

**BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE POLICY DIRECTIVE 10-26



26 SEPTEMBER 2007

Incorporating Change 1, 23 APRIL 2013

Certified Current 9 January 2014

Operations

**COUNTER-CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL,
RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR
OPERATIONS**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

ACCESSIBILITY: Publications and forms are available on the e-Publishing website at www.e-publishing.af.mil/.

RELEASABILITY: There are no releasability restrictions on this publication.

OPR: AF/A5XP

Certified by: AF/AA3/5
(Major General Richard Y. Newton III)

Supersedes: AFPD10-26, 6 February 2001

Pages: 13

This directive establishes overarching policy to ensure the Air Force plans, organizes, trains and equips personnel to be able to conduct counter-chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CCBRN) operations across the operational spectrum. As defined, the operational spectrum includes the full range of adversary actions, from a minor terrorist incident involving CBRN materials, to state use of weaponized agents. This directive implements Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 2060.02, *Department of Defense (DoD) Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Policy*, and DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6440.03, *DoD Laboratory Network (DLN)*. This directive is consistent with DoDD 3150.08, *DoD Response to Nuclear and Radiological Incidents*, DoDI 3150.10, *DoD Response to U.S. Nuclear Weapon Incidents*, and DoDI 3020.52, *DoD Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Preparedness Standards*. Additional guidance that pertains to this directive is found in Air Force Doctrine Document (AFDD) 3-40, *Counter-Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Operations*, Joint Publication (JP) 3-11, *Joint Doctrine for Operations in Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Environments* and JP 3-40, *Joint Doctrine for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)*, which provide authoritative guidance on countering WMD and operating in a CBRN environment. Ensure all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, *Management of Records* and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule located at <https://www.my.af.mil/afrims/afrims/afrims/rims.cfm>. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to AF/A5XP using AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change*

of Publication; route AF Form 847s from the field through the appropriate functional's chain of command. This publication applies to Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) and Air National Guard (ANG) Units.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This interim change expands the scope of C-CBRN operations to include all eight military mission areas outlined in the *National Military Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction*, and as further specified in DoDD 2060.02. It also expands the scope of C-CBRN operations to include the DoD response to nuclear and radiological incidents, as outlined in DoDD 3150.08 and DoDI 3150.10. This interim change also implements DoDI 6440.03, which outlines the Department's policies and guidance with respect to the DoD laboratory network. A margin bar (|) indicates newly revised material.

1. Many adversaries possess or seek to obtain CBRN weapons, to include toxic industrial chemicals and toxic industrial materials, and employ these as weapons against friendly forces. The Air Force must have the offensive and defensive capabilities to detect, deter, disrupt, deny or destroy an adversary's CBRN offensive capabilities and, if necessary, to fight through a CBRN attack, restore mission capability and sustain operations worldwide. The ability to fight through a CBRN attack increases Air Force deterrent posture by making potential targets less vulnerable, and therefore less attractive.
2. This policy directive defines the Air Force C-CBRN operations capability in support of the multi-tiered capability to combat WMD as defined in JP 3-40. Through complementary structures, these Joint and Air Force capabilities seek to ensure that the United States will prevail in any conflict in which an adversary possesses or uses CBRN weapons. Air Force capabilities to counter the CBRN threat are described within five interlinked C-CBRN pillars: proliferation prevention, counterforce, active defense, passive defense and consequence management. These pillars, specific to the Air Force mission, complement both the broader pillars of nonproliferation, counter proliferation and consequence management identified in the *National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction*, as well as the eight mission areas described in the National Military Strategy for Combating WMD.
3. The Air Force will organize, train, equip, and otherwise prepare Air Force forces that are prepared to detect, deter, disrupt, deny or destroy an adversary's WMD capabilities and to minimize the effects of an enemy CBRN attack. As part of that effort, the Air Force will establish, maintain, improve and evaluate the following activities to ensure readiness to conduct combating WMD and C-CBRN operations across all five C-CBRN pillars:
 - 3.1. Establish measurable operational and enabling standards and requirements in order to determine the equipment, training, manpower and ancillary resources needed to conduct and sustain C-CBRN operations, as required by combined, Joint and Air Force tasks.
 - 3.2. Ensure that appropriate Air Force inspections and assessments include an evaluation of a unit's capability to conduct and sustain C-CBRN operations consistent with the unit's mission.
 - 3.3. Maintain a reporting system (e.g., the Defense Readiness Reporting System) to assess C-CBRN capability and personnel accountability, determine budgetary allocation and

management action impacts, answer congressional inquiries, analyze trends and support decisions to improve C-CBRN operational readiness.

3.4. Ensure that Science and Technology (S&T) programs, to include Advanced Technology Demonstrations and Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations, address Air Force operational requirements, including technical key performance parameters for C-CBRN materiel and equipment.

3.5. Incorporate C-CBRN concepts into operational, functional and individual guidance and training.

3.6. Integrate C-CBRN operational capabilities into the appropriate Chief of Staff of the Air Force's (CSAF) CONOPS.

3.7. Identify and ensure appropriate C-CBRN education, training and exercise (ETE) events are provided to military personnel, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, other persons who work on the installations and facilities and military family members who work or live on Air Force installations and facilities worldwide.

3.8. Ensure C-CBRN training, exercise, evaluation, manpower and equipment requirements are planned and budgeted to effectively execute C-CBRN operations (in accordance with United States Code 50, 1522, *Conduct of Chemical and Biological Defense Program*).

3.9. Incorporate C-CBRN actions into homeland defense, civil support, emergency management, integrated defense, force health protection, critical infrastructure protection, antiterrorism and deployment planning and operations.

3.10. Coordinate C-CBRN operations with other Services, coalition partners and host-nation, federal, state and local organizations, as necessary and appropriate.

3.11. Implement CBRN survivability of Air Force CBRN mission-critical systems through materiel measures or remediation of vulnerabilities through tactics, techniques, and procedures throughout the system's life cycle, and by regularly assessing the systems are CBRN survivable.

4. The following outlines authorities and responsibilities.

4.1. Commanders and civilian equivalents at all levels will:

4.1.1. Develop plans, policies and procedures to execute C-CBRN operations consistent with the unit mission.

4.1.2. Organize, train, equip and exercise forces to conduct and sustain C-CBRN operations in support of Air Force operations, and integrate C-CBRN capabilities in accordance with CSAF CONOPS.

4.2. Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services (AF/A1) through the Office of Services (AF/A1S) will:

4.2.1. Provide incident response capability to recover and contain chemical, biological and radiological contaminated human remains and their associated personal effects.

4.2.2. Serve as the focal point for victim and family assistance services for all EM activities.

4.3. Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (AF/A2) will provide policy (excluding all policy pertaining to counterintelligence with the exception of policy regarding Intelligence Oversight) for planning, programming, training and budgeting resources necessary to ensure the Air Force has the capability to collect, analyze, produce and disseminate all-source intelligence information to support each of the following C-CBRN pillars:

4.3.1. Proliferation Prevention. Intelligence personnel will integrate and invigorate all US intelligence efforts to uncover and monitor terrorist plans and intentions involving obtaining or using WMD. Intelligence personnel provide required support to nonproliferation treaty verification, including Open Skies missions.

4.3.2. Counterforce. Focus aggressive and innovative intelligence collection techniques to close knowledge gaps related to WMD technologies and associated weapons programs to identify an adversary's capability to develop, manufacture, stockpile, or employ CBRN weapons prior to use.

4.3.3. Active Defense. Integrate intelligence analysis efforts within and external to the Intelligence Community to support wide-ranging policy and military response options against CBRN attacks to include intelligence support to missile defense initiatives.

4.3.4. Passive Defense. Ensure that CBRN intelligence information is coupled with protective countermeasures information and disseminated to all service and agency components.

4.3.5. Consequence Management. Work closely with foreign intelligence services to form a common assessment of threats and develop effective options in response to CBRN incidents.

4.4. Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans and Requirements (AF/A3/5) will:

4.4.1. Develop, integrate and synchronize policy for and oversee:

4.4.1.1. C-CBRN operational standards and doctrine development.

4.4.1.2. Incorporation of C-CBRN operational concepts and standards into Air Force-level CONOPS, plans, programs, requirements and budgets (except medical and non-medical passive defense equipment) through the HQ USAF C-CBRN Council.

4.4.1.3. Inspection criteria development to assess a unit's capability to conduct C-CBRN operations.

4.4.1.4. Coordination with the Office of the Inspector General to ensure criteria are compatible with inspection policy.

4.4.1.5. C-CBRN concept incorporation into homeland defense, civil support, EM, force protection, force health protection, critical infrastructure protection, antiterrorism and deployment planning and operations.

4.4.1.6. ETE operational objective development, in close association with user Major Commands (MAJCOMs).

- 4.4.1.7. C-CBRN operational analysis, ensuring Air Force requirements for C-CBRN S&T, modeling and simulation and research, development and acquisition are operationally relevant and technically sufficient.
- 4.4.2. Serve as Air Force lead on Joint, DOD and combined C-CBRN initiatives and may delegate Air Force representation responsibilities to other offices as appropriate. These activities apply across the spectrum of C-CBRN operations.
- 4.4.3. Perform specific functions for each of the following C-CBRN pillars:
- 4.4.3.1. Proliferation Prevention. Formulate or oversee development of guidance for Service participation in the inspection, verification, and compliance support of nonproliferation treaties, CBRN control protocols and export control activities. Activities will also include assisting in the identification of potential proliferants and planning and conducting denial and interdiction operations as directed by the President or Secretary of Defense.
 - 4.4.3.2. Counterforce. Advocate Service measures that divert, deny, degrade or destroy an adversary's capability to develop, manufacture, stockpile or employ CBRN weapons prior to use. Develop, sponsor and approve counterforce capabilities, policy and guidance in conjunction with appropriate MAJCOMs to ensure C-CBRN-unique and -related requirements are identified throughout the targeting cycle.
 - 4.4.3.3. Active Defense. Develop guidance for active force protection and defensive counter-air against CBRN attacks. Provide input to Joint and Service missile defense initiatives.
 - 4.4.3.4. Passive Defense. Oversee integration of appropriate functional passive defense guidance to ensure a seamless, synergistic and operationally-focused approach to C-CBRN operations.
 - 4.4.3.5. Consequence Management. Oversee development of guidance for measures that deliberately respond to the use and effects of CBRN incidents and the actions required to restore essential operations and services in a permissive environment.
- 4.4.4. In conjunction with the Air Force Surgeon General (AF/SG), conduct appropriate capabilities-based assessments of laboratories, programs, or activities within the DoD with analytic or response capabilities related to CBRN agents, infectious diseases, and other all-hazards agents of military or national significance, as needed.
- 4.4.5. Serve as the Air Force lead to integrate and coordinate Air Force CBRN survivability efforts, and represent the Air Force to the DoD CBRN Survivability Oversight Group.
- 4.5. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Installations and Mission Support (AF/A4/7), will:
- 4.5.1. Implement the non-medical crisis and consequence management aspects of homeland operations, force protection, critical infrastructure protection, antiterrorism, as well as the non-medical passive defense and consequence management aspects of C-CBRN operations, as part of the EM program, outlined in AFPD 10-25.
 - 4.5.2. Incorporate CBRN passive defense and consequence management into appropriate Air Force inspection criteria and AF/A4/7 functional program guidance.

4.5.3. Develop non-medical CBRN passive defense and consequence management tactics, techniques and procedures.

4.5.4. Plan, program and budget for resources to organize, train, equip and exercise forces in support of Air Force non-medical CBRN passive defense and consequence management tasks identified in the CSAF CONOPS and the Air Force Master Capabilities Library

4.5.5. Provide functional expertise to support the non-medical CBRN passive defense and consequence management aspects of operational analysis, equipage, accession training, professional military education, competency training and exercising, functional area task qualification, exercises, S&T, modeling and simulation and research, development and acquisition activities.

4.5.6. Provide the designated Air Force representation to the Joint Requirements Office on all CBRN Defense modernization and sustainment efforts.

4.5.7. Consistent with DoDD 3150.08 and DoDI 3150.10, serve as the Air Force lead to organize, train and equip Air Force forces to perform crisis and consequence management response to a U.S. nuclear weapon incident or accident while weapons are in USAF custody, or supporting response actions when directed by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF).

4.6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Strategic Plans and Programs (AF/A8) will:

4.6.1. Ensure that Air Force strategic plans, programs and operational concepts include an effective C-CBRN capability.

4.6.2. Work closely with Air Force Core Function Lead Integrators (CFLI) to address CCBRN capabilities in their respective Air Force Core Function Master Plans (CFMP).

4.7. Director for Studies & Analyses, Assessments, and Lessons Learned (AF/A9) will ensure the Air Force analyzes, assesses, and provides lessons learned to ensure that C-CBRN plans, programs, operational concepts, education, training and exercising is appropriate at all levels throughout the Air Force.

4.8. Surgeon General (AF/SG) will:

4.8.1. Incorporate medical C-CBRN measures into applicable plans, programs, requirements and budgets and support C-CBRN operations by ensuring a fit and healthy force, preventing casualties, restoring health and enhancing human performance.

4.8.2. Prioritize medical CBRN detection, identification, quantification and defense capabilities.

4.8.3. Develop and provide medical response capabilities for expeditionary, home station, and local-area CBRN events and support homeland defense, civil support, emergency management, force protection, force health protection, critical infrastructure protection, antiterrorism and consequence management operations by providing environmental and clinical surveillance, health risk assessment, force health protection recommendations, diagnostics and treatment.

4.8.4. Advise on health effects and risk during development of Air Force and MAJCOM policies and procedures.

4.8.5. Provide functional expertise to support the medical aspects of C-CBRN operational analysis, equipage, accession training, professional military education and training, functional area task qualification, exercises, S&T, modeling and simulation for force health protection and research, development and acquisition activities.

4.8.6. Program and budget resources to organize, train, equip and exercise forces in support of Air Force medical C-CBRN operations.

4.8.7. Provide rapid and effective response, treatment and consequence management to decrease disease and injury and increase the return-to-duty rate after enemy attacks or disasters.

4.8.8. Provide personal protective equipment for medical personnel that protects, controls contamination and permits active medical intervention.

4.8.9. Provide coordinated transfer of care within Medical Treatment Facilities and civilian hospitals/agencies.

4.8.10. Work closely with host nation, ANG and AFRC medical units in support of local civil authorities.

4.8.11. Serve as the Air Force lead directorate for the DoD Laboratory Network (DLN). In that role, the AF/SG will:

4.8.11.1. Provide representatives to the DLN from: AF/SG3X (Medical Readiness), AF/SG3PB (Bioenvironmental Engineering), and the Chief Consultant for Medical Laboratory to the AF/SG.

4.8.11.2. Identify all laboratories, programs or activities with analytic or response capabilities related to CBRN agents, infectious diseases, and other all-hazards agents of military or national significance, and provide a listing of these to the DLN.

4.8.12. Organize, train, and equip an Air Force radiation assessment team to provide radiological monitoring and analysis capability for nuclear and radiological incidents.

4.8.13. Incorporate medical aspects of CBRN consequence management into appropriate Air Force inspection criteria and AF/SG functional program guidance.

4.8.14. Develop medical CBRN consequence management tactics, techniques and procedures.

4.9. Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition (SAF/AQ), in accordance with operational standards and policy developed by AF/A3/5, will:

4.9.1. Ensure C-CBRN requirements are addressed for research, development and acquisition programs.

4.9.2. Review and comment on CBRN S&T policy and guidance.

4.9.3. Plan, budget and manage the C-CBRN S&T activities as required by the Joint Science and Technology Office (JSTO) for Chemical and Biological Defense (CBD).

4.9.4. Provide designated Air Force representation to the Joint Program Executive Office for CBD, Defense Threat Reduction Agency's Chemical and Biological Technologies Directorate/ JSTO, and Program Analysis and Integration Office.

4.9.5. Assist AF/A3/5 in collecting data on CBRN mission-critical systems in support of annual reporting requirements.

4.10. Deputy Under Secretary of the Air Force, International Affairs (SAF/IA) will provide politico-military analysis for C-CBRN programs, support for beneficial security assistance programs with partner nations, assistance in establishing cooperative programs, disclosure and technology transfer strategies, and advocacy for international interoperability. SAF/IA will serve as the focal point for the Office of the Secretary of Defense and other military departments, the Department of State and other government agencies for CBRN issues involving international interests.

4.11. Office of the Inspector General (SAF/IG) will review inspection criteria developed within functional areas (e.g., operations, maintenance, civil engineering, medical, services and force protection). The inspection criteria will be written to assess a unit's emergency response and recovery capability and will be compatible with inspection policy. Additionally, the inspection criteria will ensure appropriate Air Force inspections and assessments include an evaluation of the unit's capability to conduct and sustain C-CBRN operations consistent with the unit mission and be operationally focused (e.g., sortie generation). Air Force Inspection Agency/SG will develop medical inspection criteria and unit self-inspection guidance as part of the EM Program.

4.12. Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) Center will plan, participate in or conduct OT&E activities in support of the Air Force C-CBRN operations as required to assure materiel and equipment meet operational standards.

4.13.1. Carry out these responsibilities in conjunction with SAF/AQ.

4.13.2. Provide the director of analytical services from the Air Force Research Laboratory – United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine (USAFSAM), who serves as the Air Force Lab Response Network (LRN) Gatekeeper, as a representative to the DLN.

4.13.3. Establish and maintain Air Force CBRN survivability standards IAW Air Force CCBRN Council guidance.

4.14. DELETED.

4.15. Air Combat Command is the Air Force CBRN Modernization Combat Developer for C-CBRN Passive Defense materiel solutions.

4.16. MAJCOMs, ANG, Direct Reporting Units (DRUs) and Field Operating Agencies (FOAs) will develop plans, policies, and procedures and budget to organize, train, equip and exercise forces to conduct and sustain C-CBRN operations in support of Air Force operations and to integrate C-CBRN capabilities into appropriate CSAF CONOPS.

4.17. Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency, under the control and authority of the AF/A2, will provide a representative to the DLN from the Air Force Technical Applications Center.

Michael W. Wynne
Secretary of the Air Force

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

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AFPD 10-25, *Emergency Management*, 26 September 2007

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AETC—Air Education and Training Command

AF/A1—Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services

AF/A1S—Office of Services

AF/A2—Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance

AF/A3/5—Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans and Requirements

AF/A4/7—Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Installations and Mission Support

AF/A8—Deputy Chief of Staff for Strategic Plans and Programs

AF/A9—Director for Studies & Analyses, Assessments and Lessons Learned

AF/SG—Air Force Surgeon General
AFDD—Air Force Doctrine Document
AFMC—Air Force Materiel Command
AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive
AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command
AFRIMS—Air Force Records Information Management System
ANG—Air National Guard
CBD—Chemical and Biological Defense
CBRN—Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
C-CBRN—Counter-Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CONOPS—Concept of Operations
CSAF—Chief of Staff United States Air Force
CWMD—Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction
DLN—Defense Laboratory Network
DRU—Direct Reporting Unit
EM—Emergency Management
ETE—Education, Training and Exercise
FAM—Functional Area Manager
FOA—Field Operating Agency
JP—Joint Publication
JSTO—Joint Science and Technology Office
MAJCOM—Major Command
OT&E—Operational Test and Evaluation
RDS—Records Disposition Schedule
S&T—Science and Technology
SAF—Secretary of the Air Force
SAF/AQ—Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition
SAF/IA—Deputy Under-Secretary of the Air Force, International Affairs
SAF/IG—Office of the Inspector General
SG—Surgeon General
TTPs— —Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
USAF—United States Air Force

USAFSAM—United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine

WMD—Weapons of Mass Destruction

Adopted Forms

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Terms

Active Defense—The employment of limited offensive action and counterattacks to deny a contested area or position to the enemy. (JP 1-02) [*As a component of C-CBRN operations, active defense operations attempt to intercept CBRN weapons en route to their targets.*] (AFDD 3-40) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

Adversaries—State and non-state actors to include terrorists, violent extremists, terrorist networks, transnational threats, non-governmental organizations, businesses, rogue scientists/technicians, as well as individuals acting independently of any organization.

C-CBRN Operations—Offensive and defensive activities taken to detect, deter, disrupt, deny or destroy an adversary's CBRN capabilities and, if necessary, fight through a CBRN attack and sustain operations worldwide. The main interlinked components of C-CBRN operations are proliferation prevention, counterforce, active defense, passive defense and consequence management. (AFDD 3-40)

Critical Infrastructure Protection—Mission Assurance/Risk Management program involving actions taken to prevent, remediate or mitigate the risks resulting from vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure assets. Depending on risk, these actions could include changes in tactics, techniques or procedures; adding redundancy; selection of another asset; isolation or hardening; guarding; or similar measures. (DoDD 3020.40)

Consequence Management—Actions taken to maintain or restore essential services and manage and mitigate problems resulting from disasters and catastrophes, including natural, manmade, or terrorist incidents. (JP 1-02) [*As a component of C-CBRN operations, consequence management activities serve to reduce the effects of a CBRN attack or event and assist in the restoration of essential operations and services at home and abroad in a permissive environment.*] (AFDD 3-40) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

Counterforce—The employment of strategic air and missile forces in an effort to destroy or render impotent selected military capabilities of an enemy force under any of the circumstances by which hostilities may be initiated. (JP 1-02) [*As a component of C-CBRN operations, counterforce operations aim to detect, deter, deny, degrade or destroy adversary CBRN capabilities including research and development, production and storage facilities, fielded forces and related command and control.*] (AFDD 3-40) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

CBRN Environment—A condition of warfare in which an adversary possesses, is assessed to possess and/or uses chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons or materials or their by-products, infrastructure, and associated delivery methods.

Emergency Management Program—The single, integrated Air Force program to coordinate and organize efforts to manage, prepare for, respond to and recover from the direct and indirect consequences of CBRN and conventional weapon attacks, major accidents and natural disasters. The primary missions of the Air Force EM Program are to 1) save lives, 2) minimize the loss or degradation of resources and 3) continue, sustain and restore combat and combat support operational capability in an “all hazards” physical threat environment at Air Force installations worldwide. The ancillary missions of the EM Program are to support homeland defense operations and to provide support to civil and host-nation authorities in accordance with DoD directives and through the appropriate Combatant Command. The Office of The Civil Engineer, AF/A7C, manages the EM Program.

Force Protection—Preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. Force protection does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accidents, weather, or disease. Also called FP. (JP 1-02) [*The process of detecting threats and hazards to the Air Force and its mission, and applying measures to deter, pre-empt, negate or mitigate them based on an acceptable level of risk.*] (AFDD 3-10) {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

Functional Area Manager (FAM)—The individual accountable for the management and oversight of all personnel and equipment within a specific functional area to support the operational planning and execution. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to, developing and reviewing policy; developing, managing and maintaining Unit Type Codes; developing criteria for and monitoring readiness reporting; force posturing and analysis. At each level of responsibility (Headquarters Air Force, MAJCOM, Air Component, FOA, DRU and Unit), the FAM should be the most highly knowledgeable and experienced person within the functional area and have the widest range of visibility over the functional area readiness and capability issues.

Force Health Protection—All services performed, provided or arranged by the Services to promote, improve, conserve or restore the mental or physical well-being of personnel. These services include, but are not limited to, the management of health services resources, such as manpower, monies and facilities; preventive and curative health measures; evacuation of the wounded, injured or sick; selection of the medically fit and disposition of the medically unfit; blood management; medical supply, equipment and maintenance thereof; combat stress control; and medical, dental, veterinary, laboratory, optometry, medical food and medical intelligence services. See also force protection. (JP 4-02) [*A comprehensive threat-based program directed at preventing and managing health-related actions against Air Force uncommitted combat power.*] (AFDD 2-4.2) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

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. (JP 1-02)

Proliferation Prevention—To deny attempts by would-be proliferants to acquire or expand their CBRN capabilities by providing inspection, monitoring, verification and enforcement support for nonproliferation treaties and CBRN arms control regimes; supporting export control activities; assisting in the identification of potential proliferants before they can acquire or expand their CBRN capabilities and, if so directed by the National Command Authorities, planning and conducting denial operations. (AFDD 3-40)