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MARINE CORPS ORDER 3400.11

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (CWMD) POLICY

Ref: (a) "Department of Defense Strategy for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction," June 2014
(b) DoD Directive 2060.02, "DoD Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Policy," January 2017
(c) Joint Publication 3-40 CWMD of October 2014
(d) OPNAV 3400.11, "Navy Policy and Alignment for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction," July 2008
(e) USMC CWMD Operating Concept, September 2010
(f) "The Marine Corps Operating Concept," September 2016
(g) DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms September 2018
(h) 5 U.S.C. 552a
(i) SECNAVINST 5211.5E
(j) SECNAV Notice 5210
(k) SECNAV M-5210.1
(l) MCO 5210.11F

Encl: (1) United States Marine Corps (USMC) Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Support
(2) Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Education Opportunities

1. Situation

a. This Order provides guidance and aligns organizational roles and responsibilities within the Marine Corps for operations supporting countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities. Reference (a) seeks to ensure that the United States and its allies and partners are neither attacked nor coerced by actors with WMD. Reference (b) directs all Military Departments to "organize, train, equip, and otherwise prepare their respective Departments to counter WMD, means of delivery, and related materials." Reference (c) provides guidance and the basis for the planning and execution of

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military activities to counter WMD. This policy is in accordance with references (d), (e), and (f).

b. The Department of Defense (DoD) defines weapons of mass destruction (WMD) within reference (g) as "chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons capable of a high order of destruction or causing mass casualties and excluding the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon." It defines CWMD as "efforts against actors of concern to curtail the conceptualization, development, possession, proliferation, use, and effects of WMD, related expertise, materials, technologies, and means of delivery."

c. Within the DoD, the Secretary of Defense has designated Commander, United States Special Operations Command as the lead for integrating and synchronizing DoD's CWMD efforts. Geographic combatant commands (GCCs) and designated joint force commanders (JFCs) are the supported commanders for the execution of CWMD missions within their areas of responsibility. All Military Departments are tasked to organize, train, and equip forces to conduct missions that support or enable the accomplishment of GCC or JFC CWMD objectives.

2. Mission. The Marine Corps establishes policies and programs that educate leaders and commanders at all levels in understanding the Service's role in CWMD, how the conventional operating forces can enable or support CWMD activities, or appropriately mitigate the enemy's use of WMD.

3. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. The Marine Corps identifies and develops solutions to CWMD-related DOTMLPF gaps, integrates CWMD scenarios and responses into wargames and exercises, and educates staffs to understand how Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) capabilities can best be employed for CWMD missions.

(2) Concept of Operations. Within the context of CWMD, the USMC conducts or supports missions that contribute to the achievement of CWMD objectives. CWMD is not limited to specialized units or forces and there is a vast array of non-Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) tasks and missions that can contribute to achieving success; e.g. seizing targets, intelligence support, exercises, military-military training. The commanders, Marine Forces (COMMARFORs) are

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responsible for ensuring that forces are organized, trained, and equipped to conduct core mission essential tasks (METs) to support such missions as may be assigned by the GCC or JFC in accordance with national objectives, regional plans, and USMC capabilities.

b. Subordinate Element Missions

(1) CWMD is not a single mission, nor is it solely a CBRN task. While all CBRN functions address a CWMD activity in some form or another, not all CWMD activities will directly involve CBRN hazards. To that end, CWMD is a staff function with applications across the range of military operations (ROMO) and warfighting functions.

(2) CWMD does not require, nor does this Order direct or imply, the Marine Corps to develop new METs or to field new capabilities specific to CWMD to enable mission success. Rather, the MAGTF staff achieves success through education and in understanding how the flexibility and power of the MAGTF can be best utilized to conduct or support missions and that support or enable CWMD activities. Existing MAGTF (core) and special purpose MAGTF (SPMAGTF) (assigned) METs are the means by which the Marine Corps conducts and supports missions that enable success for CWMD activities. Additional conceptual guidance is outlined in enclosure (1).

c. Coordinating Instructions. Commandant of the Marine Corps executes the coordination of CWMD policy through assigned deputy commandants and commanders as follows:

(1) Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies, and Operations (DC PP&O) shall:

(a) Develop, implement, and execute CWMD policy within the Marine Corps.

(b) Designate an office of primary responsibility for CWMD strategy, integration, and policy matters.

(c) Ensure Marine Corps support to CWMD activities in contingency plans is in accordance with published policy, doctrine, and MAGTF capabilities.

(d) Provide staff assistance, promote staff education, and monitor Marine Corps actions on operational matters pertaining to the operating forces for CWMD activities.

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(2) Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration shall:

(a) Develop CWMD-related concepts, doctrine and directives, as required, in support of this policy.

(b) Integrate CWMD activities into evaluations, exercises, and wargames to enhance staff understanding.

(3) Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command shall: in coordination with Joint Requirements Office for CBRN Defense (J-8), National Defense University (NDU) and DC PP&O, integrate CWMD activities into Joint Professional Military Education (JPME), schools and courses where appropriate to meet the challenges of present and future operational needs.

(4) Commanders, Marine Forces (COMMARFORs) and Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Commanders shall:

(a) Educate staffs to understand how MAGTF capabilities can best be employed to support accomplishment of CWMD missions in support of GCC or JFC objectives.

(b) Report issues related to CWMD and CBRN plans, response, capability gaps, material performance, and exercises to DC PP&O.

4. Administration and Logistics. Forward recommendations concerning the contents or execution of this Order to DC PP&O PS via the appropriate chain of command.

a. Privacy Act. Any misuse or unauthorized disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) may result in both civil and criminal penalties. The Department of Navy (DON) recognizes that the privacy of an individual is a personal and fundamental right that shall be respected and protected. The DON's need to collect, use, maintain, or disseminate PII about individuals for purposes of discharging its statutory responsibilities shall be balanced against the individuals' right to be protected against unwarranted invasion of privacy. All collection, use, maintenance, or dissemination of PII will be in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (reference (h) and implemented per reference (i)).

b. Records Management. Records created as a result of this Order shall be managed according to National Archives and Records Administration approved dispositions per references (j) and (k) to ensure proper maintenance, use, accessibility and preservation, regardless of format or medium. Refer to

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reference (1) for Marine Corps records management policy and procedures.

5. Command and Signal

a. Command. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Total Force.

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B.D. Beaudreault", with a stylized flourish at the end.

B. D. BEAUDREULT
Deputy Commandant for Plans,
Policies and Operations

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United States Marine Corps (USMC) Countering Weapons of Mass
Destruction (CWMD) Support

1. Background. Potential adversaries continue to pursue WMD capabilities to enhance their stature and provide leverage against the United States, its allies, and its interests. Increased access by state and nonstate actors of concern to WMD materials, expertise, and technology heighten these risks, as does the threat of rogue and unstable WMD armed states. In the WMD context, an actor of concern poses a threat of developing, acquiring, proliferating, or employing WMD, related expertise, materials, technologies, and means of delivery. CWMD involves integration of a complex set of activities, including information and expertise across a wide scope of specialties, in order to execute effectively. From intelligence preparation of the battlespace to site exploitation, coordination and the integration of necessary information, systems, and personnel allow increased understanding, better communication, and more effective decision making. The successful execution of CWMD activities is contingent on effective information collection, analysis, and the sharing of hazards encountered throughout the operational environment.

2. Strategic View. The DoD Strategy for CWMD supersedes the National Strategy for CWMD (2002) and National Military Strategy for CWMD (2006) and incorporates strategic guidance. JP 3-40 expounds on the DoD Strategy and provides guidance and the basis for the planning and execution of military activities to counter WMD.

National Strategy CWMD (2002)	NMS CWMD (2006)	DODS CWMD (2014)
Non Proliferation	Threat Reduction Cooperation	CWMD Activity 1: Understand the Environment, Threats, and Vulnerabilities
	Security Cooperation and Partner Activities	
Counter Proliferation	Offensive Operations	CWMD Activity 2: Cooperation with and Support Partners
	Interdiction Operations	
	Elimination Operations	
Consequence Management	Active Defense	CWMD Activity 3: Control, Defeat, Disable, and/or Dispose of WMD Threats.
	Passive Defense	
	Consequence Management	
		CWMD Activity 4: Safeguard the Force and Manage Consequences

Figure 1.--Evolution of Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction
(CWMD) Strategy

a. The DoD-CWMD identifies three overarching end states that all departmental CWMD efforts should pursue: (a) no new WMD possession; (b) no WMD use; and (c) minimization of WMD effects.

b. Priority objectives are derived from the end states. CWMD priority objectives identified in the DoDs-CWMD are: (a) reduce incentives to pursue, possess, and employ WMD; (b) increase barriers to the acquisition, proliferation, and use of WMD; (c) manage WMD risks emanating from hostile, fragile, or failed states and safe havens; and (d) deny the effects of current and emerging WMD threats through layered, integrated defenses.

c. The objectives outlined in the DoDs-CWMD are advanced through three CWMD lines of effort (LOEs): prevent acquisition, contain and reduce threats, and respond to crises. These three LOEs are supported by one strategic enabler; prepare. Together, the three LOEs and this strategic enabler comprise DoD's revised strategic approach for CWMD: (a) prepare is the continuous cycle that ensures DoD's set of enabling, foundational, and specialized activities, tasks, and capabilities support the CWMD LOEs; (b) prevent acquisition focuses on actions to ensure that those not possessing WMD do not obtain them; (c) contain and reduce threats focuses on actions to reduce risks posed by extant WMD; (d) respond to crises focusing on activities and operations to manage and resolve complex WMD crises.

d. The means to counter WMD include the forces, equipment, training, and systems employed to address DoD's strategic priorities. The DoDs-CWMD organizes capabilities in three categories based upon the CWMD activities and tasks with which they are associated: synchronizing, foundational, or specialized activities and tasks. CWMD activities support operational and strategic level CWMD objectives through efforts against actors of concern to curtail the research, development, possession, proliferation, use, and effects of WMD, related expertise, materials, technologies, and means of delivery. The CWMD Activities listed in the DoD Strategy for CWMD include:

(1) Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)
Activity 1: Understand the Environment, Threats, and Vulnerabilities. This activity aids the JFC in developing and maintaining a more comprehensive understanding of both the actors and materials that affect the operational environment and may present threats against United States (U.S.) and partner

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capabilities. It includes tasks to: locate, identify, characterize, assess, attribute, and predict.

(2) Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)

Activity 2: Cooperate with and Support Partners. This activity promotes common threat awareness, builds CWMD self-sufficiency, improves military interoperability, enhances military and civilian preparedness, deterrence, and in some cases, facilitates security of dual-use and CBRN materials. It includes tasks to: Partner and Coordinate.

(3) Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)

Activity 3: Control, defeat, disable, and/or dispose of WMD Threats. This activity seeks to prevent the use or transfer of WMD. This may involve the ability to mitigate or eliminate the threat posed by WMD by seizing it, destroying it, or through a more intense, long term dismantlement process. It includes tasks to: Control, Defeat, Disable, and Dispose.

(4) Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)

Activity 4: Safeguard the force and manage consequences. The purpose of this activity is to allow the joint force and other mission critical personnel to sustain effective operations and support U.S. and foreign civil authorities and their populations by responding to a CBRN incident and mitigating the hazards and the effects of their use. It includes tasks to: Mitigate, Sustain, and Support.

3. Operational View. The Marine Corps supports the JFC's efforts in CWMD Activities by providing an agile and flexible response force capable of operating across the ROMO without hindrance from the threat or presence of CBRN weapons or hazards. Most of the Marine Corps CWMD contributions are core MAGTF capabilities that can be utilized to enable or support specialized units or other conventional forces in meeting the JFC's objectives. Conceptually, the Marine Corps approaches the challenge of supporting CWMD Activities through the functional constructs of WMD Force Projection, WMD Force Application, and WMD Force Protection.

Conceptual View of USMC Support to CWMD

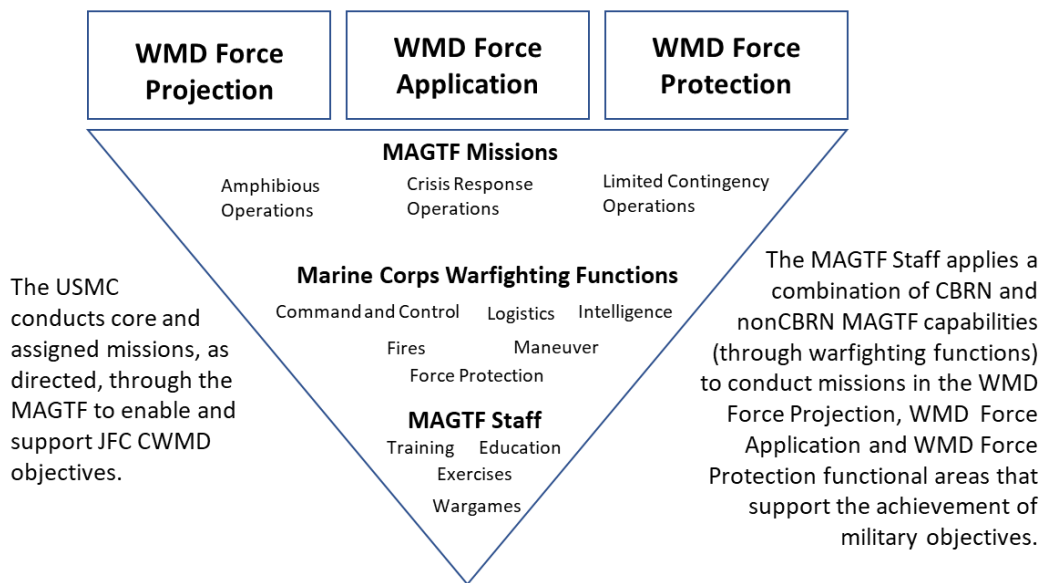


Figure 2.--Conceptual View of United States Marine Corps (USMC) Support to Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)

a. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Force Projection. In support of the JFC, the Marine Corps projects force to assure our allies and enemies of the resolve of the United States and that the Marine Corps is capable and ready to respond to the threat of WMD. WMD Force Projection may include (but is not limited to) participation in multinational exercises, shows of force, "mil-mil" training and naval power projection in support of U.S. objectives and relevant treaties. Assurance comes from the combination of demonstrated proficiency, reliable response capability and the dependability gained through relationships formed over time. Marine Expeditionary Units, SPMAGTFs, and other forward Marine Forces are a crucial element in establishing and supporting WMD Force Projection efforts.

b. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Force Application. WMD Force Application imposes costs on the enemy or rogue actor through the denial of the ability to obtain, transfer, or employ WMD. WMD Force Application operations may be lethal or nonlethal and aim to detect, identify, disrupt, destroy or capture an adversary's WMD capabilities which may be in the form of assets, delivery systems, knowledge, finances, and technologies. WMD Force Application requires refined

intelligence, hazard awareness and understanding, and the ability to conduct complex operations in the littorals and other challenging environments that range from permissive, to uncertain, to hostile. The demonstrated ability to execute these actions may have a deterrent effect on WMD actors. When the decision has been made to impose costs through WMD Force Application, the Force accomplishes the task through precision engagement that seeks to minimize collateral damage consistent with JFC considerations.

c. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Force Protection. WMD Force Protection is the most familiar aspect of CWMD and encompasses integrated and specialized CBRN defense capabilities. Here the focus is on the protection of the Force and the ability to sustain operations and accomplish the mission. The MAGTF must maintain freedom of action on the battlefield, unconstrained by CBRN threats and hazards. This is accomplished through the ability to initiate operations, defend against attack, sustain operational tempo, and restore operations post-attack where WMD and CBRN hazards may be involved. Bases and stations must rely heavily on WMD Force Protection measures to protect personnel (military and civilian) and continue operations. Whether in the Homeland or forward-deployed, bases may need to coordinate WMD Force Protection measures with tenant activities. Memorandums of Understanding and Agreement coordinate WMD event response training with local, joint, coalition and or host nation governments (through the Department of State) enhance first responder capabilities and increase the ability to recover and respond from attack.

d. Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Enablers. WMD enablers are crosscutting capabilities that facilitate execution missions and enhance the effectiveness and integration capabilities. WMD Force Projection, Application and Protection are enabled through Intelligence and CBRN training.

(1) Intelligence directly supports strategy, planning, and decision-making; facilitates improvements in operational capabilities; and informs programming and risk management. While intelligence functions do not change for CWMD, it is equally important for our intelligence capabilities to understand CWMD aspects, threats and indicators, and to facilitate information sharing and improve situational awareness.

(2) CBRN training enables forces to maintain freedom of action and achieve military objectives in CBRN environments.

While not all CWMD activities involve CBRN hazards, it is imperative for the MAGTF to conduct its full spectrum of missions in the CBRN environment. Commanders should challenge their units to achieve all METs in a CBRN environment to understand the impacts on time and personnel.

4. Tactical View. The wide variety of Marine Corps capabilities makes it uniquely qualified to support the nation's CWMD objectives. The MAGTF trains to ensure that missions can be completed without impediment from a CBRN environment. Further, CWMD support may require the MAGTF to conduct missions which have no direct CWMD linkage and require no CBRN equipment but support a larger CWMD objective. Figure 3 shows a notional view of how traditional USMC missions can be used to execute USMC CWMD functional areas to support the achievement of CWMD activities.

Force Projection	Force Application	Force Protection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aviation Operations Ashore • FARP Operations • Stability Operations • AirField/Port Seizure • Special Purpose MAGTF • Intelligence • Show of Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amphibious Assault • Amphibious Raid • Maritime Interdiction Operations/Visit Board Search and Seizure • Theater Security Operations • Direct Action • Special Reconnaissance • Advance Force Operations • Intelligence • NEO • Humanitarian Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence • Defensive Operations • Reinforcement Operations • Logistics • TRAP • CBRN Defense • EOD

Figure 3.--Notional view of Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Missions and Capabilities in Support of Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Functions

a. The objective is not the execution of a "CWMD mission" but the execution of MAGTF core METs that support the achievement of a CWMD objective. The execution of missions may apply to multiple WMD functional areas, which, in turn, may support or involve multiple CWD Activities. The MAGTF must be prepared to conduct missions across the ROMO and in any domain.

Example 1. The MAGTF is called upon to conduct a show of force exercise (Force Projection) to support a nonproliferation treaty (CWMD Activity 2 Cooperate with and Support Partners). Adversary responses to the exercise contribute to the JFCs awareness and understanding of adversary capabilities (CWMD Activity 1: Understand the Environment, Threats, and Vulnerabilities).

Example 2. While conducting an assault (Force Application) against a WMD threat network (CWMD Activity 3: Control, Defeat, Disable, and/or Dispose of WMD Threats) the enemy employs CBRN agents that fail to slow the attack due to extensive MAGTF CBRN training (CWMD Activity 4: Safeguard the Force and Manage Consequences).

5. Internal and External Contacts for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)

a. CWMD is cross-functional and, when directed, may require the integration of USMC capabilities with conventional or special forces. This interoperability requires the USMC to be on a peer level of understanding with our counterparts in the CWMD community including: services, joint staff, and interagency. DC PP&O serves as the single point of entry for external contacts and tasks related to CWMD.

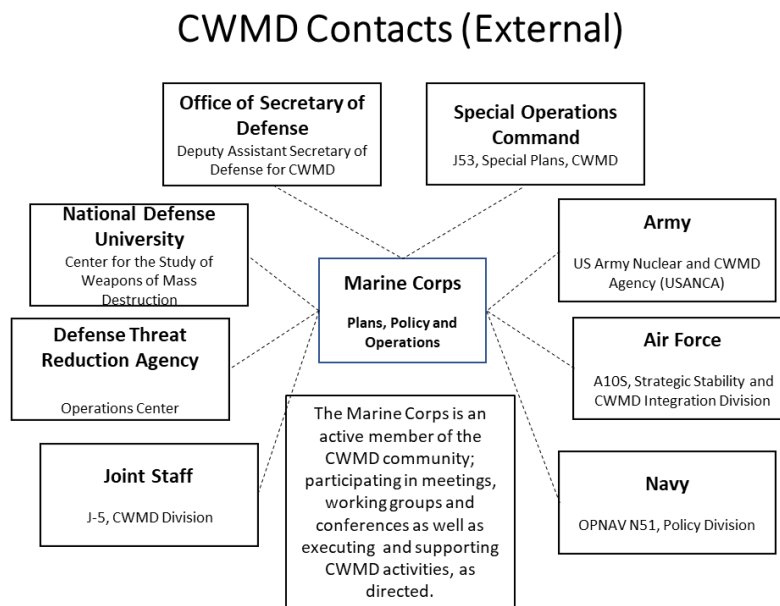


Figure 4.--Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)
External Contacts

b. Internally, CWMD understanding and awareness requires information-sharing across various disciplines including, but not limited to education, plans, intelligence, operations and requirements. Within the Marine Corps, DC PP&O serves as the focal point to facilitate the synchronization of information and action.

CWMD Contacts (Internal)

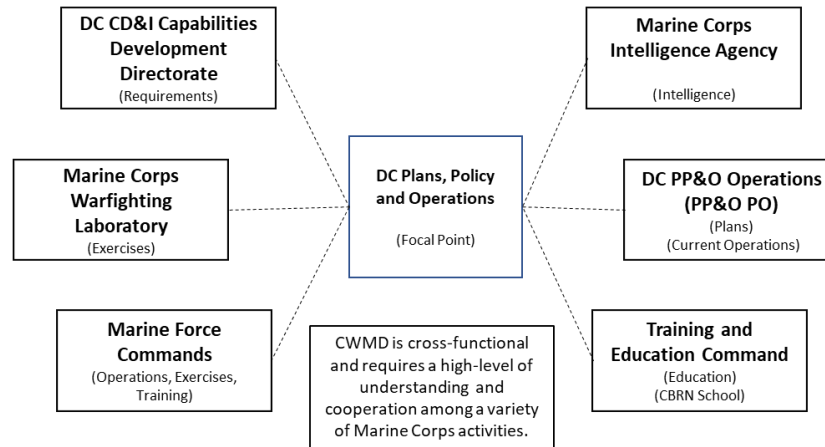


Figure 5.--Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)
Internal Contacts

6. Unit and Staff Training. Training units to conduct core METs in CBRN environments is one method to support mission success to achieve CWMD objectives. Additionally, exercises that include CWMD consideration provide opportunities for staffs to gain understanding of the MAGTFs ability to conduct and support missions that enable CWMD objectives.

7. Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Education. Staffs must recognize operations, missions and exercises with CWMD implications and understand how MAGTF capabilities can be used to achieve CWMD objectives. This requires the staff to understand the nuances, risks and impacts of CWMD activities for the planning process. Additionally, some CWMD activities present partnership opportunities that could involve the MAGTF. Enclosure (2) lists educational opportunities for MAGTF staffs.

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Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Education Opportunities

Institution	Program	Description
National Defense University (NDU) Center for the Study of Weapons of Mass Destruction	Education and Training Programs	<p>The Program for Emerging Leaders (PEL) is sponsored by NDU Center for the Study of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD Center). PEL's goal is to foster a community of rising U.S. government leaders with the awareness and skill-set to respond to the dangers posed by WMD.</p> <p>The Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Graduate Fellowship Program is an initiative sponsored by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Defense (ASD(NCB)). The program is administered by the NDU Center for the Study of WMD on behalf of the ASD (NCB) with contracting assistance from the Joint Requirements Office for CBRN Defense, J-8, Joint Staff.</p>
Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)	Defense Nuclear Weapons School (DNWS)	<p>The DNWS delivers instructor-led courses in-residence and via Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) and offers distance learning courses online. The DNWS catalog includes 38 courses and 24 partnership modules.</p> <p>In particular, the Joint CWMD Planning Course (JCPC) introduces students to U.S. Government (USG) and Department of Defense (DoD) policy, strategy, doctrine, and planning related to CWMD. The course teaches students to recognize CWMD equities in an operational context and demonstrates how to incorporate them into the Joint Operational Planning Process (JOPP).</p>
Marine Corps University	WMD Electives and exercises	<p>Command and Staff College (O-3 - O-4)- Issues related to CWMD are addressed in the Culture and Interagency Operations (CIAO) and Operational Art (OPART) curricula, as well as in an elective (20 Seminar hours). The College conducts the National Response to Catastrophic and Disruptive Threats (NRCDT) exercise in the second semester (4 days).</p> <p>Marine Corps War College (O-5 - O-6) MCWAR addresses the issue of Combating WMD through academic study and practical application through simulation during the Joint Land, Air, Sea Strategic Exercise (JLASS-Ex). The National Security and Joint Warfare (NSJW) department is responsible for teaching this subject matter.</p>

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Joint Knowledge Online	Continuous, career-long development of joint knowledge and joint readiness for individuals, staffs, Combatant Commands, Combat Support Agencies, and the Services	Joint Knowledge Online is the enterprise portal system providing convenient access to online joint training and information resources. JKO integrates with other DoD systems and uses the latest advanced distributed learning technologies to provide training courses and resources that better prepare warfighters for joint exercises and operations.
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Offers Education Programs and Distance Learning	The Emergency Management Institute (EMI) offers self-paced courses designed for people who have emergency management responsibilities and the general public. All are offered free-of-charge to those who qualify for enrollment.
Naval War College, Center for Naval Warfare Studies	Mahan Advanced Research Project	The Mahan Scholars Advanced Research Program (ARP) is a year-long seminar-based program of study beginning each fall focused on deterrence and related concepts at the strategic level as well as their applications to and implications for the nuclear realm. Depending on student cohort composition and interest, the program may also examine additional domains and/or tools of strategic importance, such as space, cyberspace, and/or special operations.
Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)	Exercises	The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) doctrine consists of fundamental principles that frame a common approach to exercises. Applying these principles to both the management of an exercise program and the execution of individual exercises is critical to the effective examination of capabilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Guided by elected and appointed officials •Capability-based, objective driven •Progressive planning approach •Whole community integration •Informed by risk •Common methodology

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JRO-CBRND	CBRN Requirements Support Branch	<p>The Joint Staff, J-8, Joint Requirements Office for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense (JRO-CBRND) provides CWMD/CBRN leadership training and education programs tailored to meet organizational needs and facilitate education at JPME institutions in support of CJCS Officer PME requirements. The JRO-CBRND educates over 3,500 students annually. The JRO CRS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides support for CWMD/CBRN CM electives, modules, and focus study curriculum, presentations, and student materials.• Provides SME support to PME/JPME wargame/exercise prep, PME/JPME wargames, exercises, and SLS• Sponsors CWMD/CBRN SME as facilitators and guest speakers• Provides orientation training for faculty• Sponsors Joint Senior Leaders Course (JSLC)
Army CBRN School	CWMD Senior Staff Planners and the Joint Senior Leaders Courses	<p>This course provides Senior CBRN Officers and Senior Enlisted Non-Commissioned Officers the skills needed to conduct CWMD planning and operations at Division and higher commands. The CWMD Senior Staff Planners Course will focus on providing CBRNE organizational capabilities, real-time threat briefs, targeting information protection, counter Improvised Explosive Devices threat, environmental concerns CWMD, Homeland Security information, planning at Division and higher Headquarters, and existing intelligence on the current wars.</p>