



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

IN REPLY REFER TO:
MCO 3440.8A
PPO
22 Nov 16

MARINE CORPS ORDER 3440.8A

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: INSTALLATION CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR
AND HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVES (CBRNE) PREPAREDNESS

Ref: (a) National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
(b) CJCSI 3125.01D, "Defense Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Incidents in the Homeland," May 7, 2015
(c) DoD Instruction 3020.52, "DoD Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Preparedness Standards," May 18, 2012
(d) DoD Instruction 6055.17 CH 1, "DoD Installation Emergency Management (IEM) Program," November 19, 2010
(e) MCO 3440.9 W/ADMIN CH
(f) MCO 3302.1E
(g) MCO 4450.12A
(h) MCO 5100.29B
(i) MCO 11000.11
(j) MCO 5580.2B W/CH 2
(k) MCO 3571.2H
(l) 29 CFR 1910
(m) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), National Fire Codes and Standards
(n) MCO 3440.7B
(o) MCO 3504.2A
(p) SECNAV M-5210.1
(q) MCO 3058.1
(r) MCO 5400.54
(s) MCO 4400.150
(t) Joint Publication 1-02, Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, November 8, 2010 (As Amended Through 15 Feb 2016)
(u) Title 10 United States Code, Section 2801
(v) DoD Instruction 6200.03 CH 2, "Public Health Emergency Management within the Department of Defense," October 2, 2013

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

- (w) MCO 3040.4
- (x) SECNAVINST 5211.5E
- (y) 5 U.S.C. 552a

Encl: (1) CBRNE Planning
(2) CBRNE Risk Management
(3) CBRNE Training
(4) CBRNE Exercises
(5) CBRNE Capabilities
(6) Critical/Essential Personnel
(7) CBRNE Protection Officer Training Requirements
(8) Acronyms
(9) Glossary

1. Situation. Marine Corps installations face a multitude of diverse threats including natural hazards, human, and technologically caused events. This Order provides direction for the utilization of resources, cooperation amongst stakeholders, and standardization of planning. In accordance with references (a) through (y), this Order:

a. Establishes Marine Corps policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures for developing, implementing, and sustaining installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Preparedness Policy.

b. Aligns Marine Corps CBRNE response activities with references (a) through (y).

c. Applies to Marine Corps installations. An installation is a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a Military Department, or, in the case of an activity in a foreign country, under the operational control of the Secretary of a Military Department or the Secretary of Defense. For the purpose of this Instruction, the term installation does not include leased facilities. Examples of installations include, but are not limited to the following:

- (1) Facilities, activities, posts, or bases
- (2) Ports (sea or air)
- (3) Airfields
- (4) Base clusters

(5) Staging areas

(6) Command and control nodes

(7) Logistics nodes

(8) Other facilities or fixed sites, to include expeditionary bases and camps.

2. Cancellation. MCO 3440.8.

3. Mission. Establish and maintain a comprehensive Marine Corps CBRNE Preparedness Program for Marine Corps installations worldwide. Provide policy to support the coordinated planning, execution and management of efforts to minimize the effects of a CBRNE incident (intentional/unintentional), to protect personnel and assets and meet National Military Strategic requirements.

4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. To provide a single, comprehensive, and coordinated CBRNE Preparedness Policy for Marine Corps installations world-wide in order to effectively and efficiently protect personnel and assets, and manage risk to Marine Corps installation missions.

(2) End State. Marine Corps installations effectively execute CBRNE preparedness in order to preserve mission readiness and to maintain posture to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from CBRNE incidents.

(3) Concept of Operations

(a) This Order is published to ensure effective command, control, and coordination by using common terminology and methodology in accordance with references (a) through (y).

(b) Installation CBRNE Preparedness is an Installation Protection function that embraces Force Protection (FP) requirements, the Mission Assurance process, and All-Hazards Preparedness aboard United States Marine Corps (USMC) installations.

(c) Commanders may require extensive Federal, State,

local, tribal, other Services, private or host nation partnerships (e.g., by entering into a Mutual Aid Agreement, Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), or Inter-Service Support Agreements (ISSA)), and must be familiar with any applicable Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) before, during, and after an incident to ensure that civil authorities are capable of supporting the Commander in protecting Marine Corps resources.

(d) For CBRNE procedures and policies outside the United States and U. S. territories, maintain consistency with national standards and guidelines to the greatest degree practical, except where compliance with host-nation standards and guidelines at such locations is required.

(e) Leverage the Marine Corps Risk Management (RM) Process (enclosure 2) to prioritize Installation CBRNE Preparedness resources to support Installation Commanders in the protection of personnel and assets.

b. Tasks

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

(a) Serve as the lead for Installation CBRNE Preparedness Policy.

(b) Represent the Marine Corps in Joint DoD efforts pertaining to the standardization of installation CBRNE Preparedness Policy.

(c) Participate in appropriate Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)-level committees, meetings, and working groups to represent USMC CBRNE preparedness equities related to incident response, antiterrorism, medical response, Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP), Emergency Management (EM), and Pandemic Influenza issues.

(d) Maintain this Order. Update annually, incorporating lessons learned and opportunities for improvement identified during exercises, FP functions, and other RM activities.

(e) Coordinate with the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC) regarding integration of the provisions of this Order into the Functional Area Checklist Management and

22 Nov 16

Processing System (FACMAPS), and provide subject-matter experts to augment the IGMC Inspection Staff.

(f) Coordinate and align Installation CBRNE Preparedness Policy with published USMC Operational Plans, Contingency Plans, and Execution Orders, and other installation plans as appropriate.

(g) Provide representation for the development of Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction policy and capabilities.

(h) Serve as the liaison between DoD and Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM), Marine Forces Reserve, Training and Education Command, Marine Forces Pacific, Marine Forces Command and Marine Forces Northern Command.

(i) Assess CBRNE Program preparedness, education, training, and exercises through scheduled Mission Assurance Assessments (MAA) and IGMC Inspections.

(2) Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC) shall:

(a) Coordinate with DC PP&O (PS) regarding integration of the provisions of this Order into the FACMAPS discrepancy listing.

(b) Assess Installations CBRNE Preparedness activities, training, and exercises through scheduled MAA and IGMC Inspections.

(c) Coordinate with the MAA Team to share functional area inspection results and in turn receive results from installation MAAs.

(3) Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration (DC CD&I) shall:

(a) In coordination with DC PP&O, assist in the development of policy for installation CBRNE preparedness within and outside the United States and provide USMC representation to Chemical Biological Defense Program Joint Requirements Office and Joint Program Executive Office (JPEO), Working Groups (WGs), Integrated Concept Teams, and Integrated Product Teams (IPTs).

(b) In coordination with DC PP&O, and DC I&L develop, integrate, and validate capabilities for installation CBRNE preparedness.

(4) Deputy Commandant for Programs and Resources (DC P&R) shall: Provide support to MCICOM in the planning, programming, and budgeting for the installation CBRNE preparedness requirements and execution.

(5) Deputy Commandant for Installations and Logistics (DC I&L) shall:

(a) Lead the integration and implementation of Installation CBRNE Preparedness Program requirements within the USMC.

(b) Participate in Joint DoD efforts pertaining to the standardization and uniform application of various components of installation CBRNE preparedness requirements and programs.

(c) Establish policies to provide for sustainment of necessities (water, food, medical supplies, and shelter) during CBRNE incidents.

(d) Establish, maintain, and promulgate policies for packaging and transporting hazardous materials/goods, environmental, and biological samples for CONUS and OCONUS locations.

(e) Analyze, assess, and determine if certain portions of Marine Corps installations should be provided Collective Protection (COLPRO), such as in critical C4I areas, Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs), and other mission critical assets to support continuation of critical operations in a CBRNE environment.

(f) Analyze and provide support for and protection of critical infrastructure, critical maintenance, supply, and logistics processes, facilities, and assets prior to a CBRNE incident.

(g) Address public works requirements for CBRNE incidents. This includes pre-incident requirements, estimated power and water requirements supporting on-site decontamination, procedures to control decontamination run-off, and operational procedures for providing back-up power on-site, removing debris, and deploying incident response and damage assessment teams.

22 Nov 16

(h) Address mass care planning, such as sheltering, feeding, quarantine/sequestering or otherwise caring for victims or evacuees following a CBRNE incident.

(6) Deputy Commandant for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (DC M&RA) shall: Coordinate casualty assistance and mortuary affairs for contaminated remains both CONUS and OCONUS.

(7) Director, Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4) shall: Ensure that CBRNE Preparedness Command, Control, Communications and Computers requirements and solutions meet all Federal, DoD, DoN, and Marine Corps Orders and directives pertaining to communications and Chief Information Officer Instructions.

(8) Director, Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Activity (MCOTEA) shall:

(a) As required, ensure that the Operational Testing and Evaluation of all CBRN Installation Acquisition Programs is effectively planned, conducted, and reported; and shall coordinate the scheduling of resources for Operational Testing requiring Marine operating forces.

(b) Represent the USMC in the development of DoD CBRN Defense Test and Evaluation Standards in support of the Office of the CBRN Defense Test and Evaluation Executive Agent.

(9) Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command (MCSC) shall:

(a) Provide support to DC I&L with policy and procedures for the proper total life-cycle management of installation CBRNE preparedness equipment including acquisition, fielding, storage, and replacement functions.

(b) Provide USMC representation to future Joint Program Executive Office, Chemical and Biological Defense Program (JPEO CBD) IPTs.

(c) Ensure the equipment selection complements the technologies of civilian first responders and emergency responders which support installation CBRNE preparedness.

(10) Staff Judge Advocate to Commandant of the Marine Corps shall:

(a) Provide legal support to DC PP&O, in the development, of installation CBRNE Preparedness Policy.

(b) Provide legal support to DC I&L in the implementation and execution of installation CBRNE Policy.

(c) Provide guidance related to the development and implementation of intergovernmental mutual aid and assistance agreements for military-civilian emergency response activities.

(d) In coordination with Health Services, define policy and set forth legal guidelines with regard to sharing medical information for governmental purposes, including medical surveillance.

(e) In coordination with Health Services, review and refine policy and guidance regarding:

1. The nature and scope of authority to impose quarantine during a CBRNE incident, pandemic or other catastrophic event.

2. Rules regarding the use of force during medical quarantine scenarios.

3. How, and to what extent, the military should assist civilian authorities in supporting a quarantine scenario outside the installation perimeter.

(11) Director, Safety Division (SD) shall:

(a) Establish safety and occupational health policy applicable to CBRNE operations.

(b) Advocate safety resource requirements to support CBRNE operations.

(c) Oversee adherence of Marine Corps safety policy applicable to CBRNE operations.

(d) Coordinate with Secretary of the Navy, OSD, and other federal agencies involved in safety and occupational health and relevant aspects of CBRNE operations.

(12) Director, Health Services (HS) shall:

22 Nov 16

(a) Designate or coordinate the assignment of a trained Public Health Emergency Officer (PHEO) in accordance with reference (v). These PHEOs will be assigned in writing.

(b) Provide oversight for Health Services support to CBRNE operations.

(c) Coordinate with Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to ensure that every installation Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) develops installation CBRNE preparedness procedures, including the provision of pre-hospitalization emergency response capabilities such as triage, treatment, decontamination, and transport while in a CBRNE environment. This coordination includes:

1. Protocols and guidelines for initiating medical surveillance. Establish routine monitoring prior to the occurrence of a crisis.

2. Protocols for medical diagnosis and treatment in a contaminated environment, to include, but not limited to when to medicate, when to clean, and when to stop treatment to avoid further loss through cross-contamination or spread of chemical and biological agents.

3. Identify the effectiveness of various medications in treating the effects of chemical and biological agents.

4. Publish priority treatment protocols for essential personnel, both military and civilian, necessary to maintain critical functions and missions during a CBRNE incident.

5. Develop emergency treatment protocols for dependents, civilian contractors, and host nation workers.

6. Develop programs emphasizing pre-incident treatment efforts, such as inoculations, rather than relying on less effective post-incident treatments.

7. Address latent or chronic health issues that arise from exposure to CBRNE hazards by working with appropriate federal, state, local, tribal, other Services, private or host nation assets agencies as required.

8. Identify criteria wherein federal, state, local, tribal, other Services, private or host nation assets could provide assistance during a CBRNE incident. In coordination with DC I&L, identify, procure, and establish storage facilities for appropriate medical stockpiles and evacuation assets. Establish procedures to manage supply routes and/or medical materiel distribution during an incident.

9. In coordination with the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, define policy and set forth legal guidelines with regard to sharing medical information for governmental purposes, including medical surveillance.

10. Identify procedures for the safe care and handling of the contaminated remains of personnel who have fallen victim during a CBRNE incident.

11. Address COLPRO requirements for triage or medical/surgical treatment facilities.

12. Identify support methods and technologies required to neutralize or remove hazardous materials including chemical agents, biological agents, and radiological contamination. The capabilities needed for decontamination include:

a. Rapid assembly and dissemination of the decontamination capability at multiple sites.

b. Decontamination of personnel, ambulatory and non-ambulatory.

(13) Director, Office of USMC Communications:

(a) Coordinate CBRNE Preparedness Policy Public Guidance with Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs (PA) and forward to commanders for use as appropriate.

(b) Advise commanders on all PA issues associated with CBRNE Preparedness Policy.

(c) Provide accurate and verifiable emergency public information (EPI) impacts and analysis as required.

(14) Director, Marine Corps Community Services shall provide support for the inclusion of CBRNE preparedness and

response in family readiness programs and for the provision of mass care and recovery services, to include Critical Incident Stress Management, following a CBRNE incident.

c. Command Responsibilities

(1) Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM) shall:

(a) Designate a centralized program manager for installation CBRNE preparedness program execution.

(b) Program resources to support the design of training and exercises in order to test at a minimum both military and civilian activities normally associated with the initial responses to an installation CBRNE incident(s).

(c) Develop a centralized data collection system for installation CBRNE programs, initiatives, points of contacts, and funding requirements.

(d) Identify requirements and programs for capabilities and resources to maintain current equipment, sustain future equipment maintenance and upgrades, conduct training, and provide personnel support for installation CBRNE preparedness and first responders.

(e) Support geographically appropriate, unaligned Marine Corps installations (e.g. Training and Education Command (TECOM), Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES), Marine Corps Systems Command) with regional CBRNE assistance to include, CBRNE training support, CBRNE exercise support, CBRNE equipment support, and CBRNE associated logistical support.

(f) Ensure implementation of an Installation CBRNE Preparedness Policy, in accordance with reference (c) and this Order, designed to support CBRNE emergency response activities and RM efforts on the installation.

(g) Ensure regions and installations establish CBRNE Working Groups (CBRNEWG) responsible for planning, training, and exercising the installation CBRNE preparedness program. This working group may be conducted in conjunction with other working groups. Additional CBRNEWG requirements are outlined in enclosure (1).

(h) Ensure installations' all-hazards RM activities include CBRNE RM policies, processes, and procedures that

require Annual all Hazard Threat Assessments (AHTA), Vulnerability Assessments (VA) and Capability Assessments (CA). Installations will utilize the RM methodology identified in reference (f). Additional RM requirements are outlined in enclosure (2) and (3) of this Order.

(i) Ensure both military and civilian personnel are included in installation CBRNE preparedness training initiatives. This should include senior leadership training and orientations.

(j) Execute the additional requirements as outlined in enclosure 1-7 of this Order.

(2) Regional Commanders shall:

(a) Ensure commanders assign, in writing, regional and installation CBRNE Protection Officers (CBRNE PO) to perform the duties outlined in reference (c) and this Order.

(b) Conduct regional CBRNEWG with installation representation (to include tenant commands) as applicable. TECOM commands will participate in the respective regional CBRNEWG.

(c) Provide OPREP-3 Serious Incident Report(s) (SIR) through established lines of reporting to MARFORCOM, Marine Forces North and MARFORPAC, as appropriate, to ensure proper reporting to the Marine Corps Operations Center (MCOC) on significant CBRNE events or incidents.

(3) Marine Corps Installation Commanders shall:

(a) In accordance with reference (c) plan for response to and recovery from CBRNE incidents on installations. Address protection of DoD personnel and assets from the effects of a CBRNE incident. Maintain, at a minimum, a basic level of CBRNE emergency response capability and procedures to support civil authorities.

(b) Ensure commanders designate in writing, an installation CBRNE protection officers (CBRNE PO) to perform the duties outlined in reference (c) and this Order.

(c) Ensure installations establish and review annually, CBRNE related Mutual Aid Agreements or MOUs/MOAs with

federal, state, local, tribal, other Services, private or host nation incident response and/or EM organizations pursuant to all applicable DoD rules, regulations, and policies.

(d) Maintain accountability, shelf-life management, and conduct serviceability checks of all installation CBRNE detection, decontamination and personal protective equipment (PPE). This will be accomplished by an annual inventory and semi-annual reconciliations.

(e) Provide OPREP-3 SIR/Reports through established lines of reporting to the MCOC, MARFORCOM, and MARFORPAC with information on significant CBRNE events or incidents.

(f) Ensure assigned personnel are appropriately organized, trained, equipped, and sustained to provide emergency response to all applicable CBRNE threats and hazards as outlined in enclosure (2) and (3).

(g) Complete After-Action Reports (AAR) incorporating lessons learned for all CBRNE incidents/exercises. Ensure all CBRNE AARs are submitted to the Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned per the instructions at Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network <http://www.mccl1.usmc.mil> or Secure Internet Protocol Router Network <https://www.mccl1.usmc.smil.mil>.

(h) Identify Category I through Category V personnel in order to support responsibilities outlined in enclosure (6).

(i) Include both military and civilian personnel supporting installation CBRNE preparedness in training initiatives to include senior leadership training and orientations.

(j) Maintain current contact rosters for major Tenant and Major Supported Commands (MSC) Officer of the Day for rapid notification of a CBRNE incident, when applicable.

(k) Ensure installations implement a comprehensive CBRNE Preparedness Plan that synchronizes with other emergency support and response functions for the installation. CBRNE preparedness plans should be written to the lowest handling instruction, generally "For Official Use Only". Where required, portions requiring classification should be summarized in the base plan and stored as a classified annex. Additional requirements are outlined in enclosure (4) of this Order.

(l) Update the Installation CBRNE Preparedness Program annually to incorporate lessons learned and opportunities for improvement, as identified during Marine Corps Mission Assurance Assessment (MCMAAs), Higher Headquarters (HHQ) Program Reviews, RM activities, exercises and incidents.

(m) Implement an annual CBRNE Exercise and Evaluation Program.

(n) Coordinate with tenant commands to annually identify available CBRNE capability sets that could support disaster preparedness, response, and recovery operations.

(o) Provide military support/assistance to local civil authorities as authorized.

(p) Integrate tenant CBRNE preparedness capabilities into annual installation training and exercise programs as applicable.

(q) Plan for response to, and recovery from, CBRNE incidents on installations and develop MOUs/MOAs/ISSAs with local response partners and tenant commands.

(r) Address protection of personnel, assets, and infrastructure critical to the execution of assigned tasks from the effects of a CBRNE incident.

(s) Provide Personnel Casualty Reports (PCR) to Headquarters Marine Corps Casualty Section as required by reference (w).

(4) Coordinating Instructions

(a) Installations Commanders will ensure all required personnel are trained IAW enclosure (3).

(b) CBRNE Protection Officers shall be trained as specified in enclosure (7).

(c) Ensure Tenant Command and MSC watch officers are notified of a CBRNE incident. Notice will include specific information, including, but not limited to: hazards, location, actions taken, and any other pertinent information, on a need to know basis.

5. Administration and Logistics

a. Recommendations concerning the contents of this Order may be forwarded to DC PP&O (PS), via the appropriate chain of command.

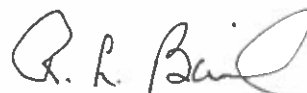
b. Records created as a result of this Order shall be managed according to the National Archives and Records Administration approved dispositions per reference (c) to ensure proper maintenance, use, accessibility, and preservation, regardless of format or medium.

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

6. Command and Signal

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

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



R. L. BAILEY

Deputy Commandant for
Plans, Policies, and Operations

DISTRIBUTION: PCN 10203060300

22 Nov 16

CBRNE PLANNING

1. Planning is critical to proper detection, response to, casualty decontamination, and mitigation of a CBRNE incident. In accordance with reference (a), CBRNE planning should strengthen security and resilience through systematic preparation for those incidents that pose the greatest threat. The Command's CBRNE Preparedness Plan shall:

a. Incorporate planning for CBRNE incidents into the Installation Emergency Management (IEM) Plan or Emergency Action Plan required by reference (c) using Department of Homeland Security (DHS) planning scenarios.

b. Identify processes, procedures, and actions specific to a CBRNE incident and develop appropriate support annexes to the IEM Plan, so that personnel, first responders and receivers, and base populace are adequately prepared for a CBRNE incident.

c. Assess the installation's organic and non-organic CBRNE resources and capabilities incorporating the identified capabilities into the Risk Planning process based on availability, capability, and capacity.

(1) In order to effectively assess the installations capability, the organic CBRNE equipment will be inventoried annually with local reconciliations also being conducted. Local reconciliations, conducted per installation requirements, will be maintained locally while annual inventories from installations, to include Service Level Training Installations, will be submitted to the region for review of accuracy in formatting and process and follow on submission to MCICOM.

(2) Regional and Installation Concept of Operations will be reviewed annually to ensure the information contained is valid, effective, and current.

(3) MOU/MOA will be reviewed annually to ensure the information contained is valid, effective, and current.

d. Incorporate approved recommendations and findings from mission assurance, vulnerability, threat and hazard, and capability assessments.

e. List agreements established to support CBRNE incident response in base order support annexes and appendixes and in CBRNE standard operating

22 Nov 16

procedures. Agreements will be reviewed annually, at a minimum, and updated as necessary.

f. Integrate facilities, equipment, training, personnel, and procedures into a comprehensive effort designed to provide appropriate protection to personnel and critical missions. This should be integrated with federal, state, local, tribal, other Services, private, or host nation response plans as applicable.

g. Include critical infrastructure, the compromise of which may affect the ability to conduct Mission Essential Tasks, and support thereto, in CBRNE preparedness planning.

h. Establish guidelines that develop, maintain, and execute CBRNE emergency response measures to include detection, identification, assessment, response capabilities, medical treatment, containment, emergency responder casualty decontamination, and reporting.

i. Address site-specific CBRNE preparedness and emergency response measures that are synchronized with a corresponding Force Protection Condition (FPCON) level.

j. Identify the required resources to establish, maintain, and execute CBRNE preparedness with activities consistent with missions supported, critical assets/infrastructure supporting mission execution and RM processes.

k. Address coordination with other federal, state, local, tribal, other Services, private or host nation officials (including emergency managers and public health officials) to facilitate interoperability.

2. In addition to paragraph 1 above, Overseas Installation Commanders shall:

a. Conduct a baseline assessment of organic and non-organic CBRNE preparedness capabilities, and measure the ability of the host nation's emergency response capabilities to support the installation. This assessment should include a review of personnel, equipment, training, and exercises. In those cases in which the installation is completely dependent upon host-nation assets, commanders shall work with the host nation responders and jointly conduct this assessment.

b. Integrate installation emergency response capabilities with host-nation emergency responders to the degree needed to

22 Nov 16

ensure the availability of proper response, casualty decontamination, mitigation capabilities, and continuance of the installation mission.

c. Include in the installation CBRNE preparedness plan, measures that address security and/or possible evacuation of DoD personnel and their dependents.

d. Become familiar with SOFA and other international agreements affecting CBRNE preparedness as well as host-nation emergency response capabilities appropriate to the installation.

e. Coordinate CBRNE preparedness efforts on the installation internally and engage with local host-nation emergency responders or their representatives to ensure interoperability.

f. Implement existing MOU and/or MOA with host nations, as necessary, to ensure host-nation CBRNE preparedness capabilities are integrated into installation CBRNE preparedness/response plans. With proper authority and approval, negotiate and complete such MOU/MOA where they do not exist.

g. Review MOU/MOA annually to ensure that host-nation sufficiency exists in meeting agreed upon installation needs.

h. Develop appropriate scenarios for CBRNE exercises that integrate host nation and both organic and non-organic (i.e. tenant units) installation CBRNE preparedness capabilities.

i. Seek and leverage training and exercise opportunities to include integration of planning, training, and exercises involving Combatant Commander's CBRNE emergency response elements.

3. CBRNE Working Group (CBRNEWG). A CBRNEWG will be established by the Command, either stand-alone or part of an existing Command working group. The CBRNEWG is responsible for planning, training, and exercising CBRNE preparedness. The CBRNEWG should:

a. Provide a forum for commanders to provide direction and decisions on issues related to CBRNE preparedness.

b. Invite and include liaison personnel from appropriate federal, state,

22 Nov 16

local, tribal, other Services, private or host nation emergency response management communities and tenant organizations, as necessary. Evaluate and modify existing MAA/MOU/MOA when and where appropriate and ensure all stakeholders are aware of applicable agreements.

c. Integrate CBRNE preparedness initiatives into installation resource planning.

d. Collect and prioritize installation CBRNE preparedness resource requirements to region and MCICOM for the Program Objective Memorandum submission.

e. Ensure that the installation's CBRNE preparedness plan is integrated with local emergency response plans, as necessary.

f. Ensure the installation develops plans and conducts appropriate training for CBRNE Emergency Response teams and personnel in accordance with reference (c).

g. Conduct and maintain annual threat/hazard (T/H), vulnerability, food and capability assessments to determine vulnerabilities to CBRNE incidents.

22 Nov 16

CBRNE RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Risk Management (RM). The Command's all-hazards RM activities will include CBRNE RM policies, processes, and procedures that require the execution of annual T/H, criticality, vulnerability, food and capability assessments. The information outlined below is an overview, for specific detailed RM processes commands will utilize the RM Methodology outlined in reference (q).

2. Risk Assessment (RA). A RA involves the collection and evaluation of data concerning the criticality of the assets based on mission impacts, likely and probable threats and hazards, degrees of vulnerability, and existing countermeasures to determine the overall risk posture of the asset. Essentially, it is a systematic, rational, and defensible process for identifying, quantifying, and prioritizing risks. Based on the values produced from the criticality assessment (CA), AHTA, and vulnerability assessment (VA), a risk assessment rating or score is produced. Risk is determined by the following equation: (criticality rating) x (T/H rating) x (vulnerability rating) = risk rating. A risk rating is produced for each specific T/H and vulnerability/asset pairing of data.

a. Criticality Assessment (CA). The CA identifies a command's assets, the degradation or destruction of which impacts the command's ability to execute its assigned mission or functions, as well as identifying the mission impact or consequence from loss of assets for supported missions.

b. All Hazard Threat Assessment (AHTA). Execution of the RM process is based on an assessment of the threat and hazard environment in which forces operate and missions are executed. The development of an AHTA will accomplish two goals: 1) the identification of a comprehensive list of threats and hazards, and 2) the likelihood or probability of occurrence of each threat or hazard. The annual AHTA must be tailored to the local environment and ensure all T/H information is integrated to meet the collective needs of IEM, CBRNE, AT, CIP, LE, Fire and Emergency Services, PS and Continuity of Operations Plan. A cooperative effort between the Threat WG, CBRNEWG and IEMWG will develop the AHTA by fusing information (strategic, operational, and local/tactical) derived from liaisons between civil and military law enforcement, public safety agencies and departments, as well as meteorological, environmental, public health, and medical syndromic surveillance sources. Commanders will ensure that the AHTA is completed and/or updated annually.

22 Nov 16

Furthermore, as part of the command RM process, Commanders will develop an integrated and prioritized T/H matrix that reflects the likelihood of assessed threats and hazards. Specific CBRNE considerations should include and address:

(1) Intentional/unintentional CBRNE/ hazardous materials (HAZMAT incident).

(2) On/off installation Toxic Industrial Materials (TIMs). A listing of off-installation TIMs should be acquired from the Local Emergency Planning Committee and/or State Emergency Response Commission or host nation equivalent.

(3) Identified Chemicals of Interest and Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) that meet the Threshold Planning Quantity, as identified in the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, will be modeled to show potential effects to the installation. Installations that do not possess modeling capability can contact the Defense Threat Reduction Agency Operations Center at (703) 767-2118 DSN: 427-2118 to receive models based off of data provided by the installation.

c. Vulnerability Assessment. The CBRNE portion of the Vulnerability Assessment is conducted to identify discreet vulnerabilities that could be exploited or susceptible to the effects of identified CBRNE threats or hazards. This assessment should include the adequacy of CBRNE capabilities and resources required to conduct detection, identification, response, and recovery measures.

d. Capability Assessment. The CBRNE portion of the Capability Assessment consists of the determination of the current level of capability based upon the integrated non-materiel and materiel readiness of the supporting functional areas. The Capability Assessment compares the required CBRNE capabilities to available capabilities and capacity, which may be organic, shared, and/or external. The Capability Assessment identifies capability gaps (needs), which should be addressed to reduce the consequence of a specific risk to the Command as a whole or a specific asset, function, or mission. The Capability Assessment shall be used in the development of courses of action which rely on the command's CBRNE capabilities as an integral part of the risk reduction plan. The objectives of the Capability Assessment are to:

(1) Consider the range of identified and projected response capabilities necessary for responding to and recovering

22 Nov 16

from identified CBRNE hazards and threats, including the topics of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, and evaluating all resources.

(2) Identify CBRNE resources, including those of tenant commands and non-DoD organizations, by type, kind, and quantity. Include equipment and resources available through established support agreements with State, tribal, local, private sector, voluntary/NGO partners and/or host nation.

(3) Employ equipment, resources, and capabilities residing on the installation to assist in the prevention, protection, and mitigation of, response to, and recovery from a CBRNE incident.

(4) Implement MOU, MOA, and MAA to request CBRNE equipment, resources, and capabilities from federal, state, local, tribal, other Services, private or host nation partnerships.

(5) Promote asset visibility and enhance overall readiness through a review of credentialing and certification of installation personnel, equipment, resources, capabilities, training, and exercises.

(6) Annually assess and update as required, the CBRNE planning, manning, training, and equipment requirements to respond to, and recover from a specific consequence. The Capability Assessment should address the following at a minimum:

- (a) Communications
- (b) Emergency Dispatch
- (c) Incident Command
- (d) Emergency Management
- (e) Emergency Operations Center Operations &
Management
- (f) Emergency Public Information
- (g) Mass Notification
- (h) Disease Containment Response

22 Nov 16

- (i) Mass Casualty Response
- (j) Confined Space Rescue
- (k) Urban Search And Rescue
- (l) Offensive & Defensive Hazmat Response
- (m) Improvised Explosive Device Response
- (n) Security Force Response
- (o) Shelter-In-Place
- (p) Evacuation & Mass Care Services
- (q) Recovery Operations
- (r) Regional HQ Program Reviews

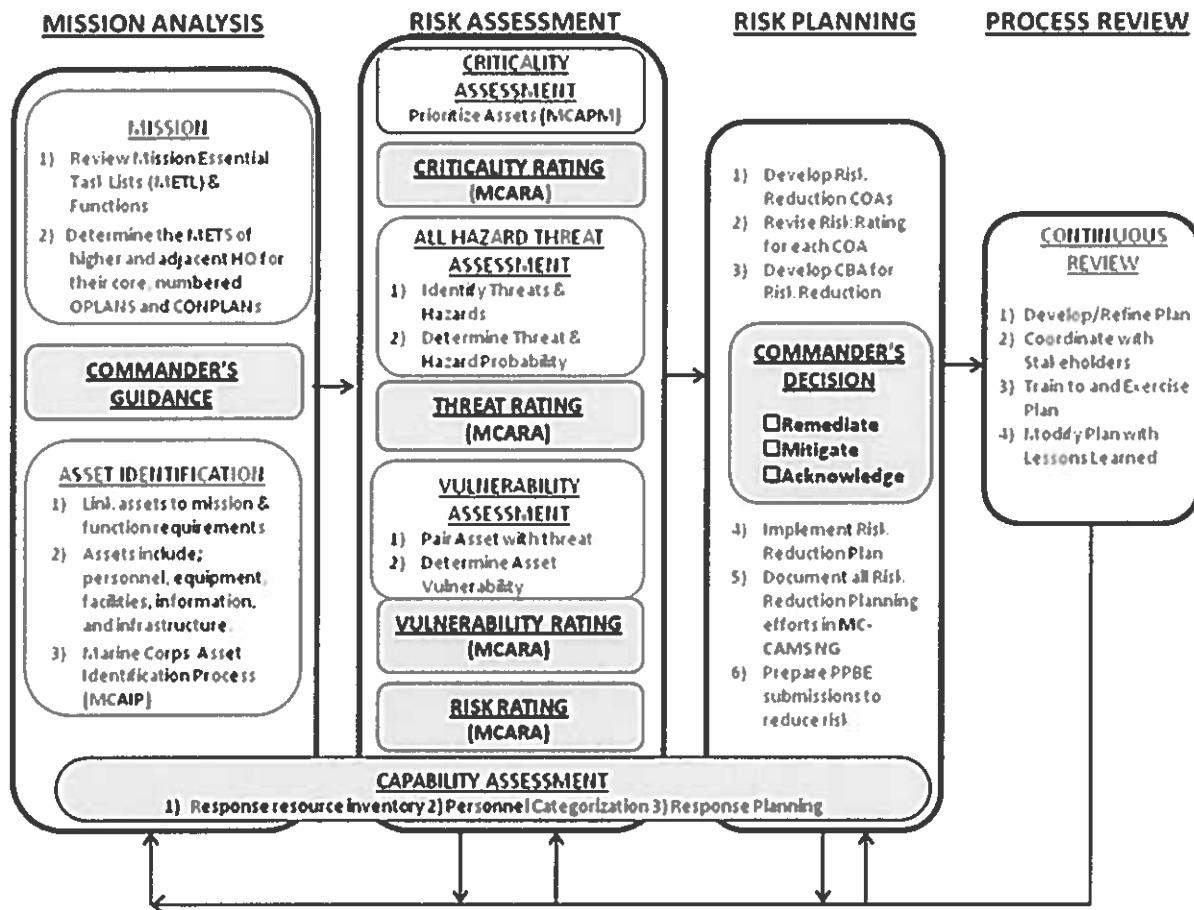


Figure 1.

3. Program Assessment. All assessments will utilize the most current MCMAA benchmarks, and other approved directives when performing assessments on the regions, installations, facilities and assets.

a. Higher Headquarters Risk Assessments. All Marine Corps regions and installations will be subject to a MCMAA once every three years. Each assessment will evaluate the command's RM execution and provide advice, guidance, and advocacy for improvement of the command's overall security posture and those programs that support it.

b. Annual Self-Assessment. Local risk assessments shall be conducted by all regions and installations annually or more frequently if the terrorist threat or mission requirements dictate. Local VA will be conducted for any event or activity deemed as a special event or which involves a gathering of 300 or more DoD personnel.

CBRNE TRAINING

1. Installation Commanders and their designated staff, individuals who may serve as incident commanders, technicians and specialists, operations personnel, responders, employees, and base populace shall be provided CBRNE education, training, and certification as outlined in reference (c) of this Order. This training and education shall:

a. Identify an appropriate level of competency for Commanders, technicians and specialists, operations personnel, and responders.

b. Enhance and promote CBRNE preparedness of installation military personnel, civilian employees, and base populace with age and skill level appropriate instructions.

c. Leverage training materials and opportunities provided by federal, state, local, tribal, other Services, private or host nation partnerships.

d. Verify appropriate levels of credentialing and certification for CBRNE PO and first responders pursuant to reference (c).

e. Provide basic CBRNE training on protective measures to the installation population in conjunction with AT Level I training.

f. Ensure all personnel are aware of the mitigation and response actions such as mass notification, evacuation and shelter-in-place to be undertaken in the event of CBRNE incident.

2. Table 1 below, IAW reference (c), lists areas and levels of knowledge for an incident commander, installation commanders, incident response teams (IRT), including emergency medical services (EMS), EOC, first responders, installation employees, and base populace.

3. The 36 knowledge areas with associated levels of knowledge form the basis for planning, training, exercising, and assessing an installation's preparedness. The levels of knowledge include:

a. Basic level: Recommended minimum information the installation commander should provide.

b. Advanced: Formal education and training.

c. Specialized: Advanced level, as appropriate, and further education and training resulting in additional certification or credentialing.

4. Incident managers and commanders, technicians and specialists, first responders and receivers will receive training consistent with the standards established in reference (d). In addition, designated installation personnel shall be knowledgeable in the 36 areas in accordance with table 1 below.

Table 1. CBRNE Capabilities/Knowledge							
Performance Levels: o-basic •-advanced ♦-specialized							
Knowledge Level		Incident Command	Technician/ Specialist	Operations	Awareness		
					First Responders	Employee es	Populace
Examples		Incident CDR Installation CDR	Incident Response Team, (IRT) Specialists, HAZMAT/ CBRNE Training, EMS/ Advanced, Medical Specialists, Mortuary Affairs	Operations Incident Response Team, EMS, Firefighters and basic HAZMAT, EOC	First Responders - Initial Responders (i.e. Security Forces), 911 Operators/ Dispatch	Facility Workers, Medical Support, Janitors, Security Guards, Non-DoD tenants, DoD or schools on installati ons	Spouses, Children, Dependents, and other family members
Knowledge Areas							
1	Know/understand the potential for a CBRNE incident, to include:						
a	CBRNE weapons substances	•	♦	•	o	o	
b	Behavior of CBRNE agents	•	♦	•	o		
c	CBRNE agent terms	•	•	• (EMS-only)	o		
d	CBRNE toxicology terms	•	•	• (EMS-only)			
e	Hazards and risks associated with CBRNE agents	•	♦	•	o	o	
f	Likely locations for CBRNE agent incidents	•	•	•	•	o	

Table 1. CBRNE Capabilities/Knowledge							
Performance Levels: o-basic •-advanced ♦-specialized							
Knowledge Level		Incident Command	Technician/ Specialist	Operations	Awareness		
					First Responders	Employees	Populace
Examples		Incident CDR Installation CDR	Incident Response Team, (IRT) Specialists, HAZMAT/ CBRNE Training, EMS/ Advanced, Medical Specialists, Mortuary Affairs	Operations Incident Response Team, EMS, Firefighters and basic HAZMAT, EOC	First Responders - Initial Responders (i.e. Security Forces), 911 Operators/ Dispatch	Facility Workers, Medical Support, Janitors, Security Guards, Non-DoD tenants, DoD or schools on installations	Spouses, Children, Dependents, and other family members
Knowledge Areas							
g	Potential outcomes of CBRNE agent incident	•	•	•	•	o	o
h	Indicators of possible criminal or terrorist activity involving weapons of mass destruction	•	•	•	•	o	
2	Know the indicators, signs, and symptoms for exposure to CBRNE weapons substances	•	♦	•	•	o	o
3	Know questions to ask caller to elicit critical information regarding a CBRNE incident				• (911 only)		
4	Recognize unusual trends that may indicate CBRNE incidents	•	♦	•	•	o	o
5	Understand relevant emergency management and CBRNE response plans, standard operating procedures (SOP) and role within each	•	♦	•	•	o	

Table 1. CBRNE Capabilities/Knowledge							
Performance Levels: o-basic •-advanced ♦-specialized							
Knowledge Level		Incident Command	Technician/ Specialist	Operations	Awareness		
					First Responders	Employees	Populace
Examples		Incident CDR Installation CDR	Incident Response Team, (IRT) Specialists, HAZMAT/ CBRNE Training, EMS/ Advanced, Medical Specialists, Mortuary Affairs	Operations Incident Response Team, EMS, Firefighters and basic HAZMAT, EOC	First Responders - Initial Responders (i.e. Security Forces), 911 Operators/ Dispatch	Facility Workers, Medical Support, Janitors, Security Guards, Non-DoD tenants, DoD or schools on installations	Spouses, Children, Dependents, and other family members
Knowledge Areas							
6	Recognize and communicate the need for additional resources	•	♦	•	•	o	
7	Make proper notifications and communications of CBRNE incidents	•	♦	•	•	o	
8	Understand individual protection associated with a CBRNE incidents, such as:						
a	Self-protection measures	•	♦	•	•	o	o
b	Properly employ assigned protective equipment	•	♦	•	•	o	
c	Select and use proper protective equipment	•	♦	•	•	o	
9	Protective measures and how to initiate actions to protect others and safeguard property	•	•	•	•	o	o
10	Procedures for evacuation of personnel	•	♦	•	•		o
11	Coordinate evacuation, mass care, and level of response with C3 capability	•	•	•	o		
12	Understand and determine chemical, biological, radiological (CBR) decontamination procedures for:						
a	Self	•	♦	•	•	o	o

Table 1. CBRNE Capabilities/Knowledge							
Performance Levels: o-basic •-advanced ♦-specialized							
Knowledge Level		Incident Command	Technician/ Specialist	Operations	Awareness		
					First Responders	Employees	Populace
Examples		Incident CDR	Incident Response Team, (IRT) Specialists, HAZMAT/ CBRNE Training, EMS/ Advanced, Medical Specialists, Mortuary Affairs	Operations Incident Response Team, EMS, Firefighters and basic HAZMAT, EOC	First Responders - Initial Responders (i.e. Security Forces), 911 Operators/ Dispatch	Facility Workers, Medical Support, Janitors, Security Guards, Non-DoD tenants, DoD or schools on installations	Spouses, Children, Dependents, and other family members
Knowledge Areas		Installation CDR					
b	Victims	•	♦	•	o		
c	Site	•	♦	•	o		
d	Equipment	•	♦	•	o		
e	Mass casualties	•	♦	•	o		
13	Crime scene and evidence preservation procedures	•	•	•	• (police)		
14	Procedures and safety precautions for legal evidence collection	•	♦	•	• (police)		
15	Federal and other support infrastructures and how to access them	♦	•	•	o (911 only)		
16	Understand the limitation of operating in protective clothing	•	•	•	o		
17	Understand emergency and first aid procedures for exposure to CBRNE agents and principles of triage	o	♦	•	o		
18	Know how to perform hazard and risk assessment of CBRNE agents	•	♦	•			
19	Understand termination/ all clear procedures	•	•	•	o		

22 Nov 16

Table 1. CBRNE Capabilities/Knowledge

Performance Levels: o-basic •-advanced ♦-specialized							
Knowledge Level	Incident Command	Technician/ Specialist	Operations	Awareness			
				First Responders	Employees	Populace	
Examples	Incident CDR Installation CDR	Incident Response Team, (IRT) Specialists, HAZMAT/ CBRNE Training, EMS/ Advanced, Medical Specialists, Mortuary Affairs	Operations Incident Response Team, EMS, Firefighters and basic HAZMAT, EOC	First Responders - Initial Responders (i.e. Security Forces), 911 Operators/ Dispatch	Facility Workers, Medical Support, Janitors, Security Guards, Non-DoD tenants, DoD or schools on installations	Spouses, Children, Dependents, and other family members	
Knowledge Areas							
20	Understand the Incident Command System (ICS)/ NIMS, specifically:						
a	Role/function within ICS/NIMS	♦	♦	•	o		
b	Need to implement ICS/NIMS	♦	♦	•	o		
21	Know how to perform CBRNE contamination control and containment operations, including for fatalities	•	♦	•	o		
22	Understand procedures and equipment for safe transport of contaminated items	•	♦	•			
23	Know the classification, detection, identification, and verification of CBRNE material using field survey instruments and equipment	•	♦	•			
24	Know methods for collection of solid, liquid, and gas samples	•	♦	•			

Table 1. CBRNE Capabilities/Knowledge

Performance Levels: o-basic •-advanced ♦-specialized							
Knowledge Level		Incident Command	Technician/ Specialist	Operations	Awareness		
					First Responders	Employee es	Populace
Examples		Incident CDR Installation CDR	Incident Response Team, (IRT) Specialists, HAZMAT/ CBRNE Training, EMS/ Advanced, Medical Specialists, Mortuary Affairs	Operations Incident Response Team, EMS, Firefighters and basic HAZMAT, EOC	First Responders - Initial Responders (i.e. Security Forces), 911 Operators/ Dispatch	Facility Workers, Medical Support, Janitors, Security Guards, Non-DoD tenants, DoD or schools on installati ons	Spouses, Children, Dependents, and other family members
Knowledge Areas							
25	Know safe casualty extraction and chemical, biological CBR medical counter measures.	o	♦	•	•	o	
26	Know patient assessment and emergency medical treatment		♦ (Medical only)	• (Medical only)			
27	Be familiar with public health and local EMS issues associated with any hazard or emergency condition to include CBRNE incidents	o	♦ (Medical only)	• (Medical only)			
28	Know procedures for patient transport		♦ (Medical only)	• (Medical only)	o		
29	Execute CBRNE triage and primary care		♦ (Medical only)	• (Medical only)			
30	Perform casualty and fatality management	•	•	•			
31	Perform team decontamination operations	•	♦	•			

Table 1. CBRNE Capabilities/Knowledge							
Performance Levels: o-basic •-advanced ♦-specialized							
Knowledge Level		Incident Command	Technician/ Specialist	Operations	Awareness		
					First Responders	Employees	Populace
Examples		Incident CDR Installation CDR	Incident Response Team, (IRT) Specialists, HAZMAT/ CBRNE Training, EMS/ Advanced, Medical Specialists, Mortuary Affairs	Operations Incident Response Team, EMS, Firefighters and basic HAZMAT, EOC	First Responders - Initial Responders (i.e. Security Forces), 911 Operators/ Dispatch	Facility Workers, Medical Support, Janitors, Security Guards, Non-DoD tenants, DoD or schools on installations	Spouses, Children, Dependents, and other family members
Knowledge Areas							
32	Conduct sampling operations with presumptive level of detection as appropriate		•	o			
33	Coordinate with response partners for confirmatory testing capabilities	•	♦	o			
34	Know laboratory identification and diagnosis for biological agents		♦				
35	Have the ability to develop an EM Plan (to include CBRNE response) in coordination with local, county, State EM personnel, consisting of the following:						
a	Mitigation	♦	♦	o	o		
b	Preparedness	♦	♦	o	o		
c	Response	♦	♦	o	o		
d	Short-term recovery	♦	♦	o	o		
e	Safe-haven management	♦	♦	o			
f	Shelter-in-place for all buildings and resources – high density buildings	♦	♦	o	o	o	
g	Evacuation routes	♦	♦	o	o	o	o
h	Site safety and control	♦	♦	o			

Table 1. CBRNE Capabilities/Knowledge							
Performance Levels: o-basic •-advanced ♦-specialized							
Knowledge Level		Incident Command	Technician/ Specialist	Operations	Awareness		
					First Responders	Employees	Populace
Examples		Incident CDR Installation CDR	Incident Response Team, (IRT) Specialists, HAZMAT/ CBRNE Training, EMS/ Advanced, Medical Specialists, Mortuary Affairs	Operations Incident Response Team, EMS, Firefighters and basic HAZMAT, EOC	First Responders - Initial Responders (i.e. Security Forces), 911 Operators/ Dispatch	Facility Workers, Medical Support, Janitors, Security Guards, Non-DoD tenants, DoD or schools on installations	Spouses, Children, Dependents, and other family members
Knowledge Areas							
36	Have the ability to develop and exercise EM and CBRNE response plans	•	♦	o			

22 Nov 16

CBRNE EXERCISES

1. Realistic CBRNE exercises appropriate to the installation's threats/hazards, missions, and vulnerabilities should be conducted in accordance with reference (c). In planning for CBRNE exercises, installations shall consider the national planning scenarios developed by DHS, which depict a diverse set of high-consequence threat scenarios.

a. CBRNE exercises shall include participants from all emergency support functions on the installation and tenant commands, whenever possible, and appropriate federal, state, local, tribal, other Services, private or host nation participants.

b. Regional/Installation commanders should align CBRNE exercise and training schedules with appropriate federal, state, local, tribal and other Services, private and host nation participants exercise and training events, when possible, to ensure maximum integration and coordination.

c. Installation commanders shall establish an exercise and evaluation program to validate installation CBRNE preparedness in cooperation with other installation protection programs.

2. Installation commanders shall incorporate observations, AAR, and lessons learned from CBRNE exercises conducted as part of their vulnerability assessment process to analyze trends.

3. Corrective Actions - Implement corrective actions as necessary, to include budgeting for additional training or equipping.

CBRNE CAPABILITIES

1. A large-scale CBRNE incident can quickly exhaust equipment, resources, and capabilities, requiring support from federal, state, local, tribal, other Services, private or host nation partnerships with CBRNE consequence management capabilities. The establishment of MOUs, MOAs, and MAAs during CBRNE preparedness activities is critical. Of equal importance are the identification, acquisition, and sustainment of a basic level of CBRNE capability that promotes effective preparation, response, recovery and mitigation.

a. All installations shall have a CBRNE capability whether organic or provided through MOUs, MOAs, and MAAs with federal, state, local, tribal, other Services, private or host nation. However, the type and level of CBRNE capability on an installation will vary based on priority, objective level of response capability, and the hazards, threats, and vulnerabilities identified during the RM assessments.

b. Installations shall have, at a minimum, a baseline capability that is trained, planned, and exercised. This baseline capability shall include interoperability with local and HN responders; mass warning and notification for the installation population; and incident response and management tailored for command staff, law enforcement and security personnel, firefighters, specialized CBRNE responders, and medical personnel. This baseline capability shall include:

(1) PPE, including chemical protective clothing; encapsulating and overall style suits; self-contained breathing apparatus; personal dosimeters; closed-circuit and open-circuit, full-face air purifying respirators and powered air purifying respirators; chemical protective gloves and chemical protective boots; and protective headgear. Equipment worn by first responders and first receivers shall comply with Executive Order 12196, appropriate Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations, and appropriate NFPA guidelines pertaining to hazardous material response.

(2) Hazard marking and controlling equipment for securing an appropriate perimeter around the CBRNE incident; establishing entry and exit control procedures; establishing traffic control points, sample collection and chain of custody rules, assessment and detection, evidence preservation, and maintenance of installation security.

22 Nov 16

(3) Portable radiological, chemical, and biological detection capabilities to conduct surface and atmospheric monitoring and detection needed to determine the level and extent of chemical, biological, and radiological contamination, including personal dosimeters.

(4) Decontamination for personnel, mission-essential equipment, and facilities.

(5) Incident management software.

(6) Fire and HAZMAT response capable of performing the following functions: establishing command, control, communications, accountability; fire suppression, rescue, extrication; triage; mass decontamination of ambulatory and non-ambulatory patients; and preserving evidence.

c. Installation commanders should consider these categories of Federal Government off-the-shelf and COTS material capabilities in prioritizing and resourcing above the baseline capability. Capabilities beyond the baseline may include additional detection, protection, collection, decontamination, and COLPRO capabilities such as:

(1) Interoperable communication devices. In the CBRNE/emergency response context, interoperability goals include the use of emergency communications systems that are the same, or are linked to the same system, that a jurisdiction uses for non-emergency procedures, and that effectively interfaces with national standards as they are developed. The system should allow the sharing of data with other jurisdictions and levels of government during planning and employment.

(2) Medical countermeasures (MCM) for first responders and receivers. If there is a MTF or pharmacy on the installation, an inventory of MCM should be stored there for optional distribution and storage requirements. If not, then identify an alternate storage facility or site for distribution.

(3) Casualty decontamination and containment to decontaminate and stabilize casualties for evacuation to higher-level medical care.

(4) Mass warning and notification system.

(5) Decision support system to promote effective command, control, and communications management and decision-making activities.

22 Nov 16

(6) Automated and networked chemical and biological detection combined with medical surveillance and interagency and international information on emerging patterns and trends.

(7) Laboratory analysis for biological agent identification and diagnosis to support incident characterization.

(8) Escape masks for critical and essential personnel (NFPA/NIOSH approved).

(9) COLPRO for one-of-a-kind strategic assets (in coordination with DoD officials responsible for those assets, if applicable).

(10) Public health and medical response capable of performing the following functions: mass casualty triage; treatment; quarantine; transport; psychological care for casualties; distribution and employment of supplies; distribution and administration of pharmaceuticals and vaccines; provision of alternate treatment facilities; mass casualty care; health risk communications and assessment; and restriction of movement procedures.

(11) Medical surveillance, including monitoring, diagnosis, and analysis of clinical trends and pharmaceutical use. When combined with fixed biological detection, medical surveillance and interagency and international information on emerging patterns and trends may identify a disease outbreak in time, to mitigate significant adverse effects of the disease. Installations shall coordinate medical surveillance with state, local, tribal, and HN governments, when possible.

(12) Fire and HAZMAT response capable of performing the following functions: establishing command, control, communications, accountability; fire suppression, rescue, extrication; atmospheric monitoring and detection; environmental sampling to determine contaminant and level of contamination; triage; mass decontamination of ambulatory and non-ambulatory patients; and preserving evidence.

22 Nov 16

Critical/Essential Personnel

1. Identify Critical/Essential Personnel. Commanders shall provide appropriate levels of CBRNE protection for personnel at installations and facilities, based on appropriate procedures, equipment, and training. This includes military personnel, DoD civilians, other persons who work on the installations and facilities, and family members assigned overseas or who work or live on U.S. Marine Corps installations and facilities worldwide.
2. Objective. The objective for personnel deemed essential to the performance of critical military missions (whether military, civilian, contractor, host nation personnel or third country nationals) will be to provide the appropriate level of protection to support mission continuity.
3. Categories. Personnel categories shall be used to identify the targeted audience of specific installations CBRNE protection requirements. Commanders will focus their CBRNE resources to protect Category I-IV personnel, and provide preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery capabilities to Category V personnel. The following are definitions for the five categories of installation personnel:
 - a. Category I. Emergency-Essential: U.S. Military Personnel, DoD Civilians, and DoD Contractor Personnel who perform essential services.
 - b. Category II. Other U.S. personnel, including U.S. military family members living on and off a military installation; Non-emergency essential U.S. military personnel and USMC civilian employees; USMC contract employees other than those performing essential USMC contractor services; Employees of other U.S. Government agencies; and other U.S. Government contract employees.
 - c. Category III. Other personnel supporting U.S. Military Operations, including: non-U.S. citizens who are USMC employees or contractors, who are not included in Categories I and II; and foreign military personnel employed by the host-nation government or by contractors of the host-nation government.
 - d. Category IV. Allied/Coalition Nation Personnel, including: host-nation personnel and third country nationals that the U.S. may assist pursuant to an international agreement or as directed by the Secretary of Defense, such as

22 Nov 16

allied/coalition military forces, government officials, and emergency response personnel.

e. Category V. First and Emergency Responders who are U.S. Military Personnel, DoD Civilians, and/or Contractor Personnel, including fire and emergency services personnel, HAZMAT teams, EMS personnel, EOD teams, MTF and health care providers, Emergency Response Teams, Emergency Operations Center staff, mass care personnel, mortuary affairs, personnel, 911 call-in and dispatch staff, security forces and PMO. Category V personnel may also include public works, public affairs, supply/logistic personnel, Industrial Hygiene, Occupational Safety and Health, and any other personnel designated to perform response or recovery tasks in support of the CBRNE Preparedness and Response program.

22 Nov 16

CBRNE Protection Officer Training Requirements1. Required Training

a. Regional and Installation CBRNE Protection Officers must complete as a minimum: NIMS An Introduction (IS-700), National Response Framework - An Introduction (IS-800), ICS 100 - Introduction to ICS (IS-100), ICS 200 - ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents (IS-200), Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents (ICS-300), and Advanced ICS for Command and General Staff (ICS-400).

b. Individual no-cost, online training is available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Independent Study (IS) Program for IS-700, IS-800, IS-100, and IS-200. The web address is: training.fema.gov/is/.

2. Recommended Additional CBRNE Training/Qualifications. Personnel tasked with responding to a CBRNE incident should complete the following within 12 months of appointment to the billet performing CBRNE preparedness:

- a. FEMA IS-775 EOC Management and Operations
- b. FEMA E962 NIMS ICS All Hazards: Planning Section Chief
- c. Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)
- d. Joint Knowledge Online: J3ST-US010 Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Phase I Course
- e. Hazardous Materials Awareness (29 CFR 1910.120)
- f. Hazardous Materials Operations (29 CFR 1910.120)
- g. Demonstrable proficiency and certification as required, of the five (5) 0080 CBRNE Competency Areas at one of the three (3) identified Job Skill Levels IAW the Community of Interest 0080 Career Road MAP dated July 2015.
[http://www.hqmc.marines.mil/ppo/Units/Security Division \(PS\)/SecurityandEmergencyServicesCOI.aspx](http://www.hqmc.marines.mil/ppo/Units/Security%20Division(PS)/SecurityandEmergencyServicesCOI.aspx)

22 Nov 16

Acronyms

AAR	After Action Report
AHTA	All Hazard Threat Assessment
C4	Command, Control, Communications, Computers
CA	Criticality Assessment
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives
CD&I	Combat Development and Integration
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Protection
COLPRO	Collective Protection
DC	Deputy Commandant
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DoD	Department of Defense
DoN	Department of Navy
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
EM	Emergency Management
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FACMAPS	Functional Area Checklist Management and Processing System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FP	Force Protection
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HHQ	Higher Headquarters
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
IAW	In accordance with
I&L	Installation and Logistics
ICS	Incident Command System
ICT	Incident Support Team
IEM	Installation Emergency Management
IGMC	Inspector General of the Marine Corps
IPT	Integrated Planning Team
IS	Independent Study
ISSA	Inter-Service Support Agreements
JPEO	Joint Program Executive Office
MA	Mission Assurance
MAA	Mission Assurance Assessment; Mutual Aid Agreement
MARFOR	Marine Forces
MCICOM	Marine Corps Installations Command
MCM	Medical countermeasures
MCMAA	Marine Corps Mission Assurance Assessment
MCOC	Marine Corps Operations Center
MCO	Marine Corps Order
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

22 Nov 16

MTF	Medical Treatment Facility
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Framework
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
P&R	Programs and Resources
PHEO	Public Health Emergency Officer
PP&O	Plans, Policies, and Operations
RA	Risk Assessment
RM	Risk Management
SIR	Serious Incident Report
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
TECOM	Training and Education Command
T/H	Threat/Hazard
TICs/TIMs	Toxic Industrial Chemicals/Toxic Industrial Materials
USMC	United States Marine Corps
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
WG	Working Group

22 Nov 16

Glossary

ASSET - Person, structure, facility, information, material, or process that has value.

CBRNE - chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives. (JP 3-11)

CBRNE Hazard - CBRNE elements that could create adverse effects due to an accidental or deliberate release and/or dissemination. (JP 1-02, JP 3-11).

CBRNE Incident - Any occurrence resulting from the use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive weapons and devices; the emergence of secondary hazards arising from counterforce targeting; of the release of toxic materials into the environment, involving the emergence of CBRNE hazards. (JP 1-02, JP 3-11).

EMERGENCY - Any incident, whether natural or manmade, that requires responsive action to protect life or property.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT - The managerial function charged with creating the framework within which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) - A temporary or permanent facility where the coordination of information and resources to support domestic or CBRNE incident management activities normally takes place. Emergency Operations Centers may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, local, tribal, other Services, private or host nation), or by some combination thereof.

HAZARD - A condition with the potential to cause injury, illness, or death of personnel; damage to or loss of equipment or property; or mission degradation.

INCIDENT - An occurrence, caused by either human action or natural phenomena, that requires action to prevent or minimize loss of life, or damage, loss of, or other risks to property, information, and/or natural resources. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wild land and urban fires, floods, HAZMAT spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms,

22 Nov 16

tsunamis, war-related disasters, medical and public health emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) - A standardized on-scene EM construct designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

INSTALLATION - A base, camp, post, station, yard, center, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a Military Department, or, in the case of an activity in a foreign country, under the operational control of the Secretary of a Military Department or the Secretary of Defense. For the purpose of this Instruction, the term installation does not include leased facilities.

INTEROPERABILITY - (1) The ability to operate in synergy in the execution of assigned tasks. (2) The condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications-electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their user(s).

JURISDICTION - (1) The geographic area over which authority extends; (2) legal authority; (3) the authority to hear and determine causes of action.

MITIGATION - Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce injuries and the loss of life and property from natural and/or manmade disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster.

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT (MAA) A written agreement between and among agencies and organizations and/or jurisdictions that provides a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) - A national crisis

22 Nov 16

response system that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic or CBRNE incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (NRF) - Guides how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. The NRF documents the key response principles, roles, and structures that organize national response. It describes how communities, States, the Federal Government, and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. It describes special circumstances where the Federal Government exercises a larger role, including incidents where Federal interests are involved and catastrophic incidents where a State would require significant support. It allows first responders, decision-makers, and supporting entities to provide a unified national response.

PREPAREDNESS - The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and coordination among government, private-sector, and NGOs to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

PREVENTION - Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

RECOVERY - The development, coordination, and execution of service and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

RESOURCES - The forces, material, and other assets or capabilities apportioned or allocated to the commander of a unified or specified command. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an Emergency Operations Center.

RESPONSE - Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

RISK ASSESSMENT - The identification and assessment of hazards (first two steps of the risk management process).

RISK MANAGEMENT - The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risks arising from operational factors and making decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE - Shelter in place is the use of a structure and its indoor atmosphere to temporarily separate individuals from a hazardous outdoor atmosphere.

THREAT - Natural or manmade occurrence, individual, entity, or action that has or indicates the potential to harm life, information, operations, the environment, and/or property.

22 Nov 16

TRIBAL - Referring to any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.