



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
3000 MARINE CORPS PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-3000

NAVMC 3500.29A
C 469
09 MAR 2012

NAVMC 3500.29A

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE FORCE (CBIRF) TRAINING AND
READINESS (T&R) MANUAL

Ref: (a) MCO P3500.72A
(b) MCO 1553.3A
(c) MCO 3400.3F
(d) MCO 3500.27B W/Erratum
(e) MCRP 3-0A
(f) MCRP 3-0B
(g) MCO 1553.2B

1. Purpose. Per reference (a), this T&R Manual establishes training standards, regulations, and policies regarding the training of Marines in the CBIRF community.

2. Cancellation. NAVMC 3500.29

3. Scope

a. The Core Capability Mission Essential Task List (METL) in this manual is used in Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) for the assessment and reporting of unit readiness. Units achieve training readiness for reporting in DRRS by gaining and sustaining proficiency in the training events in this manual at both collective unit and individual levels.

b. Per reference (b), commanders will conduct an internal assessment of the unit's ability to execute its mission and develop long-, mid-, and short-range training plans to sustain proficiency and correct deficiencies. Training plans will incorporate these events to standardize training and provide objective assessment of progress toward attaining combat readiness. Commanders will keep records at the unit and individual levels to record training achievements, identify training gaps, and document objective assessments of readiness associated with training Marines. Commanders will use reference (c) to incorporate nuclear, biological, and chemical defense training into training plans and reference (d) to integrate operational risk management. References (e) and (f) provide amplifying information for effective planning and management of training within the unit.

c. Formal school and training detachment commanders will use references (a) and (g) to ensure programs of instruction meet skill training requirements established in this manual, and provide career-progression training in the events designated for initial training in the formal school environment.

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

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, and to ensure a current Core Capabilities METL is available for use in DRRS. All questions pertaining to the Marine Corps Ground T&R Program and Unit Training Management should be directed to: CG, TECOM, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training and Education (MAGTF T&E) Standards Division, Ground Training Division (GTD) C 469, 1019 Elliot Road, Quantico, VA 22134.
5. Command. This Manual is applicable to the Marine Corps Total Force.
6. Certification. Reviewed and approved this date.


R. C. FOX
By direction

DISTRIBUTION: PCN 10033196600

Copy to: 7000260 (2)
8145001 (1)

LOCATOR SHEET

Subj: CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE FORCE (CBIRF) TRAINING AND
READINESS (T&R) 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 Incorporated Change

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER

1 OVERVIEW
2 MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS MATRIX
3 CBIRF COLLECTIVE EVENTS
4 CBIRF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

APPENDICES

A ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS
B TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
C REFERENCES

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION.	1000	1-2
UNIT TRAINING	1001	1-2
UNIT TRAINING MANAGEMENT.	1002	1-3
SUSTAINMENT AND EVALUATION OF TRAINING.	1003	1-3
ORGANIZATION.	1004	1-4
T&R EVENT CODING.	1005	1-4
EVALUATION-CODED (E-CODED) EVENTS	1006	1-5
COMBAT READINESS PERCENTAGE.	1007	1-5
CRP CALCULATION	1008	1-6
T&R EVENT COMPOSITION	1009	1-7
CBRN TRAINING	1010	1-9
NIGHT TRAINING.	1011	1-10
OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT (ORM)	1012	1-10
APPLICATION OF SIMULATION	1013	1-10
MARINE CORPS GROUND T&R PROGRAM	1014	1-11

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

1000. INTRODUCTION

1. The T&R Program is the Corps' primary tool for planning, conducting and evaluating training and assessing training readiness. Subject matter experts (SMEs) from the operating forces developed core capability Mission Essential Task Lists (METLs) for ground communities derived from the Marine Corps Task List (MCTL). This T&R Manual is built around these METLs and other related Marine Corps Tasks (MCT). All events contained in the 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. The T&R Manual contains the individual and collective training requirements to prepare units to accomplish their combat mission. The 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. The 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. The T&R Manual is designed for use by unit commanders to determine pre-deployment training requirements in preparation for training and for Formal Learning Centers and Training Detachments to create courses of instruction. This directive focuses on individual and collective tasks performed by operating forces (OPFOR) units and supervised by personnel in the performance of unit Mission Essential Tasks (METs).

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. However, it is not necessary to have all individuals within a unit fully trained in order for that organization to accomplish its assigned tasks. Manpower shortfalls, temporary assignments, leave, or other factors outside the commander's control, often affect the ability to conduct individual training. During these periods, unit readiness is enhanced if emphasis is placed on the individual training of Marines on-hand. Subsequently, these Marines will be mission ready and capable of executing as part of a team when the full complement of personnel is available.

2. Commanders will ensure that all tactical training is focused on their combat mission. The T&R Manual is a tool to help develop the unit's training plan. In most cases, unit training should focus on achieving unit proficiency in the core METL. However, commanders will adjust their training focus to support METLs associated with a major OPLAN/CONPLAN or named operation as designated by their higher commander and reported accordingly in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). Tactical training will support the METL in use by the commander and be tailored to meet T&R standards. Commanders at all levels are responsible for effective combat training. The conduct of training in a professional manner consistent with Marine Corps standards cannot be over emphasized.

3. Commanders will provide personnel the opportunity to attend formal and operational level courses of instruction as required by this Manual. Attendance at all formal courses must enhance the warfighting capabilities of the unit as determined by the unit commander.

1002. UNIT TRAINING MANAGEMENT

1. Unit Training Management (UTM) is the application of the Systems Approach to Training (SAT) and the Marine Corps Training Principles. 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 wartime mission.

2. UTM techniques, described in references (b) and (e), provide commanders with the requisite tools and techniques to analyze, design, develop, implement, and evaluate the training of their unit. The Marine Corps Training Principles, explained in reference (b), provide sound and proven direction and are flexible enough to accommodate the demands of local conditions. These principles are not inclusive, nor do they guarantee success. They are guides that commanders can use to manage unit-training programs. The Marine Corps training principles are:

- Train as you fight
- Make commanders responsible for training
- Use standards-based training
- Use performance-oriented training
- Use mission-oriented training
- Train the MAGTF to fight as a combined arms team
- Train to sustain proficiency
- Train to challenge

3. To maintain an efficient and effective training program, leaders at every level must understand and implement UTM. Guidance for UTM and the process for establishing effective programs are contained in references (b), (e) and (f).

1003. SUSTAINMENT AND EVALUATION OF TRAINING

1. 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).

2. Marines are expected to maintain proficiency in the training events for their MOS at the appropriate grade or billet to which assigned. Leaders are responsible for recording the training achievements of their Marines. Whether it involves individual or collective training events, they must ensure proficiency is sustained by requiring retraining of each event at or before expiration of the designated sustainment interval. Performance of the training event, however, is not sufficient to ensure combat readiness. Leaders at all levels must evaluate the performance of their Marines and the unit as they complete training events, and only record successful accomplishment of training based upon the evaluation. The goal of evaluation is to ensure that correct methods are employed to achieve the desired standard, or the Marines understand how they need to improve in order to attain the standard. Leaders must determine whether credit for completing a training event is recorded if the standard was not achieved. While successful accomplishment is desired, debriefing of errors can result in successful learning that will allow ethical recording of training event completion. 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.

3. 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. References (a) and (f) provide further guidance on the conduct of informal and formal evaluations using the Marine Corps Ground T&R Program.

1004. ORGANIZATION. The CBIRF T&R Manual is a unit-based manual comprised of four chapters. Chapter 2 lists the CBIRF Core METs and their related collective events. Chapter 3 contains collective events and Chapter 4 contains individual events.

1005. T&R EVENT CODING

1. T&R events are coded for ease of reference. Each event has a 4-4-4-digit identifier. The first four digits are referred to as a "community" and represent the unit type or occupation. The second four digits represent the functional or duty area (TAC, CMDC, GNRV, etc.). The last four digits represent the level and sequence of the event.

2. The T&R levels are illustrated in Figure 1. An example of the T&R coding used in this Manual is shown in Figure 2.

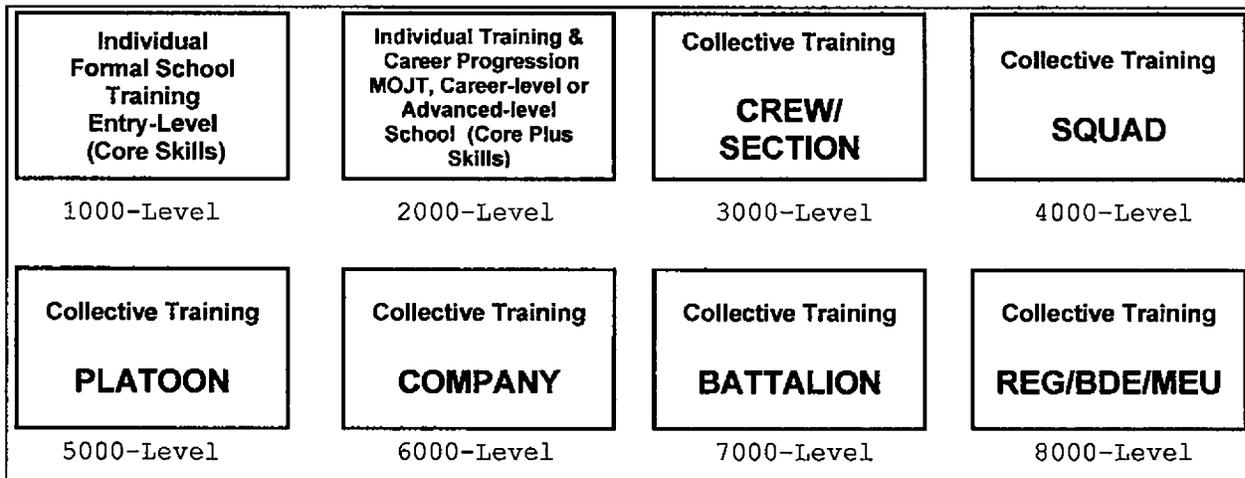


Figure 1: T&R Event Levels

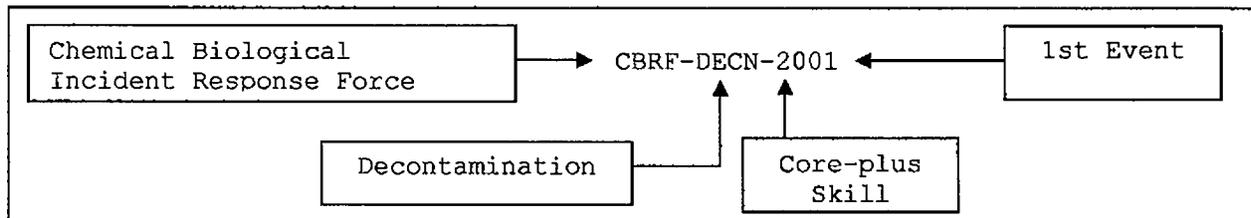


Figure 2: T&R Event Coding

1006. EVALUATION-CODED (E-CODED) EVENTS

1. T&R Manuals can contain numerous unit events, some for the whole unit and others for integral parts that serve as building blocks for training. To simplify training management and readiness assessment, only collective events that are critical components of a Mission Essential Task (MET), or key indicators of a unit's readiness, are used to generate CRP for a MET. These critical or key events are designated in the T&R Manual as Evaluation-Coded (E-Coded) events because they directly support a MET on the METL. Formal evaluation of unit performance in these events is recommended because of their value in assessing combat readiness. Only E-Coded events are used to calculate CRP for each MET.

2. The use of a METL-based training program allows the commander discretion in training. This makes the T&R Manual a training tool rather than a prescriptive checklist.

1007. COMBAT READINESS PERCENTAGE

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 (CRP) 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 "Evaluation-Coded" (E-Coded) Events. E-Coded Events and unit CRP calculation are described in follow-on paragraphs. CRP achieved through the completion of E-Coded Events is directly relevant to readiness assessment in DRRS.

4. Individual combat readiness is assessed as the percentage of required individual events in which a Marine is current. This translates as the percentage of training events for his/her MOS and grade that the Marine successfully completes within the directed sustainment interval. Individual skills are developed through a combination of 1000-level training (entry-level formal school courses), individual on-the-job training in 2000-level events, and follow-on formal school training. Skill proficiency is maintained by retraining in each event per the specified sustainment interval.

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. 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%

1009. T&R EVENT COMPOSITION

1. This section explains each of the components of a T&R event. Some of the components listed below are not included in the events within this T&R manual.

a. Event Code (see Sect 1005). The event code is a 4-4-4 character set. For individual training events, the first 4 characters indicate the occupational function. The second 4 characters indicate functional area (TAC, CBTS, VOPS, etc.). The third 4 characters are simply a numerical designator / sequence for the event.

b. Event Title. The event title is the name of the event (behavior).

c. E-Coded. This is a "yes/no" category to indicate whether the event is E-Coded. If yes, the event contributes toward the CRP of the associated MET. The value of each E-Coded event is based on number of E-Coded events for that MET. Refer to paragraph 1007 for detailed explanation of E-Coded events.

d. Supported MET(s). List all METs that are supported by the training event.

e. Sustainment Interval. This is the period, expressed in number of months, between evaluation or retraining requirements. Skills and capabilities acquired through the accomplishment of training events are refreshed at pre-determined intervals. It is essential that these intervals are adhered to in order to ensure Marines maintain proficiency.

f. Billet. Individual training events may contain a list of billets within the community that are responsible for performing that event. This ensures that the billet's expected tasks are clearly articulated and a Marine's readiness to perform in that billet is measured.

g. Grade. Each individual training event will list the rank(s) at which Marines are required to learn and sustain the training event.

h. Initial Training Setting. Specifies the location for initial instruction of the training event in one of three categories (formal school,

managed on-the-job training, distance learning). Regardless of the specified Initial Training Setting, any T&R event may be introduced and evaluated during managed on-the-job training.

(1) "FORMAL" - When the Initial Training Setting of an event is identified as "FORMAL" (formal school), the appropriate formal school or training detachment is required to provide initial training in the event. Conversely, formal schools and training detachments are not authorized to provide training in events designated as Initial Training Setting "MOJT" or "DL." Since the duration of formal school training must be constrained to optimize Operating Forces' manning, this element provides the mechanism for Operating Forces' prioritization of training requirements for both entry-level (1000-level) and career-level (2000-level) T&R Events. For formal schools and training detachments, this element defines the requirements for content of courses.

(2) "DL" - Identifies the training event as a candidate for initial training via a Distance Learning product (correspondence course or MarineNet course).

(3) "MOJT" - Events specified for Managed On-the-Job Training are to be introduced to Marines as part of training within a unit by supervisory personnel.

i. Event Description. Provide a description of the event purpose, objectives, goals, and requirements. It is a general description of an action requiring learned skills and knowledge (e.g. Camouflage the M1A1 Tank).

j. Condition. Describe the condition(s), under which tasks are performed. Conditions are based on a "real world" operational environment. They indicate what is provided (equipment, materials, manuals, aids, etc.), environmental constraints, conditions under which the task is performed, and any specific cues or indicators to which the performer must respond. When resources or safety requirements limit the conditions, this is stated.

k. Standard. The standard indicates the basis for judging 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 is strictly adhered to. The standard for collective events is general, describing the desired end-state or purpose of the event. While the standard for individual events specifically describe to what proficiency level in terms of accuracy, speed, sequencing, quality of performance, adherence to procedural guidelines, etc., the event is accomplished.

l. Event Components. Describe the actions composing the event and help the user determine what must be accomplished and to properly plan for the event.

m. 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.

n. Chained Events. Collective T&R events are supported by lower-level collective and individual T&R events. This enables unit leaders to effectively identify subordinate T&R events that ultimately support specific mission essential tasks. When the accomplishment of any upper-level events, by their nature, result in the performance of certain subordinate and related events, the events are "chained." The completion of chained events will update sustainment interval credit (and CRP for E-Coded events) for the related subordinate level events.

o. Related Events. Provide a list of all Individual Training Standards that support the event.

p. References. The training references are utilized to determine task performance steps, grading criteria, and ensure standardization of training procedures. They assist the trainee in satisfying the performance standards, or the trainer in evaluating the effectiveness of task completion. References are also important to the development of detailed training plans.

q. Distance Learning Products (IMI, CBT, MCI, etc.). Include this component when the event can be taught via one of these media methods vice attending a formal course of instruction or receiving MOJT.

r. Support Requirements. This is a list of the external and internal support the unit and Marines will need to complete the event. The list includes, but is not limited to:

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

s. Miscellaneous. Provide any additional information that assists in the planning and execution of the event. Miscellaneous information may include, but is not limited to:

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

1010. CBRN TRAINING

1. All personnel assigned to the operating force must be trained in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense (CBRN), 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.

1011. NIGHT TRAINING

1. While it is understood that all personnel and units of the operating force are capable of performing their assigned mission in "every climate 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.

1012. OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT (ORM)

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

2. Commanders, leaders, maintainers, planners, and schedulers will integrate risk assessment in the decision-making process and implement hazard controls to reduce risk to acceptable levels. Applying the ORM process will reduce mishaps, lower costs, and provide for more efficient use of resources. ORM assists the commander in conserving lives and resources and avoiding unnecessary risk, making an informed decision to implement a course of action (COA), identifying feasible and effective control measures where specific measures do not exist, and providing reasonable alternatives for mission accomplishment. Most importantly, ORM assists the commander in determining the balance between training realism and unnecessary risks in training, the impact of training operations on the environment, and the adjustment of training plans to fit the level of proficiency and experience of Sailors/Marines and leaders. Further guidance for ORM is found in references (b) and (d).

1013. APPLICATION OF SIMULATION

1. Simulations/Simulators and other training devices shall be used when they are capable of effectively and economically supplementing training on the

identified training task. Particular emphasis shall be placed on simulators that provide training that might be limited by safety considerations or constraints on training space, time, or other resources. When deciding on simulation issues, the primary consideration shall be improving the quality of training and consequently the state of readiness. Potential savings in operating and support costs normally shall be an important secondary consideration.

2. Each training event contains information relating to the applicability of simulation. If simulator training applies to the event, then the applicable simulator(s) is/are listed in the "Simulation" section and the CRP for simulation training is given. This simulation training can either be used in place of live training, at the reduced CRP indicated; or can be used as a precursor training for the live event, i.e., weapons simulators, convoy trainers, observed fire trainers, etc. It is recommended that tasks be performed by simulation prior to being performed in a live-fire environment. However, in the case where simulation is used as a precursor for the live event, then the unit will receive credit for the live event CRP only. If a tactical situation develops that precludes performing the live event, the unit would then receive credit for the simulation CRP.

1014. MARINE CORPS GROUND T&R PROGRAM

1. The Marine Corps Ground T&R Program continues to evolve. The vision for Ground T&R Program is to publish a T&R Manual for every readiness-reporting unit so that core capability METs are clearly defined with supporting collective training standards, and to publish community-based T&R Manuals for all occupational fields whose personnel augment other units to increase their combat and/or logistic capabilities. The vision for this program includes plans to provide a Marine Corps training management information system that enables tracking of unit and individual training accomplishments by unit commanders and small unit leaders, automatically computing CRP for both units and individual Marines based upon MOS and rank (or billet). Linkage of T&R Events to the Marine Corps Task List (MCTL), through the core capability METs, has enabled objective assessment of training readiness in the DRRS.

2. DRRS measures and reports on the readiness of military forces and the supporting infrastructure to meet missions and goals assigned by the Secretary of Defense. With unit CRP based on the unit's training toward its METs, the CRP will provide a more accurate picture of a unit's readiness. This will give fidelity to future funding requests and factor into the allocation of resources. Additionally, the Ground T&R Program will help to ensure training remains focused on mission accomplishment and that training readiness reporting is tied to units' METs.

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 2

MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS MATRIX

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
CBIRF CORE MISSION ESSENTIAL TASK LIST (METL)	2000	2-2
CBIRF MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS (MET) MATRIX.	2001	2-2

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 2

MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS MATRIX

2000. CBIRF CORE MISSION ESSENTIAL TASK LIST (METL). The CBIRF METL Table lists the Standardized Core Mission Essential Tasks (MET), derived from the Marine Corps Task List (MCTL), for CBIRF. This METL is used for readiness reporting in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS).

CBIRF CORE MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS

MARINE CORPS TASK LIST	CBIRF CORE METL
MCT 1.2	Move Forces
MCT 6.4.5.1	Provide CBRN Consequence Management Command and Control Environment
MCT 6.4.5.2	Conduct Specialized Detection, Identification, and Quantification
MCT 6.4.5.3	Conduct CBRN Consequence Management Searches
MCT 6.4.5.4	Conduct CBRN Casualty Consequence Management Extractions
MCT 6.4.5.5	Conduct CBRN Medical Triage and Stabilization
MCT 6.4.5.6	Conduct CBRN Consequence Management Technical Rescue
MCT 6.4.5.7	Conduct CBRN Consequence Management Decontamination
MCT 6.1.5.1	Conduct Anti-Terrorism and Force Protection Operations

2001. CBIRF MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS (MET) MATRIX. The CBIRF Mission Essential Task Matrix contains the METs identified in the CBIRF METL. The CBIRF MET matrix includes the designated MET number and supporting collective events.

MET#/MISSION ESSENTIAL TASK

MET 1. Move Forces	
CBRF-CZOP-6001	Operate the Incident Response Force (IRF)
MET 2. Provide CBRN Consequence Management Command and Control Environment	
CBRF-CZOP-6001	Operate the Incident Response Force (IRF)
CBRF-CMDC-5001	Operate a Rear Area Operations Center (RAOC)
CBRF-CMDC-4001	Conduct assessment team operations
CBRF-CMDC-4002	Operate a tactical command post (TAC CP)
MET 3. Conduct Specialized Detection, Identification, and Quantification	
CBRF-CZOP-6001	Operate the Incident Response Force (IRF)
CBRF-DECN-4003	Conduct decontamination operations
CBRF-RECN-3001	Conduct a primary assessment
CBRF-RESC-3001	Conduct technical rescue operations
MET 4. Conduct CBRN Consequence Management Searches	
CBRF-CZOP-6001	Operate the Incident Response Force (IRF)

CBRF-DROP-3001	Conduct casualty extraction
CBRF-RECN-3001	Conduct a primary assessment
CBRF-RESC-3001	Conduct technical rescue operations
MET 5. Conduct CBRN Casualty Consequence Management Extractions	
CBRF-CZOP-6001	Operate the Incident Response Force (IRF)
CBRF-DROP-3001	Conduct casualty extraction
CBRF-RECN-3001	Conduct a primary assessment
CBRF-RESC-3001	Conduct technical rescue operations
MET 6. Conduct CBRN Medical Triage and Stabilization	
CBRF-CZOP-6001	Operate the Incident Response Force (IRF)
CBRF-DROP-3001	Conduct casualty extraction
CBRF-RECN-3001	Conduct a primary assessment
CBRF-RESC-3001	Conduct technical rescue operations
MET 7. Conduct CBRN Consequence Management Decontamination	
CBRF-CZOP-6001	Operate the Incident Response Force (IRF)
CBRF-DECN-4003	Conduct decontamination operations
MET 8. Conduct CBRN Consequence Management Technical Rescue	
CBRF-CZOP-6001	Operate the Incident Response Force (IRF)
CBRF-RECN-3001	Conduct a primary assessment
CBRF-RESC-3001	Conduct technical rescue operations
MET 9. Conduct Anti-Terrorism and Force Protection Operations	
CBRF-CZOP-6001	Operate the Incident Response Force (IRF)
CBRF-CMDC-5001	Operate a Rear Area Operations Center (RAOC)
CBRF-CMDC-4001	Conduct assessment team operations
CBRF-CMDC-4002	Operate a tactical command post (TAC CP)
CBRF-RECN-3001	Conduct a primary assessment

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

CBIRF COLLECTIVE EVENTS

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
PURPOSE.	3000	3-2
EVENT CODING	3001	3-2
INDEX OF COLLECTIVE EVENTS BY COMMUNITY	3002	3-3
COLLECTIVE EVENTS.	3003	3-4

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

CBIRF COLLECTIVE EVENTS

3000. PURPOSE. Chapter 3 contains collective training events for CBIRF. A collective event is an event that an established CBIRF element would perform. These events are linked to a Service-Level Mission Essential Task (MET). This linkage tailors collective and individual training for the selected MET. Each collective event is composed of component events that provide the major actions required. This may be likely actions, list of functions, or procedures.

3001. EVENT CODING. 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:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
CBIRF	Chemical Biological Incident Response Force
5700	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Defense

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

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
CCM	Consequence Management (CM) Operations
CMDC	Command and Control
CZOP	Cold Zone Operations
DECN	Decontamination
DROP	Down Range Operations
RECN	Reconnaissance
RESC	Technical Rescue
SHD	CBRN Shield
SHP	CBRN Shape
SNS	CBRN Sense
SUS	CBRN Sustain
TRG	Train

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:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
6000	Company Level
5000	Platoon Level
4000	Squad Level
3000	Team Level

3002. INDEX OF COLLECTIVE EVENTS BY COMMUNITY

EVENT CODE	E-CODED	EVENT	PAGE
CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE FORCE			
CBRF-CZOP-6001	Y	Operate the Incident Response Force (IRF)	3-4
CBRF-CMDC-5001		Operate a Rear Area Operations Center (RAOC)	3-5
CBRF-CMDC-4001		Conduct assessment team operations	3-5
CBRF-CMDC-4002	Y	Operate a tactical command post (TAC CP)	3-6
CBRF-DECN-4003	Y	Conduct decontamination operations	3-6
CBRF-DROP-3001	Y	Conduct casualty extraction	3-7
CBRF-RECN-3001		Conduct a primary assessment	3-8
CBRF-RESC-3001	Y	Conduct technical rescue operations	3-8
CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR (CBRN) DEFENSE			
5700-CCM-3001		Support CBRN Consequence Management (CCM) operations	3-9
5700-SHD-3001		Plan CBRN protection measures	3-13
5700-SHD-3002		Coordinate CBRN protection mission requirements	3-15
5700-SHP-3001	Y	Implement CBRN activities during the staff planning process	3-16
5700-SHP-3006		Conduct CBRN threat assessment	3-17
5700-SHP-3007	Y	Conduct operations in a CBRN environment	3-19
5700-SHP-3015		Support CBRN consequence management (CCM) operations	3-20
5700-SNS-3001		Plan CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance operations	3-22
5700-SNS-3002		Coordinate CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance mission requirements	3-23
5700-SNS-3003	Y	Conduct CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance operations	3-24
5700-SUS-3003	Y	Conduct operational decontamination	3-26
5700-SUS-3004		Plan thorough decontamination	3-28
5700-SUS-3005		Conduct thorough decontamination	3-30
5700-TRG-3002	Y	Conduct unit CBRN individual survival measures (ISM) training	3-31
5700-TRG-3005		Conduct unit CBRN reconnaissance team training	3-34
5700-TRG-3006		Conduct unit CBRN decontamination team training	3-37

3003. COLLECTIVE EVENTS

CBRF-CZOP-6001: Operate the Incident Response Force (IRF)

SUPPORTED MET (S): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

EVALUATION-CODED: YES

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: The IRF must operate efficiently in a Cold Zone Environment to minimize any delay in downrange response. Additionally the potential for a secondary attack in the Cold Zone is high.

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E) and a mission.

STANDARD: Providing consequence management as capabilities allow.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Conduct search and extract operations.
2. Conduct decontamination operations.
3. Conduct technical rescue operations.
4. Conduct identification and detection operations.
5. Conduct medical stabilization operations.
6. Conduct C2 operations.
7. Conduct EOD operations.
8. Deploy within CONUS/OCONUS.
9. Coordinate with internal/external agencies.
10. Provide anti-terrorism force protection.
11. Provide administration and logistics.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-CMDC-4002	CBRF-CMDC-2505	CBRF-RESC-2001
5700-SUS-3005	5700-TRG-3002	5700-TRG-3006
CBRF-DROP-3001	CBRF-CMDC-2504	CBRF-RESC-2502
CBRF-CMDC-4002	CBRF-CZOP-2005	CBRF-DECN-2003
CBRF-DROP-2005	CBRF-MED-2001	CBRF-DECN-4003
5700-SHP-3006	5700-SHP-3015	CBRF-CMDC-2501
CBRF-CMDC-2503	CBRF-CZOP-2001	CBRF-CZOP-2002
CBRF-CZOP-2004	CBRF-DECN-2002	CBRF-DROP-2004
5700-SNS-3002	CBRF-CMDC-2504	CBRF-DECN-2001
CBRF-DECN-2004	CBRF-DECN-2501	CBRF-DROP-2002
CBRF-DROP-2003	CBRF-CMDC-5001	5700-SNS-3001
5700-SNS-3003	5700-SUS-3003	5700-SUS-3004
5700-SHP-3007	CBRF-RECN-3001	CBRF-RESC-3002
CBRF-CMDC-2508	5700-CCM-3001	5700-SHD-3001
5700-SHD-3002	5700-SHP-3001	CBRF-CMDC-2502

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
-

CBRF-CMDC-5001: Operate a Rear Area Operations Center (RAOC)

SUPPORTED MET(S): 2, 9

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: The Rear Area Operation Center provides administrative support, communications, intelligence, logistical support, and technical information to the IRF.

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring communications, intelligence, technical information, logistical, and administrative support are provided.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Provide reach back capability to the IRF.
2. Maintain situational awareness.
3. Provide situational reports to higher headquarters.
4. Process requests for information from higher headquarters.
5. Provide situational awareness to the Commanding Officer.
6. Provide administrative and logistical coordination.
7. Provide coordination for follow-on forces, as required.
8. Provide tracking for equipment consumption.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-CMDC-2507 CBRF-CMDC-2506

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
-

CBRF-CMDC-4001: Conduct assessment team operations

SUPPORTED MET(S): 2, 9

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF assessment teams must provide timely assessments of the situation to the IRF.

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given PPE and a mission.

STANDARD: To provide advanced planning and site preparation to the IRF.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Provide the focal point for implementing the Commanders Intent at the Incident Site.
2. Coordinate initial logistical requirements.
3. Coordinate initial force protection requirements.
4. Recommend changes to standard IRF package.
5. Form the nucleus of the mission support center upon arrival of the IRF.
6. Depart CBIRF within prescribed time period.
7. Coordinate within the local ICS structure.

8. Establish communication with the IRF and other agencies.
9. Track accountability of IRF forces.
10. Provide situational reports to IRF and higher headquarters.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-CMDC-2505 CBRF-CMDC-2503 CBRF-CMDC-2509
CBRF-CMDC-2506

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
-

CBRF-CMDC-4002: Operate a tactical command post (TAC CP)

SUPPORTED MET(S): 2, 9

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given a mission.

STANDARD: Providing effective command and control to the ISF as well as situational awareness to higher headquarters.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Provide communication to operational forces.
2. Monitor accountability of personnel/equipment.
3. Provide situational awareness to the Main CP, RAOC, and ALOC.
4. Provide direction for PPE/decontamination operations.
5. Provide direction for rescue operations.
6. Provide direction for medical operations.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-CMDC-4001 CBRF-CMDC-2001 CBRF-CMDC-2503
CBRF-CZOP-2003 CBRF-CMDC-2505 CBRF-CMDC-2508
CBRF-RECN-3001 CBRF-CMDC-2504

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
-

CBRF-DECN-4003: Conduct decontamination operations

SUPPORTED MET(S): 3, 7

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given PPE, specialized equipment and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring all personnel and equipment are free of contamination prior to entering the cold zone.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Establish decontamination site.
2. Gather additional supplies, as required.
3. Submit reports to CBRNO, as required.
4. Process personnel and equipment.
5. Screen personnel and equipment for contamination.
6. Disestablish the decontamination site when directed.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-DECN-2002	CBRF-DECN-2003	CBRF-DECN-2004
CBRF-DECN-2501	CBRF-DROP-2001	CBRF-DECN-2001
CBRF-DROP-2004	CBRF-DROP-2005	CBRF-MED-2001
CBRF-CZOP-2005	CBRF-DROP-2003	

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
2. MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination

CBRF-DROP-3001: Conduct casualty extraction

SUPPORTED MET(S): 4, 5, 6

EVALUATION-CODED: YES

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given PPE, specialized equipment and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring the safe extraction of casualties.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Conduct search operations.
2. Conduct triage.
3. Extract non-ambulatory casualties.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-CZOP-2005	CBRF-DECN-2004	CBRF-DROP-2002
CBRF-RESC-2001	CBRF-MED-2001	CBRF-CZOP-2002
CBRF-DECN-2002	CBRF-DROP-2001	CBRF-DROP-2003
CBRF-DROP-2004	CBRF-DROP-2005	CBRF-REC-3001
CBRF-DECN-2001	CBRF-DECN-2003	

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF Rescue Platoon SOP
2. MCRP 4-11.1A MTTP Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries
3. MCRP 4-11.1B MTTP Treatment of Nuclear and Radiological Casualties
4. MCRP 4-11.1C MTTP Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties
5. MCRP 4-11.1G Patient Movement

CBRF-RECN-3001: Conduct a primary assessment

SUPPORTED MET(S): 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9

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

DESCRIPTION: Members from multiple sections of the IRF, provide an initial assessment of the hazard area.

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given PPE, specialized equipment and a mission.

STANDARD: Providing initial reconnaissance.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Receive mission brief from ESO and CBRNO.
2. Receive safety brief.
3. Enter hazard area.
4. Establish hot zone.
5. Perform reconnaissance.
6. Provide LOCR reports, as required.
7. Perform secondary reconnaissance.
8. Exit the hazard area.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-DROP-2005	CBRF-CZOP-2005	CBRF-DECN-2001
CBRF-DECN-2002	CBRF-DROP-2002	CBRF-DROP-2004
CBRF-MED-2001	CBRF-RESC-2001	CBRF-DROP-2001
CBRF-DROP-2003		

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
-

CBRF-RESC-3002: Conduct technical rescue operations

SUPPORTED MET(S): 3, 4, 5, 6, 8

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: Technical rescue requires a team and skills unique to the situation. Technical rescue operations require extensive training and knowledge in rescue disciplines. Rescue operations improve the probability of the safe rescue or recovery of personnel or casualties from a hazardous incident.

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given PPE, specialized equipment and a mission.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and US&R standards to rescue those in need.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Conduct scene size up.

2. Obtain materials and tools.
3. Conduct rescue operation.
4. Recover tools and materials as situation allows.
5. Conduct debriefs.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-CZOP-2002	CBRF-CZOP-2005	CBRF-DROP-2002
CBRF-RESC-2001	CBRF-DROP-2001	CBRF-RESC-2501
CBRF-MED-2001	CBRF-RECN-3001	CBRF-DROP-2003
CBRF-DROP-2004	CBRF-DECN-2001	CBRF-DROP-2005
CBRF-RESC-2502		

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
2. 29 CFR 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response
3. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
4. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
5. US&R-2-FG National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Field Operations Guide

5700-CCM-3001: Support CBRN Consequence Management (CCM) operations

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: To reduce the effects of a CBRN incident, and to assist partner nation/allies in the restoration of essential operations and services. Restore combat operations or recover from CBRN attack. CCM may occur during military operations, be required in support of friends or allies (Foreign CM [FCM]), or as part of Domestic Support to Civilian Authorities (DSCA) within CONUS. To employ all consequence management techniques available to mitigate hazard effects by assisting in conducting CBRN survey/decontamination, interface with local civilian and interagency support and authorities (for domestic CBRN events), administering medical aid and evacuation of casualties from a contaminated environment, restoration of mission-essential operations, , removing/disposing unexploded ordnance, and distributing food/water/clothing . Supporting FCM task includes establishing liaison with necessary government agencies, regional NGOs, international organizations, and regional military commands that contribute resources to FCM operations to expedite the mitigation of hazard effects and restoration of normal operations to the event site. To support host nation CCM efforts through assessing damage, interface with Host Nation and Interagency support and authorities, supporting security efforts, conducting CBRN reconnaissance, mitigation and/or decontamination, administering medical aid and evacuation of casualties, aiding in the restoration of mission-essential operations, reestablishing communications, removing/disposing unexploded ordnance, clearing rubble and debris, distributing food/water/clothing and fuel. It also includes ensuring the personnel, especially CBRN responders, have the necessary protection, detection, medical and decontamination.

CONDITION: With the aid of references and the requirement to ensure a Forward Operating Base (FOB), fixed site, base, installation or unit is prepared to defend, respond and recover from a CBRN incident.

STANDARD: Provided a response and recovery team or use of unit assets (personnel and equipment) to support, as CBRN responders to a CBRN incident and provide a synchronized response effort in a timely manner, without injury to personnel and damage to equipment in accordance with MCWP 3-37.5 and MCRP 3-37.2C.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Identify the CB agent or radioactive material.
2. Establish exposure limits and stay times in the area requiring protective equipment based on agent/material type; concentration, if known; and ambient temperature.
3. Rotate personnel based on exposure levels and stay times.
4. Reassess the cordon size and locations of the entry control point based on weather conditions and recovery operations.
5. Determine if the incident site should be treated as a crime scene, and coordinate with the security team for jurisdiction and handling of evidence, as required.
6. Maintain continuous coordination with the Medical Treatment Facility (MTF), and coordinate the evacuation of casualties to the MTF or nearest hospital for further stabilization.
7. Coordinate administrative and logistical support to sustain operations in a contaminated environment.
8. When any entry team members SCBA low-pressure alarm sounds, the entire entry team shall proceed to the decontamination line.
9. All responders shall use the buddy system. Entries shall always be made with at least two responders.
10. When an action level is reached, the entry team shall leave the immediate area and notify the entry leader for further guidance.
11. The entry leader shall conduct a communications check every five minutes if line-of-sight cannot be maintained.
12. The only personnel authorized to use the entry team's radio frequency are the team supervisor, entry leader and the Safety Officer. Other personnel may use this frequency if a serious safety concern arises.
13. The team supervisor and entry leader shall ensure that all equipment is inventoried prior to stowage.
14. The team supervisor and/or entry leader shall meet with the IC/OIC to discuss repair/replacement of damaged/destroyed team equipment.
15. The team supervisor and entry leader shall ensure that all consumable items will be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.
16. Collect aerosol, environmental, plant, animal, and medical samples.
17. Review Safety Plan for modifications, as applicable. The team supervisor, entry leader/SO and/or EMT shall review the SSP and determine the need to update to protect future entry personnel.
18. The team supervisor and/or the entry leader shall meet with the IC/OIC to conduct a final debrief. The discussion will focusing on the pros and cons of the response and shall be documented.
19. Maintain a current alert roster.
20. Ensure HAZMAT emergency response meets the minimum training requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120(q), as appropriate for CONUS/OCONUS response.

21. Ensure the Site Entry and decontamination team is fully trained/certified on all IPE/PPE worn and trained and certified on all equipment for the response.
22. Provide training/certification requirements for personnel who handle or use HAZMAT, as required for CONUS/OCNUS response.
23. Initiate communications with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or Combat Operations Center (COC) as applicable.
24. Initiate personal protection and accountability measures.
25. Perform positive and negative pressure tests when donning a respirator to ensure satisfactory fitting and valve function.
26. Determine the wind direction prior to approaching the scene.
27. Locate and assess the incident site.
28. Search for secondary devices in coordination with EOD.
29. Identify CBRN team members.
30. Maintain an alert notification package of specialized equipment for all team members.
31. Ensure respiratory equipment is maintained.
32. Ensure the capability exists to conduct atmospheric monitoring and detection required to determine the level and extent of CBRN contamination.
33. Coordinate contaminated casualty extraction.
34. Establish an Incident Command Post (ICP), as required to support the Incident Command System (ICS) or Assembly area/Staging Area to support the incident response.
35. Conduct a survey to analyze agent transfer and spread.
36. Initiate initial CBRN reports to the Incident Commander (IC) or Officer in Charge (OIC) of the incident response effort.
37. Position CBRN detectors.
38. The entire response team shall ensure they have a clear path toward evacuation routes and is able to hear emergency evacuation signals at all times.
39. Emergency means of communications shall be identified in the plan and communicated to the entry leaders. Backup measures, including standard hand signals and/or the use of an air horn must be used as outlined in the safety plan.
40. The team supervisor/entry leader shall review the emergency response plan with the response team.
41. If an entry team member(s) becomes injured or involved in an emergency, the team supervisor/entry leader shall be notified.
42. The team supervisor shall conduct an assessment and coordinate the emergency efforts.
43. Mark contaminated areas to prevent casualties and the spread of the hazard.
44. Determine the initial cordon size, based on the type and quantity of material involved at the incident.
45. Establish the contamination control lines (vapor/liquid) or hotlines.
46. Establish the entry and exit control points to the contamination control line upwind of the incident site. Ensure that security is adequate to prevent persons from entering at points other than the entry lane.
47. Coordinate with Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT)/grave registration for disposition of human remains.
48. Establish personnel and equipment decontamination stations, in conjunction with medical personnel.
49. Secure a water source for the decontamination station.

50. Maintain continuous communications with the IC/OIC, the ICP/EOC/COC, and other responder organizations.
51. The entry team shall be aware of the wind direction at all times.
52. Record exposure for each member of the CBRN team. The time in the hot zone, body temperature, and respiration rate should also be recorded (potential exposure and medical monitoring form).
53. Set up wash stations for the decontamination station.
54. Begin decontamination operations.
55. Contain the hazard and decontamination runoff.
56. Evacuate contaminated casualties to the decontamination station.
57. Conduct limited personnel and equipment decontamination to sustain operations and limit the spread of contamination.
58. The team supervisor and entry leader shall ensure all equipment is decontaminated.
59. Confirm the results of atmospheric monitoring and detection using an approved and designated laboratory for analysis.
60. Initiate a request to the IC/OIC for external augmentation, if the CBRN team capabilities are exceeded.
61. Conduct a debrief. The entry team will conduct a complete debrief with team supervisor/entry leader/Safety Officer and if available, second entry team. The team provides descriptions of readings encountered, hazards found and a physical description of Exclusion Zone contents.
62. The entry leader must attempt to maintain a continuous line of sight with the entry team. If this is not practical, continuous communications is acceptable using radios. Other means of maintaining contact include the use of lifeline or staging radio repeaters at various intervals or the use of an air horn with prearranged signals.
63. If any unexpected hazards are encountered, they shall be reported to the entry leader for further action.
64. The entry team shall report initial entry readings, changes in readings or when new hazards are encountered and when there are instrument difficulties.
65. Detect CBRN hazards.
66. The entry team shall avoid unnecessary contact with contaminated surfaces, whenever possible.
67. Prepare and forward samples to the laboratory for further analysis and identification.
68. Assist in hazard prediction for limited early warning.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-CCM-2001	5702-CCM-1001	5702-CCM-2002
5702-CCM-2003	5711-CCM-1001	5711-CCM-2001
5711-CCM-2007	5711-CCM-2003	5711-CCM-2004
5711-CCM-2006	5711-CCM-2005	5711-CCM-2008
5711-CCM-2002		

CHAINED EVENTS:

5700-SHP-3001	5700-EQP-3001	5700-SHP-3002
5700-SHP-3003	5700-SNS-3003	5700-SNS-3004
5700-TRG-3005	5700-SNS-3005	5700-TRG-3006
5700-SHP-3015	5700-TRG-3001	5700-CCM-3001
5700-TRG-3002	5700-TRG-3003	5700-SUS-3004
5700-SUS-3005		

REFERENCES:

1. JP 3-41 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives Consequence Management
 2. MCRP 3-37.2C Multi-service TTP for NBC Aspects of Consequence Management
 3. MCRP 3-37B MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
 4. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
 5. MCWP 3-37.1 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
 6. MCWP 3-37.2 MTTP for NBC Protection
 7. MCWP 3-37.3 MTTP for CBRN Decontamination
 8. MCWP 3-37.5 MTTP for Installation CBRN Defense
 9. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP)
 10. NIMS National Incident Management System
 11. NRF National Response Framework
-

5700-SHD-3001: Plan CBRN protection measures

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Planning unit CBRN protection measures, such as individual or collective protection, provide a means to protect the force with and without individuals having to wear individual protective equipment for a prolonged period of time. Avoiding contaminated areas or displacing from contaminated terrain is desirable, but neither is always possible. It may be necessary to cross, occupy, or remain in contaminated terrain. These situations may require collective protection (COLPRO). COLPRO does not replace MOPP gear, but it allows the commander to reduce MOPP levels while in a contaminated environment. COLPRO supports four primary areas that erode quickly in a CBRN environment task performance, medical care, personnel rest/relief, and sustained operations. Commanders understand that COLPRO requires training of personnel in doffing and donning procedures to enter and exit shelters. Commanders who understand the trade-offs associated with COLPRO can more accurately plan for the effective and beneficial use of CP systems. To properly utilize COLPRO, it must be fully integrated into the commanders overall plan along with traditional individual protection actions.

CONDITION: With the aid of references, an operational scenario or operations order in which the adversary threat includes the possible possession of CBRN weapons or agents, appropriate unit CBRN protective and detection equipment and personnel trained in Individual Survival Measures (ISM).

STANDARD: CBRN Protection plan meets mission requirements (CCIR/PIR), personnel are trained, equipment is prepared, and re-supply is coordinated, as necessary to sustain operations in a CBRN environment, ensuring the unit will be protected from a CBRN hazard in accordance with MCWP 3-37.2, Chapters 1 and 2.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Coordinate communications links for military and key civilian organizations.
2. Ensure interoperability among components exercising important mission tasks (e.g., warning and reporting).

3. Implement the CBRN defense plan as part of an integrated exercise, pre-deployment training or during combat missions and adjusting plans as a result.
4. Coordinate reach-back capability with regard to key elements, such as sustaining the forces capability to operate in a CBRN environment (e.g., resupply of CBRN defense equipment and contracted logistics support (CLS) for critical, commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) CBRN defense equipment).
5. Evacuate suspect CBRN samples for laboratory analysis, as required.
6. Test the warning and reporting system to warn selected units.
7. Conduct waste-handling operations.
8. Conduct rehearsals and war-gaming possible COAs.
9. Conduct local CBRN threat briefings.
10. Conduct unit/installation-specific CBRN defense training for replacement/augment personnel.
11. Assess CBRN personnel, operational, and logistics readiness.
12. Carry and maintain IPE/PPE, prophylaxis, water, etc.
13. Coordinate with medical staff for pre-deployment CBRN vaccination and prophylaxis.
14. Coordinate CBRN MOPP work schedules and limiting shift duration.
15. Monitor and conduct CBRN surveillance of potential threat risks.
16. Ensure understanding and exercising of unmasking procedures.
17. Brief commanders and service personnel on potential CBRN threats and safe and appropriate responses.
18. Shield a radiation source and/or using time and distance considerations.
19. Coordinate with the medical staff to continually provide medical surveillance and occupational and environmental health surveillance.
20. Monitor weather, terrain and operating environment conditions and considering the increase of protective levels for forces during periods of high threat and weather, terrain and operating environment conditions that are favorable for the use of CBRN weapons.
21. Distribute CBRN pretreatments, prophylaxis, immunizations, and collective protective shelters (CPSs).

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-SHD-1001	5711-SHP-1006	5702-SHP-1001
5702-SUS-1001	5702-SUS-1002	5702-SNS-1002
5702-SHD-1002	5702-SHP-1002	5702-SNS-1003
5702-SHP-1003	5702-SUS-1003	5702-SNS-1004
5702-SHP-1004	5702-SUS-1004	5702-SHP-1005
5702-SUS-1005	5702-SUS-1006	5702-SHP-1006
5711-SHD-1001	5711-SNS-1001	5711-SHP-1001
5711-SUS-1001	5711-SUS-1002	5711-SNS-1002
5711-SHD-1002	5711-SHP-1002	5711-SNS-1003
5711-SHP-1003	5711-SUS-1003	5711-SNS-1004
5711-SHP-1004	5711-SUS-1004	5711-SHP-1005
5711-SUS-1005	5711-SUS-1006	5702-SNS-1001

CHAINED EVENTS:

5700-EQP-3001	5700-SHD-3001	5700-TRG-3002
5700-SHD-3002	5700-SUS-3003	5700-TRG-3003
5700-TRG-3004	5700-TRG-3005	5700-TRG-3006

REFERENCES:

1. MCRP 3-37B MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control

2. MCRP 4-11.1A Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Agents
3. MCRP 4-11.1B Treatment of Nuclear Weapons Casualties
4. MCRP 4-11.1C Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties
5. MCRP 4-11.1F MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT IN A NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL (NBC) ENVIRONMENT
6. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
7. MCWP 3-37.1 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
8. MCWP 3-37.2 MTTP for NBC Protection
9. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP)

5700-SHD-3002: Coordinate CBRN protection mission requirements

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 3 months

DESCRIPTION: Coordination for unit CBRN protection measures, such as equipment for individual or collective protection, will support sustainment of the force in a CBRN environment. Since resources and organic CBRN protection equipment may be limited, units may not be able to sustain themselves; sustainment must be planned in detail. Integrate CBRN protection capabilities to support the sustainment of unit capabilities and readiness into the planned re-supply response. Units must be provided training, rehearsals, and resources to conduct the required CBRN protection measures as the CBRN incident presents itself. The CBRN staff coordinates for additional logistic support, as required, such as transportation, security, and classes of supply ensuring the unit can sustain CBRN protection throughout its mission operating in a CBRN environment.

CONDITION: With the aid of references, CBRN protection equipment, the logistical support requirements for unit, individual and collective protection and operating in an area under the threat of a CBRN incident.

STANDARD: Plan and coordinate equipment resource requirements for individual and collective CBRN protection to sustain operations in a CBRN environment in accordance with MCWP 3-37.2, Chapter 1.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Coordinate the logistics support functions required to support the units CBRN protection efforts.
2. Coordinate the logistics support requests required to support the units CBRN protection mission.
3. Follow up with supporting agencies.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-SHD-1001	5711-SHP-1006	5702-SHP-1001
5702-SUS-1001	5702-SUS-1002	5702-SHD-1002
5702-SHP-1002	5702-SNS-1002	5702-SNS-1003
5702-SHP-1003	5702-SUS-1003	5702-SNS-1004
5702-SHP-1004	5702-SUS-1004	5702-SHP-1005
5702-SUS-1005	5702-SUS-1006	5702-SHP-1006
5711-SHD-1001	5711-SNS-1001	5711-SHP-1001

5711-SUS-1001	5711-SUS-1002	5711-SNS-1002
5711-SHD-1002	5711-SHP-1002	5711-SNS-1003
5711-SHP-1003	5711-SUS-1003	5711-SNS-1004
5711-SHP-1004	5711-SUS-1004	5711-SHP-1005
5711-SUS-1005	5711-SUS-1006	5702-SNS-1001

CHAINED EVENTS:

5700-EQP-3001	5700-SHD-3001	5700-TRG-3002
5700-SHD-3002	5700-SUS-3003	5700-TRG-3003
5700-TRG-3004	5700-TRG-3005	5700-TRG-3006

REFERENCES:

1. MCO P4790.2 MIMMS Field Procedures Manual
2. MCRP 3-37.2A MTTP for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Contamination Avoidance
3. MCRP 3-37B MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
4. MCRP 4-11.1A Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Agents
5. MCRP 4-11.1B Treatment of Nuclear Weapons Casualties
6. MCRP 4-11.1C Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties
7. MCRP 4-11.1F MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT IN A NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL (NBC) ENVIRONMENT
8. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
9. MCWP 3-37.1 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
10. MCWP 3-37.2 MTTP for NBC Protection
11. MCWP 4-11 Tactical-Level Logistics

5700-SHP-3001: Implement CBRN activities during the staff planning process

SUPPORTED MET (S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: YES

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Advise the commander of the possible employment or accidental release of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons, agents or devices (including Toxic Industrial Materials [TIM]), organizations, personnel, technology, information, etc... to characterize CBRN threats and hazards. 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 threats and hazards (CBRN Shape) and a better understanding of where and when to expect CBRN hazards by applying CBRN information management (IM) to the staff planning process, Marine Corps planning process (MCPD).

CONDITION: With the aid of references, commander's guidance, current intelligence estimate, directives from higher headquarters, a mission, a table of organization/equipment and operating in an area under the threat of a CBRN incident.

STANDARD: Coordinated information with staff section personnel affords CBRN planned operations, through execution to meet the commander's intent (CCIR/PIR) to continue operations in a CBRN environment, in accordance with MCWP 5-1 and MCRP 3-37B, Appendix D.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Receive commander's guidance.
2. Apply the principles of the Marine Corps Planning Process.
3. Perform the mission analysis.
4. Develop courses of action.
5. War game courses of action.
6. Present courses of action for commander's decision.
7. Develop orders.
8. Plan activities for CBRN operations.
9. Coordinate CBRN threat assessment.
10. Coordinate CBRN capabilities assessment.
11. Coordinate CBRN vulnerability assessment.
12. Coordinate CBRN vulnerability assessment reduction measures.
13. Prepare activities for CBRN operations.
14. Execute activities for CBRN operations.
15. Sustain operations in a CBRN environment.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-SHP-1013	5711-SHP-2005	5702-SHP-1016
5702-SHP-1017	5702-SHP-2003	5702-SHP-1018
5702-SHP-2010	5711-SHP-2001	5711-SHP-2002
5702-SHP-1011	5702-SHP-1012	5711-SHP-2003
5711-SHP-2004	5711-SHP-2006	5711-SHP-2007
5711-SHP-2008	5711-SHP-2009	5711-SHP-2010
5711-SHP-2011	5711-SHP-2012	5711-SHP-2013
5711-SHP-2014	5711-SHP-2015	5711-SHP-2016
5702-SHP-1014		

CHAINED EVENTS:

5700-SHP-3014	5700-SHP-3015	5700-SHP-3012
5700-SHP-3013	5700-SHP-3002	5700-SHP-3003
5700-SHP-3004	5700-SHP-3006	5700-SHP-3005
5700-SHP-3007	5700-SHP-3008	5700-SHP-3009
5700-SHP-3010	5700-SHP-3011	

REFERENCES:

1. MCRP 3-37B MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
2. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
3. MCWP 3-37.1 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
4. MCWP 3-37.1A CBRN Vulnerability Analysis
5. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP)

5700-SHP-3006: Conduct CBRN threat assessment

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: When planning operations, commanders and staffs analyze the CBRN threat to gain an in-depth understanding that considers more than just an adversary's military capabilities, order of battle, and tactics. CBRN threats and hazards can range from adversarial actions to man-made incidents or accidents to natural disasters. Target accessibility and vulnerability

are additional variables in terms of the adversary's perceived net payoff and assessment of target opportunities and outcomes. This assessment will estimate how threat forces prefer to conduct operations under ideal conditions. A nuclear-capable threat may base employment on the weapon type, yield, and delivery systems available. How the adversary employs biological weapons will also depend on similar factors usually the type of agent and delivery system available. Adversary chemical employment can also be identified by the type of agent and delivery system. However, the use of chemical, nuclear, or radiological weapons could also be classified into three groups: terrain-oriented, force-oriented, or a combination of the two. A terrain-oriented threat will attempt to use these agents to restrict terrain or shape the OE. The threat assessment addresses the types of agents and hazards within an area of responsibility (AOR). Additionally, the unit should expect to receive information on potential storage or production facilities in the vicinity and methods that could be used to deliver CBRN agents or materials. Estimates may also be furnished on when, where, and how agents or materials may be used. Based on that type of input, the unit can themselves consider relevant factors, such as terrain and weather. Higher headquarters (HQ) guidance may also provide information on previous incidents (past use).

CONDITION: With the aid of references, adversary CBRN capabilities, an operational situation, appropriate status boards, maps, overlays, sources of TIM in the area of operations, AND operating in an area under the threat of exposure to CBRN hazards including those created from the accidental or intentional releases of TIM.

STANDARD: CBRN plans support the CBRN threat assessment, unit is prepared to execute its mission(s) based on CBRN threat assessment in a CBRN environment to meet the commanders intent (CCIR/PIR), in accordance with MCRP 3-37B, Appendix A.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Determine the types of CBRN attack(s)/release.
2. Determine CBRN/TIM threat situations.
3. Determine CBRN/TIM threat causes.
4. Recommend a unit CBRN Threat Level.
5. Monitor potential changes in the CBRN/TIM threat or hazard.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-SHP-1014	5711-SHP-1011	5702-SHP-1013
5702-SHP-1011	5702-SHP-1012	5711-SHP-1012

CHAINED EVENTS:

5700-SHP-3004	5700-SHP-3006	5700-SHP-3005
---------------	---------------	---------------

REFERENCES:

1. MCRP 3-37B MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
 2. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
 3. MCWP 3-37.1 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
 4. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP)
-

5700-SHP-3007: Conduct operations in a CBRN environment

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: YES

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: To apply principles of avoid, protect and decontaminate to Marine forces operating in proximity to the threat or actual use of CBRN. This includes the coordination of detection, reconnaissance/surveillance, the standardization of warning and reporting between Marine, Service, Joint and/or Multinational forces, decontamination support, and the exchange of standing operating procedures (SOPs) to facilitate operations. The use of organic detection, protection, and decontamination equipment and the coordination with higher headquarters for additional support is required. Units must detect and identify immediate CBRN hazards; define the parameters of a CBRN hazard; enhance the protection of all personnel within a protected area; and initiate recovery and reconstitution operations.

CONDITION: With the aid of references, an operational situation, appropriate CBRN Individual Protective Equipment (IPE), CBRN detection and decontamination equipment and operating in an area under the threat of exposure to CBRN hazards including those created from the accidental or intentional releases.

STANDARD: Plan, prepare, conduct and sustain operations in a CBRN environment, to meet the commander's intent (CCIR/PIR).

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Employ CBRN detectors in a mutually supportive networked system.
2. Train and equip unit to operate under CBRN conditions, IAW higher-level guidance.
3. Train and equip specialized teams to perform CBRN reconnaissance missions in a CBRN environment.
4. Execute unit METL under CBRN conditions.
5. Establish CBRNWRS requirements.
6. Train and equip unit personnel to perform missions in a CBRN environment.
7. Train and equip specialized teams to perform CBRN decontamination missions in a CBRN environment.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-SNS-1001	5702-SHD-1001	5702-SUS-1001
5702-SUS-1002	5702-SNS-1002	5702-SHD-1002
5702-SHP-1002	5702-SNS-1003	5702-SHP-1003
5702-SNS-1004	5702-SHP-1004	5702-SNS-1005
5702-SHP-1005	5702-SNS-1006	5702-SHP-1006
5702-SHP-1007	5702-SHP-1008	5702-SHP-1009
5711-SHD-1001	5711-SNS-1001	5711-SHP-1001
5711-SUS-1001	5711-SUS-1002	5711-SNS-1002
5711-SHD-1002	5711-SHP-1002	5711-SNS-1003
5711-SHP-1003	5711-SNS-1004	5711-SHP-1004
5711-SNS-1005	5711-SHP-1005	5711-SHP-1006
5711-SHP-1009	5711-SHP-1007	5711-SHP-1008
5702-SHP-1001		

CHAINED EVENTS: 5700-SHP-3008

REFERENCES:

1. JP 3-11 Operations in Nuclear, Biological, Chemical, and Radiological (CBRN) Environments
 2. MCRP 3-37.2A MTTP for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Contamination Avoidance
 3. MCRP 3-37B MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
 4. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
 5. MCWP 3-37.1 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
 6. MCWP 3-37.2 MTTP for NBC Protection
 7. MCWP 3-37.3 MTTP for CBRN Decontamination
 8. MCWP 3-37.4 MTTP for NBC Reconnaissance
 9. MCWP 3-37.5 MTTP for Installation CBRN Defense
 10. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP)
-

5700-SHP-3015: Support CBRN Consequence Management (CCM) operations

SUPPORTED MET (S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Elements of the MAGTF must be prepared to respond to, and mitigate the effects of WMD use, both domestically (separate from the MAGTF) and internationally, against our citizens, our military forces and those of friends and allies. CBRN Consequence Management activities must mitigate the effects of a CBRN attack and enable a rapid recovery. Effective CBRN Consequence Management capabilities serve as both a deterrent to adversaries considering the potential use of WMD and, in the event that an adversary uses WMD, as a means to rapidly recover. DOD serves as a supporting agency for CBRN Consequence Management operations. The State Department is the lead federal agency for foreign CBRN Consequence Management and the Department of Homeland Security for domestic CBRN Consequence Management. CBRN Consequence Management operations facilitate a return to stability by minimizing or mitigating the effects of CBRN hazards in order to provide timely assistance to affected public, government, and US military installations. Operations are intended to assist affected public, government, and US military installations to reduce a populations vulnerability to the effects of CBRN hazards by supporting preventive or precautionary measures (e.g., pre-positioning vaccines, first responder equipment, training, personal decontamination supplies; and identifying healthcare facilities), developing and rehearsing response plans/protocols (exercising C2, identifying and training response personnel, determining legal and physical constraints, determining requirements for attribution and legal prosecution, practicing decontamination procedures, developing reach-back capabilities for technical experts) and restoring necessary life-sustaining services (e.g., medical care, electrical power).

CONDITION: With the aid of references, an operational situation, appropriate status boards, maps, overlays, a unit journal within an operations center and operating in an area under the threat of a CBRN incident.

STANDARD: Provide support in the planning, preparation, and execution of CBRN Consequence Management measures to meet the commanders intent (CCIR/PIR) supporting deterrence measures or defend, respond and recover from an

adversaries or potential adversaries CBRN or related material use in accordance with MCWP 3-37.1, Chapter 5, MCWP 3-37.5 and MCRP 3-37.2C.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Ensure that the capability exists to conduct atmospheric monitoring and detection needed to determine the level and extent of CBR contamination.
2. Ensure that the decontamination team is fully trained on all PPE worn and trained and certified on all equipment that is being operated.
3. Coordinate contaminated casualty extraction with installation fire and emergency services.
4. Ensure that CBRN CM Responder training complies with applicable requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120; NFPA Standard 472, Standard for Professional Competencies for Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents; and the appropriate federal, state or HN regulations in support of Foreign CBRN CM Operations.
5. Develop and maintain proficiency in essential CBRN tasks.
6. Command System (ICS). Initiate communications with the Installation Operations Center or Emergency Operations Center (IOC/EOC).
7. Initiate personal protection and accountability measures.
8. Provide CBRN CM support to the COC through recovery.
9. Identify CBRN Consequence Management (CM) team members.
10. Maintain a current alert roster of trained CBRN CM members.
11. Maintain an alert notification package of specialized equipment for all CBRN CM team members.
12. Ensure that respiratory equipment is maintained and training is conducted according to Marine Corps Respirator Program and 29 CFR 1910.134.
13. Ensure that domestic/installation CBRN CM response meets the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120(q).
14. Establish an Incident Command Program (ICP) to support the Incident.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-SHP-2003	5711-SHP-2007	5702-SHP-1018
5702-SHP-2010	5711-SHP-2008	5711-SHP-2014
5711-SHP-2010	5711-SHP-2011	5711-SHP-2012
5711-SHP-2013	5711-SHP-2009	

CHAINED EVENTS:

5700-SHP-3001

REFERENCES:

1. JIC for CWMD Joint Integrating Concept for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction
2. JP 3-11 Operations in Nuclear, Biological, Chemical, and Radiological (CBRN) Environments
3. JP 3-40 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction
4. MCRP 3-37.2C Multi-service TTP for NBC Aspects of Consequence Management
5. MCRP 3-37B MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
6. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
7. MCWP 3-37.1 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
8. MCWP 3-37.2 MTTP for NBC Protection
9. MCWP 3-37.3 MTTP for CBRN Decontamination
10. MCWP 3-37.4 MTTP for NBC Reconnaissance
11. MCWP 3-37.5 MTTP for Installation CBRN Defense
12. NMS-CWMD National Military Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction

5700-SNS-3001: Plan CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance operations

SUPPORTED MET (S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S) planning follows the Marine Corps Planning Process, with increased emphasis on intelligence preparation of the operational environment (IPOE) and the development of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) as part of the commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) and the development of the CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance plan. The CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance plan provides guidance by assigning missions and priorities to answer the commanders PIR and CCIR. The IPOE and PIR determine what the commander wants or needs to know about the adversary (to include CBRN capabilities), the adversary's purpose, and terrain and weather considerations. CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance planning balances multiple considerations, including the threat, the operational environment, available systems and resources, vulnerability and risk assessments, and the commanders guidance. By maximizing the effect of the overlapping factors contributing to CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance, a synergy is established. This synergy drives the effective probability of mission success, ensures that the operational concept is executable, and ensures that the CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance plan is logistically supportable.

CONDITION: With the aid of references, a mission to conduct CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance with organized CBRN R&S personnel trained and equipped to conduct a CBRN R&S mission and operating in an area under the threat of a CBRN incident.

STANDARD: R&S plan meets mission requirements (CCIR/PIR), personnel are trained, equipment is prepared, and re-supply is coordinated, as necessary to sustain operations in a CBRN environment, ensuring the unit is prepared for the CBRN R&S mission in accordance with MCWP 3-37.4.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Review available CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance assets.
2. Determine constraints.
3. Identify critical facts and assumptions.
4. Conduct a CBRN risk assessment and vulnerability analysis.
5. Coordinate CBRN-related CCIR.
6. Develop the initial CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance annex.
7. Write the restated mission.
8. Coordinate the commander's intent (CCIR/PIR) for CBRN reconnaissance.
9. Issue the commanders guidance for CBRN reconnaissance.
10. Develop the CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance Plan.
11. Coordinate the task organization of efforts.
12. Coordinate Communications, CBRN warning and reporting system, and logistics.
13. Coordinate Sample evacuation procedures.
14. Coordinate Other CBRN support required (i.e. decontamination, escort/courier teams, medical laboratories).
15. Approve the restated mission.
16. Analyze the higher headquarters order for CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance guidance.

17. Conduct an initial CBRN IPOE.
18. Determine specified, implied, and essential tasks for CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance.
19. Conduct a mission analysis briefing.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-SNS-1004	5702-SNS-1005	5702-SNS-1006
5711-SNS-1002	5711-SNS-1005	5702-SNS-1002
5702-SNS-1003	5711-SNS-1004	5711-SNS-1003

CHAINED EVENTS:

5700-SNS-3002 5700-SNS-3003

REFERENCES:

1. MCRP 3-37.2A MTTP for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Contamination Avoidance
2. MCRP 3-37B MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
3. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
4. MCWP 3-37.1 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
5. MCWP 3-37.4 MTTP for NBC Reconnaissance
6. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP)

5700-SNS-3002: Coordinate CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance mission requirements

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: During combat operations where the adversary threat includes the possible possession and use of CBRN weapons and agents, it is imperative that personnel, equipment and logistical requirements are requested to conduct and sustain CBRN R&S efforts. CBRN defense personnel must be familiar with CBRN R&S capabilities, limitations, availability, location and procedures for requesting CBRN R&S support, as well as logistical requirements to support them.

CONDITION: With the aid of references, a CBRN R&S mission with logistical support requirements, organized, trained and equipped CBRN R&S personnel and operating in an area under the threat of a CBRN incident.

STANDARD: Plan and coordinate personnel and logistical requirements for the conduct and sustainment of CBRN R&S missions, in accordance with MCWP 3-37.4.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Coordinate the logistics support requests required to support the CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance mission.
2. Coordinate the logistics support functions required to support the CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance mission.
3. Follow up with supporting agencies.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-SNS-1004	5702-SNS-1005	5702-SNS-1006
5711-SNS-1002	5711-SNS-1005	5702-SNS-1002
5702-SNS-1003	5711-SNS-1004	5711-SNS-1003

CHAINED EVENTS:

5700-SNS-3001	5700-SNS-3003
---------------	---------------

REFERENCES:

1. MCO P4790.2 MIMMS Field Procedures Manual
2. MCRP 3-37.2A MTTP for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Contamination Avoidance
3. MCRP 3-37B MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
4. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
5. MCWP 3-37.1 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
6. MCWP 3-37.4 MTTP for NBC Reconnaissance
7. MCWP 4-11 Tactical-Level Logistics
8. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP)

5700-SNS-3003: Conduct CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance operations

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: YES

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: During combat operations where the adversary threat includes the possible possession and use of CBRN weapons and agents, it is imperative that any possible WMD storage, employment and manufacturing site be investigated properly to ensure any possible evidence is preserved and that personnel are not subjected to unnecessary risk. The investigation of a possible WMD site will require support from a specialized team, trained in WMD site exploitation. This specialized team is generally assigned to the major combatant commander and must be requested. This team will determine whether WMD weapons or agents are, or have been, present at the location, collect samples, maintain chain of custody, and ensure any evidence collected can be used in the world court. The CBRN defense personnel must be familiar with the location of the specialized team, the procedures for requesting the teams support, their capabilities and limitations, and the logistical requirements to support them. Additionally, the CBRN defense personnel must be familiar with the procedures required to secure a suspected sensitive site to ensure evidence is not accidentally destroyed and ensure their subordinate units understand these requirements.

CONDITION: With the aid of references, Commander's guidance, directives from higher headquarters, a mission, a table of organization/equipment. The unit is ordered to conduct a CBRN R&S mission. The unit is operating as the lead element of a larger unit's movement or separately as a CBRN reconnaissance element in advance of the main body's movement. CBRN R&S personnel are trained, organized and equipped to conduct a CBRN R&S mission with CBRN R&S Plan.

STANDARD: Unit prepared for operation, collected and reported all information (CCIR/PIR) about the area, adjacent terrain and adversary forces.

Prepared and submitted CBRN R&S reports to confirm or deny the presence of CBRN contamination and overlays and samples provided as required. The mission is completed within designated start and completion times, maintaining control and accountability of CBRN R&S team personnel and CBRN forms, reports and samples, as applicable in accordance with MCWP 3-37.4.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Train and certify CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance personnel.
2. Establish the unit CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance teams.
3. Equip CBRN reconnaissance personnel.
4. Plan the CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance mission.
5. Provide resources required to conduct CBRN reconnaissance mission.
6. Prepare for the mission in conjunction with higher headquarters.
7. Collect and report information about the area.
8. Collect and report information about the adjacent terrain.
9. Collect and report information about the possible contaminated areas that can influence the advancing units MOPP posture or commanders CCIR.
10. Conduct map reconnaissance to define the area and confirm or identify reconnaissance objectives required by higher headquarters.
11. CBRN R&S Team(s) task organized based on Mission, Adversary, Terrain, Troops-Time (METT-T).
12. If using a combined reconnaissance element, the element is assigned a route and reconnaissance objective(s).
13. Provide CBRN exposure guidance.
14. Issues CBRN order.
15. Develop CBRN R&S plan.
16. If using separate reconnaissance elements, each element is assigned a zone and/or reconnaissance objective(s).
17. Conduct a coordinated map reconnaissance, identifying key areas of interest to be reconnoitered.
18. Reconnoiter the area using the CBRN R&S techniques.
19. CBRN R&S Team prepares for mission.
20. Each CBRN R&S Team maintains communication with the CBRN Center, providing SITREPS.
21. CBRN R&S team return on schedule and provide final reports.
22. CBRN Center consolidates reports and forwards information, as applicable to higher headquarters.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-SNS-1002	5702-SNS-1003	5702-SNS-1004
5702-SNS-1005	5711-SNS-1005	5711-SNS-1002
5711-SNS-1003	5711-SNS-1004	5702-SNS-1006

CHAINED EVENTS:

5700-EQP-3001	5700-SNS-3001	5700-CCM-3001
5700-SNS-3002	5700-TRG-3005	5700-TRG-3006

RELATED EVENTS:

5700-SHP-3015	5700-SHP-3014	5700-SHP-3008
5700-SHP-3012	5700-SHP-3011	5700-SHP-3013

REFERENCES:

1. MCRP 3-37.2A MTP for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Contamination Avoidance
2. MCRP 3-37B MTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control

3. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
 4. MCWP 3-37.1 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
 5. MCWP 3-37.4 MTTP for NBC Reconnaissance
 6. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP)
-

5700-SUS-3003: Conduct operational decontamination

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: YES

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Operational decontamination limits the spread and transfer of contamination, allows temporary relief from MOPP IV, and facilitates additional equipment decontamination requirements. By speeding up the weathering process, the need for a thorough decontamination may be eliminated. Operational decontamination consists of the unit performing MOPP gear exchange and vehicle/aircraft wash down utilizing organic equipment and personnel. The unit must ensure they have personnel trained to conduct operational decontamination operations without direct supervision from the unit CBRN defense personnel. Operational decontamination should be conducted within six hours of contamination and in a location near the unit's original position, but not within an area where there is a threat of high chemical agent vapor concentration or unit attack. The unit may divide into smaller elements in order to conduct operational decontamination operations separately for different elements, thereby maintaining an operational capability while still completing decontamination. The unit CBRN defense personnel should be responsible for coordinating the overall operation and should not direct the operations of individual elements. The unit must be able to support and exercise the logistical requirements needed to support operational decontamination operations.

CONDITION: With the aid of references, an area exposed (either intentionally or accidentally) to a CBRN hazard, trained and organized unit personnel and the necessary decontamination assets (to include water and fuel).

STANDARD: In a timely manner without injury to personnel or damage to equipment, utilizing the techniques and recommended time constraints limiting the spread/transfer of contamination, provide temporary relief from MOPP gear and remove gross contamination from equipment enabling the unit to continue/sustain operations in a CBRN environment in accordance with MCWP 3-37.3, Chapter 4.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Train unit personnel to conduct operational decontamination.
2. Equip CBRN decontamination personnel.
3. Conduct a coordinated map reconnaissance, identifying key areas of interest to set-up operational decontamination.
4. Request decontamination support. The CBRN section conducts coordination with the contaminated unit. Decontamination operations should commence between 1 and 6 hours after becoming contaminated.
5. Ensure that the site is off the main route but has easy access.
6. Ensure that the site has good overhead concealment.
7. Ensure that the site has good drainage.

8. Ensure radio communication for the operations.
9. Ensure that the decontamination element is positioned properly and ready to dispense hot, soapy water.
10. Vehicles move to the MOPP gear exchange area (if required) or the next battle position.
11. Ensure that the vehicle washdown area is cleaned up.
12. Ensure that the contaminated unit sets up and operates the MOPP gear exchange at the same time as the vehicle wash down.
13. Ensure that personnel are going through the MOPP gear exchange at the rate of 60 minutes per squad/crew.
14. Ensure that the team properly marks the decontamination site.
15. Send the CBRN 5 report forward.
16. Personnel at the control point supervise the preparation of vehicles and direct movement out of the Assembly Area.
17. The crew closes all access doors, hatches, windows, and other openings.
18. Train and certify CBRN decontamination support personnel.
19. Establish the unit CBRN decontamination teams.
20. Plan the CBRN decontamination mission.
21. Provide resources required to conduct CBRN decontamination mission.
22. Prepare for the mission in conjunction with higher headquarters.
23. Identify the personnel and equipment to be decontaminated.
24. Ensure that the site has a large enough area (120 square yards per site for a squad-size element).
25. Ensure that the site has and water sources (plan for 100 gallons of water per vehicle).
26. Ensure that the NCOIC knows where to link up with the contaminated unit and knows the location for site setup.
27. Consider contamination runoff when positioning the decontamination element.
28. Ensure that the drivers of the contaminated vehicles know when to move into position at the wash-down location. Ensure that the contaminated unit has provided site security.
29. Ensure that the decontamination site NCOIC is processing vehicles at a rate of 2 to 3 minutes per vehicle.
30. Conduct MOPP Gear Exchange.
31. Ensure that the MOPP gear exchange area is cleaned up.
32. Continue mission in a CBRN Contaminated environment.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-SUS-1002	5702-SUS-1003	5702-SUS-1001
5702-SUS-1004	5702-SUS-1005	5711-SUS-1006
5711-SUS-1001	5711-SUS-1002	5711-SUS-1003
5711-SUS-1004	5711-SUS-1005	5702-SUS-1006

CHAINED EVENTS:

5700-EQP-3001	5700-SUS-3002	5700-TRG-3005
5700-TRG-3006		

REFERENCES:

1. CBRN DECON TECH MAN Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination Technical Manuals
2. MCRP 3-37B MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
3. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
4. MCWP 3-37.1 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations

5. MCWP 3-37.2 MTTP for NBC Protection
6. MCWP 3-37.3 MTTP for CBRN Decontamination

5700-SUS-3004: Plan thorough decontamination

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: The MAGTF must be prepared to conduct thorough decontamination of its vehicles, equipment, [Detailed Equipment Decontamination (DED)], and aircraft [Detailed Aircraft Decontamination (DAD)]. Personnel decontamination will be accomplished primarily by using the MOPP-drop procedures. MOPP Drop will be conducted based on a variation of the MOPP Exchange and Detailed Troop Decontamination (DTD) procedures outlined in MCWP 3-37.3. MOPP-Drop is the first attempt to modify TTPs to reduce overall time in MOPP logistical requirements associated with decontamination, and provide the Commander with a viable risk management tool to ensure the maintenance of a high OP TEMPO. Contaminated Casualty Decontamination (CCD) will also be considered as a CBRN incident may cause contaminated casualties. Coordinate with the medical community and establish measures for transporting these casualties from the thorough decon site/CCD to a medical treatment facility (MTF). Technical decon is another concern as the CBRN incident may require personnel to don special PPE to conduct reconnaissance or surveillance missions which would require a higher level of protection which IPE can not provide. Technical decon will be conducted if personnel are in PPE. The decontamination planner must consider the hazards that may result from CBRN contamination. Decontamination assessments include mission analysis, COA development, and the analysis and comparison of adversary and friendly COAs. Decontamination planning is dynamic and continuous from pre-attack to post-attack, through recovery operations. The unit CBRN defense personnel and staff work together to ensure that decontamination planning is fully integrated into deliberate and crisis action planning.

CONDITION: With the aid of references, an area exposed (either intentionally or accidentally) to a CBRN hazard, trained and organized unit personnel and the necessary decontamination assets (to include water and fuel).

STANDARD: CBRN decontamination plan meets mission requirements (CCIR/PIR), personnel are trained, equipment is prepared, and re-supply is coordinated, as necessary to sustain operations, ensuring the unit will be protected from a CBRN hazard in accordance with MCWP 3-37.3, Chapter 5.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Implement the CBRN decontamination plan as part of an integrated exercise, pre-deployment training or during combat missions and adjusting plans as a result.
2. Does the adversary possess CBRN weapons and has he demonstrated the intent to use them?
3. What is the unit's decontamination capability?
4. Is contamination avoidance possible?
5. Determine likely decontamination sites are available.
6. Determine human factor effects of the MOPP.

7. Determine capabilities and limitations of USMC, US, multinational, and host nation (HN) decontamination assets.
8. Identify contamination.
9. Determine availability of personnel to fully operate each decontamination station for DTD/MOPP Drop, DED, DAD, CCD and Technical decon.
10. Select appropriate decontaminant and decontamination equipment.
11. Select an effective method of decontamination.
12. Select a site for decontamination of equipment, supplies, and personnel.
13. Provide power-driven decontamination equipment (PDDE).
14. Coordinate engineer support for site preparation and closure.
15. Coordinate with supply and transportation for linkup with bulk water trucks.
16. Coordinate support for medical patient decontamination operations.
17. Ensure interoperability among COMPONENT exercising important mission tasks (e.g., warning and reporting).
18. Coordinate reach-back capability with regard to key elements, such as sustaining the forces capability to operate in a CBRN environment (e.g. resupply of CBRN defense equipment and contracted logistics support [CLS] for critical, commercial-off-the-shelf [COTS] CBRN defense equipment).
19. Does the unit's mission bring it into likely contact with TIM hazards?
20. Does weather and terrain favor adversary use of CBRN weapons?
21. What are the unit's logistics requirements?
22. What is the unit's level of decontamination training?
23. Determine decontamination assets are available.
24. Determine minimum essential requirements for the decontamination.
25. Coordinate logistics burden of CBRN decontamination.
26. Support Mortuary affairs.
27. Designate and mark contaminated area.
28. Determine number and deployment or utilization of decontamination personnel.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-SUS-1001	5711-SUS-1005	5702-SUS-1005
5702-SUS-1006	5702-SUS-1007	5702-SUS-1008
5702-SUS-1009	5702-SUS-1010	5702-SUS-1003
5702-SUS-1004	5702-SUS-2003	5702-SUS-2002
5711-SUS-1001	5711-SUS-1002	5711-SUS-1003
5711-SUS-1004	5711-SUS-1006	5711-SUS-1007
5711-SUS-1008	5711-SUS-1009	5711-SUS-1010
5702-SUS-1002		

CHAINED EVENTS: 5700-SUS-3005

REFERENCES:

1. CBRN DECON TECH MAN Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination Technical Manuals
 2. MCRP 3-37.2C Multi-service TTP for NBC Aspects of Consequence Management
 3. MCRP 3-37B MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
 4. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
 5. MCWP 3-37.1 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
 6. MCWP 3-37.2 MTTP for NBC Protection
 7. MCWP 3-37.3 MTTP for CBRN Decontamination
 8. MCWP 3-37.5 MTTP for Installation CBRN Defense
 9. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP)
-

5700-SUS-3005: Conduct thorough decontamination

SUPPORTED MET (S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: All echelons prepare for thorough decontamination operations as part of the overall planning process. The CBRN staff can begin to develop the decontamination plan from the commander's general guidance. Thorough decontamination operations reduce and sometimes eliminate contamination from equipment and personnel. This allows the MOPP level to be reduced. Operators and crew members must perform periodic checks on their equipment since there is a risk of residual contamination. Thorough decontamination will be conducted in support of retrograde or as required to support unusual circumstances. The MAGTF CE CBRN Operations Coordinator will organize and coordinate thorough decon operations. The MSC and subordinate command operational decontamination teams, medical personnel, engineers, and other augments are task organized as required to support the MLG to conduct thorough decontamination operations. The MAGTF CE CBRN Operations Coordinator will organize and coordinate thorough decon operations.

CONDITION: With the aid of references, an area exposed (either intentionally or accidentally) to a CBRN hazard, trained and organized unit personnel and the necessary decontamination assets (to include water and fuel).

STANDARD: In a timely manner without injury to personnel or damage to equipment, utilizing the techniques and recommended time constraints limiting the spread/transfer of contamination, provide relief from MOPP gear and remove/neutralize contamination from equipment enabling the unit to continue/sustain operations in accordance with MCWP 3-37.3, Chapter 5.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Conduct DAD.
2. Conduct Technical Decon, if required.
3. Ensure that the team properly marks the decontamination site.
4. Continue mission.
5. Ensure that the contaminated unit and supporting unit establishes and operates the DTD/MOPP Drop at the same time as the DED/DAD, as well as the CCD and if required the Technical Decon site.
6. Conduct DTD.
7. Train unit personnel to conduct operational decontamination.
8. Conduct a coordinated map reconnaissance, identifying key areas of interest to set-up thorough decontamination.
9. Request decontamination support. The CBRN Center conducts coordination with the contaminated unit on Decontamination operations.
10. Train and certify CBRN decontamination support personnel.
11. Ensure that the site has a large enough area for all vehicles to be decontaminated.
12. Ensure that the site has and water sources (plan for 250 gallons of water per vehicle).
13. Ensure that the site has good drainage.
14. Ensure radio communication for the operations.
15. Establish the unit CBRN decontamination teams.
16. Equip CBRN decontamination personnel.
17. Plan the CBRN decontamination mission.

18. Provide resources required to conduct CBRN decontamination mission.
19. Prepare for the mission in conjunction with higher headquarters.
20. Identify the personnel and equipment to be decontaminated.
21. Ensure that the site is off the main route but has easy access.
22. Ensure that the NCOIC knows where to link up with the contaminated unit and knows the location for site setup.
23. Ensure that the decontamination element is positioned properly and ready to dispense hot, soapy water.
24. Consider contamination runoff when positioning the decontamination element.
25. Conduct DED.
26. Conduct CCD.
27. Ensure that the MOPP gear exchange area is cleaned up.
28. Send the CBRN 5 report forward.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-SUS-1001	5711-SUS-1010	5702-SUS-1003
5702-SUS-1004	5702-SUS-1005	5702-SUS-1006
5702-SUS-1007	5702-SUS-1008	5702-SUS-1009
5702-SUS-1010	5702-SUS-2003	5702-SUS-2002
5711-SUS-1001	5711-SUS-1002	5711-SUS-1003
5711-SUS-1004	5711-SUS-1005	5711-SUS-1006
5711-SUS-1007	5711-SUS-1008	5711-SUS-1009
5702-SUS-1002		

CHAINED EVENTS:

5700-EQP-3001	5700-SUS-3004	5700-TRG-3005
5700-TRG-3006		

REFERENCES:

1. CBRN DECON TECH MAN Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination Technical Manuals
2. MCRP 3-37.2C Multi-service TTP for NBC Aspects of Consequence Management
3. MCRP 3-37B MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
4. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
5. MCWP 3-37.1 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
6. MCWP 3-37.2 MTTP for NBC Protection
7. MCWP 3-37.3 MTTP for CBRN Decontamination
8. MCWP 3-37.5 MTTP for Installation CBRN Defense
9. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)

5700-TRG-3002: Conduct unit CBRN Individual Survival Measures (ISM) training

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: YES

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: All Mission Essential Tasks (METs) must be accomplished in a simulated/actual CBRN environment. This training will be conducted annually, on a calendar year basis, and more frequently when feasible. Additionally, it can be conducted both in garrison, in the field and/or concurrently with Mission Oriented Protective Posture Familiarization Training (MOPP-FT), per MCO 3400.3_. All exercises should focus on mission accomplishment in a CBRN

environment and will incorporate some level of CBRND in staff planning, operations and individual actions. Many individual and unit training requirements can be accomplished concurrently during these exercises. Requiring a unit to wear CBRN IPE for a specific length of time does not, by itself, constitute accomplishment of a MET in a CBRN environment. Small unit leaders must be actively involved and ensure all METs can be accomplished while wearing CBRN IPE. A unit's inability to accomplish METs in a simulated CBRN environment must be documented and formally staffed to the appropriate Major Subordinate Command (MSC) G-3 for resolution (e.g. re-training/re-evaluation). This will help ensure the unit meets their CBRN training requirements, and that their unit is prepared for operation in a CBRN environment.

CONDITION: With the aid of references, the units mission, the requirement to implement a unit CBRN training plan, personnel to facilitate (instructors and evaluators) and conduct training, facilities/training areas/ranges, medical personnel as applicable, ammunition (CS capsules/canisters/grenades as applicable) and training equipment.

STANDARD: Trained personnel meet or exceed the performance standards for all training objectives, training follow the training plan; is doctrinally and technically current; is performance oriented; and complies with the commander's guidance and regulations for safety and security, training is assessed, recorded, results reported, and AAR conducted, in accordance with MCO 3400.3_.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to react to a nuclear attack.
2. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to react to a chemical attack.
3. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to react to a biological attack.
4. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to recognize or detect chemical agent contamination and perform immediate decontamination techniques: e.g., person, weapon, clothing, equipment, position, vehicle and crew-served weapon(s).
5. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to treat a CBRN agent casualty.
6. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to be able to drink water from a canteen or other water container while masked.
7. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to be able to properly format and send a CBRN 1 Report.
8. Collect training data.
9. Account for personnel.
10. Account for resources.
11. Conduct training recovery.
12. Prepare for follow-on/remedial training.
13. Utilize PECL for specific training standards.
14. Document observed performance.
15. Analyze assessment inputs.
16. Assess unit proficiencies.
17. Assess unit deficiencies.
18. Compile training assessment findings.
19. Conduct an After Action Review (AAR).

20. Stage personnel.
21. Determine training locations.
22. Determine logistical requirements.
23. Specify training dates.
24. Determine unit(s)/personnel participating in the training events.
25. Develop and Publish the Letter of Instruction (LOI) to synchronize the training event(s).
26. Confirm trainers and support personnel.
27. Allocate resources.
28. Conduct the Operational Risk Assessment (ORA) and complete the ORA Worksheet (ORAW).
29. Conduct reconnaissance of training facilities/areas/ranges.
30. Coordinate with adjacent units and appropriate personnel for resource support as required.
31. Inspect equipment.
32. Develop and Publish the Training Support Request (TSR) supporting the LOI.
33. Resolve training conflicts and shortfalls.
34. Update training plans and schedules as required.
35. Prepare Trainers and support personnel.
36. Conduct Rehearsals.
37. Conduct a Confirmation Brief.
38. Utilize PECL to document specific training standards.
39. Review training materials.
40. Prepare for training.
41. Stage resources.
42. Conduct time critical Operational Risk Assessment (on-going).
43. Comply with installation and unit SOPs.
44. Conduct safety briefs, as required.
45. Execute planned training.
46. Supervise training.
47. Assess Operational Risk Management control measures.
48. Employ coaching.
49. Conduct immediate critique.
50. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to identify NATO CBRN markers.
51. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to properly maintain Individual Protective Equipment (IPE).
52. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to properly don, clear, and check their field protective mask within nine seconds of a CBRN alarm.
53. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to properly don the appropriate individual protective clothing and assigned field protective mask to MOPP Level IV.
54. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to perform basic functions, (e.g. drinking, waste removal, sleep) while in MOPP Level IV.
55. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to perform CBRN detection measures with issued CBRN detection equipment, (e.g. M256A1 Chemical Detection Kit, M8 detection paper, M9 detection tape, and RADIAC dosimeter/detector, etc.).
56. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to decontaminate skin and personal equipment using appropriate decontamination kit (RSDL/M291 SDK) or other appropriate decontaminants.
57. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to perform individual (emergency), as required and buddy MOPP gear exchange.

58. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to take the specific actions required to operate efficiently before, during, and after CBRN attacks to reduce the effects of CBRN contamination.
59. Develop Performance Evaluation checklists (PECL) based on collective/individual T&R Events.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-TRG-1002	5711-TRG-2005	5702-TRG-1004
5702-TRG-1005	5702-TRG-1006	5702-TRG-1007
5702-TRG-1008	5711-TRG-1001	5711-TRG-1002
5702-TRG-1001	5702-TRG-2002	5711-TRG-1003
5711-TRG-1004	5711-TRG-2001	5711-TRG-2002
5711-TRG-2003	5711-TRG-2004	5702-TRG-1003

CHAINED EVENTS:

5700-TRG-3001	5700-TRG-3002	5700-TRG-3003
5700-TRG-3004	5700-TRG-3005	5700-TRG-3006

REFERENCES:

1. MCO 1553.3 Unit Training Management (UTM)
2. MCO 3400.3 Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Defense Training
3. MCO 3500.27 Operational Risk Management (ORM)
4. MCRP 3-0A Unit Training Management Guide
5. MCRP 3-0B How to Conduct Training

5700-TRG-3005: Conduct CBRN reconnaissance team training

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 3 months

DESCRIPTION: All battalions and squadrons will maintain trained and equipped personnel to conduct local area CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance as outlined in MCWP 3-37.4. Team members will normally come from (but are not limited to) the units command element (e.g. H&S Company). Teams will be task organized to perform their recon missions based on mission requirements and the Commanders priorities (CCIR/PIR). Teams will be capable of detecting and identifying CB agents or radioactive material with the appropriate level I and II detectors. This will help ensure the unit meets their CBRN training requirements, and that their unit is prepared for operation in a CBRN environment.

CONDITION: With the aid of references, the units mission, the requirement to implement a unit CBRN training plan, personnel to facilitate (instructors and evaluators) and conduct training, facilities/training areas/ranges, medical personnel as applicable, ammunition (CS capsules/canisters/grenades as applicable) and training equipment.

STANDARD: Trained personnel meet or exceed the performance standards for all training objectives, training follows the training plan; is doctrinally and technically current; is performance oriented; and complies with the commander's guidance and regulations for safety and security, training is

assessed, recorded, results reported, and AAR conducted, in accordance with MCO 3400.3_ and MCWP 3-37.1 Appendix D and MCWP 3-37.4.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Determine training locations.
2. Determine unit(s)/personnel participating in the training events.
3. Develop and Publish the Letter of Instruction (LOI) to synchronize the training event(s).
4. Confirm trainers and support personnel.
5. Allocate resources.
6. Utilize PECL to document specific training standards.
7. Specify training dates.
8. Determine logistical requirements.
9. Conduct the Operational Risk Assessment (ORA) and complete the ORA Worksheet (ORAW).
10. Conduct reconnaissance of training facilities/areas/ranges.
11. Coordinate with adjacent units and appropriate personnel for resource support as required.
12. Inspect equipment.
13. Conduct a Confirmation Brief.
14. Execute planned training.
15. Supervise training.
16. Assess Operational Risk Management control measures.
17. Employ coaching.
18. Conduct immediate critique.
19. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to identify NATO CBRN markers.
20. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to properly maintain Individual Protective Equipment (IPE).
21. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to properly don, clear, and check their field protective mask within nine seconds of a CBRN alarm.
22. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to properly don the appropriate individual protective clothing and assigned field protective mask to MOPP Level IV.
23. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to decontaminate skin and personal equipment using appropriate decontamination kit (RSDL/M291 SDK) or other appropriate decontaminants.
24. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to perform individual (emergency), as required and buddy MOPP gear exchange.
25. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to take the specific actions required to operate efficiently before, during, and after CBRN attacks to reduce the effects of CBRN contamination.
26. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to react to a nuclear attack.
27. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to react to a chemical attack.
28. Collect training data.
29. Account for personnel.
30. Account for resources.
31. Conduct training recovery.
32. Conduct an After Action Review (AAR).
33. Develop and Publish the Training Support Request (TSR) supporting the LOI.
34. Resolve training conflicts and shortfalls.
35. Prepare Trainers and support personnel.
36. Review training materials.

37. Prepare for training.
38. Conduct safety briefs, as required.
39. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to perform basic functions, (e.g. drinking, waste removal, sleep) while in MOPP Level IV.
40. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to perform CBRN detection measures with issued CBRN detection equipment, (e.g. M256A1 Chemical Detection Kit, M8 detection paper, M9 detection tape, and RADIAC dosimeter/detector, etc.).
41. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to react to a biological attack.
42. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to recognize or detect chemical agent contamination and perform immediate decontamination techniques: e.g., person, weapon, clothing, equipment, position, vehicle and crew-served weapon(s).
43. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to treat a CBRN agent casualty.
44. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to be able to drink water from a canteen or other water container while masked.
45. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to be able to properly format and send a CBRN 1 Report.
46. Prepare for follow-on/remedial training.
47. Utilize PECL for specific training standards.
48. Document observed performance.
49. Analyze assessment inputs.
50. Conduct Rehearsals.
51. Comply with installation and unit SOPs.
52. Assess unit proficiencies.
53. Assess unit deficiencies.
54. Compile training assessment findings.
55. Stage resources.
56. Update training plans and schedules as required.
57. Develop Performance Evaluation checklists (PECL) based on collective/individual T&R Events.
58. Stage personnel.
59. Conduct time critical Operational Risk Assessment (on-going).

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5711-TRG-2005	5711-TRG-2004	5702-SHD-1002
5702-SHP-1002	5702-CCM-1001	5702-SNS-1003
5702-SHP-1003	5702-SNS-1004	5702-SHP-1004
5702-SUS-1004	5702-SNS-1005	5702-SHP-1005
5702-SNS-1006	5702-SHP-1010	5702-TRG-1001
5702-TRG-2002	5702-TRG-1002	5702-TRG-1003
5702-TRG-1004	5702-TRG-1005	5702-TRG-1006
5702-TRG-1007	5702-TRG-1008	5711-TRG-1001
5711-TRG-1002	5711-TRG-1003	5711-TRG-1004
5711-TRG-2001	5711-TRG-2002	5711-TRG-2003
5702-SNS-1002		

CHAINED EVENTS:

5700-TRG-3002	5700-SUS-3003	5700-TRG-3003
5700-TRG-3004	5700-CCM-3001	5700-SNS-3002
5700-SNS-3004	5700-SNS-3005	5700-TRG-3001
5700-SNS-3001		

REFERENCES:

1. MAGTF-CBRN Marine Air-Ground Task Force - Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense Operating Concept
 2. MCO 1553.3 Unit Training Management (UTM)
 3. MCO 3400.3 Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Defense Training
 4. MCO 3500.27 Operational Risk Management (ORM)
 5. MCRP 3-0A Unit Training Management Guide
 6. MCRP 3-0B How to Conduct Training
 7. MCRP 3-37B MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
 8. MCWP 3-37 MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations
 9. MCWP 3-37.4 MTTP for NBC Reconnaissance
-

5700-TRG-3006: Conduct unit CBRN decontamination team training

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 3 months

DESCRIPTION: Teams are trained and equipped in a manner that facilitates task organization and tailoring towards specific decontamination operations. Teams must be capable of rapid employment through the use of organic vehicles that have been dedicated to the teams. Teams are force multiplied to support sustained operations. All battalions and squadrons that function as an integral unit during combat operations will be trained and equipped to support casualty decontamination, MOPP Drop, MOPP Gear Exchange, and Vehicle/Aircraft Washdown. Team members will normally come from the units command element. Teams will be task organized to perform their operational decon missions based on mission requirements and the Commanders priorities. The actual concept of employment will be initially based upon the vulnerability analysis and adjusted as required to respond the adversary's use of CBRN agents. This will help ensure the unit meets their CBRN training requirements, and that their unit is prepared for operation in a CBRN environment.

CONDITION: With the aid of references, the units mission, the requirement to implement a unit CBRN training plan, personnel to facilitate (instructors and evaluators) and conduct training, facilities/training areas/ranges, medical personnel as applicable, ammunition (CS capsules/canisters/grenades as applicable) and training equipment.

STANDARD: Trained personnel meet or exceed the performance standards for all training objectives, training follows the training plan; is doctrinally and technically current; is performance oriented; and complies with the commander's guidance and regulations for safety and security, training is assessed, recorded, results reported, and AAR conducted, in accordance with MCO 3400.3 and MCWP 3-37.1 Appendix D and MCWP 3-37.3.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Develop and Publish the Letter of Instruction (LOI) to synchronize the training event(s).
2. Confirm trainers and support personnel.
3. Allocate resources.

4. Conduct the Operational Risk Assessment (ORA) and complete the ORA Worksheet (ORAW).
5. Conduct reconnaissance of training facilities/areas/ranges.
6. Coordinate with adjacent units and appropriate personnel for resource support as required.
7. Inspect equipment.
8. Develop and Publish the Training Support Request (TSR) supporting the LOI.
9. Resolve training conflicts and shortfalls.
10. Update training plans and schedules as required.
11. Develop Performance Evaluation checklists (PECL) based on collective/individual T&R Events.
12. Prepare Trainers and support personnel.
13. Conduct Rehearsals.
14. Conduct a Confirmation Brief.
15. Utilize PECL to document specific training standards.
16. Review training materials.
17. Prepare for training.
18. Stage resources.
19. Stage personnel.
20. Conduct time critical Operational Risk Assessment (on-going).
21. Comply with installation and unit SOPs.
22. Conduct safety briefs, as required.
23. Execute planned training.
24. Supervise training.
25. Assess Operational Risk Management control measures.
26. Employ coaching.
27. Conduct immediate critique.
28. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to identify NATO CBRN markers.
29. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to properly maintain Individual Protective Equipment (IPE).
30. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to properly don, clear, and check their field protective mask within nine seconds of a CBRN alarm.
31. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to properly don the appropriate individual protective clothing and assigned field protective mask to MOPP Level IV.
32. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to perform basic functions, (e.g. drinking, waste removal, sleep) while in MOPP Level IV.
33. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to perform CBRN detection measures with issued CBRN detection equipment, (e.g. M256A1 Chemical Detection Kit, M8 detection paper, M9 detection tape, and RADIAC dosimeter/detector, etc.).
34. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to decontaminate skin and personal equipment using appropriate decontamination kit (RSDL/M291 SDK) or other appropriate decontaminants.
35. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to perform individual (emergency), as required and buddy MOPP gear exchange.
36. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to take the specific actions required to operate efficiently before, during, and after CBRN attacks to reduce the effects of CBRN contamination.
37. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to react to a nuclear attack.
38. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to react to a chemical attack.

39. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to react to a biological attack.
40. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to recognize or detect chemical agent contamination and perform immediate decontamination techniques: e.g., person, weapon, clothing, equipment, position, vehicle and crew-served weapon(s).
41. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to treat a CBRN agent casualty.
42. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to be able to drink water from a canteen or other water container while masked.
43. Supervise the ability of the personnel trained to be able to properly format and send a CBRN 1 Report.
44. Collect training data.
45. Account for personnel.
46. Account for resources.
47. Conduct training recovery.
48. Prepare for follow-on/remedial training.
49. Utilize PECL for specific training standards.
50. Document observed performance.
51. Analyze assessment inputs.
52. Assess unit proficiencies.
53. Assess unit deficiencies.
54. Compile training assessment findings.
55. Conduct an After Action Review (AAR).

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

5702-SUS-1001	5700-TRG-3005	5702-SNS-1002
5702-SHD-1002	5702-SHP-1002	5702-CCM-1001
5702-SNS-1003	5702-SHP-1003	5702-SUS-1003
5702-SNS-1004	5702-SHP-1004	5702-TRG-1003
5702-SUS-1004	5702-SUS-1005	5702-SUS-1006
5702-SUS-1007	5702-SUS-1008	5702-SUS-1009
5702-SHP-1010	5702-SUS-1010	5702-SUS-2003
5702-SUS-2002	5702-SUS-1002	

CHAINED EVENTS:

5700-SNS-3003	5700-TRG-3001	5700-TRG-3002
5700-SUS-3003	5700-TRG-3003	5700-TRG-3004
5700-SNS-3004	5700-SUS-3004	5700-SNS-3005
5700-SUS-3005	5700-TRG-3005	

REFERENCES:

1. MAGTF-CBRN Marine Air-Ground Task Force - Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense Operating Concept
 2. MCO 1553.3_ Unit Training Management (UTM)
 3. MCO 3400.3_ Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Defense Training
 4. MCO 3500.27_ Operational Risk Management (ORM)
 5. MCRP 3-0A Unit Training Management Guide
 6. MCRP 3-0B How to Conduct Training
 7. MCRP 3-37B MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
 8. MCWP 3-37.1 Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations
 9. MCWP 3-37.3 MTTP for CBRN Decontamination
-

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 4

CBIRF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
PURPOSE	4000	4-2
EVENT CODING.	4001	4-2
INDEX OF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS.	4002	4-3
CBIRF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS	4003	4-4

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 4

CBIRF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

4000. PURPOSE. This chapter details the individual events that pertain to Marines assigned to Chemical Biological Incident Response Force. These events are linked to service-level Mission Essential Tasks (MET). This linkage tailors individual training for the selected MET. 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. 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:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
CBRF	Chemical Biological Incident Response Force

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

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
CMDC	Command and Control
CZOP	Cold Zone Operations
DECN	Decontamination
DROP	Down Range Operations
MED	Medical Operations
RESC	Technical Rescue

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:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
2000	Core Plus Skills
2500	Advanced Core Plus Skills

4002. INDEX OF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

EVENT CODE	EVENT	PAGE
COMMAND AND CONTROL		
CBRF-CMDC-2001	Provide a location, observations, casualties and readings (LOCR) Report	4-4
CBRF-CMDC-2501	Manage the Entry/Exit Control Point	4-4
CBRF-CMDC-2502	Perform the duties of the IRF Hot Zone Controller	4-5
CBRF-CMDC-2503	Perform the duties of the IRF Emergency Services Officer (ESO)	4-5
CBRF-CMDC-2504	Perform the duties of the IRF CBRN Defense Officer	4-6
CBRF-CMDC-2505	Perform the duties of the CBIRF Senior Medical Officer	4-7
CBRF-CMDC-2506	Perform the duties of the IRF Science Officer	4-8
CBRF-CMDC-2507	Operate CBRN hazard prediction modeling systems	4-9
CBRF-CMDC-2508	Perform the duties of the IRF Commander	4-9
CBRF-CMDC-2509	Perform the duties of the Mission Commander	4-10
COLD ZONE OPERATIONS		
CBRF-CZOP-2001	Initiate Response Procedures	4-11
CBRF-CZOP-2002	Operate an All Terrain Utility Vehicle (ATUV)	4-11
CBRF-CZOP-2003	Deliver a situational back brief	4-12
CBRF-CZOP-2004	Perform individual reconstitution	4-12
CBRF-CZOP-2005	Identify personnel exhibiting stress reactions	4-13
DECONTAMINATION		
CBRF-DECN-2001	Process through the Force Protection Lane (FPL)	4-14
CBRF-DECN-2002	Prioritize personnel for entry into the Force Protection Lane (FPL)	4-14
CBRF-DECN-2003	Perform the individual action of non-ambulatory casualty decontamination	4-15
CBRF-DECN-2004	Decontaminate ambulatory casualties	4-15
CBRF-DECN-2501	Perform the duties of the IRF Decontamination Team Leader	4-16
DOWN RANGE OPERATIONS		
CBRF-DROP-2001	Perform the individual actions of entering a hazardous area	4-17
CBRF-DROP-2002	Perform the individual actions of a hot bottle swap	4-17
CBRF-DROP-2003	React to potentially explosive hazards	4-18
CBRF-DROP-2004	Evacuate casualties	4-19
CBRF-DROP-2005	Depart a hazardous environment	4-19
MEDICAL OPERATIONS		
CBRF-MED-2001	Conduct care of casualties	4-20
TECHNICAL RESCUE		
CBRF-RESC-2001	Perform the individual actions of Technical Rescue Operations	4-21
CBRF-RESC-2501	Perform the duties of the IRF Rescue Team Leader	4-21
CBRF-RESC-2502	Perform the duties of the IRF Rescue Officer	4-22

4003. CBIRF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

CBRF-CMDC-2001: Provide a location, observations, casualties and readings (LOCR) Report

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: The LOCR report is the standard report used within CBIRF to inform personnel of the situation in a contaminated or hazardous environment.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given PPE, a mission, and means to communicate.

STANDARD: Ensuring a complete report of the current situation.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify the location.
2. Identify common observable factors.
3. Identify any casualties to include symptoms.
4. Identify instrumentation readings.
5. Establish communications.
6. Provide LOCR report to higher.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. CBIRF Tactical SOP
-

CBRF-CMDC-2501: Manage the Entry/Exit Control Point

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: The Entry/Exit Control Point (EECP) controller maintains a system that provides accountability of all personnel entering and exiting the hot zone.

BILLETS: Entry/Exit Control Point Controller

GRADES: LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given mission, tracking board and IRF alpha.

STANDARD: Maintaining 100% accountability of all personnel.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Establish entry-exit control point (EECP) station.
2. Collect accountability tags from all personnel entering the Hot Zone.
3. Record the time that teams proceed downrange.
4. Reissue accountability tags as personnel exit the Hot Zone.
5. Record the time that individuals exit the Hot Zone.
6. Disestablish entry-exit control point.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
-

CBRF-CMDC-2502: Perform the duties of the IRF Hot Zone Controller

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: The HZC controls or coordinates all personnel in the hot zone. The HZC is also in charge of sector team leaders in the hot zone and maintains communication with personnel down range.

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given PPE, mission, designated hot zone, radio, and log book/white board.

STANDARD: Maintaining 100% accountability of personnel.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Proceed to previously identified Hot Zone marker.
2. Notify incident command of positive control of hot zone control point.
3. Record entry of personnel to hot zone.
4. Direct actions in hot zone, as required.
5. Record exit of personnel from hot zone.
6. Conduct relief in place operations, as required.
7. Disestablish hot zone control point when directed.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. MCRP 3-37.1B Potential Military Chemical/Biological Agents and Compounds
 3. MCWP 3-37.4 CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
-

CBRF-CMDC-2503: Perform the duties of the IRF Emergency Services Officer (ESO)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: Because of the unique interface of CBIRF with civilian and other response forces the command and control organization of CBIRF is unique to the Marine Corps. The Initial Response Force Commander must be provided accurate and timely information regarding rescue operations. This

information is critical to Force Protection as well as the ability to efficiently execute rescue operations.

MOS PERFORMING: 7002, 7051

BILLETS: Initial Response Force Emergency Services Officer (ESO)

GRADES: GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given communication equipment and a mission.

STANDARD: Providing the IRF commander with rescue operation COAs.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Gather information from LOCR reports.
2. Conduct a hazard assessment.
3. Conduct a risk assessment.
4. Develop COAs.
5. Brief commander.
6. Monitor down range activity.
7. Provide logistical support.
8. Interface with designated personnel as per the local ICS structure.
9. Oversee Rescue Operations.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
2. IS 700 National Incident Management System
3. MCRP 3-37.2C CBRN Consequence Management Operations
4. MCRP 3-37.1B Potential Military Chemical Biological Agents and Compounds
5. JP 3-41 CBRN Consequence Management
6. JP 3-28 Civil Support

CBRF-CMDC-2504: Perform the duties of the IRF CBRN Defense Officer

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: Provide the IRF commander with accurate and timely information regarding CBRN hazards, capabilities, PPE, and decontamination techniques. Provide recommendations for detection and identification.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702, 5711

BILLETS: CBRN Officer

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given a mission.

STANDARD: Providing the IRF commander with CBRN operation COAs.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Gather information from LOCR reports.
2. Conduct a CBRN hazard assessment.
3. Conduct a CBRN risk assessment.
4. Conduct a CBRN vulnerability assessment.
5. Develop COAs.
6. Brief commander.
7. Monitor down range activity.
8. Provide recommendations regarding decontamination TTPs.
9. Monitor decontamination activity.
10. Interface with designated personnel as per the local ICS structure.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. JP 3-11 CBRN Operations
 3. JP 3-41 CBRN Consequence Management
 4. MCRP 3-37.2C CBRN Consequence Management Operations
 5. MCWP 3-37.2 NBC Protection
 6. MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination
 7. MCWP 3-37.4 CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance
 8. MCRP 3-37.1B Potential Military Chemical/Biological Agents and Compounds
 9. MCRP 3-37.2A CBRN Contamination Avoidance
 10. MCRP 3-37B CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
-

CBRF-CMDC-2505: Perform the duties of the CBIRF Senior Medical Officer

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: All CBIRF medical providers must be able to perform the duties of CBIRF Senior Medical Officer (SMO) during a response. The medical provider's ability to perform the duties of SMO will vastly enhance the ability of the medical section to perform its medical force protection and lifesaving missions.

BILLETS: CBIRF Senior Medical Officer

GRADES: NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-SCPO, NV-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: With the aid of references in a non-contaminated environment, given a complete Medical Stabilization unit and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring coordination of medical support.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Receive request for recommendation.
2. Provide medical recommendations to the IRF Commander.
3. Manage the establishment of medical stabilization capability.

4. Provide direct and indirect supervision to the IRF medical team at the incident.
5. Provide care to responders and casualties as necessary.
6. Interface with designated personnel within the local medical IC structure.
7. Supervise documentation of care rendered.
8. Supervise disestablishment of medical stabilization capability.
9. Supervise the reconstitution of medical supplies/equipment.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
2. CBIRF Medical Casualty Care Guideline
3. Textbook of Military Medicine: Medical Aspects of Chemical/Biological Warfare. Bellamy, R.F. Walter Reed Army Medical Center.
4. MCRP 4-11.1A MTTP Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries
5. MCRP 4-11.1B MTTP Treatment of Nuclear and Radiological Casualties
6. MCRP 4-11.1C MTTP Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties
7. MCRP 4-11.1G Patient Movement

CBRF-CMDC-2506: Perform the duties of the IRF Science Officer

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: The IRF Science Officer provides on-scene technical information to the Mission Commander and IRF Commander. The Science Officer coordinates with the CBRNO to monitor downrange conditions. Recommendations of the science officer are commonly utilized to determine equipment and personnel safety recommendations.

BILLETS: Initial Response Force Science Officer

GRADES: NV-ITJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given a mission.

STANDARD: Providing the IRF commander with CBRN operation COAs.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Gather information.
2. Analyze data.
3. Provide hazard assessment.
4. Provide recommendations.
5. Provide updates, as required.
6. Liaise with outside agencies.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. MCRP 3-37.2A CBRN Contamination Avoidance
 3. MCRP 3-37.1B Potential Military Chemical/Biological Agents and Compounds
-

CBRF-CMDC-2507: Operate CBRN hazard prediction modeling systems

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 3 months

MOS PERFORMING: 6842

BILLETS: METOC Analyst

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given specialized equipment, hazard information, and a mission.

STANDARD: Providing a plume-model report to the CBRNO.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Set up atmospheric measurement equipment, as required.
2. Collect information (hazard/weather).
3. Interpret weather data.
4. Input data into the CBRN hazard prediction modeling system.
5. Export plume model.
6. Submit plume prediction report.
7. Submit updates, as required.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. ATP 45D Warning and Reporting and Hazard Prediction of CBRN Incidents
 3. MCRP 3-37.2A Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for CBRN Contamination Avoidance
-

CBRF-CMDC-2508: Perform the duties of the IRF Commander

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: The Initial Response Force Commander must interface with local, state and other federal agencies while providing immediate command of the IRF. The Initial Response Force Commander reports directly to the Mission Commander and is responsible for making on-scene decisions.

BILLETS: Initial Response Force Commander

GRADES: CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given PPE and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring continuous command and control to the CBIRF Initial Response Force and liaison with local, state, and federal agencies.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Organize IRF actions in the assembly area.
2. Deliver Mission Brief.
3. Move main body from the assembly area to the incident site.
4. Gather information from the CBIRF Situational Assessment Team (CSAT).
5. Implement the response plan.
6. Provide C2 for the IRF.
7. Provide updates to the Mission Commander.
8. Oversee accountability of personnel and equipment.
9. Implement recommendations concerning PPE.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
2. NIMS National Incident Management System
3. NRP National Response Plan

CBRF-CMDC-2509: Perform the duties of the Mission Commander

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: The Mission Commander must interface with local, state and other federal agencies within the Incident Command Post (ICP). The Mission Commander reports directly to the Commanding Officer and is responsible for coordinating with the Initial Response Force (IRF) Commander for command and control and other support requirements.

BILLETS: Mission Commander

GRADES: MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring continuous command and control to the CBIRF Initial Response Force and liaison with local, state, and federal agencies within the ICP.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Coordinate with the Incident Commander.
2. Provide initial hazard assessment to IRF Commander.
3. Provide COAs for Cold Zone layout to IRF Commander.
4. Report to higher headquarters.
5. Coordinate support requirements.
6. Coordinate liaison with local ICS.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. ICS-800 National Response Plan
 3. IS 700 National Incident Management System
-

CBRF-CZOP-2001: Initiate response

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Once CBIRF has been given a mission, Marines and Sailors are required to prepare to enter a hazardous area or assist in rescue operations. All personnel assigned to CBIRF must be able to conduct the procedures required to initiate response to an event.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, 1STSGT, MSGT, SGTMAJ, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL, NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-SCPO, NV-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given PPE, specialized equipment and a mission.

STANDARD: Responding IAW the current edition of the CBIRF SOP.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Receive notification.
2. Confirm notification with chain of command.
3. Prepare PPE.
4. Prepare specialized equipment.
5. Move to pre-deployment staging area.
6. Receive necessary ancillary equipment and supplies.
7. Receive deployment brief.
8. Deploy to operational staging area.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
-

CBRF-CZOP-2002: Operate an All Terrain Utility Vehicle (ATUV)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: In the event of a large-scale incident the ATUVs provide logistical support and a means to rapidly extract casualties from an environment. Use of an ATUV has proven to be a valuable asset in decreasing the physical workload to Incident Response Force (IRF) personnel.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given ATUV, PPE and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring safe and efficient transport of personnel and equipment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Off-load the ATUV.
2. Disconnect trailer from vehicle, as required.
3. Connect the utility trailer, as required.
4. Employ ATUV.
5. Disconnect utility trailer, as required.
6. Connect trailer to vehicle, as required.
7. Load the ATUV.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
-

CBRF-CZOP-2003: Deliver a situational back brief

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF responders that exit a HAZARDOUS incident site have valuable intelligence that must be collected and disseminated to external agencies, as well as providing situational awareness to personnel within CBIRF. Individuals leaving a HAZARDOUS incident site may be required to provide a verbal or written account of information observed and obtained while they were in the hot zone.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given PPE and a mission.

STANDARD: Providing mission essential information to validate or update the current operational picture immediately upon return from the operational area.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Determine what information needs to be communicated.
2. Verbally provide a back brief.
3. Answer questions, as required.
4. Provide a brief written report, as required.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. CBIRF Tactical SOP
-

CBRF-CZOP-2004: Perform individual reconstitution

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 24 months

DESCRIPTION: An incident may require continuous operations. To prevent total exhaustion of personnel and equipment assets and in order to support multiple entries into the incident site a work rest cycle must be

incorporated. Multiple entries will require reconstitution. Personnel who are fatigued create a hazard by increasing the force protection risk factors for personnel operating in the hot zone.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, 1STSGT, MSGT, SGTMAJ, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL, NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-SCPO, NV-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given PPE, specialized equipment and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring preparation for re-entry into the hot zone.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Collect personal accountability tags from EECF.
2. Conduct situation back brief.
3. Reconstitute personal equipment, as required.
4. Conduct physical reconstitution.
5. Report to respective team leads.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
2. CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-CZOP-2005: Identify personnel exhibiting stress reactions

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: In the event of a critical incident, responders will be sent into an environment where all the hazards have not been assessed. Numerous hazards will not be identified until personnel have been put into harm's way. The critical incident stress debriefing gives the responders the opportunity to express their concerns about the environmental hazards that they were exposed to, including but not limited to chemical, biological, physiological, etc. All personnel will be afforded the opportunity to participate in a critical incident stress debriefing.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, 1STSGT, MSGT, SGTMAJ, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL, NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-SCPO, NV-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given PPE and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring appropriate care of those affected IAW Combat Operational Stress Control (COSC).

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify signs and symptoms of operational stress.
2. Apply stress management techniques.
3. Re-evaluate affected personnel.
4. Refer personnel to next echelon of care, as required.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. MCRP 6-11C Combat and Operational Stress Control
-

CBRF-DECN-2001: Process through the Force Protection Lane (FPL)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: All personnel that go into the hazardous area will process through the FPL to remove their personal protective equipment (PPE). The decontamination section supervises the FPL.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given PPE and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring individual and equipment are free of contamination prior to entering the cold zone.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Stage appropriate gear at the initial equipment decontamination station.
2. Process through boot scrub station.
3. Process through the spray-down station.
4. Process through the PPE Dress-down station.
5. Process through the mask and glove removal station.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination
-

CBRF-DECN-2002: Prioritize personnel for entry into the Force Protection Lane (FPL)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: Personnel with low air on SCBAs, heat stress, etc. must be prioritized for processing through the FPL.

BILLETS: FPL Supervisor

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, give PPE and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring the safety and appropriate sequence of personnel requiring decontamination.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Assess the type and state of PPE.
2. Assess the individual.
3. Determine order of entry.
4. Guide personnel to FPL entrance.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination
-

CBRF-DECN-2003: Perform the individual action of non-ambulatory casualty decontamination

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: After an incident CBIRF may be required to conduct non-ambulatory casualty decontamination. This will require personnel to assist the Decontamination Section.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references given a non-ambulatory victim in a hazardous environment, PPE, a complete non-ambulatory decontamination lane and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring contamination is removed prior to the casualty's placement in the cold zone.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Place casualty on backboard.
2. Place backboard on stretcher, stretcher stand or directly on the rollers.
3. Decontaminate casualty.
4. Transfer casualty to cold zone.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination
-

CBRF-DECN-2004: Decontaminate ambulatory casualties

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: After an incident CBIRF will conduct ambulatory casualty decontamination. This will require personnel to assist the Decontamination Section.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given an ambulatory casualty in a hazardous environment, PPE, an ambulatory decontamination lane and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring contamination is removed prior to the casualty moving to the cold zone.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Receive ambulatory hazardous casualties.
2. Direct ambulatory casualties in the proper decontamination technique.
3. Assist hazardous casualties, as required.
4. Direct ambulatory casualties to the cold zone.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
2. MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination

CBRF-DECN-2501: Perform the duties of the IRF Decontamination Team Leader

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: The mission of CBIRF may require the decontamination of personnel leaving the contaminated area. The Decontamination Team Leader must task orchestrate the decontamination team to accomplish this mission.

MOS PERFORMING: 0311, 5711

BILLETS: Decontamination Team Leader

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given PPE and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring decontamination of all personnel leaving the contaminated area IAW Annex S, Appendix 4 of the CBIRF SOP.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Maintain equipment readiness.
2. Account for personnel.
3. Establish decontamination site.
4. Supervise decontamination operations.
5. Monitor personnel work/rest cycles.

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, in a hazardous environment with a depleted air cylinder, given PPE, full cylinder and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring that the carrier of the depleted bottle may safely continue to breathe from a supplied air source.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Proceed with a partner to a hot bottle swap station.
2. Shut the valve of the depleted air cylinder.
3. Immediately begin Buddy Breathing.
4. Remove the depleted air cylinder from the SCBA.
5. Place a full cylinder on the SCBA.
6. Open the valve on the new cylinder.
7. Disconnect Buddy Breather line.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
2. Equipment Operator Manuals

CBRF-DROP-2003: React to potentially explosive hazards

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: During actions in a hazardous environment, responders may encounter potentially explosive hazards. It is imperative that responders be able to identify such hazards and take required action.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, 1STSGT, MSGT, SGTMAJ, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL, NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-SCPO, NV-MCPO, NV-WO-1, NV-CWO-2, NV-CWO-3, NV-CWO-4, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given PPE and a mission.

STANDARD: Notifying appropriate personnel IAW the current edition of the CBIRF SOP.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify a suspicious package or item.
2. Signal to evacuate the immediate vicinity.
3. Mark the location of the package or item.
4. Return to area of last radio transmission.
5. Send a LOCR report.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
-

CBRF-DROP-2004: Evacuate casualties

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Every CBIRF responder must be able to identify ambulatory/non-ambulatory casualties who may or may not need immediate medical care, and assist them to the decontamination line. The accurate and efficient movement of casualties from the incident site through to the cold zone will greatly increase the survivability of the victims. It will also reduce the confusion of downrange operations and vastly improve the ability of the IRF to perform its mission.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given PPE and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring that casualties are removed from immediate danger and sent to appropriate care.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Evaluate casualty.
2. Perform triage on casualty, as required.
3. Render care on casualty, as required.
4. Direct ambulatory casualties to the Decontamination area.
5. Package non-ambulatory casualties.
6. Transport non-ambulatory casualties to the Decontamination area.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. CBIRF Medical Casualty Care Guideline
 3. CBIRF First Aid Handbook
-

CBRF-DROP-2005: Depart a hazardous environment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Personnel must be able to depart a hazardous environment, process through a decontamination lane and follow the necessary procedures to maintain accountability.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-SCPO, NV-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given PPE and a mission.

STANDARD: Maintaining accountability and personal/team safety.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Receive the order to depart the contaminated environment.
2. Depart via prescribed route.
3. Check out with the HZCP.
4. Process through decontamination.
5. Check-out with the EECF.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination
-

CBRF-MED-2001: Conduct care of casualties

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Every CBIRF responder must be able to deliver care to casualties. The responder's ability to render fast and efficient care will serve as a force multiplier for the IRF Medical staff and will vastly enhance the ability of the IRF to perform its lifesaving mission. The majority of personnel assigned to CBIRF must be able to care for victims within care standards set by the civilian First Responder certification as well as Combat Life Saver training depending upon the situation at hand.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-SCPO, NV-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given PPE, medical equipment and a mission.

STANDARD: To prevent further injury or death IAW the CBIRF casualty care guideline.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Perform rapid casualty assessment.
2. Control massive bleeding, as required.
3. Assess the casualty's airway.
4. Treat airway compromise, as required.
5. Assess respirations.
6. Assist respirations, as required.
7. Assess circulatory status.
8. Treat circulatory insufficiency as directed.
9. Assess mental status.
10. Perform Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) assessment.
11. Place casualty in a triage category.
12. Evacuate casualty.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
2. CBIRF Medical Casualty Care Guideline
3. CBIRF First Aid Handbook

4. MCRP 4-11.1A MTPP Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries
 5. MCRP 4-11.1B MTPP Treatment of Nuclear and Radiological Casualties
 6. MCRP 4-11.1C MTPP Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties
 7. MCRP 4-11.1G Patient Movement
-

CBRF-RESC-2001: Perform the individual actions of Technical Rescue Operations

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: Technical rescue requires a team and skills unique to the situation. Technical rescue operations require extensive training and knowledge in rescue disciplines. Rescue operations improve the probability of the safe rescue or recovery of personnel or casualties from a hazardous incident.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, GYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given PPE, specialized equipment and a mission.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and US&R standards to rescue those in need.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Assess situation.
2. Obtain materials and tools needed to complete the rescue.
3. Conduct rescue operation.
4. Recover tools and materials as situation allows.
5. Provide situational awareness debrief to Rescue Officer.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. 29 CFR 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response
 3. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
 4. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
 5. US&R-2-FG National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Field Operations Guide
-

CBRF-RESC-2501: Perform the duties of the IRF Rescue Team Leader

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: The Rescue Team Leader is the direct liaison of the Rescue Officer and is responsible for formulating a rescue plan, assigning personnel

billets, and supervising the operation and ensuring safety of personnel in the absence of the Rescue Officer (RO).

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

BILLETS: Rescue Team Leader

GRADES: LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given PPE, specialized equipment and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring the health and safety of personnel during rescue operations.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Formulate rescue plan.
2. Supervise rescue operations.
3. Provide periodic status reports.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. CBIRF Rescue Platoon Standard Operating Guidelines
-

CBRF-RESC-2502: Perform the duties of the IRF Rescue Officer

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: The Rescue Officer is the direct liaison of the Emergency Services Officer in charge of the overall rescue site/mission, to include personnel within the area of operation.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: With the aid of references, given PPE, specialized equipment and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring the health and safety of personnel during rescue operations IAW Annex S, Appendix 1 of the CBIRF SOP.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Ensure an action plan is formulated.
2. Receive periodic status reports.
3. Provide updates to the Emergency Services Officer (ESO).
4. Provide logistical support.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP
 2. CBIRF Rescue Platoon Standard Operating Guidelines
-

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ALOC	Administrative Logistics Operations Center
ATUV	All Terrain Utility Vehicle
CBIRF	Chemical Biological Incident Response Force
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CCD	Contaminated Casualty Decontamination
CCIR	Commander's Critical Information Requirements
CCM	CBRN Consequence Management
CLS	Contracted Logistics Support
CMDC	Command and Control
CMR	Consolidated Memorandum Report
COA	Course of Action
COC	Combat Operations Center
CONOPS	Contingency Operations
COSC	Combat Operational Stress Control
COTS	Commercial Off The Shelf
CPS	Collective Protective Shelters
CSAT	CBIRF Situational Assessment Team
CZOP	Cold Zone Operations
DECN	Decontamination
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDD	Department of Defense Directive
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
DROP	Down Range Operations
DRRS	Defense Readiness Reporting System
DSCA	Domestic Support to Civilian Authorities
EECP	Entry/Exit Control Point
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESO	Emergency Services Officer
FM	Field Manual (army)
FPL	Force Protection Line
GOTS	Government Off the Shelf
HZCP	Hot Zone Control Point
IAW	In Accordance With
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IPE	Individual Protective Equipment
IPOE	Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment
IRF	Incident Response Force
ISM	Individual Survival Measures
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JP	Joint Publication
LOCR	Location, Observation, Casualty and Readings
MAGTF	Marine Air-Ground Task Force
MCLL	Marine Corps Lessons Learned
MCPP	Marine Corps Planning Process
MCTL	Marine Corps Task List
MCWP	Marine Corps Warfighting Publication

MEF Marine Expeditionary Force
MET Mission Essential Task
METL Mission Essential Task List
MEU Marine Expeditionary Unit
MOPP Mission Oriented Protective Posture
NGO Non-Governmental Organization
OPLAN Operation Plan
OPORD Operation Order
OPSEC Operations Security
OPT Operational Planning Team
PIR Priority Intelligence Requirements
PM Preventative Maintenance
PPE Personal Protective Equipment
RAOC Rear Area Operations Center
RO Rescue Officer
R&S Reconnaissance and Surveillance
SCBA Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
SOP Standard Operating Procedure
SMO Senior Medical Officer
TAC CP Tactical Command Post
TBI Traumatic Brain Injury
TIM Toxic Industrial Materials
TIPS Tactical Imagery Production System
TPFDD Time-phased Force and Deployment Data
UNS Universal Need Statement
UTM Unit Training Management
WMD Weapons of Mass Destruction

CBIRF 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 Pub 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 assessment is 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. Chaining is 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. Utilizing the building block approach to progressive training, these collective events are further supported by individual training events at the 1000 and 2000-levels. 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 collective event is 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 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.

Component Events. Component events are the major tasks involved in accomplishing a collective event. Listing these tasks guide Marines toward the accomplishment of the event and help evaluators determine if the task has been done to standard. These events may be lower-level collective or individual events that must be accomplished.

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.

Core Skills. Core skills are those essential basic skills that "make" a Marine and qualify that Marine for an MOS. They are the 1000-level skills introduced in entry-level training at formal schools.

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 Marine or 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.

Entry-level training. Pipeline training that equips students for service with the Marine Operating Forces.

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. Event components are 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.

I

Individual Readiness. The individual training readiness of each Marine is measured by the number of individual events required and completed for the rank or billet currently held.

Individual Training. Training that applies to individual Marines. Examples include rifle qualifications and HMMWV driver licensing.

Individual Training Standards (ITS). Individual Training Standards specify training tasks and standards for each MOS or specialty within the Marine Corps. In most cases, once an MOS or community develops a T&R, the ITS order will be cancelled. However, most communities will probably fold a large portion of their ITS into their new T&R Manual.

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, UJTTL, 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

Performance step. Performance steps are included in the components of an Individual T&R Event. They are the major procedures (i.e., actions) a unit Marine must accomplish to perform an individual event to standard. They describe the procedure the task performer must take to perform the task under operational conditions and provide sufficient information for a task performer to perform the procedure (May necessitate identification of supporting steps, procedures, or actions in outline form.). Performance steps follow a logical progression and should be followed sequentially, unless otherwise stated. Normally, performance steps are listed only for 1000-level individual events (those that are taught in the entry-level MOS school).

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 US 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 TEGC 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 1553.3B. 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. The training plan is a 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.

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

APPENDIX C

REFERENCES

Joint Chiefs of Staff Publications (JCS PUB)

3-11 CBRN Operations
3-28 Civil Support
3-41 CBRN Consequence Management

Marine Corps Orders (MCO)

1510.89_ Marine Corps Common Skills Handbook (1A & 1B)
3500.27_ Operational Risk Management (ORM)
P3500.66A Aviation Training and Readiness (T&R) Manual, Meteorology and
Oceanography Services

Marine Corps Reference Publications (MCRP)

3-37B CBRN Aspects of Command and Control
3-37.1B Potential Military Chemical/Biological Agents and Compounds
3-37.2A Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for CBRN
Contamination Avoidance
3-37.2C CBRN Consequence Management Operations
4-11.1A MTTP Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military
Chemical Injuries
4-11.1B MTTP Treatment of Nuclear and Radiological Casualties
4-11.1C MTTP Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties
4-11.1G Patient Movement
6-11C Combat and Operational Stress Control

Marine Corps Warfighting Publications (MCWPs)

3-37.2 NBC Protection
3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination
3-37.4 CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance

Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs)

CBIRF SOP
CBIRF Detection and Identification SOP
CBIRF First Aid Handbook
CBIRF Medical Casualty Care Guideline
CBIRF Reconnaissance SOP
CBIRF Rescue Platoon Standard Operating Guidelines
CBIRF Decontamination SOP

Miscellaneous

29 CFR 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous Waste
Operations and Emergency Response
ATP 45D Warning and Reporting and hazard Predication of CBRN Incidents
Equipment Operator Manuals
American Heart Association Basic Life Support for Health Care Providers
Manual
Spectrometric Identification of Organic Compounds, 4th edition

Textbook of Military Medicine: Medical of Chemical/Biological Warfare.
Bellamy, R.F. Walter Reed Army Medical Center
IS 700 National Incident Management System
ISC 800 National Response Plan
074-256K HAPSITE User Guide
074-256L HAPSITE Operating Manual
NFPA 1006 Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications
NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and
Rescue Incidents
US&R-2-FG National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Field Operations
Guide