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PP&O
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MARINE CORPS ORDER 3400.12

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR DEFENSE (CBRND) PROGRAM

Ref: See enclosure (1)

Encl: (1) References
(2) General Information
(3) Personnel
(4) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Operations and Training

1. Situation. To provide policy and guidance for the Marine Corps' Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Program.

a. A 21st Century Approach to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Defense (CBRND)

(1) Historically, Marine Corps CBRND policy encouraged a defensive posture which burdened the force and decreased tempo. It was predicated on the idea that commands employing collateral duty CBRND teams were capable of performing resource intensive CBRND tasks while continuing to execute their primary missions.

(2) Reference (a) published by the Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies, and Operations (DC PP&O) refines the Marine Corps' approach to operating in Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) environments. The Order emphasizes three key objectives: rapid awareness and understanding of WMD threats and CBRN hazards, risk-based protective actions, and the rapid regeneration of combat power after a CBRN incident or exposure.

(3) The Marine Corps is modernizing its CBRND policy and concept of support to integrate modern threat agent science and employment of technical forces to contend with current and emerging threats.

2. Mission. This Order contains instructions on personnel, operations, training, safety, logistics, and publications germane to the Marine Corps CBRND Program in order to provide commanders with capabilities in support of Combatant Commanders' objectives during crisis or contingency operations in accordance with references (a) through (r).

3. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. The purpose of this Order is to establish the Marine Corps CBRND Program. This program provides details on how the Marine Corps mans, trains, and equips the CBRND community. Additionally, it outlines the roles and responsibilities of the CBRND community at Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC), Fleet Marine Force (FMF), and in the supporting establishment (SE). Through unique capabilities in the CBRND Program, the CBRND community supports commanders at all levels of the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) by supporting command and control and providing unique CBRN response capabilities.

(2) Concept of Operations. The Marine Corps plans for operations and organizes, trains, equips, and exercises highly qualified CBRND Marines to execute approved mission statements.

b. Subordinate Element Tasks

(1) The Commandant of the Marine Corps executes the CBRND Program through the roles and responsibilities of assigned CBRND personnel aligned to multiple Deputy Commandants, Commanding Generals, and Commanders.

(2) Per reference (b), DC PP&O is designated as the Occupational Field (OccFld) sponsor for the Marine Corps CBRND Program.

(3) Marine Corps Unit Commanders with Organic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Personnel

(a) Ensure and enforce compliance with this Order and all other applicable directives within their purview pertaining to the CBRND Program.

(b) Ensure a comprehensive CBRND inspection program (e.g., Functional Area Checklist 3400) is effectively operating within your units.

4. Administration and Logistics

a. Records Management. Records created as a result of this Order shall be managed according to National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)-approved dispositions in reference (d), SECNAV M-5210.1, to ensure proper maintenance, use, accessibility, and preservation, regardless of format or medium. Records disposition schedules are located on the Department of the Navy/Assistant for Administration (DON/AA), Directives and Records Management Division (DRMD) portal page at: https://portal.secnav.navy.mil/orgs/DUSNM/DONAA/DRM/Records-and-Information-Management/Approved%20Record%20Schedules/Forms/AllItems.aspx. Refer to reference (p), MCO 5210.11F, for Marine Corps records management policy and procedures.

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

c. Forms. No forms used.

d. Records Dispositions. No records schedules are used within this Order.

e. Updates. Updates to this directive align with the current iteration of MCO 5215.1, Marine Corps Directives Management Program.

f. Recommendations. Recommendations concerning the contents of this Order are welcomed and may be forwarded to Deputy Commandant for Plans Policies, and Operations (ATTN: Operations Branch) via the appropriate chain of command.

5. Command and Signal

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

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

J. W. BIERMAN
Deputy Commandant for
Plans, Policies and Operations

Distribution: PCN 10255303500

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References

(a) MCO 3120.12A
(b) MCO 5300.1E
(c) MCO 3400.11
(d) SECNAV M-5210.1
(e) NAVMC 1200.1K
(f) MCO 3500.110
(g) MCO 3440.8A
(h) NAVMC 3500.37D
(i) MCO 1553.10
(j) JP 3-11, "Operations in Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Environments," October 28, 2020
(k) DoDD 3025.18 CH-2, "Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)," March 19, 2018
(l) NAVMC 3500.78C
(m) MCO 3400.3H
(n) MCO P3500.72A
(o) MCO 3500.14 w/CH 1
(p) MCO 5210.11F
(q) 5 U.S.C. 552a
(r) SECNAVINST 5211.5F

Chapter 1

General Information

1. Mission. The Marine Corps CBRND Program supports the MAGTF, Naval Forces, Joint Forces, Combatant Commands, other government agencies and allied forces by providing subject matter experts in planning force protection measures and detecting, locating, assessing, marking, and reducing hazards from WMD that present a threat to operations, installations, personnel, or materiel.

2. Information

a. Chemical, Biological, Radiological And Nuclear (CBRN) Protection. CBRN protection is the general Marine Corps term for measures taken to minimize or negate the vulnerabilities and effects of a CBRN incident or exposure. The joint definition of CBRN protection will include other aspects related to the joint forces supporting the combatant commanders. These measures are planned by commanders at all levels, with subject matter assistance from CBRND personnel, and implemented by Marines and sailors at all levels of command to counter enemy employment of offensive CBRN capabilities, and maintain awareness of, protect against, and mitigate contamination. CBRND involves CBRND support to Command and Control (CSC2), monitoring, surveillance, reconnaissance, and decontamination.

b. Chemical, Biological, Radiological And Nuclear (CBRN) Response. CBRN response is the application of technical expertise, forces, and equipment needed to respond safely and efficiently to the distinctive initial and residual hazards and effects of a CBRN incident. Only graduates of the CBRND School at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, who receive the Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) designator 5713 are qualified to perform CBRN response missions. CBRN response is divided into four distinct functions further defined in Chapter 3 of this Order.

3. Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Billets and Duties

a. Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies, and Operations (DC PP&O). Serves as the Occupational Field (OccFld) sponsor for the 57XX OccFld. The senior CBRND officer and enlisted billet are assigned to the Operations Division, Protection Branch, Integrated Protection Section. The roles and responsibilities associated with this office include, but are not limited to:

(1) The CBRND officer serves as the OccFld manager for the 57XX OccFld.

(2) The CBRND senior enlisted serves as the OccFld specialist for the 57XX OccFld.

(3) The CBRND officer serves as and performs the duties of the HQMC Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) action officer for all matters pertaining to CWMD.

(4) Provides an overarching vision and strategy for Marine Corps the CBRND Program in coordination with Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration (DC CD&I) and the FMFs.

(5) Provides a focused message for all CBRND and CWMD matters within the Marine Corps and to external agencies.

(6) Chairs the Marine Corps CBRND Operational Advisory Group (OAG).

(7) As required, provides a brief to the warrant officer selection board to describe the experience and qualifications desired for selectees in the 5702 MOS.

(8) Provides recommendations to Deputy Commandant, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (DC M&RA) and DC CD&I regarding 57XX manpower and structure related issues.

(9) Provides oversight and expertise on all CBRND and CBRN response equipment issues in coordination with DC CD&I, Commanding General, Marine Corps Logistics Command (CG MARCORLOGCOM) and Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command (MCSC).

(10) Provides support to the development and managed resilience related programs for the CBRND Program to maintain well trained, well placed, and retention of, qualified personnel.

(11) Participates in the Office of the Secretary of Defense CBRN Survivability Oversight Group (CSOG), Action Officer working groups for Chemical, Biological, and Radiological known as CSOG-CBR and for nuclear known as CSOG-N, CWMD Unity of Effort, and CWMD Strategy Plans, Policy Operations, and Doctrine.

(12) Leads and coordinates the CBRND Quintuplet, CBRND Quarterly Readiness Sync (CBRND QRS) with DC, PP&O National Plans Branch; DC, CD&I; Deputy Commandant, Aviation (DC AVN); Deputy Commandant, Installation and Logistics (DC I&L); Marine Corps Test and Evaluation Agency (MCOTEA); MCSC; CBRN Instruction Company (CBRNIC); the FMF; and other offices, as required, to identify Doctrine, Organization, Training and Education, Materiel, Personnel, Facilities, Cost/Policy (DOTMLPF-C/P) shortfalls and deficiencies that affect CBRND and CBRN response plans and operations.

(13) Prepares and provides CWMD, CBRND, reconnaissance, response, and decontamination readiness information to DC PP&O, Operations Division (PO) Readiness (POR) as required.

(a) Briefs the Protection Operational Advisory Group no less than annually on CBRND issues, actions, and events that affect Force Protection.

(b) Coordinates with the Director Marine Corps Staff, as required, and Joint Staff Branch of PP&O for Joint Action Control Office tasks to identify and recommend doctrine, and/or training solutions to close or mitigate impacts of operational gaps.

(14) Ensures Marine Corps support to CWMD activities in contingency plans is in accordance with published policy, doctrine, and MAGTF capabilities in accordance with reference (a).

(a) Maintains a list of relevant Alternative or Compensatory Control Measures and Special Access Programs (SAP) for key billets in the Supporting Establishment (SE) and FMF.

(b) Coordinates read-ins with information owners for key billet holders in the SE and FMF.

b. Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration (DC CD&I). The CBRND Branch is assigned to the Ground Combat Element Division-Force Protection, Capabilities Development Directorate (CDD). The roles and responsibilities of this office are:

(1) Provides subject matter expertise to DC, CD&I staff and subordinate activities.

(2) Manages the Family of CBRN Systems and Family of Incident Response Systems Marine Corps Programming Codes within the Warfighting Integration Program Objective Memorandum.

(3) Coordinates with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs and Joint Requirements Office (JRO), J-8, Joint Chief of Staff to represent service equities in CBRND capabilities development.

(4) Validates the acquisition and fielding of Marine Corps CBRND and response capabilities.

(5) Coordinates efforts with DC, PP&O, Training and Education Command (TECOM), MCSC, and FMF regarding CBRND requirements, Universal Needs Statements, and concepts.

(6) Develops CBRND requirements documents in accordance with the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System. This includes but is not limited to: Capability Based Assessments; Capabilities Development Documents (CDD); and Doctrine, Organization, Training and Education, Material, Personnel, Facilities, Cost/Policy (DOTMLPF-C/P) change recommendation.

(7) Provides quarterly updates on the status of Joint advanced development programs and Program Objective Memorandum decisions that impact CBRND equipment readiness within the current Fiscal Year Defense Program.

(8) Participates in the Joint Program Executive Office for CBRND (JPEO CBRND) as the Marine Corps Capability Developer. DC CD&I identify, prioritize, and recommend gaps and resourcing actions for CBRND and CBRN response operational requirements.

(a) Coordinates Marine Corps acquisitions support with MCSC.

(b) Coordinates with MCOTEA for operational test support.

(c) Coordinates training support to the Joint Program Office with TECOM.

c. Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics (DC, I&L)

(1) Coordinates with DC PP&O and DC CD&I on policy and to determine prioritization of CBRND equipment for the FMF in support of crisis/contingency operations per references (a) and (f).

(2) Provides installations and logistics resource allocation prioritization to DC PP&O for CBRND requirements to support Force Synchronization/Force Generation planning and execution.

(3) Coordinates with DC PP&O and DC CD&I to identify DOTMLPF-C/P shortfalls and deficiencies that affect sustainment of FMF unit support to installations CBRND and response operations.

(4) Provides quarterly updates to CBRND QRS on equipment sustainment related issues affecting ground CBRND readiness (i.e. equipment availability at the enterprise level, on-hand ground CBRND shelf-life data, and condition status) actions and timelines required to mitigate material readiness shortfalls.

d. Commander, Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM)

(1) Serves as the single authority for all Marine Corps installations matters and services provided to the FMF in support of crisis/contingency operations within each MCICOM Region.

(2) Coordinate with DC I&L on policy and capabilities related to emergency essential civilians required to provide installation services to the FMF in support of crisis/contingency operations within each MCICOM Region.

(3) Coordinates with DC I&L on policy and capabilities for the integration and implementation of installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) preparedness and sustainment requirements to synchronize established memorandum of understand/memorandum of agreement FMF per reference (g). (Note: CBRNE is a term widely utilized in reference to Mission Assurance and Installation Protection functions).

(4) Coordinate Operational Report-3 Serious Incident Reports through established lines of communication to the Marine Corps Operations Center, MARFORs, and FMF for warning and reporting of CBRNE events or incidents.

e. Commander, Marine Corps System Command (MCSC). MCSC is the acquisition command for the Marine Corps' ground combat equipment. MCSC is responsible for executing current year funds in support of total life-cycle management for the Marine Corps' general purpose and enhanced CBRN ground equipment. MCSC participates directly with the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (JPEO CBRND) to develop joint materiel solutions, suitable and sustainable for the Marine Corps. As required, MCSC shall develop service specific materiel solutions.

(1) The CBRND personnel are responsible for supporting the acquisition, fielding, and total life-cycle management of Marine Corps equipment.

(2) The CBRND Marines are operational control to Joint Project Manager for CBRN defense and administrative control to MCSC.

(3) Support the Program Manager in all aspects of the Department of Defense (DoD) acquisition process conducted for assigned portfolio which includes:

(a) Support the total life-cycle management of developmental programs and legacy equipment.

(b) Perform as a subject matter expert in support of the Program Manager.

(c) Interface/coordinate with the FMF as needed for materiel solution needs and suitability.

f. Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Activity (MCOTEA). MCOTEA, reporting directly to the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, performs realistic operational tests and evaluates the Operational Effectiveness, Suitability, and Survivability of CBRND equipment. This can include testing for equipment compatibility, integration, hardiness, human system integration, and ability to be decontaminated. MCOTEA independently plans and executes operational tests; and evaluates materiel solutions against approved Marine Corps requirements. The resulting evaluations, along with program cost and schedule, are used by acquisition decision makers to determine whether new equipment is fielded to the FMF. CBRND enlisted assigned to MCOTEA personnel shall have demonstrated mastery of CBRND skills and be eligible for a Top Secret / Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) clearance. Marines assigned to MCOTEA are expected to attend Defense Acquisition University for appropriate training and education for operational testing and certification.

4. Chemical, Biological, Radiological And Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Task Organization in the Fleet Marine Forces (FMF). Unless otherwise indicated, the following structure does not apply to the reserve component. These assignments are subject to change over time and in the future should be verified.

a. Marine Corps Forces (MARFOR). Marine Forces Pacific is structured for a CBRND future plans officer with MOS 5702 and a CBRND future plans chief with MOS 5769 under the AC/S, G-3. Marine Forces Command is structured for a CBRND future plans officer with MOS 5702. Marine Forces Europe/Africa (MARFOREUR/AF) and Marine Forces Korea are each structured for a CBRND plans chief with MOS 5769 under the Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations AC/S, G-3.

b. Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEF). Each MEF command element is structured for a CBRND future plans officer with the MOS 5702 and a CBRND future plans chief with the MOS 5769 under the AC/S, G-3. The CBRND future plans officer and chief provide the Commanding General (CG) with subject matter expertise for CBRND plans to protect the force and CBRN response plans to support CWMD.

(1) Marine Information Group (MIG). Each MIG is structured for a CBRN threat analysis cell. The cells consist of one CBRND threat analysis officer with the MOS 5702 and one CBRND threat analysis chief with the MOS 5769. The cells provide CBRN support to planning, assessments, and effects for the MEF command element.

(2) MEF Support Battalion (MSB). Each MSB is assigned a CBRN defense cell in the operations section, S-3. The cells consist of one CBRN defense chief with the MOS 5769 and two CBRN defense specialists with the MOS 5711.

The MSB CBRN defense cell provides general CBRN defense support to the MEF command element and adjacent subordinate MIG units.

(3) Marine Expeditionary Units (MEU). Each MEU command element is structured for a CBRND cell in the S-3. The cell consists of one CBRND Officer with the MOS 5702, one CBRND Chief with the MOS 5769, and two CBRND specialists with the MOS 5711. Composited MEUs can request a CBRN response squad of CBRN responders with the MOS 5713 to enhance the MEU's capabilities to support CWMD operations. The MEU CBRND cell assists with planning; provides general CBRN defense support to the MEU; and provides direct response support to the major subordinate elements, special operations forces, other government agencies, and allies or partners as directed.

(4) Marine Divisions. Each division headquarters is structured for a CBRND officer with the MOS 5702 and a CBRND chief with the MOS 5769 under the AC/S, G-3. The CBRND officer and chief provide the CG with subject matter expertise for CBRND activities to protect the force with the focus on maneuver units and CBRN response activities to support CWMD.

(a) Headquarters Battalions (HQBNs). Each HQBN is structured for a CBRN defense cell in the S-3. The cells consist of one CBRN defense officer with the MOS 5702, one CBRN defense chief with the MOS 5769, and two CBRN defense specialists with the MOS 5711. The HQBN CBRN protection cell provides general CBRN defense support to the division headquarters and the combat support battalions. The HQBN CBRN protection Cell also provides CSC2 to the division commander.

(b) Artillery Regiments. Each artillery regiment is structured for a CBRN defense cell in the S-3. The cells consist of one CBRN defense officer with the MOS 5702, one CBRN defense chief with the MOS 5769, and two CBRN defense specialists with the MOS 5711. The CBRN protection cell provides CSC2 and general CBRN defense support to the regiment headquarters, subordinate battalions, and attachments.

(c) Infantry and Marine Littoral Regiments (MLR). Each infantry regiment and MLR is structured for a CBRND cell in the S-3. The cells consist of one CBRND officer with the MOS 5702, one CBRND chief with the MOS 5769, and two CBRND specialists with the MOS 5711. The CBRND cell provides CSC2 and general CBRN defense support to the regiment headquarters and attachments. The commands may be augmented with CBRN responder's units to provide the Ground Combat Element (GCE) advanced capabilities to support CWMD.

(d) Infantry Battalions and Littoral Combat Teams (LCT). Each infantry battalion and LCT is structured for a CBRND cell in the S-3. The cells consist of one CBRND officer with the MOS 5702, one CBRND chief with the MOS 5769, and two CBRND specialists MOS 5711. The CBRND cell provides CSC2 and general CBRN defense support to the regiment headquarters and attachments. The commands may be augmented with CBRN response elements to provide the GCE with advanced capabilities to support CWMD.

(e) Chemical, Biological, Radiological And Nuclear (CBRN) Response Platoons. Each division is structured for a CBRN response platoon comprised of one CBRND officer with the MOS 5702, one CBRND chief with the MOS 5769, and fifty-four CBRN responders with the MOS 5713. The platoons are divided into a headquarters element and four squads of thirteen Marines.

(3) Marine Logistics Groups

(a) Each group headquarters is structured for a CBRND officer with the MOS 5702 and a CBRND chief with the MOS 5769 under the AC/S, G-3. The CBRND officer and chief provide the CG with subject matter expertise for CBRND activities focused on fixed sites to protect the force and CBRN response activities to support CWMD.

(b) Headquarters Regiments. Each combat logistics regiment designated as the group headquarters is structured for a CBRND cell and a CBRN response section.

(1) The CBRND cell is one CBRND officer with the MOS 5702, one CBRND chief with the MOS 5769, and two CBRN responders with the MOS 5713. The cell provides general CBRND support to fixed site tenant commands.

(2) Under the direction of the CBRND cell is a CBRN response section of twenty-eight CBRN responders the MOS 5713 divided into two squads. The sections provide CBRN response as general support to the group with a focus on direct decontamination support for operational decontamination for the ground and logistics combat elements.

(4) Marine Aircraft Wings. Each wing headquarters is structured for a CBRND officer with the MOS 5702 and a CBRND chief with the MOS 5769 under the AC/S, G-3. The CBRND officer and chief provide the CG with subject matter expertise for CBRND activities and CSC2 focused on fixed sites to protect the force and CBRN response activities to support CWMD.

(a) Marine Aircraft Control Group (MACG). Each MACG is structured for a CBRND cell in the S-3. The cells consist of one CBRND officer with the MOS 5702, one CBRND chief with the MOS 5769, and two CBRND specialists with the MOS 5711. The MACG CBRND cell provides general CBRN defense support to the wing headquarters and subordinate squadrons. The MACG CBRND Cell also provides CSC2 to the wing commander.

(b) Marine Wing Support Squadrons (MWSS). Each MWSS is structured for a CBRND cell and a CBRN response section.

(1) The CBRND cell is one CBRND officer with the MOS 5702, one CBRND chief with the MOS 5769, and two CBRN responders with MOS 5713. The cell provides general CBRND support to Expeditionary Airfields (EAF), forward arming and refueling points (FARP), and other aviation ground support locations.

(2) Under the direction of the MWSS CBRND cell is a CBRN response squad of thirteen CBRN responders with the MOS 5713. The squads provide CBRN response to the tenant, adjacent squadrons, air stations, and expeditionary aviation sites with a focus on decontamination support for aviation.

(5) Marine Special Operations Command (MARSOC)

(a) MARSOC headquarters is structured for a CBRND officer with the MOS 5702 and a CBRND chief with the MOS 5769 under the AC/S, G-3. The CBRND officer and chief provide the CG with subject matter expertise for CBRND planning focused special operations activities to support CWMD.

(b) Marine Raider Support Group (MRSG). The MRSG is structured for one CBRND chief with the MOS 5769. The CBRND chief coordinates CBRND training support for the subordinate battalions.

(c) Marine Raider Battalions (MRB). Each Marine Raider Battalion is structured for one CBRND chief with the MOS 5769. The CBRND chief assists with planning; provides general CBRN defense support to the MRB; and provides direct support to the subordinate companies.

5. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Organization in the Supporting Establishment. These assignments are subject to change and in the future should be verified.

a. Marine Corps Installation Command (MCICOM). MCICOM is structured for CBRND plans chief with the MOS 5769 in the G-3/5. The CBRND plans chief provides the CG with subject matter expertise for CBRND activities and CSC2 focused installations.

b. Marine Corps Installations Command Pacific (MCIPAC). MCIPAC is assigned a CBRND cell within the G-3 consisting of one CBRND plans chief with the MOS 5769, and three CBRND specialists with the MOS 5711. The CBRND cell provides general CBRN defense support to the command headquarters and subordinate installations.

c. Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA). MCIA is structured for a CBRN threat analysis cell. The cell consists of one CBRN threat analysis officer with the MOS 5702 and one CBRN threat analysis chief with the MOS 5769. The cells provide CBRND support to planning, threat analysis, and information production for the FMF.

d. Training and Education Command (TECOM)

(1) Marine Corps Recruit Depots (MCRD). Each MCRD is structured for two CBRND specialists with the MOS 5711 in Weapons and Field Training Battalion. These Marine provide entry-level training during recruit training.

(2) The Basic School (TBS). TBS is structured for three CBRND specialists with the MOS 5711. These Marines provide entry-level training during the Basic Officer Course.

(3) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) School. CBRND personnel are assigned to the CBRN Instruction Company (CBRNIC), Marine Detachment, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. The CBRND school is structured for one school director with the MOS 5702, one doctrine officer with the MOS 5702, one assistant director/academics enlisted with the MOS 5769, one academics chief with the MOS 5769, one operations chief with the MOS 5769, three course chiefs with the MOS 5769, two curriculum developers with the MOS 5769, and thirteen instructors with the MOS 5711 and 5769. The director of the CBRND School serves as the company commander and the academics chief serves as the first sergeant.

(4) Tactical Training Exercise Control Group (TTECG). TTECG is structured for one CBRND plans officer with the MOS 5702 and two CBRND specialists with the MOS 5711 assigned to the S-3 to assist with planning and as training advisors.

(5) Education Command. Education command is structured for one CBRND specialist (MOS 5711). This Marine maintains CBRND training materials for Marine Corps University.

(6) Other Commands and Organizations. Other commands and organizations with organic Marine Corps CBRND personnel include:

(a) Chemical Biological Incident Response Force, Indian Head, Maryland

(b) Marine Corps Security Force Regiment, Yorktown, Virginia

(c) Marine Corps Embassy Support Group, Quantico, Virginia

(d) Marine Helicopter Squadron-1, Quantico, Virginia

(e) Pentagon Force Protection Agency (PFPA), Arlington, Virginia

(f) Joint Requirements Office (JRO), J-8, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Arlington, Virginia

(g) Defense Nuclear Weapons School (DNWS), Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico

(h) Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), Fort Belvoir, Virginia

(i) U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCO)

Chapter 2

Personnel

1. General. The 57XX OccFld is comprised of three Primary MOSs (PMOS) and one Necessary MOS (NMOS). Enlisted personnel gain the MOS as entry-level students or as lateral move volunteers from any MOS. Officers gain their MOS after acceptance into the warrant officer program. All 5700 MOSs are awarded upon completion of prescribed courses at the CBRN School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

a. Basic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Officer; Warrant Officer (WO) (PMOS 5701). Any enlisted Marine appointed to the rank of WO1 while attending Warrant Officer Basic Course (WOBC) aboard The Basic School, Quantico, Virginia. Following WOBC, Basic CBRND Officers (5701) attend the Basic Warrant Officer Course aboard Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

b. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Officer; CWO5-WO (PMOS 5702). Any warrant officer who has completed the CBRND Basic Warrant Officer Course. CBRND officers serve at all levels of command to provide technical advice, threat analysis, planning, and CSC2 for CBRND activities. They also serve as CBRN response unit commanders.

c. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Chief; MGySgt-SSgt (PMOS 5769). An enlisted Marine who has completed the CBRND Chiefs' Course. CBRND chiefs serve at all levels of command to provide technical advice, CSC2, and planning for CBRND activities. They also serve as the senior enlisted members of CBRN response units.

d. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Specialist; Sgt-Pvt (PMOS 5711). An enlisted Marine who has completed the CBRND Basic Enlisted Course. CBRND specialists provide CBRN defense, decontamination, CSC2, and sustainment training to the FMF.

e. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Responder; Sgt-Pvt (NMOS 5713). An enlisted Marine who has completed the Basic CBRN Responders Course and is assigned to a 5713 billet. CBRN responders are assigned to CBRN response units across the MAGTF and provide the capability for the four functions defined in Chapter 3 of this Order.

2. Clearance Requirements

a. At a minimum, all personnel in the 57XX OccFld are required to maintain eligibility for a Secret security clearance.

b. All CBRND personnel assigned to general officer staffs, joint commands, DTRA, MCIA, MIG, and MEUs (by exception) are required to meet eligibility guidelines for TS/SCI clearance.

3. Assignments. Due to the technical and perishable nature of the CBRND skill set, only formally trained CBRND personnel with the requisite MOS shall be assigned to 57XX billets.

a. CBRND personnel who are reassigned to CBRND duties within the FMF after an absence of thirty-six or more months must complete unit-level CBRN

protection and response training. CBRND officers-in-charge will ensure this training (not less than a 30-day period) is accomplished to familiarize the Marine with current requirements and standard operating procedures.

b. The OccFld manager, in coordination with Manpower & Reserve Affairs (M&RA), will screen personnel for assignment to PFPA, USSOCOM, SOCSOUTH, DTRA, DNWS, and JRO.

4. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Qualification Criteria. CBRND qualification list below are subject to change based on period changes to the CBRND roadmap.

a. Basic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Qualification. Any Marine who has graduated from the rank appropriate basic course to be awarded PMOS 5702 or 5711.

b. Senior Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Qualification. Any Marine holding PMOS 5702, 5711, or 5769 who, in addition to the requirements listed in paragraph 4.a. of this Order, meets the following requirements:

(1) Serve a total of sixty cumulative months performing CBRND duties in CBRND or response billets.

(2) Must have deployed performing CBRND duties in CBRND or response billets for at least six months. The total time is cumulative, not consecutive. The deployed time includes contingencies, named exercises, service level exercises, and routine deployments.

(3) Must demonstrate proficiency on all individual training requirements per reference (h).

c. Master Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Qualification. Any Marine holding PMOS 5702 or 5769 who, in addition to the requirements listed in paragraph 4.b., meets the following requirements:

(1) Must have graduated from the Marine Corps CBRND Chief Course (5769 only).

(2) Serve a total of sixty cumulative months performing CBRND duties in CBRND or response billets.

(3) Must have deployed performing CBRND duties in CBRND or response billets for at least six months. The total time is cumulative, not consecutive. The deployed time includes contingencies, named exercises, service-level exercises, and routine deployments.

(4) Must have completed Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (Course #: J3OP-US651) on Joint Knowledge Online or an equivalent approved by the approval authority.

(5) Must demonstrate proficiency on all individual training requirements per reference (h).

d. Approval Authority

(1) Basic Level. Marines may apply for basic-level qualification by presenting evidence of completion of the rank appropriate basic course. Commanders may approve basic-level qualification

(2) Senior-Level. Marines applying for senior-level qualification will submit their applications for qualification with substantiating documentation to their respective MSC CBRND officer for review. Commanders may approve senior-level qualification after favorable endorsement of the package by the MSC CBRND officer.

(3) Master-Level. Marines applying for master-level qualification will submit their applications for qualification with substantiating documentation to their respective MEF CBRND officer for review. Commanders may approve master-level qualification after favorable endorsement of the package by the appropriate CBRND officer.

(4) MEF CBRND officers and CBRND personnel assigned outside the FMF will submit their applications for qualification with substantiating documentation to the senior CBRND officer at PP&O for review. Commanders may approve senior-level and master-level qualification after favorable endorsement of the package by the senior CBRND officer at PP&O.

e. Retroactive Applications. CBRND qualifications may be retroactively authorized for personnel who can substantiate completion of the requirements via official service records. Marines will route their packages to the appropriate approval authority per this Order. Service and deployed time applied toward senior-level qualification may not be applied to master-level qualification.

f. Waivers. DC, PP&O may grant waivers to CBRN qualification requirements. Marines must route requests via the first general officer in the chain of command. The request must be favorably endorsed by the MEF CBRND officer. For MEF CBRND officers and CBRND personnel outside the FMF, the request must be favorably endorsed by the senior CBRND officer at PP&O. Each qualification level requires an appropriate Marine Corps Total Force System and a page 11 entry.

5. Marine Corps Training Information Management System (MCTIMS). Per reference (i), all CBRND MOS certification and education will be tracked, recorded, and reported within the MCTIMS Unit Training Management module to ensure successful progress of required training metrics are met and support timely progression of skills within the MOS for advancement and credentialing. Training requirements are expected to be updated as necessary and to reflect the CBRND roadmap.

Chapter 3

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Operations and Training

1. General. CBRN defense and response operations are conducted to support the MAGTF, joint force commanders, Marine Corps installations, and other government agencies.

2. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Incident. Per reference (j), CBRN incidents are any occurrence involving the emergence of CBRN hazards resulting from the use of CBRN weapons or devices; the emergence of secondary hazards due to counterforce targeting or other friendly force action; or any other occurrence that causes the release of Toxic Industrial Materials (TIM) into the operating environment.

3. Principles of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Support

a. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Protection. CBRND Marines conduct activities to provide early warning of CBRN incidents and allow the commander ample time to increase protective posture and otherwise protect assets from the effects. These activities include establishing sensor arrays for CBRN surveillance, employing detectors for CBRN monitoring, planning collective protection, planning decontamination locations and priorities, and assisting with replacement protective equipment.

b. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Training. CBRND cells and CBRN response units provide FMF sustainment training for individual and collective CBRND skills. CBRN personnel also provide training support teams to assist commanders with developing and integrating CBRND training into collective skills, field training, and staff planning. In most cases, FMF units will not have intrinsic CBRND personnel on their tables of organization. Units should expect to rely on training support from adjacent CBRN response units as the normal method of sustaining CBRND skills.

c. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Support to Command and Control (CSC2). CBRND personnel support command and control by maintaining a common operating picture that details areas of known or suspected contamination. Additionally, CBRND planners assist staffs with compiling and analyzing threat and hazard information. CBRND planners simultaneously develop mitigation measures to support the commander’s scheme of maneuver. Information collected by CBRN response units feeds commanders’ information requirements to facilitate decisions related to force protection, risk management, and enemy capabilities.

d. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Response. There are four functions of CBRN response. All CBRN response units throughout the MAGTF provide commanders with the following capabilities. Each CBRN response unit has different capacities based on the MAGTF element:

(1) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Reconnaissance. CBRN reconnaissance provides commanders with detailed, timely, and accurate information to answer the Commander’s Critical Information Requirements and refine the Intelligence Preparation of the

Operating Environment. CBRN reconnaissance is a unique capability to characterize and identify many known and unknown CBRN hazards. These units may operate independently or with other technical and general-purpose forces.

(2) Site Exploitation. Site exploitation is the synchronized and integrated application of technical capabilities and enablers to answer information requirements and facilitate subsequent operations. CBRN response units and supporting/supported Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), engineer, or intelligence elements provide weapons technical information of WMD to staffs. Site exploitation is a series of activities to recognize, collect, process, preserve, and analyze information and samples found at sensitive sites to inform the commander's decision making. These units may operate independently or with other technical and general-purpose forces.

(3) Contamination Control. Contamination control is a combination of preparatory and responsive measures designed to increase the operational resiliency of forces when encountering a CBRN hazard. CBRN response units execute missions to reduce hazards by preventing the transfer, spread, and desorption to contain, control exposure to, and neutralize hazards. These units may operate independently or with other technical and general-purpose forces.

(4) Decontamination. Decontamination is the reduction of contamination on people and equipment through absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing CBRN hazards. When the type or level of contamination exceeds a unit's inherent capability for tactical decontamination, CBRN response units provide decontamination with augmentation from the supported unit. CBRN response units provide operational and technical decontamination.

(a) Operational Decontamination. Operational decontamination is the reduction of contamination on people and equipment through absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, and making harmless, or removing CBRN hazards to sustain operations. Operational decontamination allows relief from protective equipment and opportunities to resupply affected units. CBRN response units support the regeneration of combat power by reducing the CBRN hazard.

(b) Technical Decontamination. Technical decontamination supports personnel making deliberate contact with potential sources of contamination. CBRN response units provide technical decontamination to support CBRN response missions and other technical forces. Technical decontamination addresses unique items such as self-contained breathing apparatus, detectors, communications gear, munitions, hazard samples, etc. Technical decontamination requires incorporation of different strategies than those used for general purpose decontamination in the FMF.

4. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Support to the Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF)

a. Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU). Each compositing MEU can request a CBRN response squad capable of all four functions of CBRN response. These squads serve as quick reaction forces for the fleet commander to address emerging CBRN incidents or provide enabler support for CWMD missions for combatant commanders.

b. Ground Combat Element (GCE). The division CBRN response platoons are structured and equipped to provide all four functions of CBRN response with a focus on CBRN reconnaissance and sensitive site exploitation. The platoon supports commanders by collecting information to support decision making and mitigating hazards to allow rapid reduction of protective postures. Platoons can be employed as units or task organized across the division to support ground schemes of maneuver. In garrison, CBRN response platoons support training across the division. The division platoons provide CBRN response squads to the MEUs.

c. Aviation Combat Element. The MWSS CBRN response squad is structured and equipped to provide all four functions of CBRN response with a focus on protecting fixed sites and supporting aviation decontamination. The commander employs the squad in response to CBRN incidents aboard aviation ground support locations to collect information and assist with risk management decisions and mitigate contamination. When employed, CBRN response squads facilitate rapid reopening of aviation ground support locations. The squads can be employed as units or task organized across the wing to support aviation schemes of maneuver. In garrison, CBRN response squads support training across the wing.

d. Logistics Combat Element (LCE). The headquarters regiment CBRN response sections are structured and equipped to provide all four functions of CBRN response with a focus on protecting fixed sites and providing decontamination to the GCE and LCE. The commander employs the section in response to CBRN incidents aboard logistics support locations to collect information and assist with risk management decisions and mitigate contamination. When employed in support of the LCE, the CBRN response section facilitates rapid reopening of logistics support locations. When needed, CBRN response sections, with assistance from other LCE assets, establish operational decontamination sites to support ground schemes of maneuver. The sections can be employed as units or task organized across the group to support the logistics schemes of maneuver. In garrison, CBRN response squads support training across the group.

5. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Support to Joint Forces. CBRN response units support joint forces by executing missions to pursue campaign and theater CWMD objectives. Outside of large-scale combat operations, the MEU provides the capability for rapid response to emerging incidents.

6. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Support to Marine Corps Installations. CBRND personnel assigned to installations assist the installation commander in developing plans to sustain operations at the installation before, during, and after a CBRN incident. These plans will be developed in conjunction with the provost marshal and fire & emergency services MOU/MOA between tenant FMF units and the installations will detail roles and responsibilities provided during CBRN incidents.

7. Homeland Defense and Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DCSA). References (g) and (k) provide authority for immediate response to emergency conditions within the United States and its territories and possessions. DoD officials, including local military commanders, may provide support to local civil authorities to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate property damage under imminently serious conditions. When responding to requests for assistance from civil authorities, under immediate response authority pursuant to reference (g), the closest capable CBRN response unit,

regardless of the branch of military service, will provide the appropriate support.

8. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Ordnance. Only graduates of Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal (NAVSCOLEOD) are trained, equipped, and qualified to perform EOD missions. CBRND and CBRN response personnel are not trained to handle unexploded ordnance that has not been assessed and rendered safe by EOD. After an ordnance item is declared safe, CBRN response units will complete necessary contamination control and decontamination actions to prepare the item for transport.

9. Training General. The key to successful CBRND support to operations, in both permissive and non-permissive environments, is a comprehensive, relevant, and realistic training program.

a. The CBRND School is the only school authorized to teach and qualify personnel in the Marine Corps as CBRND and response subject matter experts.

b. CBRND and CBRN response personnel are the primary trainers for the FMF on all CBRND related topics. CBRND and CBRN response personnel do not teach CBRN response techniques and/or procedures to non-CBRND qualified personnel.

c. Non-Traditional Training. Based on improving technology and rapidly changing threats associated with full spectrum CBRND and response operations, the enterprise-level training and education continuum cannot always keep pace with current training requirements. In order to mitigate the increased risks of waiting for new Tactics, Techniques and Procedures to be inculcated in advanced CBRND curriculum, commanders should consider the use of non-traditional training as an interim bridge to fill gaps in doctrine and training.

10. Unit Training. Unit training builds upon the basic skills taught at the CBRND School and is essential to develop and increase the proficiency of the CBRND OccFld.

a. Commanders shall implement comprehensive CBRN defense training programs, ensuring skills for both individual and collective training are satisfied per references (l) through (o).

b. Commanders with CBRN response units shall implement comprehensive CBRN response training programs, ensuring skills for both individual and collective training are satisfied per reference (l).

c. The CBRND unit training program will place primary emphasis on mission oriented, current and emerging threats, and skill progression training.

d. Commanders must ensure their units are capable of executing their missions under CBRN conditions per reference (m).

e. Commanders with CBRN response units must ensure their units are fully capable of conducting the CBRN response related tasks within reference (l), with a focus on specifically supporting:

(1) MCT 6.4 Provide CBRN Response

(2) MCT 6.4.1 Provide CBRN Reconnaissance

(3) MCT 6.4.2 Provide CBRN Support to Site Exploitation.

(4) MCT 6.4.3 Control Contamination

(5) MCT 6.4.4 Provide Decontamination

(a) MCT 6.4.4.1 Provide Operational Decontamination

(b) MCT 6.4.4.2 Provide Technical Decontamination

(11) Individual Training. Reference (l) contains requirements and recommendations for CBRND OccFld training and progression standards.

Appendix A

Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CBRND	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense
CBRND QRS	CBRND Quarterly Readiness Synchronization
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives
BRNIC	CBRN Instruction Company
CDD	Capabilities Development Documents
CSC2	CBRND Support to Command and Control
CSOG	CBRN Survivability Oversight Group
CWMD	Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction
DCA	Deputy Commandant, Aviation
DC, CD&I	Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration
DC, I&L	Deputy Commandant, Installations & Logistics
DC, PP&O	Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies, and Operations
DNWS	Defense Nuclear Weapons School
DOTMLPF-C/P	Doctrine, Organization, Training and Education, Material, Personnel, Facilities, Cost/Policy
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
FMF	Fleet Marine Force
GCE	Ground Combat Element
HQBN	Headquarters Battalions
HQMC	Headquarters Marine Corps
JPEO	Joint Program Executive Office for CBRND
JRO	Joint Requirements Office
LCE	Logistics Combat Element
LCT	Littoral Combat Teams
MACG	Marine Aircraft Control Group
MAGTF	Marine Air-Ground Task Force
MARFOR	Marine Corps Forces
MARFOREUR/AF	Marine Forces Europe/Africa
MARSOC	Marine Special Operations Command
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Forces
MCIA	Marine Corps Intelligence Activity
MCICOM	Commander, Marine Corps Installations Command
MCIPAC	Marine Corps Installations Command Pacific
MCRD	Marine Corps Recruit Depots
MCOTEA	Marine Corps Test and Evaluation Agency
MCSC	Marine Corps System Command
MCTIMS	Marine Corps Training Information Management System
MEU	Marine Expeditionary Units
MIG	Marine Information Group
MLR	Marine Littoral Regiments
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOS	Military Occupational Specialty
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRB	Marine Raider Battalions
MRSG	Marine Raider Support Group
MSB	MEF Support Battalion
MWSS	Marine Wing Support Squadrons
NMOS	Necessary Military Occupational Specialty

OAG	Operational Advisory Group
OccFld	Occupational Field
PFPA	Pentagon Force Protection Agency
PMOS	Primary Military Occupational Specialty
TBS	The Basic School
TECOM	Training and Education Command
TS/SCI	Top Secret / Sensitive Compartmented Information
TTECG	Tactical Training Exercise Control Group
USSOCOM	U.S. Special Operations Command
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WO	Warrant Officer