



Newsletter

1/2013

Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Centre of Excellence



Content

COE and MEL/MIL Development for Steadfast Series

COE and Serbian Armed Forces and Future Visions

CBRN Defence COE SME Contribution to Civilian First Responders Training

Emergency Operations

Directorate NNSA U.S. Department of Energy

USDOE I-Raptor Course at COE

M&S Engagement in Education

The new Joint CBRN Defence CDG

COE Courses 2013

Capability Requirement Review Kick Off WS





Dear Reader,

I feel privileged and honored to have this opportunity to introduce first edition of the COE Newsletter in the year of 2013. This newsletter is focused on training and presents a summary of the COE activities and new approach towards NATO's Training and Education.

This new opus of the COE Newsletter provides an overview of the period which was undoubtedly challenging not only for the COE but also for ACT and NATO. Training was transferred from ACO to ACT and the NATO Command and Force Structures were transformed. Our challenge was to define our new role and place within NATO and figure out how to best support NATO's requirements.

Besides our Program of Work (POW) we had to accommodate a new training concept (BI-SC Dir 75-7) taking into account progressive CBRN capability development and how to implement them through the dedicated Training and Education (T&E) plan. And, although we have not finished all our tasks yet, I am proud to say we are on the right track ceaselessly supported by our sponsoring nations.

Such work is a joint effort orchestrated by the Transformation Support Department (TSD) on one side, as the COE "brain/engine" directing the capabilities, and the Training, Exercises, and Education Department (TEED) on the other side as "hands" implementing and evaluating such capabilities through the T&E program. In this regard we must not forget the NATO Joint CBRN Defence Capability Development Group, which facilitates the entire spectrum of CBRN defence capabilities, where the COE plays a significant role by leading two panels out of six.

In the area of collective training, the COE supported the major NATO exercise Steadfast Juncture 2012 and the implementation of the new "SKOLKAN" scenario designed for the core Alliance mission – Collective Defence. Although there were some challenges, we ensured CBRN was included. For Steadfast Jazz 2013, we are facing even greater challenges since the exercise will be the first prototype rollout of joint, multi-level, connected, and combined training.

Besides that, the COE has developed several specialized courses where unique training opportunities are offered for Allies and Partners in close cooperation with NATO School Oberammergau. Moreover, the COE has established a close relationship with the U.S. National Nuclear Security Administration for Radiological/Nuclear (R/N) expertise and, possibly, for R/N specialized courses.

Finally, although the COE has made great progress in support of NATO's transformation process, there are several critical issues in front of us. At least two of them should be highlighted – COE accreditation as a NATO training facility in accordance with international standards, and aspirations for the leading role in the area of CBRN training as the NATO Department Head – short in terms of time to complete but long in terms of tasks to accomplish.

I would like to conclude by stating that together, we have all contributed to make the centre what it is today and, indeed, I am proud of it. Nevertheless, we also have to look ahead to the COE's future expectations. With that, I wish you success for the COE's most challenging year in its history.

Colonel
Vratislav Osvald
JCBRN Defence COE
Training, Exercises
and Education
Department Director

JCBRN Defence COE and MEL/MIL Development for Steadfast Series



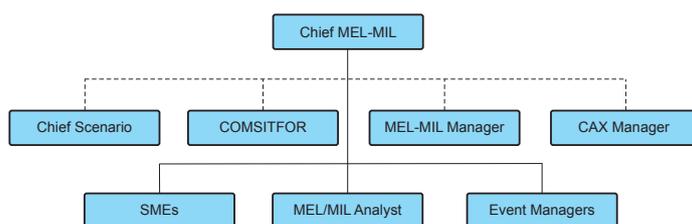
In the previous Joint Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (JCBRN) Defence Centre of Excellence (COE) Newsletters, much was written about the Training, Exercise and Education Department's (TEED) support to the Steadfast series of exercises. As a result, the dedicated reader of our newsletter maintains a sound generic foundation of the overall exercise processes and the COE's critical role in them. Much was also published on how the COE plays an increasingly important role in development of the Main Event/Master Incident List (MEL/MIL). Based on the frequent questions about the basics of the MEL/MIL process, this article focuses on the methods used and attempts to describe the process in greater depth. First of all, let's focus on some definitions closely related to MEL/MIL development:

- 1. Event:** A major occurrence or sequence of related incidents. Events should be targeted to achieve the Exercise Aims and Objectives.
- 2. Incident:** Actions or situations that provide greater clarity to an Event. Incidents should be targeted to achieve the prioritized Training Objectives.
- 3. Inject:** The way of bringing an Incident to the attention of the players within the Primary Training Audience (PTA) for whom it was created – to be "injected" using doctrinally correct communication means, formats and media.
- 4. Storylines/Storyboard:** A Storyline/Storyboard is an overall picture of the Events and Incidents that may be so detailed as to include key Injects. As they relate in time through the duration of the exercise Execution an effective MEL/MIL is developed.

The MEL/MIL development can be seen as the foundation of each Joint Warfare Center (JWC) delivered exercise. In essence, MEL/MIL scripting is the content of the exercise along all its phases (mainly execution phase) and it is intended to create training effects/outcomes. The scripting hierarchy starts with the Storyline and continues with Event and Incident, and ends with the final product,

the Inject. Its development is dynamic and is a continuously controlled process where some external expertise is required at certain stages to shape the final products. Generally speaking two different functional types of MEL/MIL scripting can be considered:

1. Pre-scripted: A MEL/MIL developed during official MEL/MIL writing sessions normally held weeks in advance of the exercise as part of the Incident development workshop and MEL/MIL scripting conferences. They are conducted at JWC Stavanger and the COE maintains a position as a member of the pool of Subject Matter Experts (SME's) used to actually script all of the exercise Injects in order to ensure the MEL-MIL is both realistic and challenging for the PTA. Pre-scripted MEL/MIL is essential to play certain functional areas and vital in achieving the exercises aims and training objectives.



2. Dynamic scripting MEL/MIL mainly based on PTA response during the execution phase and created by Exercise Control (EXCON). The COE primarily occupies a position within the JWC training team, observing the course of the Exercise to ensure the attainment of the exercise aims and objectives or to initiate an increase or change in the direction of the exercise play.

In the following part of this article, I would like to describe the various roles and responsibilities of the key players during the MEL/MIL process. (See also enclosed chart)

The **Chief MEL/MIL** heads the team who supervises the MEL/MIL development and has final responsibility for the organization's products. He develops, manages and coordinates the MEL/MIL process from development through execution. **Event Managers** represent another important set of individuals who take the lead of their respective Events and are responsible for the development, consistency, harmonization and quality control of all of the associated Incidents and Injects. Another critical element of

the MEL/MIL process is the COMSITFOR who represents all opposing, neutral or other forces, whether military, paramilitary, rebel groups etc. The COMSITFOR develops attitudes and policies for the various entities that he/she represents and must continually ensure that the goal of the SITFOR is not to defeat the PTA, but to play situations and an environment that enable the achievement of the Exercise and Training Objectives. The **MEL/MIL Manager** acts as the principal project manager with respect to MEL/MIL issues. He/she focuses on the tools, mechanisms and support processes surrounding MEL/MIL development and delivery, while the Chief MEL/MIL focuses on the content of the MEL/MIL. Later **MEL/MIL Analysts** assist in the MEL/MIL development with a particular focus on effects. Finally the **CAX Manager** ensures optimum integration of Computer-Assisted Exercise (CAX) simulation into the exercise. Additionally, to refine and deliver this process, a requirement to allocate a cross-Divisional HQ team to conduct the MEL/MIL is essential so that every Branch could at the same time contribute to the MEL/MIL development and stay informed about the on-going process. This aspect implies that those members act as "trusted agents" and will not be appointed to the PTA during exercise play.

In conclusion, this article should also express a possible way ahead. As mentioned previously the COE is traditionally part of the MEL/MIL development workshop and the MEL/MIL scripting session during the NATO Response Force (NRF) Joint exercises. Experience and observations from previous exercise iterations taught us that these two events are not always sufficient to influence the CBRN portion of the exercise play because some circumstances are set during the MEL/MIL strategic sessions. In order to remedy this situation, the COE decided to enter the Scenario & MEL/MIL Working Group that is cross functional and works with direct outcomes of the MEL/MIL Strategic Workshop prior to the JWC MEL/MIL scripting sessions. Coincidentally, this group is co-located with the NRF Land Component Command (LCC) element and the CBRN Bn. For the upcoming exercise Steadfast JAZZ 2013, the first session of the Scenario & MEL/MIL WG was held in the HQ Rapid Reaction Corps-France from 12-14 March 2013 and COE contributed actively in its role as the CBRN facilitator.

Author: LTC Jaroslav Borek (CZE)

JCBRN Defence COE and Serbian Armed Forces Cooperation and Future Visions

The Joint Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear Defence Centre of Excellence (JCBRN D COE) stands as a relatively new organization within the NATO framework that focuses its efforts in the field of CBRN Defence. The organization's history began in October 2006 in Norfolk, Virginia. There, eight founding nations and Allied Command Transformation (ACT) signed a Functional Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) outlining the practical relationship between the COE and NATO. At the same time, the nations themselves negotiated and signed an Operational MOU that specified the roles and responsibilities of member nations and codified the operational aspects of the organization. One year later in July 2007 NATO's North Atlantic Council (NAC) officially activated and accredited the JCBRN Defence COE as an International Military Organization (IMO). COL Radomír MIKEŠ holds the honor of serving as the first COE director from the initial stand-up of the organization until March 1st, 2008. COL Zdeněk ČÍŽEK replaced him and led the COE through a critical time as the unit began to assume a much more prominent role in NATO's CBRN Community of Interest (COI). COL Jiří GAJDOŠ assumed the post as the current director of the JCBRN Defence COE on August 1st, 2012 and continues the outstanding example displayed by his predecessors in accomplishing the goals and objectives of NATO and the Sponsoring Nations.

The JCBRN Defence COE currently offers seven international CBRN courses along with two mobile courses related to CBRN issues. During 2012, 66 students from 19 countries participated in the various courses offered by the COE and conducted by the Training, Exercise and Education Department which is led by COL Vratislav OSVALD of the Czech Armed Forces. The majority of the courses organized by the JCBRN Defence COE consists of week-long instruction and accommodates a capacity of up to 20 students per course.

The CBRN Training Center (TC) in KRUSEVAC, Serbia (located approximately 200 km south of the capital city of Belgrade) maintains a long standing tradition of providing high quality CBRN training dating back to 1932. During the reform process begun in 2007, the Serbian government subordinated the CBRN TC to the Serbian Armed Forces (SAF) Operational Training Command (OTC). Colonel Slobodan SAVIC, MSc serves as the commander of this well respected unit.

The CBRN TC currently provides both national and international CBRN courses. From 2004-2010, the Center graduated 274

international students from 74 countries, including training for the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and a number of other civilian inspectors from Serbian and international organizations.

The CBRN TC currently offers 12 courses each accommodating between 15-20 participants. Each year members of the International expert working group choose 4 - 6 courses to be realized the following year with the normal course length varying from 5-10 working days. Based on the number of times the Center offers each course and the number of attendees, the overall student capacity for the Center may reach 100-120 personnel per year.

Cooperation between the COE and the CBRN TC in Krushevac started in 2012 with the signing of an agreement outlining the two organization's willingness to cooperate in the area of CBRN training. In April 2012, JCBRN Defence COE organized one week long mobile course entitled "CBRN Warning and Reporting System Manual Procedures Basic Course". 15 students from a wide spectrum of the Serbian Armed Forces participated in the course, but the COE's primary training efforts focused on the instructors from

other CBRN training centers within the Republic of Serbia.

During September 2012 JCBRN Defence COE organized another week long mobile course designed to build upon the training provided in the initial pilot basic course called "CBRN Warning and Reporting System Manual Procedures Advanced Course". The COE's Mobile Training Team (MTT) received augmentation of two expert instructors from the 314th CBRN Warning and Reporting Center from Hostivice in the Czech Republic. The same cadre of students participated in both courses further strengthening the CBRN training expertise within the Serbian Armed Forces.

Based on bilateral meetings conducted between the JCBRN Defence COE and the CBRN TC in Krushevac the two organizations agreed to organize the same additional courses at the CBRN TC in 2013. They also agreed to conduct a Crises Management after CBRN Accident course in at the JCBRN Defence COE in Vyskov, Czech Republic in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Author: WO Pavel David (CZE)



CBRN Defence COE SME Contribution to Civilian First Responder Training

In accordance with the NATO Civil Emergency Planning (CEP) Non-Binding Guidelines for First Responders, The Academy for Crisis Management, Emergency Planning and Civil Protection (ACM) situated in Bad Neuenahr – Ahrweiler in Germany organized their pilot run of international courses related to trainers of first responders to Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) incidents. The course was held at the ACM from 20 -24 August 2012 with fifteen participants from various countries within NATO, EU and PfP. All the training phases were completed in the training facility of the ACM in Ahrweiler.

Since the Joint Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (JCBRN)

Defence Centre of Excellence (COE) has experience in organizing as well as taking these courses to include organizing three iterations of this course, ACM representatives Mr. Gerhard Uelpenich and Dr. Dorothee Friedrich decided to invite two of our COE Subject Matter Experts (SME's) to actively participate in this course and cooperate in training. This mission was given to MAJ Radek TOMAŠ and WO Marek NĚMEC, both members of the Training, Exercises and Education Department. They played a significant advisory role and clarified the military point of view on crisis events during whole course but especially during table top exercise which was one of major parts of this course. In addition, COE SME's took this opportunity to exchange knowledge

on the field of crisis management and enriched their crisis management skills from the civilian point of view.

Back at the COE, both SME's considered this course extremely well prepared exhibiting so-called German precision. They provided all lessons learned data in favour of the JCBRN Defence COE promoting existing courses and proposed to continue collaboration with the ACM which is a respected institute for crisis management issues. These activities give the JCBRN Defence COE high visibility in the international environment and support NATO civil military cooperation.

Author: WO Marek Němec (CZE)



Emergency Operations Directorate National Nuclear Security Administration U.S. Department of Energy

Established by the United States Congress in 2000, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) is a semi-autonomous agency within the U.S. Department of Energy responsible for enhancing national security through the military application of nuclear science. NNSA maintains and enhances the safety, security, reliability and performance of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile without nuclear testing; works to reduce global danger from weapons of mass destruction; provides the U.S. Navy with safe and effective nuclear propulsion; and responds to nuclear and radiological emergencies in the U.S. and abroad.

One of NNSA's primary missions is to ensure the safety, security and effectiveness of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile without the use of underground nuclear testing. With this expertise, NNSA also provides nuclear emergency response support to local law enforcement, the Department of Homeland Security, the FBI and emergency responders in other countries.

NNSA's Emergency Operations Directorate (NA-40) is the nation's premier responder to any nuclear or radiological incident within the United States or abroad and provides operational planning and training to counter both domestic and international nuclear terrorism. NA-40 also ensures that capabilities are in place to respond to any NNSA and Department of Energy facility emergency.

NA-40 serves as the premier technical leader in responding to and successfully resolving nuclear and radiological threats worldwide. When the need arises, NA-40 is prepared to respond immediately to any type of nuclear or radiological accident or incident.

Part of NA-40's mission is to protect the public, environment, and emergency responders from both terrorist and non-terrorist events by providing a responsive, flexible, efficient, and effective radiological emergency response framework and capability for the nation. This mission is accomplished by applying NNSA's

unique technical expertise residing within the Department of Energy's national laboratories.

NA-40's core competencies include concrete knowledge of U.S. nuclear weapons, radiological dispersal devices, improvised nuclear devices, and specific specialties in spectroscopy, device modeling, radiography, and device assessment technology. Additional core competencies include attribution, weapon effects, technical evaluation of consequence management radiological data, medical care, and advice for individuals exposed to ionizing radiation

NA-40 currently collaborates with more than 80 foreign governments and 10 international organizations, with projects ranging from providing assistance in improving emergency preparedness and response programs, to joint collaborative activities to improve emergency management infrastructure worldwide.

Author: National Nuclear Security Administration

USDOE to conduct I-RAPTER Course at the JCBRN Defence COE

The U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration (DOE/NNSA) will conduct the International Radiological Assistance Program Training for Emergency Responses (I-RAPTER) course at the NATO JCBRN Defence Center of Excellence in Vyskov, Czech Republic during May 6-10, 2013. I-RAPTER is a 4.5 day course which focuses on basic radiation concepts, radiological/nuclear threats, radiation detection, personal protective equipment, response planning, radiological search procedures, radioisotope identification, radiation alarm adjudication, source recovery and DOE/NNSA technical reach back capabilities. The technical reach back capabilities include Radiological Triage (gamma-ray spectral analysis), International Exchange Program (radiation plume modeling) and the Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (medical advice and treatment for radiation injuries).

The course consists of briefings, interactive equipment demonstrations, tabletop scenarios and field exercises. The field exercises focus on a series of radiological emergency response scenarios in which the students operate state-of-the-art radiation detection instrumentation with radiation sources.

The I-RAPTER course is designed for first responders - fire, hazmat, customs, border patrol, military and law enforcement - as well as radiation protection specialists, health physicists and emergency managers. The instructor staff consists of subject matter experts from the DOE/NNSA radiological emergency response teams. A large suite of radiation detection instrumentation is provided for the course to include radiation pagers, backpack detectors, linear radiation monitors, vehicle-mounted detection systems, radioisotope identification systems and health physics instrumentation.

The DOE/NNSA also offers specialized technical courses focused on preparedness and response to radiological threats at Major Public Events, radiation alarm adjudication on cargo containers, advanced maritime radiological search, aerial radiological search and radiation source recovery.

The I-RAPTER course is provided by the DOE/NNSA Office of International Emergency Management and Cooperation (IEMC). According to Vince McClelland, IEMC Director, the I-RAPTER course has been conducted in over 15 countries and is also offered to international partner nations through co-sponsored courses with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Author: National Nuclear Security Administration

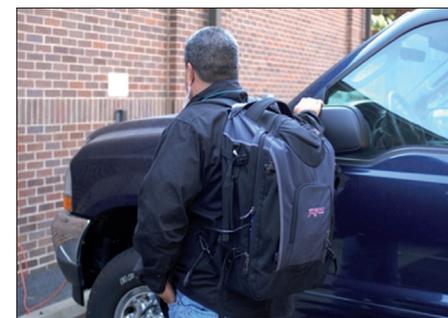
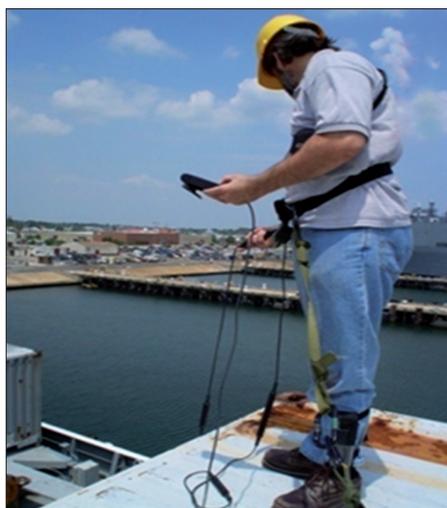


Figure 1. The I-RAPTER activities include classroom briefings, interactive equipment demonstrations, tabletop exercises and field exercises.

Modeling and Simulation Engagement in Education



DOCENDO DISCIMUS

Education and training play a very important role during the professional development of military personnel; especially for future officers and leaders. Any professional development program must comply with the complex requirements of leading military operations in the volatile and unpredictable environment characterized by 21st century threats. Cyber-attacks, the use of available and emerging disruptive technologies or the use of CBRN material either unintentionally or during combat operations all offer many unique challenges.

Every nation places enormous emphasis on leader preparation. The Czech Republic prepares officers for their missions at the University of Defence (UoD) Brno.

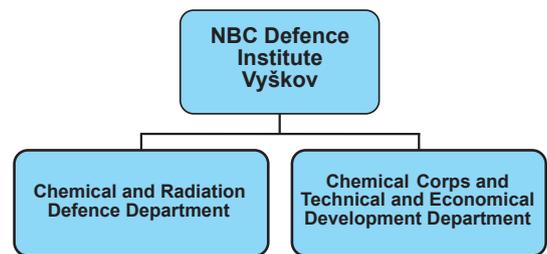
and economics as well as technical or medical specialties. The follow-on training at the UoD is organized into life education programs in the form of career oriented and specialized courses designed as part of the overall post-graduate environment. The University of Defence is an irreplaceable part of the Czech military education system as its graduate's education is comparable to that of civilian college graduates in the Czech Republic.

The University is responsible for the education of military professionals and other experts engaged in national security and defence based on the requests of the Army of the Czech Republic, government administration, and treaty commitments for other democratic countries. Education is based on the latest knowledge of militarism; research and development in both national and international systems; and internal research in order to provide for broad graduate profiles for enhanced educational opportunities and improved career progression within the confines of the variable conditions of military environments.

NBC Defence Institute

The NBC Defence Institute is a part of the University of Defence. It focuses on applied research, science and teaching. It is designed to provide the highest quality university education. It conducts scientific research, development and other innovative activities and can teach accredited programs unassisted, or contribute to their instruction as a part of a team.

Structure of NBC Institute

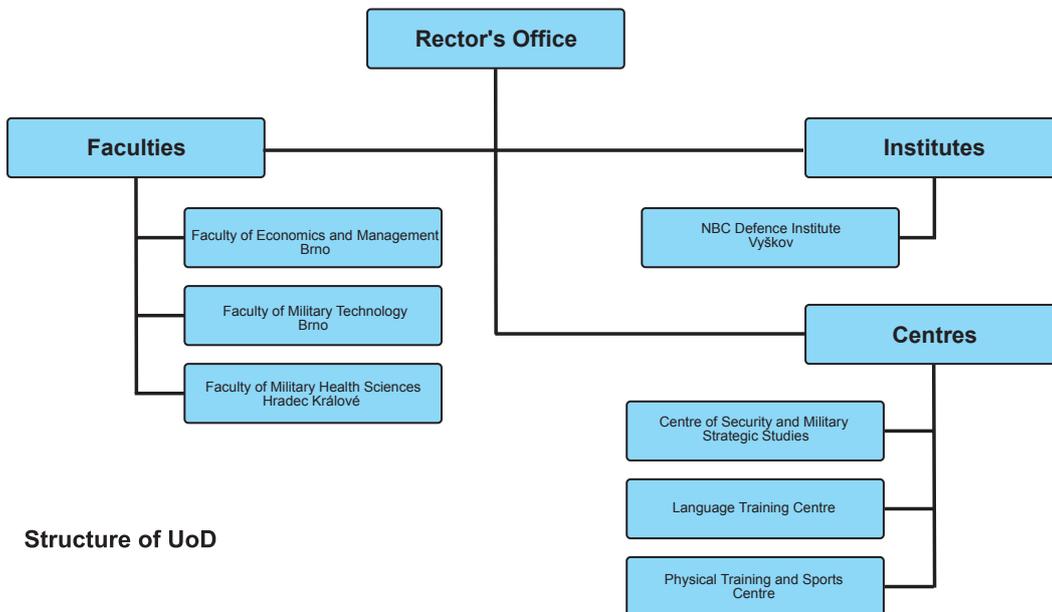


The priority of the teaching effort of the NBC Defence Institute staff is education and training for CBRN units in the Czech Republic's Armed Forces. One of their main missions includes training CBRN units and government administration specialists in the defence against weapons of mass destruction and toxic industrial materials (TIM) within the central university degree studies system, including international students.

Close cooperation between the University of Defence (NBC Defence Institute) and the JCBRN Defence COE is logical step towards mutual support.

JCBRN Defence COE

The JCBRN Defence COE is a multinational military organization that provides a variety of courses that further the development of NATO and Partner Nation's CBRN Specialists. Education and training opportunities are intended for CBRN subject matter experts (SMEs) from a number of different military and political environments to include NATO members, PfP nations, governmental and non-governmental organizations and other international establishments and institutions.



Structure of UoD

University of Defence (UoD)

The University of Defence provides for accredited education in bachelors, masters and doctoral degree programs in military operations, military management,

The NBC Defence Institute, located in Vyskov, serves as UoD's premier organization focused on military education, training, and research in the CBRN domain.

Modeling & Simulation Section (M&SS)

The main M&SS efforts are based on accomplishing the missions of the JCBRN Defence COE as described in the organization's framework Concept, Operations Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Functional Relationship MOU and the Functional Area M&S Concept. The M&SS assists in the analytical support, doctrinal development and education and training in accordance with these documents. Members of M&SS provide the JCBRN Defence COE with support during a variety of training processes using state-of-the-art CBRN M&S software (SW) tools. They offer a one-of-a-kind capability that complements the Centre's other educational and training programs.

The use of SW for education and training allows the COE to train CBRN specialists in many CBRN related topics. These topics include the assessment of CBRN threat, the support of decision making processes before, during and after CBRN incidents (e.g. terroristic strikes, leakage of TIM, releases of radiological materials) using prediction tools and the CBRN Warning and Reporting system. The support of consequence management by the assessment of casualties is another area of M&S involvement.

Mutual collaboration between JCBRN Defence COE and University of Defence

The JCBRN Defence COE and the University of Defence wrote a document describing the collaborative environment between the two organizations and signed a Memorandum of Understanding



(MOU) on 25 April 2008. In accordance with this document both parties decided on collaboration for education and training as one part of the partnership.

Based on this LTC Petr Neuer, the M&SS chief was asked by Mr. Jozef Kučík, senior lecturer of NBC Defence Institute, to provide an overview of JCBRN Defence COE M&S Capabilities as well as a detailed description of CBRN Analysis (Warning and Reporting SW) for future CBRN officers during their last course.

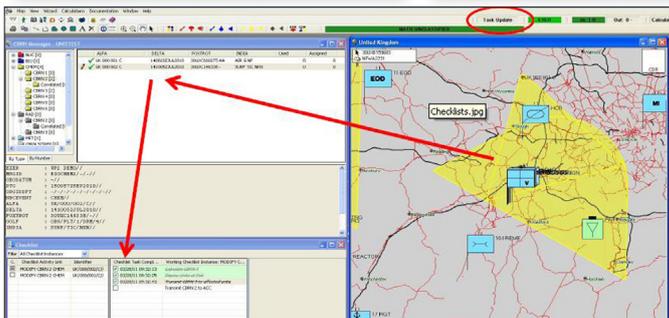
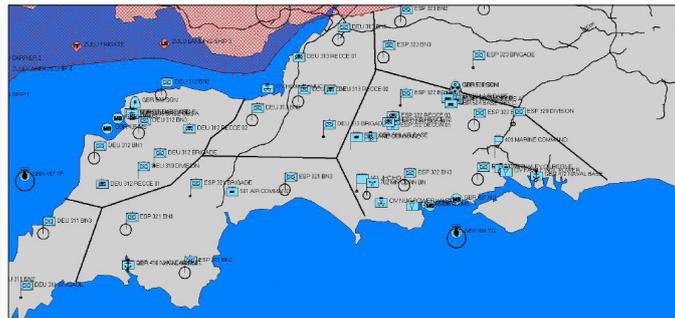
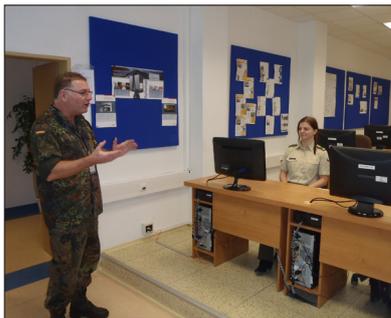
After thorough preparation the first lecture began on 9 January 2013 in the JCBRN Defence COE M&S Classroom. Students and their instructors, Mr. Jozef Kučík and LTC Pavel Otrisal, were welcomed by COL Rainer Schulte, the Transformation Support Department Director. COL Schulte stressed the need for new and modern M&S SW tools for the training of military personnel, the role and importance of these tools in the process of education as well as a clear understanding of the language. He then wished them the greatest of successes in the future.

Mr. Jiří Pail started the instruction with the JCBRN Defence COE M&SS capability briefing. Students learned the tasks of the M&SS within JCBRN Defence COE and M&SS activities within NATO. Mr. Jiří Pail continued with an overview of the M&S SW tools. The main effort focused on a detailed description of CBRN Analysis capabilities, and above all its ability to support the preparation of exercises by generating Warning and Reporting scenarios.

The M&SS and NBC Defence Institute plan to continue their collaboration in the future. LTC Petr Neuer and Mr. Kučík proposed extensive student participation in training with the employment of CBRN M&S tools. Currently students plan to participate in analytical utilization of M&S SW and in a Computer Assisted Exercise in the end of May and beginning of June 2013.

The education and training of University of Defence students using of state-the-art CBRN M&S SW will be beneficial for their forthcoming military life, regardless of the future position they may hold in the military structure. The M&SS is able to support the CBRN community of Interest (COI) with M&S capabilities, subject matter expertise and knowledge not only now but also in the future.

Author: LTC Petr Neuer (CZE)



The new Joint CBRN Defence Capability Development Group

The new merged CBRN group

NATO, in an effort to reduce the number of Working Groups (WGs) and to avoid duplication, merged the two CRBN related WGs, the CBRN Operations WG and the Joint Capability Group on CBRN Defence into the new Joint CBRN Defence Capability Development Group (JCBRND CDG). The North Atlantic Council (NAC) approved this action in September 2012. The JCBRND CDG works on information exchange between national experts and NATO bodies, the development of interoperability through standardization and the cooperation on multinational equipment programs. The work in these three areas, when combined with that of other bodies dealing with aspects like personnel and training, results in the development of a complete capability.

The JCBRND CDG Aim

The group's aim is to support the development of CBRN defence capabilities using all lines of development focusing on doctrine, materiel and training as directed by the Military Committee Joint Standardization Board (MCJSB) and NATO Army Armaments Group (NAAG) guidance. The Group supports the development of capabilities fitting into implementing the three-pillar approach: Prevent, Protect, and Recover, under NATO's Comprehensive Strategic-Level Policy for Preventing the Proliferation of WMD and Defending Against CBRN Threats and other related documents.

The JCBRND CDG Activities

Based on MCJSB and NAAG guidance, as well as other high-level conceptual sources, the Group will assess capability requirements and related standardization activities, and will integrate and prioritize them into a Joint Priority Assessment and Work Schedule (JPAWS). Those activities include: contribution to the prevention of the proliferation of WMD and CBRN materials, CBRN defence capabilities development, capturing and developing CBRN defence materiel and non-materiel related publications, collaborating with relevant organizations, developing and maintaining CBRN related terms and definitions, and initiating, developing and maintaining standardization documents in the group's area of responsibility.

The JCBRND CDG Members/Participants

The JCBRND CDG, which normally meets twice per year, is composed of delegates from NATO members as well as from other nations and representatives of different bodies, such as International Staff (IS), International Military Staff (IMS), Strategic Commands (SC), Joint CBRN

Defence Centre of Excellence (JCBRN Defence COE), other NATO accredited Centres of Excellence as appropriate, NATO Standardization Agency (NSA), and from other interested NATO bodies and commands. As a result of the merger of the CBRN Operations Working Group and the Joint Capability Group on CBRN Defence, the Group is open, in principle, to all partners already allowed to take part in the activities of the original groups.

How it works

The Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD), the NAAG, and the MCJSB assign tasks related to CBRN doctrinal, procedural, training and/or materiel-related issues. The NAAG tasks the JCBRND CDG through the LAMP (Land Armaments Management Plan). The MCJSB tasks the Group via formal written communiqué. The NAAG also provides administrative support to the JCBRND CDG. The information about these activities is always transparent and shared between the NAAG and MCJSB. The Group has six subordinate panels covering the Doctrine, Materiel and Training lines of development. The Panels analyze the capability requirements and shortfalls in order to develop appropriate capabilities, derive tasks, prioritize work and the resources (financial, staff and time) required to address them. The Panels Program of Work progress Evaluation Report (PoWER) is the mechanism by which the Panels can report progress against their program of work (PoW). Chairpersons only report on capabilities and shortfalls for which they are responsible. Chairpersons also highlight where resource constraints may lead to postponement of elements of the POW, critical issues or unfulfilled support requirements.

The JCBRND CDG may form and/or disband additional non-entitled subordinate groups as priorities demand. In addition to the panels, the Group will maintain a close working relationship with the CBRN Medical WG and the Biological Medical Advisory Council Expert Panel in order to deal with CBRN defence in a holistic manner. An organizational and functional chart is depicted in the diagram

The JCBRND CDG Panel's Tasks:

The most important tasks, of the above shown subgroups, with reference to the JPAWS are:

- **Detection, Identification and Monitoring Panel (DIMP):** Develops technical specifications and standards in the areas of CBRN Detection, identification, and monitoring
- **Information Management Panel (IMP):** Develops CBRN Information Management

procedures and harmonizes NATO's CBRN Defence Information Exchange Requirements (IER's) with all other IER's.

- **Physical Protection Panel (PPP):** Develops and maintains operational and technical standards, recommendations and guidance for CBRN Physical Protection in order to support NATO operations.

- **Hazard Management Panel (HMP):** Determines operational characteristics, technical specifications, test procedures and evaluation criteria required to design CBRN Hazard Management equipment and techniques.

- **Doctrine and Terminology Panel (DTP):** Develops doctrine and procedures for CBRN Defence, ensures standardization of CBRN terminology throughout NATO documents, reviews NATO Level 1 general and CBRN defence policy and concepts, monitors the content of CBRN defence standardization documents in order to identify gaps and to achieve harmonization connected with the content of standardization documents related to CBRN defence in order to achieve synchronization within the document hierarchy.

- **Training and Exercises Panel (TEP):** This is a recently added panel, which formerly belonged to the NATO Training Group (NTG). It will take over all responsibilities related to organizing and conducting CBRN multinational training.

The Doctrine and Terminology Panel (DTP):

The JCBRN Defence COE holds the DTP Chairmanship and also provides administrative support (DTP Secretary). Additionally, the COE has custodianship of the AJP-3.8 (Allied Joint Doctrine for CBRN Defence) and of the subordinate document, ATP-3.8.1 Vol. 1 (CBRN Defence on Operations). The DTP is also responsible for the other two documents subordinate to the AJP-3.8 publication; the ATP-3.8.1, Vol. 2 (Specialist CBRN Defence Capabilities) and ATP-3.8.1 Vol.3 (CBRN Defence Standards for Education, Training and Evaluation).

The DTP is currently open to the following Nations:

- NATO
 - Partnership for Peace Nation (PfP)
 - Mediterranean Dialogue (MD)
 - Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI)
 - Partners Around the Globe (Afghanistan, Australia, Iraq, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, New Zealand and Pakistan)
- Additionally, the DTP:
- meets 1 to 2 times a year; however work will take place as needed in between formal meetings between members and outside organizations.
 - follows the procedures set out in AAP-03

and supplementing documents.

- may form short duration subordinate elements, technical Teams of Experts (TOEs) or ad hoc Working Groups for specific tasks. Such elements of longer than 2-year duration must be approved by the JCBRND CDG.

- meets and/or conducts activities in NATO Only or NATO+n format.

- in addition to maintaining close ties with other Level 3 groups of the JCBRND CDG, the DTP is authorized to develop and maintain good working relationships and liaison with other relevant NATO groups. It may also liaise with other entities as necessary, including non-NATO bodies, NGOs, and civilian authorities within the agreed upon frameworks.

- The DTP Chairman will provide progress reports to the JCBRND CDG and request approval for future activities which will be communicated via the PoWER and JPAWS.

The AJP-3.8(B)

The Allied doctrine for CBRN defence, AJP-3.8(B) provides NATO's strategic and operational commanders with fundamental principles for the planning, execution, and support of NATO operations for which the threat and/or risk of intentional or accidental use of CBRN substances are either assessed or known to exist. These CBRN defence principles provide a foundation for and guide the joint force in identifying required CBRN defence capabilities. The application of these CBRN defence principles enables the joint force commander to take appropriate countermeasures before, during and after a CBRN incident or in the framework of operations aiming at preventing the proliferation of WMD and defending against CBRN threats.

Even though NATO recently promulgated AJP-3.8(B) in March of 2012, it is again under review, and the new version will be revised based on the new NATO Comprehensive CBRN Defence Concept. The new doctrine will include a separate chapter regarding the three pillar approach (prevent, protect and recover) and it will give emphasis to the prevention of WMD development and proliferation, defending against CBRN threats and describing a more proactive role of CBRN defence within the framework of a comprehensive political, military and civilian approach.

The role of JCBRN Defence COE within the JCBRND CDG

Doctrine Development and Harmonization.

The JCBRN Defence COE serves as a driving force for NATO CBRN defence capabilities by providing DTP Chairmanship, the DTP secretary and the custodianship of the CBRN defence STANAGs, as mentioned above.

Additionally, even though STANAG harmonization procedures are definitively described in the relevant NATO documentation and well supported by the Nations and NATO Bodies, the JCBRN Defence COE recently identified the need for a "CBRN related publication's harmonization coordinator". The JCBRND CDG proposed and agreed to this suggestion and that the COE would assume that role. Thus, the COE also develops and updates a CBRN document database including AJOD publications, CBRN standardization and CBRN related standardization documents and supports the initiation of inputs for harmonization of CBRN content within those publications.

Finally, the JCBRN Defence COE participates in the JCBRN Def Capability Development Group Doctrine and Terminology Panel as harmonization advisor.

Material standardization and capability development.

The JCBRN Defence COE has representatives in all material related standardization Panels (DIMP, IMP, PPP, HMP). The representatives not only contribute to the efforts of the panels in developing new standards, but also serve as the POC for the related portions of the JPAWS in order to grant coherence and coordination to the PoW.

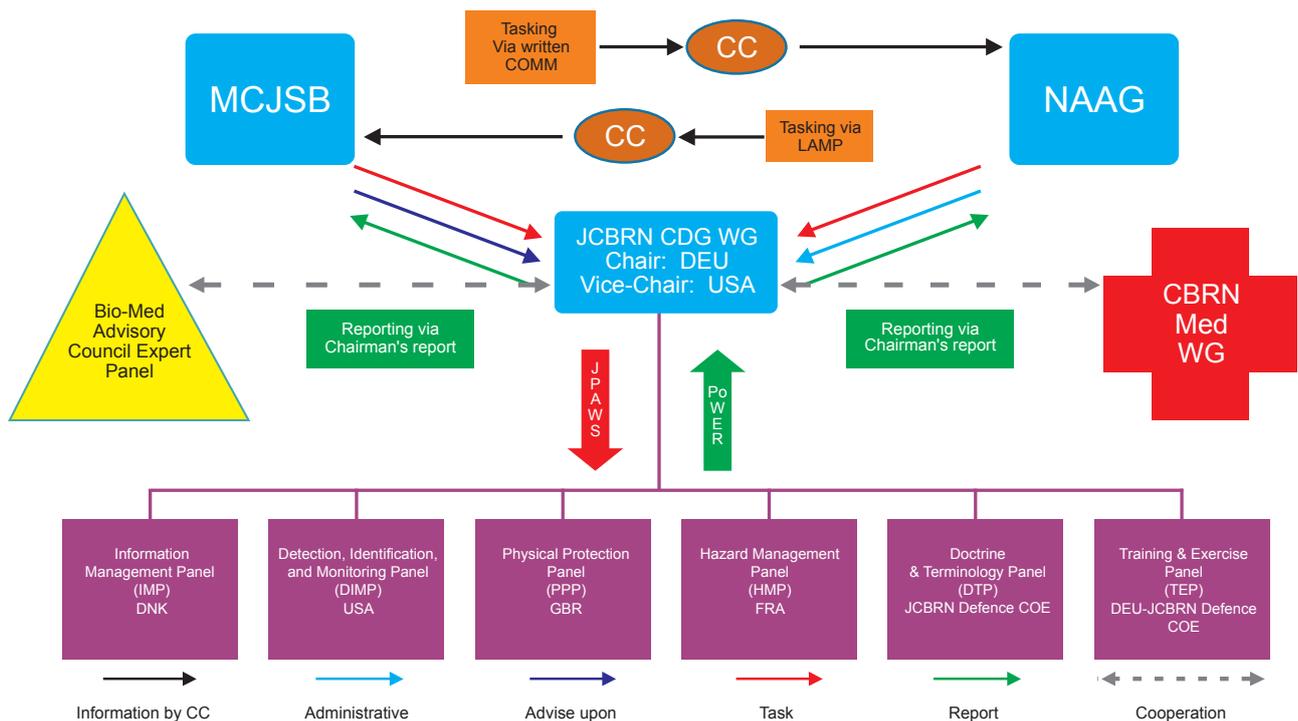
Training and Exercises.

The JCBRN Defence COE also assumed the co-chairmanship of the newly established Training and Exercises Panel.

JPAWS Custodianship.

The JPAWS, as the tasking tool of the JCBRND CDG and a living publication, not only gives tasks to the panels and directs their main efforts, but also gives a clear overview of the way ahead, contributing to fulfilling the existing capability shortfalls and in identifying and standardizing new capabilities/solutions. All existing and valid standards and documents in CBRN Defence issues are also described in this publication.

Author: CDR Michail Zambartas (GRE)



JCBRND CDG Organizational & Functional Structure

Sign up for CBRN Courses 2013

International Radiological Assistance Program Training for Emergency Response RAPTER - Basic Course (13 – 16 MAY)

The aim is to provide, radiation protection specialists, first responders, law enforcement, and emergency managers with practical information to effectively respond to radiological incidents and accidents. The course provides instruction through briefings, equipment demonstrations and field exercises employing a wide variety of radiation detection instrumentation, radiation sources, and personal protective equipment. This course is designed for emergency response personnel with minimal training in radiological emergency response or experienced professionals seeking refresher training.

Introduction to the International CBRN Training Curriculum Course (20 – 24 MAY)

JCBRN Defence COE is going to use its capability to execute "Introduction to the International CBRN Training Curriculum Course" in order to enhance the quality and timeliness of the response to CBRN incidents and the interoperability of first responders.

JCBRN Defence COE is expected to take a part in "The Updated Civil Emergency Planning (CEP) Action Plan for the Improvement of Civil Preparedness against Possible Attacks with CBRN Agents". Document EAPC (C) D 2008 0009 states at its Objective III. c: "Promoting and supporting the implementation of Non-Binding Guidelines and Minimum Standards for First Responders". Students have to successfully undergo the relevant e-learning test, which will be published on JCBRN Defence COE web pages. Experience: Relevant practical experience as a first responder.

Course code: OPS-NC-2001

CBRN Units Evaluators Course (16 – 20 SEP)

The aim is to prepare evaluators responsible for evaluation of CBRN Defence units for NATO Reaction Force Combined Joint Chemical Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense Task Force (NRF CJ CBRN D TF) to achieve common standard on field of CBRN certification. The NATO Capability statement and CBRN Capability package will be taught during this course. Overview the knowledge about CBRN documents, STANAG and the information for current NRF CJ CBRN rotation. The joint implementation of the Evaluation Checklists for the management of the CBRN units for the NRF Evaluation and Certification Process.

The five-day course will be conducted in the form of the briefings, discussions, syndicate works and practical exercises only for NATO Nations. A sound knowledge of the NATO CREVAL is requested.

Course code: OPS-NC-4002

International Consequence Management Course (1 – 4 OCT)

The aim is to provide assessment specialists, emergency response personnel, and emergency managers with the tools and techniques to develop and execute plans for responding to complex issues related to the release of radiological materials. Established strategies will be presented that cover the response elements required to respond to such events. Additionally, interaction and coordination between those response elements will be explored.

Through discussion and practical hands-on applications, students will gain knowledge and experience with prioritizing response need; monitoring and sampling strategies; and data assessment methodology to assist in determining protection actions.

CBRN Warning and Reporting Specialists (14 – 18 OCT)

The aim is to train students to be qualified in warning, reporting and hazard prediction of the CBRN incidents and strengthen the foundation for integrity, good governance and management within members of the CBRN Warning and Reporting Centre by sharing experiences, challenges, and CBRN Warning and Reporting exercises in order to enhance professionalism.

The attendees will be fully qualified in manual operational procedures in the NATO CBRN Warning and Reporting System.

Course code: OPS-NC-2003

Crisis Management after CBRN Incident Course (11 – 15 NOV)

The aim is to introduce and describe EU, NATO Crisis Management concept, organization, systems and procedures including Cooperation and Partnership initiatives in Crisis Management to EU, NATO and Partner Nation officers and their civilian equivalents.

Students will gain knowledge and experience of Crisis management after CBRN attack in relation to current national and international security concerns.

For more information or initial registration visit www.jcbnrncoe.cz. The Registration Form can be downloaded easily. The registration has to be done 4 weeks prior the course execution.

Project Manager: MAJ Radek Tomas (phone: +420 973 452 868, e-mail: courses@jcbnrncoe.cz).

CRR Kick Off Workshop

One of the top priority tasks of the JCBRN Defence COE is to support the NATO Defence Planning Process (NDPP) which is the primary tool for identifying and developing future capability requirements. A critical part of this very complex process is the Capability Requirements Review (CRR), a cycle for which the Allied Command Transformation (ACT) is responsible. For CBRN related issue there is a permanent cooperation between Mid-term Requirements Branch of the ACT Staff Element Europe (ACTSEE) and JCBRN Defence COE- Force Planning and Capability Development Section.

In order to review, update and where appropriate to modify the way CBRN was examined in the previous cycle (CRR-12) ACT SEE has requested JCBRN Defence COE to host a **CRR-16 CBRN "kick-off" workshop** to take advantage of the unique high quality subject matter expertise available in Vyskov.

The workshop is planned for **21 to 23 May 2013** and should be attended by CBRN Subject Matter Experts and other personnel involved in CBRN related issues from and outside the NATO Command structure (NCS).

The output of the workshop will be recommendations and SME advice on how to derive CBRN requirements in **CRR-16** in light of recent changes in CBRN concepts and doctrine and CBRN Lesson Identified/ Learned during recent operations and exercises.

POC: LTC Stelian Radulescu (ROU) radulescus@jcbnrncoe.cz

2013 News

Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Centre of Excellence

This email address is ready for your
comments or questions!
newsletter@jcbrncoe.cz
JCBRN Defence COE Newsletter Team

JCBRN Defence COE
Víta Nejedlého
Vyškov
682 03
Czech Republic
Assistant phone: +420 973 452 805
Fax: +420 973 452 800
Mobil: +420 724 605 020
IVSN: 925 4200 452 805
E-mail: assistant@jcbrncoe.cz
Web: www.jcbrncoe.cz

*Editorial Committee: COL Randy Lee Smith, Carin Smith, CPT Ilona Bain
Photos: COE Archive, 31st CBRN Brigade Liberec Archive, NNSA Archive*