

Preparing for Mission Command of DCRF Operations

化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)作戰的任務指揮準備

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Scenario: A terrorist organization intent on harming the United States obtains a nuclear weapon from a rogue nation. After gaining entrance to the United States, a lone terrorist transports the nuclear device into a large metropolitan area in the back of a rented truck. Shortly after the morning rush hour, terrorists detonate the nuclear device in the city center, inflicting thousands of American casualties in the worst attack to date on the United States.

想定：旨揭某一傷害美國的恐怖主義組織從某國家獲得核武器，在進入美國之後，獨行的恐怖分子將核裝置安置於租來的卡車，並運送到大都市市區。在早上交通尖峰時段之後不久，恐怖分子引爆了市中心的核裝置，造成數以千計的美國人傷亡，成為美國有史以來最嚴重的恐怖攻擊。

Fortunately, the above scenario has never occurred. The threat of a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) attack upon the United States, its possessions, or territories is exactly why the Department of Defense maintains the Defense Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response Force (DCRF). It would assist local and state agencies with a response to such an attack. To ensure that U.S. Army brigade and battalion headquarters are prepared to conduct the DCRF mission in response to an attack, these units must specifically train mission command as part of defense support to civil authorities (DSCA) tasks.

幸運的是，上述想定從未發生。化生放核(CBRN)攻擊對於美國財產或領土的威脅，正是國防部維持化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)運作的原因。這部隊將協助地方和州政府機構應對此種攻擊。為了確保美國陸軍旅及營級單位可擔任化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)以應對攻擊，這些部隊必須經過專門的指揮任務訓練，以作為民事機構防衛支援(DSCA)任務的一部分。

DCRF Overview (化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)概述)

Joint Task Force–Civil Support (JTF-CS) is a subordinate command of U.S. Northern Command, which is tasked with the lead in providing DSCA in response to a CBRN attack on the United States. JTF-CS is only one part of the military response to a potential CBRN incident in the United States; other organizations (such as the Army National Guard Homeland Response Forces, civil support teams, and CBRN enhanced response force packages) are also involved.

民事支援聯合特遣部隊(JTF-CS)是美國北方司令部的一個下轄指揮部，負責提供民事機構防衛支援(DSCA)，以因應對美國的化生放核(CBRN)攻擊。民事支援聯合特遣部隊(JTF-CS)只是軍方應對美國潛在化生放核(CBRN)事件的一部分，其他組織(如陸軍國民兵國土反應部隊、民間支援小組和化生放核(CBRN)強化反應部隊組合)也參與其中。

JTF-CS leads the DCRF, which is organized with brigade task forces for operations, aviation, medical, and logistic support. These units are sourced from across the Department of Defense, but largely consist of Regular Army units. Upon alert for response to a CBRN incident, JTF-CS deploys to the affected area and assembles the DCRF to assist local authorities. The DCRF typically provides assistance to local authorities searching for, decontaminating, medically treating, and further evacuating survivors of a CBRN incident.¹

民事支援聯合特遣部隊(JTF-CS)指揮化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)，化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)由旅作戰、航空、醫療及後勤支援特遣部隊組成。這些部隊來自於國防部，主要由常規陸軍部隊組成。一旦發出化生放核(CBRN)事件的警報，民事支援聯合特遣部隊(JTF-CS)將部署到任務區域，並集結化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)，以協助地方當局。化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)通常為地方當局提供搜索、污染消除、醫學治療和疏散化生放核(CBRN)事件的倖存者[1]。

DCRF Training (化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)訓練)

As might be expected from the above description, the DCRF mission is unique enough that proficiency with offensive and defensive tasks of unified land operations does not guarantee proficiency in executing the DCRF mission. The conditions are very different; the DCRF operates in an environment quite alien from that for which Army units typically train. Instead of having primary responsibility for an operation, the DCRF is in support of another lead agency, such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency.²

¹ Joint Task Force Civil Support Web site, “FAQs,”

<<http://www.jtfcs.northcom.mil/About/FAQs/>>, accessed 22 March 2018.

² Department of Defense Directive 3025.18, Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA),

Instead of being deployed to a foreign country, the DCRF deploys to major American cities or territories. Instead of acting in accordance with a status-of-forces agreement or international law, the DCRF is concerned with abiding by laws such as the “Posse Comitatus Act.”³

正如上述預期，化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)任務具獨特性，並能夠熟練單一化地面作戰攻擊及防禦任務，但並不能保證熟練化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)的任務。基於化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)的任務環境與陸軍部隊訓練的環境是不同的。化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)主要不是負責指揮行動，而是去支援另一個指揮單位，如聯邦緊急事務管理局[2]。化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)不部署至國外，而是部署至美國主要城市或地區。化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)亦不是按照駐軍地位(狀況)協定或國際法行事，而是關注遵守「地方武裝團體(民兵)法案(Posse Comitatus Act)」等法律[3]。

The above varied conditions drive different operating and training requirements for DCRF units vice units preparing for offensive and defensive tasks. Units assuming the DCRF mission must first understand the military role in DSCA operations; the military is there to support rather than lead. As such, a battalion or brigade headquarters must understand how a military unit may integrate with the National Incident Management System developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.⁴ A likely first step would be to learn and understand the vocabulary of the National Response Framework.⁵

上述各種狀況，使化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)下轄單位，對作戰和防守任務有不同訓練要求。肩負化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)的任務單位必須先了解民事機構防衛支援(DSCA)行動中的角色，軍隊是支援而不是主導。因此，營或旅級必需了解軍方如何與聯邦緊急事務管理局的國家事故管理系統進行整合[4]。第一步是學習及理解國家應變架構的詞彙定義[5]。

Units usually assume the DCRF mission for 1 year, with considerable training having been planned and organized by U.S. Army North (ARNORTH) (the U.S. Army Service Component Command of U.S. Northern Command) and JTF-CS before assuming the mission. However, the unique conditions and varied tasks for the DCRF mission dictate that oncoming DCRF units develop a comprehensive training plan to augment ARNORTH and JTF-CS training. Training should focus on individual (such as DSCA Training Levels I and II) and collective (such as mission command of DSCA tasks) training. For example, units should become adept at rapid task organization changes, integration into the incident commander’s operational concept, and mission

29 December 2010, p. 6.

³ U.S. Code, Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, §1385, “Posse Comitatus Act.”

⁴ Department of Homeland Security, “National Incident Management System,” 1 March 2004.

⁵ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, National Response Framework, Third Edition, June 2016

command of mass casualty decontamination lines. Unit-developed training complements ARNORTH- and JTF-CS-provided training.

肩負化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)的單位通常為期 1 年，在執行任務前，美國陸軍北方指揮部(ARNORTH)(美國北方司令部的陸軍部隊指揮部)和民事支援聯合特遣部隊(JTF-CS)會規劃及辦理大量訓練任務。由於化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)任務的獨特性及需因應各種任務要求。因此即將擔任化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)的單位會制定全面性的訓練計畫，以補強美國陸軍北方指揮部(ARNORTH)和民事支援聯合特遣部隊(JTF-CS)的訓練內容。訓練應著重於個人(如民事機構防衛支援(DSCA)訓練級別 I 和 II)和團體(如民事機構防衛支援(DSCA)任務的任務指令)訓練。例如，部隊應熟練掌握快速的任務變化，融入指揮官的作戰構想及大規模傷亡污染消除任務指揮。由部隊規劃的訓練補強了美國陸軍北方指揮部(ARNORTH)和民事支援聯合特遣部隊(JTF-CS)規劃的訓練內容。

Training Oversight (訓練監督)

Given the enormity of preparing for these tasks, organic parent organizations (typically corps, division, and brigade headquarters) should take ownership of preparing battalions and brigades to assume the DCRF mission. Battalion and brigade headquarters assuming the DCRF mission do not have all the assets necessary to fully resource their training. Training exercises require dedicated exercise control and higher command cells to adequately train mission command tasks. Further, only parent organizations can adequately remove competing distractions from unit training schedules to support dedicated training time to prepare for the DCRF mission.

鑑於準備這些任務的艱鉅性，上級指揮部(通常為軍、師及旅級)具動員營及旅級部隊，來擔任化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)任務之責。擔任化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)的營及旅級單位，並無充足的資產來提供訓練所需的資源。因此，演習需由專業的演習控制組和上級指揮部來提供充足的訓練資源。此外，上級指揮部可有效排除任務部隊訓練以外的干擾，以有充分訓練時間，為擔任化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)任務做好準備。

Not only do organic parent commands best resource subordinate training, but they also bear the responsibility for certifying DCRF battalions and brigades for assumption of the DCRF mission. Just as with offensive and defensive tasks for unified land operations, parent commands should appoint a senior trainer to oversee the training progression of each unit assuming the DCRF mission. This senior trainer should be assigned the task of approving the training plan to ensure that the unit progresses from initial training through the certification training event. Finally, the senior trainer should serve as the authority for certifying the unit at the certification exercise.⁶ Without dedicated

⁶ Field Manual 7-0, Train to Win in a Complex World, 5 October 2016, pp. 1-6 and 3-13.

training oversight from parent commands, battalions and brigades will not be properly prepared to assume the DCRF mission.

上級指揮部不僅為建制下級單位提供最佳的訓練資源，並具化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)營及旅級單位是否能承擔化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)任務之責。正如聯合地面攻擊及防禦任務，上級指揮部應指定一員資深訓練官，監督化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)任務訓練進度。該訓練官應批准計畫中的訓練任務，以確保單位從訓練到簽證階段的進展。最後，該訓練官應在演習中擔任簽證單位的權威[6]。如果沒有上級指揮部專業的訓練監督，營和旅級單位將無法準備好肩負化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)任務。

Conclusion (結論)

The United States employs a myriad of precautions and measures to keep the Nation and its citizens safe. The totality of these measures has ensured that no CBRN attack has occurred in the United States to date. However, given the grave potential impact upon the Nation, DCRF units must ensure that they are ready to perform mission command of complex DSCA operations to respond to an attack on America's worst day. While we may not be able to prevent or thwart every malicious threat against our country, the Army must be ready to respond to a CBRN attack.

美國採取無數的預防措施和手段，以保障國家及人民的安全。這些完備的措施，確保美國迄今未遭受過化生放核(CBRN)攻擊。然而，鑑於對國家巨大潛在的影響，化生放核防禦應變部隊(DCRF)須確保在美國遭受到劇烈攻擊的當天，已準備好執行複雜的民事機構防衛支援(DSCA)作戰指揮任務。雖然美國可能無法制止或阻撓所有的惡意威脅，但是陸軍必需準備好因應化生放核(CBRN)攻擊。

Endnote (尾註) :

- [1] Joint Task Force Civil Support Web site, “FAQs,”
<<http://www.jtfcs.northcom.mil/About/FAQs/>>, accessed 22 March 2018.
- [2] Department of Defense Directive 3025.18, Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA), 29 December 2010, p. 6.
- [3] U.S. Code, Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, §1385, “Posse Comitatus Act.”
- [4] Department of Homeland Security, “National Incident Management System,” 1 March 2004.
- [5] U.S. Department of Homeland Security, National Response Framework, Third Edition, June 2016
- [6] Field Manual 7-0, Train to Win in a Complex World, 5 October 2016, pp. 1-6 and 3-13.

Colonel Becking commands the 555th Engineer Brigade, which is currently serving as the DCRF Task Force Operations headquarters. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, Auburn University, and the U.S. Army War College.

Becking 上校指揮第 555 工兵旅，該單位目前擔任化生放核防禦應變部隊 (DCRF) 特遣部隊作戰總部。他畢業於 Michigan 大學、Auburn 大學和美國陸軍戰爭學院。

Soldiers from the 864th Engineer Battalion plan for an upcoming urban search-and-rescue mission while training at Muscatatuck Urban Training Center, Indiana

第 864 工兵營的士兵在 Indiana 州 Muscatatuck 城市訓練中心接受訓練，計畫即將開展的城市搜索和救援任務



Soldiers from the 110th CBRN Battalion train to operate a mass casualty decontamination line at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington.

第 110 化生放核(CBRN)營的士兵在 Washington 州 Lewis-McChord 聯合基地訓練開展大規模傷亡污染消除系統



Soldiers from the 864th Engineer Battalion prepare to extract a simulated casualty from a trench.

第 864 工兵營的士兵準備從戰壕中提取模擬傷員

