

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



AIR FORCE POLICY DIRECTIVE 10-26

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Operations**

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

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(Major General Richard Y. Newton III)

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This directive outlines policy to ensure the Air Force plans, organizes, trains and equips personnel to be able to conduct counter-chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (C-CBRN) operations across the operational spectrum. Guidance for this Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) is found in Air Force Doctrine Document (AFDD) 2-1.8, *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 provides authoritative guidance on combating WMD and operating in a CBRN environment. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 37-123 (will convert to AFMAN 33-363), *Management of Records* and disposed of in accordance with the *Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS)* located at <https://afirms.amc.af.mil/>. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to AF/A5XP using the AF IMT 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF IMT 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 revision clarifies doctrine and policy roles and responsibilities; expands the scope to include radiological threats; updates terminology for consistency with doctrine; and acknowledges the relationship between C-CBRN operations, homeland defense and civil support, force protection, and Emergency Management (EM). Passive defense and consequence management form the nexus between C-CBRN operations, which ensures Air Force operational ability to deter, detect, deny and counter a CBRN attack, and EM, which addresses physical risks, threats and passive defense measures required to conduct, restore and sustain operations at airbases worldwide. This document also addresses Air Force C-CBRN Concept of Operations (CONOPS) integration requirements and includes a new operational definition of passive defense and consequence management at **Attachment 1**. This document does not duplicate the requirements of AFD 10-25, *Emergency Management*.

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, counterproliferation 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 establish, maintain, improve and evaluate the following activities to ensure readiness to conduct C-CBRN operations:
 - 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, EM, force protection, 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.

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 partnership with HQ Air Education and Training Command (AETC) and 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.

4.5. 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.

4.6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Strategic Plans and Programs (AF/A8) will ensure that Air Force strategic plans, programs and operational concepts include an effective C-CBRN capability.

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.
- 4.9. 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.
- 4.10. 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. Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), in conjunction with the JSTO for CBD and user MAJ-COMs, will investigate technologies to detect and counter CBRN weapons and incorporate C-CBRN

requirements into research, development and acquisition programs. HQ AFMC will carry out these responsibilities in conjunction with SAF/AQ.

4.14. AETC, as the sole MAJCOM responsible for institutional education and training, will act as co-partner with AF/A3/5 for the Air Force's C-CBRN ETE program. AETC will recommend and provide courses of action for training and professional development programs to ensure a lifecycle approach to institutionalize C-CBRN operational capabilities. HQ AETC will conduct these activities in conjunction with applicable Air Force and MAJCOM Functional Area Managers, Air Force Career Field Managers, Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency, Air Force Medical Operations Agency, Air Force Security Forces Center, and Air Force Counterproliferation Center to ensure full C-CBRN cross-functional representation and review of training and education requirements that support C-CBRN operational capabilities.

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.

Michael W. Wynne
Secretary of the Air Force

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

United States Code 50, 1522, *Conduct of Chemical and Biological Defense Program*

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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

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

USAF—United States Air Force

WMD—Weapons of Mass Destruction

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 2-1.8) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

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 2-1.8)

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 2-1.8) {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 2-1.8) {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—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. Also called FP. (JP 1-02) [*An integrated application of offensive and defensive actions that deter, detect, preempt, mitigate or negate threats against or hazards to Air Force air and space operations and assets, based on an acceptable level of risk.*] (AFDD 2-4.1) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are 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 2-1.8)