OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3400.10H

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS SUPPORTING OPERATIONAL READINESS

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 3400.11
(b) Presidential Policy Directive (PPD-2), Implementation of the National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats, 23 November 2009
(c) DoD Instruction 3150.09 of 8 April 2015
(d) CJCSI 3170.011
(e) Virtual SYSCOM Joint Instruction – VS-JI-22A (NOTAL)
(f) OPNAVINST 9070.1A
(g) OPNAVINST 5711.95E

Encl: (1) CBRN Survivability Oversight Group Process Flow Chart
(2) CBRN Mission-Critical Decision Workflow

1. Purpose

   a. To assign Navy responsibility for establishing mission requirements and implementing policy governing chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense (CBRND) capabilities in association with the Department of Defense (DoD) combating weapons of mass destruction policy, and to amplify responsibilities assigned in reference (a).

   b. This revision captures responsibilities not covered in the initial issuance and provides a needed update to guidance that has evolved significantly since the last revision. Major changes are summarized in subparagraphs 1b(1) and 1b(2).

      (1) Assigns certification responsibility for U.S. Navy ships and craft to the Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYSCOM).

      (2) Clarifies responsibility for the integration and sustainment of unique warfare-specific chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) requirements and equipment for the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), Expeditionary Warfare (OPNAV (N95)); Undersea Warfare (OPNAV (N97)); Air Warfare (OPNAV (N98)); and Office of the Surgeon General of the Navy (CNO (N093)).

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 3400.10G.
3. **Applicability.** This instruction applies to all Navy shipboard, expeditionary and shore-based forces that are required to operate in a potentially high threat CBRN area. It is relevant to the development and employment of defensive methods and risk-reduction procedures for the mitigation of CBRN hazards utilizing components of subparagraphs 3a through 3h.

   a. **Man.** Force structure to accomplish the CBRND mission.

   b. **Train.** Training procedures (operational and medical to include casualty handling, medical treatment and prophylaxis).

   c. **Equip.** Identify equipment quantities for individual protective equipment (IPE), collective protection equipment, contamination avoidance, contamination control, and decontamination capabilities.

   d. **Track.** Material equipment location, age and testing of individual and collective equipment as appropriate.

   e. **Inspect.** Periodically survey installed shipboard CBRND equipment and systems for maintenance requirements.

   f. **New Capabilities.** Developmental efforts (Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS); science and technology; and research, development, test and evaluation).

   g. **Guidance.** Policy; doctrine; tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP); and funding (Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES) and program objective memorandum (POM)).

   h. **Intelligence and Warning.** Threat determination (annual threat assessment) and operational intelligence (detection, identification, warning, reporting, and monitoring contamination avoidance).

4. **Navy Policy.** Consistent with the national strategy, the Navy will maintain those CBRND capabilities required to support deterrence and enhance conventional warfighting through defensive means. The goal is to ensure that the use or threat of use of chemical or biological weapons or radiological contamination against a naval force will be a non-decisive factor in the outcome of any operation. The Navy will implement its CBRND responsibilities in the spirit of the framework delineated in reference (a).
5. **Responsibilities**

   a. CNO (N093) is responsible for the development and resourcing of chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) medical countermeasures and the implementation of all aspects of CBR casualty care. CNO (N093) will:

      (1) participate in joint Service forums, and review and validate JCIDS documents for CBRND medical equipment and Food and Drug Administration approved CBRND items (new capabilities, guidance);

      (2) coordinate and fund the development, procurement, integration, and sustainment of CBRND medical equipment with the appropriate systems commands (SYSCOM), Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and corresponding resource sponsors (equip);

      (3) identify overseas shore-based naval hospital and medical personnel CBRND requirements for determination of CBRND support to be provided based on threat level (man, train, equip); and

      (4) resource bio-surveillance, pathogen characterization, and rapid response for medical countermeasures to include diagnostics, therapeutics, and prophylaxis to combat emerging infectious diseases, per reference (b) (man, train, equip).

   b. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Warfare Systems (CNO (N9)) will:

      (1) designate Director, Surface Warfare (OPNAV N96) as the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) executive agent (EA) for CBRND (guidance);

      (2) require that applicable resource (financial) sponsors identify and develop CBRND requirements and ensure these requirements are addressed during the joint nuclear, biological, and chemical defense POM process (equip, new capabilities); and

      (3) ensure applicable warfare (requirements) sponsor Operations and Maintenance, Navy funding is in place to support capabilities being developed and procured by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)-funded program (equip, new capabilities).

   c. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Manpower, Personnel, Education and Training (CNO (N1)) is responsible for the execution of all manpower requirements managed by budget submitting offices (BSO) and defense agencies for the CBRND programs. As EA to the CNO for Navywide manpower issues, CNO (N1) advises CNO (N9) in the analysis and validation of manpower requirements presented to the OSD Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation manpower issue teams for resourcing. Additionally, CNO (N1) will maintain a repository of chemical protective ensemble quantitative fit testing and sizing information in Sailor readiness databases (man, guidance, track).
d. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Operations, Plans, and Strategy (CNO (N3/N5)) is responsible for the review of Navy CBRND planning policy to ensure compliance with national guidance and for the formulation and presentation of Navy positions on CBRND matters, including treaties, to be considered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. CNO (N3/N5) will:

(1) act as the focal point for counter proliferation policy (guidance); and

(2) coordinate, as required, on counter proliferation issues with the appropriate sponsors of related programs (guidance).

e. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Fleet Readiness and Logistics (CNO (N4)), as the resource sponsor for Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC), will:

(1) act as the CBRND program sponsor for the Navy overseas shore-based establishments, non-expeditionary Navy tenants outside the continental United States (OCONUS) Navy installations, and Navy personnel assigned to OCONUS non-Navy installations that are covered by current inter-Service support agreements (ISSA), which specifies CBRND support (equip); and

(2) act as the Navy sponsor for resourcing all radiation detection, indication and computation, and dosimetry (equip).

f. The Chief of Naval Research (CNR) is responsible for ensuring that any technology base research in the CBRND area is coordinated with the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Joint Science and Technology Office for Chemical Biological Defense, and Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense (JPEO-CBD). CNR will provide:

(1) Navy representation on the appropriate joint technology base panels (new capabilities); and

(2) the Navy technology base input to joint reports and plans (new capabilities).

g. OPNAV (N96), as EA for CBRND, will:

(1) manage CBRND equipment sustainment funding for all in-Service common CBRND equipment for afloat and expeditionary forces and provide direction to COMNAVSEASYSCOM for the execution of the CBRND budget, ensuring unique requirements will be funded through appropriate warfare sponsors (equip, guidance);

(2) act as the CBRND liaison with other Services, Joint Staff, and DoD agencies to include JPEO-CBD to ensure seamless transition of new CBRND equipment to the fleet (equip, new capabilities);
(3) in conjunction with the Director, Warfare Integration (OPNAV (N9I)), oversee the formulation, integration, and execution of policies, fiscal plans, and programmatic requirements related to enhancing personnel protection and equipment, and improvement of operational readiness and warfighting sustainability (guidance);

(4) coordinate with the applicable warfare sponsors to ensure Navy requirements are identified and clearly articulated, which will require close liaison with Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) staff; OPNAV staff; Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM); and Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT); SYSCOMs; and warfare centers responsible for oversight of CBRND programs (new capabilities);

(5) coordinate with the applicable warfare sponsors to ensure oversight of all CBRND readiness requirements for afloat, ashore, expeditionary, and Navy overseas installations to fulfill COMUSFLTFORCOM deployment requirements in a high threat area (track);

(6) per references (c) and (d), review Navy originated JCIDS documents, initial capabilities document (ICD); capabilities development document (CDD); capability production document (CPD); and doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy (DOTMLPF-P) change recommendation, and other appropriate Joint Staff documents, applicable for Navy use (Note: This review will be to determine if the program manager has assessed the system as CBRN mission critical, provided adequate rationale, and, where applicable, has captured requirements to ensure the system is survivable and operable in a CBRN environment; enclosures (1) and (2) depict the CBRN Survivability Oversight Group process and CBRN Mission-Critical decision workflow (new capabilities));

(7) represent CNO at Joint Requirements Office for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense Program (J8) and JPEO-CBD meetings, working groups, and conferences (new capabilities, equip);

(8) participate in the development, review, and annual revision of Navy, Joint Staff, and other Service and agency policies, strategies, issue papers, studies, plans, and programs pertaining to CBRND (new capabilities, guidance);

(9) participate in the development of JCIDS documents that originate outside the Navy but are pertinent to Navy CBRND program (new capabilities, track);

(10) coordinate with the applicable warfare sponsors to ensure Navy CBRND requirements are properly assessed so as to provide for allocation of resources to operate and maintain new equipment after it is procured and installed (new capabilities, guidance, and track); and
(11) host annual meetings at which the warfighters may review and discuss ongoing CBRN programs and identify future requirements or shortcomings (new capabilities).

h. OPNAV (N95) will fund unique warfare specific CBRND requirements, equipment, integration, and sustainment necessary for expeditionary forces (equip, guidance).

i. OPNAV (N97) will fund unique warfare specific CBRND requirements, equipment, integration, and sustainment necessary for subsurface forces (equip, guidance).

j. OPNAV (N98) will fund unique warfare specific CBRND requirements, equipment, integration, and sustainment necessary for aviation forces (equip, guidance).

k. Director, Innovation, Technology Requirements and Test and Evaluation (OPNAV (N94)) is responsible for oversight of CBRND science and technology requirements, test, and evaluation programs in response to approved operational requirements, and liaison with other Services in the development of joint programs. OPNAV (N94) will:

(1) coordinate test and evaluation in support of Service-unique CBRND requirements and joint CBRND requirements, as applicable (new capabilities); and

(2) coordinate with Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force (COMOPTEVFOR), during the planning and conduct of CBRND test and evaluation of new JPEO-CBD systems for which the Navy has an operational requirement (new capabilities).

l. CNIC is the BSO for CBRND requirements and equipment necessary on Navy installations (continental United States (CONUS) and OCONUS) and will:

(1) manage CBRND equipment policy, guidance, and requirements for all in-Service common CBRND capabilities for Navy regions and installations (CONUS and OCONUS) to minimize risks and hazards identified within the Office of Naval Intelligence’s (ONI) Naval Chemical and Biological Warfare Threat Assessment (equip, track, train);

(2) ensure Navy overseas installations are outfitted with their full complement of CBRND equipment (equip);

(3) ensure non-expeditionary Navy tenants at OCONUS Navy installations, and Navy personnel assigned to OCONUS non-Navy installations in high threat areas are outfitted with a full complement of CBRND equipment per approved regional allowances (Note: OCONUS non-Navy tenant commands will be responsible for meeting combatant command (COCOM) CBRND equipment requirements and the management of the same, unless they are covered by an ISSA which specifies separate CBRND support (equip)); and
(4) act as the CBRND ensemble sizing and quantitative fit testing sponsor for shore regions and installations (covered under the CNIC BSO), non-expeditionary Navy tenants (covered by ISSA), and remotely-assigned Navy personnel (also covered by an ISSA), which specifies CBRND support for those units (track).

m. Director of Naval Intelligence (DNI) is responsible for the research, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence information and assessments pertaining to the foreign and terrorist CBR threat. This information should be used in a variety of ways, including the development of equipment requirements and operational plans. The primary source document for annual naval chemical biological warfare threat information is the ONI Naval Chemical and Biological Warfare Threat Assessment, supplemented by messages as new information becomes available. DNI will:

(1) provide CBR weapons and warfare threat assessments and background material for specific countries or areas as necessary for the planning of operations (intelligence and warning);

(2) provide CBR technical assessments and background material (including information on natural and accidental events, or intentional misuse of science and technology) to include emerging infectious diseases; this includes information and assessments from partner departments, agencies, and organizations, per reference (b) (intelligence and warning);

(3) provide a yearly threat brief including assessments of all potential high threat areas (intelligence and warning); and

(4) coordinate with ONI for the review and annual release of “Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Defense Capstone” assessments, ensuring that naval chemical and biological warfare threat assessments (and other relevant ONI CBR products) are readily available for fleet’s use by the posting of these products to the ONI classified portal (https://www.oni.nmic.navy.smil.mil) (intelligence and warning).

n. COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT will:

(1) act as lead for articulating fleet CBRND requirements (new capabilities);

(2) establish policy concerning CBRND equipment employment and procedures as well as personal decontamination system requirements (new capabilities, guidance);

(3) maintain a list of high threat areas in their respective area of operation ensuring every unit deployed to a high threat area identified by ONI’s Naval Chemical and Biological Warfare Threat Assessment has completed periodic quantitative fit tests of chemical, biological, radiological defense (CBR-D) protective masks, and are fully outfitted per its assigned CBRND
allowance equipage lists, table of allowances (TOA), or theater specific requirements, to include
the programming of adequate operations and maintenance funding for logistic support activities
(equip, track);

Note: Unless directed otherwise by the geographical COCOM, personnel on station 14
days or less do not require CBR-D equipment.

(4) ensure CBRND procedures and tactics are included in individual, team, and unit-level
training and exercises when operationally feasible and schedules permit, and ensure all
commands have access to CBRND training material and adequate support equipment (equip, train);

(5) forward CBRND capability requirements (warfighting, base installation, etc.) to CNO
in conjunction with the PPBES process, with input to include operational deployers and overseas
shore-based outfitting requirements and priorities (man, train, equip, new capabilities);

(6) coordinate and issue guidance to subordinate commanders in support of CNO policy
to ensure preservation of mission capabilities in a CBRN environment (guidance);

(7) participate in the review and vetting of all JCIDS documents to include the programs
ICD, CDD, CPD, and DOTMLPF-P change recommendation to ensure the documentation and
capturing of fleet operational requirements, to include performance measures and metrics (new
capabilities);

(8) as dictated by combatant commanders’ threat assessments and request for forces,
direct the re-distribution of CBRND assets as threat conditions change (man, equip);

(9) provide updated status of Navy’s CBR-D equipment inventories for the Annual
Report to Congress; and

(10) enter Navy civilian personnel into the command’s respiratory protection program
before mask issue (equip, track).

o. Commanders of SYSCOMs are responsible to their respective program sponsors for
expediting research, development, test, evaluation and acquisition initiatives. Overarching
SYSCOM responsibilities are captured in subparagraphs 5o(1) through 5o(8), and additional
specific SYSCOM responsibilities are captured in subsequent subparagraphs 5p, 5q, and 5r.
Each SYSCOM will:

(1) appoint and maintain a CBRND program manager and with supporting technical
warrants per reference (e), act as central points of contact with CNO (N9) and the JPEO-CBD
joint program managers (JPM) to provide technical management, direction, coordination, assessment, and focus for implementing chemical and biological defense programs within Navy (guidance, track);

(2) assist in the development and implementation of joint acquisition plans in concert with the JPEO-CBD JPMs, CNO sponsors, COMUSFLTFORCOM, and COMPACFLT to ensure timely initial outfitting of designated forces with CBRND equipment and material, and provide integrated logistics support planning and material support for the effective transition of new capabilities from program introduction to fleet sustainment (new capabilities, equip);

(3) establish contamination survivability design criteria for approval by CNO and ensure that these requirements are validated at the appropriate development milestones (new capabilities, guidance);

(4) incorporate appropriate CBRND life-cycle maintenance costs into logistic support plans (equip, new capabilities);

(5) develop methodologies to assess the feasibility and cost and benefit trade-offs associated with CBRND programs (new capabilities);

(6) maintain assigned allowance equipage lists for CBRND equipment (equip, track);

(7) provide timely funding and program documentation to support the PPBES process (guidance, track); and

(8) review applicable Navy originated JCIDS documents (ICD, CDD, CPD, and DOTMLPF-P change recommendation) and other appropriate Joint Staff documents, applicable for Navy use, and provide recommendations to OPNAV (new capabilities).

p. COMNAVSEASYSCOM is responsible to the EA for providing Navy representation to JPEO-CBD equipment development efforts. In addition to the responsibilities assigned in subparagraphs 5o(4) and 5o(6), COMNAVSEASYSCOM will:

(1) serve as the lead Navy SYSCOM for CBRND programs (equip, new capabilities);

(2) assume responsibility for the management of all Navy common CBRND equipment (equip, track);

(3) assist, as required, in outfitting Military Sealift Command and U.S. Coast Guard vessels (equip);

(4) assist in preparation of the Chemical and Biological Defense Program Annual Report to Congress (guidance);
(5) maintain a database of inventory levels of CBRND equipment for all units ashore, afloat, and in the centralized pool (track);

(6) certify installed CBRD equipment and systems on U.S. Navy ships and craft, per references (e) and (f) (inspect);

(7) assist in the development and review of TTPs for new equipment for operations in CBR environments (new capabilities, guidance); and

(8) review and provide Navy positions on drafts, ratifications, and implementation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) 4000-series CBR defense-related technical standardization agreements (STANAG) and standardization recommendations, per reference (g) (guidance).

q. Commander, Naval Air Systems Command, in addition to the responsibilities assigned in subparagraphs 5o(4) and 5o(6), will be responsible for integration of CBRND equipment into the naval aviation systems as well as coordinating the initial outfitting of Navy and Marine Corps aviation units with aircrew specific CBRND IPE (equip, track).

r. Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (COMNAVFACENGCOM) will assume responsibility as the shore CBRND program manager (equip, track, guidance).

(1) Per direction from CNIC, COMNAVFACENGCOM anti-terrorism/force protection division will program, plan, budget, and sustain Navy region and installation CBRND capabilities, as well as develop equipment TOAs (guidance).

(2) Per direction from applicable warfare sponsors, COMNAVFACENGCOM will plan, budget, and sustain CBRND capabilities for shore-based operational forces (equip).

s. COMOPTEVFOR will be responsible for the conduct of operational test and evaluation for joint and Navy-only CBRND programs (new capabilities).

t. Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command will lead Navy involvement in the development and review of Navy, multi-Service, joint, and allied CBRND doctrine and TTPs including those for new equipment for operations in a CBRN environment (new capabilities, guidance). Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command will:

(1) develop consensus Navy positions on drafts and the ratification of NATO CBR defense-related STANAGs and publications excluding the 4000-series technical STANAGs and standardization recommendations handled by COMNAVSEASYSCOM, per reference (g); and

(2) coordinate Navy representation, as appropriate, to international standardization conferences, working groups, and panels.
6. **Records Management.** Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, must be managed per SECNAV Manual 5210.1 of January 2012.

7. **Review and Effective Date.** Per OPNAVINST 5215.17A, OPNAV (N96) will review this instruction annually on the anniversary of its effective date to ensure applicability, currency, and consistency with Federal, DoD, SECNAV, and Navy policy and statutory authority using OPNAV 5215/40 Review of Instruction. This instruction will automatically expire 5 years after effective date unless reissued or canceled prior to the 5-year anniversary date, or an extension has been granted.

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Releasability and distribution:  
This instruction is cleared for public release and is available electronically only via Department of the Navy Issuances Web site, [http://doni.documentservices.dla.mil](http://doni.documentservices.dla.mil)
CBRN SURVIVABILITY OVERSIGHT GROUP PROCESS FLOW CHART

The process in this flow chart begins once a document has progressed through the mission-critical and CBRN mission critical decision sub-process outlined in reference (c).

1. Receive JCIDS Staff Package from "Mission-Critical/CBRN Mission-Critical decision" Subprocess

2. Perform Cross-Cutting CBRND Requirements Analysis

   - Requirements per OPNAVINST 9070.1A: Survivability Policy for Surface Ships?
     - Yes
     - Per DoDI 3150.09: CBRN Survivability Policy, 8 April 2015? (See enclosure (2))
       - Yes
       - Per OPNAVINST 3400.10H: CBRND requirements for fleet readiness?
         - Yes
         - Return to N9I with N96 Approval – “Compliant”
       - No
     - No
   - Return to Requestor via N9I - "Non-Compliant"
CBRN MISSION-CRITICAL DECISION WORKFLOW
(Source: DoD Instruction 3150.09, CBRN Survivability Policy, 8 April 2015)

1. Is the system or infrastructure included as part of mission-critical nuclear C2/C3 systems? 
   Yes: Nuclear hardening and HM/HS required
   No: Proceed to question 2.

2. Does the system or infrastructure provide a capability for achieving a joint operations concept? 
   Yes: Proceed to question 3.
   No: Not mission-critical but CBRN survivability requirements must be considered in system requirements documents.

3. Would system or infrastructure failure likely lead to overall mission failure? 
   Yes: Mission-critical designation required
   No: Proceed to question 4.

4. Will the system or infrastructure be expected to perform in a CBR environment or a nuclear environment? 
   Yes: Not Mission-Critical but CBRN survivability requirements must be considered in system requirements documents.
   No: Include system or infrastructure on mission-critical reports.

1. Listed in CJSI 6810.01B
2. Joint operations concepts: major combat operations; stability operations; strategic deterrence; homeland security; combating terrorism.
3. Mission-critical system: A system whose operational effectiveness and operational suitability are essential to successful mission completion or to aggregate residual combat capability. If this system fails, the mission likely will not be completed. Such a system can be an auxiliary or supporting system, as well as a primary mission system.

C2 - command and control
C3 - command, control, and communications
HM/HS - hardness maintenance/hardness surveillance

Enclosure (2)