BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER
AIR MOBILITY COMMAND

AIR MOBILITY COMMAND
PAMPHLET 10-260

18 NOVEMBER 2025

Operations

CIVIL RESERVE AIR FLEET (CRAF) AIRCREW CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL-RADIOLOGICAL-NUCLEAR (CBRN) WARFARE DEFENSE PROCEDURES

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This instruction implements DAFPD10-25, *Air Force Emergency Management Program*, and is consistent with aspects of DAFPD10-26, *Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction.* It interfaces with DAFI10-2503, *Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN).* This pamphlet provides CBRN defense instructions for Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) aircrews who could operate in a CBRN threat area. All CRAF carriers shall maintain a current copy of this pamphlet. This pamphlet applies to all CRAF personnel and Air Force organizations involved in DOD civil augmentation airlift and for civil air carriers participating in the CRAF, and those contractually obligated to comply with AMC publications. This instruction does not apply to United States Space Force (USSF), Air National Guard or Air Force Reserve units. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the OPR using the DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publications.* Ensure all records generated because of processes prescribed in this publication adhere to AFI33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and are disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule, located in the Air Force Records Information Management System. The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force. This publication may be supplemented at any level, but all supplements must be routed to the OPR of this publication for coordination prior to certification and approval.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document has been substantially revised and should be reviewed in its entirety. It consolidates individual protective techniques and procedures from related DOD and Air Force publications for CRAF aircrews. This revised pamphlet incorporates the latest Individual Protective Equipment available to the Air Force and removes references to obsolete garments and equipment sizing.

Chapter 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Introduction. This document describes Air Mobility Command's (AMC) responsibilities for planning, organizing, training, and equipping CRAF aircrews who could operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) threat area. This instruction implements the policies outlined in DAFI 10-2503.

1.2. Guidance. The CRAF program, a unique and significant part of the Department of Defense (DOD) mobility resources since 1952, is a national plan, based on the Defense Production Act of 1950 and Executive Order 12656, to utilize airlift resources of US commercial air carriers to support DOD airlift requirements in a national security situation and defense emergencies when airlift needs exceed the capability of military aircraft. CRAF aircraft and aircrews augment AMC airlift operations in support of US national security objectives. While it is not policy to knowingly send commercial air carriers into high threat areas, civil aircraft participating in the CRAF program may conduct flights into Areas of Responsibility (AORs) with inadvertent potential of CBRN contamination. They will not conduct operations into an airbase that is under attack or contaminated at the time of flight arrival. AMC provides CRAF with a CBRN familiarization briefing and issues a ground crew chemical ensemble before entry into these areas. Although commercial aircrews are issued ground crew ensembles for personal protection, they are neither trained nor equipped for flight operations in a contaminated environment. Upon warning of impending CBRN attack, every effort will be made to divert inbound commercial aircraft and launch those on the ground. If a CRAF aircraft or aircrew is caught on the ground during a CBRN attack, the crew will be evacuated by first available means and their aircraft grounded. (**NOTE**: S*ee* AMCI10-402*, Civil Reserve Air Fleet,* for special operating procedures related to commercial airlift operations in a CBRN environment).

1.3. Responsibilities.

1.3.1. Headquarters AMC, Directorate of Operations, DOD Commercial Airlift Division (HQ AMC/A3B), will:

1.3.1.1. Administer, control, and monitor the CRAF program for AMC.

1.3.1.2. Assess the capability of commercial air carriers to provide safe, reliable, and quality airlift services for the DOD. See DOD Directive 4500.53, *Department of Defense (DOD) Commercial Air Transportation Quality and Safety Review Program.*

1.3.1.3. Develop and implement plans and procedures that are intended to provide reasonable assurance of the continuation of essential services during crisis situations using contractor employees or other resources as necessary.

1.3.1.4. Designate Intermediate Staging Base (ISB) locations. See AMCI10-402, chapter 4.

1.3.1.5. Ensure CBRN familiarization and equipment is provided to contractors as required by contract agreement IAW 48 CFR Part 237.76 and DFARS 252.237-7023, *Continuation of Essential DOD Contractor Services*. Issue CRAF aircrews the same ground personal protective gear as is issued to military personnel in theater and provide them CBRN Defense Familiarization.

1.3.1.6. Coordinate with Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center Detachment 9 (AFIMSC Det 9) to program funding requirements, and with HQ AMC/A4R, Logistics Readiness, to identify total CRAF and contract airlift requirements, as validated by United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM).

1.3.1.6.1. HQ AMC/A3B CRAF CBRN IPE requirements will be included in CBRN Passive Defense program element (PE 27593F). AFIMSC validates all CBRN defense IPE and CBRN defense equipment funding requirements for PE 27593F.

1.3.1.7. Develop and coordinate with HQ AMC/A4RE the procedures for issue and turn-in of defensive personal protective gear to/from CRAF and contract airlift personnel.

1.3.1.8. Obtain approval from AMC Director of Operations, Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration (HQ AMC/A3/10), following advice from the Mission Assurance Working Group (MAWG), to issue Individual Protective Equipment (IPE) to CRAF members.

1.3.2. Headquarters AMC, Director of Logistics, Emergency Services Branch (HQ AMC/A4CX) will:

1.3.2.1. Provide manpower to administer just-in-time CBRN familiarization briefing to CRAF aircrews at designated ISBs.

1.3.3. Headquarters AMC, Director of Logistics, Logistics Readiness Branch (HQ AMC/A4OL) will:

1.3.3.1. If tasked by CRAF Enabling Concept Operations Support Team (OST) Force Module (8ECRF within the 088EF Plan Identification Number (PID) [Extended Force Module PID]) provide supply personnel to issue, receive, and maintain CRAF CBRN IPE at designated ISBs.

1.3.4. Headquarters AMC, Vehicles and Equipment Branch (HQ AMC/A4RE) will:

1.3.4.1. Coordinate CRAF CBRN IPE procurement needs with AMC/A3B, AFIMSC Det 9, and AMC/A4CX when submitting Program Objective Memorandum proposals.

1.3.4.2. Ensure CRAF chemical warfare assets remain populated in Integrated Logistics System – Supply (ILS-S) Mobility.

1.3.4.3. Forward all message traffic regarding IPE to HQ AMC/A3B.

1.3.5. CRAF carriers will:

1.3.5.1. Ensure compliance with the concept of operations and tasks assigned to CRAF individuals in this document.

Chapter 2

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

2.1. Equipment Issue.

2.1.1. CRAF aircrews IPE bags/ensembles are for emergency use only. These ensembles are stored at Dover AFB DE and are issued at an ISB prior to entering the AOR. Crews receive just-in-time training in order to quickly and properly don the suit and proceed to a protective shelter. Under no circumstances are civil crews expected to sustain operations in a CBRN environment.

2.1.2. Aircrew members receiving IPE will sign a hand receipt and receive just-in-time training on the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) of CBRN defense and proper wearing of IPE.

2.1.3. CRAF aircrews will be fitted and issued appropriate IPE. The standard Basis of Issue (BOI) for CRAF aircrews is identified in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1. CRAF IPE BOI.

Noun	Quantity
Joint Service General Protective Mask (JSGPM) M-50	1
Filter /Canister	2
Chemical Ensemble (JSLIST)	1
Overboots (sized)	1
Chemical Protective Gloves	2
Glove Inserts	2

2.1.4. Individuals assigned IPE may be required to open the mobility bag for security inspections along the route. If bags are opened, ensure they are opened on one end and the opening of the bag does not affect any of the printed information on the bag. These security checks should consist of a nondestructive visual inspection. This inspection does not affect the shelf life or usability of the IPE equipment. If the bag is opened for inspection, it should be resealed immediately or at a minimum, as soon as practical with two-inch wide duct tape. The date of the sealing will be written across the tape with an indelible black or blue marker. If any material damage or destruction to IPE occurs during the inspection, report the damage to the security supervisor on duty at the security checkpoint. Individuals will report any damage to the personnel issuing or collecting IPE bags at the next ISB transited.

2.2. Just-in-Time Training.

2.2.1. Through the CRAF Enabling Concept OST Force Module, Civil Engineer Emergency Management (EM) personnel will be sent to designated ISBs. At these locations, EM personnel will provide just-in-time CBRN familiarization to CRAF aircrews enroute to the AOR.

2.2.2. Familiarization will consist of an overview of CBRN Defense protective equipment and donning procedures. As a minimum, each CRAF aircrew member will attend the required briefing and will demonstrate they can satisfactorily don, clear, and seal the protective mask for the EM personnel.

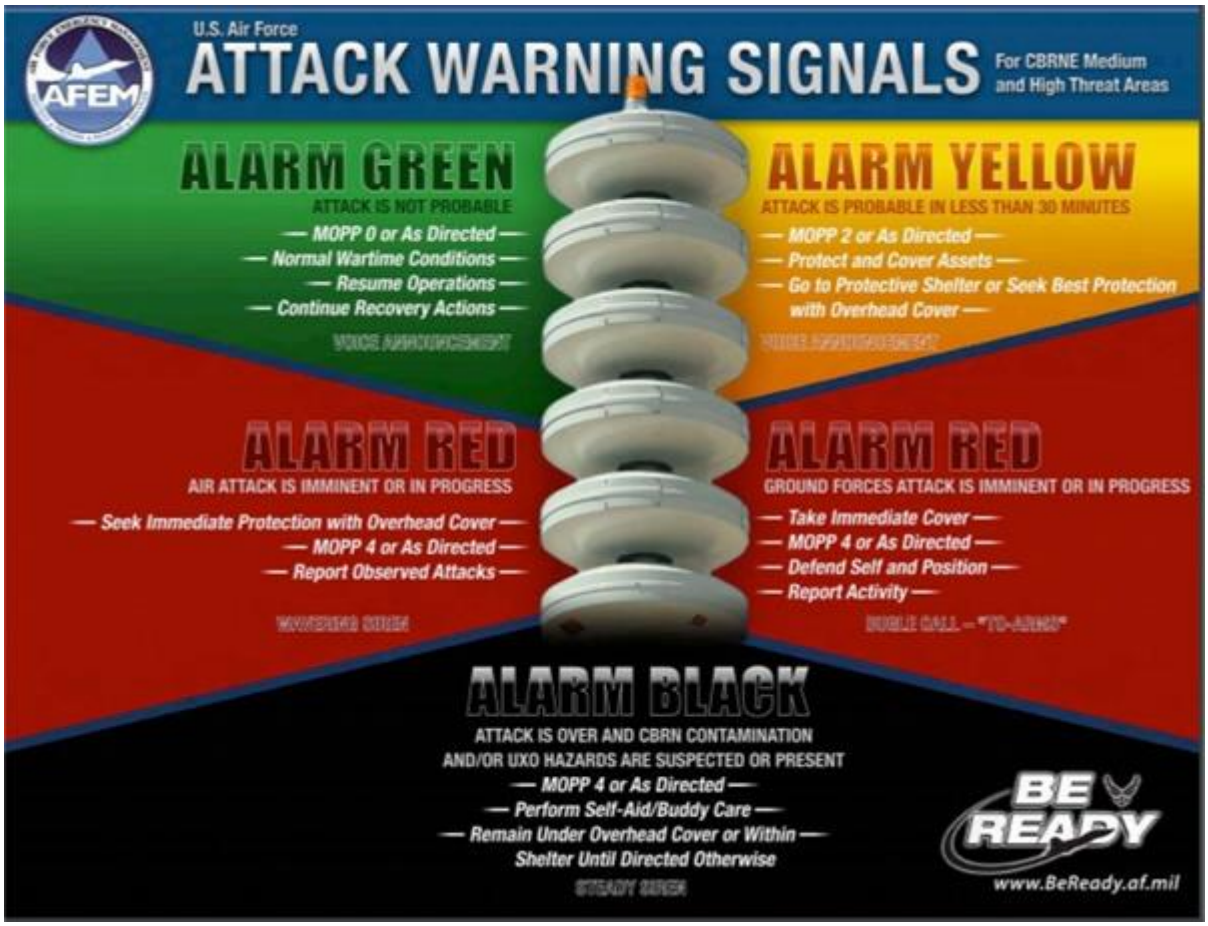
2.3. Equipment Return.

2.3.1. As per the CRAF Contract, CRAF aircrews will return IPE bags upon mission completion in accordance with instructions provided.

2.3.2. AMC personnel will inspect all returned IPE bags for serviceability and return hand receipts to the aircrews.

2.4. Attack Warning Signals. Air Force Emergency Management, *USAF Standard Attack Warning Signals For CBRN Medium And High Threat Areas,* outlines the Air Force's standardized warning signals. **Figure 2.1** and the following paragraphs provide an explanation of the alarm conditions and required actions.

Figure 2.1. Air Force Emergency Management "Be Ready" Training Aid – USAF Attack Warning Signals.



2.4.1. **ALARM GREEN:** Attack Is **Not** Probable. Alarm Green is the normal condition of readiness in wartime. Although the area could be attacked at any time, there is no active threat of attack at present. Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology (JSLIST) wear is

not required; keep it close at hand or keep within a distance so you can obtain your IPE in 5 minutes and be prepared for rapid donning. During ALARM GREEN conditions, CRAF aircraft will be cleared to land in the AOR. If CRAF aircrews must remain in a CBRN threat area overnight and the alarm condition is GREEN, the senior aircrew member must keep the 618th Air Operations Center (TACC) advised of the aircrew location at all times. Should the alarm condition change to YELLOW, RED, or BLACK, follow the procedures below.

2.4.2. **ALARM YELLOW:** This condition indicates an attack against the airbase or identified location is expected in the near term. Wear your JSLIST and keep other IPE at hand. Go to and remain in a protective shelter, or depart the area as instructed by the controlling operational commander.

2.4.2.1. If an ALARM YELLOW signal is declared, offload unneeded personnel and request controlling agency clearance for take-off immediately. Proceed to the nearest suitable airfield outside the CBRN threat area, fuel permitting, or to a destination provided by the carrier operations center or the AMC controlling agency.

2.4.2.2. If in ALARM YELLOW and aircraft launch is not possible, aircrew should attempt to leave the CBRN threat area via any departing civil or military aircraft. If unable to depart, remain in your protective shelter and wear IPE as instructed by controlling agency until the alarm signal changes to GREEN or transportation arrangements out of the AOR are established.

2.4.3. **ALARM RED:** Two conditions of Alarm Red are used to warn the airbase.

2.4.3.1. One condition warns of an ***air or missile attacks,*** while the other is used to ***provide ground attack warning.*** In either case, you should take cover and don your chemical warfare defense equipment. Decon kits may be issued by airfield personnel at this time.

2.4.3.2. ATTACK BY AIR OR MISSILE: This condition indicates the airbase, or identified location, is under aircraft or missile attack or an attack will begin within minutes. Warning will usually be issued by a 3-5 minute wavering siren accompanied by giant voice announcement.

2.4.3.3. Signals for ATTACK BY GROUND FORCE: Indications the airbase or identified location is under attack by a ground force will vary from location to location. Crew members will receive a briefing when they arrive. Warning will usually be issued by the bugle call “To-Arms”.

2.4.4. **ALARM BLACK:** This condition indicates an attack is over and initiates base recovery. CRAF aircrew will remain under cover or within shelter until directed otherwise.

2.5. Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP).

2.5.1. MOPP levels for ground forces are protection options. These options allow commanders to balance protection requirements and performance degradation with mission requirements. Standard MOPP levels also allow commanders to rapidly communicate their decision to their forces. MOPP levels are always used together with alarm conditions to quickly increase or decrease individual protection against CBRN threats. **Figure 2.2** provides a graphic depiction of the type of protective clothing worn during each MOPP condition.

Figure 2.2. Air Force Emergency Management "Be Ready" Training Aid – Mission-Oriented Protective Postures (MOPP).

2.5.2. **MOPP READY:** Insuring CBRN protective equipment is stowed and readily available on plan.

2.5.3. **MOPP 0:** MOPP 0 is the normal wartime MOPP level when the enemy has a Nuclear, Biological, Chemical, and Conventional (NBCC) capability.

2.5.3.1. Personnel will inspect issued IPE and prepare it for use.

2.5.3.2. Keep IPE available for immediate donning.

2.5.3.3. Do not remove the operational suit from the vapor bag or install filters on the protective mask until directed.

2.5.3.4. When directed, remove the suit from the vapor bag and inspect it.

2.5.3.5. Adjust the protective mask. Remove contact lenses (if worn).

2.5.4. **MOPP 1:** MOPP 1 is used when attacks, such as missile attacks, could occur with little or no warning.

2.5.4.1. Wear the JSLIST. Carry the protective mask, footwear covers, gloves, and decon kit.

2.5.4.2. Close all zippers, snaps, and velcro fasteners. Wear field gear and personal body armor (if issued) when outdoors or when directed.

2.5.4.3. Remove contact lenses (if not already done).

2.5.4.4. Implement forced hydration, work-rest cycles, and buddy checks.

2.5.5. **MOPP 2:** MOPP 2 is used when attacks, such as missile attacks, could occur with little or no warning. Individuals assume MOPP 2 when Alarm Yellow is declared, unless otherwise directed. MOPP 2 is utilized to provide additional protection to personnel when crossing or operating in previously contaminated areas.

2.5.5.1. Wear the JSLIST and overboots. Carry the protective mask, gloves, and decon kit (if issued). Close all zippers, snaps, and velcro fasteners.

2.5.5.2. Remove contact lenses (if not already done).

2.5.5.3. Implement forced hydration, work-rest cycles, and buddy checks.

2.5.6. **MOPP 3:** MOPP 3 is a post-attack protective posture that has very limited application. Use it at additional risk when personnel performing essential task require increased dexterity. MOPP 3 is used when a negligible contact or percutaneous (skin absorption) vapor hazard is present.

2.5.6.1. Wear the JSLIST, overboots, and protective mask. Carry the gloves. Close all zippers, snaps, and velcro fasteners. Configure the mask hood according to technical order guidance.

2.5.6.2. Remove contact lenses (if not already done).

2.5.6.3. Enforce hydration standards, work-rest cycles, and buddy checks.

2.5.7. **MOPP 4:** MOPP 4 is used when attacks are imminent or in progress or when contamination is suspected or present. Individuals will assume MOPP 4 when Alarm Red is declared, unless otherwise directed. MOPP 4 is used to provide the maximum protection to personnel.

2.5.7.1. Wear the JSLIST, overboots, protective mask, and gloves. Close all zippers, snaps, and velcro fasteners.

2.5.7.2. Enforce hydration standards, work-rest cycles, and buddy checks.

Chapter 3

COMPONENTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

3.1. General. The IPE for CRAF personnel provides individuals with the minimum personal clothing and equipment needed to protect them from most NBCC hazards. The IPE includes the M-50 protective mask, M61 series filters, overgarment, gloves, glove inserts, and overboots.

3.2. Protective Mask.

3.2.1. M-50 protective mask, known as the Joint Service General Protective Mask (JSGPM).

3.2.1.1. The **M-50** series protective mask, with a two serviceable M61 filters installed, protects your face, eyes, and respiratory tract from chemical and biological warfare agents and radioactive dust particles **(Figure 3.1.)**. It will also protect against riot control agents such as tear gas. There are three mask sizes: short, medium, and long. The mask size is marked on the forehead area of the face piece.

Figure 3.1. M-50/Joint Service General Protective Mask (JSGPM).

3.2.1.2. Warnings:

3.2.1.2.1. This mask is not effective against industrial chemicals such as ammonia, chlorine, and carbon monoxide fumes.

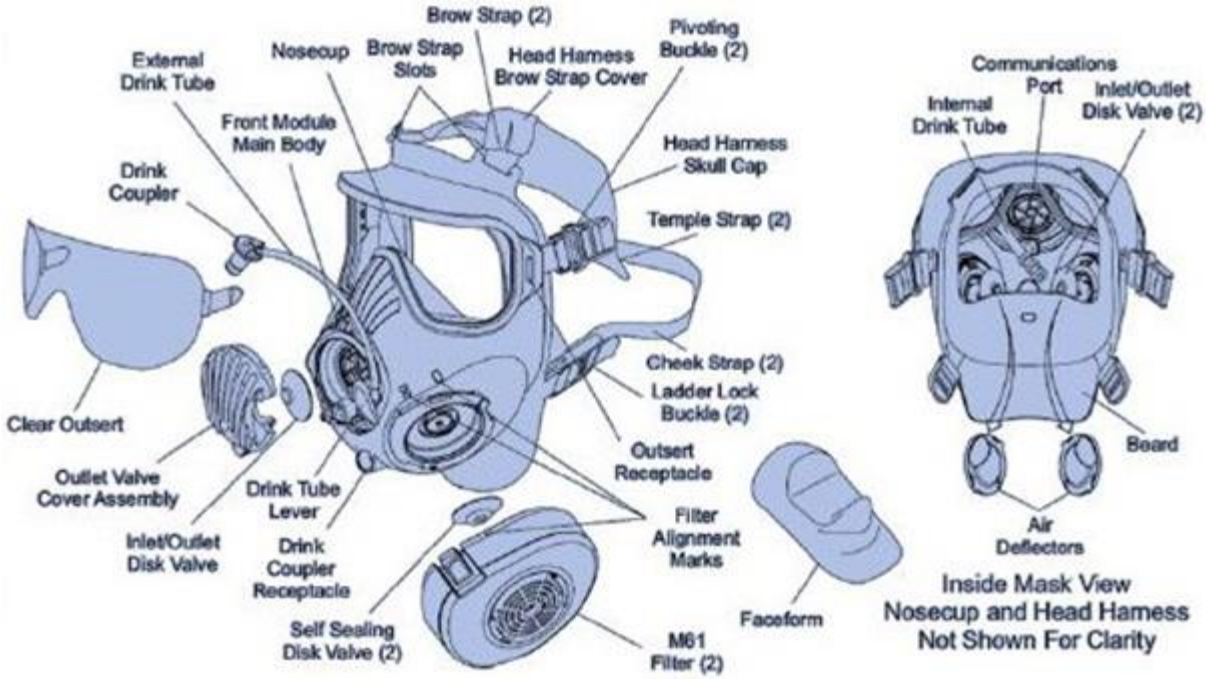
3.2.1.2.2. The mask is not effective in confined spaces when there is not enough oxygen to support life. The mask does not supply or produce oxygen.

3.2.1.2.3. Contact lenses shall not be worn with this mask.

3.2.1.2.4. If you suspect contact with chemical agent, expedient decontamination of the mask must be accomplished as soon as possible.

3.2.1.2.5. Once issued, it is the members responsibility to ensure the mask stays clean and serviceable!

Figure 3.2. JSGPM Break Down.



3.2.2. **Donning Preparation Procedures.**

3.2.2.1. Mask Donning Preparation Procedures. If worn, member will remove hair fasteners (hair clips, pins) and let hair hang freely before donning mask. When wearing chemical protective overgarments, hair will be neatly tucked inside jacket (**Figure 3.3**.). **Failure to do this could result in an improper mask fit, resulting in illness or death**. Due to the short time it takes for toxic agents to affect you, becoming an expert in donning the mask and getting an airtight seal is imperative. With suspected contamination, every step in donning the mask is important and must be done quickly and accurately. Proper donning procedures are as follows:

Figure 3.3. Mask Donning Preparation Procedures.

3.2.3. **M-50/JSGPM Donning Procedures – Proper donning procedures are as follows:**

3.2.3.1. STOP BREATHING!

3.2.3.2. Close eyes tightly.

3.2.3.3. Remove headgear.

3.2.3.4. Remove mask from carrier. DO NOT HOLD BY FILTER.

3.2.3.5. Hold outlet valve assembly in palm of one hand. Use free hand, push hair off forehead. Place mask on face forcing the chin cup very tightly against chin. Pull head harness over your head using the quick-don tab.

3.2.3.6. Grasp a neck strap in each hand and tighten with small jerking motions. The neck straps should be the only straps adjusted. Temple and forehead straps are adjusted when you fit the mask and then left in position.

3.2.3.7. Cover opening at bottom of outlet valve with palm of hand before expelling air that has been held in lungs.

3.2.3.8. Press palm of each hand over each of the canister openings. Inhale to determine whether an airtight seal of mask against face has been obtained (**Figure 3.4**.). If mask doesn't collapse, check for hair or other material between mask seal and the face. Adjust straps if necessary and recheck.

Figure 3.4. Airtight Seal.

3.2.3.9. Open eyes and RESUME NORMAL BREATHING.

3.2.3.10. Pull hood over your head so the hood covers your head.

3.2.3.11. Use neck cord fastener to tighten neck cord until hood is held snugly around neck.

3.2.3.12. Replace headgear and close carrier.

3.2.4. M-50/JSGPM Doffing – Proper doffing procedures are as follows:

3.2.4.1. Pull back hood.

3.2.4.2. Loosen ONLY the mask neck straps. Grasp mask by pulling outlet valve assembly and remove by pulling down, outward, and up.

3.2.4.3. Shake or wipe any moisture or frost accumulations from inside of mask.

3.2.4.4. Properly stow mask in carrier.

3.3. Overgarments.

3.3.1. JSLIST are made of permeable materials and are designed to be worn as the primary chemical and biological protective garment over the duty uniform or as a duty uniform over personal underwear. The JSLIST is made of a carbon bead material with an outer layer. The outer layer is made of similar materials as the battle dress uniform and is designed to repel water and chemical and biological agents. The JSLIST is a two-piece garment (coat and trousers) with an integral hood that is compatible with existing protective masks. The coat and trousers are packaged and issued separately but are worn together as an overgarment.

3.3.2. JSLIST Inspection and Donning Procedures

3.3.2.1. First inspect and mark the suit: Preparation for a new garment:

3.3.2.2. Remove coat and trousers from factory vacuum-sealed bags.

3.3.2.3. Perform preventive maintenance checks to ensure the garment's fabric is in good condition and that the fasteners are complete and functional.

3.3.2.4. Mark label with date that garment was removed from package. Coats and trousers have labels to record when they were first removed from the factory bags and the number of times they have been washed. JSLIST has a 120-day service life once removed from the factory sealed bag. The wash/wear life for an uncontaminated JSLIST is 6 launderings or 45 days (whichever occurs first). With a permanent marker, mark the laundry label after each wash.

3.3.3. The following donning order is provided as a guide:

3.3.3.1. Don the trousers by placing the legs into the trousers and pulling them up. Then close the slide fastener (front zipper) and fasten the two fly opening snaps.

3.3.3.2. Pull the suspenders over the shoulders and fasten the snap couplers (plastic clips). Adjust the suspenders for the proper inseam and leg length.

3.3.3.3. Adjust the waistband hook-and-pile fastener tapes for a snug fit.

3.3.3.4. Don overboots over footwear. Pull the trouser legs over the overboots and secure the two hook-and-pile fastener tapes on each ankle so that they fit snugly around the boot.

3.3.3.5. Don the coat by placing the arms into the sleeves and pulling on the coat. Then close the slide fastener (zipper) and the front closure flap up as far as the chest.

3.3.3.6. Pull the bottom of the coat down over the trousers and adjust the waist for a snug fit using the waist drawcord.

3.3.3.7. Secure the coat-retention loop. Bend over, reach between your legs and grasp the loop on the back of the garment coat. Pull on the loop so that the bottom of the garment coat fits snugly over garment trousers. Bring the loop forward between your legs. Place the loop over the webbing strip at the bottom of the coat.

3.3.3.8. When directed to perform MOPP Levels 1 through 4, pull the coat's waist cord through the front of the coat and tie it in a bow.

3.3.3.9. Fasten the snap on the webbing strip to keep the coat's retention-cord loop in place. Re-tie the coat's retention-cord, if needed. This may result in some discomfort in the crotch area.

3.3.4. PULL INTEGRATED HOOD OVER MASK AND SECURE DRAWCORD.

3.4. Overboots. Overboots are made of butyl rubber and vinyl plastic, which are impermeable to liquid, vapor, and dusty agents. The overboots are designed to be worn over combat boots/shoes. To prevent contact with chemical contamination around the legs, the upper portion of the footwear covers must be worn in the legs of the overgarment.

3.5. Protective Gloves. Protective gloves are a two-piece hand protection system consisting of rubber gloves for chemical protection and separate inner cotton liners for perspiration absorption. Liners can be worn on either hand; gloves are form fitted for either the left or right hand. The butyl rubber and vinyl plastic gloves are impermeable to liquid, vapor, and dusty agents. To prevent contact with chemical contamination around the wrists, the gauntlet portion of the protective gloves must be worn in the sleeves of the overgarment.

3.6. Personal Decontamination Kit - M-295.

3.6.1. The purpose of the M-295 kit is to allow an individual to perform immediate decontamination of their skin. The kit allows the physical removal and absorption of toxic liquid chemical agent, with no long-term effects.

3.6.2. When you find or suspect a liquid chemical agent on your skin, or a buddy sees it and tells you, act immediately. The complete decontamination of the face and other areas of exposed skin must be done as quickly as possible--3 minutes or less.

3.6.3. The M-295 Kit is for external use only. It may be slightly irritating to skin or eyes. Keep decontaminating powder out of eyes, cuts, and wounds. Use water to wash toxic liquid chemical agent out of eyes, cuts, or wounds.

3.6.4. M-295 kit is used as follows:

3.6.4.1. Remove one Skin Decon Kit from carrying pouch.

3.6.4.2. Tear open quickly at notch. **NOTE:** Although any notch may be used to open packet, opening at TEAR LINE will place applicator pad in a position that is easier to use.

3.6.4.3. Remove mitt from packet and discard empty packet.

3.6.4.4. Unfold decon mitt. **Figure 3.5**.

3.6.4.5. Grasp non-pad side of decon mitt with one gloved hand. Insert decontaminated gloved hand into mitt, tighten wristband on glove. **Figure 3.5**.

3.6.4.6. Decontaminate exposed skin by rubbing with mitt discard mitt. If more contamination is present, repeat decon with another mitt.

3.6.4.7. Distribution of the M-295 Skin Decon Kit will be managed at the destination airfield by Military personnel. Provisions to document this requirement will be included in contingency-specific Operations Plan (OPLANS) or other similar documents.

Figure 3.5. Personal Decontamination Kit - M-295.

3.7. Equipment Sizing. Equipment sizing will be performed by the CRAF OST Supply personnel at the ISB. Supply personnel will board transiting CRAF aircraft, obtain size information from the crew, and deliver the appropriately sized chemical warfare defense equipment to the aircrew.

DEREK M. SALMI, Brigadier General, USAF
Director, Operations, Strategic Deterrence, &
Nuclear Integration (HQ AMC)

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

AFI33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, 23 March 2020

AMCI10-402, *Civil Reserve Air Fleet,* 17 November 2011

DAFPD10-25**,** *Emergency Management Program,* 6 February 2024

DAFPD10-26, *Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction,* 19 December 2024

DAFI10-2501, *Emergency Management Program,* 16 October 2023

DAFI10-2503, *Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Defense Program,* 6 October 2023

DOD Directive 4500.53, *Department of Defense (DOD) Commercial Air Transportation Quality and Safety Review Program,* 7 May 2021

Prescribed Forms

None

Adopted Forms

DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFIMSC DET—Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center Detachment

AMC—Air Mobility Command

AOR—Area of Responsibility

BOI—Basis of Issue

CBRN—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear

CRAF—Civil Reserve Air Fleet

DOD—Department of Defense

EM—Emergency Management

IPE—Individual Protective Equipment

ISB—Intermediate Staging Base

JSGPM—Joint Service General Protective Mask

JSLIST—Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology

JP—Joint Publication

MAWG—Mission Assurance Working Group

MOPP—Mission-Oriented Protective Posture

NBCC—Nuclear, Biological, Chemical, and Conventional

OPLAN—Operations Plan

OST—Operations Support Team

PID—Plan Identification Number

TTP—Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

USTRANSCOM—United States Transportation Command

Office Symbols

AFIMSC Det 9—Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center Detachment 9

HQ AMC/A3B—Headquarters AMC, DOD Commercial Airlift Division

HQ AMC/A3/10—AMC Director of Operations, Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration

HQ AMC/A4CX—Headquarters AMC, Director of Logistics, Emergency Services Branch

HQ AMC/A4OL—Headquarters AMC, Director of Logistics, Logistics Readiness Branch

HQ AMC/A4R—Headquarters AMC, Logistics Readiness

HQ AMC/A4RE—Headquarters AMC, Vehicles and Equipment Branch

Terms

Biological Agent—A microorganism that causes disease in personnel, plants, or animals, or causes the deterioration of materiel. (JP 1-02)

Chemical Agent—Any toxic chemical intended for use in military operations. (JP 3-11, this term and its definition modify the existing term and its definition and are approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.)

Immediate Decontamination—Decontamination carried out by individuals immediately upon becoming contaminated. It is performed in an effort to minimize casualties, save lives, and limit the spread of contamination. Also called emergency decontamination. (JP 1-02)

Individual Protective Equipment (IPE)—1. In nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from biological and chemical hazards and some nuclear effects. (JP 1-02) 2. For Air Force units, this includes the groundcrew chemical ensemble or specialized equipment, such as the J-FIRE and field gear. (DAFI 10-2501)

Mission Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP)—A flexible system of protection against nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination. This posture requires personnel to wear only that protective clothing and equipment (mission-oriented protective posture gear) appropriate to the threat level, work rate imposed by the mission, temperature, and humidity. Also called MOPP. (JP 1-02)

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Environment—Environments in which there is deliberate or accidental employment, or threat of employment, of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons; deliberate or accidental attacks or contamination with toxic industrial materials, including toxic industrial chemicals; or deliberate or accidental attacks or contamination with radiological (radioactive) materials. (JP 1-02)

Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP)—Applies basic and operational doctrine to military actions by describing the proper use of specific weapons systems or detailed tactics, techniques, and procedures to accomplish specific military operations. (AFI 33-360)