non-medical NBC defense measures to include pre-selection and health maintenance, health hazard monitoring,

NBC agent and TIC/TIM sampling and analysis, health threat and risk assessments and health hazard control and mitigation.

A2.6.15. Train line unit self-aid and buddy care instructors to train unit personnel and emergency-essential civilians, in or deploying to CB threat areas, on agent symptoms, pretreatment medications and antidotes IAW AFI 36-2238, Self-Aid and Buddy Care Training.

A2.6.16. Support execution of the EPCRA program, as necessary, by providing the Environmental Flight Chief with data, documentation and process analysis in support of Sections 301-303 and 311-313.

A2.6.17. (Added-POPE) 43 MDG/CC will provide EET representatives to the Chief, 43 AW/XPI.

A2.7. Bioenvironmental Engineering will:

A2.7.1. Performs QNFT on installation personnel according to AFMAN 32-4006.

A2.7.2. Conduct an installation water vulnerability assessment and surveillance program (biological incident prevention). The BEE and CE to cover natural and man-made disasters must conduct water vulnerability assessments jointly. Man-made disasters include physical damage, chemical contamination and biological contamination, whether accidental or intentional.

A2.7.3. Develop, in coordination with the CE Readiness Flight and other agencies identified by the Installation RB, a WMD incident detection and monitoring plan.

A2.7.4. In coordination with the CE Readiness Flight, submits wartime and WMD incident-related environmental release reports to state and federal agencies as required by law; collects, prepares and transports environmental samples to approved testing laboratories during war and WMD incidents.

A2.7.5. Support execution of the EPCRA program, as necessary, by providing the Environmental Flight Chief with inputs for EPCRA Sections 301 through 304 and the LEPC/SERC reporting requirements of Sections 311 and 312, also Sections 311 through 313 and the Pollution Preventions Act. If applicable, obtains data from the HMMP to complete required reports. Also, act as a consultant to the HMP.

A2.7.6. Respond to all accident and disaster sites to provide technical support and consultation to the commander on all peacetime disaster situations, to include aircraft accidents, natural disasters, chemical spills, alerts and hazardous material accidents.

A2.7.6.1. BE personnel will sample, classify, and if possible, identify unknown hazardous materials using field instruments and laboratory support. BE personnel must be able to perform these functions in the hot zone of a hazardous materials incident.

A2.7.7. Perform environmental analyses to assess health and environmental impact of chemical, radiation and biological agents.

A2.7.8. Assist HAZMAT Team and Fire Department, as appropriate, in performing toxic corridor calculations.

A2.7.9. Ensure assigned personnel are trained and prepared to provide support for contingency operations.

A2.7.10. Provide disposal support of contaminated and hazardous items.

A2.7.11. Advise the OSC of hazards (health, radiological and environmental) for the immediate situation, protective measures and action to be taken.

A2.7.12. Provide input as to location, quantity and health hazards for any HAZMAT involved.

A2.7.13. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.8. Chief, Aerospace Medicine will: Provide medical support for the installation operational mission. Function as the Aerospace Team Leader who will:

A2.8.1. Ensure medical personnel are available and prepared to provide installation operational medical support.

A2.8.2. Collaborate with base operations and mobility planners to incorporate preventive medicine activities into the war mobilization plan.

A2.8.3. Emphasize health maintenance and health management programs for early detection of a terrorist biological attack.

A2.8.3.1. Apply appropriate medical standards to military and civilian personnel to maintain a vital and fit operational force.

A2.8.4. Apply aviation medicine knowledge of aircrew life support equipment, escape systems, survival conditions and aircrew life support training program.

A2.8.5. Provide primary medical response to airborne emergencies, aircraft mishaps and other emergency disaster situations.

A2.9. Staff Judge Advocate will:

A2.9.1. Provide legal advice to the commander and staff (including deployed elements) concerning:

A2.9.1.1. Major accidents, natural disasters, attack actions, terrorist WMD attack and catastrophic events involving military resources or resulting from military activities that occur in areas under military or civil jurisdiction.

A2.9.1.2. The establishment of an NDA.

A2.9.1.3. Investigations for aircraft or missile accidents.

A2.9.1.4. Relief Operations for Civil emergencies and natural disasters.

A2.9.2. Initiate processing of claims for legal matters when situation requires.

A2.9.3. Advise on use of Air Force personnel to ensure *Posse Comitatus Act* is not violated.

A2.9.4. Review all local FSTR plans for legal sufficiency.

A2.9.5. Maintain contact with appropriate local and state attorneys and law enforcement officials.

A2.9.6. Provide advice and assistance on all legal issues arising out of FSTR incidents, including issues associated with establishment of the NDA when providing MSCA support to civilian law enforcement.

A2.9.7. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.9.8. (Added-POPE) 43 AW/JA will provide a primary and alternate FSTR representative.

A2.10. Communications and Information will:

A2.10.1. Develop procedures to reduce the impact on communications-computer systems during contingencies.

A2.10.2. Procure, install and maintain the IWS. In addition, act as the IWS siren, GIANT VOICE components and audible footprint map OPR.

A2.10.3. Advise the commander and staff (including the DRF) on communications assets available for disaster operations.

A2.10.4. Ensure units and staff offices identify and establish procedures for protection or removal of vital records during contingencies and ensure protection of vital records according to AFI 33-322, *Records Management Program*, AFI 37-138, *Records Dispositions—Procedures and Responsibilities*, and AFMAN 37-139, *Records Disposition Schedule*.

A2.10.5. Install and maintain the communications equipment in the MCP. Ensure the equipment meets capability requirements of the host installation and supporting agreements. Provide dedicated radio frequencies, through spectrum management channels, for integrated NBC detection.

A2.10.6. Assist the local installation commander and weather station by ensuring primary and back-up communication systems are available to ensure timely dissemination of weather information to on-base and supported off-base customers/agencies.

A2.10.7. Provide communications/computer systems in support of FSTR operations. Installation specific requirements will be approved by the Installation RB.

A2.10.8. Develop procedures to protect communications/computer systems from NBCC attack.

A2.10.9. Advise the commander and staff on communications assets available for NBCC operations.

A2.10.10. Incorporate communication requirements into installation plans and unit checklists to support CCA/TFA operations, either on-and/or off-base.

A2.10.11. Provide representative to the EET.

A2.11. Aircraft Maintenance (including AGE) will:

A2.11.1. Provide contamination control capability for aircraft, support equipment and munitions equipment. Train personnel to maintain a contamination control capability. This includes being able to identify contamination, decontaminate aircraft/AGE to support essential operations within their capabilities and to mark contaminated areas as appropriate.

A2.11.2. Develop procedures to disperse and protect aircraft, munitions, and support equipment during disasters.

A2.11.3. Establish, organize and maintain a control center.

A2.11.4. Function as the OPR for aircraft, support equipment, munitions equipment, contamination control and train personnel to maintain a contamination control capability for those resources.

A2.11.5. Provide for evacuation and comprehensive plans for evacuation of aircraft and equipment on a priority basis.

A2.11.6. Provide wreckage removal teams and equipment if needed.

A2.11.7. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.11.8. (Added-POPE) 43 MOS/CC will provide a primary and alternate FSTR representative for 43 MOS and 43 MXG/Staff.

A2.12. Supply Readiness will:

A2.12.1. Determine tariff-sizing requirements and issue all individual IPE to installation personnel through the mobility equipment unit.

A2.12.2. Support the QNFT program according to AFMAN 32-4006, *Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Mask Fit and Liquid Hazard Simulant Training*.

A2.12.3. Establish, organize and maintain a control center.

A2.12.4. Requisition, store and inspect all NBCC IPE according to applicable technical order.

A2.12.5. Establish procedures to quickly issue base supply's NBCC equipment stocks.

A2.12.6. Incorporate logistics requirements into installation plans and unit checklists to support CCA/TFA operations, either on-and/or off-base.

A2.12.7. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.13. Services will:

A2.13.1. Plan for sheltering operations according to AFMAN 32-4005, *Personnel Protection and Attack Actions*.

A2.13.2. Serve as OPR for humanitarian services (feeding, housing and clothing) for disaster survivors, DRF members and incoming forces.

A2.13.3. Develop plans in conjunction with the Civil Engineers for the burial/disposal of contaminated individual protective clothing and contaminated duty uniforms.

A2.13.4. Develop plans for mortuary affairs to support decontamination and handling of contaminated remains in overseas areas during wartime. See JP 4-06 for further guidance in theaters of operation. This tasking does not apply to incidents involving WMD in the CONUS.

A2.13.5. Provide survival and recovery team support according to AFI 34-242, *Mortuary Affairs*.

A2.13.6. Incorporate services requirements into installation plans and unit checklists to support CCA/TFA operations, either on-and/or off-base.

A2.13.7. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.13.8. (Added-POPE) 43 SVS/CC will provide shelter team members for Base Fitness Center, Bldg 402.

A2.14. Transportation Readiness will:

A2.14.1. Establish a contamination control capability. This includes being able to identify contamination, decontaminate vehicles to support essential operations within their capabilities and mark contaminated areas as appropriate.

A2.14.2. Develop procedures to disperse and protect vehicles during disasters.

A2.14.3. Provide transportation support as required during FSTR incidents.

A2.14.4. Incorporate transportation requirements into installation plans and unit checklists to support CCA/TFA operations, either on- and/or off-base.

A2.14.5. Develop procedures to ensure personnel are certified to drive vehicles while wearing IPE.

A2.14.6. Establish, organize and maintain a control center.

A2.14.7. Establish a dedicated covered transportation capability to support aircrew and flight operations.

A2.14.8. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.15. Weather will:

A2.15.1. Coordinate with weather service to support requirements for disaster and contingency operations.

A2.15.2. Assist the installation commander and FSTR personnel in thoroughly educating installation agencies on the purpose, applicability, and operating procedures of the warning and watch system and types of severe weather threats to the local area.

A2.15.3. Develop Appendix A, Severe Weather for the FSTR Plan 10-2.

A2.15.4. Provide weather data to the NBC Control Center to develop effective downwind messages and chemical downwind messages, and to on-scene emergency personnel supporting a major accident.

A2.15.5. Coordinate watch/warning support requirements, according to AFI 10-229, AFI 15-128, and AFMAN 15-129, as appropriate.

A2.15.6. Establish procedures to manage severe weather threats, to include recalling of personnel as required, according to AFI 10-229, AFI 15-128, and AFMAN 15-129.

A2.15.7. Perform formal reviews of severe weather events according to AFI 10-229.

A2.15.8. Provide the information listed below to the installation agency (usually the unit command post) that prepares OPREP-3 reports according to AFI 10-229. Provide personnel preparing the OPREP-3 report with:

A2.15.8.1. The actual severe weather conditions experienced.

A2.15.8.2. The valid forecast at the time of the occurrence to include any watches or warnings issued.

A2.15.8.3. The operational status of meteorological equipment (e.g., radar, wind sensors, etc.) at the time of the event.

A2.15.9. Conduct and document periodic severe weather refresher seminars for weather unit personnel according to AFI 15-128 and AFMAN 15-129.

A2.15.10. Request assistance through their MAJCOM/FOA/DRU on severe weather forecasting problems not solvable at the local level, or for severe weather forecasting seminars when assistance is deemed necessary.

A2.15.11. Provide weather observations and weather forecasts as needed to support response operations.

A2.15.12. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.16. Airfield Management/Traffic Control will:

A2.16.1. Coordinate contingency operations that affect airfield or flight operations within airdrome.

A2.16.2. Activate primary crash net.

A2.16.3. Issue necessary taxi instructions to remove aircraft from hazardous areas.

A2.16.4. Coordinate air traffic control procedures and requirements during disaster operations.

A2.16.5. Notify local municipal tower and federal aviation administration if required in case of toxic or HAZMAT incidents.

A2.16.6. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.17. Command Post will:

A2.17.1. Activate and periodically test the IWS, and report status to CE Readiness Flight.

A2.17.2. Assist in directing actions in support of the installation's assigned mission during disaster/contingency operations by maintaining notification rosters; disseminating information to, and collecting information from UCCs and shelters; and coordinating information for reports with the SRC and DCG.

A2.17.3. Monitor NBC detection and identification systems when traditional operators are not manning UCCs on a 24-hour basis.

A2.17.4. Direct actions in support of the installation's assigned mission.

A2.17.5. As the focal point for installation-wide notification and operation, it receives and sends orders, information and requests pertinent to the assigned task.

A2.17.6. Have additional responsibilities until the SRC is up and running which includes:

A2.17.6.1. Maintaining notification rosters and notify DRF members and its elements.

A2.17.6.2. Activating the IWS.

A2.17.6.3. Disseminating information to and collecting information from UCCs and shelters.

A2.17.6.4. Coordinating information for reports with the SRC and the DCG.

A2.17.6.5. Brief the installation commander and staff on the status of operations during FSTR incidents.

A2.17.7. (Added-POPE) 43 AW/CP will provide a primary and alternate FSTR representative.

A2.18. Intelligence will:

A2.18.1. Establish an information sharing capability with AFOSI, SF and other authorities as required consistent with DCI Directive 1/7, *Security Controls on the Dissemination of Intelligence Information* and AFI 14-104, *Oversight of Intelligence Activities*.

A2.18.2. Monitor the threat environment for possibility of WMD threats. Participates as a member of the Threat Working Group to determine the installation threats and vulnerabilities according to DOD 5240.1-R, *Procedures Governing the Activities of DOD Intelligence Components that Affect US Persons*, and AFI 14-104, *Conduct of Intelligence Oversight*.

A2.18.3. Brief the READY Board on the installation-specific terrorist WMD threats on an annual basis or when changes occur.

A2.18.4. Identify NBC capable nations, groups, factions, etc., in the vicinity of potential deployment locations, assess capabilities of potential enemies and gather local information to assist in the development of baseline data for passive defense.

A2.19. Command Comptroller and Field Level Activities.

A2.19.1. Establish accounting procedures for reimbursable materiel and services used to assist civil authorities during FSTR operations.

A2.19.2. Advise installations by identifying reimbursable materials and services used to assist civil authorities.

A2.19.3. Prepare and submit claims for reimbursement and assist units in submission of annual budgets.

A2.20. Security Forces will:

A2.20.1. Integrate AT/FP procedures into the installation FSTR program.

A2.20.2. Participate as a member of the installation TWG.

A2.20.3. Establish, organize and maintain a control center.

A2.20.4. Establish notification procedures for evacuating on-base areas and coordinates off-base evacuation with local civil authorities.

A2.20.5. Escort the FOE to the accident site/OSCP as necessary.

A2.20.6. Conduct visual surveillance for indications of NBCC attack.

A2.20.7. Provide materials to mark and cordon the NDA. Establish and mark ECPs as specified by the Senior Fire Official.

A2.20.8. Assist in the notification of all non-essential personnel to evacuate hazardous environments.

A2.20.9. Initiate ECP and identification system to identify personnel in a NBCC threat environment or incident.

A2.20.10. Incorporate security requirements into installation plans and unit checklists to support CCA/TFA operations, either on-and/or off-base.

A2.20.11. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.21. Aircrew Life Support (ALS) will:

A2.21.1. Maintain a deployable aircrew contamination control area (ACCA) capability.

A2.21.2. Plan, train and equip aircrew for deployment locations where susceptibility of Aircrew Chemical Defense (ACD) operations exist. See AFI 11-301, Vol 3, *Aircrew Life Support (ALS) Combat Operations* (forthcoming) for aircrew processing procedures.

A2.21.3. Prior to deployment, familiarize selves with the processing procedures, capabilities, and other operational aspects of various collective protective systems.

A2.21.4. Oversee ACCA and TFA during passive defense operations. Make every effort to co-locate the ACCA/TFA operations with base populace CCA/TFA operations established by the SRC and CE Readiness Flight. Utilize logistics, security, chemical detection, hazard predictions and site selection established by the SRC to enhance aircrew processing.

A2.21.5. Provide FOE response support when directed by the OSC.

A2.21.6. Plan, train and equip aircrew for deployment locations where susceptibility of Aircrew Chemical Defense (ACD) operations exist. See AFI 11-301, Vol 3, *Aircrew Life Support (ALS) Combat Operations* (forthcoming) for aircrew processing procedures.

A2.21.7. Prior to deployment, familiarize aircrews and aircrew life support technicians with the processing procedures, capabilities and other operational aspects of various collective protective systems.

A2.21.8. Utilize logistics, security, chemical detection, hazard predictions and site selection established by the SRC to enhance aircrew processing.

A2.21.9. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.22. Public Affairs will :

A2.22.1. Make an initial news release of incidents, after approval from OSC.

A2.22.2. Handle news media requests for photographing.

A2.22.3. Provide research support to representatives on scene, in command post and at higher headquarters.

A2.22.4. Assist medical treatment facility staff with control and assurance of family members of deceased and injured.

A2.22.5. Determine religious affiliation of victims and assist in comforting the afflicted.

A2.22.6. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.22.7. (Added-POPE) 43 AW/PA will provide a primary and alternate FSTR representative.

A2.23. Chaplain will:

A2.23.1. Provide ministry to military personnel, their family members and other authorized personnel during all contingencies in support of the FSTR program.

A2.23.2. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.23.3. (Added-POPE) 43 AW/HC will provide a primary and alternate FSTR representative.

A2.24. Personnel will:

A2.24.1. Establish personnel availability and strength reporting for contingencies.

A2.24.2. Establish the READY program, identify personnel forces by contingency tasking, and manage the mobilization of the civilian work force in support of the FSTR program. See AFI 10-217, *Resource Augmentation Duty (READY) Program,* for further guidance.

A2.24.3. Manage the casualty services program.

A2.24.4. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.24.5. (Added-POPE) 43 MSS/CC will provide primary and alternate FSTR representative for MSS,43 MSG/staff and AFLSA/ADC.

A2.25. Contracting will:

A2.25.1. Provide contracting advice and alternatives for private sector support to the commander and staff (including deployed elements) concerning:

A2.25.1.1. Major accidents, natural disasters, attack actions, terrorist WMD incidents and catastrophic events involving military resources or resulting from military activities that occur in areas under military or civil jurisdiction.

A2.25.1.2. On-call, 24-hour emergency support for civil emergency and natural disaster relief operations.

A2.25.2. Provide contracting and procurement support of locally procured supply items.

A2.25.3. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.26. Safety will:

A2.26.1. Respond to all major accident and disaster sites to provide technical support and consultation to commanders on all peacetime disaster situations, including aircraft accidents, natural disasters, chemical spills, alerts and hazardous material accidents.

A2.26.2. Ensure assigned personnel are trained and prepared to provide support for FSTR incidents.

A2.26.3. Provide representation to the EET.

A2.26.4. (Added-POPE) 43 AW/SE will provide a primary and alternate FSTR representative.

A2.27. (Added-POPE) 43 AW/DS will provide a primary and alternate FSTR representative per **Table A2.1. (Added)**

Table A2.1. (Added-POPE) 43 AW/DS FSTR Representative Requirements.

43 AW/CC	43 AW/CCA	43 AW/CCP
43 AW/IG	43 AW/HO	43 AW/ME
43 AW/XP	43 AW/MO	

A2.28. (Added-POPE) AVTEG/ASOS does not require unit FSTR representatives. Unit FSTR program requirements are covered under the Fort Bragg contingency plans.

Attachment 3

FSTR PLAN 10-2

A3.1. General. The FSTR Plan 10-2 replaces the Disaster Preparedness OPLAN 32-1. The entire plan will be reviewed and updated as appropriate on an annual cycle to ensure it remains current and executable. Out-of-cycle updates will be submitted and posted as situations change.

A3.1.1. FSTR OPlan 10-2 Changes: OPRs will publish a change, rather than revise the plan, if cumulative changes affect less than 40 percent of the plan and provide a means to record changes to the plan.

A3.1.2. Units must develop supporting checklists addressing their general and specific tasks identified in the FSTR Plan 10-2. Date the checklists and specify who, what, when and how to perform assigned tasks during operations. The CE Readiness office must review the checklists.

A3.2. An Installation FSTR Plan 10-2:

A3.2.1. Provides comprehensive guidance for response to enemy attacks, natural disasters, major accidents and terrorist use of WMD.

A3.2.2. Must not include exercise procedures, criteria, or administrative details not directly related to installation's response to the full spectrum of threats.

A3.2.3. Should be unclassified, when possible.

A3.2.4. Should not duplicate information in related installation plans.

A3.3. Letter of Transmittal for the FSTR Plan 10-2. The letter of transmittal must:

A3.3.1. State the requirements for preparing and implementing procedural guidance or checklists.

A3.3.2. List the agencies or commands for which the plan was coordinated during preparation.

A3.3.3. Designate the OPR for the plan.

A3.3.4. Provide disposition instructions for superseded plans.

A3.3.5. Include as an attachment a fill-in letter (Distribution Change Letter) with plan addressees to request distribution changes. Insert the fill-in letter after the letter of transmittal.

A3.4. Security Instructions for the FSTR Plan 10-2. The plan should be unclassified but designated For Official Use Only to ensure maximum distribution. If the plan must be classified, include security instructions according to DoD 5200.1-R, *Information Security Program Regulation*, and AFI 31-104, *Air Force Physical Security Program.* Distribute the classified portion separately as required.

A3.5. FSTR Plan 10-2 Format. Air Force installations must use the following format in preparing the FSTR Plan 10-2:

A3.5.1. Cover. The cover must show the date of the basic plan, the issuing headquarters, short title, and if classified, the classification markings.

A3.5.2. Table of Contents. List of the plan elements and sub-elements.

A3.5.3. Plan Summary. Briefly state the reason for executing the plan, the force employment, underlying assumptions and what operations are to be conducted.

A3.5.4. Basic Plan. Include the following five major paragraphs. If a paragraph does not apply, use the words ìnot applicableî after the paragraph title.

A3.5.4.1. Situation. Describe the most probable condition for implementing the plan. Describe separately the enemy attack, major accidents, severe weather, HAZMAT, natural disaster and terrorist WMD threats applicable to the installation. List the assumptions the plan is based on. Base assumptions on conditions likely to exist or that may have significant impact on mission operations.

A3.5.4.2. Mission. State the basic task of and reason for using the plan.

A3.5.4.3. Execution. State actions needed to carry out the plan. List the specific tasks of friendly forces, commands, or government agencies that directly support this plan. If tasks are listed in other plans, just refer to these plans.

A3.5.4.4. Administration and Logistics. State how logistic support is accomplished.

A3.5.4.5. Command and Communication. Describe installation detection, identification, warning and notification systems and capabilities. Identify command and control relationships, such as the SRC or contingency support staff, among participants tasked to carry out this plan. Give a general description of the scope and type of information systems for FSTR operations.

A3.5.5. Annexes. Do not repeat information provided in the basic plan. List key actions the commander or units are to accomplish, based on conditions or events, which may affect the installation. There are five annexes.

A3.5.5.1. Annex A: Major Accidents. Include information for on- and off-base responses. Address or reference evacuation plans for personnel and equipment. Within the appendices listed below, address as many of the types of accidents, weapon systems, weapons and HAZMAT as possible. Develop supporting checklists or procedural guide, using AFMAN 32-4004 *(*AFMAN 10-2503, *Full Spectrum Threat Response Operations,* when published). USAFE, CENTAF and PACAF units will develop plans according to theater guidance.

A3.5.5.1.1. Appendix 1, HAZMAT. Provide guidance to installation personnel on local procedures for handling known and unknown HAZMAT. Appendix is to be reviewed annually by the installation Environmental Protection Committee and at least every 3 years by a professional engineer. The appropriate SERC, LEPC and other non-Air Force organizations must have an unclassified current copy of each installation's HAZMAT appendix. Information in the HAZMAT appendix should not duplicate information in existing plans and will include the following:

A3.5.5.1.1.1. Include emergency action plan requirements contained in 29 CFR 1910.38(a) for post-emergency clean up operations.

A3.5.5.1.1.2. Identify the resources necessary to reduce or prevent the substantial threat of a worst-case release. AFMAN 32-4013 provides guidance for determining the worst-case and most likely HAZMAT release.

A3.5.5.1.1.3. Identify the qualified individual, by position, having full authority to oversee the removal of HAZMAT from a contaminated site.

A3.5.5.1.1.4. Be consistent with the requirements of off-base plans, such as the Federal Response Plan, the Regional Response Plan, National Contingency Plan, Regional Contingency Plans, as well as, area and local contingency plans.

A3.5.5.1.2. Appendix 2, Aircraft Accidents. Apply this before air shows.

A3.5.5.1.3. Appendix 3, Nuclear Accidents. Follow the guidance and procedures in DoD 3150.8-M, *Nuclear Weapons Accident Response Procedures (NARP)* when developing nuclear accident response plans. CONUS installations will also use ACC Plan 32-1.

A3.5.5.1.4. Appendix 4, Other Major Accidents.

A3.5.5.2. Annex B: Natural Disasters. Information for natural disaster responses and relief operations. Address the types of disasters that could affect the installation using the appendixes listed below. Address or reference evacuation plans for personnel and equipment and include guidance on requesting support from DoD agencies and local civilian communities. Address or reference shelter management operations, in support of natural disaster operations, as applicable.

A3.5.5.2.1. Appendix 1, Severe Weather. Ensure pre-severe weather protective measures and post-severe weather response plans are included. These plans will include an installation warning notification pyramid structure diagram. The notification pyramid structure will include all on- and off-base agencies (e.g. swimming pools, golf courses, child care centers) requiring support.

A3.5.5.2.2. Appendix 2, Hurricanes, Typhoons, and/or Cyclones.

A3.5.5.2.3. Appendix 3, Tornadoes.

A3.5.5.2.4. Appendix 4, Floods.

A3.5.5.2.5. Appendix 5, Extreme Cold/Heat.

A3.5.5.2.6. Appendix 6, Earthquakes and Tsunamis.

A3.5.5.2.7. Appendix 7, Volcanic Eruptions.

A3.5.5.3. Annex C: Attack Actions. Include information for pre-attack, trans-attack and post-attack disaster operations. Address or reference evacuation plans for personnel and equipment. When complete FSTR guidance for enemy attack is included in another plan, Annex C is not required. If Annex C is not used, refer to the governing plans in the FSTR Plan 10-2 table of contents. Installations in NBCC Low Threat Areas may not be required to develop this annex or all of its appendices based upon the threat. USAFE, CENTAF and PACAF must develop plans according to theater guidance.

A3.5.5.3.1. Nuclear Warfare Attack.

A3.5.5.3.2. Downwind Hazard From a Radiological Dispersal Device.

A3.5.5.3.3. Biological Warfare Attack.

A3.5.5.3.4. Chemical Warfare Attack.

A3.5.5.3.5. Conventional Warfare Attack.

A3.5.5.4. Annex D: Terrorist Use of WMD. The purpose of this annex is to ensure that the FSTR Plan 10-2 is adequate to respond to the consequences of terrorism within the US and overseas, including terrorism involving WMD.

A3.5.5.5. Annex Z: Distribution. List offices that hold the plan. Include the functional address symbol for Air Force addresses. Distribute plans to support activities, tasked organizations and higher headquarters.

A3.6. Civil Authority Coordination on Air Force Fixed Nuclear Reactor Facilities.

A3.6.1. General Planning Guidelines. If an installation supports a nuclear reactor facility, emergency plans must be developed to address response and recovery. These procedures will be detailed in the reactor facility emergency plan developed by the responsible commander and will support taskings in the FSTR Plan 10-2 and unit implementing instructions. See AFI 91-109, *Air Force Nuclear Reactor Program.*

A3.6.2. For power reactors, use the guidance in Title 10, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 50, Appendix E, Emergency Planning and Preparedness for Production and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness.

A3.6.3. For non-owner reactors, use the guidance in US Nuclear Regularity Commission Regulation Guide 2.6, *Emergency Planning for Research and Test Reactors,* and in US Nuclear Commission NUREG-0849, *Standard Review Plan for the Review and Evaluation of Emergency Plans for Research and Test Reactors*.

A3.6.4. Satisfactory emergency planning can be effected without divulging classified information. Do not provide classified information. Provide sensitive unclassified information to civil authorities only with the facility commander's permission and on a strict need-to-know basis. Ensure the recipient understands and agrees to abide by the directives governing control of the information.

A3.6.5. As a minimum, ensure the emergency plan details the roles, responsibilities and actions of the reactor facility emergency organization. The plan will also include reactor management and facility emergency response resources available to support, respond to and recover from all accidents and scenarios identified in the Safety Analysis Report. Address support required or anticipated from the host installation agencies and DCG, as well as, other government and non-government agencies. Include the following in radioactive material accident planning:

A3.6.5.1. Possible release environment (atmospheric, geologic, or hydrologic).

A3.6.5.2. Type of material that may be released (isotopes, chemical and physical characteristics).

A3.6.5.3. General characteristics of potential accidents (e.g.; fire, impact and explosion).

A3.6.5.4. Pertinent timing (expected duration of release and time when significant off-site exposures are expected).

A3.6.5.5. Protective actions for anticipated radiation levels.

A3.6.5.6. Specific facility response actions and possible state and local authority response actions. The basic concept of response to an accident or incident involving a nuclear reactor facility is the same as any other major accident. However, the specific responsibilities for response and recovery procedures require taskings unique to each type of nuclear reactor accident or incident.

A3.6.6. Review the emergency plan as part of the Safety Analysis Report.

Attachment 4

FEDERAL REFERENCES FOR HAZMAT PLANNING AND RESPONSE

29 CFR 1910.38, *Emergency Action Plans and Fire Prevention Plans*

29 CFR 1910.119, *Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals*

29 CFR 1910.120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response*

29 CFR 1910.146, *Confined Space*

29 CFR 1910.1200, *Hazard Communication*

29 CFR 1910.1450, *Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in the Laboratory*

33 CFR 153, *Control of Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Removal*

33 CFR 154, *Facilities Transferring Oil or Hazardous Material in Bulk*

40 CFR 68, *Risk Management Plans for a Chemical Accident Release Prevention* (Proposed)

40 CFR 109, *Criteria for State, Local and Regional Oil Removal Contingency Plans*

40 CFR 110, *Discharge of Oil*

40 CFR 112, *Oil Pollution Prevention (SPCC & Facility Response Plans)*

40 CFR 117, *Reportable Quantities for Hazardous Substances*

40 CFR 122, *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Application Regulations for Storm Water Discharges*

40 CFR 125, *Criteria and Standards for Best Management Practices*

40 CFR 262, *Generators of Hazardous Waste*

40 CFR 264 & 265, *Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures for Permitted and Interim Status Standards*

40 CFR 280, *Technical Standards and Corrective Action Requirements for Owners and Operators of Underground Storage Tanks*

40 CFR 300, *Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (National Contingency Plan)*

40 CFR 302, *Designation of Reportable Quantities (RQs) and Notification Requirements for Hazardous Substances Under CERCLA*

40 CFR 355, *Emergency Planning and Notification Under CERCLA*

40 CFR 372, *Toxic Chemical Release Reporting*

40 CFR 761, *Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce and Use Prohibitions*

44 CFR 302, *Emergency Operations Plans Requirements*

49 CFR 171-178, *DOT HAZMAT Regulations Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines (PS-130)*

49 CFR 397, Transportation, *Transportation of Hazardous Materials; Driving & Parking Rules*

Attachment 5

AFTER-ACTIONS REPORT AND NUCLEAR ACCIDENT RESPONSE CAPABILITY LISTING (NARCL)

Section A5A—After-Actions Report Formats

A5.1. Subject and Purpose. The after-actions report consolidates information from the installations response to FSTR events. Some events that qualify for an after-action report are listed in paragraph **5.1.** This includes on or off the installation. Submit reports for response off the installation, under MACA, according to AFMAN 10-206.

A5.2. Final Report. The Air Force installation commander submits the final report not later than 14 days following the incident for his or her owned or controlled resources.

A5.2.1. The FSTR Program manager will collect data and prepare this report for the commander's signature.

A5.2.2. When more than one installation is involved in the same response, each installation commander will submit a report.

A5.2.3. For the RTF, each responding installation will submit a final lessons-learned report to the RTF operations section for consolidation.

A5.3. Addressees for Final Report:

A5.3.1. Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health (SAF/IEE), 1665 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1665.

A5.3.2. HQ USAF/ILEXR, 1260 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1260.

A5.3.3. HQ USAF/AFCOS, 1210 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1210.

A5.3.4. HQ AFSC/SEW, 9700 G Ave SE, Kirtland AFB NM 87117-5670.

A5.3.5. HQ AFCESA/CEX, 139 Barnes Drive, Suite 1, Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5319.

A5.3.6. Parent MAJCOM; not applicable (N/A) for RTF.

A5.4. How Submitted:

A5.4.1. Classification. According to content.

A5.4.2. Method of Transmission. First-class US mail or message. (Recommended DMS and FAX acceptable.)

A5.4.3. Precedence. This report is designated emergency status code, C-3. Continue reporting during emergency conditions; delayed precedence.

A5.4.4. MINIMIZE. Do not transmit by message during MINIMIZE.

A5.5. Specific Reporting Instructions and Report Content. Use organizational letterhead to submit the report. Include a brief summary of the installation's involvement in the response operation. Concentrate on the specifics of lessons learned. Prepare the report in the following format:

A5.5.1. Organization.

A5.5.2. Operation nickname and type of response.

A5.5.3. Time and date event started.

A5.5.4. Time and date event ended.

A5.5.5. Special activities before the response. Discuss method of activating emergency operation plans or other emergency response plans.

A5.5.6. Problems encountered during the response. Discuss specific situations caused by the incident. Address US Air Force casualties or damage to US Air Force facilities as a result of the incident, or recovery operations. Provide estimate of property damage.

A5.5.7. Summary of post-response activities. Provide a chronological summary of actions from notification and deployment to termination of response and recovery operations. List the types of forces, equipment and supplies used. Include estimate of expenses incurred. Provide pertinent photographs, highlights of the operation, support rendered, unusual actions or occurrences, or other events of interest.

A5.5.8. Remarks and lessons learned. List specific issues that were key to the success of the operation. Address deficiencies that should have been, but were not, considered before (planning and training) or during (checklists) the response. Include need for special equipment or training.

Section A5B—Nuclear Accident Response Capability Listing (NARCL)

A5.6. Installations:

A5.6.1. Will use DSWA 5100.52.1l, *Nuclear Accident Response Capability Listing* as the reference document to submit the annual Radiological Response Capability Report, must be current as of 1 September of the current year; to arrive at the MAJCOM, no later than 10 September of the current year.

A5.6.2. Will not classify their reports.

A5.6.3. Will submit supplemental reports when a capability is achieved, discontinued, or changed.

A5.7. MAJCOMs, FOAs and DRUs: Will submit annual reports not later than 1 Nov of the current year, with a cutoff date of 1 Sep of the current year, to the Defense Threat Reduction Agency. To submit, send NARCL to: Director, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Attention: Operations Center, 6801 Telegraph Road, Alexandria VA 22310-3398, FAX DSN 221-0146.

Attachment 6

READINESS STRUCTURE

A6.1. Purpose and Concept. The Readiness Structure provides the MAJCOMS and installation commanders with the capability to review and evaluate the readiness program and contingency operations issues from a corporate point of view. The purpose is to identify cross-functional issues, provide synchronization of actions and efficiency of effort, to address readiness reporting results, and further systemic issues to high command for resolution. The scope of the program provides the infrastructure to perform current and broad assessment of readiness across all levels of war (strategic, operational and tactical) and within other types of contingency operations. It goes further by also addressing strategic and corporate direction, addressing resource advocacy and allocations, expands the oversight and reporting of non-institutional readiness and contingency training and all exercises. The Readiness Structure also provides program structural support for the DoD Readiness Reporting System, in evaluating its three broad areas of unit readiness, institutional training and defense installations. It also expands the DoD's scope to address the entire Air Force readiness and contingency response capability to include mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery actions for sustaining operations of mission-essential functions. This structure serves as a planning, reporting and management tool, to bring all essential participants together in a unified structure for integration, coordination and for addressing compliance issues of overlapping requirements. The Readiness Structure forum should be designated at all command levels, to satisfy various planning and response committees, groups or boards consolidating the number required meetings, whenever possible. When consolidation of meeting structures is not possible, it is advisable to have a reporting mechanism to the Readiness Structure for continuity and integration. This attachment further:

A6.1.1. Defines the basic structure and authority of the installation and MAJCOM Readiness Structure.

A6.1.2. Outlines the relationship between the MAJCOM Readiness Council (RC), MAJCOM and Installation Readiness Boards (RB), MAJCOM and Installation Readiness Working Group (RWG), Threat Working Group (TWG), Counterproliferation Working Group (CPWG), Force Protection Working Group (FPWG) and Exercise Steering Groups (ESG).

A6.1.3. Incorporates existing board structures.

A6.2. Organization. The Readiness Structure is a multitiered structure consisting of MAJCOMs and Installations. The MAJCOMs each utilize the RC and the RB format to manage readiness issues for their respective command level. The installations will establish an Installation RB encompassing functionality from the MAJCOM RC framework, with the installation commander as chair, and an installation RWG. The Readiness Structure incorporates the TWG, providing a cohesive cross-functional strategic view of an all-hazard risk assessment, addressing the full-spectrum of threats, for mitigation, planning, response and recovery, at all levels of its structure. The TWG performs a daily readiness reporting function and threat analysis from installation level through MAJCOM. The ESG bridges Air Force participation in joint/combined exercises with the needs to provide a synergy and synchronization in fulfilling other military and non-military exercise requirements, down to installation level. The FPWG develops force protection strategies for the MAJCOM.

A6.3. MAJCOM Readiness Council. The MAJCOM level readiness structure addresses issues affecting its command, provides input to Air Staff (CP-IPT, PDWG or functional representative), and fosters

dialog from command installations through its RWG. MAJCOMs will develop a functional structure as referenced in the following paragraphs, respective of their command structure and authority. It is highly recommended other related readiness and contingency planning and working group meeting structures be incorporated into the process whenever possible. Examples are meetings of essentially the same participants or offices, meeting regularly on readiness planning or response issues which interface into the overall readiness posture (See **Figure A6.1.**).

A6.3.1. Readiness Council Function. The RC is the executive advisory committee responsible for Readiness and Contingency functions, as a board of directors. As a policy and strategic decision-making body, the council applies the Air Staff's collective judgment and experience to command issues of a broad, complex nature. In addition, the RC uses command definitive guidance to formulate policy decisions and recommendations. The RC acts as the forum to receive and pass theater readiness and contingency issues, reviews CP-IPT findings, status briefings, and recommendations for Air Staff approval, and transfers them to the functional staff for implementation. The RC complements, but does not supersede, staff responsibilities to develop and execute appropriate actions within their functional areas. Normally, decisions and recommendations are determined by polling the members. The council's decisions are delegated to appropriate staff functions for implementation. The MAJCOM CE is responsible for the agenda, minutes and conducting the meetings.

A6.3.1.1. Membership: The MAJCOM RC consists of the Chair and members from across the MAJCOM. Members of the MAJCOM RC are:

MAJCOM/DO (Chair)

MAJCOM/XP

MAJCOM/DP

MAJCOM/CE

MAJCOM/LG

MAJCOM/SG

MAJCOM/IG

MAJCOM/SE

MAJCOM/JA

MAJCOM/SC

MAJCOM/PA

MAJCOM/SF

MAJCOM/HC

A6.3.1.2. Chairperson's Responsibilities. The chair presides over meetings and has final decision authority for issues brought to the RC for resolution. The chair will:

A6.3.1.2.1. Approve the agenda for each meeting.

A6.3.1.2.2. Convene and guide the operation of the RC.

A6.3.1.2.3. Issue guidance and procedures to the MAJCOM deputies.

A6.3.1.2.4. Ensure information, briefings and reports, are received from Air Staff CP-IPT, TWG and ESG.

A6.3.1.2.5. Review readiness and contingency capabilities briefings from the MAJCOM TWG weekly, or as needs may require.

A6.3.1.2.6. Will raise issues not able to be resolved at MAJCOM level to the Air Force Readiness Council.

A6.3.2. Administrative Responsibilities. MAJCOM/CE will:

A6.3.2.1. Organize, schedule and coordinate all aspects of the RC meetings.

A6.3.2.2. Record and distribute minutes of the RC meeting.

A6.3.3. Meetings. The RC meets, at a minimum, semiannually, and as directed by the chair. The chair may call a meeting at the request of the MAJCOM Commander, by a designated RC member or the RB.

A6.4. MAJCOM Readiness Board and Readiness Working Group. The MAJCOM RB is functionally the same as the CP-IPT, see paragraph **2.1.1.1.** The MAJCOM RWG is functionally the same as the PDWG, see paragraph **2.1.1.2.** MAJCOM-unique reporting and membership structures should be applied to each of these management structures.

A6.5. Installation Readiness Board (See Figure A6.1.).

A6.5.1. Function. The Installation RB is the executive committee responsible for the total installation's readiness and contingency functions. As a decision-making body, the board applies the RB's collective judgment and experience to command issues within its authority and implements Air Force policy on all-hazard full-spectrum threat concepts for sustaining operations. In addition, the RB uses command definitive guidance found in DoD, Air Force, MAJCOM, and other federal agency publications as a basis, to formulate decisions and recommendations. This structure needs to incorporate those, local and regionally, required planning committees, councils, or groups, as specified by federal, state or local agencies (i.e. EPA's Local Emergency Planning Committee, FEMA's Emergency Management Council, etc.). In OCONUS, those same local considerations apply with DoS, the theater Commander of a Combatant Command and host nation agreements, providing additional input requirements for the RB. The RB acts as the forum to receive and pass strategic full-spectrum threat readiness and contingency issues onto the MAJCOM RWG, as appropriate for their resolution. It is also the reviewing process for compliance and accuracy of Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) reporting and readiness/contingency capability briefings. The RWG, installation planning process, TWG, Exercise Control Group/EET, and training functions involving readiness and contingency response, must participate fully with the RB. The installation commander and RB reviews after-action reports, MAJCOM unit SAV findings, unit GSORTS, makes recommendations, and transfers those recommendations to the functional staff for implementation. The RB complements, but does not supersede, staff responsibilities to develop and execute appropriate actions within their functional areas. Normally, decisions and recommendations are determined by polling the members. The board's decisions are delegated to appropriate staff functions for implementation.

A6.5.2. Membership. Members are appointed by the installation commander and are typically installation staff members and any other installation unit commanders as directed by the wing commander (essentially mirrors the counterparts of the composition of their MAJCOM RB membership).

A6.5.3. Commander's Responsibilities. The Installation Commander presides over the meetings and has final decision authority for issues brought to the RB for resolution. The Commander will:

A6.5.3.1. Convene and guide the operation of the RB.

A6.5.3.2. Issue guidance and procedures to the Installation Units and members of the RB.

A6.5.3.3. Ensure information, briefings and reports are received from MAJCOM, RWG, Installation TWG, installation EET and other tasked integrated process teams.

A6.5.3.4. Review Unit SAV reports, NBC equipment status, SORTS reports and installation readiness training attendance reports prior to the RB meeting.

A6.5.3.5. Approve annual IPE budget.

A6.5.3.6. Elevate issues to the MAJCOM RWG when additional guidance and/or resolution for issues beyond the scope of the installation to resolve.

A6.5.3.7. Ensures accuracy, compliance, and timeliness of Readiness and Contingency Capabilities briefings and GSORTS reporting.

A6.5.4. Administrative Responsibilities. The CE Readiness Flight Chief (or equivalent) will:

A6.5.4.1. Organize, schedule and coordinate all aspects of the Installation RB meetings. See **Table A6.1.** for suggested RB topics. Subjects may be modified to tailor installation requirements.

A6.5.4.2. Record and distribute minutes of the Installation RB meeting.

A6.6. Meetings. The RB will meet semiannually and as required. The RB meets at the call of the Installation Commander, or at the request of a member from the RB.

Table A6.1. Suggested Readiness Board Topics of Discussion.

1. Status of wing-wide FSTR-related training, such as NBCC Defense, AT/FP, HAZMAT, support and recovery teams and QNFT.
2. The results of FSTR exercises (See **Table 10.1.**), including status of response capability.
3. The status of protective equipment to include budget and funding for mobility bags assets and shelters for the unit and additive forces, where appropriate.
4. Results of vulnerability analysis' including installation shortfalls concerning NBC attacks, terrorist use of WMD, Force Protection, HAZMAT, etc.
5. The status of NBCC Defense initiatives and procedures affecting the installation.
6. Comparison of validated requests for READY program support, for home station and/or deployed operations, in relation to available manpower.
7. The results of MAJCOM and unit FSTR SAVs.
8. Other items of interest relevant to the installation FSTR program.

A6.7. Installation Readiness Working Group.

A6.7.1. Function. The RWG will normally be co-chaired by the Mission Support Group Commander and Operations Group Commander. The RWG performs staff work to develop alternatives and recommendations for presentation to the RB. The RWG merges all teams and groups addressing readiness and contingency issues into a unified format for effectiveness and efficiency of effort. It performs initial review, analysis, and prioritization of programs, initiatives, and recommendations to the RB. The RWG is the installation commander's method to assure integration of cross-functional full-spectrum threat concept issues, planning/threat process and training/exercise initiatives fall within DoD and Air Force compliance. The RWG also directs and oversees all installation units' Readiness and Contingency programs by addressing training/exercise/evaluation criteria, monitoring SAV reports, unit GSORTS DOC statements and resource/equipment issues. The working group members must prebrief their respective RB member prior to any RB meetings. The agenda addresses the following areas, as required: policy/procedural guidance; training; exercise/evaluation criteria; equipment; readiness reporting and those areas recommended by other working groups and integrated process teams with readiness and contingency concerns/issues.

A6.7.2. Membership. The installation commander will appoint and approve membership changes after discussion among RWG members. The co-chairs establish working subgroups, as necessary. The RWG representatives are an integral part of the Air Force cross-functional full-spectrum threat readiness and contingency process, whose charter is to work programs from a corporate Air Force perspective rather than from a particular functional director's view. Other than the appointed members, representatives may be invited from other civilian agencies, from time to time, to discuss issues from their respective functional areas or localities. Suggested members of the RWG include CE Readiness, Services, Security Forces, Wing IG, AFOSI, EOD (if assigned), Communications, Operations, Plans and Programs (XP), Medical, ARC tenants and any other organization as required.

A6.7.3. Co-Chairmen's Responsibilities. The co-chairman will:

A6.7.3.1. Preside over meetings and make recommendations to the RWG, retaining final decision authority for issues brought for resolution, and for all recommendations forwarded to the RB.

A6.7.3.2. Reviews and coordinates with the installation commander the daily all risk/threat assessment briefing, GSORTS input and readiness/contingency capability reports.

A6.7.3.3. Approves the agenda for each meeting.

A6.7.3.4. Tasks staff organizations for after-action reports and briefings.

A6.7.3.5. Provides oversight and tasking authority to various sub-working groups.

A6.7.3.6. Appoints the CE Readiness Flight chief for administrative responsibilities.

A6.7.4. Administrative Responsibilities. The CE Readiness Flight Chief will:

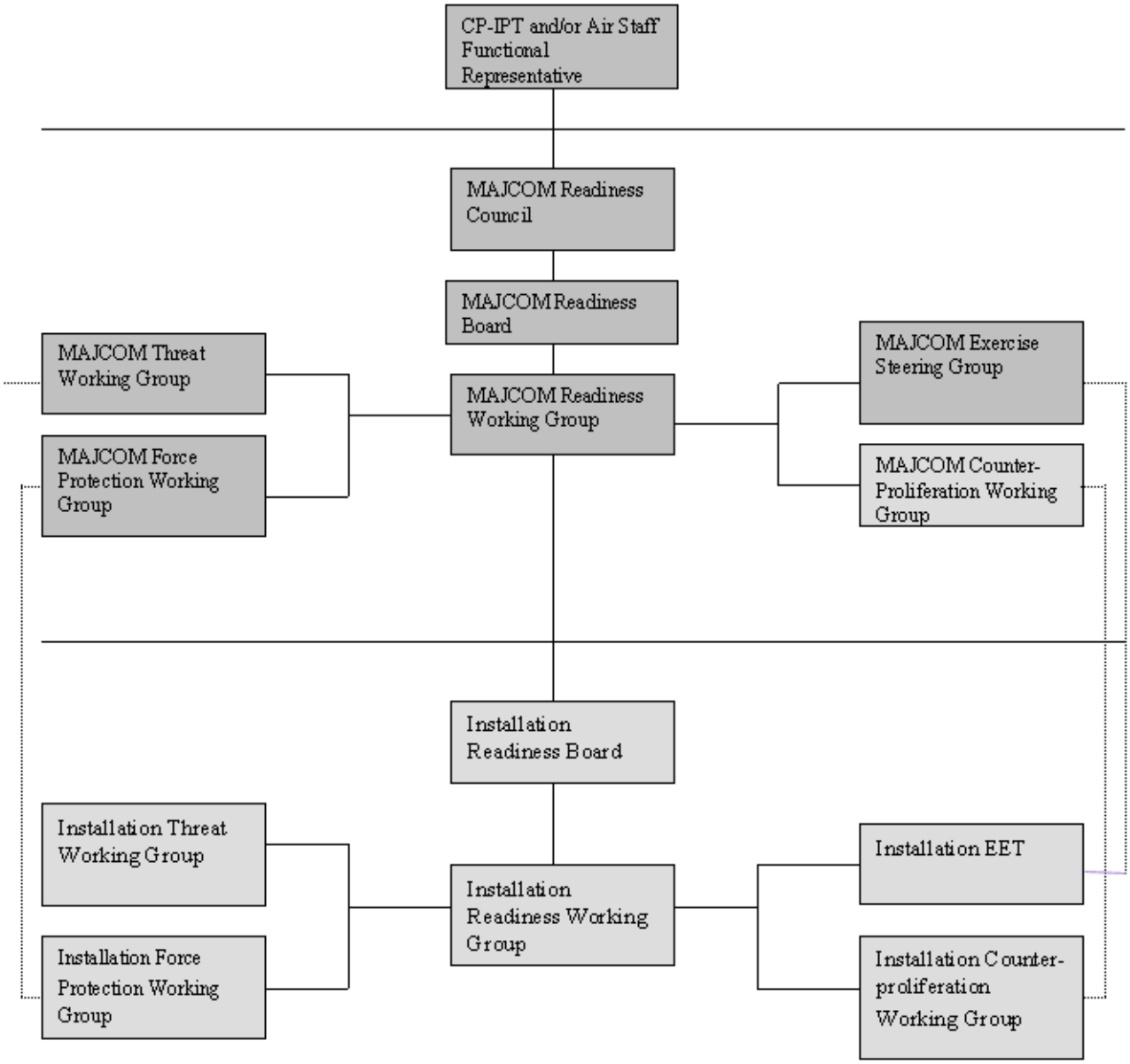
A6.7.4.1. Organize, schedule and coordinate all aspects of the RWG meetings.

A6.7.4.2. Record and distribute minutes of the RWG meeting.

A6.7.5. Chief, Wing Plans. Convene all appropriate RWG members as necessary to establish/review C-1 bag and sustainment IPE requirements as outlined in **Table 8.1.** and other CB equipment requirements against mobility taskings and authorizations. Provide the required numbers to the installation Supply unit. As needed, this group will recommend allocation of mobility bags/CB equipment for host, tenant and geographically separated units based on real world deployment tasking and planning priorities.

A6.7.6. Meetings. The RWG will meet quarterly, and as required by the installation commander, or at the request of an organization from the RB staff.

Figure A6.1. Readiness Structure.



Attachment 7

AIR FORCE MODERNIZATION PLANNING AND BUDGETING

A7.1. General Information. This chapter provides a very general overview of Air Force Modernization Planning and Budgeting. Specific guidance and detailed information can be found in the following documents:

AFPD 10-14, *Modernization Planning*

AFI 10-1401, *Modernization Planning Documentation*

AFPD 10-6, *Mission Needs and Operational Requirements*

AFI 10-601, *Mission Needs and Operational Requirements Guidance and Procedures*

AFPD 16-5, *Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS)*

AFI 16-501, *Control and Documentation of Air Force Programs*

A7.2. Modernization Planning Process. The Air Force uses AFPD 10-14, *Modernization Planning*, as its major guide for changing doctrine, tactics, training, procedures and investing scarce dollars to modernize forces. AFI 10-1401, *Modernization Planning Documentation*, provides detailed directions to MAJCOMs on how to implement the modernization policy outlined in AFPD 10-14. These documents result in the development of Mission Area Plans (MAPs) that support the various missions the Air Force is responsible for.

A7.3. Mission Area Plan (MAP). MAPs, the primary products of the Modernization Planning Process (MPP) addressed in AFPD 10-14, *Modernization Planning,* cover 25 years and document the most cost-effective solutions to current and projected needs. There are currently 18 MAPs supported across the MAJCOMs. ACC, for example, supports Agile Combat Support, Air Superiority, Global Attack and Combat Search and Rescue. AFSPC also has four MAPs – all space related. Each MAP contains “roadmaps” that outline the modernization plan for that particular mission area and provides descriptions of critical enabling technologies that assist the labs in focusing research and development efforts to address out-year needs. MAP's are also used to assist in budgeting and in the development of MAJCOM and the Air Force POM.