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OF THE AIR FORCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
POLICY DIRECTIVE 10-25**



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Operations

**EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

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(Lieutenant General Tom D. Miller)
USSF Senior Coordinator
(Lieutenant General Deanna M. Burt)

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This Department of Air Force (DAF) Policy Directive (DAFPD) implements Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8; *National Preparedness*; Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, *Management of Domestic Incidents*; National Response Framework, Fourth Edition; National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6055.17, *DoD Emergency Management (EM) Program*; Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 3020.44, *Defense Crisis Management*; DoDI 3020.52, *DoD Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Preparedness Standards*; DoDD 3150.08, *DoD Response to U.S. Nuclear Weapon and Radiological Material Incidents*; and DoDI 2000.21, *DoD Support to International Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Incidents*. This directive is consistent with and supports DoDD 3020.40, *Mission Assurance (MA)*; DoDD 5160.05E, *Roles and Responsibilities Associated with the Chemical and Biological Defense Program (CBDP)*; DoDD 2060.02, *DoD Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Policy*; DoDI 3150.09, *The Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Survivability Policy*; DoDI 3020.45, *Mission Assurance Construct*; DoDI 2000.12, *DoD Antiterrorism (AT) Program*; DoDI O-2000.16, Volume 1, *DoD Antiterrorism Program Implementation: DoD Antiterrorism Standards*; DoDD 3025.18, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*; DoDI 3025.22, *The Use of the National Guard for Defense Support of Civil Authorities*; DoDD 3020.26, *DoD Continuity Policy*; DoDD 5100.46, *Foreign Disaster Relief (FDR)*; DoDI 6200.03, *Public Health Emergency Management (PHEM) Within the DoD*; DAFPD 10-2, *Readiness*; DAFPD 10-8, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*; Air Force (AF) Policy Directive (AFPD) 10-26, *Countering Weapons*

of Mass Destruction; Headquarters Air Force Mission Directive (HAFMD) 1-38, *Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, Engineering and Force Protection*; and AFPD 10-24, *Mission Assurance*. This publication establishes the DAF EM Program and its responsibilities, procedures, and standards for organizing, training, and equipping forces to prevent, protect, prepare for, mitigate, respond to, and recover from all-hazards threats in order to maintain, sustain, and when necessary, restore full-spectrum mission capability. The DAF EM Program focuses on maintaining and restoring full-spectrum readiness and mission capability as a way of assuring mission continuation and resiliency.

This publication applies to all civilian employees and uniformed members of the Regular Air Force, U.S. Space Force (USSF), the Air Force Reserve, and the Air National Guard. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the office of primary responsibility using the DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route DAF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command. Ensure all records generated as a result of processes prescribed in this publication adhere to AF Instruction (AFI) 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and are disposed in accordance with (IAW) the AF Records Disposition Schedule, which is located in the AF Records Information Management System. This DAFPD may not be supplemented.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This publication has been substantially revised and needs to be completely reviewed. This revision (1) re-designates this AFPD as DAFPD 10-25, *Emergency Management Program*; (2) establishes a systematic capabilities-based all-hazard/threat effects to align with the DAF EM Program; (3) supports the Secretary of the Air Force operational imperatives; (4) supports multiple Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Engineering and Force Protection (AF/A4) Basing and Logistics Enterprise Strategy priorities and objectives; (5) aligns language with updates from PPD-8, HSPD-5, the National Incident Management System, and DoDI 6055.17 requirements consistent with EM mission areas and common core capabilities; (6) establishes a strategic planning and risk management approach regarding adversarial nation-state CBRNE and catastrophic natural disaster risk to enhance installation planning, risk management, and DAF-wide organize, train, equip, and exercise.

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1. Background.

1.1. The President of the United States laid out an enduring vision in the 2022 National Security Strategy for a free, open, secure, and prosperous world. The National Security Strategy outlines that, as part of defending the Homeland, we must prevent CBRN attacks, protect our critical infrastructure, and deter, disrupt, and defeat potential threats before they reach the United States. We must take deliberate steps to respond quickly to meet the needs of the American people in the event of natural disaster or attack on our Homeland. We must also build a culture of preparedness and resilience across our governmental functions, critical infrastructure, and economic and political systems.

1.2. China and Russia, the rogue states of North Korea and Iran, and transnational threat organizations, particularly jihadist terrorist groups, actively compete against the United States and our allies and partners. State and non-state actors place the safety of the American people at risk by exploiting vulnerabilities across the land, air, maritime, space, and cyberspace domains. Adversaries constantly evolve their methods to threaten the United States and our citizens. We must be agile and adaptable. The danger from hostile state and non-state actors who are trying to acquire and employ CBRN weapons is increasing. In the end, we must out-compete China and constrain a dangerous and unpredictable Russia.

1.3. The United States must retain a ready force that is capable of protecting the homeland while defending U.S. interests. This requires a resilient forward posture and agile global mobility forces. As a part of the Joint Force, the DAF must remain capable of doing its part in deterring and defeating the full range of threats to the United States. The DAF must develop new operational concepts and capabilities to win without assured dominance in air, maritime, land, space, and cyberspace domains, including against those operating below the level of conventional military conflict.

2. Overview.

2.1. The primary mission of the DAF EM Program is to prevent, protect, prepare for, mitigate, respond to, and recover from all threats/hazards affecting the DAF installations worldwide.

2.2. The ancillary mission of the DAF EM Program is to support homeland defense, civil and host nation authorities, AT programs, and the Countering WMD (CWMD) enterprise.

2.3. The establishment and maintenance of an interoperable, comprehensive, all-hazards DAF EM Program will ensure full-spectrum readiness and sustain Mission Assurance (MA). MA and resiliency of DAF personnel and resources are essential to enabling Airmen and Guardians to survive and operate under all conditions. Provides the ability to perform Integrated Base Response and Recovery (IBRR) actions to address pacing challenges regarding nation-state adversary hazards and threats. IBRR is defined as the restoration of mission (operational and support) capabilities after an incident, which caused degradation of the mission.

2.4. DAF emergency managers (Air Force Specialty Code [AFSC] 3E9XX) manage non-medical defense and adversarial WMD response IAW the roles and responsibilities outlined in the DAF EM Program.

2.5. The DAF supports federal emergency preparedness and incident management programs consistent with military operations. DAF EM policies, guidance, and procedures focus on operational requirements and incorporate them according to federal statutes, DoD guidance, host nation agreements, and international law including any applicable treaties. DAF organizations coordinate EM requirements and capabilities with local, state, federal, and tribal governments, other U.S. and foreign military organizations, industry and local/regional commercial entities, combatant commanders, chiefs of mission, host nation partners, and international and non-governmental organizations. These DAF coordination efforts utilize an all-hazards approach, in conjunction with a risk management process as outlined in DoDI 6055.17.

2.6. The DAF will integrate intelligence, law enforcement, and EM operations to ensure Airmen and Guardians have the right information and capabilities to respond to adversarial threats from state and non-state actors.

3. Department of the Air Force (DAF) Emergency Management (EM) Program Policy. It is the DAF's policy to establish and maintain a DAF EM Program that utilizes a systematic capabilities-based all-hazard/threat approach as a means of sustaining MA, enhancing maintenance operations, and restoring readiness. The DAF EM Program will:

3.1. Plan, program, and budget for EM, CBRN defense, and CBRN response requirements regarding training, exercises, evaluations, manpower, and equipment IAW DoDI 6055.17 and DoDD 5160.05E.

3.2. Incorporate EM concepts into appropriate DAF and Joint concepts of operations, agile combat concepts of support/employment by training, education, certification, and credentialing courses.

3.3. Integrate measurable operational standards for determining the requirements for equipment, training, manpower, ancillary resources, and installation performance criteria to conduct and sustain EM for operations.

3.4. Develop reporting and notification capabilities satisfying applicable federal, DoD, Joint Staff, Combatant Commands, host nation and DAF requirements outlined in AF Manual (AFMAN) 10-206, *Operational Reporting (OPREP)*.

3.5. Align with PPD-8, HSPD-5, DoDI 6055.17, and as appropriate, implement the National Planning Frameworks and applicable federal and DoD guidance for all-hazards incident management.

3.6. The DAF will use the National Incident Management System to conduct incident management, encompassing the following phases: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.

3.7. Conduct IBRR exercises and evaluations for recovery, restoration, and sustainment of mission capability are included in Inspector General requirements and the commander's inspection program.

4. Roles and Responsibilities.

4.1. Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services (AF/A1). The AF/A1 will provide strategy, guidance, and oversight to MAJCOMs, FLDCOMs, AF Personnel Center, and installation force support units and activities for the DAF EM Program IAW DoDI 6055.17. AF/A1 will:

4.1.1. Provide incident response guidance to recover human remains and associated personal items.

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

4.1.3. Provide guidance for installation shelter-stocking activities.

4.1.4. Provide guidance on maintaining Total Force accountability of mission essential personnel during EM and contingency operations.

4.2. Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance and Cyber Effects Operations (AF/A2/6). AF/A2/6 will:

4.2.1. Advise DAF leadership on threats to DAF installations and operations.

4.2.2. Provide intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance support and utilize capabilities to collect, analyze, produce, and disseminate all-source intelligence information. Intelligence information is critical to prevent, protect, prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the direct and indirect consequences of adversary attacks or terrorist incidents.

4.3. Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (AF/A3). AF/A3 will:

4.3.1. Oversee the development, coordination, and execution of homeland defense and DSCA policy and operational standards as outlined in DAFPD 10-8.

4.3.2. Continually assess and synchronize DAF current operations situational awareness information in all-hazards threat environments. Training, exercise evaluation, and inspection assessments are critical and will be used for readiness assessments.

4.3.3. The Director of Current Operations (AF/A3O). AF/A3O will coordinate and integrate DAF MA guidance, procedures, and capabilities with the DAF EM Program as outlined in AFPD 10-24.

4.4. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Engineering and Force Protection (AF/A4). The AF/A4 supports Secretary of the AF operational imperatives to operationally optimize information, generate resilient installations, and account for combat support maneuver aspects needed to protect forces from all-hazards/threat effects and continue mission operations.

4.4.1. AF/A4C. Under the authority, direction, and control of the AF/A4, AF/A4C will serve as the office of primary responsibility for the development and implementation of the DAF EM Program and CBRN Defense Program. AF/A4C will:

4.4.1.1. Develop and synchronize EM and CBRN Defense policy with DAF, Joint Staff, and DoD guidance and governance.

4.4.1.2. Develop policy and provide guidance for organization and strategic direction of the DAF EM Program: education and training, current and future DAF EM technologies, capabilities, and equipment, and whole-of-community shared mission areas.

4.4.1.3. Ensure DAF EM Program integration with homeland defense, civil support, MA, integrated defense, critical infrastructure, continuity of operations, AT, emergency preparedness, and support to CBRN accidents and incidents.

4.4.1.4. Plan, program, and budget for DAF EM and CBRN requirements, management support, resources, and staff to implement and assess compliance of DAF EM and CBRN programs effectively at all organizational levels.

4.4.1.5. Oversee the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution of sustainment resources. These activities are part of the effort to organize, train, and equip all forces to conduct EM Program actions. Actions include non-medical CBRN defense and CBRN response operations and activities. These operations and activities should be done consistently with defense acquisition processes, Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System, and the Joint Staff/J-8 Joint Requirements Office for CBRN defense in support of the DAF EM and CBRN Programs.

4.4.1.6. Support the establishment of and maintain defense crisis management capabilities in support of DoD and component defense crisis management requirements.

4.4.1.7. Provide designated DAF representation to the Nuclear Weapons Accident Incident Response Subcommittee and validate Defense Threat Reduction Agency led DAF exercise and training requirements.

4.4.1.8. Provide designated DAF representation to the Nuclear Weapons Accident Incident Exercise program, which is a full-scale exercise of DoD CBRN response capabilities to respond to a U.S. nuclear weapon incident IAW DoDI 3150.10, *DoD Response to U.S. Nuclear Weapon Incidents*.

4.4.1.9. Organize, train, and equip response task forces to support necessary actions in response to a U.S. nuclear weapon incident that occurs while in the DAF's custody or when directed by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) through MAJCOMs with a Response Task Force and/or Initial Response Force mission.

4.4.1.10. Review joint mission-essential task lists and develop DAF-specific mission essential task requirements for the nuclear and radiological incident response forces.

4.4.1.11. Develop DAF EM exercise requirements and evaluation criteria for inspection guidance.

4.4.1.12. Develop and provide guidance for DAF EM ancillary training to military and civilian personnel, dependents, and contractors.

4.4.1.13. Represent the DAF in Joint, DoD, and external EM governance activities.

- 4.4.1.14. Establish a DAF Emergency Management Working Group Charter, which shall primarily support four corporate governance structures: DoD EM Steering Group; DAF Security Enterprise and MA; Agile Combat Support; and the AF Civil Engineer Board. Emergency Management Working Groups will also guide program implementation across the DAF at the headquarters, MAJCOMs/FLDCOMs, and installations.
- 4.4.1.15. Provide designated DAF representation to the DoD Public Safety Communications Working Group Executive Committee, chaired by the DoD Deputy Chief Information Officer for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers and Information Infrastructure Capabilities.
- 4.4.1.16. Provide functional EM expertise in support of DAF EM Program organize, train, and equip requirements.
- 4.4.1.17. Provide functional expertise to support the development of DoD, Joint Service, international standards, and doctrine to include North Atlantic Treaty Organization Standardization Agreements for EM, CBRN defense, and CBRN response.
- 4.4.1.18. Oversee execution of EM Program in host nations IAW the status of forces agreements, international law, treaties, Department of State and combatant commander guidance, and applicable host nation standards. Ensure installation EM and CBRN Programs in host nations have clear guidance regarding how DAF EM and CBRN Program capabilities could support host nation preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts.
- 4.4.1.19. Establish a strategic planning and risk management approach regarding WMD and catastrophic natural disaster risks to enhance installation risk management and planning to ensure they are organized, trained, and equipped to meet AF Force Generation requirements.
- 4.4.1.20. Specify a systematic DAF EM planning and integrated risk management cycle process.
- 4.4.1.21. Establish the ability to generate capability-based hierarchical status information for units and installation EM across the DAF and culminate a holistic DAF EM Program Stakeholder Preparedness Review to guide and enable installations, MAJCOMs/FLDCOMs, and DAF program information adaptation.
- 4.4.2. The Director of Logistics (AF/A4L). Under the authority, direction, and control of the AF/A4, AF/A4L will provide subject matter expertise from all applicable logistics functional areas in the development of EM policy, guidance, and oversight.
- 4.4.3. The Director of Resource Integration (AF/A4P). Under the authority, direction, and control of the AF/A4, AF/A4P will provide guidance for resource and information integration across the DAF EM program.
- 4.4.4. The Director of Security Forces (AF/A4S). Under the authority, direction, and control of the AF/A4, AF/A4S will provide guidance and synchronize force protection, base defense, and AT initiatives with the DAF EM Program.

4.5. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air Force Futures (AF/A5/7). AF/A5/7 will ensure DAF EM Program capabilities, equities, doctrine, policy, guidance, and instructions are considered in the development of operational strategies, concepts, and requirements (i.e., capabilities-based planning, capability requirements development, strategic planning direction, capability and modification prioritization, defense planning scenarios, and experimentation).

4.6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Programs (AF/A8). AF/A8 will ensure DAF EM Program capabilities, equities, doctrine, policies, guidance, and instructions are considered in overarching planning and programming efforts (i.e., war plans, institutionalized long-range strategic planning, modernization planning processes, future concepts, strategic assessments, and DAF program objective submissions).

4.7. Deputy Chief of Staff for Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration (AF/A10). AF/A10 will:

4.7.1. Coordinate AF nuclear surety policy that supports capability requirements and response to nuclear weapons incidents and accidents IAW AFD 13-5, *Air Force Nuclear Mission*.

4.7.2. Oversee the CWMD enterprise IAW with AFD 10-26 and synchronize activities with the DAF EM Program.

4.8. Chief of Safety (AF/SE). AF/SE will provide guidance, direction, and oversight of all matters pertaining to nuclear surety of all nuclear weapons and weapon systems, to include nuclear surety standards, guidance, and training IAW AFD 91-1, *Nuclear Weapons and Systems Surety*.

4.9. The Air Force Surgeon General (AF/SG). AF/SG will:

4.9.1. Develop policies to address medical aspects of the DAF EM Program.

4.9.2. AF/SG, in coordination with the Defense Health Agency, will incorporate EM considerations into medical plans, programs, requirements, and budgets.

4.9.3. Provide medical expertise to support the development of DAF policies and procedures and associated medical response capabilities in support of the DAF EM Program.

4.9.4. Provide functional expertise to include a Medical Emergency Manager to integrate response capabilities and oversee medical aspects of the DAF EM and CBRN Program.

4.9.5. Provide public health and medical consultation for all public health, veterinary, and medical issues pertaining to the EM program, per DoDI 6055.17 and DoDI 6200.03.

4.9.6. Coordinate with the Chief of Safety (AF/SE) to develop and issue radiological health matters guidance IAW DoDI 6055.08, *Occupational Ionizing Radiation Protection Program*.

4.9.7. Organize, train, and equip medical forces to support the DAF EM Program. Support will include health risk assessment activities and patient treatment as outlined in AFD 48-1, *Aerospace & Operational Medicine Enterprise (AOME)*.

- 4.9.7.1. Coordinate with AF/A4L, Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC), and Defense Logistics Agency to plan for adequate procurement, storage, and transportation/distribution for CBRN medical countermeasures.
- 4.10. **The Chief Information Officer (SAF/CN).** SAF/CN will plan, program, and budget for an operationally resilient, reliable, interoperable, secure communications infrastructure and support AF/A4C for Joint All Domain Command and Control.
- 4.11. **The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Environment, Safety, and Infrastructure (SAF/IEE).** The SAF/IEE will provide strategic direction, policy, and oversight for DAF built and natural infrastructure, safety, occupational health, radiation safety, and radioactive materials management interest.
- 4.12. **Director for Office of Studies and Analysis (SAF/SA).** SAF/SA will provide analysis support, as required, for DAF plans, programs, operational concepts, education, training, and exercises associated with the DAF EM Program.
- 4.13. **Headquarters Space Force (USSF).** USSF will develop plans, policy implementation guidance, procedures, and budgets for resources to conduct the DAF EM Program consistent with mission and the all-hazard threat environment IAW Program Action Directive (PAD) 20-01, *Establishment of the United States Space Force (USSF) and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration (SAF/SQ)*.
- 4.14. **Headquarters, Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC).** AFMC will develop direction for DAF EM Program integration and execution through installation and mission support advocacy, education, training, equipment, and resourcing IAW DoDI 6055.17 and AFMC Mission Directive 4-422, *Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC)*.
- 4.14.1. AFIMSC. Under the authority, direction, and control of AFMC, AFIMSC will provide DAF EM Program integration, execution, and support. AFIMSC will:
- 4.14.1.1. Manage execution of DAF EM and CBRN Program budgets, implement funding strategies, and support for program objective memorandum development and ensure program execution.
 - 4.14.1.2. Include cross-functional reachback support for DAF EM and CBRN Program requirements and capabilities and monitor/evaluate DAF EM Program health indicators, trend analysis, Defense Readiness Reporting System shortfalls and limitations for advocacy of EM deficiencies.
 - 4.14.1.3. Develop strategic direction for integration of DAF Emergency Management information systems requirements and enterprise information technology solution.
 - 4.14.1.4. Oversee integrated development of EM-related tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), concept of operations (CONOPS), and concept of employment (CONEMPs). AFIMSC will ensure the development of the DAF EM Program, CBRN Defense, consequence management doctrine, policy guidance, instructions, and manuals.
 - 4.14.1.5. Develop and maintain DAF EM and CBRN education and training courses.

- 4.14.1.6. AFIMSC, in coordination with the Air Force Life Cycle Management Center, (AFLCMC), will continually modernize DAF EM and CBRN planning, training, and equipment capabilities.
- 4.14.1.7. Develop and execute DAF EM Program studies and analysis and provide expertise in support of policies, procedures, CONOPS, equipment, and training program development DAF-wide.
- 4.14.1.8. Develop products and materials for the installation EM and CBRN Program to implement as part of the DAF EM Program.
- 4.14.1.9. Oversee the development of strategic direction, to ensure installations identify contract support requirements and work with local contracting offices to develop suitable commercial sourcing solutions in anticipation of requirements to respond/recover from an emergency/contingency operation.
- 4.14.1.10. Oversee the development of strategic direction to ensure installation commanders identify to the contracting office, mission essential functions and must be maintained during emergency/contingency operations.
- 4.14.1.11. Ensure contracting offices and contracts are postured and ready to respond to an emergency/contingency.
- 4.14.2. Air Force Life Cycle Management Center (AFLCMC). The AFLCMC will support the CBRN portfolio as the material developer for CBRN modernization, equipment, protection testing, DAF Emergency Management information systems capabilities, etc., across the DAF.
- 4.15. Major Commands (MAJCOMs) and Field Commands (FLDCOMs).** MAJCOMs/FLDCOMs will provide oversight and guidance for the DAF EM and CBRN Programs within their respective MAJCOM/FLDCOM IAW DoDI 6055.17 and this publication. MAJCOMs/FLDCOMs will:
- 4.15.1. Develop plans, policy implementation guidance, procedures, and budgets for resources to conduct the DAF EM and CBRN Programs consistent with mission and the all-hazard threat environment.
- 4.15.2. Integrate EM and CBRN training and exercise requirements in relevant operational plans and orders to validate consistency with the established guidance.
- 4.15.3. Develop guidance and procedures for installations to complete all-hazard threat assessments and MA assessments IAW DoDI 3020.45, DoDI 6055.17, and DoDI O-2000.16, Volume 1.

FRANK KENDALL III
Secretary of the Air Force

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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Prescribed Forms

None

Adopted Forms

DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF—Air Force

AFIMSC—Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center

AFLCMC—Air Force Life Cycle Management Center

AFMC—Air Force Materiel Command

AT—Antiterrorism

CBRN—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

CBRNE—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive

CONOPS—Concept of Operations

CWMD—Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction

DAF—Department of the Air Force

DAFPD—Department of the Air Force Program Directive

DoDD—Department of Defense Directive

DoDI—Department of Defense Instruction

DSCA—Defense Support of Civil Authorities

EM—Emergency Management

FLDCOM—Field Command

HAFMD—Headquarters Air Force Mission Directive

HSPD—Homeland Security Presidential Directive

IAW—In Accordance With

IBRR—Integrated Base Response and Recovery

JP—Joint Publication

MA—Mission Assurance

MAJCOM—Major Command

PAD—Program Action Directive

PPD—Presidential Policy Directive

SecDef—Secretary of Defense

U.S.—United States

USSF—United States Space Force

WMD—Weapons of Mass Destruction

Office Symbols

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

AF/A2/6—Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance and Cyber Effects Operations

AF/A3—Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations

AF/A3O—Director of Current Operations

AF/A4—Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Engineering and Force Protection

AF/A4C—Director of Civil Engineers

AF/A4L—Director of Logistics

AF/A4P—Director of Resource Integration

AF/A4S—Director of Security Forces

AF/A5/7—Deputy Chief of Staff for Air Force Futures

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

AF/A10—Deputy Chief of Staff for Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration

AF/SE—Chief of Safety

AF/SG—Air Force Surgeon General

SAF/CN—Chief Information Officer

SAF/IEE—The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Environment, Safety, and Infrastructure (SAF/IEE)

SAF/SA—Director for Office of Studies and Analysis

Terms

All-Hazards—A methodology to develop EM strategies for all different types of potential incidents. “All-Hazards” include any incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect the life, property, health, and safety of military members, dependents, and civilians at risk, and minimize any disruptions of installation operations.

Antiterrorism (AT)—Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include rapid containment by local military and civilian forces.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN)—Operations that include CBRN, either individually or in combination. Collectively known as WMD. Toxic industrial chemicals and toxic industrial materials are considered CBRN materials.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Defense—Measures taken to minimize or negate the vulnerabilities to, and/or effects of, a CBRN hazard or incident.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Environment—An operational environment that includes CBRN threats/hazards and their potential resulting effects.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Incident—Any occurrence, resulting from the use of CBRN weapons and devices; the emergence of secondary hazards arising from counterforce targeting; or the release of toxic industrial materials into the environment, involving the emergence of CBRN hazards.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Response—CBRN response efforts minimize the effect of CBRN use to the joint force and other mission critical personnel. Actions to manage consequences support US and foreign civil authorities and their populations by responding to a CBRN incident and mitigating the hazards and effects of WMD use. The method of tactics, techniques, and procedures to save and sustain lives, stabilize the situation, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs during an intentional, naturally occurring, or accidental CBRN incident on DAF and host nation territories that support forces and/or supplies in which the DAF is located on, operates in, or transits through.

Combatant Command—A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President of the United States, through the SecDef and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Countering-Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)—Efforts against actors of concern to curtail the conceptualizing, development, possession, proliferation, use, and effects of WMD, related expertise, materials, technologies, and means of delivery.

Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA)—Support provided by U.S. federal military forces, DoD civilians, DoD contract personnel, DoD component assets, and National Guard forces (when the SecDef, in coordination with the Governors of the affected states, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, U.S. Code, status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events.

Department of the Air Force (DAF) Emergency Management (EM) Program—The single, integrated DAF program to coordinate and organize efforts to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate incidents and emergencies using an all-hazards approach.

Homeland Defense—The protection of U.S. sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President of the United States.

Homeland Security—A concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies; and minimize the damage and recover from attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies that occur.

Host Nation—A nation that receives the forces or supplies of allied nations, coalition partners, or North Atlantic Treaty Organizations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory.

Incident—An occurrence or event, natural or human caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents for example, can include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous material spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Initial Response Force—A tailored force dispatched from the closest military installation by the Joint Staff on behalf of the SecDef, immediately upon notification of a nuclear weapon incident or other nuclear or radiological material incident to establish security and mitigate immediate effects of the incident.

Integrated Base Response and Recovery (IBRR)—Restoration of the mission (operational and support) capabilities after an incident, which caused degradation of the missions. Mission impacting incidents ranging from natural disasters to man-made accidents (CBRN, kinetic) and cyber-attack(s). Military, civilian, contractors, or a combined force may fill response and recovery team positions to support on-going recovery if damages exceed organic capability.

Mission Assurance (MA)—A process to protect or ensure the continued function and resilience of capabilities and assets, including personnel, equipment, facilities, networks, information and information systems, infrastructure, and supply chains, critical to the execution of mission essential functions in any operating environment or condition.

Mission Essential Functions—Those organizational activities that must be performed under all circumstances to achieve DoD component missions or responsibilities, the failure of which would significantly affect DoD's ability to provide vital services or exercise authority, direction, and control.

Mitigation—Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed IAW lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, flood plain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

National Incident Management System—A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. This system is intended to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of domestic incidents. These efforts are planned and executed regardless of the cause, size, location, or complexity of the incident and are intended to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

National Planning Frameworks—As part of the National Preparedness System, guidance that describes how the whole community works together to achieve the National Preparedness Goal. There is one framework for each of the five preparedness mission areas addressed in PPD-8: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.

National Response Framework—Guidance that documents the key response principles, roles, and structures that organize a unified, national, all-hazards response.

Natural Disaster—An emergency situation posing significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause.

Preparedness—The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government between government sectors, private sectors, and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

Prevention—Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Program Objective Memorandum—The final product of the programming process within the DoD, the DoD component's program objective memorandum displays the resource allocation decisions of the Military Departments in response to and IAW planning and programming guidance.

Recovery—The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Response—Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include: applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Response Task Force—A Military Department-specific DoD response force designed to direct DoD nuclear weapon incident and consequence management activities at a U.S. nuclear weapon incident site. Combatant commanders establish operational control of Response Task Forces at an appropriate time in the response, when ordered by the SecDef.

Risk Assessment—The process of systematically identifying, assessing, and managing risks arising from operational factors and making decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits as described in DoDIO-2000.16V1_DAFI31-245-O, *Antiterrorism Program Implementation*. The end product of the risk management process is the identification of areas and assets that are vulnerable to the identified threat attack means. From the assessment of risk based upon the three critical components of risk management (threat assessment, criticality assessment, and vulnerability assessment), the commander determines which assets require the most protection and where future expenditures minimize risk of attack or lessen the severity of the outcome of an attack.

Risk Management—A continual process or cycle where risks are identified, measured, and evaluated; countermeasures are designed, implemented, and monitored to see how they perform, with a continual feedback loop for decision-maker input to improve countermeasures and consider trade-offs between risk acceptance and risk avoidance.

Threat Assessment—In AT, examining the capabilities, intentions, and activities, past and present, of terrorist organizations as well as the security environment within which friendly forces operate to determine the level of threat.

Total Force—For the purpose of this publication, Total Force includes Regular Air Force, Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard, Department of the Air Force and Non-appropriated Fund civilians, Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System enrolled family members, family members of Department of Air Force and Non-appropriated Fund employees (when receiving evacuation entitlements), and contractors and their family members when employed outside the continental United States.

United States (U.S.)—The several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Midway and Wake Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, any other territory, or possession of the U.S., and associated navigable waters, contiguous zones, and ocean waters of which the natural resources are under the exclusive management authority of the U.S.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)—CBRNE weapons capable of a high order of destruction or causing mass casualties but excluding the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon.