DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
3000 MARINE CORPS PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-3000

NAVMC 3500.78C
PSD
7 Nov 22

NAVMC 3500.78C

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR DEFENSE TRAINING AND READINESS MANUAL

Ref: (a) MCO P3500.72A

Encl: (1) CBRN Defense T&R Manual

1. Purpose. Per the reference, this Training and Readiness (T&R) Manual, contained in enclosure (1), establishes training standards, regulations, and policies regarding the training of Marines in the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Defense occupational field.

2. Cancellation. NAVMC 3500.78C.

3. Scope. Highlights of the major changes included in this manual are:

a. Chapter 1 adjusted to reflect current organization of this T&R Manual.

b. Chapter 2 revised to reflect the communities approved and published Marine Corps Tasks.

c. Chapter 3 deleted, modified, and added additional collective training events.

d. Chapter 4 deleted, modified, and added additional individual training events for the CBRN Defense Officer.

e. Chapter 5 deleted, modified, and added additional individual training events for the CBRN Defense Specialist.

f. Chapter 6 added individual events to address the new military occupational specialist 5713, CBRN Responder training requirements.

g. Chapter 7 added individual events to address the new military occupational specialist 5769, CBRN Defense Chief training requirements.

4. Information. Commanding General (CG), Training and Education Command (TECOM) will update this T&R Manual as necessary to provide current and relevant training standards to commanders. All questions pertaining to the Marine Corps Ground T&R Program and Unit Training Management should be directed to: CG, TECOM, Policy and Standards Division, 2007 Elliot Road, Quantico, Virginia 22134.

5. Command. This manual is applicable to the Marine Corps Total Force.

6. Certification. Reviewed and approved this date.

K. M. IIAMS
Commanding General
Training and Education Command
By direction

DISTRIBUTION: PCN 10033194600

LOCATOR SHEET

Subj: CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR DEFENSE TRAINING AND READINESS MANUAL

Location: _____
(Indicate location(s) of copy(ies) of this manual)

RECORD OF CHANGES

Log completed change action as indicated.

Change Number	Date of Change	Date Entered	Signature of Person Incorporating Change

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER

APPENDICES

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

1000. INTRODUCTION

1. The training and readiness (T&R) program is the Corps' primary tool for planning, conducting and evaluating training, and assessing training readiness. Subject matter experts (SME) from the Fleet Marine Force (FMF) developed core capability mission essential task lists (METL) for ground communities derived from the Marine Corps task list. This T&R Manual is built around these METLs and other related Marine Corps tasks (MCT). All events contained in this Manual relate directly to these METLs and MCTs. This comprehensive T&R program will help to ensure the Marine Corps continues to improve its combat readiness by training more efficiently and effectively. Ultimately, this will enhance the Marine Corps' ability to accomplish real-world missions.

2. This T&R Manual contains the collective and individual training requirements to prepare units to accomplish their combat mission. This T&R Manual is not intended to be an encyclopedia that contains every minute detail of how to accomplish training. Instead, it identifies the minimum standards that Marines must be able to perform in combat. This T&R Manual is a fundamental tool for commanders to build and maintain unit combat readiness. Using this tool, leaders can construct and execute an effective training plan that supports the unit's METL. More detailed information on the Marine Corps ground T&R program is found in reference (a).

3. This T&R Manual is designed for use by unit commanders to determine pre-deployment training requirements in preparation for training and for formal schools and training detachments to create programs of instruction. This manual focuses on individual and collective tasks performed by FMF units and supervised by personnel in the performance of unit mission essential task(s) (MET).

1001. UNIT TRAINING

1. The training of Marines to perform as an integrated unit in combat lies at the heart of the T&R program. Unit and individual readiness are directly related. Individual training and the mastery of individual core skills serve as the building blocks for unit combat readiness. A Marine's ability to perform critical skills required in combat is essential.

2. Commanders will ensure that all training is focused on their combat mission. Unit training should focus on achieving proficiency in the unit METL. This T&R Manual is a tool to help develop the unit's training plan based on the unit METL, as approved by their higher commander and reported in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). Training will support the unit METL and be designed to meet T&R standards. Commanders at all levels are responsible for effective combat training. The conduct of standards based training consistent with Marine Corps T&R standards cannot be over emphasized.

1002. UNIT TRAINING MANAGEMENT

1. Effective unit training management (UTM) focuses the overall organization on development of training plans based on the unit METL and standards-based community T&R events. This is accomplished in a manner that maximizes training results and focuses the training priorities of the unit in preparation for the conduct of its mission.

2. Unit training management techniques, described in reference MCO 1553.3_, MCTP 8-10A, and MCTP 8-10B provide commanders with the requisite tools and techniques to analyze, design, develop, implement, and evaluate the training of their unit. To maintain an efficient and effective training program, leaders at every level must understand and implement UTM.

1003. SUSTAINMENT AND EVALUATION OF TRAINING

1. Marines are expected to maintain proficiency in the training events for their military occupational specialty (MOS) at the appropriate grade or billet to which assigned. Leaders are responsible for recording the training achievements of their Marines. For collective or individual training events not executed and evaluated as part of the daily routine, leaders must ensure proficiency is sustained by requiring retraining of each event at or before expiration of the designated sustainment interval.

2. The evaluation of training is necessary to properly prepare Marines for combat. Evaluations are either formal or informal, and performed by members of the unit (internal evaluation) or from an external command (external evaluation). The purpose of formal and informal evaluation is to provide commanders with a process to determine a unit's/Marine's proficiency in the tasks that must be performed in combat. Informal evaluations are conducted during every training evolution. Formal evaluations are often scenario-based, focused on the unit's METs, based on collective training standards, and usually conducted during higher-level collective events.

3. Evaluation is a continuous process that is integral to training management and is conducted by leaders at every level and during all phases of planning and the conduct of training. To ensure training is efficient and effective, evaluation is an integral part of the training plan. Ultimately, leaders remain responsible for determining if the training was effective.

1004. ORGANIZATION. This Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear Defense T&R Manual is comprised of 7 chapters and 2 appendices. Chapter 1 is an overview of the ground T&R program. Chapter 2 lists the core METs/MCTs supported by the Community, which are used as part of DRRS. Chapter 3 contains collective events. Chapters 4 through 7 contain individual events specific to a particular MOS and/or billet, as noted. Appendix A contains acronyms; Appendix B contains terms and definitions.

1005. T&R EVENT CODING

1. Event Code. The event code is an up to 4-4-4 alphanumeric character set:

a. First up to 4 characters indicate MOS or community (e.g., 0321, 1812 or INTL)

b. Second up to 4 characters indicate functional or duty area (e.g. DEF, FSPT, MVMT, etc.)

c. Third 4 characters indicate the unit size and supported unit, if applicable (1000 through 9000), and sequence. Figure 1-1 shows the relationship of unit size to event code. NOTE: The titles for the various echelons are for example only, and are not exclusive. For example: 4000-level events are appropriate for section-level events as noted, but also for squad-level events.

Collective Training **Command Element**	**Collective Training** **Regiment/Group**	**Collective Training** **Battalion/Squadron**
9000-level	8000-level	7000-level
Collective Training **Company**	**Collective Training** **Platoon**	**Collective Training** **Squad**
6000-level	5000-level	4000-level
Collective Training **Team/Section/Crew**	**Individual Training** **Skills Progression** **MOJT, Advanced Level Schools** **(Core Plus Skills)**	**Individual Training** **Entry-Level** **Formal School Training** **(Core Skills)**
3000-level	2000-level	1000-level

Figure. 1-1 T&R Event Levels

2. Grouping. Categorizing events with the use of a recognizable code makes the type of skill or capability being referenced fairly obvious. Examples include: PAT for patrolling events, DEF for events in the defense, FSPT for events related to fire support, etc. There is no special significance to the functional areas, but they should be intuitive to make it as easy as possible for the T&R user to find events. When organizing this T&R Manual, functional areas are alphabetized then the associated events are numbered. The events will be numbered based upon the introduction of each new functional area, allowing up to "999" events. For example: if there are seven administrative events 4431 occupational field (OccFld), then the events should start 4431-ADMN-1001 and run through 1007. Next, the bulk fuel events, BUFL should start at 4431-BUFL-1001.

3. Sequencing. A numerical code is assigned to each collective (3000-9000 level) or individual (1000-2000 level) training event. The first number identifies the size of the unit performing the event, as depicted in figure 1-1. Exception: Events that relate to staff planning, to conduct of a command operations center, or to staff level decision making processes will be numbered according to the level of the unit to which the staff belongs. For example: an infantry battalion staff conducting planning for an offensive attack would be labeled as INF-PLAN-7001 even though the entire battalion is not actively involved in the planning of the operation. T&R

event sequence numbers that begin with "9" are reserved for Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) command element events. An example of event coding is displayed in figure 1-2.

Functional Area

MOS/Community--------> ####-**####**-**#**### <-1st event in sequence

Event level

Figure 1-2. T&R Event Coding

1006. T&R EVENT COMPOSITION

1. An event contained within a T&R manual is a collective or individual training standard. This section explains each of the components that make up the T&R event. These items will be included in all of the events in each T&R manual. Community-based T&R manuals may have several additional components not found in unit-based T&R manuals. The event condition, event title (behavior) and event standard should be read together as a grammatical sentence.

2. An example of a collective T&R event is provided in figure 1-3 and an example of an individual T&R event is provided in figure 1-4. Events shown in figures are for illustrative purposes only and are not actual T&R events.

XXXX-XXXX-####: Provide interior guard

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT #.#.#

EVALUATION CODED: YES/NO SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Text

CONDITION: Text

STANDARD: Text

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Event component.
2. Event component.
3. Event component.

REFERENCES:
1. Reference
2. Reference
3. Reference

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:
XXXX-XXXX-#### XXXX-XXXX-####

INTERNAL SUPPORTED:
XXXX-XXXX-#### XXXX-XXXX-####

INTERNAL SUPPORTING:

XXXX-XXXX-#### XXXX-XXXX-####

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

  EQUIPMENT: XXX

MISCELLANEOUS: XXX

  ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: XXX

Figure 1-3. Example of a Collective T&R Event

XXXX-XXXX-####: Stand a sentry post

EVALUATION CODED: NO SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Text

MOS PERFORMING: ####, ####

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: XXX

CONDITION: Text

STANDARD: Text

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Event component.
2. Event component.
3. Event component.

REFERENCES:
1. Reference
2. Reference
3. Reference

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:
XXXX-XXXX-#### XXXX-XXXX-####

INTERNAL SUPPORTED:
XXXX-XXXX-#### XXXX-XXXX-####

INTERNAL SUPPORTING:
XXXX-XXXX-#### XXXX-XXXX-####

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

  EQUIPMENT: XXX

MISCELLANEOUS: XXX

  ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: XXX

Figure 1-4. Example of an Individual Event

1. Event Code. The event code is explained in paragraph 1005.

2. Title. The name of the event. The event title contains one action verb and one object.

3. Evaluation-Coded (E-Coded). Collective events categorize the capabilities that a given unit may be expected to perform. There are some collective events that the Marine Corps has determined that a unit MUST be able to perform, if that unit is to be considered fully ready for operations. These E-Coded events represent the irreducible minimum or the floor of readiness for a unit. These E-Coded events are derived from the training measures of effectiveness (MOE) for the METs for units that must report readiness in DRRS. It would seem intuitive that most E-Coded events would be for battalion sized units and higher since those are the units that report in DRRS. However, if the Marine Corps has determined that the readiness of a subordinate, supporting unit to accomplish a particular collective event is vital to the accomplishment of the supported unit's MET, then that lower echelon collective event is E-Coded.

4. Supported MET(s). List all METs that are supported by the training event in the judgment of the OccFld drafting the T&R manual, even if those events are not listed as MOE in a MET.

5. Sustainment Interval. It is critical to understand the intent of the sustainment interval so training time is not wasted with duplicated training. Sustainment interval is expressed in number of months. Most individual T&R events and many lower level collective events are never out of sustainment because they are either part of a Marine's daily routine, or are frequently executed within the sustainment interval. Sustainment interval is relevant when an individual or collective event is not observed and evaluated within the sustainment period, has atrophied, and therefore retraining and evaluation is required.

6. Billet/MOS. Each individual training event will contain a billet code and/or MOS that designates who is responsible for performing that event and any corresponding formal course required for that billet. Each commander has the flexibility to shift responsibilities based on the organization of his command. These codes are based on recommendations from the collective subject matter expertise that developed this manual and are listed for each event.

7. Grade. The grade field indicates the rank at which Marines are required to complete the event.

8. Description. This field allows T&R developers to include an explanation of event purpose, objectives, goals, and requirements. It is a general description of an action requiring learned skills and knowledge, i.e., engage fixed target with crew-served weapons. This is an optional field for individual events but is required for collective events. This field can be of great value guiding a formal school or FMF unit trying to discern the intent behind an event that might not be readily apparent.

9. Condition. Condition refers to the constraints that may affect event performance in a real-world environment. It indicates what is provided (equipment, tools, materials, manuals, aids, etc.), environmental constraints or conditions under which the task is to be performed, and any specific cues or indicators to which the performer must respond. Commanders can modify the conditions of the event to best prepare their Marines to accomplish the assigned mission (e.g. in a desert environment; in a mountain environment;

etc.). When resources or safety requirements limit the conditions, this should be stated. The content of the condition should be included in the event on a "by exception" basis. If there exists an assumption regarding the conditions under which all or most of the events in the manual will be performed, then only those additional or exceptional items required should be listed in the condition. The common conditions under which all the events in a chapter will be executed will be listed as a separate paragraph at the beginning of the chapter.

10. Standard. The performance standard indicates the basis for judging the effectiveness of the performance. It consists of a carefully worded statement that identifies the proficiency level expected when the task is performed. The standard provides the minimum acceptable performance parameters and must be strictly adhered to. The standard for collective events will likely be general, describing the desired end-state or purpose of the event. The standard for individual events will be objective, quantifiable, and readily observable. Standards will more specifically describe to what proficiency level, specified in terms of accuracy, completeness, time required, and sequencing the event is to be accomplished. These guidelines can be summarized in the acronym "ACTS" (Accuracy Completeness Time Sequence). In no cases will "per the reference" or "per/in accordance with commander's intent" be used as a stand-alone standard.

11. Event Components/Performance Steps. Description of the actions that the event is composed of, or a list of subordinate, included T&R event and event descriptions. The event components help the user determine what must be accomplished and the proper sequence of execution of subordinate events. Event components are used for collective events; performance steps are used for individual events.

a. The event components and performance steps will be consciously written so that they may be employed as performance evaluation check lists by the FMF. They must be sequenced to demonstrate the building block approach to training.

b. Event components may be events one individual in the unit performs, events that small groups in the unit perform, or events involving the entire unit.

12. Chained Events. Enables unit leaders to effectively identify prerequisite, supporting, and supported events that ultimately support MCTs/METs. Supported events are chained to supporting events to enable the accomplishment of the supported event to standard and therefore are considered "chained". The completion of identified supported events can be utilized to update sustainment interval credit for supporting events, based on the assessment of the commander.

13. Prerequisite Events. Prerequisites are academic training or other T&R events that must be completed prior to attempting the task. They are lower-level events or tasks that give the individual/unit the skills required to accomplish the event. They can also be planning steps, administrative requirements, or specific parameters that build toward mission accomplishment.

14. Supported Event. An event whose performance is inherently supported by the performance of one or more supporting events. A supported event will be classified as internal supported if it has been developed specifically for

the community. A supported event that has been chained to an event from an external community T&R will be classified as external supported.

15. Supporting Event. An event whose performance inherently supports the performance of a supported event. A supporting event will be classified as internal supporting if it has been developed specifically for the community. A supporting event that has been chained to a community event from an external community T&R will be classified as external supporting.

16. Initial Training Setting. All individual events will designate the setting at which the skill is first taught, either formally, managed on the job training (MOJT) within the FMF, or via a distance learning product (DL).

17. References. The training references shall be utilized to determine task performance steps. They assist the trainee in satisfying the performance standards, or the trainer in evaluating the effectiveness of task completion. T&R manuals are designed to be a training outline, not to replicate or replace doctrinal publications, reference publications or technical manuals. References are key to developing detailed lesson plans, determining grading criteria, and ensuring standardization of training. For individual events only one authoritative reference is required.

18. Distance Learning Products. Distance learning products include: Individual multimedia instruction, computer-based training, MarineNet, etc. This notation is included when, in the opinion of the T&R manual group charter in consultation with the MAGTF T&R Standards Division representative, the event can be taught via one of these media vice attending a formal course of instruction or receiving MOJT.

19. Support Requirements. This is a list of the external and internal support the unit and Marines will need to complete the event. This is a key section in the overall T&R effort, as resources will eventually be tied directly to the training towards METS. Future efforts to attain and allocate resources will be based on the requirements outlined in the T&R manual. The list includes, but is not limited to:

- Range(s)/Training Area
- Ordnance
- Equipment
- Materials
- Other Units/Personnel

The ordnance requirements for one year of training for the events in the T&R will be aggregated into a table contained in an appendix to the T&R. The task analyst and the OccFld representatives will be careful not to "double count" ammunition that might be employed in the performance of collective and individual events that are chained.

20. Suitability of Simulation/Simulators/DL products. The following "Suitability and Sequence" codes listed in figure 1-5 have been developed to communicate characteristics for employing simulations during training. Units of measure have been assigned based on the amount of time it takes a Marine or unit to train to task utilizing a particular simulator. Suitability and sequence codes are captured in the event title in a parenthetical remark, as well as within the simulation field of the T&R event. The simulation field

also identifies the type of simulation, units of measure, and any other pertinent information.

Code	Requirement
L	The event can only be trained to standard in a Live environment. Any event assessed as "NO" for Simulatab1e was coded "L."
P	The event must be performed to standard in simulator as a PREREQUISITE to live fire qualification as per current doctrine, policy, or T&R manual.
S/L	Event must be trained to standard in simulation then live unless simulation capacity is not available, then live only training is appropriate.
L/S	Event must be trained to standard in a live environment then simulation unless simulation capacity is not available, then live only training is appropriate.
S	Event can ONLY be conducted to standard and qualification in simulator.

Figure 1-5. Suitability and sequence codes

a. Training simulation capabilities offer an opportunity to build and sustain proficiency while achieving and/or maintaining certain economies. Commanders should take into consideration simulation tools as a matter of course when designing training.

b. Simulation Terms:

(1) Simulation: A model of a system animated discretely or continuously over a period of time. A simulation may be closed-loop (i.e., it executes based in initial inputs without human intervention), or it may be open-loop (i.e., human input to alter the variables in the system during execution is allowed). A simulation is an approximation of how the modeled system will behave over time. Simulations are constructed based on verified and validated mathematical models of actual systems. Simulations can be very simple or complex depending on the degree of fidelity and resolution needed to understand the behavior of a system.

(2) Simulator: A simulator is the physical apparatus employed as the interface for humans to interact with a model or observe its output. A simulator has input controls and outputs in the form of human sensory stimuli (visual, auditory, olfactory, tactile/haptic, and taste). For instance, some of the features of the vehicle cab (the seat, steering wheel, turn signals, accelerator pedal, brakes, and windshield) and projection screen. Both the vehicle cab and projection screen are the interface by which a human being interacts with the simulated environment of a driving a vehicle and observe the outputs of the mathematical models of vehicle dynamics.

(3) Model: A mathematical representation of the behavior (i.e., shows the behavior of projectiles, combat simulations, etc.) of a system at a distinct point in time.

(4) Live: Real people operates real systems to include both live people operating real platforms or systems on a training range and battle staffs from joint, component or service tactical headquarters using real world command and control systems.

(5) Virtual: Real people operating simulated systems. Virtual simulations inject humans-in-the-loop in a central role by exercising motor control skills (e.g., flying an air platform simulator, engaging targets in indoor simulated marksmanship trainer), decision skills, and/or communication skills.

(6) Constructive: Models and simulations that involve simulated people operating simulated systems (i.e., MAGTF Tactical Warfare Simulation). Real people make inputs to such simulations, but are not involved in determining the outcomes.

(7) Live, Virtual and Constructive (LVC) Training Environment: Defined by combining any of the three training domains LVC to create a common operational environment, by which units can interact across LVC domains as though they are physically located in the same operational environment.

(8) Distance Learning: Any instruction and evaluation provided through a variety of DL delivery systems (i.e., MarineNet) where the students and instructors are separated by time and/or location.

c. Figure 1-6 depicts an event title with simulation code and simulation and/or simulators that can be used, as displayed within a T&R event.

XXXX-XXX-XXXX: Call for indirect fire using the grid method (L/S)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

SIMULATION EVALUATION:

SIMULATED	SUITABILITY	SIMULATOR	UNIT OF MEASURE	HOURS	PM
Yes	L/S	ODS	Marine Hours	12	Y

Figure 1-6. Example of simulation/simulators displayed within a T&R event

21. Miscellaneous

a. This field provides space for any additional information that will assist in the planning and execution of the event. Units and formal learning centers are cautioned not to disregard this information or to consider the information of lesser importance than what is contained in other parts of the T&R event. Miscellaneous fields provide an opportunity for the drafters of the T&R event to communicate vital information that might not fit neatly into any other available field. The list may include, but is not limited to:

- Admin Instructions
- Special Personnel Certifications
- Equipment Operating Hours
- Road Miles

1007. COMBAT READINESS PERCENTAGE (CRP)

1. The Marine Corps ground T&R program includes processes to assess readiness of units and individual Marines. Every unit in the Marine Corps maintains a basic level of readiness based on the training and experience of the Marines in the unit. Even units that never trained together are capable

of accomplishing some portion of their missions. Combat readiness assessment does not associate a quantitative value for this baseline of readiness, but uses a "Combat Readiness Percentage" as a method to provide a concise descriptor of the recent training accomplishments of units and Marines.

2. Combat readiness percentage is the percentage of required training events that a unit or Marine accomplishes within specified sustainment intervals.

3. Unit combat readiness is assessed as a percentage of the successfully completed and current (within sustainment interval) key training events called E-Coded Events. E-Coded events and unit CRP calculation are described in follow-on paragraphs. The CRP achieved through the completion of E-Coded Events is directly relevant to readiness assessment in DRRS.

1008. CRP CALCULATION

1. Collective training begins at the 3000-level (team, crew, or equivalent). Unit training plans are designed to accomplish the events that support the unit METL while simultaneously sustaining proficiency in individual core skills. E-Coded collective events are the only events that contribute to unit CRP. This is done to assist commanders in prioritizing the training toward the METL, taking into account resource, time, and personnel constraints.

2. Unit CRP increases after the completion of E-Coded events. The number of E-Coded events for the MET determines the value of each E-Coded event. For example, if there are 4 E-Coded events for a MET, each is worth 25% of MET CRP. The MET CRP is calculated by adding the percentage of each completed and current (within sustainment interval) E-Coded training event. The percentage for each MET is calculated the same way and all are added together and divided by the number of METS to determine unit CRP. For ease of calculation, we will say that each MET has four E-Coded events, each contributing 25% towards the completion of the MET. If the unit has completed and is current on three of the four E-Coded events for a given MET, then they have completed 75% of the MET. The CRP for each MET is added together and divided by the number of METS to get unit CRP; unit CRP is the average of MET CRP.

For Example:

MET 1: 75% complete (3 of 4 E-Coded events trained)
MET 2: 100% complete (6 of 6 E-Coded events trained)
MET 3: 25% complete (1 of 4 E-Coded events trained)
MET 4: 50% complete (2 of 4 E-Coded events trained)
MET 5: 75% complete (3 of 4 E-Coded events trained)

To get unit CRP, simply add the CRP for each MET and divide by the number of METS:

MET CRP: 75 + 100 + 25 + 50 + 75 = 325

Unit CRP: 325 (total MET CRP)/5 (total number of METS) = 65%

3. Combat readiness percentage is a valuable tool to assist commanders in readiness reporting by providing objective data to support and inform their subjective assessment.

1009. CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL RADIOLOGICAL NUCLEAR TRAINING

1. All personnel assigned to the FMF must be trained in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense in order to survive and continue their mission in this environment. Individual proficiency standards are defined as survival and basic operating standards. Survival standards are those that the individual must master in order to survive CBRN attacks. Basic operating standards are those that the individual, and collectively the unit, must perform to continue operations in a CBRN environment.

2. In order to develop and maintain the ability to operate in a CBRN environment, CBRN training is an integral part of the training plan and events in this T&R Manual. Units should train under CBRN conditions whenever possible. Per reference (c), all units must be capable of accomplishing their assigned mission in a contaminated environment.

1010. NIGHT TRAINING

1. While it is understood that all personnel and units of the FMF are capable of performing their assigned mission in "every clime and place, "current doctrine emphasizes the requirement to perform assigned missions at night and during periods of limited visibility. Basic skills are significantly more difficult when visibility is limited.

2. To ensure units are capable of accomplishing their mission they must train under the conditions of limited visibility. Units should strive to conduct all events in this T&R Manual during both day and night/limited visibility conditions. When there is limited training time available, night training should take precedence over daylight training, contingent on the availability of equipment and personnel.

1011. RISK MANAGEMENT (RM)

1. Risk management is a process that enables commanders to plan for and minimize risk while still accomplishing the mission. It is a tool to aid decision making used by Marines at all levels to increase effectiveness by anticipating hazards and reducing the potential for loss, thereby increasing the probability of success. Risk management minimizes risks to acceptable levels, commensurate with mission accomplishment.

2. All leaders and Marines will integrate RM in the planning process and implement hazard controls to reduce risk to acceptable levels. Applying the RM process will reduce mishaps, injuries, and damage they cause, thereby increasing both individual performance and unit readiness. Risk management assists the commander in avoiding unnecessary risk, determining the balance between training realism and unnecessary risks in training, making an informed decision to implement a course of action, identifying feasible and effective control measures, adjusting training plans to fit the level of proficiency and experience of Marines/Sailors, and providing reasonable alternatives for mission accomplishment.

3. Specifically, commanders are required to implement and document deliberate RM in the planning and execution of all training evolutions and

activities. Furthermore, the authority to approve or accept risk assessment code (RAC) 1 or 2 hazards will not be delegated below lieutenant colonel (O5). Further guidance for RM is found in Marine Corps Order 3500.27_.

1012. IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE TRAINING

1. Improvised explosive device (IED) threat impacts all elements of the MAGTF and all Marines regardless of MOS, location, or operational environment. The ability to effectively operate and survive in environments with an IED threat is critical to force protection, maintaining combat effectiveness, and mission accomplishment.

2. Per Marine Corps policy on organizing, training, and equipping for operations in an IED environment (MCO 3502.9), Marines must be capable of not only accomplishing their assigned mission, but also accomplishing their mission in environments with an IED threat. Counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) training must be integrated into the unit training plan in order-to ensure personnel assigned to the FMF train and maintain proficiency in C-IED tactics, techniques, and procedures.

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 2

MARINE CORPS TASKS (MCT)

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 2

MARINE CORPS TASKS (MCT)

2000. PURPOSE. The CBRND T&R manual does not contain Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) reportable METs. Although the events (individual and/or collective) contained in this manual are not directly linked to reportable Mission Essential Tasks, they directly support the Marine Corps' ability to meet capabilities identified in the Marine Corps Task List (MCO 3500.26_). The MCT table lists the MCTL task supported by the CBRND community.

2001. CBRND CORE MCTS. The CBRND Community support the following MCTs:

MCT 6.3	Perform Consequence Management
MCT 6.4	Operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Environment
MCT 6.4.1	Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Reconnaissance
MCT 6.4.2	Plan and Direct Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Response
MCT 6.4.3	Conduct Decontamination
MCT 6.4.5	Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Consequence Management

2002. E-CODED EVENTS. There are no e-coded events reported to the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) by any CBRND unit to assess their ability to successfully complete key training.

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

COLLECTIVE EVENTS

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

COLLECTIVE EVENTS

3000. PURPOSE. This chapter contains collective training events for the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) community.

3001. EVENT CODING

1. Events in this T&R Manual are depicted with an up to 12-character, 3-field alphanumeric system, i.e. CBRN-SHP-3001. This chapter utilizes the following methodology:

a. Field one - This field represents the community. Each event in this chapter begins with "CBRN" indicating that the event is for two or more CBRN defense individuals, or performed by one 57XX individual supervising CBRN defense individuals, teams, squads and unit personnel from the battalion through MEF level of command supporting the MAGTF commander during CBRN operations. These events may also be performed under the supervision of a 5702 or 5711 staff noncommissioned officer and involve integrating CBRN defense capabilities into operations and advising high-level staffs.

b. Field two This field represents the functional/duty area. This chapter contains the following functional/duty areas:

Code	Description
CCC	CBRN Control Center
DECN	Decontamination
OPS	Operations
TRNG	Training

c. Field three. This field provides the level at which the event is accomplished and numerical sequencing of events. This chapter contains the following event levels:

Code	Description
3000	Team/Section/Crew Level
4000	Squad Level
5000	Platoon Level

3002. EVALUATION (E) CODED EVENTS

Event Code	E-Coded	Event
5000 Level Events		
CBRN-DECN-5001	NO	Provide Technical Decontamination
CBRN-OPS-5001	NO	Conduct CBRN reconnaissance
CBRN-OPS-5002	NO	Conduct Site Exploitation
CBRN-OPS-5003	NO	Control Contamination
4000 Level Events		
CBRN-DECN-4001	NO	Support Unit Decontamination

CBRN-DECN-4002	NO	Provide technical decontamination
CBRN-OPS-4001	NO	Conduct CBRN reconnaissance
CBRN-OPS-4002	NO	Conduct Site Exploitation
CBRN-OPS-4003	NO	Control Contamination

3003. INDEX OF COLLECTIVE TRAINING EVENTS (CTE)

Event Code	E-Coded	Event
5000 Level Events		
CBRN-DECN-5001	NO	Provide Technical Decontamination
CBRN-OPS-5001	NO	Conduct CBRN reconnaissance
CBRN-OPS-5002	NO	Conduct Site Exploitation
CBRN-OPS-5003	NO	Control Contamination
4000 Level Events		
CBRN-DECN-4001	NO	Support Unit Decontamination
CBRN-DECN-4002	NO	Provide technical decontamination
CBRN-OPS-4001	NO	Conduct CBRN reconnaissance
CBRN-OPS-4002	NO	Conduct Site Exploitation
CBRN-OPS-4003	NO	Control Contamination
3000 Level Events		
CBRN-CCC-3001	NO	Provide CBRN Warning and Reporting
CBRN-CCC-3002	NO	Provide CBRN risk assessment
CBRN-DECN-3001	NO	Support Unit Decontamination
CBRN-DECN-3002	NO	Provide technical decontamination
CBRN-OPS-3001	NO	Conduct CBRN reconnaissance
CBRN-OPS-3002	NO	Conduct Site Exploitation
CBRN-OPS-3003	NO	Control Contamination
CBRN-TRNG-3001	NO	Provide Unit CBRN Defense Training
CBRN-TRNG-3002	NO	Provide an Individual Protective Equipment Confidence Exercise
CBRN-TRNG-3003	NO	Train Collateral Duty Monitor Teams
CBRN-TRNG-3004	NO	Train Collateral Duty Decontamination Teams

3004. LIST OF COLLECTIVE TRAINING EVENTS (CTE)

CBRN-DECN-5001: Provide Technical Decontamination

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4.3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Technical decontamination supports personnel making deliberate contact with potential sources of contamination. CBRN response platoons provide technical decontamination to support CBRN response and missions of other technical forces. It addresses unique items such as SCBAs, detectors, communications gear, munitions, hazard samples, etc. Technical decontamination operations requires incorporation of different strategies than those used for routine decontamination operations IAW MCRP 10-10E.8 MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense.

CONDITION: Given a CBRN response mission, technical decontamination equipment, CBRN detection equipment, and CBRN response personnel.

STANDARD: To reconstitute CBRN response personnel and equipment for subsequent missions.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Review mission requirements.
2. Revise plan, as required.
3. Construct decontamination lanes.
4. Decontaminate personnel.
5. Decontaminate equipment.
6. Decontaminate sample container(s), as required.
7. Decontaminate over pack container(s), as required.
8. Close out decontamination site.
9. Submit reports, as required.
10. Complete debrief.
11. Brief mission results.
12. Replenish team and supplies.
13. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS: CBRN-DECN-4002

CBRN-OPS-5001: Conduct CBRN reconnaissance

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4.1

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of CBRN reconnaissance is to provide commanders with detailed, timely, and accurate information to inform commanders. As information is collected from multiple sources, it is analyzed and yields intelligence that supports answering the CCIRs concerning CBRN impacts to the commander's scheme of maneuver. CBRN reconnaissance platoons, comprised of 5713s, provide commanders with a unique resource to apply technical teams into known or unknown environments to further develop the intelligence preparation of the operating environment. These platoons may operate independently or in support of other technical or general purpose forces IAW MCRP 10-10E.7, MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance.

CONDITION: While assigned to a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), joint, combined, or interagency force, given higher headquarters' operations order, information requirements, and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To provide detailed, timely, and accurate information to support the commander's decision making cycle.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Develop CBRN response plan.
2. Link-up with supported unit, as required.
3. Revise response plan, as required.
4. Establish technical decontamination lanes, as required.
5. Don protective equipment, as required.
6. Monitor the environment.
7. Operate manned and unmanned detection systems, as required.
8. Detect the presence of a hazard.
9. Locate source and extent of hazard.
10. Identify hazard.
11. Mitigate hazard, as required.
12. Conduct sampling, as required.
13. Mark hazard area and bypass routes, as required.
14. Process through decontamination, as required.
15. Submit reports, as required.
16. Complete debrief.
17. Brief mission results.
18. Replenish squad and supplies, as required.
19. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS: CBRN-OPS-4001

CBRN-OPS-5002: Conduct Site Exploitation

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.8.3 MCT 6.4.1

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Site exploitation is a series of activities to recognize, collect, process, preserve, and analyze information, personnel and/or materiel found during the conduct of operations from a designated location to answer information requirements, facilitate subsequent operations, or support criminal prosecution IAW MCRP 10-10E.7, MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance. CBRN response platoons are trained and equipped for a higher degree of CBRN detection and sampling capability compared to conventional forces. CBRN response platoons and supporting/supported explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), engineer, or intelligence elements provide weapons technical information of WMD to staffs. Analysts convert raw data collected by CBRN response platoons into intelligence for commanders, staffs, and decision makers at all levels.

CONDITION: While assigned to a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), joint, combined, or interagency force, given higher headquarters' operations order, information requirements, and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To provide detailed, timely, and accurate information to support the commander's decision making cycle..

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Develop CBRN response plan.
2. Link-up with supporting or supported unit, as required.
3. Revise response plan, as required.
4. Establish decontamination lanes, as required.
5. Don protective equipment, as required.
6. Conduct CBRN reconnaissance.
7. Monitor the environment.
8. Identify the CBRN hazard.
9. Collect a sample(s), as required.
10. Collect and document other information, as required.
11. Document sample collection as required.
12. Control hazard(s), as required.
13. Process through decontamination, as required.
14. Characterize the site.
15. Package the sample(s), as required.
16. Evacuate sample(s), as required.
17. Submit reports, as required.
18. Complete debrief.
19. Brief mission results.
20. Replenish team and supplies, as required.
21. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-90.15 Site Exploitation
2. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
3. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures
4. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS: CBRN-OPS-4002

CBRN-OPS-5003: Control Contamination

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.8.3 MCT 6.4.1 MCT 6.4.2
MCT 6.4.3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Contamination mitigation is a combination of preparatory and responsive measures designed to limit the vulnerability of forces to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and toxic industrial hazards and to avoid, contain, control exposure to, and, where possible, neutralize them IAW MCRP 10-10E.8 MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense. Units with CBRN response capabilities execute missions to reduce the impacts of hazards on operational success. CBRN response platoons may be assigned this mission as a supporting or supported unit.

CONDITION: While assigned to a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), joint, combined, or interagency force, given higher headquarters' operations order, commander's guidance, and CBRN Reconnaissance results.

STANDARD: To reduce the transfer, spread, and desorption of CBRN hazards to support the commander's scheme of maneuver.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Develop CBRN response plan.
2. Link-up with supporting or supported unit, as required.
3. Revise response plan, as required.
4. Establish decontamination lanes, as required.
5. Don protective equipment, as required.
6. Monitor the environment.
7. Apply absorption materials, as required.
8. Construct overflow or underflow dams, as required.
9. Construct field expedient dikes, as required.
10. Divert the flow of liquid hazards, as required.
11. Retain hazards in temporary holding areas, as required.
12. Dilute hazards, as required.
13. Neutralize hazards, as required.
14. Vent hazardous areas, as required.
15. Leak seal and over pack, as required.
16. Mark hazard areas and bypass routes, as required.
17. Process through decontamination, as required.
18. Submit reports, as required.
19. Complete debrief.
20. Brief mission results.
21. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS: CBRN-OPS-4003

CBRN-DECN-4001: Support Unit Decontamination

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4.3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: An inherent responsibility of all units is decontamination. Unit decontamination teams are collateral duty Marines organic to the unit assigned by the commander. When the type or level of contamination exceeds the unit's capability, decontamination support squads (DSS) augment assigned decontamination forces to conduct and support decontamination efforts. As a member of a DSS, a squad of 5713 supports a unit by providing technical expertise and manpower. Through application of technical CBRN defense skills, the DSS decreases the time required to complete decontamination and regenerate combat power by ensuring decontamination is conducted properly IAW MCPR 10-10E.8 MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense.

CONDITION: Given higher headquarters' operations order, a decontamination support plan, decontamination equipment, CBRN detection equipment, and unit to be decontaminated.

STANDARD: Regenerate and maintain combat power in support of the commander's scheme of maneuver.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Review decontamination support plan.
2. Link-up with supported unit, as required.
3. Revise the decontamination support plan, as required.
4. Observe decontamination efforts in assigned areas.
5. Correct members of the unit decontamination team, as required.
6. Assist with decontamination to increase throughput, as required.
7. Assist with site close out, as required.
8. Submit reports, as required.
9. Complete debrief.
10. Brief mission results.
11. Replenish team and supplies.
12. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures

3. MCRP 10-10E.6 MTTP for CBRN Consequence Management Operations
4. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

CBRN-DECN-4002: Provide technical decontamination

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4.3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Technical decontamination supports personnel making deliberate contact with potential sources of contamination. CBRN response squads provide technical decontamination to support CBRN response and missions of other technical forces. It addresses unique items such as SCBAs, detectors, communications gear, munitions, hazard samples, etc. Technical decontamination operations requires incorporation of different strategies than those used for routine decontamination operations IAW MCRP 10-10E.8 MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense.

CONDITION: Given a CBRN response mission, technical decontamination equipment, CBRN detection equipment, and CBRN response personnel.

STANDARD: To reconstitute CBRN response personnel and equipment for subsequent missions.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Review mission requirements.
2. Revise plan, as required.
3. Construct decontamination lanes.
4. Decontaminate personnel.
5. Decontaminate equipment.
6. Decontaminate sample container(s), as required.
7. Decontaminate over pack container(s), as required.
8. Close out decontamination site.
9. Submit reports, as required.
10. Complete debrief.
11. Brief mission results.
12. Replenish team and supplies.
13. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures
3. MCRP 10-10E.6 MTTP for CBRN Consequence Management Operations
4. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
5. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS: CBRN-DECN-3002

CBRN-OPS-4001: Conduct CBRN reconnaissance

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4.1

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of CBRN response is to provide commanders with detailed, timely, and accurate information to inform commander's decisions or answer CCIRs. As information is collected from multiple collection sources, it is analyzed and yields intelligence that supports answering the CCIRs concerning CBRN impacts to the commander's scheme of maneuver. CBRN response squads provide commanders with a unique resource to insert technical teams into known or unknown contamination to provide field confirmatory identification of hazards. These squads may operate independently or in support of other technical or general purpose forces IAW MCRP 10-10E.7, MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance.

CONDITION: While assigned to a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), joint, combined, or interagency force, given higher headquarters' operations order, information requirements, and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To provide detailed, timely, and accurate information to support the commander's decision making cycle.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Develop CBRN response plan.
2. Link-up with supported unit, as required.
3. Revise response plan, as required.
4. Establish decontamination lanes, as required.
5. Don protective equipment, as required.
6. Monitor the environment.
7. Operate unmanned detection systems, as required
8. Detect the presence of a hazard.
9. Locate source and extent of hazard.
10. Identify hazard.
11. Mitigate hazard, as required.
12. Mark hazard area and bypass routes, as required.
13. Process through decontamination, as required.
14. Submit reports, as required.
15. Complete debrief.
16. Brief mission results.
17. Replenish squad and supplies, as required.
18. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.3 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
3. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures

4. MCRP 10-10E.6 MTTP for CBRN Consequence Management Operations
5. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
6. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

CBRN-OPS-4002: Conduct Site Exploitation

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.8.3 MCT 6.4.1

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Site exploitation is a series of activities to recognize, collect, process, preserve, and analyze information, personnel and/or materiel found during the conduct of operations IAW MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance. CBRN response squads are trained and equipped for a higher degree of CBRN detection and sampling capability compared to conventional forces. CBRN response squads and supporting/supported explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), engineer, or intelligence elements provide weapons technical information of WMD to staffs. Analysts convert raw data collected by CBRN response teams into intelligence for commanders, staffs, and decision makers at all levels.

CONDITION: While assigned to a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), joint, combined, or interagency force, given higher headquarters' operations order, a completed CBRN reconnaissance, information requirements, and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To provide detailed, timely, and accurate information to support the commander's decision making cycle.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Develop CBRN response plan.
2. Link-up with supporting or supported unit, as required.
3. Revise response plan, as required.
4. Establish decontamination lanes, as required.
5. Don protective equipment, as required.
6. Monitor the environment.
7. Identify the hazard.
8. Collect a sample(s).
9. Collect and document other information, as required.
10. Document sample collection.
11. Mitigate hazard(s), as required.
12. Process through decontamination, as required.
13. Characterize the site.
14. Package the sample(s), as required.
15. Evacuate sample(s), as required.
16. Submit reports, as required.
17. Complete debrief.
18. Brief mission results.
19. Replenish team and supplies, as required.
20. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for

issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-90.15 Site Exploitation
2. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
3. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS: CBRN-OPS-3002

CBRN-OPS-4003: Control Contamination

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.8.3 MCT 6.4.1 MCT 6.4.3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Contamination control is a combination of preparatory and responsive measures designed to limit the vulnerability of forces to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and toxic industrial hazards and to avoid, contain, control exposure to, and, where possible, neutralize them IAW MCRP 10-10E.8 MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense. CBRN response personnel execute missions reduce the hazard of CBRN contamination by preventing the transfer, spread, and desorption of CBRN hazards thereby limiting exposure and enabling contamination avoidance. CBRN response squads may be assigned this mission as a supporting or supported unit.

CONDITION: While assigned to a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), joint, combined, or interagency force, given higher headquarters' operations order, and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To reduce the transfer, spread, and desorption of CBRN hazards to support the commander's scheme of maneuver.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Develop CBRN response plan.
2. Link-up with supporting or supported unit, as required.
3. Revise response plan, as required.
4. Establish decontamination lanes, as required.
5. Don protective equipment, as required.
6. Monitor the environment.
7. Apply absorption materials, as required.
8. Construct overflow or underflow dams, as required.
9. Construct field expedient dikes, as required.
10. Divert the flow of liquid hazards, as required.
11. Retain hazards in temporary holding areas, as required.
12. Vent hazardous areas, as required.
13. Leak seal and over pack, as required.
14. Mark hazard areas and bypass routes, as required.
15. Process through decontamination, as required.
16. Submit reports, as required.

17. Complete debrief.
18. Brief mission results.
19. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS: CBRN-OPS-3003

CBRN-CCC-3001: Provide CBRN Warning and Reporting

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The CBRN Control Center provides an orderly organization of the CBRN COP information. The CBRN Control center allows commanders to organize the reporting, evaluating, and sharing of CBRN incident information. The CBRN control center is responsible for processing and evaluating CBRN related data, updating information requirements, assisting with the development of the CBRN COP, and coordinating fusion of battlefield intelligence with the CBRN operational situation. CBRN Control Centers have the means to predict CBRN hazard areas and provide warning to affected units via manual or automated systems IAW MCRP 10-10E.5.

CONDITION: Operating within a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), joint, combined, or interagency environment, given a higher headquarters' operations order, commander's guidance, a CBRN threat, and communications equipment.

STANDARD: To provide detailed, timely, and accurate information to save lives, and support the commander's decision making process.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish CBRN Control Center.
2. Receive CBRN report(s).
3. Validate CBRN report(s).
4. Produce subsequent reports, as required.
5. Predict limits of CBRN/TIM hazard area, as required.
6. Plot actual CBRN/TIM hazard area, as required.
7. Update common operating picture.
8. Warn affected units.
9. Transmit reports to higher, adjacent, and subordinate units, as required.
10. Brief commander and staff, as required.
11. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.3 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
2. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS:

5702-W&R-2001	5769-W&R-2001	5769-W&R-2501

CBRN-CCC-3002: Provide CBRN risk assessment

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Each command has an organized and trained CBRN control center team. The CBRN control center is normally located within the combat operations center. This facilitates close coordination with other elements/sections (operations section, intelligence section, fire support coordination center). The CBRN control center can support the commander's decision making process by providing risk assessments based on potential accidental, intentional, or natural CBRN/TIM hazard releases through manual or automated hazard assessment tools IAW MCRP 10-10E.1.

CONDITION: Operating within a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), joint, combined, or interagency environment, given a higher headquarters' operations order, commander's guidance, a CBRN threat assessment, a CBRN control center, and a potential CBRN/TIM hazard release.

STANDARD: To provide detailed, timely, and accurate information to support the commander's decision making process.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Review information requirements.
2. Plot potential CBRN/TIM hazard area, as required.
3. Assess effects of contamination, as required.
4. Assess effect of additional dose on personnel, as required.
5. Display effects on common operating picture, as required.
6. Develop hazard mitigation measures.
7. Determine available mitigation measures.
8. Determine changes to CBRN threat condition.
9. Brief commander and staff, as required.
10. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS:
5702-OPS-2001 5769-OPS-2005

CBRN-DECN-3001: Support Unit Decontamination

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4.3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: An inherent responsibility of all units is decontamination. Unit decontamination teams are collateral duty Marines organic to the unit assigned by the commander. When the type or level of contamination exceeds the unit's capability, decontamination support teams (DST) augment assigned decontamination forces to conduct and support decontamination efforts. As a member of a DST, a 5711 supports a unit by providing technical expertise and manpower. Through application of technical CBRN defense skills, the 5711 decreases the time required to complete decontamination and regenerate combat power by ensuring decontamination is conducted properly IAW MCRP 10-10E.8, MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense.

CONDITION: Given higher headquarters' operations order, a decontamination support plan, decontamination equipment, CBRN detection equipment, and unit to be decontaminated.

STANDARD: Regenerate and maintain combat power in support of the commander's scheme of maneuver.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Review decontamination support plan.
2. Link-up with supported unit, as required.
3. Revise the decontamination support plan, as required.
4. Observe decontamination efforts in assigned areas.
5. Correct members of the unit decontamination team, as required.
6. Assist with decontamination to increase throughput, as required.
7. Assist with site close out, as required.
8. Submit reports, as required.
9. Complete debrief.
10. Brief mission results.
11. Replenish team and supplies.
12. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

CBRN-DECN-3002: Provide technical decontamination

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4.3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Technical decontamination supports personnel making deliberate contact with potential sources of contamination. CBRN response personnel provide technical decontamination to support CBRN response and missions of other technical forces. It addresses unique items such as SCBAs, detectors, communications gear, munitions, hazard samples, etc. Technical decontamination operations requires incorporation of different strategies than those used for routine decontamination operations IAW MCRP 10-10E.8.

CONDITION: Given CBRN reconnaissance results, decontamination equipment, CBRN detection equipment, and CBRN response personnel to be decontaminated.

STANDARD: To decontaminate personnel and equipment to a level below established exposure limits.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Review mission requirements.
2. Revise plan, as required.
3. Construct decontamination lanes.
4. Decontaminate personnel.
5. Decontaminate equipment.
6. Decontaminate sample container(s), as required.
7. Decontaminate over pack container(s), as required.
8. Close out decontamination site.
9. Submit reports, as required.
10. Complete debrief.
11. Brief mission results.
12. Replenish team and supplies.
13. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

CBRN-OPS-3001: Conduct CBRN reconnaissance

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4.1

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of CBRN reconnaissance is to provide commanders with detailed, timely, and accurate information to inform commander's decisions or answer CCIRs. As information is collected from multiple collection sources, it is analyzed and yields intelligence that supports answering the CCIRs concerning CBRN impacts to the commander's scheme of maneuver. CBRN reconnaissance teams provide commanders with a unique resource to insert technical teams into known or unknown contamination to provide field confirmatory identification of hazards IAW MCRP 10-10E.7. These teams may operate independently or in support of other technical or general purpose forces.

CONDITION: While assigned to a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), joint, combined, or interagency force, given higher headquarters' operations order, information requirements, and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To provide detailed, timely, and accurate information to support the commander's decision making cycle.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Develop CBRN response plan.
2. Link-up with supported unit, as required.
3. Revise response plan, as required.
4. Establish technical decontamination lanes, as required.
5. Don protective equipment, as required.
6. Monitor the environment.
7. Operate unmanned detection systems, as required.
8. Detect the presence of a hazard.
9. Locate source and extent of hazard.
10. Identify hazard.
11. Mitigate hazard, as required.
12. Collect samples, as required.
13. Mark hazard area and bypass routes, as required.
14. Process through decontamination, as required.
15. Submit reports, as required.
16. Complete debrief.
17. Brief mission results.
18. Replenish team and supplies, as required.
19. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS:

5702-OPS-2501	5702-PLN-2002	5713-DECN-2501
5769-OPS-2002	5769-PLAN-2002	

CBRN-OPS-3002: Conduct Site Exploitation

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1.8.3	MCT 6.4.1

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Site exploitation is a series of activities to recognize, collect, process, preserve, and analyze information, personnel and/or materiel found during the conduct of operations IAW MCRP 10-10E.7. CBRN response teams are trained and equipped for a higher degree of CBRN detection and sampling capability compared to conventional forces. CBRN response teams and supporting/supported explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), engineer, or intelligence elements provide weapons technical information of WMD to staffs. Analysts convert raw data collected by CBRN response teams into intelligence for commanders, staffs, and decision makers at all levels.

CONDITION: While assigned to a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), joint, combined, or interagency force, given higher headquarters' operations order, a completed CBRN reconnaissance, information requirements, and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To provide detailed, timely, and accurate information to support the commander's decision making cycle.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Develop CBRN response plan.
2. Link-up with supporting or supported unit, as required.
3. Revise response plan, as required.
4. Establish technical decontamination lanes, as required.
5. Don protective equipment, as required.
6. Monitor the environment.
7. Identify the CBRN hazard.
8. Collect samples.
9. Collect and document other information, as required.
10. Document sample collection.
11. Mitigate hazard(s), as required.
12. Process through decontamination, as required.
13. Characterize the site.
14. Package the sample(s), as required.
15. Evacuate sample(s), as required.
16. Submit reports, as required.
17. Complete debrief.
18. Brief mission results.
19. Replenish team and supplies, as required.
20. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-90.15 Site Exploitation
2. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
3. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures
4. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS:

5702-OPS-2501	5702-PLN-2002	5713-RECN-2502

5769-OPS-2003 5769-PLAN-2002

CBRN-OPS-3003: Control Contamination

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.8.3 MCT 6.4.1 MCT 6.4.2
MCT 6.4.3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Contamination control is a combination of preparatory and responsive measures designed to limit the vulnerability of forces to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and toxic industrial hazards and to avoid, contain, control exposure to, and, where possible, neutralize them IAW MCRP 10-10E.8. CBRN response personnel execute missions reduce the hazard of CBRN contamination by preventing the transfer, spread, and desorption of CBRN hazards thereby limiting exposure and enabling contamination avoidance. CBRN response teams may be assigned this mission as a supporting or supported unit.

CONDITION: While assigned to a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), joint, combined, or interagency force, given higher headquarters' operations order, a completed CBRN reconnaissance, and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To reduce the transfer, spread, and desorption of CBRN hazards to support the commander's scheme of maneuver.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Develop CBRN response plan.
2. Link-up with supporting or supported unit, as required.
3. Revise response plan, as required.
4. Establish decontamination lanes, as required.
5. Don protective equipment, as required.
6. Monitor the environment.
7. Apply absorption materials, as required.
8. Construct overflow or underflow dams, as required.
9. Construct field expedient dikes, as required.
10. Divert the flow of liquid hazards, as required.
11. Retain hazards in temporary holding areas, as required.
12. Vent hazardous materials, as required.
13. Leak seal and over pack, as required.
14. Mark hazard areas and bypass routes, as required.
15. Process through decontamination, as required.
16. Submit reports, as required.
17. Complete debrief.
18. Brief mission results.
19. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS:

5702-OPS-2501	5702-PLN-2002	5711-DECN-1001
5711-DECN-2001	5711-DECN-2002	5713-DECN-2001
5713-PLAN-2501	5769-OPS-2003	5769-PLAN-2002

CBRN-TRNG-3001: Provide Unit CBRN Defense Training

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel provide training to unit personnel for individual actions pre-, during, and post- CBRN incident. CBRN defense personnel train unit staff, and unit personnel to survive and operate in a CBRN environment IAW MCO 3400.3_. CBRN defense personnel assist small unit leadership training CBRN T&R events in the Marine Corps Common Skills Manual.

CONDITION: Given a unit to train, training aids, and a training site

STANDARD: To mitigate the effects of a CBRN hazard to save lives and protect equipment.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Determine training requirements associated with unit METs.
2. Develop training plan.
3. Train unit personnel to maintain CBRN IPE.
4. Train unit personnel to wear CBRN IPE.
5. Train unit personnel to remove contaminated CBRN IPE.
6. Train unit personnel to conduct immediate decontamination.
7. Train unit personnel to recognize CBRN hazards and incident indicators.
8. Train unit personnel to recognize signs and symptoms of CBRN exposure.
9. Train unit personnel to employ individual CBRN detection equipment.
10. Evaluate training.
11. Debrief training.
12. Record training.
13. Submit after action reports.
14. 14. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCTP 8-10A Unit Training Management Guide
2. MCTP 8-10B How to Conduct Training
3. NAVAIR 00-80T-121 Chemical and Biological Defense NATOPS Manual
4. NAVMC 1553.3_ Unit Training Management
5. NAVMC 3500.18_ Marine Corps Common Skills T&R Manual
6. NAVMC 3500.37 Train the Trainer T&R Manual
7. T/O&E Table of Organization and Equipment

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS:

5702-TRNG-2001	5702-TRNG-2002	5711-TRG-1001
5769-TRNG-2001	5769-TRNG-2002	5769-TRNG-2003

CBRN-TRNG-3002: Provide an Individual Protective Equipment Confidence Exercise

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of an IPECE is to train personnel to properly wear the field protective mask and IPE in a contaminated environment IAW MCO 3400.3_. Personnel gain practical knowledge and confidence in their CBRND equipment, and their ability to survive and conduct combat duties in a CBRN environment. There are two types of training that meets the IPECE requirement, CS chamber facility training and Open Area CS training area.

CONDITION: Given a unit to train, individual protective equipment, and CS.

STANDARD: To ensure unit Marines are confident in use of CBRN IPE.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Coordinate with unit.
2. Develop training plan.
3. Verify range safety regulations with RSO/OIC.
4. Verify ammunition calculations with RSO/OIC.
5. Prepare CS training area.
6. Lead procedures in training area.
7. Verify fit and function of individual protective equipment.
8. Close out CS training area.
9. Debrief RSO/OIC.
10. Evaluate training.
11. Debrief training.
12. Record training.
13. Submit after action reports.
14. Submit Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES: DA PAM 385-63 Range Safety

CBRN-TRNG-3003: Train Collateral Duty Monitor Teams

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN defense personnel provide initial and sustainment training to CBRN teams. CBRN defense personnel train collateral duty monitor teams to detect, report, and mark CBRN contamination. Teams employ detection equipment to provide the commander situational awareness of location and levels of contamination in an assigned area of operations IAW MCO 3400.3_.

CONDITION: Given assigned unit monitor team members to train, CBRN IPE (as required), and assigned detection equipment.

STANDARD: To ensure unit can detect the presence of potential CBRN hazards in the area of responsibility.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Submit after action reports.
2. Coordinate with unit.
3. Develop training plan.
4. Train collateral duty team members to maintain unit CBRN detection equipment.
5. Train collateral duty team members to detect CBRN contamination.
6. Train collateral duty team members to submit CBRN reports.
7. Evaluate training.
8. Debrief training.
9. Record training.
10. Submit Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. AETM Applicable Equipment Technical Manuals
2. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

---

CBRN-TRNG-3004: Train Collateral Duty Decontamination Teams

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: An inherent responsibility of all units is decontamination. Unit decontamination teams are collateral duty Marines organic to the unit assigned by the commander. CBRN Defense personnel provide initial and sustainment training to collateral duty unit decontamination teams. Through application of technical CBRN defense skills, the team decreases the time required to complete decontamination and restore combat power by ensuring decontamination is conducted properly IAW MCPR 10-10E.8 MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense.

CONDITION: Given assigned unit decontamination team to train, assigned decontamination equipment, assigned detection equipment, and a marking kit.

STANDARD: To provide commanders the capability to reduce contamination to regenerate and maintain combat power.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Coordinate with unit.
2. Develop training plan.
3. Train collateral duty team members to maintain unit CBRN detection equipment.
4. Train collateral duty team members to mark contaminated areas.
5. Train collateral duty team members to detect CBRN contamination.
6. Train collateral duty team members to maintain CBRN decontamination equipment.
7. Train collateral duty team members to perform operational decontamination.
8. Train collateral duty team members to conduct thorough decontamination.
9. Evaluate training.
10. Debrief training.
11. Record training.
12. Submit after action reports.
13. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:

1. AETM Applicable Equipment Technical Manuals
2. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 4

MOS 5702 INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 4

MOS 5702 INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

4000. PURPOSE. This chapter details the individual events that pertain to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Officer. Each individual event provides an event title, along with the conditions events will be performed under, and the standard to which the event must be performed to be successful.

4001. EVENT CODING

1. Events in this T&R Manual are depicted with an up to 12-character, 3-field alphanumeric system, i.e. XXXX-XXXX-XXXX. This chapter utilizes the following methodology

a. Field one. This field represents the community. This chapter contains the following community codes:

Code	Description
5702	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Officer

b. Field two. This field represents the functional/duty area. This chapter contains the following functional/duty areas:

Code	Description
ADM	Administration
EQP	Equipment
OPS	Operations
PLN	Planning
TRNG	Training
W&R	Warning and Reporting

c. Field three. This field provides the level at which the event is accomplished and numerical sequencing of events. This chapter contains the following event levels:

Code	Description
2000	Core Plus Skills
2500	Core Plus Skills

4002. INDEX OF 2000 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVENTS (ITE)

Event Code	E-Coded	Event
5702-ADM-2001	NO	Develop Standing Operating Procedures
5702-ADM-2002	NO	Conduct a CBRN Defense readiness inspection
5702-ADM-2003	NO	Advise the commander on CBRN Defense readiness
5702-EQP-2001	NO	Manage a CBRN Defense/Response Equipment Account

5702-OPS-2001	NO	Assess CBRN attack impacts on mission at the Tactical Level
5702-OPS-2002	NO	Employ CBRN response activities
5702-OPS-2003	NO	Conduct CBRN hazard prediction analysis
5702-OPS-2004	NO	Provide recommendations for CBRN Logistics
5702-PLN-2001	NO	Assess the CBRN Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (IPOE)
5702-PLN-2002	NO	Perform CBRN defense/response activities during the staff planning process
5702-PLN-2003	NO	Develop a CBRN defense/response appendix to an operation order
5702-TRNG-2001	NO	Integrate CBRN defense/response training into Unit TEEP
5702-TRNG-2002	NO	Manage CBRN defense/response training
5702-TRNG-2003	NO	Assess CBRN defense/response training
5702-W&R-2001	NO	Manage CBRN control center

4003. LIST OF 2000 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVENTS (ITE)

5702-ADM-2001: Develop Standing Operating Procedures

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Standing operating procedures (SOP) are sets of instructions covering features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. SOPs allow units to carry out familiar tasks effectively and efficiently with minimal or no higher level guidance or communications. SOPs must be current, studied, rehearsed, executable on a moment's notice, and supported by time-saving factors. CBRN defense officers must be capable of developing SOPs at all levels of command as stand-alone documents or integrated into existing SOPs. When CBRN defense/response SOPs are not available, it is the responsibility of the CBRN officer to develop SOPs which account for the unit's mission, the table of organization and equipment, and existing HHQ's SOPs.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given the unit's mission, table of organization and equipment, and higher headquarters' SOPs.

STANDARD: In order to provide unit specific sets of instructions covering features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure based on doctrine.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Read unit mission.
2. Determine available resources.
3. Read relevant HHQ SOPs.

4. Read relevant doctrinal publications.
5. Formulate procedures necessary to support mission.
6. Assign roles and responsibilities of unit, staff, and subordinate unit(s), as required.
7. Assign responsibilities for operational roles, as required.
8. Format the SOP.
9. Integrate the SOP into existing SOPs, as required.
10. Collect staff review and concurrence.
11. Modify the SOP as required by staff review.
12. Submit the SOP for commander's signature.
13. Disseminate the SOP.

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-90.40 Combined Arms for Countering WMD
2. MCRP 1-10.2 Marine Corps Supplement to the Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
3. MCTP 10-10E MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
4. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Support to CWMD Operations
5. NAV AIR 00-80T-121 CBRND NATOPS

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:
SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCES:
MCO 5215.1_ Marine Corps Directives Management Program
MCRP 10-10E.1 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Planning
MCRP 10-10E.3 Multi-Service Doctrine for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Operations
MCRP 10-10E.5 Multi-Service Reference for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures
MCRP 10-10E.6 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Consequence Management Operations
MCRP 10-10E.7 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Reconnaissance and Surveillance
MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Passive Defense
MCRP 10-10E.9 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Operations in a Nuclear Environment
MCRP 10-10E.10 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Domestic Chemical Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Response

---

5702-ADM-2002: Conduct a CBRN Defense readiness inspection

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense readiness inspections shall be administered internally or externally by HHQ using the functional area checklist and/or command generated inspection checklist, as required.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a subordinate unit(s) with CBRN Defense program, and applicable inspection checklist(s).

STANDARD: To provide the unit commander a current assessment of the subordinate unit's CBRN Defense and/or response readiness.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review unit's TO&E and mission.
2. Review unit's CBRN Defense/Response SOP.
3. Review unit's CBRN Defense/Response Readiness reports.
4. Review unit's CBRN Defense/Response Training records.
5. Administer inspection.
6. Validate CBRN Defense/Response training.
7. Coordinate for external (HHQ) inspection (or staff assist visit).
8. Compile reports from inspections.
9. Report results to HHQ, as required.
10. Report unresolved DOTMLPF-P gaps/shortfalls in DRRS.
11. Conduct re-inspections, as required.
12. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCO 3000.13B Marine Corps Readiness Reporting
2. MCO 3400.3_ Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense Policy and Training
3. MCO 4790.1_ MIMMS Introduction Manual
4. TI 10010-OR Serviceability Standards for CBRN Defense Equipment

---

5702-ADM-2003: Advise the commander on CBRN Defense readiness

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Units establish procedures to monitor the readiness reporting of subordinate units for completeness, accuracy, and timeliness in accordance with the policies established in accordance with MCO 3000.13_. The tasks to assist in readiness assessments include, but not limited to: assess organizations in DRRS, submit complete, accurate, and timely reports to DRRS, train and identify organizational readiness representatives. The CBRN Defense assessment is a separate assessment based on the reported levels of CBRN Defense, response, or decontamination equipment and training requirements. As a separate reporting requirement, the CBRN defense assessment does not directly influence or contribute to a unit's overall C-level calculations; however, a commander may subjectively change the unit's overall reported core or assigned mission assessment when a CBRN defense/response deficiency or asset directly impacts the unit's ability to carry out its mission essential task in support of its assigned mission. CBRN reconnaissance and decontamination organic capabilities shall directly influence and contribute to the units readiness rating. CBRN Defense, response, and decontamination will be assessed in each readiness report.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given unit CBRN defense, response and decontamination training and equipment data.

STANDARD: To verify overall unit readiness and ability to support CCMD and JFC CWMD objectives and lines of effort.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct unit mission analysis.
2. Review unit CBRN defense/response METs
3. Review CBRN defense/response training and equipment data.
4. Validate CBRN defense/response training and equipment readiness levels.
5. Report data to the unit readiness officer.
6. Provide recommendations to the unit Commander regarding increasing or maintaining CBRN defense/response readiness requirements.
7. Document officially identified operation, train, or exercise DOTMLPF-P capability gaps and shortfalls in DRRS.
8. Submit community unknown/unidentified DOTMLPF-P capability gaps through official processes.
9. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCO 3000.13_ Marine Corps Readiness Reporting
2. MCO 3504.1_ Marine Corps Lessons Learned Program (MCCLP) and the Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned (MCCLL)
3. MCO 3900.15B MARINE CORPS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM (EFDS)

5702-EQP-2001: Manage a CBRN Defense/Response Equipment Account

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN defense/response equipment maintenance management programs include both publications and equipment. Section responsibilities will be divided among section personnel to conduct equipment maintenance, and publication control. Local desktop/turnover procedures for each required maintenance management function shall be established IAW MCO 4790.25.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a CBRN defense/response equipment account, automated systems, and Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E).

STANDARD: To ensure the unit's allocated CBRN defense/response equipment is employable.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review required equipment.
2. Review required publications.
3. Validate equipment storage requirements.
4. Validate maintenance requirements.
5. Manage section responsibilities.
6. Validate section maintenance programs.
7. Review records.
8. Evaluate maintenance programs.
9. Review subordinate units CBRN defense/response equipment management programs.

REFERENCES:
1. MCO 4790.1_ MIMMS Introduction Manual
2. MCO 4790.25 Ground Equipment Maintenance Program (GEMP)
3. MCO P4790.2_ MIMMS Field Procedures Manual
4. TI 10010-OR Serviceability Standards for CBRN Defense Equipment

---

5702-OPS-2001: Assess CBRN attack impacts on mission at the Tactical Level

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: In addition to immediate casualty-production, a CBRN attack, or hazard on the battlefield may impact the unit mission by reducing tempo or degrading maneuverability from the MSC echelon and below. The CBRN Defense Officer assesses these impacts and advises the commander and staff to inform follow-on tactical and operational decisions.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a mission, CBRN threat analysis, and CBRN vulnerability assessment.

STANDARD: In order to facilitate the commander's decision making cycle.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive and brief classified CBRN Threats.
2. Provide CBRN estimates.
3. Reevaluate Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (IPOE) assessment.
4. Develop CBRN vulnerability reduction measures.
5. Provide CBRN hazard assessment.
6. Provide courses of action.
7. Advise the commander.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 2-01.3 Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment
2. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning

5702-OPS-2002: Employ CBRN response activities

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Plan, advise, coordinate and participate in (as needed or directed) CBRN response activities, including protection and contamination mitigation, beyond the subordinate units organic capabilities, to restore combat power after CBRN and toxic industrial material exposure. This task includes coordinated staff actions to identify information and response requirements in order to provide task-organized CBRN and non-CBRN capabilities.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a mission, CBRN incident, and CBRN capabilities.

STANDARD: In order to continue mission while mitigating injuries and loss of life while in a CBRN environment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Validate risk, hazard and mission analysis, update as required.
2. Recommend courses of action.
3. Direct employment of response personnel as mission dictates.
4. Coordinate reach back, as required.
5. Analyze CBRN response personnel reports.
6. Re-evaluate the situation, as required.
7. Monitor response activities.
8. Brief situational updates, as required.
9. Coordinate reconstitution of CBRN Defense equipment/supplies.
10. Monitor reconstitution of equipment and personnel.
11. Advise the commander.
12. Document officially identified operation, train, or exercise DOTMLPF-P capability gaps and shortfalls in DRRS.
13. Submit community unknown/unidentified DOTMLPF-P capability gaps through official processes.
14. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning

5702-OPS-2003: Conduct CBRN hazard prediction analysis

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: In order to protect the force, avoid contamination to the greatest extent possible, and conduct decontamination operations, CBRN defense officer must be able to assess the CBRN /TIM situation. CBRN defense officer must be able to utilize all available information and current weather data to plan prepare and execute predict the location of the attack, the extent of contamination, the duration of the contamination. CBRN defense officer must be able to conduct CBRN hazard prediction utilizing both the manual and automated methods utilizing applicable reference materials.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given CBRN/TIM attack/incident information, CBRN Control Center personnel, weather data, unit locations, maps, CBRN plotting tools, and/or official automated CBRN warning and reporting software platforms.

STANDARD: To mitigate casualties and facilitate commander's decision making cycle.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Compile/interpret and process incoming CBRN reports.
2. Recommend protection activities.
3. Predict Attack/Release/Hazard Areas.
4. Warn effected units as applicable.
5. Calculate Hazard Duration.
6. Manage CBRN warning and reporting.
7. Recommend and direct CBRN reconnaissance activities, as applicable.
8. Recommend and direct contamination mitigation activities, as applicable.
9. Use automated hazard prediction software to assist in calculations, predictions, warning and modeling as required.
10. Coordinate with external agencies (technical reach-back) for advanced modeling procedures, as required.
11. Advise the commander.
12. Document officially identified operation, train, or exercise DOTMLPF-P capability gaps and shortfalls in DRRS.
13. Submit community unknown/unidentified DOTMLPF-P capability gaps through official processes.
14. Submit appropriate information to Marine Corps Lessons Learned for issues affecting DOTMLPF-P.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures

---

5702-OPS-2004: Provide recommendations for CBRN Logistics

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Unit requirements drive the need for logistics support. Although supported units should provide their requirements logistic estimates to the Logistic Command Element (LCE), many times the LCE may need to determine the initial requirements to continue planning. In such cases, the LCE should begin with its worst-case requirements. As more information becomes available, the LCE can refine its requirements and update its functional estimates. Understanding classes of supply and ensuring the requirements for upgrading or prioritizing classes of resupply may be critical components during logistics analysis for CBR mendicants, IPE, water, fuel, decontaminants, need for contracted logistical support (CLS), consumables, medical and AMAL planning, casualty and patient decontamination, including disposition of contaminated human remains (CHR), etc.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a unit, an order, while operating within a MAGTF or joint force.

STANDARD: To support logistical planning, to meet mission requirements and support the commander's intent.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Participate in logistics planning.
2. Validate CBRN defense/response logistical requirements by functional area.
3. Validate CBRN defense/response logistic shortfalls.
4. Review subordinate unit CBRN defense/response logistical resource status.
5. Validate unit CBRN defense/response logistics requests process.
6. Validate supplies are tactically distributed per mission requirements.
7. Review consumption rates.
8. Provide updates.

REFERENCES: MSTP PAM 4-0.2 A Logistics Planner's Guide

5702-PLN-2001: Assess the CBRN Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (IPOE)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: IPOE is a key tool for assessing the enemy situation, physical and operational environment (OE), and civil considerations. It begins during planning and continues during all operations process activities. The continuous IPOE process must account for confirmed as well as plausible, but unconfirmed, adversary capabilities, plans, and actions. The IPOE process must address the capabilities and limitations of adversary CBRN weapons and delivery systems; their command, control, and release procedures; the indicators of intent to employ CBRN weapons; and the possibility of direct or accidental release of TIM. The intelligence staff officers IPOE should focus on more than military capabilities and include information and analysis of all variables of the OE to include the Political, Military, Economic, Social, Infrastructure, and Information (PMESII) / Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Troops, and Time available (METT-T). IPOE is designed to reduce the Commander's uncertainties concerning weather, enemy, and terrain for a specific geographic area. It analyzes the intelligence database in detail to determine the impact of enemy, weather, and terrain on the operation and presents this information in graphic format. The IPOE enables the Commander to see the battlefield where friendly and enemy forces can move, shoot, and communicate; where critical areas lie; and where enemy forces are most vulnerable.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational situation with the IPOE and a unit operating in an area under the threat of a CBRN attack or incident.

STANDARD: STANDARD: To ensure intelligence activities include CBRN threat and vulnerability assessments.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review IPOE.
2. Assess the variables for a CBRN Threat Assessment.
3. Assess the variables of the operational environment assessment (political military economic social information infrastructure intelligence (PMESII/METT-T).
4. Recommend CBRN defense/response decision points during intelligence collection cycle.
5. Provide subject matter expertise to the intelligence section.
6. Validate CBRN aspects of the IPOE.
7. Recommend Priority Intelligence Requirements.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 2-01.3 Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment
2. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
3. NAVMC 4000.2 Marine Corps Class VIII Management Handbook

5702-PLN-2002: Perform CBRN defense/response activities during the staff planning process

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: As a CBRN Defense Officer operating in an area under the threat of a CBRN/TIM attack or incident, you will be required to advise the Commander of the doctrinal employment of CBRN defense/response capabilities (organizations, personnel, technology, information, etc.) to characterize CBRN threats and hazards, including toxic industrial material (TIM). You will also provide Commanders and staffs at the operational and tactical levels with capability employment planning data and considerations to shape military operations involving CBRN/TIM threats and hazards and a better understanding of where and when to expect CBRN/TIM hazards by applying information management (IM) to the staff planning process, Marine Corps planning process (MCPP).

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given commander's guidance, mission analysis information based off operations in a CBRN environment, Operations Orders, tactical SOPs and operating in an area under the threat of a CBRN attack or incident.

STANDARD: To meet the commanders intent, ensuring units can continue operations in a CBRN environment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive Command's guidance.
2. Apply the principles of the Marine Corps Planning Process.
3. Perform the problem framing.
4. Identify the CBRN aspects of the operational environment.
5. Coordinate an intelligence preparation of the operational environment assessment.
6. Coordinate for threat analysis.
7. Conduct CBRN threat assessment.
8. Conduct CBRN capability analysis.
9. Conduct CBRN vulnerability analysis.
10. Validate CBRN vulnerability reduction measures (MOPP Analysis and contamination avoidance measures).
11. Develop recommended CBRN information requirements.
12. Identify planning activities for CBRN response for inputs/outputs to the MCPP.
13. Identify preparations activities for CBRN defense/response for inputs/outputs to the MCPP.
14. Identify execution activities for CWMD support operations for inputs/outputs to the MCPP.
15. Identify unit employment of CBRN defense /response capabilities for inputs/outputs to the MCPP.
16. Develop courses of action.
17. War game courses of action.
18. Present courses of action for Commander's decision.
19. Coordinate the execution of orders/plans with relevant CBRN defense/response information to support" the unit's mission.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCWP 5-10 Marine Corps Planning Process
3. MSTP PAM 5-0.2 Operational Planning Team Guide

5702-PLN-2003: Develop a CBRN defense/response appendix to an operation order

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Appendix 2 to Annex C of an Operation Order is designed to specify CBRN defense/response tasks necessary to complete a particular mission. As a CBRN Defense Officer, it is imperative that you understand what should be in the appendix and how the appendix should be formatted. It is also important to understand that the appendix is not intended to be a cookie cutter format, in other words, the appendix should be specifically pertinent to the operation at hand. However, the appendix will follow the 5-paragraph order format - Situation, Mission, Execution, Administration and Logistics, and Command and Control.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given Commander's guidance, transitions brief or operations order.

STANDARD: To ensure the operations order address the required CBRN defense/response considerations.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review planning materials.
2. Review unit tactical/operational SOP.
3. Determine the CBRN defense/response actions to be supported.
4. Determine the CBRN threat conditions.
5. Determine protection/contamination mitigation measures.
6. Determine CBRN warning and reporting system and CBRN information management requirements.
7. Determine CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance requirements.
8. Determine decontamination requirements.
9. Synchronize CBRN defense/response activities.
10. Publish CBRN defense/response appendix.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning

5702-TRNG-2001: Integrate CBRN defense/response training into Unit TEEP

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Properly developed CBRN defense/response training plans will: Maintain a consistent combat focus to operate in a CBRN environment. Each headquarters in the organization involves its subordinate headquarters (e.g. MARFOR to MEF to DIV/MAW/MLG to Regiment/Group to Battalion/Squadron) in the development of training plans. CBRN defense personnel must coordinate between associated combat, combat support, and combat service support organizations ensuring that the CBRN defense/response training provided meets their required missions to support the MAGTF Commander. CBRN defense/response training plans must reflect real-world lead times required to cause desired effects. CBRN defense personnel must ensure that resources allocations for the approved training plan are appropriately budgeted and submitted to the appropriate headquarters in enough time for that headquarters to incorporate the planning requirements into the budget process. CBRN defense personnel must look ahead to unit deployment program rotations, deployments, major exercises, and budget cycles and then provide appropriate guidance in their planning process. CBRN defense/response training plans must focus on raising or sustaining proficiency in METs. Since time and resources are limited, the CBRN defense/response training plan must identify and effectively allocate time and resources needed to achieve and sustain combat proficiency.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an individual or unit to be trained; CCMD lines of effort or objectives (to include CWMD), T&R Events or METs, unit mission statement, Commander's guidance, training plan, required equipment (IPE), supplies, medical personnel, ammunition and an appropriate location.

STANDARD: To meet required CBRN readiness levels identified in the commanders training guidance.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Review unit TEEP.
2. Identify higher units, subordinate units, supported units and unit mission essential tasks.
3. Identify individual and collective tasks for subordinate units and Marines within mission essential tasks.
4. Assess unit strengths and deficiencies.
5. Establish training priorities.
6. Design training events that nest within short, mid, and long- range training plans.
7. Manage the development of training materials.
8. Coordinate for external support requirements.
9. Publish training events.
10. Conduct training, as required.
11. Establish training evaluation criteria.
12. Conduct AARs and/or review external evaluations.
13. Review training deficiencies of individuals, subordinate units and unit.
14. Report training.
15. Reprioritize tasks in training plan, as necessary.
16. Publish AARs to MCCLL.

REFERENCES: MCO 1553.3_ Unit Training Management (UTM) Program

---

5702-TRNG-2002: Manage CBRN defense/response training

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The Marine Corps trains its personnel to accomplish their wartime mission in any battle space condition and in every environment. CBRN threats and hazards are conditions of the operating environment. Complete integration of CBRN defense/response training will ensure that all Marines possess a thorough understanding of CBRND operations and procedures. All personnel must be trained to recognize CBRN incidents, don the field protective mask and protective clothing quickly, perform assigned missions wearing protective clothing, survive and continue to operate for extended periods of time in a CBRN environment. All Marine Corps organizations must continually integrate CBRN defense/response training to develop unit integrity, cohesion, and operational expertise in a CBRN environment. CBRN defense/response training requirements and standards are intended to enable individuals and units to survive and continue their mission(s) while operating in a CBRN environment.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a unit to be trained, the Commander's guidance and a training plan.

STANDARD: To ensure training is assessed, completed and recorded and the results are reported.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Validate instructor/trainers/evaluators.
2. Review training materials/LOI.
3. Certify all instructors/trainers/evaluators.
4. Account for personnel.
5. Develop and implement controls to manage risk.
6. Ensure compliance with installation, unit SOPs, Treaties, Status of Forces Agreements, and visiting forces agreements, as applicable.
7. Conduct safety briefs, as required.
8. Execute planned training.
9. Observe training.
10. Conduct After Action Review.
11. Document training.
12. Turn rosters into S/G3 and validate rosters through MCTIMS.
13. Publish Lessons Learned.
14. Provide inputs and oversight of relevant CBRN defense/response DOTMLPF-P

shortfalls in the unit DRRS.

REFERENCES: MCO 1553.3A Unit Training Management (UTM) Program

---

5702-TRNG-2003: Assess CBRN defense/response training

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Assessment is a continuous process and is integral to training management. It is conducted by leaders at every level and during all phases of the planning and conduct of training. The purpose of assessment is to determine a unit¿s proficiency in the tasks it must successfully perform in combat; better known as the Mission Essential Tasks. The desired level is defined in training standards within the T&R order. Assessment is a continuous process used to identify unit proficiencies and deficiencies.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a unit conducting training and applicable training areas.

STANDARD: To ensure CBRN defense/response training evaluation metrics are met.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review previous training AARs and lessons learned.
2. Review LOI and or training objectives.
3. Observe training briefs.
4. Continuously monitor the safe conduct of training.
5. Evaluate unit training.
6. Ensure adherence to training standards.
7. Conduct debrief.
8. Provide assessment.

REFERENCES:
1. DA PAM 385-63 Range Safety
2. MCO 1553.3A Unit Training Management (UTM) Program
3. MCO 3570.1_ Range Safety

CHAINED EVENTS:

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: 5711-TRG-2002

5702-W&R-2001: Manage CBRN control center

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The extent of CBRN Control Center operations is dependent on the level of command. For MARFOR/MEF, Wings, Marine Logistics Groups (MLG) and above, the Center is fully staffed with CBRN defense personnel responsible of all aspects of CBRN Center operations. At lower levels of command (Regt/MAG and below), CBRN personnel at a minimum, must be able to monitor the battle, track the locations of CBRN/TIM attacks/releases and their associated hazards, and execute the CBRN warning and reporting system. CBRN defense personnel must determine the extent of their responsibilities, based on their level of command, and identify the personnel, equipment and training required to meet those responsibilities. Continuous monitoring of the situation is vital to ensure the commander is advised on the impacts to mission throughout CBRN defense/response activities.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given Commander's guidance, CBRN defense personnel, CBRN control center tasks, and unit CBRN Defense SOP.

STANDARD: To receive and disseminate CBRN information, coordinate CBRN defense/response activities, and warn effected personnel of a CBRN hazard, and support the commander's decision making cycle.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Assign CBRN control center roles and responsibilities.
2. Review information from adjacent, higher, subordinate and external agencies.
3. Review applicable operations orders and HHQ directives.
4. Review situation updates from watch personnel.
5. Provide advice on CBRN related information.
6. Establish CBRN warning and reporting procedures.
7. Report CBRN information requirements (IR) to Commander, as required.
8. Report CBRN protection status.
9. Report status of proposed decontamination sites.
10. Monitor status of CBRN defense/response equipment and supplies.
11. Interpret CBRN attack warnings.
12. Validate hazard prediction.
13. Analyze and validate hazard modeling.
14. Validate exposure criteria for continuous risk assessment.
15. Advise considerations for maneuver of potentially contaminated surfaces/areas.
16. Manage CBRN Surveillance and Reconnaissance activities.
17. Manage operational exposure reports.
18. Coordinate for sampling, monitoring, and analysis for residual hazard.
19. Manage contamination mitigation activities.
20. Integrate into the Commander's Decision-making cycle.

21. Advise considerations for post incident recovery.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCTP 10-10E MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations

4004. INDEX OF 2500 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVENTS (ITE)

Event Code	E-Coded	Event
5702-ADM-2501	NO	Provide input during CBRN Policy and Doctrine Development Reviews
5702-ADM-2502	NO	Manage a CBRN Defense readiness inspection program
5702-ADM-2503	NO	Contribute to the CBRN Defense Advocacy and Proponency Process
5702-ADM-2504	NO	Facilitate Equipment Acquisition and Fielding Process
5702-OPS-2501	NO	Plan the employment of CBRN Defense Response Capabilities
5702-OPS-2502	NO	Assess CBRN hazard impacts on mission at the Operational Level
5702-PLN-2501	NO	Integrate CBRN / CWMD Planning Assessments into Multi-Service, Joint, or Combined Operations
5702-TRNG-2501	NO	Manage 57XX Professional Development Program

4005. LIST OF 2500 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVENTS (ITE)

5702-ADM-2501: Provide input during CBRN Policy and Doctrine Development Reviews

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: All CBRN defense personnel are guided through policy and doctrine. CBRN Defense/Response equipment is guided through technical publications and employment considerations in doctrine. These policy and doctrinal (technical and non-technical) publications should be reviewed when revising SOPs, exercise development and planning. Emergent policy and doctrine should also be reviewed for relevance as it pertains to current warfighting TTPs.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given the requirement, create concepts and capabilities for CBRN operations modernization or given a requirement provide input or propose changes to CBRN defense/response related Marine Corps policy and doctrinal (technical and non-technical) publications, as well naval, joint, allied, and multi-Service doctrine.

STANDARD: To continuously review and refine, adapt and leverage, new and innovative concepts and technologies IOT win in future, complex CBRN environments.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Develop/coordinate the annual and long-range doctrinal development plan.
2. Assess, staff, and coordinate the reviews of multinational, joint, multi-service, and Marine Corps Doctrine.
3. Provide doctrinal input to the DOTLMPF-P requirements determination process.
4. Submit comments via consolidated comment resolution matrix.
5. Participate in policy or doctrinal working groups as appropriate.

REFERENCES: MCO 5600.20_ Marine Corps Doctrinal Publications System

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: CBRN Defense Officer, (MEU, MSC, MEF, MARFOR, Supporting Establishments)

5702-ADM-2502: Manage a CBRN Defense readiness inspection program

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The Marine Corps uses inspections as a means to evaluate readiness. CBRN defense personnel conduct inspections to ensure that the unit is capable of conducting its assigned mission in a CBRN environment. The most common inspections include the Commanding Generals Inspection Program (CGIP), operational readiness evaluation, and logistical readiness evaluation.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a command inspection program, units to inspect, commander's guidance, and IG CBRN Defense Functional Area Checklists.

STANDARD: To ensure the unit is capable of conducting its mission in a CBRN environment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Create program, as required.
2. Determine inspection frequency.
3. Determine inspection criteria.
4. Develop inspection checklist(s), as required.
5. Review unit SOP/TO&E.
6. Assign personnel.
7. Monitor the inspection.
8. Conduct causative research.
9. Compile report.
10. Conduct debrief.
11. Report results, as required.
12. Report DOTMLPF-P gaps and shortfalls in DRRS.
13. Coordinate actions to resolve DOTMLPF-P gaps and shortfalls with higher.
14. Conduct re-inspections, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CJCSI 3401.02 Global Status of Resources and Training System
2. MCO 3000.13_ Marine Corps Readiness Reporting
3. MCO 5040.6_ Marine Corps Readiness Inspections and Assessments

---

5702-ADM-2503: Contribute to the CBRN Defense Advocacy and Proponency Process

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The CBRN Defense Operational Advisory Group (OAG) body convenes regularly to identify and assess CBRN Defense/Response readiness issues and initiate corrective action. Time-sensitive matters and issues substantially affecting the FMF may require ad hoc meetings beyond regularly scheduled activities. Significant issues and topics requiring additional guidance or decision(s) are forwarded to the CBRN Defense OccFld Sponsor - Deputy Commandant, PP&O, (DC, PP&O) and will include in-depth analysis and recommended courses of action. Additionally OccFld Programs include supporting materiel and non-materiel integrated concept team working group to shape solutions based outcomes. Support to these programs may also include participating or providing support for validating materiel with non-materiel solutions in various testing protocols.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a series of agenda items and commander's concerns.

STANDARD: To represent the command and influence service level policies.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct CBRN Defense/Response gap analysis.

2. Participate in CBRN Defense Operational Advisory Group (CBRND OAG).
3. Participate in support Conferences (DOTMLPF, materiel, non-materiel, boards, conferences and working groups, etc, as required).
4. Participate in user evaluations for emergent equipment and evaluation support.

REFERENCES:
1. CJCSI 3170.01 Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) Instruction Manual
2. CJCSI 3401.02 Global Status of Resources and Training System
3. MCO 3000.13_ Marine Corps Readiness Reporting

5702-ADM-2504: Facilitate Equipment Acquisition and Fielding Process

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The supporting establishment provides programmatic support and oversight of the process for acquisition programs in accordance with the Expeditionary Force Development System (EFDS). Throughout the acquisition development cycle, there are decision points in which the supporting establishment and the FMF will discuss and determine the fielding of emergent equipment. DOTMLPF-P/C assessments and test data are evaluated during each decision point in the process. Table of Organization and Equipment Change Requests may be necessary determined through the DOTMLPF/C assessment and recommendations.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational environment, a perceived CBRN Defense/Response capability deficiency, references, and a unit.

STANDARD: To mitigate the CBRN Defense/Response capability deficiency.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify a CBRN Defense/Response capability gap.
2. Develop a requirement document/needs statement.
3. Participate in the source selection process.
4. Participate in operational testing and evaluation, as required.
5. Participate in the Manpower and Training Assessment.
6. Assist in the development of a fielding plan.
7. Contribute to the development of doctrinal/technical publications.
8. Integrate new equipment training plans, as required.
9. Facilitate fielding and training.
10. Communicate recommendations for future product improvement.
11. Submit Table of Organization and Equipment Change Request through unit process, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. MCO 3900.17 The Marine Corps Urgent Needs Process (UNP) and the Urgent Universal Need Statement (Urgent UNS)
2. MCO 3900.20 Marine Corps Capabilities Based Assessment

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Prior to accomplishing this event, the 5702 must have completed the Defense Acquisition University ACQ101.

5702-OPS-2501: Plan the employment of CBRN Defense Response Capabilities

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The capability to effectively respond to and defend against CBRN attacks, and sustain operations in CBRN environments, requires properly trained and equipped forces. The MAGTF must be prepared to conduct and sustain operations in CBRN environments with minimal degradation. In order to sustain operations, US forces must assess the environment for CBRN hazards and prepare for CBRN defense when appropriate. Commanders at all echelons should initiate CBRN defense planning and integration into all phases of operations as early as possible.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational situation, organic CBRND teams or external CBRN response personnel and a unit operating in an area under the threat of a CBRN attack or incident.

STANDARD: To accomplish mission essential tasks during a CBRN attack or incident.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct problem framing/mission analysis.
2. Identify organic and external CBRN response capabilities.
3. Develop tasks for subordinate forces and CBRN defense/response capabilities ICW staff sections.
4. Define information requirements for collection plan ICW staff sections.
5. Ensure CBRN collection plan is aligned with HHQ collection plan.
6. Identify HHQ Sample manager/validation laboratory/analysis site.
7. Ensure sample collection plan is aligned with HHQ sample collection plan.
8. Deliver appropriate order.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

5702-OPS-2502: Assess CBRN hazard impacts on mission at the Operational Level

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: In addition to immediate casualty-production, a CBRN attack, or hazard on the battlefield may impact the unit mission by reducing tempo or degrading maneuverability. The CBRN Defense Officer assesses these impacts and advises the commander and staff to inform follow-on tactical and operational decisions.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission, operational units, and a CBRN attack or hazard.

STANDARD: In order to facilitate Force Protection and the commander's decision making cycle.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive and brief classified CBRN Threats ICW G2/S2.
2. Provide CBRN estimates of supportability.
3. Reevaluate intelligence preparation of the operational environment assessment.
4. Develop CBRN vulnerability reduction measures.
5. Provide CBRN hazard assessment.
6. Coordinate support for technical analysis of CBRN materials and releases.
7. Determine the joint force operational considerations.
8. Participate in Targeting Process.
9. Develop tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) to reduce or mitigate future CBRN threats.
10. Inform subordinate units on trends and patterns of enemy CBRN employment.
11. Identify and employ materiel solutions to mitigate/neutralize CBRN threats.
12. Recommend reallocation of capabilities resources.
13. Provide course of actions.
14. Advise the commander.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning

5702-PLN-2501: Integrate CBRN / CWMD Planning Assessments into Multi-Service, Joint, or Combined Operations

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: MAGTF operations include the employment of tactical capabilities that counter the entire range of CBRN threats and hazards through the capabilities of force projection, force application and force protection. These capabilities when synchronized with the operational CWMD objectives of WMD proliferation prevention, WMD counterforce, CBRN defense, and CBRN CM can be applied in support of operational and strategic objectives to combat WMD and operate safely in CBRN environments. It is not feasible to develop a comprehensive approach to CWMD without addressing tactical-level capabilities. MAGTF operations employ CBRN defense/response and non-CBRN unique capabilities to achieve the CWMD objectives for a given military operation. MAGTF commanders determine how the CWMD objectives, activities and tasks relate to one another and the joint campaign, and determine what capabilities to provide in order to support those CWMD objectives.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702

BILLETS: 5702 - CBRN Defense Officer

GRADES: CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given Commander's guidance, Campaign or Operations Plan, while operating within a Joint or combined operation.

STANDARD: To ensure Operations plan addresses all required CWMD/CBRN Defense considerations to sustain operations in a CBRN environment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine the Treaties/Policies protocols during a CWMD/CBRN response.
2. Determine the capabilities required for a unit CWMD/CBRN response plan.
3. Determine the CWMD/CBRN response actions.
4. Determine CWMD activities supported.
5. Determine CWMD/CBRN information management requirements.
6. Determine appropriate level of technical analysis of CBRN materials and releases.
7. Synchronize CWMD/CBRN activities.
8. Integrate into HHQ and Unit Commander's Battle Rhythm.

REFERENCES:
1. MCO 3400.11 Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)
2. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning

5702-TRNG-2501: Manage 57XX Professional Development Program

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The development of individual training standards as found in Training and Readiness Manuals. The Occupational System enables identification and publication of personnel skill requirements and for the Human Resource Development Process to build and maintain personnel inventory to meet the needs of the force. MOS Roadmaps are intended to aid in making intelligent decisions regarding career path/regardless of whether that career spans four years or thirty years. The Marine Corps depends on the professionalism of all of its members, private through general officer, and it is critical to understand the training and education expectations of the Corps and the options available through each phase of Marine Corps service. Implementing a professional development program will assist in the development of skills progression and skill enhancement training, as well as required PME for each Marine under their charge.

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given references, a MOS road map and a subordinate CBRN Defense personnel.

STANDARD: To enhance the skills and career progression of the CBRN Defense Community.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review MOS Roadmap and references.
2. Identify subordinate 57XX Marines at unit and subordinate units.
3. Establish schedule.
4. Establish a mentoring program.
5. Establish T&R sustainment and progression training plan.
6. Provide career counseling.
7. Facilitate Professional Military Education (PME).
8. Record and maintain records.

REFERENCES: MCO 1500.61 Marine Leader Development

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 5

MOS 5711 INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 5

MOS 5711 INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

5000. PURPOSE. This chapter details the individual events that pertain to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Specialist. Each individual event provides an event title, along with the conditions events will be performed under, and the standard to which the event must be performed to be successful.

5001. EVENT CODING

1. Events in this T&R Manual are depicted with an up to 12-character, 3-field alphanumeric system, i.e. XXXX-XXXX-XXXX. This chapter utilizes the following methodology

a. Field one. This field represents the community. This chapter contains the following community codes:

Code	Description
5711	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Specialist

b. Field two. This field represents the functional/duty area. This chapter contains the following functional/duty areas:

Code	Description
DECN	Decontamination
EQPT	Equipment
INST	Instruction
PLOT	Plotting
TRNG	Training

c. Field three. This field provides the level at which the event is accomplished and numerical sequencing of events. This chapter contains the following event levels:

Code	Description
1000	Core Skills
2500	Core Plus Skills

5002. INDEX OF 1000 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVENTS (ITE)

Event Code	Event
1000 Level Events	
5711-DECN-1001	Decontaminate personnel and equipment
5711-INST-1001	Train unit personnel to maintain CBRN IPE
5711-INST-1002	Train unit personnel to wear CBRN IPE
5711-INST-1003	Train unit personnel to remove contaminated CBRN IPE
5711-INST-1004	Train unit personnel to conduct immediate decontamination

5711-INST-1005	Train unit personnel to recognize CBRN hazards and incident indicators
5711-INST-1006	Train unit personnel to recognize signs and symptoms of CBRN exposure
5711-INST-1007	Train unit personnel to employ individual CBRN detection equipment
5711-INST-1008	Train collateral duty team members to maintain unit CBRN detection equipment
5711-INST-1009	Train collateral duty team members to mark contaminated areas
5711-INST-1010	Train collateral duty team members to detect CBRN contamination
5711-INST-1011	Train collateral duty team members to maintain CBRN decontamination equipment
5711-INST-1012	Train collateral duty team members to perform operational decontamination
5711-INST-1013	Train collateral duty team members to conduct thorough decontamination
5711-PLOT-1001	Predict Limits of a Chemical Hazard Area
5711-PLOT-1002	Predict Limits of a Biological Hazard Area
5711-PLOT-1003	Predict Limits of a Radiological Hazard Area
5711-PLOT-1004	Predict Limits of a Nuclear Hazard Area
5711-PLOT-1005	Plot Actual CBRN Hazard Area
5711-TRNG-1001	Direct Individual Protective Equipment Confidence Exercise Procedures

5003. LIST OF 1000 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVENTS (ITE)

5711-DECN-1001: Decontaminate personnel and equipment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task consists of measures taken to keep chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and hazards from having an adverse effect on personnel and equipment. These activities are critical to preventing or limiting the adverse effects of a CBRN incident. The focus is not only on providing protection to personnel, but provide protection to the critical assets and facilities of the United States and its allies. Ultimately, the purpose of decontaminating personnel and equipment is to permit tactical mission operations to commence with no degradation to performance IAW MCRP 10-10E.8, MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given CBRN attack/incident information, CBRN IPE, CBRN decontamination equipment, and decontaminates.

STANDARD: To remove or reduce contamination to a prescribed level

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Select the appropriate decontaminant.
2. Select the appropriate decontamination equipment.
3. Verify availability of ancillary supplies.
4. Perform PMCS on the decontamination equipment.
5. Activate the equipment for use.
6. Apply decontaminant.
7. Monitor water rate consumption, as required.
8. Monitor fuel rate consumption, as required.
9. Troubleshoot power driven decontamination equipment (PDDE), as required.
10. Perform post-operation procedures for PDDE, as required.
11. Perform post use PMCS, as required.
12. Provide after action points.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

5711-INST-1001: Train unit personnel to maintain CBRN IPE

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel provide training to unit personnel IAW MCO 3400.3_for individual actions during a CBRN incident. Maintaining CBRN individual protective equipment (IPE) increases the resiliency of the individual to support the unit's accomplishment of its mission in a CBRN environment as well as limiting overall casualties.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given detection equipment, decontamination equipment, and medicants.

STANDARD: To ensure user is able to maintain individual equipment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Demonstrate mask sizing.
2. Demonstrate mask PMCS.
3. Demonstrate Donning of IPE.
4. Demonstrate Doffing of IPE.
5. Demonstrate PMCS of mask carrier.
6. Demonstrate storage of mask in carrier.

7. Demonstrate protective suit, boot, and glove sizing.
8. Demonstrate PMCS of packaged protective suit, boot, and glove sets.
9. Demonstrate PMCS of an unpackaged protective suit, boot, and glove sets.
10. Demonstrate PMCS of detection equipment.
11. Demonstrate PMCS of decontamination equipment.
12. Demonstrate PMCS of individual mendicant.
13. Demonstrate proper storage of CBRN IPE.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.9 MTTP for CBRN Decontamination Operations

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Note that CBRN IPE may be different depending on unit, for example, if assigned to an aviation unit or specific vehicle unit, there will be assigned aircrew or vehicle crew CBRN IPE that differs from the fielded CBRN IPE to non-air or vehicle crew. There are unique requirements for maintaining this CBRN IPE as well.

5711-INST-1002: Train unit personnel to wear CBRN IPE

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel provide training to unit personnel for individual actions during a CBRN incident IAW MCRP 10-10E.8, MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense. Wearing CBRN IPE is a key step in preparing for a CBRN threat, reacting to a CBRN incident.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a unit under CBRN conditions and CBRN IPE.

STANDARD: To survive a CBRN incident and continue the mission.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Demonstrate donning protective mask.
2. Demonstrate donning protective suit.
3. Demonstrate donning protective boots.
4. Demonstrate donning protective gloves.
5. Demonstrate wear of mask carrier.
6. Demonstrate drinking while wearing the field protective mask.
7. Demonstrate sleeping while wearing the field protective mask.
8. Brief the capabilities and limitations of CBRN IPE.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

5711-INST-1003: Train unit personnel to remove contaminated CBRN IPE

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel provide training to unit personnel for individual actions during a CBRN incident IAW MCRP 10-10E.8, MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense. Properly removing contaminated CBRN IPE prevents personnel from transferring contamination to their skin or clothing.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a unit under CBRN conditions and CBRN IPE.

STANDARD: To prevent the spread or transfer of contamination.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct MOPP drop, as required.
2. Conduct MOPP gear exchange, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense
2. NAVAIR 00-80T-121 CBRND NATOPS MANUAL

5711-INST-1004: Train unit personnel to conduct immediate decontamination

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel provide training to unit personnel for individual actions during a CBRN incident. Immediate decontamination enables the individual to minimize the unit's causalities and limit the spread of contamination.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a unit under CBRN conditions, CBRN IPE, and decontamination equipment

STANDARD: To ensure unit personnel are able to decontaminate self and individual equipment to continue the mission.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Demonstrate eye decontamination.
2. Demonstrate skin decontamination.
3. Demonstrate personal wipe down.
4. Demonstrate operator wipe down.
5. Demonstrate spot decontamination.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

5711-INST-1005: Train unit personnel to recognize CBRN hazards and incident indicators

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel provide training to unit personnel to operate in a CBRN environment. The individual's ability to recognize CBRN hazards and incident indicators increases the unit's ability to continue the mission and ultimately restore combat power in a timely manner.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a unit and detection equipment.

STANDARD: To ensure personnel are able to immediately respond to a CBRN hazard or incident.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inform on indicators of a chemical hazard or incident.
2. Inform on indicators of a biological hazard or incident.
3. Inform on indicators of a radiological hazard or incident.
4. Inform on indicators of a nuclear incident.
5. inform on the purpose of a CBRN 1 Report.
6. Demonstrate production and transmission of a CBRN 1 report.
7. Describe a chemical, biological, and radiological contamination marker.
8. Describe the information located on a contamination marker.
9. Describe actions taken when interacting with a contamination marker.
10. Demonstrate hand and arms signals.
11. Demonstrate vocal alarms.
12. Demonstrate visual alarms.

13. Inform on audiovisual alarms.
14. Inform on passing the alarm.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

5711-INST-1006: Train unit personnel to recognize signs and symptoms of CBRN exposure

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel provide training to unit personnel for individual actions during a CBRN incident. The ability of individuals to recognize CBRN exposure symptoms enable them to perform the appropriate self aid and buddy aid which support unit patient and casualty care.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a unit, decontamination equipment, and medicants.

STANDARD: To enable individuals to perform first-aid for signs and symptoms of CBRN exposure.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Describe nerve agent exposure symptoms.
2. Describe blister agent exposure symptoms.
3. Describe blood agent exposure symptoms.
4. Describe choking agent exposure symptoms.
5. Describe incapacitating agent exposure symptoms.
6. Describe biological agent exposure symptoms.
7. Describe radiation exposure symptoms.
8. Describe nuclear exposure symptoms.
9. Describe toxic industrial chemical and material exposure symptoms.
10. Demonstrate first-aid for nerve agent exposure.
11. Demonstrate first-aid for blister agent exposure.
12. Demonstrate first-aid for blood agent exposure.
13. Demonstrate first-aid for choking agent exposure.
14. Demonstrate first-aid for incapacitating agent exposure.
15. Describe military chemical compound exposure symptoms.
16. Demonstrate first-aid for biological agent exposure.
17. Demonstrate first-aid for radiation exposure.
18. Demonstrate first-aid for effects of nuclear weapon detonation.
19. Demonstrate first-aid for toxic industrial material exposure.
20. Demonstrate first-aid for military chemical compound exposure.

REFERENCES:

1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 3-40A.1 MTTP for the Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties
3. MCRP 3-40A.2 MTTP for the Treatment of Nuclear and Radiological Casualties
4. MCRP 3-40A.3 MTTP for the Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties
5. MCRP 3-40A.6 MTTP for Health Service Support in a CBRN Environment

---

5711-INST-1007: Train unit personnel to employ individual CBRN detection equipment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel provide training to unit personnel for individual actions during a CBRN incident IAW MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance. Individual detection equipment supports immediate decontamination and unit contamination mitigation measures.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a unit and individual detection equipment.

STANDARD: To support detection and contamination mitigation measures supporting the commander's decision making cycle.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Demonstrate PMCS of individual detection equipment.
2. Demonstrate use of individual detection equipment.
3. Describe capabilities and limitations of individual detection equipment.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

---

5711-INST-1008: Train collateral duty team members to maintain unit CBRN detection equipment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel provide collateral duty team members training to maintain unit CBRN detection equipment.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given collateral duty team members and assigned detection equipment.

STANDARD: To ensure unit is able to preserve equipment in good repair.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Demonstrate PMCS procedures before use.
2. Demonstrate procedures for activating equipment.
3. Demonstrate operating equipment.
4. Demonstrate during use PMCS procedures.
5. Demonstrate procedures for deactivating equipment.
6. Demonstrate procedures for decontaminating equipment, as required.
7. Demonstrate after use PMCS procedures.
8. Demonstrate procedures for storing equipment.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

---

5711-INST-1009: Train collateral duty team members to mark contaminated areas

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN personnel provide initial and sustainment training to CBRN teams IAW MCRP 10-10E. MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance. Teams employ CBRN contamination marking kits to visually, identify routes through or around contaminated areas to maximize operational maneuverability, and identify equipment that is hazardous to unit personnel.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given collateral duty team members, CBRN IPE, and CBRN marking kits.

STANDARD: To ensure contaminated areas are visible.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Describe the purpose of contamination marking.
2. Demonstrate CBRN marking sign inscriptions.
3. Demonstrate placement of CBRN marking signs.
4. Demonstrate area marking.

5. Demonstrate lane marking.
6. Describe urban area marking considerations.
7. Demonstrate marking contaminated equipment and supplies.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

---

5711-INST-1010: Train collateral duty team members to detect CBRN contamination

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel provide initial and sustainment training to CBRN teams IAW MCRP 10-10E.7 Multi-Service TTPs for CBRN R&S. Teams employ detection equipment to provide the commander situational awareness of location and levels of contamination in an assigned area of operations.

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given collateral duty team members and assigned detection equipment.

STANDARD: To presumptively identify the location and level of contamination in an assigned area.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Demonstrate procedures for selecting detection equipment.
2. Demonstrate procedures for before use PMCS.
3. Train team members on CBRN Surveillance Approach.
4. Train team members on CBRN Surveillance Methods.
5. Train team members on CBRN Surveillance Types.
6. Train team members on unique CBRN surveillance supporting tasks.
7. Train team members on CBRN surveillance techniques for unique supporting tasks.
8. Train team members on CBRN reconnaissance techniques for unique supporting tasks.
9. Demonstrate recording detector readings.
10. Demonstrate reporting detection results.
11. Demonstrate procedures for marking contamination.
12. Demonstrate procedures for during use PMCS.
13. Demonstrate procedures for after use PMCS.
14. Demonstrate procedures for storing equipment.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

---

5711-INST-1011: Train collateral duty team members to maintain CBRN decontamination equipment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel provide collateral duty team members training to maintain unit CBRN decontamination equipment IAW MCRP 10-10E.8, MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given collateral duty team members and assigned detection equipment.

STANDARD: To ensure unit is able to maintain individual equipment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Demonstrate before use PMCS procedures.
2. Demonstrate procedures for operating equipment.
3. Demonstrate during use PMCS procedures.
4. Demonstrate procedures for decontaminating equipment.
5. Demonstrate after use PMCS procedures.
6. Demonstrate procedures for storing equipment.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

---

5711-INST-1012: Train collateral duty team members to perform operational decontamination

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel provide initial and sustainment training to collateral duty CBRN teams IAW MCRP 10-10E.8 CBRN Passive Defense. Teams conduct operational decontamination to remove gross contamination from personnel and equipment and restore combat power.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given collateral duty team members and assigned decontamination equipment.

STANDARD: To remove gross contamination from personnel and equipment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Describe the process of selecting a decontamination site.
2. Demonstrate procedures for selecting decontamination equipment.
3. Describe the process of selecting appropriate decontaminants.
4. Demonstrate contamination control activities.
5. Demonstrate MOPP gear exchange, as required.
6. Demonstrate MOPP drop procedures, as required.
7. Demonstrate vehicle wash down.
8. Demonstrate aircraft wash down.
9. Demonstrate reporting decontamination results.
10. Demonstrate decontamination site close out procedures.
11. Evaluate Training.
12. Conduct AAR.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
2. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

5711-INST-1013: Train collateral duty team members to conduct thorough decontamination

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel provide initial and sustainment training to collateral duty CBRN teams IAW MCRP 10-10E.8 CBRN Passive Defense. Teams conduct operational decontamination to remove gross contamination from personnel and equipment and return to an increased operational readiness.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given collateral duty team members and assigned equipment.

STANDARD: To remove gross contamination from personnel and equipment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Describe the process of selecting a decontamination site.
2. Demonstrate procedures for selecting decontamination equipment.
3. Describe the process of selecting appropriate decontaminants.
4. Demonstrate contamination control activities.
5. Demonstrate detailed troop decontamination.

6. Demonstrate detailed equipment decontamination.
7. Demonstrate detailed aircraft decontamination.
8. Demonstrate casualty decontamination.
9. Describe considerations for clearance decontamination.
10. Demonstrate decontamination site close out procedures.
11. Evaluate Training.
12. Conduct AAR.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
2. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

5711-PLOT-1001: Predict Limits of a Chemical Hazard Area

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense Specialists interpret weather data and ensure areas of potential concern are assessed for potential chemical hazards IAW . If a chemical incident occurs, CBRN Defense Specialists conduct warning and reporting of this hazard and predict the extent of the hazard area through hazard prediction procedures.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given weather information, references, plotting equipment, and necessary information on CBRN incidents.

STANDARD: To reduce the risk to the mission and to warn units of a CBRN incident to support the commander's decision making.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Correlate CBRN reports.
2. Evaluate weather information.
3. Determine type and case.
4. Determine downwind hazard direction.
5. Determine downwind hazard distance.
6. Plot hazard prediction.
7. Determine earliest and latest times of arrival.
8. Plot recalculation, as required.
9. Produce CBRN 3 report.
10. Disseminate report.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.4 CBRN Threats and Hazards
2. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction

Procedures

5711-PLOT-1002: Predict Limits of a Biological Hazard Area

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense Specialists interpret weather data and ensure areas of potential concern are assessed for potential biological hazards IAW MCRP 10-10E.5. CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazardous Prediction Procedures. If a biological incident occurs, CBRN Defense Specialists conduct warning and reporting of this hazard and predict the extent of the hazard area through hazard prediction procedures.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given weather information, references, plotting equipment, and necessary information on CBRN incidents.

STANDARD: To reduce the risk to the mission and to warn units of a CBRN incident to support the commander's decision making.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Correlate CBRN reports.
2. Evaluate weather information.
3. Determine type and case.
4. Determine downwind hazard direction.
5. Determine downwind hazard distance.
6. Plot hazard prediction.
7. Determine earliest and latest times of arrival.
8. Plot recalculation, as required.
9. Produce CBRN 3 report.
10. Disseminate report.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.4 CBRN Threats and Hazards
2. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures

---

5711-PLOT-1003: Predict Limits of a Radiological Hazard Area

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense Specialists interpret weather data and ensure areas of potential concern are assessed for potential radiological hazards IAW MCRP 10-10E.5 CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazardous Prediction Procedures. If a radiological incident occurs, CBRN Defense Specialists conduct warning and reporting of this hazard and predict the extent of the hazard area through hazard prediction procedures.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given weather information, references, plotting equipment, and necessary information on CBRN incidents.

STANDARD: To reduce the risk to the mission and to warn units of a CBRN incident to support the commander's decision making.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Correlate CBRN reports.
2. Evaluate weather information.
3. Determine type and case.
4. Determine downwind hazard direction.
5. Determine downwind hazard distance.
6. Plot hazard prediction.
7. Produce CBRN 3 report.
8. Disseminate report.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.4 CBRN Threats and Hazards
2. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures

---

5711-PLOT-1004: Predict Limits of a Nuclear Hazard Area

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense Specialists interpret weather data and ensure areas of potential concern are assessed for potential nuclear hazards IAW MCRP 10-10E.5 CBRN warning, reporting, and hazard prediction. If a nuclear incident occurs, CBRN Defense Specialists conduct warning and reporting of this hazard and predict the extent of the hazard area through hazard prediction procedures.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given weather information, references, plotting equipment, and necessary information on CBRN incidents.

STANDARD: To reduce the risk to the mission and to warn units of a CBRN incident to support the commander's decision making.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Correlate CBRN reports.
2. Determine yield.
3. Evaluate weather information.
4. Complete detailed nuclear fallout prediction procedures.
5. Plot predicted fallout area.
6. Produce CBRN 3 NUC report.
7. Disseminate CBRN 3 NUC report.
8. Produce a wind vector plot.
9. Produce effective downwind report.
10. Complete simplified nuclear fallout procedures, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.4 CBRN Threats and Hazards
2. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures

---

5711-PLOT-1005: Plot Actual CBRN Hazard Area

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense Specialists at MSC CBRN Control Centers would receive CBRN Reports and would plot the actual hazard areas after survey data was provided IAW MCRP 10-10E.5.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given references, plotting equipment, and necessary CBRN reports.

STANDARD: To reduce the risk to the mission and to warn units of a CBRN incident to support the commander's decision making and scheme of maneuver.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Correlate CBRN-4 reports.
2. Plot actual contamination.
3. Produce CBRN-5 report.
4. Disseminate report.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures
2. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

---

5711-TRNG-1001: Direct Individual Protective Equipment Confidence Exercise Procedures

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of an IPECE is to train personnel to properly wear the field protective mask and IPE in a contaminated environment. Personnel gain practical knowledge and confidence in their CBRND equipment, and their ability to survive and conduct combat duties in a CBRN environment when an agent is present. There are two types of training that meets the IPECE requirement, CS chamber facility training and Open Area CS training area IAW MCO 3400.3_ Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Policy and Training.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a unit to train, individual protective equipment, and CS.

STANDARD: To ensure the proper fit and function of individual protective equipment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Verify range safety regulations with RSO/OIC.
2. Verify ammunition calculations with RSO/OIC.
3. Prepare CS training area.
4. Lead procedures in training area.
5. Verify fit and function of individual protective equipment.
6. Close out CS training area.

7. Debrief RSO/OIC.

REFERENCES: DA PAM 385-63 Range Safety

5004. INDEX OF 2000 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVENTS (ITE)

Event Code	Event
2000 Level Events	
5711-DECN-2001	Lead a Decontamination Support Team
5711-DECN-2002	Support unit decontamination
5711-INST-2001	Train unit leaders to conduct selective unmasking
5711-INST-2002	Lead a CBRN training support team
5711-PLAN-2001	Recommend a Decontamination Site
5711-PLOT-2001	Operate Automated Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Tools
5711-TRNG-2001	Organize CBRN defense training for a unit

5005. LIST OF 2000 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVENTS (ITE)

5711-DECN-2001: Lead a Decontamination Support Team

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: An inherent responsibility of all units operating in a CBRN environment is decontamination. Unit decontamination teams are collateral duty Marines organic to the unit assigned by the commander. When the type or level of contamination exceeds the unit's capability, decontamination support teams (DST) augment unit collateral decontamination teams to conduct and support decontamination efforts IAW MCRP 10-10E.8 CBRN Passive Defense. As leaders of DSTs, 5711 NCOs direct the actions of their team members to increase the efficiency, effectiveness, and throughput of the decontamination process.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission, CBRN IPE, CBRN detection equipment, decontamination equipment, decontaminates, and a DST.

STANDARD: To decontaminate supported unit personnel and equipment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive decontamination plan.
2. Revise the decontamination plan, as required.
3. Brief decontamination plan to team.
4. Link-up with supported unit.

5. Place team members in key locations.
6. Correct members of the team, as required.
7. Assist with decontamination to increase throughput, as required.
8. Assist with site close out.
9. Provide after action points.
10. Replenish team and supplies.

REFERENCES:
1. AETM Applicable Equipment Technical Manuals
2. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
3. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense
4. T/O&E Table of Organization and Equipment

5711-DECN-2002: Support unit decontamination

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: An inherent responsibility of all units is decontamination. Unit decontamination teams are collateral duty Marines organic to the unit assigned by the commander. When the type or level of contamination exceeds the unit's capability, decontamination support teams (DST) augment assigned decontamination forces to conduct and support decontamination efforts. As a member of a DST, a 5711 supports a unit by providing technical expertise and manpower. Through application of technical CBRN defense skills, the 5711 decreases the time required to complete decontamination and regenerate combat power by ensuring decontamination is conducted properly IAW MCRP 10-10E.8, MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission, CBRN IPE, CBRN detection equipment, decontamination equipment, decontaminants, and as part of a DST.

STANDARD: To decontaminate supported unit personnel and equipment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive decontamination plan briefing.
2. Ensure decontamination efforts are properly conducted.
3. Correct members of the unit decontamination team, as required.
4. Assist with decontamination, as required, to increase throughput.
5. Assist with site close out.
6. Provide after action points to the team leader.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning

2. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Performance Step 4, states, "Assist with decontamination, as required, to increase throughput." This includes decontaminate human remains if necessary.

5711-INST-2001: Train unit leaders to conduct selective unmasking

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel provide training to unit leaders for risk management in CBRN environments. Selective unmasking IAW MCRP 10-10E.8 MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense enables unit leaders at the battalion and regiment levels to make informed decisions to reduce MOPP levels while exposing the fewest amount unit personnel to risk.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a unit to train and CBRN IPE.

STANDARD: To enable the unit to lower or eliminate MOPP levels.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inform on the occasions for performing selective unmasking.
2. Inform on selective unmasking procedures with a chemical detector.
3. Inform on selective unmasking procedures without a chemical detector.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

5711-INST-2002: Lead a CBRN training support team

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense Specialists provide unit training to select teams to ensure they can either support surveillance or decontamination efforts IAW MCRP 10-10E.7 CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a unit to train, a training support team, CBRN defense training equipment, and training objectives.

STANDARD: To enable team to take appropriate actions and preform assigned roles.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review the Unit METL.
2. Assess training objectives.
3. Develop training plan.
4. Determine training location.
5. Collect training aids.
6. Assign roles to team members.
7. Verify event information in MCTIMS.
8. Supervise implementation of training plan.
9. Evaluate effectiveness of training.
10. Create after action reports.
11. Submit after action reports.
12. Verify event completion in MCTIMS.

REFERENCES:
1. AETM Applicable Equipment Technical Manuals
2. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
3. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

5711-PLAN-2001: Recommend a Decontamination Site

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Decontamination site selection is necessary during operational and thorough decontamination planning IAW MCRP 10-10E.8, MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense. A CBRN Defense NCO shall be capable of providing recommendations to the commander to support the unit's scheme of maneuver.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a CBRN threat brief, a unit's scheme of maneuver, and a table of equipment.

STANDARD: To inform the commander's decision to select a site based on viability, supportability, and suitability.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine existing facilities available for use.
2. Conduct map reconnaissance to determine primary and alternate areas.
3. Determine effects of terrain and weather.
4. Ensure area is large enough for the level of decontamination being conducted.
5. Verify the site is accessible.
6. Determine available water source(s), as required.
7. Determine availability of overhead concealment, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-41 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response
2. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
3. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

5711-PLOT-2001: Operate Automated Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Tools

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of Automated CBRN Warning and Reporting System (CBRNWRS) is to warn units of an actual or predicted CBRN hazard IAW MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures. The CBRNWRS allows commanders and CBRN staffs to determine required protection and contamination mitigation measures and plan operations accordingly. The CBRNWRS provides the information transfer necessary to develop CBRN hazard awareness and understanding of the CBRN situation supporting the unit's Common Operational Picture (COP) and information management.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: With the aid of references, CBRN incident information, an operational situation, automated CBRNWRS and operating in an area under the threat of a CBRN attack or incident.

STANDARD: To ensure units can communicate a CBRN hazard across a COP.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Access Training and Operational platforms using automated CBRNWRS.
2. Navigate through the layout of the automated CBRNWRS.
3. Integrate automated CBRNWRS into the unit's Common Operating Picture (COP).
4. Set-up mapping functions.
5. Model simulated CBRN hazards.
6. Set-up additional mapping functions, as required.
7. Reference appropriate digital references.
8. Communicate and disseminate messages and overlays.
9. Create a hazard prediction.
10. Disseminate a hazard prediction and warning to effected units.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures

---

5711-TRNG-2001: Organize CBRN defense training for a unit

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Unit commanders depend on CBRN Defense NCOs to develop and provide relevant training in CBRN Defense skills to their units IAW MCTP 8-10A Unit Training Management Guide. CBRN Defense NCOs must be capable of assessing an unit's training needs and developing objectives that support mission readiness for operations under CBRN conditions.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

BILLETS: 5711 - CBRN Defense Specialist

GRADES: CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a unit to train.

STANDARD: To ensure unit training objectives are met.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review the unit's METL.
2. Assess training objectives.
3. Develop training plan.
4. Determine training location.
5. Collect training aids.
6. Create training aids.
7. Verify event information in MCTIMS.
8. Supervise implementation of training plan.
9. Evaluate effectiveness of training.
10. Create AARs.
11. Submit after action reports.
12. Verify event completion in MCTIMS.

REFERENCES:

1. AETM Applicable Equipment Technical Manuals
2. MCTP 8-10A Unit Training Management Guide
3. T/O&E Table of Organization and Equipment

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 6

MOS 5713 INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 6

MOS 5713 INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

6000. PURPOSE. This chapter details the individual events that pertain to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Responder. Each individual event provides an event title, along with the conditions events will be performed under, and the standard to which the event must be performed to be successful.

6001. EVENT CODING

1. Events in this T&R Manual are depicted with an up to 12-character, 3-field alphanumeric system, i.e. XXXX-XXXX-XXXX. This chapter utilizes the following methodology

a. Field one. This field represents the community. This chapter contains the following community codes:

Code	Description
5713	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Responder

b. Field two. This field represents the functional/duty area. This chapter contains the following functional/duty areas:

Code	Description
DECN	Decontamination
EQPT	Equipment
RECN	Reconnaissance
PLAN	Planning

c. Field three. This field provides the level at which the event is accomplished and numerical sequencing of events. This chapter contains the following event levels:

Code	Description
2000	Core Plus Skills
2500	Core Plus Skills

6002. INDEX OF 2000 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVENTS (ITE)

Event Code	Event
2000 Level Events	
5713-DECN-2001	Decontaminate personnel and equipment
5713-EQPT-2001	Maintain CBRN response equipment
5713-EQPT-2002	Wear CBRN protective equipment
5713-EQPT-2003	Operate CBRN response detection equipment
5713-RECN-2001	Locate a CBRN/TIM hazard

5713-RECN-2002	Collect a sample
5713-RECN-2003	Package a Sample
5713-RECN-2004	Identify an Unknown Substance
5713-RECN-2005	Monitor the Environment
5713-RECN-2006	Transmit a Message Using a Report Format
5713-RECN-2007	Complete leak seal and overpack

6003. LIST OF 2000 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVENTS (ITE)

5713-DECN-2001: Decontaminate personnel and equipment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Technical decontamination commonly refers to the deliberate decontamination of personnel and equipment that make intentional entry into a known or unknown hazard. Individuals may be required to use non-standard protective ensembles and specialized equipment; necessitating innovative and creative means to reduce contamination. The planning and execution of technical decontamination operations requires incorporation of different strategies than those used for routine decontamination operations.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a CBRN response plan, CBRN response equipment, decontamination equipment, and decontaminates.

STANDARD: To remove or reduce contamination to a prescribed level.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Select the appropriate decontaminant.
2. Select the appropriate decontamination equipment.
3. Verify availability of ancillary supplies.
4. Perform PMCS on the decontamination equipment.
5. Activate the equipment for use.
6. Apply decontaminant.
7. Monitor water rate consumption, as required.
8. Monitor fuel rate consumption, as required.
9. Troubleshoot power driven decontamination equipment (PDDE), as required.
10. Perform post-operation procedures for PDDE, as required.
11. Perform post use PMCS, as required.
12. Provide after action points.

REFERENCES:
1. AETM Applicable Equipment Technical Manuals
2. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

5713-EQPT-2001: Maintain CBRN response equipment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Preventive and corrective maintenance performed by crew/operators and maintainers. For the Marine Corps, maintenance is defined as recovery, assessment, troubleshooting, repair, replacement, overhaul, servicing, inspection, and corrosion prevention functions that preserve, or restore, ground equipment to a serviceable condition in which it is capable of performing the tasks as defined in each platform or weapon system's configured specifications IAW MCO 4790.2 Field-Level Maintenance Management Policy (FLMMP).

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given CBRN response equipment, associated record jackets, and references.

STANDARD: To ensure the equipment is ready for operation.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review the references.
2. Obtain equipment record jacket.
3. Complete PMCS.
4. Record completion of PMCS.
5. Complete SL-3 inventory, as required.
6. Record results of SL-3 inventory, as required.
7. Coordinate repair or replacement of deficiencies.
8. Properly store equipment.

REFERENCES:
1. AETM Applicable Equipment Technical Manuals
2. AIETM Applicable Interactive Electronic Technical Manual
3. MCO 4790.2 Field-Level Maintenance Management Policy (FLMMP)
4. TM 4700-15/1_ Ground Equipment Record Procedures
5. UM 4790-5 MIMMS AIS, Field Maintenance Procedures

5713-EQPT-2002: Wear CBRN protective equipment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The components of CBRN protective equipment come in a variety of protective levels for skins and respiratory hazards. The 5713 must be capable of properly wearing an ensemble during a response to ensure the designated level of protection is maintained. The 5713 must also be able to troubleshoot and correct issues that interfere with the proper operation of the ensemble's components.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given CBRN protective equipment and a CBRN response plan.

STANDARD: To ensure protection from CBRN/TIM hazards during a CBRN response.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Don protective suit, as required.
2. Don protective boots, as required.
3. Don respiratory protection, as required.
4. Don protective gloves, as required.
5. Seal seams, as required.
6. Observe PPE for signs of compromise.
7. Observe air consumption, as required.
8. Complete immediate and remedial actions, as required.
9. Assist team members with immediate and remedial actions, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. AETM Applicable Equipment Technical Manuals
2. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

5713-EQPT-2003: Operate CBRN response detection equipment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 3 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Field confirmatory identification is obtained using devices, materials, and technologies available to specially trained personnel and field environment units, including the collection and analyses of samples to substantiate the presence and type of a target substance at a given area or location IAW MCRP 10-10E.7, MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance. Field confirmatory identification can be used to prove (or disprove) previous presumptive results. It results in higher confidence levels to support tactical decisions regarding avoidance, protection, and decontamination measures and immediate treatment. The 5713 operates advanced CBRN detection equipment to provide field confirmatory identification of potential CBR/TIM hazards. The 5713 must also be able to troubleshoot and correct issues that interfere with the proper operation of detection equipment.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given CBRN response equipment and a CBRN response plan.

STANDARD: To detect, identify, and quantify unknown hazards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Wear PPE, as required.
2. Select appropriate detection equipment.
3. Prepare detector for use.
4. Complete before use PMCS.
5. Set calculation parameters, as required.
6. Complete functions check.
7. Operate detector.
8. Troubleshoot equipment, as required.
9. Complete shutdown procedures.
10. Complete post use PMCS.

REFERENCES:
1. AETM Applicable Equipment Technical Manuals
2. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

---

5713-RECN-2001: Locate a CBRN/TIM hazard

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Locating CBRN hazards is described as finding the place where the CBRN hazard exists. On a team, the 5713 will to take information from an environment and detection equipment to find the likely location of a hazard. The location of the hazard will inform the team leader or platoon commander's decision-making cycle for subsequent actions on the objective.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a CBRN response plan, CBRN response equipment, as part of a team.

STANDARD: To build decision-making situational awareness for follow-on actions.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Wear PPE.
2. Select the CBRN reconnaissance techniques.
3. Obtain information from indicators.
4. Move to likely location of hazard.
5. Confirm with CBRN detection equipment, as required.
6. Report findings, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures
2. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
3. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense
4. NFPA 472 National Fire Protection Association, Standard for Competence of responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents

---

5713-RECN-2002: Collect a sample

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Sampling allows the commander to make timely, informed decisions concerning the positioning, operating posture, radiation exposure management, tempo, and maneuver ability of his/her units and to select adapted protective measures. Proper CBRN sampling begins with the collection of a sample. Samples may be collected in CBRN environments, during site characterization, or exploitation following the forensic science functions.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a CBRN response plan, a CBRN/TIM hazard, CBRN response equipment, a unit CBRN SOP, a sample management plan, as part of a team.

STANDARD: To provide materials for further analysis that facilitate the intelligence and targeting cycles.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Prepare sampling equipment.
2. Don appropriate PPE.
3. Locate hazard.
4. Determine best representative sample.
5. Determine sample size.
6. Select sample container.
7. Collect best representative sample.
8. Collect control samples, as required.
9. Collect background samples, as required.
10. Collect split samples, as required.
11. Collect grab samples, as required.
12. Prepare chain of custody, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
2. NFPA 472 National Fire Protection Association, Standard for Competence of responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents

---

5713-RECN-2003: Package a Sample

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Samples submitted for analysis must be properly packaged, labeled, and shipped so they arrive in an analytically acceptable condition and according to any specific laboratory requirements. 5713s package samples based on what the collected material is (C-B-R or N, precursor or trace) and its state of matter (liquid, solid, or gas). They decontaminate each layer of packaging to ensure the safety of those handling the package at each additional stage and prevent cross contamination.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a sample, packaging materials, a unit CBRN SOP, and a sample management plan.

STANDARD: To provide an analytically acceptable sample safe for transfer_.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine sample transfer protocols.

2. Verify and record sample.
3. Decontaminate sample container, as required.
4. Overpack sample, as required.
5. Decontaminate overpack, as required.
6. Place sample into transfer container.
7. Label transfer container.
8. Record chain of custody.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
2. NFPA 472 National Fire Protection Association, Standard for Competence of responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents

---

5713-RECN-2004: Identify an Unknown Substance

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Identifying CBRN hazards is determining the specific CBRN hazard present in the environment. Identifying unknown hazards aids the commander's decision making process by clarifying risk. After locating a CBRN/TIM hazard as part of a team, the 5713 uses advanced equipment for detection and identification of unknown hazards. The 5713 provides field confirmatory identification to inform tactical, operational, and strategic decisions across the range of military operations.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a CBRN response plan, a unit CBRN SOP, and CBRN response equipment, as part of a team.

STANDARD: To provide the commander field confirmatory identification.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Wear protective equipment, as required.
2. Locate the unknown substance.
3. Collect information from containers, environment, etc.
4. Operate CBRN detection equipment, as required.
5. Identify substance.
6. Report findings.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
2. MCRP 10-10F.5 Expeditionary Forensics
3. MCRP 2-10A.7 Reconnaissance Reports Guide
4. NFPA 472 National Fire Protection Association, Standard for Competence of responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents

5713-RECN-2005: Monitor the Environment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 6 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The 5713 may be required to operate in an area with a range of atmospheric conditions (oxygen, explosive limits, weather phenomena, etc.) or CBRN hazards. A member of the team must monitor the atmosphere continuously for changes in toxic, flammable, or oxygen enriched/deficient conditions. Additionally, radiation levels must be monitored to ensure that Marines operating in the hazard stay within established operational exposure guidelines. The Monitoring of Radiological and Atmospheric Conditions will allow reevaluation of PPE decisions and inform other protective measures.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a CBRN response plan, CBRN response equipment, as part of a team.

STANDARD: To detect operationally significant changes.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Wear PPE.
2. Operate CBRN detection equipment.
3. Collect background reading.
4. Place detector in a fixed location, as required.
5. Monitor detector readings and alerts.
6. Report changes, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
2. NFPA 472 National Fire Protection Association, Standard for Competence of responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents

5713-RECN-2006: Transmit a Message Using a Report Format

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 6 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The 5713 must be able to transmit information in a succinct and accurate manner. Standard report formats provide a vehicle to capture and report pertinent information to decision makers. The 5713 must be familiar with and capable of preparing standard reports.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a CBRN response plan, CBRN response equipment, appropriate C4I equipment, as part of a team.

STANDARD: To provide specific information pertinent to the mission.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine type of report to formulate.
2. Collect reportable data.
3. Consolidate Information.
4. Produce report.
5. Transmit report.
6. Confirm receipt of message.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures
2. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
3. MCRP 2-10A.7 Reconnaissance Reports Guide
4. MCRP 8-10B.10 Radio Operator's Handbook

5713-RECN-2007: Complete leak seal and overpack

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to employ CBRN capabilities in order to assess a given container/munition for leaks; seal it, and package for further disposition. This task is part of the overall contamination/hazard control task that enable contamination mitigation and protection activities.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a CBRN response plan, a contaminated item, CBRN response equipment, necessary materials, as part of a team.

STANDARD: To prevent the spread or transfer of contamination.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Detect location of leak.
2. Seal the leak.
3. Soak and scrub items, as required.
4. Contain the item.
5. Conduct monitoring after determined wait time.
6. Confirm leak is adequately sealed.
7. Package item with additional materials.
8. Confirm packaging is sufficient.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10D.1 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Explosive Ordnance
2. MCRP 10-10D.2 MTTPS FOR EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)
3. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
4. NFPA 472 National Fire Protection Association, Standard for Competence of responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents

6004. INDEX OF 2500 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVENTS (ITE)

Event Code	Event
2000 Level Events	
5713-DECN-2501	Lead Technical Decontamination
5713-PLAN-2501	Develop a CBRN Response Plan
5713-RECN-2501	Lead CBRN Reconnaissance
5713-RECN-2502	Lead a CBRN sensitive site exploitation
5713-RECN-2503	Brief Mission Results

6005. LIST OF 2500 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVENTS (ITE)

5713-DECN-2501: Lead Technical Decontamination

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Technical decontamination supports personnel making deliberate contact with potential sources of contamination. Technical decontamination is conducted to support CBRN reconnaissance and the missions of other technical forces. It addresses unique equipment items such as SCBAs, detectors, and communications gear. The planning and execution of technical decontamination operations requires incorporation of different strategies than those used for routine decontamination operations. 5713 NCOs direct the actions of their team members to increase the efficiency, effectiveness, and throughput of technical decontamination.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission, CBRN response equipment, CBRN response team, unit CBRN SOP, and contaminated personnel and equipment.

STANDARD: To decontaminate personnel and equipment to a level in which PPE can be safely removed.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review mission requirements.
2. Develop decontamination plan.
3. Link-up with supported unit, as required.
4. Revise decontamination plan.
5. Assign team roles and responsibilities.
6. Assist with decontamination to increase throughput, as required.
7. Assist with site close out.
8. Submit a CBRN-5 report, as necessary.
9. Provide after action points.
10. Replenish team and supplies.

REFERENCES:
1. AETM Applicable Equipment Technical Manuals
2. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
3. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense
4. T/O&E Table of Organization and Equipment

5713-PLAN-2501: Develop a CBRN Response Plan

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Planning is the art and science of envisioning a desired future and laying out effective ways of bringing it about. CBRN NCOs must be capable of directing and coordinating actions by mitigating risk and assigning roles and responsibilities to team members. Through the plan, the CBRN NCO commands and controls his unit to achieve the commander's objectives and provide detailed, timely, and accurate information to inform commander¿s decisions or answer CCIRs.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission, higher headquarters' operations order, CBRN response equipment, CBRN response team, and a unit CBRN SOP.

STANDARD: To accomplish assigned mission.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive mission briefing.
2. Complete METT-T analysis.
3. Determine the reconnaissance approach.
4. Determine the reconnaissance method.
5. Determine the reconnaissance supporting tasks to accomplish.
6. Determine the reconnaissance types and tasks to complete the objective.
7. Select respiratory protection level.
8. Select skin protection level.
9. Select detection equipment.
10. Determine ancillary response equipment, as required.
11. Determine sustainment requirements, as required.
12. Coordinate decontamination support, as required.
13. Coordinate transportation, as required.
14. Coordinate link-up and security with supported unit, as required.
15. Back-brief commander, as required.
16. Issue order to team.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.4 CBRN Threats and Hazards
3. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

---

5713-RECN-2501: Lead CBRN Reconnaissance

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The 5713 NCO must be capable of leading a team of CBRN Marines to provide commanders with detailed, timely, and accurate CBRN intelligence by visual observation or CBRN detection methods and to gain situational understanding of CBRN threats and hazards. CBRN Reconnaissance has finite objectives and use active means (such as movement). While CBRN reconnaissance can be independent, it is best used in conjunction with CBRN surveillance. CBRN reconnaissance efforts can be used for site exploitation as well with additional on-site parameters to secure materials for evidence collection.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a CBRN Reconnaissance mission, CBRN response equipment, and a CBRN response team.

STANDARD: To determine the presence of WMD and related materials.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Develop reconnaissance plan.
2. Link-up with supported unit, as required.
3. Revise reconnaissance plan.
4. Determine possible hazards.
5. Protective Equipment Requirement.
6. Determine Equipment Requirement.
7. Determine sampling requirement.
8. Assign team roles and responsibilities.
9. Establish technical decontamination lane, as required.
10. Lead activities of team members.
11. Lead site exploitation, as required.
12. Transmit reports, as required.
13. Terminate reconnaissance.
14. Debrief team members.
15. Replenish team and supplies.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

---

5713-RECN-2502: Lead a CBRN sensitive site exploitation

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The 5713 NCO must be capable of leading a team of Marines into a site for exploitation.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission, CBRN response equipment, and a CBRN response team.

STANDARD: To determine the presence of WMD and related materials.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Analyze mission requirements to determine the appropriate resource support required.
2. Assign team roles and responsibilities.
3. Identify environmental hazards.
4. Direct systematic search.
5. Direct collection of WMD related material.
6. Direct sampling, as required.

7. Receive reports, as required.
8. Interpret data.
9. Document findings.
10. Transmit reports, as required.
11. Brief mission results, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-90.15 Site Exploitation
2. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
3. MCTP 10-10H MTTP for WMD-Elimination Operations

5713-RECN-2503: Brief Mission Results

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: After completing a mission and debriefing the team, the 5713 NCO will be required to provide results and findings of the reconnaissance to a variety of affected units.. The 5713 NCO must be capable of identifying target audiences and developing briefs to satisfy their information requirements.

MOS PERFORMING: 5713

BILLETS: 5713 - CBRN Responder

GRADES: CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission debrief, information requirements, and a target audience.

STANDARD: To satisfy the commander's information requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review information requirements.
2. Determine time allotted.
3. Determine appropriate level of detail.
4. Evaluate reconnaissance results.
5. Develop an outline.
6. Conduct rehearsal.
7. Brief audience.
8. Satisfy additional requirements as necessary.

REFERENCES: MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 7

MOS 5769 INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 7

MOS 5769 INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

7000. PURPOSE. This chapter details the individual events that pertain to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Chief. Each individual event provides an event title, along with the conditions events will be performed under, and the standard to which the event must be performed to be successful.

7001. EVENT CODING

1. Events in this T&R Manual are depicted with an up to 12-character, 3-field alphanumeric system, i.e. XXXX-XXXX-XXXX. This chapter utilizes the following methodology

a. Field one. This field represents the community. This chapter contains the following community codes:

Code	Description
5769	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Chief

b. Field two. This field represents the functional/duty area. This chapter contains the following functional/duty areas:

Code	Description
ADM	Administration
EQP	Equipment
OPS	Operations
PLAN	Planning
TRNG	Training
W&R	Warning and Reporting

c. Field three. This field provides the level at which the event is accomplished and numerical sequencing of events. This chapter contains the following event levels:

Code	Description
2000	Core Plus Skills
2500	Core Plus Skills

7002. INDEX OF 2000 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVENTS (ITE)

Event Code	Event
2000 Level Events	
5769-ADM-2001	Maintain a unit CBRN Defense/Response SOP
5769-ADM-2002	Conduct a CBRN Defense/Response readiness inspection
5769-ADM-2003	Report unit CBRN Defense/Response readiness

5769-EQP-2001	Manage a CBRN Defense/Response equipment program
5769-OPS-2001	Employ unit CBRN surveillance teams
5769-OPS-2002	Employ decontamination support
5769-OPS-2003	Employ CBRN reconnaissance teams
5769-OPS-2004	Characterize a CBRN site
5769-OPS-2005	Assess CBRN impacts on missions at the tactical and operational levels
5769-PLAN-2001	Develop CBRN Defense staff estimates to support operational planning
5769-PLAN-2002	Develop a CBRN reconnaissance concept of operations
5769-PLAN-2003	Develop a CBRN decontamination concept of operations
5769-TRNG-2001	Coordinate CBRN Defense training into Unit TEEP
5769-TRNG-2002	Manage CBRN Defense training
5769-TRNG-2003	Assess accomplishment of METs in a CBRN environment
5769-TRNG-2004	Implement a 5711/5713 Professional Development Program
5769-TRNG-2501	Implement a 57XX Professional Development Program
5769-W&R-2001	Supervise CBRN Control Center operations
5769-W&R-2501	Prepare a CBRN incident summary of information

7003. LIST OF 2000 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVENTS

5769-ADM-2001: Maintain a unit CBRN Defense/Response SOP

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense personnel must ensure the SOP meets the Commander's intent and guidance, and is formatted IAW MCO 5215.1_ Marine Corps Directives Management Program. The SOP shall include unit CBRN Defense, CBRN Reconnaissance, and decontamination training requirements, CBRN Defense team requirements and assignment policy, equipment distribution, warning and reporting guidance, CBRN Defense protection measures, CBRN Reconnaissance procedures and priorities for decontamination with the unit, and any other CBRN Defense, CBRN Reconnaissance, and decontamination related matter(s) or issue(s) the Commander wants published in a SOP or order.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an SOP and the Commander's intent.

STANDARD: To ensure that the CBRN Defense SOP complies with the Commander's intent.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review unit METs and mission.
2. Review unit CBRN Defense/Response training and exercise requirements.
3. Review unit CBRN Defense/Response SOP.

4. Update unit CBRN Defense/Response SOP, as required.
5. Staff unit CBRN Defense/Response SOP, as required.
6. Disseminate.
7. As required generate unit CBRN Defense/Response SOP.
8. Review annually.

REFERENCES:
1. MCO 3500.26_ Universal Naval Task List (UNTL)
2. MCO 5215.1_ Marine Corps Directives Management Program
3. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures
4. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
5. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense
6. MCTP 10-10E MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
7. NAVAIR 00-80T-121 Chemical and Biological Defense NATOPS Manual

---

5769-ADM-2002: Conduct a CBRN Defense/Response readiness inspection

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense/Response readiness inspections may be administered internally or externally by HHQ using the functional area checklist and command generated inspection checklist, as required. All CBRN Defense/Response Inspections: IG, MCCRE, Internal Inspection Program, Deployed Equipment, et cetera. A non-specific skill that focuses on a 5769s ability to identify inspection requirements from orders and directives, conduct an inspection, brief a commander, provide recommendations for improvement, and document through a formal process.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a subordinate unit.

STANDARD: To provide the unit commander a current assessment of the CBRN Defense/Response readiness.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review unit's MET, TO&E, and mission.
2. Review unit's CBRN Defense/Response SOP.
3. Review unit's Defense Readiness Reporting System.
4. Review unit's CBRN Defense/Response Training records.
5. Acquire applicable inspection checklist(s).
6. Coordinate for external (HHQ) inspection (or staff assist visit).
7. Administer inspection.
8. Validate CBRN Defense/Response training.

9. Compile reports from inspections.
10. Report results to HHQ, as required.
11. Conduct re-inspections, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. MCO 5040.6_ Marine Corps Readiness Inspections and Assessments
2. T/O&E Table of Organization and Equipment

5769-ADM-2003: Report unit CBRN Defense/Response readiness

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense/Response readiness information is used to assess overall unit readiness. This information is provided to the unit readiness officer.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given unit CBRN Defense/Response training and equipment data.

STANDARD: To verify overall CBRN Defense/Response readiness information.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Compile CBRN defense/response training and equipment data.
2. Assess CBRN defense/response training and equipment readiness levels.
3. Format DRRS data for official review.
4. Advise actions for the CBRN Defense Officer or Operations Officer to pursue concerning DOTMLPF-P capability gaps and shortfalls impacting CBRN defense/response readiness levels.
5. Assist in the document development of previously identified operational, training, or exercise DOTMLPF-P capability gaps and shortfalls through official processes.
6. Advise the Commander, Operations Officer or CBRN Defense Officer concerning CBRN defense/response readiness levels.

REFERENCES:
1. MCO 3000.13_ Marine Corps Readiness Reporting
2. MCO 3900.15B MARINE CORPS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM (EFDS)

5769-EQP-2001: Manage a CBRN Defense/Response equipment program

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Defense chiefs ensure CBRN defense/response equipment is available and ready through a comprehensive preventative maintenance and storage plan. Through the plan, the CBRN Defense Chief supervises user level PMCS and coordinates higher-echelon maintenance and calibration in accordance with technical publications and local standard operating procedures.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a table of equipment, CBRN defense/response equipment, a consolidated memorandum of receipt (CMR), and automated data systems.

STANDARD: To ensure the unit's allocated CBRN defense/response equipment is employable.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review unit plans/orders.
2. Review unit METs.
3. Determine required equipment.
4. Determine required publications.
5. Requisition required equipment from regional CSP/RCLS through MSC.
6. Upload CBRN defense/response equipment into unit CMR.
7. Maintain accountability of unit CBRN equipment.
8. Assign equipment to appropriate section.
9. Monitor section maintenance programs.
10. Coordinate appropriate equipment storage locations.
11. Coordinate required maintenance.
12. Coordinate required calibrations.
13. Maintain/Monitor records.
14. Evaluate maintenance programs.
15. Submit table of equipment change requests (as required).
16. Monitor subordinate units' CBRN defense/response equipment management programs.
17. Identify equipment capability gaps/shortfalls in DRRS.
18. Submit require equipment reports to HHQ/JFC as required.

REFERENCES:
1. MCO 4400.201 Vol 3 Management of Property in the Possession of the Marine Corps
2. MCO 4855.10_ Product Quality Deficiency Report (PQDR) Program
3. MCO P4400.151_ Intermediate-Level Supply Management Policy Manual
4. NAVAIR 00-80T-121 Chemical and Biological Defense NATOPS Manual

5769-OPS-2001: Employ unit CBRN surveillance teams

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Monitoring CBRN hazards is described as evaluating the environment for the presence of CBRN hazards. Through an expert assessment of the situation, the CBRN Defense Chief coordinates the employment of CBRN surveillance teams to ensure a potential hazardous area is properly observed and monitored for the presence of CBRN contaminants.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a mission, unit CBRN surveillance team and equipment.

STANDARD: To asses the area for CBRN contamination, protect personnel and equipment, and support the commander's decision making cycle.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Coordinate with Intelligence alerts regarding identified state/non-state actor CBRN indication and warnings.
2. Determine likely areas of contamination.
3. Determine the size of the area to be observed and/or monitored.
4. Determine the number of detection and/or collection assets that are available and required.
5. Brief team conducting CBRN surveillance activities.
6. Determine the appropriate surveillance technique for each team.
7. Determine the appropriate survey technique for each team, as required.
8. Position surveillance teams to optimize the area covered with sensors.
9. Receive CBRN reports from surveillance teams.
10. Brief Commander on the observation or monitoring results.
11. Report all information to higher and adjacent units.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

---

5769-OPS-2002: Employ decontamination support

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Decontamination is the process of making any person, object, or area safe by destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or absorbing and removing chemical or biological agents or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it. Through detailed planning, the CBRN Defense SNCO coordinates decontamination to reduce the continued threat from contamination and supports the regeneration of combat power.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a mission, a trained unit decontamination support team, unit CBRN decontamination equipment, and decontaminants.

STANDARD: To restore unit's combat power.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine the hazard.
2. Select the level of decontamination required.
3. Determine the decontamination site.
4. Determine the number and type of detection assets required.
5. Determine requirements for decontaminant and water.
6. Provide water requirements to logistics support.
7. Request supply and logistics support.
8. Develop tactical control measures to marshal units into and out of the decontamination site.
9. Communicate plan to decontamination support team and supported unit.
10. Establish decontamination site.
11. Supervise decontamination.
12. Coordinate logistics resupply for decontamination site (as required).
13. Close decontamination site.
14. Mark contaminated area.
15. Submit require CBRN report.
16. Reconstitute decontamination team.
17. Brief commander on decontamination results.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense
3. MCRP 3-40B.5 Petroleum and Water Logistics Operations
4. MCRP 3-40D.14 Water Support Operations

5769-OPS-2003: Employ CBRN reconnaissance teams

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: At the MSC and MEU levels, commanders and staffs plan for CBRN reconnaissance to execute missions by using the deep/close/consolidation/support framework to broadly describe force allocation, organization, and capability. At battalion/squadron levels or lower, the decisive/shaping/sustaining or main and supporting effort frameworks are used within the concepts of operations to describe (in greater detail to the tactical commander) how CBRN defense/response capabilities support the scheme of maneuver. MAGTF CBRN reconnaissance teams may require additional support, such as security, mobility, logistics, and medical assets. Other MAGTF capabilities may support CBRN Reconnaissance teams, depending on the type of mission and the commander's intent. Primarily employed in a CBRN dismounted reconnaissance sets, kits, and outfits (DRSKO) role, these teams can provide general support of other organizations or direct support of the parent organization. The employment of equipment follows the guidance in the detector employment.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operations order, a trained CBRN Response platoon, CBRN Reconnaissance equipment, and a CBRN Reconnaissance mission.

STANDARD: To support commander's scheme of maneuver and facilitate the commander's decision making cycle.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Coordinate with Intelligence alerts regarding identified state/non-state actor CBRN indication and warnings.
2. Conduct CBRN future planning.
3. Identify/request CBRN reconnaissance and decontamination support based off mission requirements.
4. Coordinate resources.
5. Organize CBRN reconnaissance teams.
6. Determine required materials.
7. Determine transportation requirement.
8. Ensure teams select appropriate equipment for mission.
9. Brief CBRN reconnaissance teams.
10. Deploy CBRN reconnaissance teams.
11. Monitor CBRN reconnaissance teams.
12. Collect CBRN reconnaissance information.
13. Interpret results.
14. Report results.
15. Report information to HHQ as required.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

5769-OPS-2004: Characterize a CBRN site

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: A CBRN site assessment, also referred to as a sensitive site assessment, is the determination of whether threats or hazards associated with a sensitive site warrant exploitation. Through deliberate planning and leadership, the CBRN Defense Chief employs a CBRN reconnaissance platoon to assess and characterize sites.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operations order, a trained CBRN response platoon, CBRN reconnaissance equipment, and a CBRN R&S plan.

STANDARD: To support commander's scheme of maneuver and facilitate the commander's decision making cycle.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine the extent of the site or area to be assessed.
2. Determine inclusion and exclusion areas.
3. Determine personnel requirements.
4. Select individual protective, detection, and sampling equipment for the mission.
5. Request external support for subject matter expert augmentation, i.e. defense support agencies.
6. Request supply and logistical support.
7. Coordinate link-up and site security plan with on-scene commander.
8. Brief warning order.
9. Establish command and control points.
10. Establish contamination control lines.
11. Establish technical/emergency decontamination teams.
12. Establish rapid intervention teams.
13. Direct site reconnaissance.
14. Determine protective equipment requirements for follow-on entry teams.
15. Direct detection and sampling.
16. Direct contamination control measures, as required.
17. Direct decontamination efforts, as required.
18. Record operational exposure levels.
19. Record and report findings.
20. Manage information collection and dissemination.
21. Manage material collection.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

5769-OPS-2005: Assess CBRN impacts on missions at the tactical and operational levels

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: In addition to immediate casualty-production, a CBRN incident in a unit's area of operations may impact the unit's ability to conduct its assigned mission by reducing operational tempo, degrading maneuverability, or degrading combat power. The CBRN defense chief assesses the possible impacts and advises the commander and staff in order to inform follow-on tactical and operational decisions.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given CBRN threat and vulnerability assessments, operational plans and orders.

STANDARD: To provide CBRN defense guidance to the commander's decision making cycle.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Provide CBRN estimates.
2. Receive and brief implications of CBRN Threats.
3. Conduct intelligence preparation of the operational environment assessment.
4. Supervise vulnerability reduction measures.
5. Determine the operational considerations, roles and force structure in the operational environment.
6. Participate in targeting process.
7. Provide course of actions.
8. Display CBRN hazard on the COP.
9. Supervise CBRN defense resource requirements/distribution.
10. Advise the commander and staff, as necessary.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures

5769-PLAN-2001: Develop CBRN Defense staff estimates to support operational planning

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Staff estimates provide critical information (facts, assumptions, asset locations and availability, forecasted shortages) to increase the commander's understanding and aid decision making during the deliberate planning process. CBRN Defense Chiefs must collaborate and synchronize across all staff and warfighting functions to develop realistic and accurate vulnerability assessments and casualty estimates that can influence or impact planning or operations. The purpose is not to replace Service guidance or orders; however, a thorough staff estimate will shorten the time it takes to fully develop a COA and write the order or plan. Additionally, subordinate echelons should be prepared to provide CBRN defense estimates of supportability to assist the higher echelon CBRN defense chiefs during planning and development of Staff Estimates.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given commander's guidance and a CBRN threat and vulnerability assessment.

STANDARD: To advise courses of action in order to sustain and conduct operations IAW MCRP 10-10E.1.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Provide technical advice and planning recommendations on CBRN ISR operations.
2. Provide input on collections strategies and collections requirements of CBRN hazards or WMD sites.
3. Provide technical advice and planning recommendations on CBRN decontamination operations.
4. Provide technical advice and recommendations on the MOPP level, troop safety criteria, operational exposure limits, and vulnerability mitigation measures.
5. Assess the impact of enemy CBRN-related attacks and hazards on current and future operations.
6. Conduct analysis of targets, and provide input on CBRN effects.
7. Provide input to targeting board.
8. Assess weather and terrain data to determine if environmental factors favor the enemy employment of CBRN capabilities.
9. Assess the CBRN threat as an integral part of the staff IPB process.
10. Assess effects of possible CBRN hazards on the OE to include terrain, weather, and civil considerations.
11. Assess CBRN vulnerabilities as part of the commander's risk management process.
12. Assess CBRN defense capabilities of friendly assets.
13. Determine CBRN defense capability and logistical shortfalls.

14. Estimate the consumption rates of CBRN defense equipment and supplies.
15. Coordinate with medical personnel on health services support requirements for operations in a CBRN environment.
16. Assess the probability and impact of CBRN-related casualties.
17. Develop courses of action.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 3-40A.1 MTTP for the Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties
2. MCRP 3-40A.2 MTTP for the Treatment of Nuclear and Radiological Casualties
3. MCRP 3-40A.3 MTTP for the Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties
4. MCRP 3-40A.5 Health Service Support Field Reference Guide
5. MCRP 3-40A.6 MTTP for Health Service Support in a CBRN Environment
6. MCRP 3-40A.7 Patient Movement
7. MCTP 3-40A Health Service Support Operations
8. MCWP 5-10 Marine Corps Planning Process
9. TG 230 USACHPPM Technical Guide 230
   Chemical Exposure Guidelines for Deployed Military Personnel

---

5769-PLAN-2002: Develop a CBRN reconnaissance concept of operations

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S) is to provide commanders with detailed, timely, and accurate information to inform commander's decisions or answer CCIRs. The CBRN Response platoon provides the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) commander with a task-organized unit capable of determining if areas are free of contamination to support freedom maneuver and follow-on decision-making. Through deliberate planning and leadership, the CBRN defense Chief's develops plans to employ the CBRN Response platoon to collect information to inform the commander's decisions.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operations order, commander's intent, and a trained and equipped CBRN Response platoon.

STANDARD: To determine CBRN threats and hazards in order to continue the unit's mission per the commander's scheme of maneuver.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review CBRN threat and vulnerability assessments.
2. Determine areas of interest/influence or sites for CBRN reconnaissance.
3. Determine CBRN reconnaissance capability requirements.
4. Determine time and space requirements for CBRN reconnaissance.
5. Determine priorities of force deployment planning & execution (FDP&E) for

CBRN reconnaissance resources.
6. Select CBRN reconnaissance area(s) and site(s).
7. Allocate resources for CBRN reconnaissance operations.
8. Develop CBRN Reconnaissance tasks.
9. Develop coordinating instructions.
10. Provide Warning Order.
11. Provide Fragmentation Order.
12. Provide updates to CBRN planning estimates.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-41 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response
2. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
3. MCRP 10-10E.7 MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

---

5769-PLAN-2003: Develop a CBRN decontamination concept of operations

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The primary mission of the decontamination capabilities is to provide the Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) commander with a task-organized section/unit that is capable of restoring combat power after exposure to a contaminated area. Decontamination plans are developed and modified during the planning process and as the situation dictates. Decontamination direction and control is normally employed within the MAGTF; at the CBRN control centers within each Marine expeditionary force (MEF); at major subordinate commands (MSCs); and the CBRN defense section in each regiment, group, and battalion, or selected squadrons. Decontamination support teams in the CBRN response platoon will be task organized to support MAGTF decontamination efforts.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operations order and an equipped Decontamination support team.

STANDARD: To restore unit's combat power in order to continue the unit's mission.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review CBRN threat and vulnerability assessments.
2. Estimate personnel and equipment requiring decontamination.
3. Determine decontamination capability requirements.
4. Estimate material requirements for decontamination.
5. Determine priorities of Force Deployment Planning & Execution (FDP&E) for decontamination resources.
6. Conduct site and alternate site selections for thorough decontamination.

7. Allocate resources for decontamination.
8. Develop tasks.
9. Develop coordinating instructions.
10. Provide warning Order.
11. Provide Fragmentation Order.
12. Provide updates to CBRN planning estimates.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-41 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response
2. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
3. MCRP 10-10E.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

---

5769-TRNG-2001: Coordinate CBRN Defense training into Unit TEEP

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Properly developed CBRN defense training plans shall maintain a consistent combat focus on the unit executing their core and assigned METs in order to operate in a CBRN environment. Each headquarters in the organization involves its subordinate headquarters (e.g. Regiment/Group to Battalion) in the development of training plans. CBRN defense personnel must coordinate between associated combat, combat support, and combat service support organizations ensuring that the CBRN defense training provided meets their required missions to support the MAGTF Commander. CBRN defense training plans must reflect real-world lead times required to cause desired effects. CBRN defense personnel must ensure that resources allocations for the approved training plan are appropriately budgeted and submitted to the appropriate headquarters in enough time for that headquarters to incorporate the planning requirements into the budget process. CBRN defense personnel must look ahead to unit deployment program rotations, deployments, major exercises, and budget cycles and then provide appropriate guidance in their planning process. CBRN defense training plans must focus on raising or sustaining proficiency in unit METs.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an individual or unit to be trained, Commander's guidance, training plan, required CBRN defense equipment, supplies, medical personnel, ammunition and an appropriate training location.

STANDARD: To meet required CBRN Defense readiness levels identified in the commanders training guidance.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify higher units, subordinate units, supported units and unit mission

essential tasks.
2. Identify individual and collective tasks for subordinate units and Marines within mission essential tasks.
3. Assess unit strengths and deficiencies (review previous training AARs).
4. Establish training priorities.
5. Develop training events that nest within the training plan.
6. Identify performance, conditions and standards for events within training plan.
7. Review training deficiencies of individuals, subordinate units and unit.
8. Report training.
9. Recommend reprioritizing tasks in training plan, as necessary.

REFERENCES:
1. MCO 1553.3_ Unit Training Management (UTM)
2. MCTP 8-10A Unit Training Management Guide

5769-TRNG-2002: Manage CBRN Defense training

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The Marine Corps trains its personnel to accomplish their wartime mission in any battle space condition and in every environment. CBRN threats and hazards are conditions of the operating environment. Complete integration of CBRN training will ensure that all Marines possess a thorough understanding of CBRND operations and procedures. All personnel must be trained to recognize CBRN incidents, don the field protective mask and protective clothing quickly, perform assigned missions wearing protective clothing, survive and continue to operate for extended periods in a CBRN environment. All Marine Corps organizations must continually integrate CBRN training to develop unit integrity, cohesion, and CBRN operational expertise. CBRN training requirements and standards are intended to enable individuals and units to survive and continue their mission(s) while operating in a CBRN environment.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a unit to be trained; the Commander's guidance and a training plan.

STANDARD: To ensure training is assessed, completed and recorded and the results are reported.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Validate instructor/trainers/evaluators.
2. Review training materials/LOI.
3. Certify all instructors/trainers/evaluators.

4. Account for personnel.
5. Develop and implement controls to manage risk.
6. Ensure compliance with installation, unit SOPs, Treaties, Status of Forces Agreements, and visiting forces agreements, as applicable.
7. Conduct safety briefs, as required.
8. Execute planned training.
9. Observe training.
10. Conduct After Action Review.
11. Document training.
12. Turn rosters into S/G3 and validate rosters through MCTIMS.
13. Publish Lessons Learned.
14. Provide inputs and oversight of the CBRN portion of the unit readiness report.

REFERENCES: MCO 1553.3_ Unit Training Management (UTM)

5769-TRNG-2003: Assess accomplishment of METs in a CBRN environment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Assessment is a continuous process and is integral to training management. It is conducted by leaders at every level and during all phases of the planning and conduct of training. The purpose of assessment is to determine a unit's proficiency in the tasks that must successfully perform in combat; better known as the Mission Essential Tasks. The desired level is defined in training standards within the T&R order. Assessment is a continuous process used to identify unit proficiencies and deficiencies.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a unit conducting training and applicable training areas.

STANDARD: To ensure CBRN defense training evaluation metrics are met.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review LOI and or training objectives.
2. Observe training briefs.
3. Continuously monitor the safe conduct of training.
4. Evaluate unit training.
5. Ensure adherence to training standards.
6. Conduct debrief.
7. Provide assessment.

REFERENCES:
1. DA PAM 385-63 Range Safety
2. MCO 3570.1_ Range Safety

5769-TRNG-2004: Implement a 5711/5713 Professional Development Program

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The development of individual training standards as found in Training and Readiness Manuals. The Occupational System enables identification and publication of personnel skill requirements and for the Human Resource Development Process to build and maintain personnel inventory to meet the needs of the force. MOS Roadmaps are intended to aid in making intelligent decisions regarding career path regardless of whether that career spans four years or thirty years. The Marine Corps depends on the professionalism of all of its members, private through general officer, and it is critical to understand the training and education expectations of the Corps and the options available through each phase of Marine Corps service. Implementing a professional development program will assist in the development of skills progression and skill enhancement training, as well as required PME for each Marine under their charge.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given references, a MOS road map and a subordinate CBRN Defense Specialist/Responder(s).

STANDARD: To enhance the skills and career progression of the CBRN Defense Specialist/Responder community.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review MOS Roadmap and references.
2. Identify subordinate 5711/5713 Marines at unit and subordinate units.
3. Establish schedule.
4. Establish a mentoring program.
5. Establish T&R sustainment and progression training plan.
6. Provide career counseling.
7. Facilitate Professional Military Education (PME).
8. Record and maintain records.

REFERENCES: MCO 1500.61 Marine Leader Development

5769-TRNG-2501: Implement a 57XX Professional Development Program

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The development of individual training standards as found in Training and Readiness Manuals. The Occupational System enables identification and publication of personnel skill requirements and for the Human Resource Development Process to build and maintain personnel inventory to meet the needs of the force. MOS Roadmaps are intended to aid in making intelligent decisions regarding career path regardless of whether that career spans four years or thirty years. The Marine Corps depends on the professionalism of all of its members, private through general officer, and it is critical to understand the training and education expectations of the Corps and the options available through each phase of Marine Corps service. Implementing a professional development program will assist in the development of skills progression and skill enhancement training, as well as required PME for each Marine under their charge.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: MSGT, MGYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given references, a MOS road map and a subordinate CBRN Defense personnel.

STANDARD: To enhance the skills and career progression of the CBRN Defense community.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review MOS Roadmap and references.
2. Identify subordinate 57XX Marines at unit and subordinate units.
3. Establish schedule.
4. Establish a mentoring program.
5. Establish T&R sustainment and progression training plan.
6. Provide career counseling.
7. Facilitate Professional Military Education (PME).
8. Record and maintain records.

REFERENCES: MCO 1500.61 Marine Leader Development

5769-W&R-2001: Supervise CBRN Control Center operations

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: CBRN Control Center Operations are integral to survivability in a CBRN environment. CBRN control centers coordinate CBRN activities within their command. The CBRN control center is capable of continuous operations. It maintains close coordination with intelligence assets to exchange CBRN reconnaissance, surveillance, and monitoring intelligence. The headquarters unit is responsible for conducting the CBRN defense activities necessary to support itself and the Supported units. Unit CBRN reports go directly to the CBRN control center. CBRN Control Center is conducted at the MARFOR level and below and is used to communicate CBRN hazard information to CCMD, JFC, and sister services. Subordinate CBRN Control Centers operate much like the MARFOR to the lowest echelon, with the exception of the MSCs that have staffs of CBRN personnel to provide additional support to the supported MSC and below units.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given Commander's guidance, CBRN defense personnel, and CBRN control center tasks.

STANDARD: To receive and disseminate CBRN hazard information, coordinate CBRN defense activities, and warn effected personnel of a CBRN hazard.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Ensure CBRN center is manned, trained and equipped.
2. Review status updates.
3. Provide advice on CBRN related information.
4. Review situation updates from watch personnel.
5. Review applicable operations orders and HHQ directives.
6. Review information from adjacent, higher, subordinate and external agencies.
7. Validate CBRN W&R information.
8. Report CBRN IR to Commander, as required.
9. Update CBRN threat conditions and response actions in coordination with FPCONs.
10. Ensure updates are applied to CBRN status boards.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures

---

5769-W&R-2501: Prepare a CBRN incident summary of information

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Warning and reporting of CBRN incidents is paramount to determine if additional likely incidents may occur. Ensuring the details of any and all CBRN incidents are captured and reported to adjacent and higher units and any unit that may be effected by the hazard.

MOS PERFORMING: 5769

BILLETS: 5769 - CBRN Defense Chief

GRADES: MSGT, MGYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Provided hazard prediction modelling equipment, CBRN hazard incident.

STANDARD: To protect effected personnel of a CBRN hazard.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Maintain awareness of unit movement within assigned AOR.
2. Conduct hazard analysis and assessment for CBRN incidents.
3. Determine the time and location of hazard.
4. Determine the agent of release and delivery means.
5. Determine the release duration and hazard areas.
6. Determine the terrain and weather surrounding the event.
7. Determine actual areas of contamination.
8. Record and consolidate information regarding each incident.

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 10-10E.1 MTTP for CBRN Planning
2. MCRP 10-10E.5 MTTP for CBRN Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction Procedures

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS

AAV - amphibious assault vehicle
ACP - automated commissioning package
ACT - accuracy completeness time sequence
ACTS - Assignment, Classification, and Travel Systems
AIRS - Automated Inspection Reporting System
AO - area of operations
APTS - advanced presentation and training skills
AR - Active Reserve
ASTB-E - Aviation Selection Test Battery Series-E
AT4C - advanced tool for coaching
BIC - billet information code
CAPT - Captain
CAR - commander's attainment report
CBRN - chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CBT - computer-based training
CG - commanding general
CMC - Commandant of the Marine Corps
CMR - consolidated memorandum receipt
CO - commanding officer
COA - course of action
CONPLAN - contingency plan
CONUS - continental United States
COT - consecutive overseas tours
CPL - Corporal
CRP - combat readiness percentage; command recruiting program
CSR - consolidated strength report
CWO - chief warrant officer
DEP - delayed entry program
DL - distance learning
DOD - Department of Defense
DoDFMR - Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation
DON - Department of the Navy
DRRS - Defense Readiness Reporting System
EAD - extended active duty
ECFC - enlisted career force controls
ECS - effective communication skills
EFMP - Exceptional Family Member Program
ENLPROM - enlisted promotions
EPM - enlistment processing manual
1STLT - First Lieutenant
FAI - functional area inspection
FLC - formal learning center
FMF - fleet Marine force
FY - fiscal year
GOV - government owned vehicle
GSA - Government Services Administration
GYSGT - Gunnery Sergeant
HOTAS - hands-on throttle and stick
HQMC - Headquarters, Marine Corps
IAW - in accordance with

IGMC - Inspector General of the Marine Corps
IIADT - incremental initial active duty training
IMI - individual multimedia instruction
IPOCT - in place consecutive overseas tours
IRAM - Individual Records Administration Manual
IRR - Individual Ready Reserve
IRT - Itinerant Recruiting Trip
JPIC - Joint Package Inspection Checklist
LATMOV - lateral move
LCPL - Lance Corporal
LDO - limited duty officer; line of duty
LOI - letter of instruction
LSL - lump sum leave
MAJ - Major
MARADMIN - Marine Administrative Message
MARCORPROMMAN - Marine Corps Promotion Manual
MARCORSEPMAN - Marine Corps Separation and Retirement Manual
MARFORRES - Marine Corps Forces Reserve
MASP - military academic skills program
MC2 - Marine Corps Communication and Consulting
MC3 - Marine Corps Communication, Coaching, and Counseling
MC4 - Marine Corps Communication, Consulting, Coaching, and Counseling
MCC - monitored command code
MCEOB - Marine Corps Enlisted Opportunities Book
MCI - Marine Corps Institute
MCMEDS - Marine Corps Medical Entitlements Data System
MCMP - Marine Corps mentoring program
MCO - Marine Corps order
MCOOB - Marine Corps Officer Opportunity Book
MCP3 - Marine Corps Performance, Programming and Philosophy
MCPS - Marine Corps Presentation Skills
MCRAMM - Marine Corps Reserve Administrative Management Manual
MCRC - Marine Corps Recruiting Command
MCRD - Marine Corps Recruit Depot
MCRISS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System
MCRISS-OSS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System-Officer Selection Station
MCRISS-PSRS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System-Prior Service Recruiting Station
MCRISS-PSRSS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System-Prior Service Recruiting Substation
MCRISS-RS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System-Recruiting Station
MCROB - Marine Corps Reserve Opportunity Book
MCT - Marine Corps Task
MCTFSPRIM - Marine Corps Total Force Reporting Instructions Manual
MCTIMS - Marine Corps Training Information Management System
MCTL - Marine Corps Task List
MECEP - Marine Corps Enlisted Commissioning Education Program
MEPCOM - Military Entrance Processing Command
MEPS - Military Entrance Processing Station
MET - mission essential task
METL - mission essential task list
MGIB-R - Montgomery GI Bill-Reserve
MGYSGT - Master Gunnery Sergeant
MIRS - USMEPCOM Integrated Resource System
MISSO - Manpower Information Systems Support Officer

MOJT - Marine on-the-job training
MOL - Marine online
MOS - military occupational specialty
MSC - major subordinate command
MSGT - Master Sergeant
MUD - Merkel Unit Designator
NAMI - Naval Aerial Medical Institute
NAVMC - Navy Marine Corps
NIDT - Non-Instrumented Drug Test
NMCI - Navy Marine Corps Communication Information
NWA - new working applicant
OCHF - Operations Chief
OCM - Officer Commissioning Manual
OCONUS - outside the continental United States
OIC - officer in charge
OPFOR - opposing force; opposition force
OPLAN - operational plan
OPNAV - Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OPNAVINST Chief of Naval Operations instruction
OPS - operations
OPSO - operations officer
ORM - operational risk management
OSO - officer selection officer
OSS - officer selection station
OST - officer selection team
PAC - prospect applicant card
PADD - projected active duty date
PAR - Performance and Review
PFC - Private First Class
PSEP - prior service enlistment program
PSF - public speaking forum
PSR - prior service recruiter
PSRS - prior service recruiting station
PSRSS - prior service recruiting substation
PTAD - permissive temporary additional duty
PVT - Private
QC - quality control
QCIS - quality control SITREP
QSN - quota serial number
RAV - Retention Assist Visit
RECLP - Reserve Enlisted Commissioning Program
RELM - Reenlistment Extension Lateral Move
RI - Recruiter Instructor
ROEP - Reserve Option Enlistment Program
RS - Recruiting Station
RSCE - Recruiting Station Command Element
RSS - Recruiting Substation
RTF - recruiter training file
RUC - reporting unit code
S&R - Schedule and Results
SAT - Systems Approach to Training
SAV - staff assist visit
SDA - special duty assignment
SECNAVINST - Secretary of the Navy instruction
SGT - Sergeant
SGTMAJ - Sergeant Major
SITREP situation report

SMB - SNCOIC Management Book
SMCR - select Marine Corps reserve
SME - subject matter expert
SMOS - supplementary MOS
SNCO - staff noncommissioned officer
SNCOIC - staff noncommissioned officer in charge
SOP - standing operating procedure
SOS - statement of service
SOU - statement of understanding
SRB - selective reenlistment bonus
SRI - Systematic Recruiting Inspection
SRIP - Selected Reserve Incentive Program
SSGT - Staff Sergeant
T&R - training and readiness
T/O - table of organization
TECOM - Training and Education Command
TIP - training input plan
TMS - Training Management System
UMIS - Unit Manpower Information Sheet
UTM - unit training management
WO - Warrant Officer
XO - executive officer

CBRN DEFENSE T&R MANUAL

APPENDIX B

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Terms in this glossary are subject to change as applicable orders and directives are revised. Terms established by Marine Corps orders or directives take precedence after definitions found in Joint Publication 1-02, DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms.

A

After Action Review. A professional discussion of training events conducted after all training to promote learning among training participants. The formality and scope increase with the command level and size of the training evolution. For longer exercises, they should be planned for at predetermined times during an exercise. The results of the AAR shall be recorded on an after action report and forwarded to higher headquarters. The commander and higher headquarters use the results of an AAR to reallocate resources, reprioritize their training plan, and plan for future training.

Assessment. An informal judgment of the unit's proficiency and resources made by a commander or trainer to gain insight into the unit's overall condition. It serves as the basis for the midrange plan. Commanders make frequent use of these determinations during the course of the combat readiness cycle in order to adjust, prioritize or modify training events and plans.

C

Chaining. A process that enables unit leaders to effectively identify subordinate collective events and individual events that support a specific collective event. For example, collective training events at the 4000-Level are directly supported by collective events at the 3000-Level. When a higher level event by its nature requires the completion of lower level events, they are "chained"; Sustainment credit is given for all lower level events chained to a higher event.

Collective Event. A clearly defined, discrete, and measurable activity, action, or event (i.e., task) that requires organized team or unit performance and leads to accomplishment of a mission or function. A collective task is derived from unit missions or higher-level collective tasks. Task accomplishment requires performance of procedures composed of supporting collective or individual tasks. A collective task describes the exact performance a group must perform in the field under actual operational conditions. The term "collective" does not necessarily infer that a unit accomplishes the event. A unit, such as a squad or platoon conducting an attack; may accomplish a collective event or, it may be accomplished by an individual to accomplish a unit mission, such as a battalion supply officer completing a reconciliation of the battalion's CMR. Thus, many collective events will have titles that are the same as individual events; however, the standard and condition will be different because the scope of the collective event is broader.

Collective Training Standards (CTS). Criteria that specify mission and functional area unit proficiency standards for combat, combat support, and combat service support units. They include tasks, conditions, standards, evaluator instruction, and key indicators. CTS are found within collective training events in T&R Manuals.

Combat Readiness Cycle. The combat readiness cycle depicts the relationships within the building block approach to training. The combat readiness cycle progresses from T&R Manual individual core skills training, to the accomplishment of collective training events, and finally, to a unit's participation in a contingency or actual combat. The combat readiness cycle demonstrates the relationship of core capabilities to unit combat readiness. Individual core skills training and the training of collective events lead to unit proficiency and the ability to accomplish the unit's stated mission.

Combat Readiness Percentage (CRP). The CRP is a quantitative numerical value used in calculating collective training readiness based on the E-Coded events that support the unit METL. CRP is a concise measure of unit training accomplishments. This numerical value is only a snapshot of training readiness at a specific time. As training is conducted, unit CRP will continuously change.

Condition. The condition describes the training situation or environment under which the training event or task will take place. Expands on the information in the title by identifying when, where and why the event or task will occur and what materials, personnel, equipment, environmental provisions, and safety constraints must be present to perform the event or task in a real-world environment. Commanders can modify the conditions of the event to best prepare their Marines to accomplish the assigned mission (e.g. in a desert environment; in a mountain environment; etc.).

Core Competency. Core competency is the comprehensive measure of a unit's ability to accomplish its assigned MET. It serves as the foundation of the T&R Program. Core competencies are those unit core capabilities and individual core skills that support the commander's METL and T/O mission statement. Individual competency is exhibited through demonstration of proficiency in specified core tasks and core plus tasks. Unit proficiency is measured through collective tasks.

Core Capabilities. Core capabilities are the essential functions a unit must be capable of performing during extended contingency/combat operations. Core unit capabilities are based upon mission essential tasks derived from operational plans; doctrine and established tactics; techniques and procedures.

Core Plus Capabilities. Core plus capabilities are advanced capabilities that are environment, mission, or theater specific. Core plus capabilities may entail high-risk, high-cost training for missions that are less likely to be assigned in combat.

Core Plus Skills. Core plus skills are those advanced skills that are environment, mission, rank, or billet specific. 2000-Level training is designed to make Marines proficient in core skills in a specific billet or at a specified rank at the Combat Ready level. 3000-8000-Level training produces combat leaders and fully qualified section members at the Combat Qualified level. Marines trained at the Combat Qualified level are those the commanding officer feels are capable of accomplishing unit-level missions and

of directing the actions of subordinates. Many core plus tasks are learned via MOJT, while others form the base for curriculum in career level MOS courses taught by the formal school.

D

Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). A comprehensive readiness reporting system that evaluates readiness on the basis of the actual missions and capabilities assigned to the forces. It is a capabilities-based, adaptive, near real-time reporting system for the entire Department of Defense.

Deferred Event. A T&R event that a commanding officer may postpone when in his or her judgment, a lack of logistic support, ammo, ranges, or other training assets requires a temporary exemption. CRP cannot be accrued for deferred "E-Coded" events.

Delinquent Event. An event becomes delinquent when a unit exceeds the sustainment interval for that particular event. The individual or unit must update the delinquent event by first performing all prerequisite events. When the unit commander deems that performing all prerequisite is unattainable, then the delinquent event will be re-demonstrated under the supervision of the appropriate evaluation authority.

E

E-Coded Event. An "E-Coded" event is a collective T&R event that is a noted indicator of capability or, a noted collective skill that contributes to the unit's ability to perform the supported MET. As such, only "E-Coded" events are assigned a CRP value and used to calculate a unit's CRP.

Evaluation. Evaluation is a continuous process that occurs at all echelons, during every phase of training and can be both formal and informal. Evaluations ensure that Marines and units are capable of conducting their combat mission. Evaluation results are used to reallocate resources, reprioritize the training plan, and plan for future training.

Event (Training). 1) An event is a significant training occurrence that is identified, expanded and used as a building block and potential milestone for a unit's training. An event may include formal evaluations. 2) An event within the T&R Program can be an individual training evolution, a collective training evolution or both. Through T&R events, the unit commander ensures that individual Marines and the unit progress from a combat capable status to a Fully Combat Qualified (FCQ) status.

Event Component. The major procedures (i.e., actions) that must occur to perform a Collective Event to standard.

Exercise Commander (EC). The Commanding General, Marine Expeditionary Force or his appointee will fill this role, unless authority is delegated to the respective commander of the Division, Wing, or FSSG. Responsibilities and functions of the EC include: 1) designate unit(s) to be evaluated, 2) may designate an exercise director, 3) prescribe exercise objectives and T&R events to be evaluated, 4) coordinate with commands or agencies external to the Marine Corps and adjacent Marine Corps commands, when required.

Exercise Director (ED). Designated by the EC to prepare, conduct, and report all evaluation results. Responsibilities and functions of the ED include: 1) Publish a letter of instruction (LOI) that: delineates the T&R events to be evaluated, establishes timeframe of the exercise, lists responsibilities of various elements participating in the exercise, establishes safety requirements/guidelines, and lists coordinating instructions. 2) Designate the TEC and TECG to operate as the central control agency for the exercise. 3) Assign evaluators, to include the senior evaluator, and ensure that those evaluators are properly trained. 4) Develop the general exercise scenario taking into account any objectives/events prescribed by the EC. 5) Arrange for all resources to include: training areas, airspace, aggressor forces, and other required support.

M

Marine Corps Ground Training and Readiness (T&R) Program. The T&R Program is the Marine Corps' primary tool for planning and conducting training, for planning and conducting training evaluation, and for assessing training readiness. The program will provide the commander with standardized programs of instruction for units within the ground combat, combat support, and combat service support communities. It consolidates the ITS, CTS, METL and other individual and unit training management tools. T&R is a program of standards that systematizes commonly accepted skills, is open to innovative change, and above all, tailors the training effort to the unit's mission. Further, T&R serves as a training guide and provides commanders an immediate assessment of unit combat readiness by assigning a CRP to key training events. In short, the T&R Program is a building block approach to training that maximizes flexibility and produces the best-trained Marines possible.

Mission Essential Task(s) MET(s). A MET is a collective task in which an organization must be proficient in order to accomplish an appropriate portion of its wartime mission(s). MET listings are the foundation for the T&R Manual; all events in the T&R Manual support a MET.

Mission Essential Task List (METL). Descriptive training document that provides units a clear, war fighting focused description of collective actions necessary to achieve wartime mission proficiency. The service-level METL, that which is used as the foundation of the T&R Manual, is developed using Marine Corps doctrine, operational plans, T/Os, UJTL, UNTL, and MCTL. For community based T&R Manuals, an occupational field METL is developed to focus the community's collective training standards. Commanders develop their unit METL from the service-level METL, operational plans, contingency plans, and SOPs.

O

Operational Readiness (DOD, NATO). OR is the capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system, or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. May be used in a general sense or to express a level or degree of readiness.

P

Prerequisite Event. Prerequisites are the academic training and/or T&R events that must be completed prior to attempting the event.

R

Readiness (DOD). Readiness is the ability of U.S. military forces to fight and meet the demands of the national military strategy. Readiness is the synthesis of two distinct but interrelated levels: a) Unit readiness--The ability to provide capabilities required by combatant commanders to execute assigned missions. This is derived from the ability of each unit to deliver the outputs for which it was designed. b) Joint readiness--The combatant commander's ability to integrate and synchronize ready combat and support forces to execute assigned missions.

S

Section Skill Tasks. Section skills are those competencies directly related to unit functioning. They are group rather than individual in nature, and require participation by a section (S-1, S-2, S-3, etc).

Simulation Training. Simulators provide the additional capability to develop and hone core and core plus skills. Accordingly, the development of simulator training events for appropriate T&R syllabi can help maintain valuable combat resources while reducing training time and cost. Therefore, in cases where simulator fidelity and capabilities are such that simulator training closely matches that of actual training events, T&R Manual developers may include the option of using simulators to accomplish the training. CRP credit will be earned for E-Coded simulator events based on assessment of relative training event performance.

Standard. A standard is a statement that establishes criteria for how well a task or learning objective must be performed. The standard specifies how well, completely, or accurately a process must be performed or product produced. For higher-level collective events, it describes why the event is being done and the desired end-state of the event. Standards become more specific for lower-level events and outline the accuracy, time limits, sequencing, quality, product, process, restrictions, etc., that indicate the minimum acceptable level of performance required of the event. At a minimum, both collective and individual training standards consist of a task, the condition under which the task is to be performed, and the evaluation criteria that will be used to verify that the task has been performed to a satisfactory level.

Sustainment Training. Periodic retraining or demonstration of an event required maintaining the minimum acceptable level of proficiency or capability required to accomplish a training objective. Sustainment training goes beyond the entry-level and is designed to maintain or further develop proficiency in a given set of skills.

Systems Approach to Training (SAT). An orderly process for analyzing, designing, developing, implementing, and evaluating a unit's training program to ensure the unit, and the Marines of that unit acquire the knowledge and skills essential for the successful conduct of the unit's wartime missions.

T

Training Task. This describes a direct training activity that pertains to an individual Marine. A task is composed of 3 major components: a description of what is to be done, a condition, and a standard.

Technical Exercise Controller (TEC). The TEC is appointed by the ED, and usually comes from his staff or a subordinate command. The TEC is the senior evaluator within the TECG and should be of equal or higher grade than the commander(s) of the unit(s) being evaluated. The TEC is responsible for ensuring that the evaluation is conducted following the instructions contained in this order and MCO 1553.3A. Specific T&R Manuals are used as the source for evaluation criteria.

Tactical Exercise Control Group (TECG). A TECG is formed to provide subject matter experts in the functional areas being evaluated. The benefit of establishing a permanent TECG is to have resident, dedicated evaluation authority experience, and knowledgeable in evaluation technique. The responsibilities and functions of the TECG include: 1) developing a detailed exercise scenario to include the objectives and events prescribed by the EC/ED in the exercise LOI; 2) conducting detailed evaluator training prior to the exercise; 3) coordinating and controlling role players and aggressors; 4) compiling the evaluation data submitted by the evaluators and submitting required results to the ED; 5) preparing and conducting a detailed exercise debrief for the evaluated unit(s).

Training Plan. Training document that outlines the general plan for the conduct of individual and collective training in an organization for specified periods of time.

U

Unit CRP. Unit CRP is a percentage of the E-Coded collective events that support the unit METL accomplished by the unit. Unit CRP is the average of all MET CRP.

Unit Evaluation. All units in the Marine Corps must be evaluated, either formally or informally, to ensure they are capable of conducting their combat mission. Informal evaluations should take place during all training events. The timing of formal evaluations is critical and should, when appropriate, be directly related to the units' operational deployment cycle. Formal evaluations should take place after the unit has been staffed with the majority of its personnel, has had sufficient time to train to individual and collective standards, and early enough in the training cycle so there is sufficient time to correctly identified weaknesses prior to deployment. All combat units and units' task organized for combat require formal evaluations prior to operational deployments.

Unit Training Management (UTM). Unit training management is the use of the SAT and Marine Corps training principles in a manner that maximizes training results and focuses the training priorities of the unit on its wartime mission. UTM governs the major peacetime training activity of the Marine Corps and applies to all echelons of the Total Force.

W

Waived Event. An event that is waived by a commanding officer when in his or her judgment, previous experience or related performance satisfies the requirement of a particular event.