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Subj: CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE FORCE TRAINING AND READINESS MANUAL

Ref: (a) MCO P3500.72A
(b) MCO 1553.3B
(c) MCRP 3-0A
(d) MCRP 3-0B
(e) MCO 1553.2B

Encl: (1) CBIRF T&R Manual

1. Purpose. Per reference (a), this Training and Readiness (T&R) Manual, contained in enclosure (1), establishes training standards, regulations, and policies regarding the training of Marines and assigned Navy personnel in the Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF).

2. Cancellation. NAVMC 3500.29A

3. Scope

a. Per reference (b), Commanding Officer CBIRF 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. Commanding Officer CBIRF 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 and assigned Navy personnel. References (c) and (d) provide amplifying information for effective planning and management of training within the unit.

b. Commanding Officer CBIRF will use references (a) and (e) to ensure programs of instruction meet skill training requirements established in this manual.

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 CBIRF. 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 Standards Division (C 466), 1019 Elliot Road, Quantico, Virginia 22134.

5. Command. This manual is applicable to the CBIRF.

6. Certification. Reviewed and approved this date.

J. W. LUKEMAN
By direction

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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

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CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

1000. INTRODUCTION. The T&R program is the Corps' primary tool for planning, conducting, evaluating training and assessing training readiness. T&R manuals are designed for use by unit commanders to determine performance requirements in preparation for training; for unit leaders to develop and execute training and to assess individual and unit proficiency; and for formal schools and training detachments to create programs of instruction. More detailed information on the Marine Corps Ground T&R Program is found in reference (a).

1001. UNIT TRAINING MANAGEMENT

1. Effective Unit Training Management (UTM) focuses the overall organization on development of training plans based on standards-based community T&R events that support unit's selected Marine Corps Tasks (MCTs) or Mission Essential Tasks (METs). This is accomplished in a manner that maximizes training results and focuses the training priorities of the unit in preparation for the conduct of its mission.

2. UTM techniques, described in references (b) and (c), provide commanders with the requisite tools and techniques to analyze, design, develop, implement, and evaluate the training of their unit. To maintain an efficient and effective training program, leaders at every level must understand and implement UTM. Guidance for UTM and the process for establishing effective programs are contained in references (b), (c) and (d).

1002. 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). 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 training events.

2. 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. References (b) and (d) provide further guidance on the conduct of informal and formal evaluations using the Marine Corps Ground T&R Program.

1003. ORGANIZATION. This CBIRF T&R Manual is comprised of four chapters and three appendices. Chapter 1 is an overview of the Ground T&R Program. Chapter 2 lists the core METs/Marine Corps tasks supported by the Community, which are used as part of the DRRS. Chapter 3 contains collective events. Chapter 4 contain individual events specific to CBIRF Marines. Appendix A contains acronyms; Appendix B contains terms and definitions; Appendix C contains references.

1004. T&R EVENT COMPOSITION

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

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

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

EVALUATION CODED: YES/NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Text

CONDITION: Text

STANDARD: Text

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

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

CHAINED EVENTS:
XXXX-XXXX–#### XXXX-XXXX–####

RELATED EVENTS:
XXXX-XXXX–#### XXXX-XXXX–####

REFERENCES:
1. Reference
2. Reference
3. Reference

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: XXX

MISCELLANEOUS: XXX

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: XXX

Figure 1-1: Example of a Collective T&R Event

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

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

DESCRIPTION: Text

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

GRADES: XXX, XXX

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: XXX

CONDITION: Text

STANDARD: Text

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

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

RELATED EVENTS:
XXXX-XXXX–#### XXXX-XXXX–####

REFERENCES:
1. Reference
2. Reference

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: XXX

MISCELLANEOUS: XXX

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: XXX

Figure 1-2: Example of an Individual T&R Event

2. Event Code. The event code consists of three sets of characters as shown in figure 1-3:

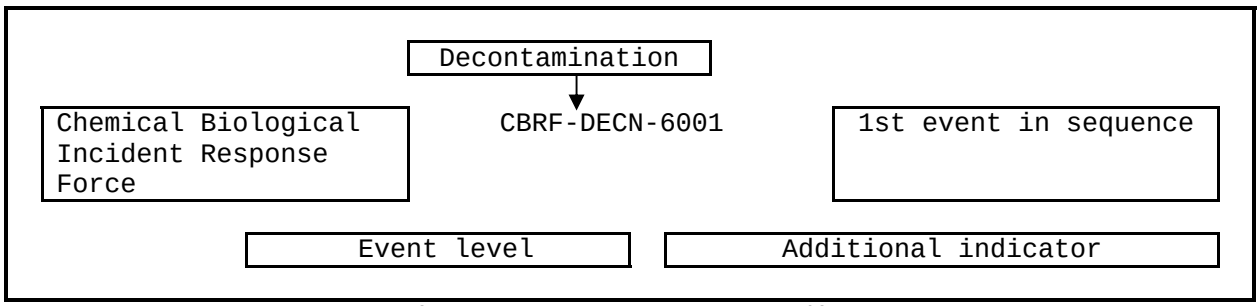

Figure 1-3: T&R Event Coding

a. The first set of characters indicates the main MOS or community (e.g., 0321, 1812, or INTL) that performs the event.

b. The second set of characters indicates functional or duty area (e.g., DEF, FSPT, MVMT, etc.). Categorizing events with the use of a recognizable code makes the type of skill or capability being referenced fairly obvious.

c. The third set of characters is broken down further into the event level, additional indicator (if applicable), and sequence.

(1) Event levels. The character in the thousands digit indicates the level and defines whether the event is performed by an individual (1000- and 2000-level) or by a collective unit, with the relative size of the unit performing the event indicated by the number (3000- through 9000-level). Note that the titles for the various echelons are examples only and are not exclusive. Some collective events levels may not apply to all T&R manuals. Event levels are shown in figure 1-4.

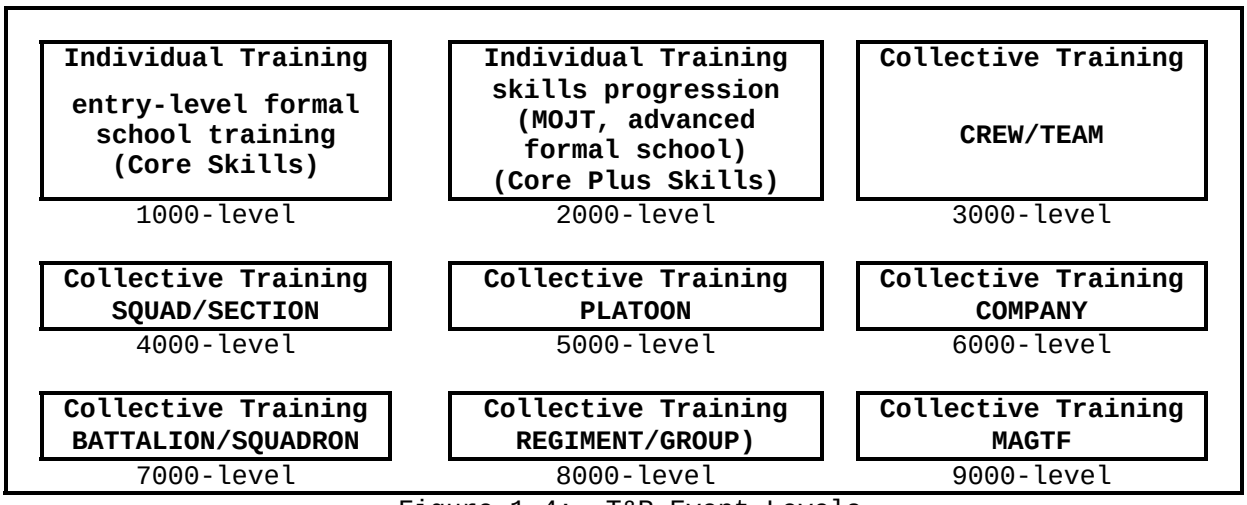

Figure 1-4: T&R Event Levels

(2) Additional indicator. The usage of a number used in the hundreds digit varies. When used in a T&R manual, the additional indicator methodology will be described in the relevant chapter(s).

(3) Sequence. The last two numbers indicate the sequence of the event. All events with the same MOS/community, functional area, and level codes will be grouped together.

3. Title. The name of the event. The event title contains one action verb and ideally, one object noun.

4. Evaluation Coded. A “Yes” indicates that a collective event is something that the Marine Corps has determined that a unit must be able to perform in order or that unit to be considered fully ready for operations. These evaluation-coded (E-coded) events represent the basic level of readiness for a unit. E-coded events are derived from the training measures of effectiveness for the METs assessed as a percentage of the successfully completed and current (within sustainment interval) E-coded events. Most E-

coded events will be for battalion-sized units and higher since those are the units that report in DRRS. However, if the Marine Corps has determined that the readiness of a lower echelon unit is vital to the accomplishment of the supported unit's MET, then that lower echelon collective event may also be E-coded. Other collective events and all individual events will have a "No" to indicate that they are not evaluation-coded.

5. Supported MCT(s). List all MCTs that are supported by the collective training event, even if those events are not listed as a measure of effectiveness (MOE) in a MET.

6. Sustainment Interval. This is the period, expressed as a number of months, between demonstration of performance mastery and the requirement for retraining if mastery is not demonstrated during that period.

7. Billet/MOS. These fields designate who is responsible for performing the event. When formal training is associated with event, individuals in the associated billet(s)/MOS(s).

8. Grade. This field indicates the rank at which Marines are required to perform the event.

9. Description. This field allows an explanation of the event purpose, objectives, goals, and requirements. It is a general description of an action requiring learned skills and knowledge (i.e., engage fixed target with crew-served weapons). Event descriptions are required for collective events, but optional for individual events.

10. Condition. Condition refers to the environment in which the task must be performed. It must also identify the limitations that may affect event performance in a real-world environment. It indicates what is provided (equipment, tools, materials, manuals, aids, etc.), environmental factors or conditions under which the task is to be performed, and any specific cues or indicators to which the performer must respond. Commanders can modify the conditions of the event to best prepare Marines to accomplish the assigned mission (e.g., in a desert environment; in a mountain environment; etc.). When resources or safety requirements limit the conditions, this should be stated. The content of the condition should be included in the event on a "by exception" basis. If there exists an assumption regarding the conditions under which all or most of the events in the manual will be performed, then only those additional or exceptional items required should be listed in the condition. The common conditions under which all the events in a chapter will be executed will be listed as a separate paragraph at the beginning of the chapter.

11. Standard. The performance standard indicates the basis for judging the effectiveness of the performance. It identifies the proficiency level expected when the task is performed. The standard provides the minimum acceptable performance parameters. The standard for collective events will likely be general, describing the desired end-state or purpose of the event. The standard for individual events will be objective, quantifiable, and readily observable. Standards will more specifically describe the proficiency level, specified in terms of accuracy, completeness, time required, and sequencing to which the event is to be accomplished.

12. Event Components/Performance Steps. This is a list of the actions that the event is composed of, or a list of subordinate T&R event descriptions. These help the user determine what must be accomplished and to properly plan for the event. Event components are used for collective events; performance steps are used for individual events.

a. The event components and performance steps will be employed as the basis for performance evaluation check lists by the operating forces.

b. Event components may be either lower level collective events or individual events, indicating aspects of the event that are performed by the entire unit and individuals within the unit. Event components will correspond with the task titles of the related events, allowing for chaining of the events (see below).

13. Chained Events. Enables unit leaders to effectively identify prerequisite, supporting, and supported events that ultimately support MCTs and or METs. Supported events are chained to supporting events to enable the accomplishment of the supported event to standard and therefore are considered “chained”. The completion of supported events can be utilized to update sustainment interval credit for supporting events.

a. 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.

b. Supported Event. An event whose performance is inherently supported by the performance of one or more supporting events.

c. Supporting Event. An event whose performance inherently supports the performance of a supported event.

14. Related ITEs. A list of all of the individual training events (1000-2000-level events) that directly support the accomplishment of another event of the same level.

15. Initial Training Setting. All individual events will designate the setting at which the skill is first taught, either through formal training (Formal), managed on the job training (MOJT), or distance learning (DL). Formal training is conducted at a formal school. MOJT occurs within the operating forces and is the responsibility of leaders. DL products include correspondence courses and training conducted via computer applications.

16. References. The training references assist the trainee in satisfying the performance standards, or the trainer in evaluating the effectiveness of task completion. T&R manuals are designed to be a training outline, not to replicate or replace doctrinal publications, reference publications or technical references. References are key to developing detailed lesson plans, determining grading criteria, and ensuring standardization of training. The references listing for each event is representative of those that are most commonly used and are not encyclopedic.

17. Distance Learning Products (DL). Distance learning products include: individual multimedia instruction (IMI), computer-based training (CBT), Marine Corps Institute (MCI), etc. This notation is included when the event can be taught via one of these media vice attending a formal course of instruction or receiving MOJT.

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

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

Where applicable, the ordnance requirements for one year of training for the events in the T&R manual will be aggregated into a table contained in an appendix to the T&R.

19. Suitability of Models and Simulation for Sustainment. If the occupational advocate determines that an event can be trained to standard by use of modeling or simulation, this will be noted in the event title in a parenthetical remark. Figure 1-5 contains all acceptable codes for inclusion in this parenthetical remark. Each T&R event will list the specific simulator/simulation within the simulation section.

Code	Requirement
A	Simulation can train-to-standard. Simulation ***will*** be used as a precursor to live training provided an adequate number of simulators/simulation systems exist on the installation to accommodate the unit's throughput in a timely manner.
B	Simulation ***should*** be used, whenever possible, in lieu of live training (particularly when resources to support the event are constrained) or at the Commander's discretion. Simulation should be used as a precursor to live training or as a means for sustainment training in order to enhance one's knowledge, skill, and ability to execute task to standard.
C	This task can be supported by self-paced, computer based training (i.e., MarineNet).
D	Live Training Enabler is available that maximizes and enhances the live training event and provide for post event after action review. For example, Instrumented-Tactical Engagement Simulation System (ITESS).

Figure 1-5: Acceptable Codes.

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

b. Simulation Terms:

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

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

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

(4) Live: Real people operates real systems to include both live people operating real platforms or systems on a training range and battle staffs from joint, component or service tactical headquarters using real world C2 systems.

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

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

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

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

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

XXXX-XXX-XXXX: Call for indirect fire using the grid method (A)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

SIMULATION:

	System	LVC	Degree
1.	Forward Observer PC Simulator/DVTE	Virtual	Can train-to-standard
2.	Indoor Simulated Marksmanship Trainer	Virtual	Can support training
3.	CACCTUS	Constructive	Can support training

Figure 1-6: SIMULATION/SIMULATORS

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

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

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CHAPTER 2

MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS

CHAPTER 2

MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS

2000. CORE MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS (MET). The MET tables list the standardized core METs for various units supported by the CBIRF community.

2001. CBIRF CORE (COMMUNITY) METs

MARINE CORPS TASK	DESCRIPTION
MCT #1	Deploy/Conduct Maneuver
MCT #2	Conduct Crisis Response
MCT #3	Perform Consequence Management
MCT #4	Conduct Operations in a CBRN Environment

2002. CBIRF MET-SUPPORTING E-CODED EVENTS. The CBIRF MET-Supporting E-coded Events table lists the E-coded collective T&R events that support the core METs identified in tables 2001-2004. These E-coded T&R events form the basis for unit readiness planning per reference (d), identifying subordinate collective and individual training events through the supporting/chained relationships described in each event.

T&R EVENT CODE/T&R EVENT TITLE

MET 1. Deploy/Conduct Maneuver	
CBRF-C2-7004	Execute Command and Control
CBRF-C2-7006	Operate in a Joint Task Force Environment
CBRF-C2-7007	Conduct Defense Support of Civil Authorities within the National Incident Management System
CBRF-CSS-7009	Conduct Logistics Sustainment Support
CBRF-CSS-7010	Conduct Mobility Operations
CBRF-CSS-7011	Conduct Embarkation on fixed wing aircraft
CBRF-CSS-7012	Conduct Embarkation on rotary wing aircraft
CBRF-CSS-7013	Conduct Embarkation on amphibious craft
CBRF-OPS-7016	Conduct a ground movement
CBRF-OPS-6007	Conduct Initial Response Force Operations
MET 2. Conduct Crisis Response	
CBRF-C2-7001	Conduct Command Post Operations
CBRF-C2-7004	Execute Command and Control
CBRF-C2-7006	Operate in a Joint Task Force Environment
CBRF-C2-7007	Conduct Defense Support of Civil Authorities within the National Incident Management System
CBRF-CSS-7009	Conduct Logistics Sustainment Support
CBRF-OPS-7016	Conduct a ground movement
CBRF-OPS-7020	Direct Crisis Response Operations

CBRF-OPS-6007	Conduct Initial Response Force Operations
MET 3. Perform Consequence Management	
CBRF-C2-7001	Conduct Command Post Operations
CBRF-C2-7004	Execute Command and Control
CBRF-C2-7006	Operate in a Joint Task Force Environment
CBRF-C2-7007	Conduct Defense Support of Civil Authorities within the National Incident Management System
CBRF-CSS-7009	Conduct Logistics Sustainment Support
CBRF-OPS-7016	Conduct a ground movement
CBRF-C2-7018	Conduct Mission Planning for National Security Special Events
CBRF-OPS-7019	Direct Consequence Management Operations
MET 4. Conduct Operations in a CBRN Environment	
CBRF-C2-7001	Conduct Command Post Operations
CBRF-C2-7004	Execute Command and Control
CBRF-CSS-7009	Conduct Logistics Sustainment Support
CBRF-OPS-7016	Conduct a ground movement
CBRF-OPS-7019	Direct Consequence Management Operations
CBRF-DECN-6301	Conduct Decontamination Operations
CBRF-RESC-6601	Conduct Technical Rescue Operations
CBRF-SRCH-6501	Conduct Search and Casualty Extraction Operations
CBRF-DEID-66401	Conduct CBRN Detection, Identification, and Quantification
CBRF-MED-6701	Conduct Medical Stabilization Operations
CBRF-EOD-6801	Conduct Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operations

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CHAPTER 3

COLLECTIVE EVENTS

CHAPTER 3

COLLECTIVE EVENTS

3000. PURPOSE. Chapter 3 contains collective training events for the CBIRF Community.

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:

Code	Description
CBIRF	Chemical Biological Incident Response Force

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

Code	Description
C2	Command and Control
CSS	Combat Service Support
DECN	Decontamination
DEID	Detection and Identification
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
INT	Intelligence
MED	Medical
OPS	Operations
RESC	Rescue
SRCH	Search

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

Code	Description
7000	Battalion Level
6000	Company Level
4000	Platoon Level
3000	Team Level

3002. INDEX OF COLLECTIVE EVENTS

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CBRF-C2-7007	Y	Conduct defense support to civil authorities within the National Incident Management System	3-10
CBRF-C2-7008		Provide Task Organized forces	3-10
CBRF-CSS-7009	Y	Conduct Logistics Sustainment Support	3-11
CBRF-CSS-7010	Y	Conduct Mobility Operations	3-12
CBRF-CSS-7011	Y	Conduct Embarkation on fixed wing aircraft	3-13
CBRF-CSS-7012	Y	Conduct Embarkation on rotary wing aircraft	3-13
CBRF-CSS-7013	Y	Conduct Embarkation on amphibious craft	3-14
CBRF-CSS-7014		Provide for resupply of medical supplies and equipment	3-14
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CBRF-OPS-7016	Y	Conduct a ground movement	3-16
CBRF-OPS-7017		Establish an assembly area	3-17
CBRF-OPS-7018	Y	Conduct mission planning for a National Security Special Event	3-18
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CBRF-C2-6203		Conduct planning	3-21
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CBRF-CSS-6205		Conduct tactical logistics	3-23
CBRF-OPS-6206		Operate an Entry/Exit Control Point	3-24
CBRF-OPS-6207	Y	Conduct Incident Response Force (IRF) Operations	3-24
CBRF-OPS-6208		Conduct a ground movement	3-25
CBRF-OPS-6209		Establish an assembly area	3-26
CBRF-DECN-6301	Y	Conduct decontamination operations	3-27
CBRF-DEID-6401	Y	Conduct CBRN detection, identification, and quantification	3-27
CBRF-SRCH-6501	Y	Conduct Search and Casualty Extraction Operations	3-28
CBRF-RESC-6601	Y	Conduct technical rescue operations	3-28
CBRF-MED-6701	Y	Conduct Medical Stabilization Operations	3-29
CBRF-EOD-6801	Y	Conduct Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Operations	3-30
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3003. 7000-LEVEL EVENTS

CBRF-C2-7001: Conduct Command Post (CP) Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF must be capable of establishing, operating, and displacing a task organized CP in response to crisis response or consequence management.

CONDITION: Given supporting attachments, an operations order and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To integrate systems, personnel and processes to support command and control of operations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Determine location.
2. Establish systems control.
3. Organize staff sections for alert and Main command element.
4. Establish CBIRF Operations Center (COC).
5. Establish communication with Higher, Adjacent Subordinate and Supporting (HASS) units.
6. Establish COC watch.
7. Maintain battle rhythm.
8. Coordinate movement of forces.
9. Execute Information Management procedures.
10. Conduct battle drills.
11. Maintain Common Operational Picture (COP).
12. Conduct cross boundary coordination
13. Synchronize staff section operations
14. Establish displacement procedures.
15. Maintain continuity of operations.
16. Establish security.

REFERENCES:
1. CSB CBIRF Smart Book
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
3. MCWP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
4. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations

5. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
6. MCWP 4-1 Logistics Operations
7. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process
8. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations
9. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-7002: Conduct planning

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The process, in an operational and non-operational environment, that develops an order/plan to direct actions and focus subordinate activities toward accomplishing the mission.

CONDITION: Given Commanders Guidance, higher headquarters order/plan and battle staff.

STANDARD: To communicate the commander's intent, guidance, and decisions in a clear, useful form that is easily understood by those who must execute the order/plan.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive notification of threat or event.
2. Conduct Problem Framing.
3. Determine planning process (MCPP, R2P2, Hasty Planning, or other method) based on time available.
4. Issue warning order.
5. Establish Operational Planning Team (OPT).
6. Coordinate planning with higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting units.
7. Course of Action (COA) development.
8. If time permits, COA Wargaming.
9. COA comparison and decision.
10. Orders development.
11. Transition to deployment.
12. Implement feedback mechanisms.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process
3. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-7003: Integrate Enabler Support

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The process of integrating supporting or attached units to CBIRF.

CONDITION: Given a MAGTF, Joint, Combined, and/or Interagency environment, a higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To achieve unity of effort and bring all relevant assets to bear on the situation.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive Higher Headquarters (HHQ) order.
2. Review Commanders Battlefield Assessment Evaluation (CBAE) and commander's guidance.
3. Identify capabilities, limitations, and shortfalls from staff assessments.
4. Identify existing component/joint/combined/interagency/multinational/ international organization/non-governmental organization enablers in your Area of Operation (AO), Area of Interest (AI) and Area of Influence (AoI).
5. Determine goals, tasks, capabilities, limitation, key leaders, Command/Support relationships, etc.
6. Identify needed component/joint/combined/interagency/multinational/ international organization/non-governmental organization enablers that can complement existing capabilities, fill identified gaps, or can best address certain operational needs.
7. Request and /or coordinate the support of enablers.
8. Identify relationships with enablers (Command, support, similar goals, competing goals, etc.).
9. Identify goals, missions, tasks, capabilities, limitations, support requirements, etc. of enablers.
10. Identify security and planning requirements for enablers.
11. Determine how all units/enablers can support assigned (or implied) tasks.
12. Determine method of coordination (tasking, coercion, coordination meetings, LNOs, etc.).
13. Conduct necessary coordination (E.G. orders issuance, coordination meetings, exchange of LNOs, etc.)
14. Verify unity of effort/purpose via rehearsals, discussions, inspections, etc.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. JP 3-08 Interagency, Intergovernmental Organization, and Nongovernmental Organization Coordination during Joint Operations, Vol I and II
3. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process
4. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-7004: Execute command and control (C2)

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

DESCRIPTION: The proper execution of C2 during all phases of an operation is imperative to the overall success of the mission.

CONDITION: Given an operations order, operational CBIRF Operations Center (COC) and battle staff, a functional communications architecture.

STANDARD: To support the decision making cycle of the commander.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Plan C2 systems architecture.
2. Develop C2 systems integration plan.
3. Employ C2 Systems.
4. Implement Tactical Control Measures (TCMs).
5. Track decision points Commanders Critical Information Requirements (CCIR's), Essential Elements of Friendly Information (EEFIs).
6. Track Higher, Adjacent, Subordinate and Supporting (HASS) units.
7. Provide FRAG orders to subordinate and supporting elements. (as required).
8. Provide information to HASS units.
9. Monitor and report transitions (phases, units, etc.).
10. Maintain Common Operational Picture
11. Maintain situational awareness.
12. Prepare for follow on operations as appropriate (branches, sequels, etc.).

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-C2-6201	CBRF-C2-6202	CBRF-C2-6203
CBRF-C2-6204	CBRF-C2-7001	CBRF-C2-7002
CBRF-C2-7003		

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
3. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
4. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
5. MCWP 3-2 Aviation Operations
6. MCWP 4-1 Logistics Operations
7. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process
8. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations
9. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-7005: Coordinate Force Deployment Planning & Execution (FDP&E)

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 1

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

DESCRIPTION: The FDP&E process outlines the detailed planning and execution timeline, force deployment planning guidelines, logistics and force sustainment, manpower planning guidelines and Global Force Management Process.

CONDITION: Given warning order, Commanders Guidance, battle staff, unit Table

of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), functional communications architecture and integrated Command and Control (C2) systems.

STANDARD: To ensure the unit supports the operational plan by arriving at the correct location, properly equipped and prepared for operations in support of assigned tasks.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify command and staff responsibilities.
2. Conduct planning.
3. Assess relevant planning factors.
4. Determine transportation requirements.
5. Prepare Unit Manifest.
6. Prepare Unit Equipment Density Lists (EDLs).
7. Report Time Phased Force & Deployment Data (TPFDD) requirements to higher headquarters.
8. Disseminate a movement schedule.
9. Supervise embarkation/movement to staging area.
10. Conduct inspections.
11. Disseminate the plan for Reception Staging Onward Movement and Integration (RSO&I).
12. Execute the force flow plan.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. JP 3-35 Deployment and Redeployment Operations
3. MCO 3000.18_ Marine Corps Force Deployment Planning and Execution (FDP&E) Manual
4. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process

CBRF-C2-7006: Operate in a Joint Task Force Environment

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF must be capable of integrating with and operating in support of Joint Task Forces during response operations.

CONDITION: Given a Joint and/or interagency environment, a higher headquarters operations order, and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: Achieving unity of effort and incorporating all sourced capabilities.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish communications with a Joint Task Force and interagency organizations.
2. Integrate staff battle rhythms.
3. Receive FRAG Orders from a Joint Task Force and interagency organizations.
4. Execute missions in support of Joint Task Force and interagency

organizations objectives.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. JP 3-08 Interagency, Intergovernmental Organization, and Nongovernmental Organization Coordination during Joint Operations, Vol I and II
3. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process
4. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-7007: Conduct Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) within the National Incident Management System (NIMS)

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 month

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF must be capable of integrating with and operating in DSCA within the NIMS.

CONDITION: Given a MAGTF, Joint, Combined, and/or Interagency environment, a higher headquarters operations order, and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: Achieving unity of effort and incorporating all sourced capabilities.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish communications with Incident Command System authorities.
2. Integrate staff battle rhythms in support of Incident Command System.
3. Receive Incident Action Plan from Incident Commander.
4. Execute missions in support of Incident Commander Objectives.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. JP 3-08 Interag12ency, Intergovernmental Organization, and Nongovernmental Organization Coordination during Joint Operations, Vol I and II
3. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process
4. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-7008: Provide Task Organized forces

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF is capable of conducting mission analysis, identifying requirements and providing a task organized response force.

CONDITION: Given a MAGTF, Joint, Combined, and/or Interagency environment, a

higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance.

STANDARD: Achieving unity of effort and incorporating all sourced capabilities.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive Higher Headquarters (HHQ) order.
2. Conduct mission analysis.
3. Organize forces to meet the mission.
4. Determine embarkation requirements.
5. Deploy forces.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. JP 3-08 Interagency, Intergovernmental Organization, and Nongovernmental Organization Coordination during Joint Operations, Vol I and II
3. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process

CBRF-C2-7009: Conduct Logistics Sustainment Support

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

CONDITION: Given a unit Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E) and supporting attachments operating in a MAGTF, Joint, Combined, and/or Interagency environment, a higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To ensure equipment and personnel sustainment IAW CBIRF’s concept of support.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Determines the logistical requirement.
2. Identify unit on hand Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E) strengths.
3. Identify organic capabilities.
4. Develop a logistics plan.
5. Coordinate transportation requirements.
6. Coordinate maintenance requirements.
7. Coordinate engineering requirements.
8. Coordinate supply requirements.
9. Coordinate services required.
10. Coordinate medical requirements.
11. Coordinate detainee operations requirements, as required.
12. Coordinate external support.
13. Identify support relationships.
14. Prepare concept of support.
15. Determine priority of support.
16. Develop logistics tracking process

17. Assign tasks to subordinate supporting elements.
18. Monitor contingency fund allocation and spending.
19. Identify contracting requirements.
20. Identify critical shortfalls.
21. Conduct sustainment.
22. Report logistics status to higher headquarters.

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-CSS-2209

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 4-1 Logistics Operations
3. MCWP 4-11.1 Health Service Support Operations
4. MCWP 4-11.3 Transportation Operations
5. MCWP 4-11.4 Maintenance Operations
6. MCWP 4-11.7 MAGTF Supply Operations
7. MCWP 4-11.8 Services in an Expeditionary Environment
8. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-7010: Conduct Mobility Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 1

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Movement of CBIRF and/or subordinate IRFs consists of fixed-wing, rotary-wing, amphibious crafts, ground or supporting transportation assets.

CONDITION: Given a MAGTF, Joint, Combined, and/or Interagency environment, a higher headquarters operations order, and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: Ensuring movement of all CBIRF equipment and personnel IAW time phase force deployment data via air, land or sea.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Plan and coordinate assignment to platforms.
2. Develop embarkation and debarkation load plans and coordinate support.
3. Identify and coordinate support required for embarkation and debarkation.
4. Develop and coordinate the reconfiguration of loads to support assigned missions.
5. Control embarkation/debarkation process.
6. Conduct movement to point of embarkation.
7. Execute embarkation and debarkation load plans.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 4-1 Logistics Operations
3. MCWP 4-12 Operational-Level Logistics

CBRF-CSS-7011: Conduct Embarkation on fixed wing aircraft

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 24 months

DESCRIPTION: Movement of CBIRF and/or subordinate IRFs. The alert command element is capable of embarking on C-130 or larger aircraft. The CBIRF command element and Initial Response Forces are capable of embarking on C-17 or larger aircraft.

CONDITION: Given a MAGTF, Joint, Combined, and/or Interagency environment, a higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance, and fixed wing aviation support.

STANDARD: To bring all relevant assets to bear on the situation.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Plan and coordinate assignment to aircraft.
2. Develop embarkation and debarkation load plans.
3. Identify and coordinate support required for embarkation and debarkation.
4. Develop and coordinate the reconfiguration of loads to support assigned missions.
5. Control embarkation/debarkation process.
6. Conduct movement to point of embarkation.
7. Execute embarkation and debarkation load plans.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-C2-7012: Conduct Embarkation on rotary wing aircraft

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 1

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Movement of the CBIRF alert CE or task organized detachments aboard rotary wing medium/heavy lift increases operational flexibility.

CONDITION: Given a MAGTF, Joint, Combined, and/or Interagency environment, a higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance, and rotary wing aviation support.

STANDARD: To bring all relevant assets to bear on the situation.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Plan and coordinate assignment to aircraft.
2. Develop embarkation and debarkation load plans and coordinate support.
3. Identify and coordinate support required for embarkation and debarkation.
4. Develop and coordinate the reconfiguration of loads to support assigned missions.
5. Control embarkation/debarkation process.

6. Conduct movement to point of embarkation.
7. Execute embarkation and debarkation load plans.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 4-1 Logistics Operations

CBRF-CSS-7013: Conduct Embarkation on amphibious craft

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 1

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 24 months

DESCRIPTION: The CBIRF CE, alert CE, and IRF are capable of moving via amphibious craft. In response to consequence management incidents road and bridge infrastructure may not support ground movement to the incident site. Movement via amphibious craft allows greater flexibility to respond to an incident.

CONDITION: Given a MAGTF, Joint, Combined, and/or Interagency environment, a higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To bring all relevant assets to bear on the situation.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Plan and coordinate assignment to amphibious craft.
2. Develop embarkation and debarkation load plans and coordinate support.
3. Identify and coordinate support required for embarkation and debarkation.
4. Develop and coordinate the reconfiguration of loads to support assigned missions.
5. Control embarkation/debarkation process.
6. Conduct movement to point of embarkation.
7. Execute embarkation and debarkation load plans.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 4-1 Logistics Operations

CBRF-CSS-7014: Coordinate resupply of medical supplies and equipment

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The CBIRF Authorized Medical Allowance List (AMAL) is designed to provide medical care for up to 50 critically injured, or 100 moderately injured casualties over a 24 hour period. In a CBRNE mass casualty incident, the ability to rapidly resupply the medical stabilization section will be critical to continuous lifesaving operations.

CONDITION: Given a mission and a CBIRF AMAL.

STANDARD: With a minimum of 90% readiness of each AMAL Block.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive request for additional supplies from the subordinate unit.
2. Coordinate with rear area supply personnel for resupply from CBIRF internal supply sources.
3. Coordinate resupply from military logistic support agencies as required.
4. Coordinate resupply from private sector medical supply sources as required.
5. Coordinate resupply from Strategic National Stockpile as required.

CBRF-INT-7015: Conduct functional intelligence

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Intelligence functions are conducted to provide intelligence in support of the decision making process of commanders down to the small unit level. All six functions are carried out continually during the planning, decision, execution and assessment (PDE&A) cycle at all levels throughout the force. Different units may emphasize one or two functions over the others based on individual missions. Task steps and performance measures may not apply to every staff, unit, or echelon and are dependent on mission variables and time available. Prior to evaluation, coordination should be made with the evaluator and the higher headquarters of the evaluated unit to determine performance measures that may or may not be evaluated.

CONDITION: Given an intelligence section, all applicable orders and guidance, higher headquarters mission tasking, references, software and systems, access to available communications networks, production and presentation equipment, materials.

STANDARD: To satisfy the Commander's planning, decision, execution and assessment (PDE&A) within established time limits and constraints.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Support the commander's estimate.
2. Support situational development.
3. Provide Indications and Warning (I&W).
4. Provide support to Force Protection.
5. Provide support to targeting.
6. Provide support to assessment.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. DIA Intelligence Reference Document DI 2820-4-03 Battle Damage Assessment Quick Guide

3. DOD-GIRH-2634-001-08 Cultural Generic Information Requirements Handbook (C-GIRH)
4. JP 1-02 DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
5. MCIA Urban GIRH MCIA Urban Generic Information Requirements Handbook
6. MCIA-1540-002-95 Generic Intelligence Requirements Handbook (GIRH)
7. MCRP 2-3A Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield/Battlespace
8. MCRP 3-16A Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Targeting Process
9. MCRP 5-12A Operational Terms and Symbols
10. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
11. MCWP 2-2 MAGTF Intelligence Collection
12. MCWP 2-21 Imagery Intelligence
13. MCWP 2-22 Signals Intelligence
14. MCWP 2-24B Remote Sensor Operations
15. MCWP 2-26 Geospatial Information and Intelligence
16. MCWP 2-3 MAGTF Intelligence Production and Analysis
17. MCWP 2-4 Marine Air-Ground Task Force Intelligence Dissemination
18. MCWP 2-6 Counterintelligence
19. MCWP 3-33.5 Counterinsurgency Operations
20. MCWP 3-35.7 MAGTF Meteorology and Oceanography (METOC) Support
21. MCWP 3-40.5 Electronic Warfare
22. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: This task requires highly technical advanced individual skills certification tailored to function, billet, mission, and units role in a JIIM environment. Certification requirements may be satisfied by a combination of organic unit training and intelligence specific training provided by external training capabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Training requirements includes but is not limited to the following: S2 Officer, Chief and other designated personnel ITII certified. 100% special skill certification requirements complete and current.

CBRF-OPS-7016: Conduct a ground movement

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF is capable of conducting ground movement to an incident site in response to a domestic CONUS incident.

CONDITION: Given supporting attachments operating in a MAGTF, Joint, Combined, and/or Interagency environment, a higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To coordinate, de-conflict and execute convoy operations in support of the scheme of maneuver to achieve the commander's intent.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Conduct Planning.
2. Prep for operations.
3. Conduct or request route reconnaissance.
4. Identify information and resource shortfalls identified in planning.
5. Request personnel augmentation to fill identified resource and knowledge gaps.
6. Determine rates of march, dispersion, link-up points, and load/bump plan.
7. Coordinate convoy operations through the CBIRF Operations Center.
8. Utilize C2 to track convoy movement.
9. Move using the designated movement techniques.
10. Receive position updates from unit leaders.
11. Consolidate and reorganize on the objective.

REFERENCES:
1. CSB CBIRF Smart Book
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-OPS-7017: Establish an assembly area

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The CBIRF must establish and operate efficiently in a non-contaminated environment to minimize any delay in response operations.

CONDITION: Given an Initial Response Force that is conducting tactical operations with or without supporting agencies, an operations order, and commanders guidance.

STANDARD: To conduct follow-on operations as directed.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Develop initial occupation plan and brief subordinate units.
2. Conduct reconnaissance.
3. Validate area as non-contaminated.
4. Establish Alert Command Post.
5. Guide IRF into assembly area.
6. Set and conduct priorities of work.
7. Coordinate with higher and adjacent units.
8. Send and receive required reports

REFERENCES:
1. CSB CBIRF Smart Book
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
3. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare

4. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
5. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
6. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
7. MCWP 4-1 Logistics Operations
8. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process
9. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

CBRF-OPS-7018: Conduct mission planning for a National Security Special Event (NSSE)

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF must be capable of conducting mission planning to support pre-planned events designated as NSSEs by DHS and when requested by interagency.

CONDITION: With an identified NSSE and given the references, lead federal agency, supporting agencies, venue and date.

STANDARD: Ensuring lead agency requirements are met.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive warning order.
2. Analyze the requirement.
3. Coordinate support requirements with higher headquarters and Lead Federal Agency.
4. Provide input to Lead Federal Agency.
5. Receive DEPORD/EXORD.
6. Conduct NSSE support.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. JP 3-28 Defense Support of Civil Authorities
3. MCO 3440.7A Marine Corps Support to Civil Authorities
4. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-OPS-7019: Direct consequence management response operations

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.3

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF must identify CBRN threats and hazards, employ forces available to save lives and mitigate human suffering, and conduct close-out requirements.

CONDITION: Given a mission, in response to hazards in a known/unknown

environment.

STANDARD: To minimize loss of life, human suffering, and limiting property damage.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Integrate command and control with Joint Task Force or Incident Command System.
2. Coordinate detection and identification efforts, as required.
3. Coordinate search and extraction, as required.
4. Coordinate technical rescue, as required.
5. Coordinate decontamination, as required.
6. Coordinate medical stabilization and treatment of casualties, as required.
7. Coordinate EOD Operations, as required.
8. Conduct site close-out procedures.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-C2-6201	CBRF-DECN-6301	CBRF-DEID-6401
CBRF-EOD-6801	CBRF-MED-6701	CBRF-RESC-6601
CBRF-SRCH-6501		

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-OPS-7020: Direct crisis response operations

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 1.10

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF must identify high-yield explosive, natural, and man-made disaster effects and hazards, employ forces available to save lives and mitigate human suffering, and conduct close-out requirements. CBIRF must be capable of deploying and employing with little to no-notice in response to emerging incidents to support MAGTF, Joint, or Civil Authorities.

CONDITION: Given a mission, in response to hazards in a known/unknown environment.

STANDARD: To minimize loss of life, human suffering, and limiting property damage.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Integrate command and control with Joint Task Force or Incident Command System.
2. Conduct technical rescue operations, as required.
3. Conduct identification and detection operations, as required.
4. Conduct search and extract operations, as required.
5. Conduct decontamination operations, as required.
6. Conduct medical stabilization operations, as required.
7. Conduct EOD operations, as required.
8. Conduct site close-out procedures.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-C2-6201	CBRF-DECN-6301	CBRF-DEID-6401
CBRF-EOD-6801	CBRF-MED-6701	CBRF-RESC-6601
CBRF-SRCH-6501		

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

3004. 6000-LEVEL EVENTS

CBRF-C2-6201: Execute command and control (C2)

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1	MCT 1.10	MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4		

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

DESCRIPTION: The proper execution of C2 during all phases of an operation is imperative to the overall success of the mission.

CONDITION: Given an operations order, tactical command post, IRF staff, and functional communications architecture.

STANDARD: To support the decision making cycle of the commander.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Employ C2 Systems.
2. Implement Tactical Control Measures (TCMs).
3. Track decision points Commanders Critical Information Requirements (CCIR's), Essential Elements of Friendly Information (EEFIs).
4. Track Higher, Adjacent, Subordinate and Supporting (HASS) units.
5. Provide FRAG orders to subordinate and supporting elements. (as required).
6. Provide information to HASS units.
7. Monitor and report transitions (phases, units, etc.).
8. Maintain Common Operational Picture
9. Maintain situational awareness.
10. Prepare for follow on operations as appropriate (branches, sequels, etc.).

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-C2-2202	CBRF-C2-2206	CBRF-C2-2207
CBRF-C2-2208	CBRF-DECN-2301	CBRF-DEID-2401
CBRF-MED-2704	CBRF-RESC-2601	CBRF-SRCH-2501
CBRF-SRCH-2503		

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
3. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
4. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
5. MCWP 3-2 Aviation Operations
6. MCWP 4-1 Logistics Operations

7. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process
8. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations
9. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-6202: Conduct Tactical Command Post (CP) Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: IRF must be capable of establishing, operating, and displacing a CP in response to crisis response or consequence management.

CONDITION: Given supporting attachments, an operations order and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To integrate systems, personnel and processes to support command and control of operations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Determine location.
2. Establish systems control.
3. Organize staff for tactical command post.
4. Establish tactical command post.
5. Establish communication with Higher, Adjacent, Subordinate, and Supporting (HASS) units.
6. Plan Information Exchange Requirements (IERs).
7. Establish displacement procedures.
8. Maintain continuity of operations.
9. Establish security.

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-C2-2203

CBRF-C2-6203: Conduct planning

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The process, in an operational and non-operational environment, that develops an order/plan to direct actions and focus subordinate activities toward accomplishing the mission.

CONDITION: Given Commanders Guidance, higher headquarters order/plan and battle staff.

STANDARD: To communicate the commander's intent, guidance, and decisions in a

clear, useful form that is easily understood by those who must execute the order/plan.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive notification of threat or event.
2. Conduct Problem Framing.
3. Determine planning process (MCPP, R2P2, Hasty Planning, or other method) based on time available.
4. Issue warning order.
5. Arrange for reconnaissance.
6. Conduct reconnaissance.
7. Establish Operational Planning Team (OPT).
8. Coordinate planning with higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting units.
9. Maintain situational awareness.
10. Course of Action (COA) development.
11. If time permits, COA War gaming.
12. COA comparison and decision.
13. Issue orders.
14. Transition to deployment.
15. Implement feedback mechanisms.

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-C2-2202

REFERENCES:
1. COC CBIRF Operating Concept
2. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process
3. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-6204: Integrate Enabler Support

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The process of integrating supporting or attached units to CBIRF.

CONDITION: Given a MAGTF, Joint, Combined, and/or Interagency environment, a higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To achieve unity of effort and bring all relevant assets to bear on the situation.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive Higher Headquarters (HHQ) order.
2. Review Commanders Battlefield Assessment Evaluation (CBAE) and commander's guidance.
3. Identify capabilities, limitations, and shortfalls from staff assessments.
4. Identify existing component/joint/combined/interagency/multinational/

international organization/non-governmental organization enablers in your Area of Operation (AO), Area of Interest (AI) and Area of Influence (AoI).
5. Determine goals, tasks, capabilities, limitation, key leaders, Command/Support relationships, etc.
6. Identify needed component/joint/combined/interagency/multinational/ international organization/non-governmental organization enablers that can complement existing capabilities, fill identified gaps, or can best address certain operational needs.
7. Request and /or coordinate the support of enablers.
8. Identify relationships with enablers (Command, support, similar goals, competing goals, etc.).
9. Identify goals, missions, tasks, capabilities, limitations, support requirements, etc. of enablers.
10. Identify security and planning requirements for enablers.
11. Determine how all units/enablers can support assigned (or implied) tasks.
12. Determine method of coordination (tasking, coercion, coordination meetings, LNOs, etc.).
13. Conduct necessary coordination (E.G. orders issuance, coordination meetings, exchange of LNOs, etc.)
14. Verify unity of effort/purpose via rehearsals, discussions, inspections, etc.

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-C2-2206

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. JP 3-08 Interagency, Intergovernmental Organization, and Nongovernmental Organization Coordination during Joint Operations, Vol I and II
3. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process
4. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-CSS-6205: Conduct tactical logistics

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a unit Table of Organization & Equipment (T/O&E), a mission, and commander's intent that requires logistical sustainment, either as an independent unit or as part of a larger unit.

STANDARD: To coordinate requirements for logistical support; and distribute sustainment to meet mission requirements.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Determine the logistical requirement.
2. Develop a logistics plan.
3. Coordinates logistical support.
4. Conduct resupply and maintenance.
5. Organizes service support in a secure manner.

6. Report logistics status to higher headquarters.
CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-CSS-2209

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 4-1 Logistics Operations
2. MCWP 4-11 Tactical-Level Logistics

CBRF-OPS-6206: Operate an Entry/Exit Control Point

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a unit Table of Organization & Equipment (T/O&E), a mission, and commander's intent.

STANDARD: To control and monitor personnel access into a hazard area, with 100% accuracy.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish entry/exit control point.
2. Conduct inspection of individual personnel protective equipment prior to entry.
3. Track personnel operating in hazard area.
4. Track individual radiation exposure, as required.
5. Ensure all personnel and equipment have exited hazard area prior to close-out procedures.

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-SRCH-2502

CBRF-OPS-6207: Conduct Incident Response Force (IRF) Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Efficiently save lives during a consequence management or crisis response operations.

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. Perform pre-combat inspections (PCIs).
2. Perform pre-combat checks (PCCs).

3. Conduct rehearsals.
4. Conduct confirmation/back briefs.
5. Modify the plan based off changes to METT-T, other units actions, and/or issues identified during rehearsals, inspections, checks, etc.
6. Deploy to incident site.
7. Execute C2 during operations.
8. Conduct search operations, as required.
9. Conduct casualty extraction operations, as required.
10. Conduct decontamination operations, as required.
11. Conduct technical rescue operations, as required
12. Conduct identification and detection operations, as required.
13. Conduct medical stabilization operations, as required.
14. Conduct EOD operations, as required.
15. Coordinate with internal/external agencies.
16. Provide anti-terrorism force protection.
17. Provide administration and logistics.
18. Conduct site close-out.
19. Conduct de-briefs.
20. Conduct after action review (AAR).

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-DECN-6301	CBRF-DEID-6401	CBRF-EOD-6801
CBRF-MED-6701	CBRF-OPS-6208	CBRF-OPS-6209
CBRF-RESC-6601	CBRF-SRCH-6501	

REFERENCES:
1. UNIT SOP Unit's Standing Operating Procedures
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-OPS-6208: Conduct a ground movement

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1	MCT 1.10	MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4		

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

DESCRIPTION: The IRF must be able to efficiently and effectively deploy to the designated area of operations. This can be conducted via organic ground or external transportation.

CONDITION: Given an IRF, an operations order, and commanders guidance.

STANDARD: To coordinate, de-conflict and execute convoy operations in support of the scheme of maneuver to achieve the commanders intent.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Conduct planning.
2. Conduct or request route reconnaissance.
3. Identify information and resource shortfalls identified in planning.
4. Request personnel augmentation to fill identified resource and knowledge gaps.

5. Determines rates of march, dispersion, link-up points, and load/bump plan.
6. Coordinate convoy operations through the CBIRF Operations Center.
7. Utilize C2 to track convoy movement.
8. Elements move using the designated movement techniques.
9. Receive position updates from unit leaders.
10. Consolidate and reorganize on the objective.

REFERENCES:
1. CSB CBIRF Smart Book
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
3. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
4. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
5. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
6. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
7. MCWP 4-1 Logistics Operations
8. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process
9. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

CBRF-OPS-6209: Establish an assembly area

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The IRF must establish and operate efficiently in a non-contaminated environment to minimize any delay in downrange response.

CONDITION: Given an Initial Response Force that is conducting tactical operations with or without supporting agencies, an operations order, and commanders guidance.

STANDARD: To conduct follow-on operations as directed.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Develop initial occupation plan and brief subordinate units.
2. Conduct reconnaissance.
3. Identify and mark cold zone/warm zone positions.
4. Conduct movement to identified areas, guided by Alert Command Element personnel.
5. Establish Tactical Command Post.
6. Set and conduct priorities of work.
7. Coordinate with higher and adjacent units.
8. Send and receive required reports.

REFERENCES:
1. CSB CBIRF Smart Book
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
3. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
4. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
5. MCWP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations

6. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
7. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
8. MCWP 4-1 Logistics Operations
9. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process
10. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

CBRF-DECN-6301: Conduct decontamination operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

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

STANDARD: To ensure gross contamination is removed to a negligible risk for personnel and organizational equipment to maintain the integrity of the non-contaminated zone.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish decontamination site.
2. Process personnel and equipment.
3. Screen personnel and equipment for contamination.
4. Submit reports to IRF CP, as required.
5. Close-out the decontamination site when directed

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-DECN-4301 CBRF-DECN-4302 CBRF-DECN-4303

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination

CBRF-DEID-6401: Conduct CBRN Detection, Identification, and Quantification

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Without the aid of reference, given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission, and support requirements.

STANDARD: To confirm presumptive analysis of hazard area.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify hazard area.
2. Develop a reconnaissance, detection, and sampling plan.

3. Conduct CBRN detection operations.
4. Conduct identification operations.
5. Conduct sampling operations.
6. Conduct quantification operations.
7. Collaborate findings to determine appropriate decontamination, medical procedures, and changes in PPE.
8. Establish clean routes.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-DECN-4401	CBRF-DEID-4402	CBRF-DEID-4403
CBRF-DEID-4404	CBRF-DEID-4405	CBRF-DEID-4406

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-SRCH-6501: Conduct Search and Casualty Extraction Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1.10	MCT 6.3	MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Conduct search planning.
4. Establish graphical control measures.
5. Conduct operations.
6. Conduct Close-out procedures.
7. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-6601: Conduct Technical Rescue Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1.10	MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The ability to conduct technical rescue operations in rope

rescue, vehicle/machinery extrication, confined space rescue, trench rescue and structural collapse.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Conduct operations.
4. Conduct Close-out procedures.
5. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-RESC-4601	CBRF-RESC-4602	CBRF-RESC-4603
CBRF-RESC-4604	CBRF-RESC-4605	

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-MED-6701: Conduct Medical Stabilization Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1	MCT 1.10	MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4		

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 3 months

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), CBIRF AMAL, mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To save lives and mitigate human suffering.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Issue Force Protection medications and medical equipment.
2. Establish a medical stabilization site.
3. Provide medical surveillance for IRF personnel.
4. Establish a Casualty Collection Point.
5. Conduct medical triage in a contaminated environment.
6. Conduct emergency medical treatment of CBRNE casualties as required.
7. Manage medical supplies.
8. Conduct Close-out procedures.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-MED-4701	CBRF-MED-4702	CBRF-MED-4703
CBRF-MED-4704	CBRF-MED-4705	CBRF-MED-4706
CBRF-MED-4707		

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-EOD-6801: Conduct Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF EOD teams provide support to Initial Response Forces by locating, assessing, mitigating, destroying and/or reducing the hazards presented by improvised explosive devices, weapons of mass destruction, unexploded ordnance, conventional ordnance or other items suspected of posing an explosive threat to IRF personnel or operations.

CONDITION: Given a requirement for full spectrum EOD support to the Initial Response Force.

STANDARD: To minimize the threat from explosive hazards to the Initial Response Force.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Conduct operations.
4. Conduct Close-out procedures.
5. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-EOD-4801 CBRF-EOD-4802

REFERENCES:
1. AEODPS 60 Series Automated EOD Publication System
2. COC CBIRF Operating Concept
3. MCO 3571.2_ Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program

3005. 4000-LEVEL EVENTS

CBRF-OPS-4201: Conduct Hazard Assessment and Reconnaissance

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The Primary Assessment Team conducts initial assessment and reconnaissance of the hazard area to determine locations of casualties, areas and levels of contamination, and other environmental hazards.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To identify all threats and hazards, and the location of the preponderance of casualties.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis
3. Make entry into hazard environment.
4. Conduct area reconnaissance.
5. Report identified hazards and casualty locations.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-DEID-2402	CBRF-DEID-2403	CBRF-DEID-2404
CBRF-RESC-2605	CBRF-RESC-2614	CBRF-RESC-2615
CBRF-RESC-2619	CBRF-RESC-2620	

REFERENCES:
1. UNIT SOP Unit's Standing Operating Procedures

CBRF-DECN-4301: Operate the force protection line (FPL)

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

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

DESCRIPTION: The mission of CBIRF may require the decontamination of CBIRF personnel, in addition to other first responders. Other first responders may not know the decontamination procedures for CBIRF. They will rely on the expertise of the CBIRF personnel to guide them through. All personnel must be able to understand and conduct procedures for the Force Personnel Line.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To rapidly create the capability to process responders through decontamination.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify appropriate location for the Force Protection line.
2. Set up the Force protection lane.
3. Conduct Force protection lane decontamination procedures.
4. Monitor personnel passing through the decontamination line for decontamination efficacy.
5. Report a breach of decontamination protocol.
6. Conduct Site Close-out procedures.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-CBOC-2109	CBRF-DECN-2303

REFERENCES:

1. Decontamination SOP
2. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-DECN-4302: Operate the ambulatory decontamination line

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Process ambulatory casualties after a CBRNE event to mitigate physical injury as a result of individual contamination.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To rapidly create the capability to process ambulatory casualties through decontamination.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify appropriate location for the ambulatory decontamination line.
2. Identify required equipment for the ambulatory decontamination line.
3. Establish ambulatory decontamination line.
4. Operate required equipment needed for the ambulatory line.
5. Conduct ambulatory decontamination line procedures.
6. Monitor personnel passing through the decontamination line for decontamination efficacy.
7. Report a breach of decontamination protocol.
8. Close out the decontamination line.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-CBOC-2111 CBRF-DECN-2304 CBRF-DECN-2306

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-DECN-4303: Operate the non-ambulatory decontamination Line

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Process non-ambulatory casualties after a CBRNE event to mitigate physical injury as a result of individual contamination.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To rapidly create the capability to process non-ambulatory casualties through decontamination.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify appropriate location for the non-ambulatory decontamination line.
2. Identify all equipment needed for the non-ambulatory decontamination line.
3. Establish non-ambulatory decontamination line.
4. Operate required equipment needed for the line.
5. Conduct ambulatory decontamination line procedures.
6. Monitor personnel passing through the decontamination line for decontamination efficacy.
7. Report a breach of decontamination protocol.
8. Close out the decontamination line.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-CBOC-2111	CBRF-DECN-2305	CBRF-DECN-2306

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination

CBRF-DECN-4401: Conduct CBRN reconnaissance

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1.10	MCT 6.3	MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To identify CBRN threats and hazards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis
3. Make entry into hazard environment.
4. Conduct area reconnaissance.
5. Conduct monitoring of hazard area.
6. Report identified hazards.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-CBOC-2113	CBRF-CBOC-2117	CBRF-DEID-2401
CBRF-DEID-2402	CBRF-DEID-2403	CBRF-DEID-2404

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-DEID-4402: Conduct chemical detection

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To identify the presence of chemical hazards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Determine the hazard area.
2. Employ handheld chemical detection equipment, as required.
3. Employ standoff chemical detection equipment, as required.
4. Interpret data from detection equipment.
5. Report readings from detection equipment.
6. Conduct continuous monitoring of hazard area.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-CBOC-2113 CBRF-DEID-2404

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-DEID-4403: Conduct biological detection

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To identify the presence of biological hazards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Determine the hazard area.
2. Employ handheld biological detection equipment, as required.
3. Conduct biological sampling.
4. Interpret data from detection equipment.
5. Identify corresponding casualty signs and symptoms.
6. Report readings from detection equipment.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-CBOC-2113 CBRF-DEID-2404

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard

Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-DEID-4404: Conduct radiological detection

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To identify the presence of radiological hazards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Determine the hazard area.
2. Employ handheld radiological detection equipment, as required.
3. Employ standoff radiological detection equipment, as required.
4. Conduct radiological sampling, as required.
5. Interpret data from detection equipment.
6. Report readings from detection equipment.
7. Conduct continuous monitoring of hazard area.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-CBOC-2113 CBRF-DEID-2404

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-DEID-4405: Conduct CBR sampling

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To collect and process for the purpose of identifying potentially hazardous CBR substances.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify suitable sample locations.
2. Identify required equipment for sampling.
3. Collect sample.
4. Maintain chain of custody through decontamination, as required.
5. Deliver sample to analysis site or as directed.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-CBOC-2117 CBRF-DEID-2402

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-DEID-4406: Conduct CBR analysis and quantification

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To confirm hazard identification for the purpose of command decision-making.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive sample.
2. Identify required equipment for analysis.
3. Process sample.
4. Maintain chain of custody, as required.
5. Report results of analysis.

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-DEID-2405

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-SRCH-4501: Conduct a hasty search

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: An initial deployment of search resources that involves a quick search of areas or segments likely to contain survivors.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Conduct call outs.
4. Direct ambulatory casualties toward decontamination line.
5. Identify locations of non-ambulatory casualties.
6. Report observations.
7. Make search and hazard markings, as required.
8. Conduct Close-out procedures.
9. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-CBOC-2116

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-SRCH-4502: Conduct a Primary Search

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: A quick search of the structures and areas likely to contain survivors.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Conduct appropriate search techniques.
4. Direct ambulatory casualties toward decontamination line.
5. Conduct extraction of non-ambulatory casualties.
6. Report observations.
7. Make/Update search and hazard markings.
8. Conduct forcible entry, as required.
9. Conduct Close-out procedures.
10. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-CBOC-2116

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-SRCH-4503: Conduct a Secondary Search

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: A detailed, systematic search of an area or structure.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Conduct appropriate search techniques.
4. Direct ambulatory casualties toward decontamination line.
5. Conduct extraction of non-ambulatory casualties.
6. Report observations.
7. Make/Update search and hazard markings.
8. Conduct forcible entry, as required.
9. Conduct Close-out procedures.
10. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-CBOC-2116

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-SRCH-4504: Conduct non-ambulatory casualty extraction

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Locate non-ambulatory casualty.
2. Conduct patient assessment.
3. Perform life-saving medical care, as required.
4. Conduct patient packaging.

5. Transport patient to casualty collection point.
6. Transport patient to decontamination, as directed.

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-CBOC-2118

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-SRCH-4505: Direct ambulatory casualty extraction

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Locate ambulatory casualty.
2. Conduct patient assessment.
3. Perform life-saving medical care, as required.
4. Direct casualty to casualty collection point, as required.
5. Direct casualty to decontamination, as required.

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-CBOC-2118

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-RESC-4601: Conduct Technical Rope Rescue

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The ability to conduct technical rescue operations in rope rescue at the technician level.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Operate a belay system, as required.
4. Operate a lower system, as required.
5. Operate a haul system, as required.
6. Conduct low-angle rope rescue, as required.
7. Conduct high-angle rope rescue, as required.
8. Conduct highline rope rescue, as required.
9. Conduct forcible entry, as required.
10. Conduct patient packaging, as required.
11. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-RESC-3601	CBRF-RESC-3602	CBRF-RESC-3603
CBRF-RESC-3604	CBRF-RESC-3605	CBRF-RESC-3606
CBRF-RESC-3607		

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-4602: Conduct Technical Trench Rescue

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1.10	MCT 6.3	MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The ability to conduct technical rescue operations in trench rescue at the technician level.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Conduct air monitoring
4. Conduct ventilation
5. Conduct straight trench rescue, as required.
6. Conduct deep trench rescue, as required.
7. Conduct L trench rescue, as required.
8. Conduct T trench rescue, as required.
9. Conduct X trench rescue, as required.
10. Conduct patient packaging, as required.
11. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-RESC-3608 CBRF-RESC-3609 CBRF-RESC-3610
CBRF-RESC-3611 CBRF-RESC-3612

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-4603: Conduct Technical Confined Space Rescue

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The ability to conduct technical rescue operations in confined space rescue at the technician level.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Conduct air monitoring
4. Conduct ventilation
5. Conduct horizontal confined space rescue, as required.
6. Conduct vertical confined space rescue, as required.
7. Conduct forcible entry, as required.
8. Conduct technical search, as required.
9. Conduct patient packaging, as required.
10. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-3613 CBRF-RESC-3614

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-4604: Conduct Technical Vehicle/Machinery Extrication

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The ability to conduct technical rescue operations in vehicle/machinery extrication at the technician level.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Conduct common passenger vehicle extrication, as required.
4. Conduct heavy vehicle extrication, as required.
5. Conduct complex vehicle extrication, as required.
6. Conduct machinery extrication, as required.
7. Conduct forcible entry, as required.
8. Conduct technical search, as required.
9. Conduct patient packaging, as required.
10. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-3615 CBRF-RESC-3616 CBRF-RESC-3617 CBRF-RESC-3618

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-4605: Conduct Technical Structural Collapse Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The ability to conduct technical rescue operations in structural collapse at the technician level.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Conduct external shoring, as required.
4. Conduct internal shoring, as required.
5. Conduct breaching operations, as required.

6. Conduct steel cutting operations, as required.
7. Conduct heavy lifting and moving, as required.
8. Conduct crane operations, as required.
9. Conduct forcible entry, as required.
10. Conduct technical search, as required.
11. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-RESC-3619	CBRF-RESC-3620	CBRF-RESC-3621
CBRF-RESC-3622	CBRF-RESC-3623	CBRF-RESC-3624
CBRF-RESC-3625	CBRF-RESC-3626	

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-MED-4701: Establish a medical stabilization site

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1.10	MCT 6.3	MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), CBIRF AMAL, mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To provide emergency medical triage and stabilization for all types of casualties while operating in a contaminated environment or uncontaminated environment.in accordance with MCWP 4-11.1.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify proper location in the non-contaminated environment for medical stabilization site.
2. Identify medical transport ingess and egress routes.
3. Establish immediate medical treatment capability.
4. Assemble the medical stabilization tent.
5. Establish triage and patient holding areas in non-contaminated environment.
6. Prepare medical personnel to make entry into the contaminated area.
7. Establish communications with IRF Command Post, Casualty Collection Point, and medical teams in contaminated area.
8. Conduct Site Close-out procedures.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-MED-2701	CBRF-MED-2702	CBRF-MED-2703
CBRF-MED-2704		

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 4-11.1 Health Service Support Operations
3. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications

4. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-MED-4702: Establish a Casualty Collection Point (CCP)

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), CBIRF AMAL, mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To triage casualties forward of the medical stabilization site.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish preliminary plan for location of CCP utilizing natural choke points whenever possible.
2. Obtain needed medical supplies and equipment.
3. Don required PPE level.
4. Report to Entry/Exit Control Point and make entry into the hazard area.
5. Move to Hot Zone Control Point.
6. Confirm desired location for CCP.
7. Assemble CCP medical supplies and equipment.
8. Establish Immediate and Delayed patient holding areas.
9. Establish Expectant patient holding area.
10. Establish communications with Medical Stabilization and medical teams operating in the hazard area.
11. Conduct Site Close-out procedures.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-MED-2705 CBRF-MED-2706

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 4-11.1 Health Service Support Operations

CBRF-MED-4703: Conduct medical triage in a contaminated environment

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), CBIRF AMAL, mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To facilitate live saving operations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Establish a Casualty Collection Point.
2. Operate a Casualty Collection Point.
3. Perform Mass Casualty Triage.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-MED-2709 CBRF-MED-2710 CBRF-MED-2711
CBRF-MED-2712

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-MED-4704: Conduct emergency medical treatment of CBRNE casualties

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), CBIRF AMAL, mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To facilitate live saving operations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish a medical stabilization site.
2. Establish a Casualty Collection Point.
3. Conduct medical triage in a hazard area.
4. Recognize the signs and symptoms of CBRNE exposure injury.
5. Perform emergency medical stabilization of casualties.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-MED-2709 CBRF-MED-2710 CBRF-MED-2711
CBRF-MED-2712

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-MED-4705: Manage medical supplies

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), CBIRF AMAL, mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining capability to render life-saving aid to casualties.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish a medical stabilization site.
2. Track usage of medical supplies.
3. Provide for resupply of medical personnel in hazard area.
4. Provide reports on supply status to IRF Commander.
5. Coordinate with higher headquarters for resupply as required.

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-MED-2702

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
3. MCWP 4-11.1 Health Service Support Operations
4. NAVMED P5010 Navy Sanitation

CBRF-MED-4706: Provide medical surveillance for CBIRF personnel

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: During CBIRF operations, response personnel risk contamination or infection with CBRN agents. Baseline vital signs and blood-work will help determine appropriate treatment for any responders who begin to display symptoms after performing their duties, as well as ensuring that they are adequately compensated for any service related disability that may result from occupational exposure to contaminants.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), CBIRF AMAL, mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Documenting baseline medical status for occupational exposure purposes.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish a medical stabilization site.
2. Collect baseline vital signs on personnel entering the hazard area.
3. Collect baseline blood work on personnel entering the hazard area.
4. Maintain exposure records.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
3. MCWP 4-11.1 Health Service Support Operations
4. NAVMED P5010 Navy Sanitation
5. RHPSOP Radiation Health Program SOP

CBRF-MED-4707: Issue force protection medications and medical equipment

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1 MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3
MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: During CBIRF operations, response personnel are issued antidotes and dose of record dosimeters for force protection purposes. Additional medications may also be given to CBIRF personnel as a prophylactic measure, based on intelligence reports.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), CBIRF AMAL, mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To ensure immediate self-aid and occupational exposure.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive intelligence reports.
2. Determine need for additional prophylactic agents.
3. Issue antidotes to CBIRF personnel.
4. Issue dose of record dosimeters to CBIRF personnel.
5. Issue additional prophylactic agents to CBIRF personnel as required.
6. Recover antidote kits and dosimeters from CBIRF personnel.
7. Perform radiation exposure documentation.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 4-11.1 Health Service Support Operations
3. RHPSOP Radiation Health Program SOP

CBRF-EOD-4801: Conduct EOD operations in support of rescue operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: EOD supports rescue operations in a multitude of environments to include but not limited to: collapsed structures, contamination and confined spaces. EOD teams must respond to explosive threats in these environments and minimize the threat to rescue personnel and those personnel that require assistance.

CONDITION: Given a personnel rescue operation threatened by an explosive hazard, conduct EOD operations to mitigate the explosive threat to Initial Response Force personnel and personnel requiring rescue.

STANDARD: Ensure all explosive threats are mitigated while limiting the potential hazard to rescue personnel and personnel requiring assistance.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Coordinate with IRF leadership.
2. Provide the necessary support as requested.
3. Provide information to IRF leadership prior to actions taken.
4. Complete required report.

REFERENCES:
1. AEODPS 60 Series Automated EOD Publication System
2. COC CBIRF Operating Concept
3. MCO 3571.2_ Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: In order to successfully perform this task personnel must successfully complete the CBIRF Basic Operations Course.

CBRF-EOD-4802: Integrate EOD operations with the Initial Response Force in support of Defense Support to Civilian Authorities

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF mission is inherently rooted in DSCA operations and missions. As such, CBIRF EOD personnel must be aware of jurisdictional guidelines and regulations regarding actions taken on suspected explosive threats and suspected Weapons of Mass Destruction.

CONDITION: Given a requirement, perform EOD operations in coordination with local, state, and federal agencies.

STANDARD: Eliminate the threat from explosive hazards to the Initial Response Force by working through jurisdictional regulations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Coordinate with IRF leadership.
2. Coordinate with local authorities, as required.
3. Coordinate with state authorities, as required.
4. Coordinate with federal authorities, as required.
5. Provide required support.
6. Complete required reports.

REFERENCES:
1. AEODPS 60 Series Automated EOD Publication System
2. COC CBIRF Operating Concept
3. MCO 3571.2_ Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program
4. MCO 8027.1 Interservice Responsibilities for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: In order to successfully perform this task

personnel must successfully complete the CBIRF Basic Operations Course.

3006. 3000-LEVEL EVENTS

CBRF-RESC-3601: Haul a Load

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: A rope system generally constructed from life safety rope, pulleys, and other rope rescue system components capable of lifting or moving a load across a given area.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis
3. Build knots and hitches
4. Build a mechanical advantage
5. Operate a haul system
6. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-2602 CBRF-RESC-2603 CBRF-RESC-2604

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1858 Standard on Selection, Care, Maintenance of Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services
4. NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

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CBRF-RESC-3602: Lower a Load

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: A rope system used to lower a load under control.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and

support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis
3. Build knots and hitches
4. Build a mechanical advantage
5. Operate a lowering system
6. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-2602 CBRF-RESC-2603 CBRF-RESC-2604

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1858 Standard on Selection, Care, Maintenance of Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services
4. NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

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CBRF-RESC-3603: Belay a Load

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: A non-tensioned, manually operated system designed to belay a load.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis
3. Build knots and hitches
4. Operate a lowering system
5. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-2602 CBRF-RESC-2603 CBRF-RESC-2604

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications

2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1858 Standard on Selection, Care, Maintenance of Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services
4. NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

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CBRF-RESC-3604: Conduct Low-Angle Rope Rescue

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Refers to an environment in which the load is predominantly supported by itself and not the rope rescue system. (i.e. flat or mildly sloping surface, usually under 30 degrees)

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Build knots and hitches.
4. Build a mechanical advantage.
5. Conduct rappel/ascending operations, as required
6. Operate a lowering system, as required.
7. Operate a haul system, as required.
8. Operate a belay system, as required.
9. Package patient
10. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-2602 CBRF-RESC-2603 CBRF-RESC-2604

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1858 Standard on Selection, Care, Maintenance of Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services
4. NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

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CBRF-RESC-3605: Conduct High-Angle Rope Rescue

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Refers to an environment in which the load is predominantly supported by the rope rescue system and not itself. (i.e. walls, cliffs, overhangs)

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Build knots and hitches.
4. Build a mechanical advantage.
5. Conduct rappel/ascending operations, as required
6. Operate a lowering system, as required.
7. Operate a haul system, as required.
8. Operate a belay system, as required.
9. Package patient
10. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-2602 CBRF-RESC-2603 CBRF-RESC-2604

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1858 Standard on Selection, Care, Maintenance of Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services
4. NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

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CBRF-RESC-3606: Conduct Highline Rope Rescue

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: A system of using rope suspended between two points for movement of persons or equipment over an area that is a barrier to the rescue operation, including systems capable of movement between points of equal or unequal heights.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Build knots and hitches.
4. Build a mechanical advantage.
5. Operate a track line system.
6. Operate a haul system, as required.
7. Package patient
8. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-2602 CBRF-RESC-2603 CBRF-RESC-2604

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1858 Standard on Selection, Care, Maintenance of Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services
4. NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

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CBRF-RESC-3607: Conduct Patient Packaging

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: The process of securing a victim in a transfer device, with regard to existing and potential injuries or illness, so as to prevent further harm during movement. (i.e. stokes basket, backboard, collar, spec pak)

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Build knots and hitches.
4. Package patient.
5. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-2602 CBRF-RESC-2603 CBRF-RESC-2604

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

3. NFPA 1858 Standard on Selection, Care, Maintenance of Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services
4. NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

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CBRF-RESC-3608: Conduct Straight Trench Rescue

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Straight trench is considered any linear trench.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Identify trench types.
4. Conduct air monitoring.
5. Conduct ventilation.
6. Shore trench.
7. Package patient.
8. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-RESC-2605

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3609: Conduct Deep Trench Rescue

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Deep trench is considered any trench greater than 8 feet deep.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Identify trench types.
4. Conduct air monitoring.
5. Conduct ventilation.
6. Shore trench.
7. Package patient.
8. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-RESC-2605

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3610: Conduct L Trench Rescue

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Two straight trenches that intersect at ends.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Identify trench types.
4. Conduct air monitoring.
5. Conduct ventilation.
6. Shore trench.
7. Package patient.
8. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-RESC-2605

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3611: Conduct T Trench Rescue

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Straight trench that intersects in the middle of another straight trench.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Identify trench types.
4. Conduct air monitoring.
5. Conduct ventilation.
6. Shore trench.
7. Package patient.
8. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-RESC-2605

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3612: Conduct X Trench Rescue

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Two straight trenches that intersect in the middle of one another.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Identify trench types.
4. Conduct air monitoring.

5. Conduct ventilation.
6. Shore trench.
7. Package patient.
8. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-RESC-2605

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3613: Conduct Horizontal Confined Space Rescue

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Confined space is any area large enough and so configured that a member can bodily enter and perform assigned work but limited or restricted means for entry and exit and is not designed for continuous human occupancy. Has one or more of the following characteristics: 1. Contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere. 2. Contains a material that has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere. 3. Contains a material that has the potential for engulfment. 4. Has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor that slopes downward and tapers to a smaller section. 5. Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard (including fall, environmental, and equipment hazards).

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Identify trench types.
4. Conduct air monitoring.
5. Conduct ventilation.
6. Operate a confined space communication system.
7. Operate a confined space escape bottle system.
8. Package patient.
9. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-2606 CBRF-RESC-2607 CBRF-RESC-2608
CBRF-RESC-2609 CBRF-RESC-2610

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3614: Conduct Vertical Confined Space Rescue

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Vertical confined space is any area large enough and so configured that a member can bodily enter and perform assigned work but limited or restricted means for entry and exit and is not designed for continuous human occupancy and requires the use of a rope system to conduct. Has one or more of the following characteristics: 1. Contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere. 2. Contains a material that has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere. 3. Contains a material that has the potential for engulfment. 4. Has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor that slopes downward and tapers to a smaller section. 5. Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard (including fall, environmental, and equipment hazards).

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Conduct air monitoring.
4. Conduct ventilation.
5. Operate a confined space communication system.
6. Operate a confined space escape bottle system.
7. Operate a supplied air breathing apparatus.
8. Conduct high-angle rope rescue.
9. Conduct patient packaging.
10. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-2606 CBRF-RESC-2607 CBRF-RESC-2608
CBRF-RESC-2609 CBRF-RESC-2610

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1858 Standard on Selection, Care, Maintenance of Life Safety Rope &

Equipment for Emergency Services
4. NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

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CBRF-RESC-3615: Conduct Common Passenger Vehicle Extrication

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Light or medium duty passenger and commercial vehicles commonly encountered in the jurisdiction and presenting no unusual construction, occupancy, or operational characteristics to rescuers during an extrication event.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Operate hydraulic tools
4. Operate pneumatic tools.
5. Operate electrical tools.
6. Operate power rescue tools.
7. Conduct stabilization.
8. Conduct patient packaging.
9. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-2611 CBRF-RESC-2612 CBRF-RESC-2613
CBRF-RESC-2624 CBRF-RESC-2625 CBRF-RESC-2626

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3616: Conduct Heavy Vehicle Extrication

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Heavy duty highway, off-road, construction, or mass transit vehicles constructed of materials presenting resistance to common extrication

procedures, tactics, and resources and posing multiple concurrent hazards to rescuers from occupancy, cargo, size, construction, weight, or position.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Operate hydraulic tools
4. Operate pneumatic tools.
5. Operate electrical tools.
6. Operate power rescue tools.
7. Conduct stabilization.
8. Conduct patient packaging.
9. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-RESC-2611	CBRF-RESC-2612	CBRF-RESC-2613
CBRF-RESC-2624	CBRF-RESC-2625	

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3617: Conduct Machinery Extrication

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1.10	MCT 6.3	MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Light to heavy duty machinery that is not designed for personnel occupancy or transport.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Operate hydraulic tools
4. Operate pneumatic tools.
5. Operate electrical tools.
6. Operate power rescue tools.

7. Conduct stabilization.
8. Conduct patient packaging.
9. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-RESC-2611	CBRF-RESC-2612	CBRF-RESC-2613
CBRF-RESC-2624	CBRF-RESC-2625	CBRF-RESC-2626

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3618: Conduct Complex Vehicle Extrication

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1.10	MCT 6.3	MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Overturned, overhanging, or multiple vehicles that pose special hazards or considerations to rescuers during an extrication event.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Operate hydraulic tools
4. Operate pneumatic tools.
5. Operate electrical tools.
6. Operate power rescue tools.
7. Conduct stabilization.
8. Conduct patient packaging.
9. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-RESC-2611	CBRF-RESC-2612	CBRF-RESC-2613
CBRF-RESC-2624	CBRF-RESC-2625	CBRF-RESC-2626

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3619: Conduct Technical Search

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: General area search, reconnaissance, victim location identification, and hazard identification or flagging.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Utilize FEMA search markings.
4. Conduct search patterns.
5. Operate thermal imager.
6. Operate life detection kit.
7. Operate search camera.
8. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-2614 CBRF-RESC-2615 CBRF-RESC-2616
CBRF-RESC-2617 CBRF-RESC-2618

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3620: Conduct External Shoring Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Shoring system that supports unstable surfaces. External shoring includes: raker shores, door shores, or window shores that are made with either wood or pneumatic shores.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.

2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Identify building construction.
4. Identify types of collapses.
5. Operate power rescue tools.
6. Operate pneumatic tools.
7. Operate electrical tools.
8. Operate steel cutting tools.
9. Operate hydraulic tools.
10. Conduct heavy lifting and moving.
11. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-RESC-2616	CBRF-RESC-2617	CBRF-RESC-2618
CBRF-RESC-2619	CBRF-RESC-2620	CBRF-RESC-2621
CBRF-RESC-2622	CBRF-RESC-2623	

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3621: Conduct Internal Shoring Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1.10	MCT 6.3	MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Shoring system that supports unstable surfaces. External shoring includes: door shores, sloped floor, lace post, T shores or window shores that are made with either wood or pneumatic shores.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Identify building construction.
4. Identify types of collapses.
5. Operate power rescue tools.
6. Operate pneumatic tools.
7. Operate electrical tools.
8. Operate steel cutting tools.
9. Operate hydraulic tools.
10. Conduct heavy lifting and moving.
11. Conduct forcible entry.
12. Utilize FEMA search markings.
13. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-RESC-2616	CBRF-RESC-2617	CBRF-RESC-2618
CBRF-RESC-2619	CBRF-RESC-2620	CBRF-RESC-2621
CBRF-RESC-2622	CBRF-RESC-2623	

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3622: Conduct Breaching Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1.10	MCT 6.3	MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Breaching is an opening made in the wall, floor, or ceiling of a structure, based on construction type, that can be used for moving rescuers, equipment, or victims into or out of the structure utilizing breaking and cutting tools to create safe openings in masonry, concrete, and wood structures.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Identify building construction.
4. Identify types of collapses.
5. Operate power rescue tools.
6. Operate pneumatic tools.
7. Operate electrical tools.
8. Operate steel cutting tools.
9. Operate hydraulic tools.
10. Conduct heavy lifting and moving.
11. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:

CBRF-RESC-2616	CBRF-RESC-2617	CBRF-RESC-2618
CBRF-RESC-2619	CBRF-RESC-2620	CBRF-RESC-2621
CBRF-RESC-2622	CBRF-RESC-2623	

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3623: Conduct Steel Cutting Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Opening made in the wall, floor, or ceiling of a structure, based on construction type, that can be used for moving rescuers, equipment, or victims into or out of the structure utilizing hand tools, circular saw, exothermic torch, oxyacetylene torch or petrogen torch.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Inspect equipment.
4. Operate equipment.
5. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-RESC-2626

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3624: Conduct Heavy Lifting and Moving Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Heavy lifting is any load over 7000 lbs.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Inspect equipment.
4. Operate equipment.

5. Use hand and arm signals.
6. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-2621 CBRF-RESC-2622

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3625: Conduct Crane Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Heavy lifting is any load over 7000 lbs.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Inspect equipment.
4. Operate equipment.
5. Use hand and arm signals.
6. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS: CBRF-RESC-2621

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-3626: Conduct Forcible Entry

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.3 MCT 6.4

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

DESCRIPTION: Forcible entry is needed in a variety of environments. It is structure and vehicles forcible entry.

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Inspect equipment.
4. Operate equipment.
5. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

CHAINED EVENTS:
CBRF-RESC-2621 CBRF-RESC-2622

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 4

CBIRF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 4

CBIRF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

4000. PURPOSE. This chapter details the individual events that pertain to assigned to Chemical Biological Incident Response Force. 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:

Code	Description
CBRF	Chemical Biological Incident Response Force

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

Code	Description
C2	Command and Control
CSS	Combat Service Support
DECN	Decontamination
DEID	Detection and Identification
MED	Medical
RECN	Reconnaissance
SRCH	Search

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

Code	Description
2100	Core Plus Skills

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4003. 2000-LEVEL EVENTS

CBRF-CBOC-2101: Deliver an Observation Report

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

DESCRIPTION: The Location, Observation, Casualty, Readings (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, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Without the aid of references given a CBIRF responder in a contaminated environment, PPE, a mission and means to communicate.

STANDARD: Conveying a complete assessment of the situation at hand.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify current location.
2. Identify common observable factors.
3. Identify any casualties to include symptoms.
4. Identify instrumentation readings.
5. Establish communications.
6. Convey LOCR report.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Detection Equipment and radio.

CBRF-CBOC-2102: Deliver a back brief

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

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF personnel that are exiting a hazard area 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 hazard area 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, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: Providing observed situational characteristics 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 requested.
4. Provide a short written report, as required.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: TAC CP.

CBRF-CBOC-2103: Operate an All-Terrain Utility Vehicle (ATUV)

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

DESCRIPTION: In the event of a large-scale incident, the ATUV provides logistical support and a means to rapidly extract casualties from a contaminated environment. Use of the ATUV has proven to be a valuable asset in decreasing the physical workload to IRF personnel. All personnel must be able to transition the ATUV from transport to the operational mode.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Without the aid of references given PPE, an ATUV a valid drivers license and a mission.

STANDARD: To safely and efficiently transport personnel and equipment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Off-load the ATUV.
2. Connect the utility trailer to the ATUV as necessary.
3. Operate the ATUV in support of mission.
4. Disconnect utility trailer from the ATUV if necessary.
5. Load the ATUV onto the utility trailer.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: ATUV, ATUV Trailer with Tie Down Equipment,and Primary Haul Vehicle.

CBRF-CBOC-2104: Perform individual reconstitution

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

DESCRIPTION: A hazard area 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 or physically exhausted create a hazard and increase the force protection risk factors for personnel operating in the hazard area.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: In order to maintain personal accountability and prepare for the possibility of timely re-entry to a hazard area.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Collect personal accountability tags from EECP.
2. Conduct situation back brief.
3. Reconstitute personal equipment.
4. Conduct physical reconstitution.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-CBOC-2105: Identify stress reactions in response personnel

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

DESCRIPTION: In the event of a 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 offered a critical incident stress debriefing.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To ensure the appropriate care of those affected in accordance with MCRP 6-11c, Combat and Operational Stress Control.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify signs and symptoms of traumatic 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 Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. MCRP 6-11C Combat and Operational Stress Control
3. MCRP 6-11C Combat Stress

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

UNITS/PERSONNEL: RP, Chaplain, and CISD Team.

CBRF-CBOC-2106: Inspect personal protective equipment (PPE)

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

DESCRIPTION: Due to the inherent risks associated with emergency response to a hazard area, it is imperative that all personnel assigned to CBIRF be able to conduct a visual serviceability inspection of their individual PPE prior to entering a hazard area. Failure to conduct this inspection may result in a grave injury to or the death of the responder. All personnel assigned to CBIRF will conduct visual serviceability inspections of all individually utilized PPE.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Without the aid of reference, given a non-contaminated environment, PPE, and a mission.

STANDARD: Ensuring that equipment is serviceable and capable of maintaining the proper level of protection.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify serviceability standards for each CBIRF PPE ensemble.
2. Conduct serviceability inspection of PPE ensemble.
3. Identify procedures for unserviceable PPE.
4. Evaluate proper fit of PPE.

REFERENCES:
1. 29 CFR 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response
2. ASTM F1154-99a (2004) Standard Practices for Qualitatively Evaluating the Comfort, Fit, Function, and Integrity of Chemical-Protective Suit Ensembles
3. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard

Operating Procedures (SOP)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: PPE

CBRF-CBOC-2107: Don personal protective equipment (PPE)

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

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF is required to respond to any type of hazard area. The hazard will dictate the type and level of personal protective clothing and respiratory equipment. CBIRF utilizes both military and commercial off the shelf protective clothing and respiratory equipment. All personnel assigned to the IRF must be able to properly don the prescribed level of PPE. It is imperative to mission success that each individual complete donning in a prescribed manner.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, a CBIRF responder given a non-contaminated environment, PPE and mission.

STANDARD: To the level required, in order to limit exposure to hazardous environments.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Acquire level of PPE required for the hazard.
2. Inspect CBIRF PPE.
3. Inspect CBIRF respiratory equipment.
4. Don CBIRF Level C PPE and respiratory equipment, as required.
5. Don CBIRF Level B PPE and respiratory equipment, as required.
6. Perform function checks of respiratory protective equipment, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. 29 CFR 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response
2. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: PPE, CBIRF Respiratory Equipment

CBRF-CBOC-2108: Process through the force protection lane (FPL)

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

DESCRIPTION: All personnel that go into the hazard area will process through the force protection lane (FPL) to remove their personal protective equipment (PPE). The decontamination section supervises the FPL. Other personnel within the FPL conduct the physical act of removing an individual's PPE.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Without the aid of references given PPE, potential contamination, a mission, and an operational FPL.

STANDARD: Ensuring contamination has been reduced to negligible levels prior to entering the uncontaminated area.

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

REFERENCES:
1. 29 CFR 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response
2. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: PPE, CBIRF Respiratory Equipment

CBRF-CBOC-2109: Conduct force protection lane (FPL) decontamination

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

DESCRIPTION: All personnel that go into the hazard area will process through the force protection lane (FPL) to remove their personal protective equipment (PPE). The decontamination section supervises the FPL. Other personnel within the FPL conduct the physical act of removing an individual’s PPE. Personnel with PPE emergencies, heat stress, etc. must be prioritized for processing through the FPL.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Without the aid of references given a CBIRF responder exiting a hazard area, PPE, and a mission.

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Assess the type and status of PPE equipment of individuals awaiting FPL entry.
2. Determine priority of entry based on assessment.
3. Guide personnel to enter FPL in necessary order.

REFERENCES:
1. Decontamination SOP
2. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-CBOC-2110: Decontaminate non-ambulatory casualties

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

DESCRIPTION: After or during a mass casualty incident CBIRF will conduct non-ambulatory casualty decontamination. This will require teams of personnel to assist the Decontamination Section.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: Ensuring contamination is reduced to negligible levels prior to the casualty’s placement in the cold zone.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Remove casualty from transport device.
2. Place casualty on backboard.
3. Place backboard on stretcher, stretcher stand or directly on the rollers.
4. Decontaminate casualty.
5. Transfer casualty to non-contaminated area.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-CBOC-2111: Decontaminate ambulatory casualties

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

DESCRIPTION: After or during a mass casualty incident CBIRF will conduct non-ambulatory casualty decontamination. This will require teams of personnel to assist the Decontamination Section.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Without the aid of references given a mission, ambulatory casualties, PPE, and a complete ambulatory decontamination lane.

STANDARD: Ensuring contamination is reduced to negligible levels prior to the casualty's movement to non-contaminated areas.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Remove casualty from transport device.
2. Place casualty on backboard.
3. Place backboard on stretcher, stretcher stand or directly on the rollers.
4. Decontaminate casualty.
5. Transfer casualty to non-contaminated area.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-CBOC-2112: Enter a hazard area

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

DESCRIPTION: Accountability of personnel is a mandatory requirement at any response to an incident. This is accomplished by having all personnel check in with the Entry/Exit Control Point (EECP) Controller. This also allows the EECP controller to monitor responder's stay time in the hazard areas. The Hot Zone Controller keeps track of the personnel working in the hazard area and controls access to the hazard area.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: Ensuring that all appropriate actions are taken to maintain accountability and personal/team safety.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Don appropriate PPE.
2. Identify and remain with team or partner.
3. Report to TAC-CP for updated brief.
4. Report for Safety Officers inspection of PPE.
5. Report to EECP.
6. Turn in accountability tags/information.
7. Report to Hot Zone Control Point (HZCP).
8. Receive specific mission tasks.
9. Exit hazard area as required.

REFERENCES:
1. 29 CFR 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-CBOC-2113: Conduct basic detection

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

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references given a mission, a CBIRF responder in PPE and detection equipment

STANDARD: To maintain safety of responder personnel.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Analyze mission requirements.
2. Identify required equipment.
3. Perform systems checks, as required.
4. Collect background reading.
5. Conduct chemical detection, as required.
6. Conduct radiological detection, as required.
7. Conduct chemical identification, as required.
8. Conduct biological identification, as required.
9. Conduct radiological.

REFERENCES:
1. 29 CFR 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response
2. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-CBOC-2114: Perform an SCBA cylinder exchange

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

DESCRIPTION: During response to an incident, CBIRF personnel may be required to remain in the hazard area for extended periods of time. Depending on the level of PPE, personnel may be using self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Because of the limited air supply of an SCBA, personnel must be able to exchange air cylinders while still in PPE to permit longer operating time.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references given a CBIRF responder in a contaminated environment with a depleted air cylinder, PPE, and availability of full cylinders.

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Proceed with a partner to a SCBA cylinder exchange station
2. Begin Buddy Breathing.
3. Shut the valve of the depleted air cylinder.
4. Exchange the empty cylinder for a full cylinder.
5. Open the valve on the new cylinder.
6. Disconnect Buddy Breather line.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-CBOC-2115: Respond to a presumed improvised explosive device (IED)

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

DESCRIPTION: During actions in a hazard area, responders may encounter the threat of improvised explosive devices (IED(s). It is imperative that responders be able to identify such devices and take required action. All personnel attached to CBIRF must be able to respond to IED(s).

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given a mission, a CBIRF responder in a potentially hazardous area and PPE.

STANDARD: To ensure continued safety to responders.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify suspicious item.
2. Signal to evacuate the immediate vicinity.
3. Mark the location of the item.
4. Send a LOCR report from the last position where a radio communication was transmitted.
5. Restrict access to immediate vicinity.
6. Assist EOD in locating the IED.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-CBOC-2116: Conduct search operations

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

DESCRIPTION: After an incident, large areas of urban settings will require a methodical search to identify the location of casualties. All personnel attached to CBIRF must be able to perform a search.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, given a mission, a CBIRF responder in a potentially hazardous area and PPE.

STANDARD: Ensuring that all spaces are searched and marked appropriately.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive orders to search structure/area.
2. Make appropriate marks.
3. Conduct search.
4. Extract casualties as necessary.
5. Update marks as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. US&R-2-FG National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Field Operations Guide

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CBRF-CBOC-2117: Conduct basic sampling

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

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF has conducted large-scale sampling operations. These operations require the fielding of a large number of sampling teams. The Detection and Identification Platoon supervises these sampling teams.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references given a mission, a CBIRF responder in a contaminated environment, PPE, and sampling equipment

STANDARD: Collecting viable and properly documented gas, liquid or solid samples safely and effectively to assess hazard area.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify potential gas, liquid or solid sample.
2. Collect the gas, liquid or solid sample using appropriate methods.
3. Document sample.
4. Deliver sample to IDP for processing.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-CBOC-2118: Extract casualties

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

DESCRIPTION: Every CBIRF responder must be able to triage 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 non-contaminated area will greatly increase the survivability of the victims. It will also reduce the confusion of operations and vastly improve the ability of the IRF to perform its mission.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Without the aid of references given a mission, a CBIRF responder in a hazardous environment, and PPE.

STANDARD: Ensuring that casualties are removed from immediate danger and moved or directed to appropriate care.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Evaluate casualties.
2. Triage casualties as necessary.
3. Render care on casualties as necessary.
4. Direct ambulatory casualties to the CCP.
5. Package non-ambulatory casualties.
6. Transport non-ambulatory casualties to the CCP.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-CBOC-2119: Depart a hazard area

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

DESCRIPTION: Personnel must be able to depart a hazard area, process through a force protection lane and follow the necessary procedures to maintain accountability.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Without the aid of references given a mission, a CBIRF responder in a hazard area, and PPE.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety and accountability of personnel and equipment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive the order to depart the hazard area.
2. Depart via prescribed route.
3. Check out with the HZCP.
4. Process through the FPL.
5. Check-out with the EECP.

REFERENCES:
1. 29 CFR 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-CBOC-2120: Conduct care of casualties

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

DESCRIPTION: Every CBIRF responder must be able to deliver care to casualties during an incident. 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.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: In accordance with the CBIRF specified scope of practice.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform rapid casualty assessment.
2. Place casualty in triage casualty.
3. Provide lifesaving interventions, as required.
4. Transport casualty to designated area, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: All personnel will be trained to the National Registry EMR standard.

CBRF-CBOC-2121: Conduct rescue at the awareness level

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

DESCRIPTION: Technical rescue requires a team and skills unique to the situation. The knowledge of knots, and mechanical advantage systems, shoring, breaching and breaking, confined space equipment and high angle operations improves the probability of the safe rescue of casualties from dangerous situations.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: With the aid of references given a mission, a CBIRF responder in a hazardous environment, and PPE.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel and victims while operating

within the NFPA and US&R standards of practice.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Assess situation requiring rescue operations.
2. Request assistance of Technical Rescue personnel as necessary
3. Acquire materials and tools need to complete the rescue.
4. Assist in the conduct of rescue operation as assigned.
5. Recover tools and materials as situation allows.
6. Provide situational awareness debrief to ESO and/or Rescue Officer.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
3. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
4. US&R-2-FG National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Field Operations Guide

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CBRF-CBOC-2122: Perform Self Rescue

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

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: With the aid of references given a mission, a CBIRF responder in a hazardous environment, and PPE.

STANDARD: Ensuring that personnel move safely and effectively to less hazardous areas.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Report change in immediate health and safety.
2. Ascertain health and safety of team members or partners.
3. Determine best course of action for self-rescue from the environment.
4. Conduct self-rescue.
5. Conduct SCBA emergency actions, as required. .
6. Make periodic status reports as possible.
7. Report state immediately upon completion of self-rescue.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF Rescue Platoon SOP
2. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-CBOC-2123: Conduct individual pre-deployment actions

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

DESCRIPTION: Once CBIRF has been given a mission, Marines and Sailors are required to conduct pre-deployment preparations. All personnel assigned to CBIRF must understand the procedures required to initiate response procedures when responding to an incident.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, SGTMAJ, 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-MCPO, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To prepare for deployment to an incident.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive notification.
2. Confirm notification with chain of command.
3. Move to pre-deployment staging area.
4. Prepare PPE and Equipment.
5. Prepare applicable specialized equipment.
6. Receive necessary ancillary equipment and supplies.
7. Receive base-line medical assessment, as required.
8. Receive deployment brief.
9. Deploy to operational staging area.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-C2-2201: Supervise an Operations Center

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

DESCRIPTION: The Watch Officer is the commander's representative and is responsible for the smooth and efficient functioning of the CBIRF Operations Center (COC) and for the rapid dissemination of information to and from the COC. WO is responsible for coordinating and ensuring proper response to developing events within the COC. In the absence of key leaders the WO is responsible for the execution of the commander's intent and facilitates battle management. The Watch Chief assists the Watch Officer in the performance of his duties.

BILLETS: Operations Chief, Operations Officer, Watch Chief, Watch Officer

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, 1STSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational COC and battle staff, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To ensure proper response to developing events.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Monitor C2 information.
2. Maintain communication with OOD.
3. Maintain Common Operational Picture.
4. Maintain overlays.
5. Monitor status boards.
6. Monitor communication systems.
7. Receive information.
8. Analyze information.
9. Prioritize information.
10. Organize information.
11. Distribute information.
12. Record information.
13. Implement decision support tools.
14. Direct the actions of the COC and staff.
15. Conduct battle drills.
16. Coordinate actions with Higher, Adjacent, and Supporting units.
17. Supervise watch standers.
18. Conduct turnover brief.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
3. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

CBRF-C2-2202: Conduct search planning

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

BILLETS: Extract Plt Cmdr, Extract Plt Sgt, Initial Response Force Commander, Initial Response Force Emergency Services Officer (ESO), Operations Chief, Operations Officer, Watch Chief, Watch Officer

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, 1STSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To efficiently prioritize and execute search and rescue operations.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive warning order

2. Conduct reconnaissance.
3. Develop situational awareness.
4. Prioritize search and extraction targets.
5. Issue warning order.
6. Issue search plan.
7. Adapt search plans, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-C2-2203: Maintain a common operational picture

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

DESCRIPTION: C2 software suites are hosted on a computer system that provides collaboration and visualization tools to the COC Staff. These systems provide situational awareness and collaborative tools to support decision making, planning, rehearsal, and execution management from the Joint Task Force down to Initial Response Force level.

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational workstation and a functional communications architecture.

STANDARD: In order to share situational awareness and collaborate across the network.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Create Common Operational Picture (COP) filters.
2. Create Operational (OP) Views.
3. Create Callouts.
4. Create Common Operational Picture (COP) overlays.
5. Create routes.
6. Create incidents

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-C2-2204: Maintain an operations center journal

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

DESCRIPTION: The mission of the journal clerk is to capture, organize, document, and maintain information, message traffic, and significant events (SIGEVENT) activity flowing through the COC. He assists the WO in maintaining

digital log books and ensures that any yellow canaries taken by radio operators are converted to digital means using specified collaborative tools.

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: In order to capture, organize, document, and maintain information, message traffic, and significant events (SIGEVENT).

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive reports and message traffic.
2. Organize reports and message traffic.
3. Document reports and message traffic.
4. Maintain reports and message traffic.
5. Assist WO/WC, as require.
6. Monitor assigned collaborative tools. (tactical chat rooms, Portals, Wikis, etc.)
7. Enter certified reports and messages into journal. (certified means approved by WO/WC).
8. Assist with COP maintenance, as required.
9. Conduct turnover brief, as required

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-C2-2205: Manage friendly force tracker (FFT) device information

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

DESCRIPTION: Friendly force tracker devices provide position location information of forces on the ground. They aid in increasing situational awareness by providing near real-time updates of where personnel are located.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: Reporting and integrating information into a common operational picture.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Operate a friendly force tracker device base station.
2. Report accurate position location information to higher headquarters as required.

3. Report location of friendly forces on a common operational picture as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-C2-2206: Supervise Initial Response Force Operations

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 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 that represent the position of the USMC and the federal government.

BILLETS: Initial Response Force Commander

GRADES: 1STSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational COC and battle staff, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To ensure proper response to developing events.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Supervise IRF actions in preparation for deployment.
2. Receive mission.
3. Deliver Mission Brief.
4. Move main body from the assembly area to the incident site.
5. Obtain situation from alert command element.
6. Implement the response plan.
7. Provide C2 for the IRF.
8. Provide recommendations to the Mission Commander.
9. Maintain accountability of personnel.
10. Implement recommendations concerning PPE and Respiratory Protection.
11. Supervise close-out procedures.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-C2-2207: Manage Search and Rescue Operations

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 search and rescue operations. The Initial Response Force ESO reports directly to the Initial Response Force Commander.

BILLETS: Emergency Services Officer

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Prepare ICS forms for issuance to appropriate personnel
2. Identify hazards associated with area of responsibility.
3. Coordinate the decision making process with the IRF CBRN Officer.
4. Review PPE limitations in respect to the operations.
5. Review Respiratory Protection limitations in respect to operations.
6. Provide recommendations for protective level.
7. Develop incident action plan for operations in the hazard area.
8. Issue mission assignments to search and rescue personnel.
9. Monitor down range activity.
10. Interface with designated personnel as per the local ICS structure.
11. Oversee search and rescue operations
12. Track all personnel and equipment in hazard area.
13. Track number of casualties being processed through the decontamination site.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
2. NFPA 1858 Standard on Selection, Care, Maintenance of Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS:
Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-C2-2208: Manage CBRN Operations

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 personnel protective equipment and respiratory protection equipment, as well as, decontamination techniques. Provide recommendations for detection and identification. This information is critical to Force Protection as well as the ability to downgrade the PPE level to the minimum necessary to accomplish the mission. The Initial Response Force CBRN Officer reports directly to the Initial Response Force Commander.

BILLETS: Initial Response Force CBRND Officer

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: With the aid of references given a CBIRF responder in a non-contaminated environment, PPE, and a mission.

STANDARD: By identifying contamination, coordinating with the science officer on downrange decisions, providing recommendations for PPE and decontamination activity, and interfacing with designated personnel as per local ICS structure.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify type and concentration of contamination.
2. Identify decontamination location.
3. Coordinate the decision making process with the CBIRF Science Advisor.
4. Review PPE limitations in respect to the contamination.
5. Review Respiratory Protection limitations in respect to the contamination.
6. Develop detection and identification plan.
7. Supervise analysis operations.
8. Provide recommendations for risk assessment and protective levels.
9. Monitor environmental conditions
10. Monitor CBRN reconnaissance operations in the hazard area.11.
11. Provide recommendations regarding decontamination TTPs.12.
12. Monitor decontamination activity.
13. Interface with designated personnel as per the local ICS structure.
14. Enforce close-out procedures.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-CSS-2209: Coordinate unit logistics

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

BILLETS: Logistics Chief, IRF Operations Chief

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a unit, an order, while operating independently or as part of a larger unit.

STANDARD: To support mission accomplishment and meet the commander's intent.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Begin logistics planning.
2. Identify shortages.
3. Consolidate and track subordinate unit logistical requests.
4. Submit requests.
5. Track support requests submissions.
6. Maintain security.
7. Task organize for logistics requirements.
8. Coordinate link-up point, resupply point(s), distribution point(s), and storage point(s) for unit logistics.
9. Coordinate tactical maintenance.
10. Track maintenance status of all inducted equipment.
11. Ensure supplies are tactically distributed
12. Recover delivery equipment.
13. Report logistics status, as required.
14. Continue with assigned mission.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 4-11 Tactical-Level Logistics

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS:
Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-DECN-2301: Direct decontamination operations

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

DESCRIPTION: The Decontamination Team Leader must task organize the decontamination team to accomplish this mission effectively for the Force Protection Line, Non-ambulatory and Ambulatory Lines.

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and

support requirements.

STANDARD: To ensure gross contamination is removed to a negligible risk for personnel and organizational equipment to maintain the integrity of the non-contaminated zone.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify required equipment.
2. Identify required personnel.
3. Identify task organization methods to employ the decontamination area.
4. Employ the Force protection lane.
5. Employ the non-ambulatory decontamination line.
6. Employ the ambulatory decontamination line.
7. Re-assess the appropriate decontamination techniques required based on the type of hazard.
8. Supervise close out procedures.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. MCRP 3-37.2A CBRN Contamination Avoidance
3. MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination
4. NFPA 472 National Fire Protection Association, Standard for Competence of responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Decontamination Line

CBRF-DECN-2302: Conduct decontamination for special needs individuals/service animals/pets

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

DESCRIPTION: The mission of CBIRF may require the decontamination of special needs and individuals/service animals/pets.

MOS PERFORMING: 0300, 5702, 5711

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To ensure gross contamination is removed to a negligible risk for personnel and organizational equipment to maintain the integrity of the non-contaminated zone.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify special needs casualties and situations.

2. Identify required equipment.
3. Conduct decontamination.
4. Assess effectiveness.

REFERENCES:
1. Decontamination SOP
2. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Decontamination Line

CBRF-DECN-2303: Operate the force protection lane (FPL)

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

DESCRIPTION: The mission of CBIRF may require the decontamination of special needs and individuals/service animals/pets.

MOS PERFORMING: 0300, 5711

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To ensure gross contamination is removed to a negligible risk for personnel and organizational equipment to maintain the integrity of the non-contaminated zone.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify required equipment.
2. Set up the force protection decontamination lines.
3. Operate equipment needed for force personnel line.
4. Assess effectiveness.

REFERENCES:
1. Decontamination SOP
2. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-DECN-2304: Operate the ambulatory decontamination lane

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

DESCRIPTION: The mission of CBIRF may require the decontamination of mass civilian casualties. In the event of a CBRNE attack it is expected to have

ambulatory casualties. The impact of a CBRNE attack on a civilian casualty will require a heightened level of expertise of the Marines. All Marines must be able to identify and operate all equipment needed for the ambulatory decontamination line.

MOS PERFORMING: 0300, 5711

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To ensure gross contamination is removed to a negligible risk for personnel and organizational equipment to maintain the integrity of the non-contaminated zone.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify required equipment.
2. Set up the ambulatory lane.
3. Operate equipment needed for ambulatory lane.
4. Assess effectiveness.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Decontamination Line

CBRF-DECN-2305: Operate the non-ambulatory decontamination lane

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

DESCRIPTION: The mission of CBIRF may require the decontamination of mass civilian casualties. In the event of a CBRNE attack it is expected to have ambulatory casualties. The impact of a CBRNE attack on a civilian casualty will require a heightened level of expertise of the Marines. All Marines must be able to identify and operate all equipment needed for the non-ambulatory decontamination line.

MOS PERFORMING: 0300, 5711

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To ensure gross contamination is removed to a negligible risk for

personnel and organizational equipment to maintain the integrity of the non-contaminated zone.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify required equipment.
2. Set up the non-ambulatory lane.
3. Operate equipment needed for non-ambulatory lane.
4. Assess effectiveness.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Decontamination Line

CBRF-DECN-2306: Provide temperature controlled water for decontamination operations

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

DESCRIPTION: The mission of CBIRF may require the decontamination of mass casualties.

MOS PERFORMING: 0300, 1171, 5711

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To ensure temperature controlled water is available to effectively remove contaminants from both ambulatory and non-ambulatory casualties.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify most readily available water source.
2. Set up applicable hosing and connections.
3. Operate required equipment to provide water from a fire hydrant, as required.
4. Operate required equipment to provide water using drafting methods, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

MATERIAL: Available Fire Hydrant, Available Open Water Source, Applicable

Pumps, and Heating Equipment.

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Decontamination Line

CBRF-DEID-2401: Direct CBRN operations within the hazard area

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

DESCRIPTION: The Reconnaissance Team Leader is the supervisor for CBRN operations within the hazard area.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

GRADES: SGT, SSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety and accountability of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive mission briefing.
2. Establish hot zone.
3. Assist in recording entry/exit of personnel into hot zone.
4. Direct actions, as required.
5. Report situation to the CBRN Officer, as required.
6. Conduct relief in place, as required.
7. Ensure all personnel and equipment are accounted for prior to closing hot zone control point

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-DEID-2402: Mark viable chemical and biological samples

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

DESCRIPTION: One of the purposes of screening is to find viable samples for further analysis. The team taking the samples may not be the same team that found them. In addition, follow on samples may be required for evidence.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Without error identify viable samples for testing and identify and utilize sample-marking procedures per reference.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify viable samples.
2. Identify all sample marking procedures.
3. Utilize marking procedures.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF Detection and Identification SOP
2. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT:
Chemical Agent Samples, Chemical Agent Simulants, CBIRF PPE, Communication Equipment, CBIRF Sample Marking Equipment

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CBRF-DEID-2403: Mark boundaries in a CBRNE environment

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

DESCRIPTION: Before safe extraction of casualties can be completed, safe and dangerous boundaries must be marked.

MOS PERFORMING: 0300, 5711, 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Identifying requirements to declare an area safe or unsafe and demonstrate appropriate marking procedures IAW CBIRF SOP.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Analyze mission requirements.
2. Identify environmental hazards.
3. Mark safe and/or dangerous boundaries without error.
4. Report boundaries of hazard areas.
5. Modify boundary areas, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF Detection and Identification SOP
2. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard

Operating Procedures (SOP)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Detection Equipment, Appropriate COTS Equipment

CBRF-DEID-2404: Conduct advanced CBR detection and identification

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

DESCRIPTION: This detection method utilizes advanced capabilities that allow quantitative analysis for confirmation of hazards.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702, 5711

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To identify the presence of chemical, biological, and radiological hazards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Analyze mission requirements.
2. Identify environmental hazards.
3. Perform systems checks, as required.
4. Collect background reading.
5. Conduct zone monitoring for chemical detection, as required.
6. Conduct chemical detection, as required.
7. Conduct zone monitoring for radiological detection, as required.
8. Conduct radiological detection, as required.
9. Conduct zone monitoring for chemical identification, as required.
10. Conduct chemical identification, as required.
11. Conduct biological identification, as required.
12. Conduct zone monitoring for radiological identification, as required.
13. Conduct radiological identification, as required.
14. Interpret data.
15. Report findings.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF Detection and Identification SOP
2. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: HAZMAT ID, HAZMAT ID SL-3, Chemical Simulants,

CBRF-DEID-2405: Conduct field confirmatory analysis of chemical and biological hazards

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

DESCRIPTION: Marines operating field laboratory receive, prepare, and identify samples, and interpret initial readings utilizing advanced chemistry and biology theory in order to finalize and report findings.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To identify the chemical and biological agent.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Analyze mission requirements.
2. Identify required equipment.
3. Perform systems checks, as required.
4. Sample handling.
5. Collect background reading.
6. Operate laboratory equipment.
7. Interpret data.
8. Report findings.
9. Data documentation.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Mobile Lab, Mobile Lab SL-3

CBRF-SRCH-2501: Direct search and rescue operations within the hazard area

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

DESCRIPTION: The Hot Zone Controller is the down-range supervisor for search and rescue operations within the hazard area.

MOS PERFORMING: 0300

BILLETS: Hot Zone Controller

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety and accountability of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Proceed to identified hot zone marker.
2. Establish hot zone control point.
3. Record entry/exit of personnel into hot zone.
4. Direct actions, as required.
5. Report situation to the Emergency Services Officer, as required.
6. Conduct relief in place, as required.
7. Ensure all personnel and equipment are accounted for prior to closing hot zone control point.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: PPE and Respiratory Equipment.

CBRF-SRCH-2502: Manage Entry/Exit Control Point

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

DESCRIPTION: The entry/exit control point (EECP) controller maintains accountability of all personnel and equipment entering and exiting the hazard area.

MOS PERFORMING: 0300

BILLETS: Hot Zone Controller

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining 100% accountability of personnel and equipment in the hazard area.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Establish entry/exit control point station.
2. Collect accountability tags from all personnel entering the hazard area.
3. Record the time that the teams proceed downrange.

4. Record entry dose readings.
5. Report accountability numbers to the Emergency Services Officer, as required.
6. Reissue accountability tags to personnel as they exit the hazard area.
7. Record time that individuals exit the hazard area.
8. Record exit dose readings.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: PPE and Respiratory Equipment.

CBRF-SRCH-2503: Direct search and rescue operations within sector

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

DESCRIPTION: The Sector Team Leader is the supervisor for search and rescue operations within the sector.

MOS PERFORMING: 0300

BILLETS: Sector Team Leader

GRADES: LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety and accountability of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive mission assignments from Hot Zone Controller.
2. Proceed to assigned sector.
3. Establish sector control point.
4. Record entry/exit of personnel into sector area.
5. Direct actions, as required.
6. Report situation to the Hot Zone Controller, as required.
7. Conduct relief in place, as required.
8. Ensure all personnel and equipment are accounted for prior to closing sector control point.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: PPE and Respiratory Equipment.

CBRF-RESC-2601: Direct Technical Search and Rescue Operations

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

DESCRIPTION: Rescue Officer (RO) is the senior experienced rescue technician operating in the hazard area. The RO directs all technical rescue operations and reports directly to the ESO. Rescue Team Leaders operate under the RO and in his absence operate as the RO in the hazard area.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

BILLETS: Rescue Officer, Rescue Team Leader

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety and accountability of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receives mission assignments.
2. Conduct hazard/risk analysis.
3. Direct rescue operations
4. Report mission status to the ESO
5. Retrograde gear and personnel
6. Standby for follow-on missions

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2602: Build Knots & Hitches

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

DESCRIPTION: Be able to identify which knot or hitch needs to be utilized

and properly tie and employ the knot or hitches.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect life safety rope, webbing and hardware.
2. Tie knots utilized per the CBIRF SOP.
3. Tie load-releasing hitches utilized per the CBIRF SOP.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1858 Standard on Selection, Care, Maintenance of Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services
4. NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2603: Conduct Rappel/Ascending Operations

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

DESCRIPTION: As an individual, be able to rappel, ascend and self-rescue off a static line utilizing both prusik and mechanical devices.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect life safety rope, webbing and hardware.
2. Rappel 30 off a wall and overhang.
3. Ascend 30 off a wall and overhang.
4. Self-Rescue off a wall and overhang.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1858 Standard on Selection, Care, Maintenance of Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services
4. NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2604: Employ a Mechanical Advantage

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

DESCRIPTION: A force created through mechanical means including, but not limited to, a system of levers, gearing, or ropes and pulleys usually creating an output force greater than input force and expressed in terms of ratio of output force to input force. (i.e. simple and compound mechanical advantages)

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect life safety rope, webbing and hardware.
2. Build simple mechanical advantages.

3. Build compound mechanical advantage.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1858 Standard on Selection, Care, Maintenance of Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services
4. NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2605: Identify Trench Types

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

DESCRIPTION: Ability to identify from a safe distance the type of trench, soil types, and all hazards that are associated to develop incident action plan.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify the type of trench.
2. Identify safe working area.
3. Identify soil type.
4. Identify anatomy of a trench.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1858 Standard on Selection, Care, Maintenance of Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

4. NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2606: Conduct Air Monitoring

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

DESCRIPTION: Properly identifying the requirement for air monitoring and locations for both trench and confined space rescues.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify the requirement for air monitoring.
2. Identify the locations for air monitoring.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2607: Conduct Ventilation

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

DESCRIPTION: Properly identifying the requirement for ventilation and locations for both trench and confined space rescue.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify the requirement for air monitoring.
2. Identify the locations for air monitoring.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2608: Operate a Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus (SABA)

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

DESCRIPTION: Supplied air breathing apparatus supplies hardline air hose up to 300 to four entry personnel into confined space.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and

support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect SABA system.
2. Setup SABA system.
3. Ensure constant supplied air to rescuers

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2609: Operate a Confined Space Communication System

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

DESCRIPTION: Confined space communication system is a hard-wired communication system with 300 of lines for four personnel to communicate back to the entry area.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect confined space communication system.
2. Setup confined space communication system.
3. Establish clear lines of communication.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications

2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2610: Operate Confined Space Escape Bottle System

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

DESCRIPTION: Ten minute emergency escape bottle system that is used in conjunction with the SABA system as a means of an emergency air supply for evacuation from confined space.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect confined space escape bottle system.
2. Setup confined space escape bottle system.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1986 Standard on Respiratory Protection Equipment for Technical and Tactical Operations

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue

Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

CBRF-RESC-2611: Operate Hydraulic Tools

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

DESCRIPTION: Hydraulic tools are used in both vehicle/machinery extrication and structural collapse. They include breakers, spreaders, cutters, rams, etc.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify which system is appropriate.
2. Setup appropriate system.
3. Complete assigned task with appropriate system.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2612: Operate Electrical Tools

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

DESCRIPTION: Electrical tools are used in trench rescue, confined space rescue, vehicle/machinery extrication and structural collapse. They include breakers, saws, generators, etc.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify which system is appropriate.
2. Setup appropriate system.
3. Complete assigned task with appropriate system.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2613: Operate Pneumatic Tools

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

DESCRIPTION: Pneumatic tools are used in trench rescue, vehicle/machinery extrication and structural collapse. They include air struts, chisels, nail guns, etc.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify which system is appropriate.
2. Setup appropriate system.
3. Complete assigned task with appropriate system.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2614: Utilize FEMA Search Markings

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

DESCRIPTION: FEMA search markings are the standard used to mark structures to identify status of the structure, teams entering in and victim statuses.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify each marking used and its components.
2. Appropriately conduct markings for situation.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2615: Conduct Search Patterns

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

DESCRIPTION: Search patterns are used to maintain reference points in an unknown or low visibility search of structures.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify the types of searches.
2. Conduct both right and left hand search patterns.
3. Conduct wide area search

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2616: Operate Search Camera

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

DESCRIPTION: Search camera is a telescoping camera system used to view areas

where possible victims could be prior to gaining access to ensure victim and rescuer safety.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect search camera system.
2. Setup search camera system.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2617: Operate Thermal Imager

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

DESCRIPTION: Thermal imagers provide a heat picture for low visibility, through certain materials or wide area searches for victim location.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect thermal imager.
2. Setup thermal imager.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1408 Standard on Operation, Care, Use and Maintenance of Thermal Imagers
3. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2618: Operate Life Detection Kit

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

DESCRIPTION: Life detection kit provides seismic and noise location for victims through dense materials or through deep voids.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect life detection kit.
2. Setup life detection kit.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2619: Identify Building Construction

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

DESCRIPTION: Identification is crucial to determining what type of breaching, shoring, searches, etc.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify five types of building construction.
2. Determine structure strengths and weaknesses.
3. Estimate building material weights.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2620: Identify Types of Collapses

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

DESCRIPTION: Understanding how collapses occur and what measures are needed

to stabilize the structure based on type of collapse.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify the five types of collapses.
2. Identify the hazards associated with each type of collapse.
3. Determine the appropriate stabilization method.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2621: Use Hand & Arm Signals

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

DESCRIPTION: Non-verbal communication requirements in certain environments require the use of hand and arm signals for use of cranes, wreckers, and backhoes.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the

NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Control the actions of cranes.
2. Control the actions of wreckers.
3. Control the actions of backhoes.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Wreckers, cranes and backhoes.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2622: Operate Powered Rescue Tools

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

DESCRIPTION: Powered rescue tools are those that are gas powered and used in rescue operations. They include saws, drills, hydraulic powered unit, etc.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect powered rescue tools.
2. Setup powered rescue tools.
3. Employ appropriate system for mission.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

3. NFPA 1936 Standard on Powered Rescue Tools

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Wreckers, cranes and backhoes.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2623: Identify Types of Stabilization

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

DESCRIPTION: The means of stabilizing a load from shifting in any direction by the use of wood, struts, cables, etc.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
2. Identify type of stabilization, as required.
3. Identify load limits for the types of stabilization systems.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2624: Identify Anatomy/Hazards of Common Passenger Vehicles

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

DESCRIPTION: Ability to describe, mitigate or remove hazards and obstacles of common passenger vehicles.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
2. Identify major components of common passenger vehicles.
3. Identify hazards associated with common passenger vehicles.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2625: Identify Anatomy/Hazards of Heavy Vehicles

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

DESCRIPTION: Ability to describe, mitigate or remove hazards and obstacles of heavy vehicles.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
2. Identify major components of heavy vehicles.
3. Identify hazards associated with heavy vehicles.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2626: Operate Steel Cutting Tools

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

DESCRIPTION: Steel cutting tools are those that are used in rescue operations to cut steel. They include saws, oxyacetylene torches, petrogen torches, and exothermic torches.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Maintaining safety of all personnel while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect steel cutting tools.
2. Setup steel cutting tools.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications

2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1936 Standard on Powered Rescue Tools

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-MED-2701: Determine the proper location for Medical Stabilization

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

DESCRIPTION: During IRF operations, the Medical Stabilization section must be positioned appropriately to most effectively support life-saving operations. Proximity to Decontamination, foot and vehicular traffic flow, and the space required for holding casualties awaiting transport are all important factors to be considered when locating the medical stabilization effort in the cold zone. All medical personnel must be able to evaluate the terrain and identify the appropriate location for the medical stabilization site.

MOS PERFORMING: 2100, 2300, 2900, 8404, 8407, 8410, 8432, 8506

BILLETS: Critical Care Nurse, Independent Duty Corpsman, Junior Medical Officer, Medical Stabilization Manager, Senior Medical Officer

GRADES: NV-PO-1, CPO, LT, LCDR

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), a mission, and support requirements.

STANDARD: To facilitate rendering lifesaving and stabilization care to casualties.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive situational briefing from Alert Command Element and IRF Senior Medical Officer.
2. Identify the location of the decontamination site.
3. Identify location for Medical Stabilization tent.
4. Identify route for ingress of the Medical supply truck.
5. Identify location for patient holding.
6. Provide recommendation.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard

Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-MED-2702: Establish Medical transport ingress/egress routes

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

DESCRIPTION: The IRF Medical section has limited patient care capacity, and will be reliant on transport of casualties to definitive care by local medical transport. Medical transport vehicles are generally large, with somewhat limited visibility for the driver and a high center of gravity. In light of these limitations, every member of the Medical section must be able to identify the appropriate ingress and egress routes for these vehicles to evacuate casualties from the medical stabilization site.

MOS PERFORMING: 2100, 2300, 2900, 8404, 8407, 8410, 8425, 8432, 8506

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), a mission, and support requirements.

STANDARD: To facilitate the ability to transfer patients to medical transportation assets.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive situational briefing from Alert Command Element and IRF Senior Medical Officer.
2. Identify the most common vehicle used by local authorities for medical transport.
3. Identify the best route from outside of the IRF area of operations through the cold zone to the medical stabilization site.
4. Identify location where patients will be transferred to medical transport.
5. Identify the best route from the medical stabilization site, through the cold zone, and out of the IRF area of operations.
6. Identify a secondary staging area, outside of the IRF area of operations where medical transport vehicles may wait for the need to transport a casualty.
7. Inform IRF Commander and Operations Chief of selected routes.
8. Mark routes as appropriate for time of day and weather conditions.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-MED-2703: Establish immediate medical treatment capability

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

DESCRIPTION: The Primary Assessment Team enters the incident site to establish the hot zone control line and assess the hazards CBIRF responders

will face during downrange operations. Prior to their entry into the incident site, the medical section must establish the capability to render medical care to PAT personnel in the event that they are injured. All medical section personnel must be able to establish this immediate medical treatment capability without direct supervision.

MOS PERFORMING: 8404, 8407, 8410, 8425, 8432

GRADES: NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), a mission, and support requirements.

STANDARD: Within ten minutes of identification of the medical stabilization site and the arrival of the medical supply truck.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify planned location of the medical stabilization tent.
2. Obtain litter.
3. Obtain airway bag and oxygen cylinder.
4. Obtain a Corpsman Assault Pack.
5. Obtain crush injury bag.
6. Connect oxygen regulator to cylinder and non-rebreather mask to regulator.
7. Report readiness to receive.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-MED-2704: Supervise establishment of the medical stabilization tent

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

DESCRIPTION: All CBIRF medical personnel must be able to supervise the establishment of the medical stabilization tent during a CBRNE mass casualty response. Due to the small number of medical personnel in the IRF, many of the medical section may be involved in direct patient care immediately upon arrival. The ability of each member to supervise the establishment of the Medical stabilization tent serves as a force multiplier, enabling other personnel in the cold zone to assist the medical section in preparing to receive casualties.

MOS PERFORMING: 2100, 2300, 2900, 8404, 8407, 8410, 8425, 8432, 8506

BILLETS: Critical Care Nurse, Independent Duty Corpsman, Junior Medical Officer, Medical Stabilization Manager, Senior Medical Officer

GRADES: CPO, LT, LCDR, CDR

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), a mission, and support requirements.

STANDARD: Unloading, assembling the medical shelter (complete with lighting and power connections), and setting up medical equipment, in preparation to receive casualties.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Erect medical stabilization tent and liner.
2. Assemble lighting and power supply connections.
3. Connect ECU to plenum as applicable.
4. Connect power distribution system to power source.
5. Unload embarked medical equipment.
6. Assemble litter stations.
7. Place medical roll bags.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-MED-2705: Operate a casualty collection point

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

DESCRIPTION: In a CBRNE mass casualty incident, there will likely be enough casualties to overwhelm the decontamination and medical stabilization efforts if efforts are not made to control the flow out of the hot zone. Additionally, the limitations to the available stock of medical supplies require that patients be processed through decontamination according to medical need. In order to control the flow of casualties and still provide for the best possible medical care, all CBIRF Medical personnel must be able to operate a casualty collection point.

MOS PERFORMING: 2100, 2300, 2900, 8404, 8407, 8410, 8425, 8432, 8506

GRADES: NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, PO-1, CPO, LT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), a mission, and support requirements.

STANDARD: To triage casualties in accordance with the START or Jump START algorithms determining priority for processing through decontamination to the medical stabilization site, while simultaneously providing life sustaining care to casualties awaiting decontamination.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive casualties.
2. Perform rapid casualty assessment.
3. Assign appropriate triage category according to START for adults or Jump START for children.

4. Provide lifesaving or life sustaining medical interventions as required.
5. Mark casualty with appropriate triage bracelet.
6. Assess patients for decontamination priority.
7. Communicate casualty count and status to Medical Stabilization.
8. Relay communications from medical personnel in the hazard area as required.
9. Provide for resupply of medical personnel in the hazard area as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-MED-2706: Perform emergency stabilization of casualties

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

DESCRIPTION: CBIRF Medical personnel function as first receivers, regardless of their location within the IRF area of operations. This requires that CBIRF Medical personnel have a higher level of training and utilize more advanced medical interventions than other members of the IRF. To this end, all CBIRF Medical personnel must be able to perform emergency stabilization of casualties.

MOS PERFORMING: 2100, 2300, 2900, 8404, 8407, 8410, 8425, 8432

BILLETS: Critical Care Nurse, Independent Duty Corpsman, Junior Medical Officer, Medical Stabilization Manager, Senior Medical Officer

GRADES: NV-PO-1, CPO, LT, LCDR

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: Assessing a casualtys airway, breathing, circulation, and mental status, and rendering needed emergency medical care to the casualty in preparation for evacuation or transport to definitive care.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform a rapid casualty assessment.
2. Control life threatening hemorrhage using tourniquets, pressure dressings, or hemostatic agents as appropriate.
3. Control the casualtys airway, using supraglottal airways, endotracheal intubation, or cricothyroidotomy as appropriate.
4. Provide breathing interventions using bag-valve mask with filter and supplemental oxygen as appropriate.
5. Treat pneumothorax by performing needle decompression or chest tube insertion as appropriate.
6. Administer nerve agent antidote auto-injectors as appropriate until signs of atropinization develop.
7. Perform spinal immobilization with cervical collar, extrication device, or

long spine board as appropriate.
8. Perform detailed casualty assessment.
9. Splint fractures as needed.
10. Treat burns with burn dressings as needed.
11. Administer IV fluids as` appropriate.
12. Administer additional antidotes as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-MED-2707: Maintain the Authorized Medical Allowance List (AMAL)

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

DESCRIPTION: Due to the requirement to rapidly deploy, CBIRF maintain three 652 AMAL on hand at all times. CBIRF medical personnel must be able to maintain the 652 AMAL in a deployable state at all times.

MOS PERFORMING: 2100, 8404, 8407, 8410, 8425, 8432

GRADES: NV-PO-1, CPO, LT, LCDR

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), a mission, and support requirements.

STANDARD: At 90% or greater readiness.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct Pre-employment Limited Technical Inspection (LTI).
2. Embark AMAL on IRF vehicles as required to support exercises and operations.
3. Return AMAL from IRF vehicles to warehouse.
4. Conduct Post-employment LTI.
5. Identify line item deficiencies in AMAL status.
6. Provide procurement requirements to medical supply ordering personnel.
7. Receive ordered supplies.
8. Restock CBIRF AMAL.
9. Receive additions to the AMAL periodically as required.
10. Stock additions to the AMAL periodically as required.
11. Remove deleted items from the AMAL periodically as required.
12. Properly dispose of deleted items as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-MED-2708: Conduct transfer of casualties for medical transport

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

DESCRIPTION: The CBIRF medical section is not intended to provide definitive care to casualties of a CBRNE incident. All CBIRF medical personnel must be able to conduct transfer of patients to medical transport personnel, giving a proper turnover.

MOS PERFORMING: 2100, 2300, 2900, 8404, 8407, 8410, 8425, 8432

GRADES: NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-1, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-3, CPO, LT, LCDR

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To effect evacuation to higher echelon medical care.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Prepare the casualty for movement, retaining CBIRF medical equipment.
2. Properly move patient to transport supplied litter or stretcher.
3. Provide medical transport personnel with appropriate patient history of injury/illness and treatment rendered.
4. Return CBIRF medical equipment to readiness condition.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-MED-2709: Provide medical care for radiological exposure injury

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

DESCRIPTION: Proper assessment, triage, and treatment of radiological exposure casualties require an understanding of the signs and symptoms of radiation sickness. All CBIRF medical personnel must be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of radiological exposure injury.

MOS PERFORMING: 2100, 2300, 2900, 8404, 8407, 8410, 8425, 8432

GRADES: NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, CPO, LT, LCDR

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To preserve life and mitigate human suffering.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Treat radiation burns, as required.
2. Treat mild radiation sickness, as required.

3. Treat moderate radiation sickness, as required.
4. Treat severe radiation sickness, as required.
5. Treat retinal flash burns, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-MED-2710: Provide medical care for common biological agents

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

DESCRIPTION: Proper assessment, triage, and treatment of biological agent casualties require an understanding of the signs and symptoms of biological agent disease processes. All CBIRF medical personnel must be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of common biological agents.

MOS PERFORMING: 2100, 2300, 2900, 8404, 8407, 8410, 8425, 8432

GRADES: NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, CPO, LT, LCDR

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To preserve life and mitigate human suffering.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Treat pulmonary anthrax, as required.
2. Treat cutaneous anthrax, as required.
3. Treat smallpox, as required.
4. Treat ricin intoxication, as required.
5. Treat viral hemorrhagic fevers, as required.
6. Treat pneumonic plague, as required.
7. Treat bubonic plague, as required.
8. Treat other biological agents, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-MED-2711: Provide medical care for blast injury

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

DESCRIPTION: Proper assessment, triage, and treatment of blast injury casualties require an understanding of the signs and symptoms of blast injuries. All CBIRF medical personnel must be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of blast injuries.

MOS PERFORMING: 2100, 2300, 2900, 5711, 8404, 8407, 8410, 8425, 8432, 8506

GRADES: NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, CPO, LT, LCDR

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To preserve life and mitigate human suffering.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine the mechanism of injury.
2. Treat blast lung, as required.
3. Treat crush syndrome, as required.
4. Treat overpressure injury, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

CBRF-MED-2712: Provide medical care for common chemical exposure injuries

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

DESCRIPTION: Proper assessment, triage, and treatment of chemical exposure casualties require an understanding of the signs and symptoms of chemical exposure injuries. All CBIRF medical personnel must be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of chemical exposure injury.

MOS PERFORMING: 2100, 2300, 2900, 8404, 8407, 8410, 8425, 8432, 8506

GRADES: NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, CPO, LT, LCDR

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), mission and support requirements.

STANDARD: To preserve life and mitigate human suffering.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review references.
2. Treat chemical burns, as required.
3. Treat nerve agent exposure, as required.
4. Treat blood agent exposure, as required.
5. Treat choking agent exposure, as required.
6. Treat blister agent exposure, as required.
7. Treat exposure to Toxic Industrial Chemicals/Toxic Industrial Materials (TICs/TIMs), as required.

REFERENCES:

1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

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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

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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, UJTL, UNTL, and MCTL. For community based T&R Manuals, an occupational field METL is developed to focus the community's collective training standards. Commanders develop their unit METL from the service-level METL, operational plans, contingency plans, and SOPs.

O

Operational Readiness (DOD, NATO). OR is the capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system, or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. May be used in a general sense or to express a level or degree of readiness.

P

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 TECG and should be of equal or higher grade than the commander(s) of the unit(s) being evaluated. The TEC is responsible for ensuring that the evaluation is conducted following the instructions contained in this order and MCO 1553.3B. 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.

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APPENDIX C

REFERENCES

Joint Chiefs of Staff Publications (JCS PUB)
3-11 CBRN Operations
3-41 CBRM 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)
3-37.2A Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for CBRN Contamination Avoidance
3-37.2C CBRN Consequence Management Operations
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 SOP
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