



**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**  
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MARINE CORPS ORDER 3440.8B

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps  
To: Distribution List

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

Ref: Enclosure (1)

Encl: (1) References  
(2) Installation CBRNE Preparedness Standards Guidance

Reports Required: I. Operations/Serious Incident Report(s) (OPREP-3/SIR),  
Pg. 7, Par. (14), (c), (Exempt per Ref. (p))  
II. After Action Report (AAR), Pg. 9, Par. g. (Exempt: per  
Ref. (al))  
III. Personnel Casualty Report, Pg. 9, Par. p. (Exempt per  
ref (v))

1. Situation

a. Marine Corps installations face many threats, including natural and man-made hazards. This Order provides direction for the utilization of resources, cooperation among stakeholders, and the standards to plan installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) preparedness activities. Per the references, this Order:

(1) Establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures for developing, implementing, and sustaining installation CBRNE preparedness standards.

(2) Aligns Marine Corps installation CBRNE preparedness and response activities with references (a) through (d) to prevent, protect against, respond to, mitigate, and recover from CBRNE incidents.

b. This Order applies to all Marine Corps installations and locations (including Service-Level Training Installation(s) (SLTI)), excluding government-owned facilities and facilities operated by contractors. Examples of installations include, but are not limited to:

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

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- (5) Staging areas
- (6) Command and control nodes
- (7) Logistics nodes

(8) Other facilities or fixed sites, including enduring bases and camps in the expeditionary (contingency) environment.

2. Cancellation. MCO 3440.8A.

3. Mission. Establish a comprehensive Marine Corps CBRNE preparedness policy for Marine Corps installations and provide guidance to support the coordinated planning, execution, and management of capabilities to minimize the effects of a CBRNE incident (intentional or unintentional), protect personnel and assets, and meet national military strategic requirements.

4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. To provide a comprehensive, coordinated CBRNE preparedness policy for Marine Corps installations, to protect personnel and assets, manage risk to installation missions, and preserve warfighting capability effectively and efficiently.

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

(3) Concept of Operations

(a) This Order is published to ensure effective command, control, integration, and coordination by using common terminology and methodology.

(b) Installation CBRNE preparedness is an installation protection function that embraces Force Protection (FP) requirements, the mission assurance (MA) process, and all-hazards preparedness aboard installations.

(c) Commanders may require extensive Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial (SLTT), other Service, private, or Host Nation (HN) partnerships by entering into agreements (Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA), Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)), and must be familiar with any applicable Status of Forces Agreement(s) (SOFA) before, during, and after an incident to ensure that civil authorities are capable of supporting the commander in protecting Marine Corps resources.

(d) For installation CBRNE procedures and policies outside the contiguous United States (OCONUS) and United States territories, maintain consistency with national standards and guidelines to the greatest degree practical, except where compliance with HN standards and guidelines at such locations is required.

(e) Leverage the Marine Corps Risk Management (RM) process (Chapter 2 of enclosure (2)) to prioritize installation CBRNE preparedness resources to support the installation commanders' FP efforts to protect personnel, equipment, and assets.

(f) Implement established agreements (MAA, MOA, MOU) to leverage outside agencies and tenant command support for installation CBRNE incidents that exceed initial response capabilities.

b. Tasks

(1) Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies and Operations, Operations Division, Protection Branch (DC, PP&O (POP)) shall:

(a) In coordination with the Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics (DC, I&L) Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM), serve as the lead for installation CBRNE preparedness policy.

(b) Participate in appropriate Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)-level committees, meetings, and working groups to standardize installation CBRNE preparedness policy.

(c) In coordination with MA and Critical Infrastructure (CI), develop and maintain installation CBRNE review standards and benchmarks to identify, monitor, and track the execution of Department of War (DoW), Department of the Navy (DON), and Service-level installation CBRNE requirements, goals, and objectives.

(d) Maintain this Order per reference (g); update annually, incorporating lessons learned and opportunities for improvement identified during scheduled exercises, FP functions, and other RM and MA activities.

(e) Coordinate and align installation CBRNE preparedness policy with published operational plans, orders, and other installation plans, as appropriate.

(f) Provide representation for developing Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) policy and capabilities.

(g) Assess installation CBRNE program preparedness, education, training, capabilities, and exercises through scheduled Marine Corps Mission Assurance Assessments (MCMAA), and update installation CBRNE MA benchmarks annually, as needed.

(2) Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration (DC, CD&I) shall:

(a) In coordination with DC, PP&O, and DC, I&L (MCICOM), assist in the development of installation CBRNE capability preparedness requirements.

(b) In coordination with Marine Corps Systems Command (MCSC), identify support methods and technologies required to neutralize or remove hazardous materials (HAZMAT), including chemical or biological agents, and radiological contamination.

(3) Deputy Commandant, Programs and Resources (DC, P&R) shall support all Marine Corps commands and activities in the planning, programming, and budgeting for installation CBRNE preparedness sustainment.

(4) Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics (DC, I&L) shall:

(a) Lead the integration and implementation of installation CBRNE preparedness program requirements.

(b) Participate in joint DoW efforts on the standardization and uniform application of various components of installation CBRNE preparedness requirements and programs.

(c) Establish policies to sustain necessities (e.g., water, food, medical supplies, and shelter) during CBRNE incidents.

(d) Serve as the Marine Corps representative for environmental policy and program requirements, including oil and hazardous substances spill preparedness and response, per reference (af).

(e) Ensure the adoption and utilization of the Incident Command System (ICS) for incident-level management of all multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional emergencies impacting the installation's mission, personnel, infrastructure, and environment.

(f) Establish, maintain, and promulgate policies for packaging and transporting hazardous materials (HAZMAT) and goods, and environmental samples for installations within and outside the contiguous United States.

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

(h) In coordination with the Director, Health Services (HS), address medical care, mass prophylaxis dispensing, patient decontamination, mass care planning such as alternative medical treatment facilities (MTF), sheltering (long-term and Shelter in Place (SIP)), feeding, quarantine, sequestering, or otherwise caring for victims or evacuees following a CBRNE incident.

(i) In coordination with the Defense Health Agency (DHA), coordinate the assignment of trained Public Health Emergency Officer(s) (PHEO) at Marine Corps installations, per reference (d).

(5) Deputy Commandant, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (DC, M&RA) shall coordinate casualty assistance and mortuary affairs for contaminated human remains.

(6) Commanding General, Training and Education Command (CG, TECOM) shall coordinate with MCICOM to implement, execute, and oversee installation CBRNE preparedness requirements for subordinate commands or SLTIs.

(7) Director, Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4) shall ensure that CBRNE preparedness C4 requirements and solutions meet all Federal, DoW, DON, and Marine Corps Orders and directives on communications and Chief Information Officer instructions.

(8) Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (SJA to CMC) shall:

(a) In coordination with the Counsel for the Commandant (CL), provide legal support to DC, PP&O in developing installation CBRNE preparedness policy.

(b) In coordination with CL, provide legal support to DC, I&L in implementing and executing installation CBRNE preparedness policy.

(c) Provide guidance on implementing intergovernmental mutual aid and assistance agreements for military-civilian emergency response activities.

(d) In coordination with the Director, HS, define policy and set forth legal guidelines concerning sharing medical information for government purposes, including medical surveillance, and review and refine policy and guidance regarding:

1. The nature and scope of authority to impose quarantine of personnel aboard installations during a CBRNE incident or other health emergency per reference (d).

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

3. How and to what extent the military should assist civilian authorities in supporting quarantine efforts outside the perimeter of installations.

(9) The Counsel for the Commandant (CL) shall:

(a) In coordination with the SJA to CMC, provide legal support to DC, PP&O in developing installation CBRNE preparedness policy.

(b) In coordination with the SJA to CMC, provide legal support to DC, I&L in implementing and executing CBRNE preparedness policy.

(c) Provide guidance to all CBRNE fiscal and procurement matters, including, but not limited to, procurement of equipment and contracts for training.

(d) Provide guidance on environmental issues associated with CBRNE matters.

(e) Provide guidance on all CBRNE civilian personnel matters, including, but not limited to, union notifications and claims under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA).

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

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

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

(c) Oversee adherence to Service-level safety policy applicable to installation CBRNE operations.

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

(e) Manage and oversee the implementation and execution of the Respiratory Protection Program (RPP) for emergency and first responders, per reference (i).

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

(a) In coordination with the SJA to CMC, define policy and set forth legal guidelines concerning sharing medical information for governmental purposes, including medical surveillance. Serve as the subject matter expert to advise the CMC and senior leaders on the medical aspects of CBRN response and planning.

(b) Provide advice or engagement for HS support to installation CBRNE response operations.

(c) Assist local PHEOs in identifying criteria wherein Federal, SLTT, other Services, private, or HN assets could assist during a CBRNE incident.

(12) Directors, Communications and Strategy (COMMSTRAT) shall:

(a) Coordinate installation CBRNE preparedness policy with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs (ASD/PA) and forward to commanders for use as appropriate.

(b) Provide advice to commanders on all PA issues associated with installation CBRNE preparedness policy.

(c) Provide accurate and verifiable Emergency Public Information (EPI) impacts and analysis.

(d) In coordination with the Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives Protection Officer (CBRNE PO), Installation Emergency Manager, or other designated personnel, publish SIP guidance for installation personnel, including dependents.

(13) Directors, Marine Corps Family Programs shall:

(a) Provide support for the inclusion of installation CBRNE preparedness in family readiness programs and the provision of mass care and recovery services, including critical incident stress management, following a CBRNE or other emergency incident.

(b) In coordination with the installation CBRNE PO, Installation Emergency Manager, or other designated personnel, publish SIP guidance for installation personnel, including dependents.

(c) Provide SIP training during the orientation of new personnel in collaboration with the CBRNE PO, Installation Emergency Manager, or other designated personnel.

(14) Commander, Marine Corps Installation Command (COMMCICOM) shall:

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

(b) Designate in writing a centralized logistics manager for installation CBRNE preparedness program, equipment sustainment, and life-cycle management.

(c) Program resources to support the design of training and exercises to test, at a minimum, both military and civilian activities usually associated with the initial responses to an installation CBRNE incident.

(d) Operate a centralized data collection system for installation CBRNE programs, initiatives, points of contact, and funding requirements.

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

(f) Support geographically appropriate, unaligned Marine Corps installations (e.g., TECOM, Marine Forces Reserve (MFR), MCSC) with regional CBRNE assistance to include CBRNE training support, CBRNE exercise support, CBRNE equipment support, and CBRNE-associated logistical support.

(g) Coordinate the implementation of installation CBRNE preparedness policy, per reference (b) and this Order, designed to support other emergency response activities and RM efforts on installations.

(h) Ensure regions and installations establish a CBRNE Working Group (CBRNE-WG) responsible for planning, training, and exercising installation CBRNE preparedness programs. This working group may be conducted in conjunction with other working groups. Additional working group requirements are outlined in enclosure (2).

(i) Ensure all installations' all-hazards RM activities include CBRNE RM policies, processes, and procedures that require annual All-Hazard Threat Assessments (AHTA), Vulnerability Assessments (VA), and All Hazards Threat Capability Assessments (AHTCA). Installations will utilize the RM methodology identified in reference (f). Additional RM requirements are outlined in Chapter 2 of Enclosure (2).

(j) Ensure military and civilian personnel are included in installation CBRNE preparedness training initiatives, including senior leadership training and orientation.

(15) Marine Corps Regional Installation Commanders shall:

(a) Ensure Commanders designate in writing, a regional CBRNE PO to perform the duties outlined in reference (b) and this Order.

(b) Conduct regional CBRNE-WG with installation representation (to include tenant commands and activities). TECOM commands will participate in the respective regional CBRNE-WG.

(c) Provide Operations/Serious Incident Report(s) (OPREP-3/SIR) through established reporting lines to the Headquarters, United States Marine Corps Operations Center, Marine Forces Command, and Marine Forces Pacific with information on significant CBRNE incidents, per reference (p).

(d) Conduct a review of all submitted installation annual fiscal year CBRNE equipment inventories for accuracy and follow-up submission to the MCICOM CBRNE Program Manager.

(e) Provide unaligned Marine Corps installations (TECOM, Marine Forces Reserve (MFR), MCSC) with regional CBRNE assistance to include training, exercise, equipment, and logistical support.

(16) Marine Corps Installation Commanders shall:

(a) Per reference (b), plan for response to and recovery from CBRNE incidents on all Marine Corps installations; address protection of DoW personnel and assets from the effects of CBRNE incidents.

1. Installation CBRNE preparedness plans should be tailored to meet the specific functions and risks to the installation and conform to the requirements described in references (b), (c), and (e).

2. Per reference (af), installation CBRNE preparedness plans should identify and prepare for responding to the most probable environmental incidents and worst-case environmental discharges, and identify Service-level, other Service, Federal, State, and local response assets.

3. Installation CBRNE preparedness plans must synchronize with other installation emergency support and response functions. Installation CBRNE preparedness plans should be written for the lowest handling instruction, generally, "Controlled Unclassified Information" (CUI). Where required, portions requiring classification should be summarized in the base plan and stored as a classified annex. Additional requirements are outlined in Chapters 2 and 6 of this Order.

4. Update or validate installation CBRNE plans annually to incorporate lessons learned and opportunities to improve tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), as identified during MCMAAs, higher headquarters (HHQ) program reviews, RM activities, exercises, and real-world incidents.

(b) Designate, in writing, an installation CBRNE PO to perform the duties outlined in this Order.

(c) Establish and review CBRNE-related support agreements (MAA/MOA/MOU) with Federal, SLTT, other Services, private or HN incident response, and EM organizations according to applicable DoW rules, regulations, and policies. Agreements must be reviewed and validated annually.

(d) Maintain accountability, shelf-life management, and conduct serviceability checks of all installation CBRNE detection, decontamination, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) per references (ag) through (ak).

1. Establish a Care of Supplies in Storage (COSIS) program to ensure installation CBRNE detection, decontamination, and PPE is in a ready-for-issue condition.

2. Develop, monitor, evaluate, and refine a Shelf-Life Management Program for all installation CBRNE detection equipment.

3. Maintain accountability of all installation CBRNE equipment. Conduct annual inventories and semi-annual reconciliations and submit all results in writing to the Regional CBRNE PO via the chain of command.

4. Designate in writing, a Responsible Officer (RO) or equivalent government-trusted agent responsible for organic CBRNE equipment. Designees shall sign for equipment either by department or section.

5. Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES) and Law Enforcement (LE) departments shall coordinate maintenance, sustainment, and annual inventory of HAZMAT/CBRNE equipment in coordination with the installation CBRNE PO, per reference (j).

6. F&ES and LE departments shall identify HAZMAT/CBRNE program changes required (i.e., equipment upgrades or capability changes) to the installation CBRNE PO in preparation for the annual Logistics Working-level Integrated Product Team (WIPT) held by the CBRNE Program Manager, per reference (j).

(e) Provide OPREP-3/SIR reports through established reporting lines to the Headquarters, United States Marine Corps Operations Center, Marine Forces Command, and Marine Forces Pacific with information on significant CBRNE incidents, per reference (p).

(f) Ensure assigned personnel are appropriately organized, trained, equipped, and sustained to provide emergency response to all CBRNE threats and hazards as outlined in Chapters 3 and 4 of Enclosure (2).

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

(h) Identify Category 1 through Category 5 emergency personnel in support responsibilities outlined in Chapter 7 of enclosure (2).

(i) Include military and civilian personnel supporting installation CBRNE preparedness in training initiatives (i.e., installation and/or unit mail facilities) and senior leadership training and orientation.

(j) Maintain current contact rosters for tenant and major subordinate commands' Officer of the Day for rapid notification of a CBRNE incident.

(k) Include MTFs in the exercise planning process to ensure personnel have an appropriate exercise plan to enhance protection, interoperability, communication, and overall readiness.

(l) Implement an annual installation CBRNE exercise evaluation program.

(m) Coordinate with tenant commands and activities to identify CBRN defense (CBRN-D) capability sets annually to support disaster preparedness, incident response, and recovery operations, as appropriate.

(n) Integrate tenant CBRN-D capabilities into annual training and exercise programs, as appropriate.

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

(p) Provide personnel casualty reports to the Headquarters, United States Marine Corps Casualty Section, as required by reference (v).

(q) Ensure personnel assigned to installation mail facilities are trained to and adhere to the requirements of the handling of hazardous mail, outlined in reference (ad).

(r) Program resources to support the design of training and exercises to test, at a minimum, both military and civilian activities usually associated with the initial responses to an installation CBRNE incident.

(s) Coordinate the integration and access to CIP data in command EOCs and crisis action centers to support response to real-world incidents and operations, per reference (o).

c. Coordinating Instructions

(a) Commanders/commanding officers may publish local implementing guidance or appropriate supplemental policies consistent with this Order and may provide amplifying and detailed guidance to meet their needs.

(b) Installation Commanders shall ensure all required personnel are trained per the provisions of this Order.

(c) Upon initial assignment, the CBRNE PO shall be trained in conformance with Chapter 4 of enclosure (2).

(d) Ensure tenant commands and MSC watch officers are notified of CBRNE incidents. Notice will include specific information, including, but not limited to hazard, location, actions taken, SIP or lockdown, and any other pertinent information.

5. Administration and Logistics

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

b. Records Management. Records created as a result of this Directive shall be managed according to National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)-approved dispositions in reference (g), 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 (ak) for Marine Corps records management policy and procedures.

c. 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 (x)) and implemented per references (w) and (ak).

d. Forms. No forms are used in this Order.

e. Nothing in this Order shall detract from or be construed to conflict with the inherent responsibility of military commanders to protect personnel, property, and equipment under their commands.

6. Command and Signal

a. Command. This Order applies to the Marine Corps Total Force.

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



J. M. BARGERON  
Deputy Commandant,  
Plans, Policies, and Operations

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References

- (a) National Preparedness Goal (NPG) (2d Edition), September 2015
- (b) DoD Instruction 3020.52, (W/CH1), "DoD Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Preparedness Standards", May 22, 2017
- (c) DoD Instruction 6055.17, (W/CH4), "DoD Emergency Management Program", February 13, 2017
- (d) DoD Instruction 6200.03, "Public Health Emergency Management (PHEM) within the DoD, March 28, 2019
- (e) MCO 3440.10
- (f) MCO 3302.1F
- (g) MCO 5215.1K (W/CH1)
- (h) MCO 4450.12A
- (i) MCO 5100.29C
- (j) MCO 11000.11A
- (k) MCO 5580.2B (W/CH2)
- (l) MCO 3571.2H
- (m) 29 CFR Section 1910
- (n) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), National Fire Codes and Standards
- (o) MCO 3501.36B
- (p) MCO 3504.2A
- (q) SECNAV M-5210.1
- (r) MCO 3058.1
- (s) MCO 5400.54
- (t) MCO 4400.150
- (u) Title 10, U.S.C., Section 2801
- (v) MCO 3040.4
- (w) SECNAVINST 5211.5F
- (x) 5 U.S.C., Section 552a, as amended
- (y) DoD Directive 2060.02, "DoD Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Policy, January 27, 2017
- (z) Joint Publication 3-40, "Joint Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction"
- (aa) Joint Publication 3-41, "Operations in Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Environments"
- (ab) MCO 3400.11
- (ac) MCO 3400.3H
- (ad) MCO 5110.4B
- (ae) MCO 6220.3
- (af) MCO 5090.2
- (ag) DoDI 4140.1, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy", March 6, 2019
- (ah) MCO 4450.15B (W/CH1)
- (ai) MCO 4400.201
- (aj) MCO 4140.5A
- (ak) MCO 5211.5
- (al) MCO 3504.1

Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield  
Explosives (CBRNE) Preparedness Standards Guidance

Chapter 1

Installation CBRNE Planning

1. Installation CBRNE planning begins with assessing the operational environment, service level, and installation command and staff assessments. Application of the military decision-making process matures these assessments and estimates into a published plan. The installation plan requires continuous assessment to integrate changes in threats, VA, capabilities, and command relationships. The CBRNE response plan may be a stand-alone document or an addendum to an existing installation protection plan. Installation commanders and staff are primarily responsible for developing the CBRNE response plan.

2. Planning is critical for proper detection, response to, casualty decontamination, and mitigation of a CBRNE incident. Per reference (b), CBRNE planning should strengthen security and resilience through systematic preparation for those incidents that pose the greatest threat. The command's installation CBRNE preparedness plan shall:

a. Incorporate planning for installation CBRNE incidents into the Installation Emergency Management (IEM) Plan, or Emergency Action Plan (EAP) required by references (c) and (e).

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

c. Assess the installations' organic and non-organic CBRNE and CBRN-D resources and capabilities in the risk planning process based on availability, capability, and capacity.

(1) To effectively assess the installations' capability, the organic CBRNE protection equipment will be inventoried annually, with local reconciliation also being conducted semi-annually. Local reconciliations shall be submitted to the Regional CBRNE PO. Annual inventories shall be submitted to the Region for review and follow-on submission to MCICOM.

(2) Regional and installation concepts of operation will be reviewed annually to ensure the information contained is valid, effective, and current.

(3) Support agreements (MAA, MOA, MOU) will be reviewed annually to ensure the information is valid, effective, and current, and will be updated as needed.

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

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

f. Integrate facilities, equipment, training, personnel, and procedures into a comprehensive effort designed to provide appropriate protection to personnel and critical missions. This should be integrated with Federal, SLTT, other Services, private, or HN response plans.

g. Include CI, the compromise of which may affect the ability to conduct Mission Essential Task(s) (MET), and support CBRNE preparedness planning.

h. Establish guidelines that develop, maintain, and execute CBRNE emergency response measures to include detection, identification, assessment, response capabilities, medical treatment, Mass Casualty (MASCAL), containment, emergency responder casualty decontamination, protective measures, safety and security, and reporting. Preventative measures against the introduction of explosives and chemical or biological-laden mail from entering the installation's mail handling system, as well as procedures for responding to suspicious mail must be considered.

i. Ensure site-specific CBRNE preparedness and emergency response measures are synchronized with the corresponding installation Force Protection Condition (FPCON) and CBRNE response action sets.

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

k. Ensure CBRNE PPE (masks, canisters, suits, boots, gloves, decontamination kits, etc.) is issued to law enforcement (LE) personnel in operational billets for immediate use.

l. Address coordination with Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) units organic to installations. Due to the increased proliferation and technological complexity of improvised explosive device(s) (IEDs) and CBRNE-related hazards, EOD units link RM program activities and security-related functions to enable FP, AT, Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP), Continuity of Operations (COOP), installation preparedness, and CBRNE readiness.

m. Integrate the use of organic hand-held radiation and explosive detection capabilities into the installation Random Antiterrorism Measures (RAM) program.

n. Address coordination with other Federal, SLTT, other Services, private or HN officials (including emergency managers and public health officials) to facilitate interoperability.

3. In addition to paragraph 2 above, installation commanders located outside of the United States shall:

a. Conduct a baseline assessment of organic and non-organic CBRNE and CBRN-D response capabilities and measure the ability of the HN's emergency response capabilities to support the installation. This assessment should include a review of personnel, equipment, training, and exercises. In cases where the installation is entirely dependent upon HN assets, commanders shall work with HN responders and jointly conduct this assessment.

b. Integrate installation emergency response capabilities with HN emergency responders to the degree needed to ensure the availability of proper response, casualty decontamination, MASCAL management, mitigation capabilities, and continuance of the installation mission.

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

d. Become familiar with SOFA and other international agreements affecting installation CBRNE preparedness, as well as HN response capabilities appropriate to the installation.

e. Coordinate CBRNE preparedness efforts on the installation internally and engage with HN emergency responders, United States State Department personnel, or their representatives to ensure interoperability.

f. Implement existing agreements with HNs, as necessary, to ensure HN CBRNE preparedness capabilities are integrated into installation CBRNE preparedness and response plans. With proper authority and approval, negotiate and complete such agreements where they do not exist.

g. Review agreements annually to ensure that HN sufficiency meets agreed-upon installation needs.

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

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

4. CBRNE Working Group (CBRNE-WG). Installation commanders shall establish a CBRNE-WG, either stand-alone or part of an existing command working group. The CBRNE-WG is responsible for planning, training, and exercising CBRNE preparedness. The CBRNE-WG should:

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

b. Invite and include liaison personnel from appropriate Federal, SLTT, other Services, private, or HN emergency response management communities, and tenant organizations.

c. Evaluate and modify existing agreements, when appropriate, and ensure all stakeholders are aware of applicable agreements.

d. Collect and prioritize installation CBRNE preparedness resource requirements to the region and MCICOM for submission of the program objective memorandum.

e. Ensure that the installation CBRNE preparedness plan is integrated with local emergency response plans.

f. Ensure the installation develops plans and conducts appropriate training for CBRNE emergency response teams and personnel, as required in references (b), (c), and this Order.

g. Conduct and maintain annual threat and hazard, vulnerability, and food and capability assessments to determine vulnerabilities to CBRNE incidents.

5. Planning Considerations and Coordination

a. General. CBRNE incidents are mostly associated with terrorism and are often referred to as WMD. There is a wide variation in CBRNE types based on the time of the incident, the magnitude of the impact, and the availability of the agent or device, as illustrated in Table 1-1:

Incident	Warning/Time to Injury or Illness	Magnitude	Availability
Chemical	Seconds to Hours	Local to Regional	High
Biological	Days to Weeks	Local to Global	Medium
Radiological	Hours to Days	Local	Medium
Nuclear	Minutes to Hours	Local to Regional	Very Low
High-Yield Explosive	Immediate	Local	Medium/High

Table 1-1

(1) CBRNE incidents differ from HAZMAT incidents in effect, scope, intent, and nature. CBRNE incidents are responded to under the assumption that they are deliberate, malicious acts to disrupt operations and society. A HAZMAT incident is likely accidental. Evidence preservation and perpetrator apprehension are of greater concern with CBRNE incidents than with HAZMAT incidents.

(2) HAZMAT events can be a disaster incident. An industrial chemical disaster is defined as the release or spill of a toxic chemical that results in an abrupt and serious disruption of the functioning of society, leading to widespread human, material, or environmental losses that exceed the ability of the affected area to cope using its resources alone.

(3) Table 1-2 on the following page compares the effect, scope, intent, and nature of CBRNE and HAZMAT incidents:

Characteristic	CBRNE Incident	HAZMAT Incident
Effect/Scope	Small to large scale, potential MASCAL incident	Usually small-scale (rarely a widespread disaster)
Intent	Deliberate, malicious acts with intent to kill, injure, or sicken and/or cause disruption	Usually accidental
Nature	Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and/or high-yield explosive	Usually chemical but can be biological and/or radiological

Table 1-2

## Chapter 2

### CBRNE Risk Management

1. Risk Management (RM). The command's all-hazards RM activities will include CBRNE RM policies, processes, procedures, and protocols that require the execution of annual threat and hazard, criticality, vulnerability, and capability assessments. The information outlined below is an overview of specific detailed RM processes commands will utilize, outlined in reference (r).

2. Risk Assessment (RA). An RA involves collecting and evaluating the data concerning the criticality of the assets based on mission impacts, likely and probable threats and hazards, degrees of vulnerability, and existing countermeasures to determine the overall risk posture of the asset. Essentially, it is a systematic, rational, and defensible process for identifying, quantifying, and prioritizing risks. Based on the values produced from the criticality assessment (CA), AHTA, and VA, an RA rating or score is produced for each specific threat or hazard and vulnerability/asset pairing of data.

a. Criticality Assessment (CA). The CA identifies a command's assets, the degradation or destruction of which impacts the command's ability to execute its assigned mission or functions and identifies the mission impact or consequence of loss of assets for supported missions. Commanders are required to conduct an annual CA utilizing the processes outlined in reference (r).

b. All-Hazard Threat Assessment (AHTA). Execution of the RM process is based on an assessment of the threat and hazard environment in which forces operate and missions are executed. The development of an AHTA will accomplish two goals: 1) the identification of a comprehensive list of threats and hazards, and 2) the likelihood or probability of occurrence of each threat or hazard.

(1) The annual AHTA must be tailored to the local environment and ensure all threat and hazard information is integrated to meet the collective needs of IEM, CBRNE, AT, CIP, LE, F&ES, and COOP plans. A comprehensive effort between the threat working group, CBRNE-WG, and the IEM working group will develop the AHTA by fusing information (strategic, operational, local, and tactical) derived from liaisons between civil and military LE, public safety agencies and departments, as well as meteorological, environmental, public health, and medical syndromic surveillance sources. Commanders shall ensure the AHTA is completed and updated annually, per reference (r).

(2) As part of the command's RM process, commanders will develop an integrated and prioritized threat and hazard matrix that reflects the likelihood of assessed threats and hazards. Specific CBRNE considerations should include and address:

(a) Intentional or unintentional CBRNE or HAZMAT incidents.

(b) A listing of Toxic Industrial Material(s) (TIM) locations adjacent to or near the installation should be acquired from local emergency planning groups or state emergency response commissions, or HN equivalent. Some representative sources of TIM hazards are depicted in Table 2-1:

Agricultural	Insecticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizers
Industrial	Chemical and/or radiological materials used in the manufacturing process, fuel, or for cleaning.
Product and Research	Chemical and/or biological materials produced or stored in a facility.
Radiological	Nuclear power plants, medical facilities, laboratories, nondestructive testing facilities, and food/mail irradiation facilities.

Table 2-1 -- Potential TIM Hazards

(c) Identified chemicals of interest and extremely hazardous substances that meet the threshold planning quantity, as identified in the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, will be modeled to show potential effects on the installation. Installations that do not possess modeling capability can contact the Defense Threat Reduction Agency Operations Center at (703) 767-2118, DSN: 427-2118 to receive models based on the installation's data.

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

1. Consider the range of identified and projected response capabilities necessary for responding to and recovering from identified CBRNE hazards and threats, including the topics of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, and evaluating all resources.

2. Identify CBRNE resources, including tenant commands and non-DoW organizations by type, kind, and quantity. Include equipment and resources available through established support agreements with SLTT, the private sector, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and HN partners.

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

4. Implement agreements to request CBRNE equipment, resources, and capabilities from Federal, SLTT, other Services, and private or HN partnerships.

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

6. Annually assess and update CBRNE planning, manning, training, and equipment requirements to respond to and recover from a

specific consequence. As required by references (c), (e), and this Order the AHTCA should address the following capabilities, at a minimum:

- Management
- a. Interoperable Communications
  - b. Emergency Dispatch
  - c. Incident Command
  - d. EM
  - e. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Operations and
  - f. EPI
  - g. Mass Warning and Notification (MWN)
  - h. Pandemic and Infectious Disease Response
  - i. MASCAL Response
  - j. Fire - Structural response
  - k. Fire - Wildland and Forest response
  - l. Fire - Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting
  - m. Water rescue
  - n. Confined Space Rescue
  - o. Urban Search and Rescue
  - p. Rope rescue
  - q. HAZMAT Response (Offensive and Defensive)
  - r. IED Response
  - s. Security Force Response
  - t. Hostage and barricade response
  - u. Lockdown
  - v. SIP
  - w. Evacuation and Mass Care services
  - x. Recovery Operations

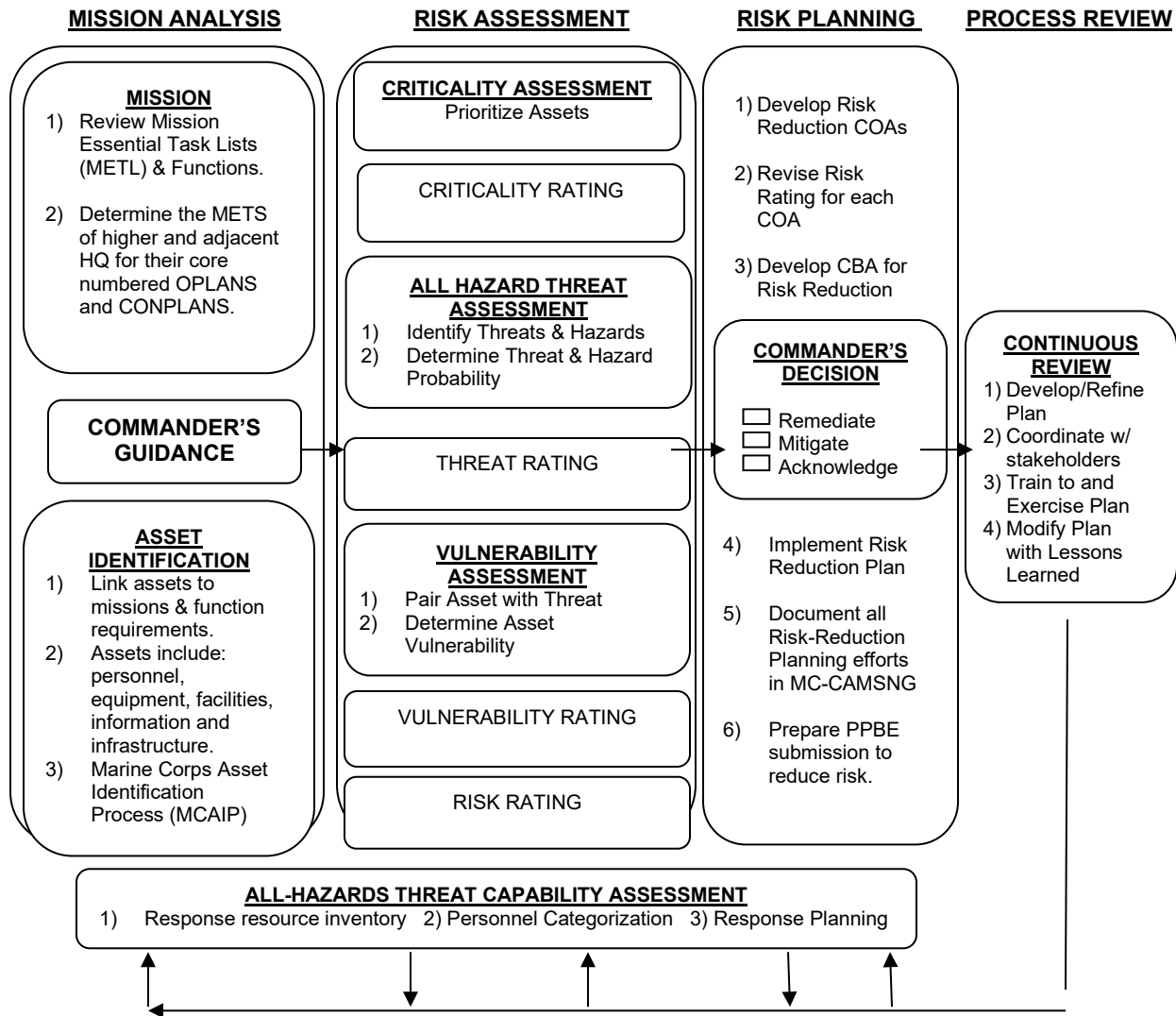


Figure 2-2 -- CBRNE Risk Management Process

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

a. HHQ Risk Assessments. Each assessment will evaluate the command's RM execution and provide advice, guidance, and advocacy for improvement to the command's overall security posture and those programs that support it. All regions and installations will be subject to triennial MCMAAs.

b. Annual Self-Assessment. Local RAs shall be conducted by all regions and installations annually, or more frequently if threats or mission requirements dictate. Local VAs will be conducted for any event or activity deemed a special event or that involves a gathering of 300 or more personnel.

Chapter 3

Training

1. Installation commanders and their designated staff, individuals who may serve as incident commanders, technicians, and specialists, operations personnel, responders, employees, and base personnel shall be provided CBRNE education, training, and certification as outlined in references (b), (e), and (af). Training and education shall:

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

b. Enhance and promote preparedness of installation military personnel, civilian personnel, and other personnel with skill level appropriate instructions.

c. Leverage training materials and opportunities provided by Federal, SLTT, other Services, private, or HN partnerships.

d. Verify appropriate levels of credentialing and certification for installation CBRNE POs and first responders per reference (b).

e. Provide basic CBRNE instruction on protective measures to personnel in conjunction with AT Level I training.

f. Be tailored to local environments and threats and hazards.

g. Ensure all personnel are aware of the mitigation and response actions such as MWN, evacuation, and SIP to be undertaken in the event of a CBRNE incident.

(1) For the purpose of this Order, the term "shelter-in-place" is used in the same context in references (k) and (n). SIP may be required for a natural disaster, such as severe weather, or for an incident where chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants are released into the environment.

(2) Establishing a SIP program should include:

(a) Identifying spaces/locations for SIP.

1. Identifying a building for use to support SIP should consider the following facility requirements:

a. Concrete construction

b. Multistory

c. Roof air handlers

d. Energy efficient

e. Equipped with an emergency backup power source

f. Equipped with filtered air

(b) Considering, and including the following in SIP kits:

1. Location, accessibility, and maintenance of SIP kits
2. Potable water and non-perishable food
3. First aid kit
4. Dust mask(s)
5. Flashlight and batteries
6. Signal device (whistle)
7. Hygiene items (soap, hand sanitizer, toilet paper, etc.)
8. Trash bags, plastic sheeting, scissors, duct tape

(c) Establishing and practicing SIP procedures that should address:

1. Location of SIP rooms
2. Signs posted to identify designated SIP locations
3. SIP kit preparation, maintenance, and location
4. Authority to issue SIP instructions
5. SIP MWN procedures and methods
6. Protective actions to be taken during a SIP incident
7. Conducting SIP exercises biannually, at a minimum.

Civilian personnel should be included in SIP training and exercise events.

(d) Coordinating and assisting in the training and exercising of SIP procedures.

(e) Determining the appropriate criteria when SIP is necessary. This should be balanced with potential hazards and threats.

2. Reference (b) outlines areas and knowledge for installations and incident commanders, response teams, emergency medical services (EMS), first responders and receivers, and other personnel. The 36 knowledge areas with associated levels of knowledge form the basis for planning, training, exercising, and assessing an installation's preparedness, including:

a. Basic Level. Recommended minimum information the installation should provide.

b. Advanced Level. Formal education and training.

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

Installation CBRNE Capabilities / Knowledge						
Performance Levels: ○ = Basic ● = Advanced ◇ = Specialized						
Knowledge Level	Incident Command	Technician/Specialist	Operations	Awareness		
				First Responders	Employees	Populace
Examples	Incident or Installation Commander	Incident Response Team (IRT) Specialists; HAZMAT/CBRNE Training. EMS/Advanced; Medical Specialists; Mortuary Affairs	Operations Incident Response Team; EMS; Firefighters & Basic HAZMAT; EOC	First Responders - Initial Responders (i.e., Security Forces); 911 Operators/Dispatch	Facility Workers; Medical Support; Janitors; Security Guards; Non-DoW tenants; DoW or schools on installations	Spouses; Children; Dependents and other family members
Knowledge Areas						
1. Know/Understand the potential for a CBRNE incident, to include:						
CBRNE weapons substances	●	◇	●	○	○	
The behavior of CBRNE agents	●	◇	●	○		
CBRNE agent terms	●	●	● (EMS only)	○		
CBRNE toxicology	●	●	● (EMS only)			
Hazards & risks associated with CBRNE agents	●	◇	●	○	○	
Likely locations for CBRNE agent incidents	●	●	●	●	○	
Potential outcomes of a CBRNE agent incident	●	●	●	●	○	○
Indicators of possible criminal or terrorist activity involving WMD	●	●	●	●	○	
2. Know the indicators, signs & symptoms for exposure to CBRNE weapons or substances.	●	◇	●	●	○	○
3. Know questions to ask the caller to elicit critical information regarding a CBRNE incident.				● (911 only)		
4. Recognize unusual trends that may indicate CBRNE incidents.	●	◇	●	●	○	○

Table 3-1 -- CBRNE Capabilities/Knowledge

Installation CBRNE Capabilities / Knowledge						
Performance Levels: ○ = Basic ● = Advanced ◇ = Specialized						
Knowledge Level	Incident Command	Technician/Specialist	Operations	Awareness		
				First Responders	Employees	Populace
Examples	Incident or Installation Commander	Incident Response Team (IRT) Specialists; HAZMAT/CBRNE Training; EMS/Advanced; Medical Specialists; Mortuary Affairs	Operations Incident Response Team; EMS; Firefighters & Basic HAZMAT; EOC	First Responders – Initial Responders (i.e., Security Forces); 911 Operators/Dispatch	Facility Workers; Medical Support; Janitors; Security Guards; Non-DoW tenants; DoW or schools on installations	Spouses; Children; Dependents and other family members
Knowledge Areas						
5. Understand relevant EM and CBRNE response plans, SOPs, and roles within each.	●	◇	●	●	○	
6. Recognize & communicate the need for additional resources.	●	◇	●	●	○	
7. Make proper notifications & communications of CBRNE incidents.	●	◇	●	●	○	
8. Understand the individual protection associated with a CBRNE incident, such as:						
Self-protection measures	●	◇	●	●	○	○
Properly employ assigned protective equipment.	●	◇	●	●	○	
Select and use proper protective equipment.	●	◇	●	●	○	
9. Protective measures and how to initiate actions to protect others & safeguard property.	●	●	●	●	○	○
10. Procedures for evacuation of personnel.	●	◇	●	●		○
11. Coordinate evacuation, mass care, and level of response with C3 capability.	●	●	●	○		
12. Understand and determine chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) decontamination procedures for:						
Self	●	◇	●	●	○	○
Victims	●	◇	●	○		

Table 3-1 -- CBRNE Capabilities/Knowledge  
3-4

Installation CBRNE Capabilities / Knowledge						
Performance Levels: ○ = Basic ● = Advanced ◇ = Specialized						
Knowledge Level	Incident Command	Technician/Specialist	Operations	Awareness		
				First Responders	Employees	Populace
Examples	Incident or Installation Commander	Incident Response Team (IRT) Specialists; HAZMAT/CBRNE Training; EMS/Advanced; Medical Specialists; Mortuary Affairs	Operations Incident Response Team; EMS; Firefighters & Basic HAZMAT; EOC	First Responders - Initial Responders (i.e., Security Forces); 911 Operators/Dispatch	Facility Workers; Medical Support; Janitors; Security Guards; Non-DoW tenants; DoW or schools on installations	Spouses; Children; Dependents and other family members
Knowledge Areas						
Site	●	◇	●	○		
Equipment	●	◇	●	○		
Mass Casualties	●	◇	●	○		
13. Crime scene & evidence preservation & procedures	●	●	●	● (Police)		
14. Procedures & safety precautions for legal evidence collection.	●	◇	●	● (Police)		
15. Federal & other support infrastructures & how to access them.	◇	●	●	○ (911 only)		
16. Understand the limitations of operating in protective clothing.	●	●	●	○		
17. Understand emergency & first aid procedures for exposure to CBRNE agents & principles of triage.	○	◇	●	○		
18. Know how to perform hazard & risk assessments of CBRNE agents.	●	◇	●			

Table 3-1 -- CBRNE Capabilities/Knowledge

Installation CBRNE Capabilities / Knowledge						
Performance Levels: ○ = Basic ● = Advanced ◇ = Specialized						
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Knowledge Areas						
20. Understand the Incident Command System (ICS)/ NIMS, specifically:						
Roles/function within ICS/NIMS	◇	◇	●	○		
Need to implement ICS/NIMS.	◇	◇	●	○		
21. Know how to perform CBRNE contamination control & containment operations, including for fatalities.	●	◇	●	○		
22. Understand procedures & equipment for safe transport of contaminated items.	●	◇	●			
23. Know the classification, detection, identification, and verification of CBRNE material using field survey instruments & equipment.	●	◇	●			
24. Know methods for the collection of solid, liquid, and gas samples.	●	◇	●			
25. Know safe casualty extraction & chemical, biological, radiological MCM	○	◇	●	●	○	
26. Know patient assessment & emergency medical treatment.		◇ (Medical only)	● (Medical only)			

Table 3-1 -- CBRNE Capabilities/Knowledge

Installation CBRNE Capabilities / Knowledge						
Performance Levels: ○ = Basic ● = Advanced ◇ = Specialized						
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Knowledge Areas						
27. Be familiar with public health & local EMS issues associated with any hazard or emergency condition to include CBRNE incidents.	○	◇ (Medical only)	● (Medical only)			
28. Know procedures for patient transport.		◇ (Medical only)	● (Medical only)	○		
29. Execute CBRNE triage & emergent care.		◇ (Medical only)	● (Medical only)			
30. Perform casualty & fatality management.	●	●	●			
31. Perform team decontamination operations.	●	◇	●			
32. Conduct sampling operations with a presumptive level of detection, as appropriate.		●	○			
33. Coordinate with response partners for confirmatory testing capabilities.	●	◇	○			

Table 3-1 -- CBRNE Capabilities/Knowledge

Installation CBRNE Capabilities / Knowledge						
Performance Levels: ○ = Basic ● = Advanced ◇ = Specialized						
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Examples	Incident or Installation Commander	Incident Response Team (IRT) Specialists; HAZMAT/CBRNE Training; EMS/Advanced; Medical Specialists; Mortuary Affairs	Operations Incident Response Team; EMS; Firefighters & Basic HAZMAT; EOC	First Responders - Initial Responders (i.e., Security Forces); 911 Operators/Dispatch	Facility Workers; Medical Support; Janitors; Security Guards; Non-DoW tenants; DoW or schools on installations	Spouses; Children; Dependents and other family members
Knowledge Areas						
34. Know laboratory identification & diagnosis for biological agents.		◇				
35. Develop an installation EM Plan (to include CBRNE response) in coordination with local, county, and State EM personnel, consisting of the following:						
Mitigation	◇	◇	○	○		
Preparedness	◇	◇	○	○		
Response	◇	◇	○	○		
Short-term recovery	◇	◇	○	○		
Safe-haven management	◇	◇	○			
SIP for all buildings and resources – high-density buildings.	◇	◇	○	○	○	
Evacuation routes	◇	◇	○	○	○	○
Site safety, security, and control	◇	◇	○			
36. Develop and exercise installation EM and CBRNE response plans.	●	◇	○			

Table 3-1 -- CBRNE Capabilities/Knowledge

5. Hazardous Mail Training. Per reference (ad), train all mail handling personnel to identify hazardous mail and how to ensure its safe handling is directed. Amplified information is provided in the Military Postal Service Procedures Manual (MPM) which can be retrieved from <https://www.army.mil/mpsa>.

a. Post office personnel will coordinate with local HAZMAT personnel, LE, and fire department officials, and medical personnel to ensure training of all mail handlers is accomplished annually.

b. Training at a minimum will be focused on the detection of mail bombs, isolation of packages, evacuation procedures, and identification of biologically or chemically hazardous mail.

c. Personnel to be trained include postal clerks, unit mail clerks, section mail orderlies, and official mail sections.

d. Installations shall develop preventative measures against the introduction of explosives or CBRN agents from entering the installation's mail handling system, as well as procedures for responding to suspicious mail.

Chapter 4

Installation CBRNE Protection Officer Training Requirements

1. Required Training

a. Upon initial assignment, the regional and installation CBRNE PO must complete, at a minimum:

- (1) Introduction to the Incident Command System (ICS-100)
- (2) Basic Incident Command System for Initial Response (IS-200)
- (3) Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents (ICS-300)
- (4) Advanced Incident Command System for Complex Incidents (ICS-400)
- (5) An Introduction to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) (IS-700)
- (6) National Response Framework - An Introduction (IS-800)

b. Individual no-cost, online training is available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Independent Study (IS) Program for IS-700, IS-800, IS-100, and IS-200. Access to and registration in courses can be obtained by accessing the following website: <https://training.fema.gov/emi.aspx>.

c. To enroll in and register for online training, personnel must apply for and receive a Student Identification Designator (SID), which can be obtained by accessing the following website: <https://cdp.dhs.gov/sso/login>.

d. Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents (ICS-300) and Advanced Incident Command System for Complex Incidents (ICS-400) are delivered through state emergency management officers or fire training academies. This course is not offered through online IS hosted by FEMA. For training opportunities, prospective students should first contact their installation emergency management office for details on dates, locations, or course specifics, or their state office for emergency management if training is not offered at the installation. Additional information can be retrieved by accessing the following website: <https://training.fema.gov/emiacourses/emicalog.aspx>.

e. Hybrid courses for ICS-300 and ICS-400 are also available by registration on the Homeland Security Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA) website. Account registration instructions and course enrollment can be retrieved by accessing the following website: <https://www.hsemaacademy.com>.

f. First responder, first receiver, and emergency response training associated with installation CBRNE protection conducted outside the United States must account for compatibility with appropriate HN first responder and receiving elements per applicable agreements (i.e., SOFA). HN civilians and HN contractors are exempt from completing IS-700 and IS-800.

g. Training records shall be created for all personnel and retained by appropriate functional area units and departments.

## Chapter 5

### Exercises

1. Realistic CBRNE exercises appropriate to the installation's threats and hazards, mission, and vulnerabilities shall be conducted per reference (b). In planning for CBRNE exercises, installations shall consider the national planning scenarios developed by the Department of Homeland Security, which depict a diverse set of high-consequence threat scenarios. Exercises (workshops, table-top, functional exercises, full-scale drills/exercises) shall be conducted annually, at a minimum.

a. CBRNE exercises shall include participants from all emergency support functions (LE, F&ES, medical, environmental) on the installation and tenant commands, whenever possible and practical, and appropriate Federal, SLTT, other Services, private, or HN participants.

b. Regional and installation commanders should align CBRNE exercises and training schedules with appropriate participant exercise and training events (i.e., F&ES and/or environmental response) to ensure maximum integration, and coordination, and to validate interoperability.

c. Installation commanders shall establish an exercise and evaluation program to validate CBRNE preparedness in cooperation with other installation protection programs (antiterrorism (AT), physical security, MA, environmental, etc).

2. Installation commanders shall incorporate observations, AARs, and lessons learned from CBRNE exercises conducted as part of their VA process to analyze trends. AARs should be uploaded to the MCCLL via the Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router (NIPR) at <http://mccll.usmc.mil> or Secure Internet Protocol Router (SIPR) at <https://mccll.usmc.smil.mil>.

3. Corrective Actions. Implement corrective actions as necessary, including budgeting for additional training or equipment.

## Chapter 6

### Capabilities

1. Large-scale CBRNE incidents can quickly exhaust equipment, resources, and capabilities, requiring support from Federal, SLTT, other Service, private, or HN partnerships with CBRNE with consequence management capabilities. Establishing agreements (MAA, MOA, MOU) during preparedness activities is critical. Of equal importance are the identification, acquisition, and sustainment of installation CBRNE capabilities that support effective prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts.

2. All installations shall have a CBRNE capability, whether organic or provided through agreements with external or internal partners; however, CBRNE capabilities on an installation will vary based on priority, objective level of response capability, and the hazards, threats, and vulnerabilities identified during RM assessments.

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

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

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

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

(5) Decontamination of personnel, mission-essential equipment, and facilities.

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

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

(8) MWN and EPI

(9) Field-level analysis for biological agent identification and diagnosis to support incident characterization.

(10) Escape masks for critical and essential personnel that are approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the NFPA.

(11) Collective protection for one-of-a-kind strategic assets (in coordination with DoW officials responsible for those assets, if applicable).

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

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

(14) Medical surveillance, including monitoring, diagnosing, and analyzing clinical trends and pharmaceutical use. Combined with fixed biological detection, medical surveillance, and interagency and international information on emerging patterns and trends may identify a disease outbreak in time to mitigate significant adverse effects. Installations shall coordinate medical surveillance with external partners when possible. References (d) and (ae) provide amplifying information on pandemic and infectious disease planning and response.

Chapter 7

Emergency Essential Personnel

1. Identify Personnel. Commanders shall provide appropriate levels of CBRNE protection for personnel at installations and facilities based on appropriate procedures, equipment, and training.

2. Objective. The objective for personnel deemed emergency essential to the performance of critical missions (whether military, civilian, contractor, HN personnel, or third-country nationals) will be to provide the appropriate level of protection and experience needed to support mission continuity. Installation emergency responders must be prepared to respond to the effects of an incident to preserve life, prevent human suffering, mitigate the incident, and protect critical assets and infrastructure.

3. Personnel Categories. Personnel categories shall identify the targeted audience of specific installations' CBRNE protection requirements. Commanders will focus their resources on protecting Category 1 through 4 personnel and providing preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery capabilities to Category 5 personnel. The five categories of installation personnel are:

a. Category 1: Emergency essential personnel; United States military personnel, DoW civilians, and contractors who perform essential services and functions.

b. Category 2: Other United States personnel, including family members living on and off installations; non-emergency United States military personnel and DoW civilians and contractors other than those performing essential services and functions; employees of other United States Government (USG) agencies and other USG contract employees.

c. Category 3: Other personnel supporting United States military operations, including non-United States citizens who are USMC employees or contractors, who are not included in Categories 1 and 2; and foreign military personnel employed by the HN government or by contractors of the HN government.

d. Category 4: Allied and coalition nation personnel, including HN personnel and third-country nationals that the United States may assist according to international agreements, or as directed by the Secretary of Defense, such as allied/coalition military forces, government officials, and emergency response personnel.

e. Category 5: First and emergency responders who are United States military personnel, DoW civilians, and contractors, including F&ES personnel, HAZMAT teams, EMS personnel, EOD teams, MTF and health care providers, emergency response teams, EOC staff, mass care personnel, mortuary affairs, emergency dispatch personnel, environmental, security forces, and LE. Category 5 personnel may also include public works/engineering, public affairs, emergency family readiness support members, supply and logistics personnel, industrial hygiene, occupational safety and health, PHEO and/or Medical Emergency Manager (MEM), other guard force members and watch standers, and any other personnel designated to perform response or recovery tasks supporting installation CBRNE preparedness and response programs.

APPENDIX A

Glossary of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAR	After Action Report
AHTA	All-Hazards Threat Assessment
AHTCA	All-Hazards Threat Capability Assessment
AT	Antiterrorism
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives
CBRNE PO	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives Protection Officer
CBRNE-WG	Chemical, Biological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives Working Group
CI	Critical Infrastructure
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Protection
CONUS	Contiguous United States
COOP	Continuity of Operations
COSIS	Care of Supplies in Storage
COTS	Commercial Off-the-Shelf
DHA	Defense Health Agency
DON	Department of the Navy
DoW	Department of War
DRMD	Directives and Records Management Division
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EM	Emergency Management
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EPI	Emergency Public Information
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
F&ES	Fire and Emergency Services
FP	Force Protection
FPCON	Force Protection Condition
GOTS	Government Off-the-Shelf
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material(s)
HHQ	Higher Headquarters
HN	Host Nation
ICS	Incident Command System
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IEM	Installation Emergency Management
IGMC	Inspector General of the Marine Corps
IPT	Integrated Planning Team
IS	Independent Study
JPEO-CBD	Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense
LE	Law Enforcement
MA	Mission Assurance
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MARFOR	Marine Forces
MARFORCOM	Marine Forces Command
MARFORNORTH	Marine Forces North
MARFORPAC	Marine Forces Pacific
MARFORRES	Marine Forces Reserve
MCICOM	Marine Corps Installations Command
MASCAL	Mass Casualty

MC-CAMSNG	Marine Corps Critical Asset Infrastructure Asset Management System Next Generation
MCM	Medical Countermeasures
MCMAA	Marine Corps Mission Assurance Assessment
MCOC	Marine Corps Operations Center
MCRC	Marine Corps Recruiting Command
MET	Mission Essential Task
MEM	Medical Emergency Manager
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSC	Major Subordinate Command
MTF	Military Treatment Facility
MWN	Mass Warning and Notification
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIPR	Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router
NRF	National Response Framework
OCONUS	Outside the Contiguous United States
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Agency
PA	Public Affairs
PCR	Personnel Casualty Report
PHE	Public Health Emergency
PHEO	Public Health Emergency Officer
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
PMO	Provost Marshal's Office
PPBE	Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RA	Risk Assessment
RM	Risk Management
SID	Student Identification Designator
SIP	Shelter In Place
SIPR	Secure Internet Protocol Router
SLTI	Service Level Training Installation
SLTT	State, Local, Tribal/Territorial
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
TECOM	Training and Education Command
TIM	Toxic Industrial Material
TTP	Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

APPENDIX B

Glossary of Definitions

**NOTE:** The following terms and definitions are offered for this Order, including user-specific and subject matter-focused definitions, and are not universally accepted DoW and Joint Staff terms and definitions. The terms and definitions serve as a central resource to promote understanding and deconflict terminology nuances.

All-Hazards. An approach for prevention, protection, preparedness, response, and recovery that addresses a full range of threats and hazards, including domestic terrorist attacks, natural and man-made disasters, accidental disruptions, and other emergencies (Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 21 - "Critical Infrastructure").

Care of Supplies in Storage (COSIS). A program whereby supplies and equipment are preserved in a serviceable condition through inspection, and the actions taken to correct any forms of deterioration, and to restore the supplies to ready-for-use condition (DoDM 4140.70).

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense. Measures taken to minimize or negate the vulnerabilities to and/or effects of a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear hazard or incident. Also called CBRN defense (JP 3-11).

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Environment. An operational environment that includes chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and hazards and their potential effects. Also called the CBRN environment (JP 3-11).

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response. In countering WMD, the activities to attributing responsibility for an event, minimizing effects, sustaining operations, and supporting follow-on actions. Also called CBRN response (JP 3-40).

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear Incident. Any occurrence, resulting from the use of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons and devices; the emergence of secondary hazards arising from friendly actions; or the release of toxic industrial materials or biological organisms and substances into the environment, involving the emergence of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards (JP 3-11).

Critical Infrastructure. Systems, assets, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the Nation that the incapacity or destruction of such systems or assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

Disaster. Any incident, natural or man-made, that causes significant loss of life or personal injury, severe population disruption, major interference with the orderly functioning of government, or significant damage to property, the economy, or the environment.

Emergency. A forecast or actual situation, natural or manmade, that poses an immediate or future risk to life, property, operations, or the environment within the applicable jurisdiction or its partner agencies (DoDI 6055.17).

Emergency Management (EM). An ongoing process to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, respond to, maintain continuity during, and recover from an incident that threatens life, property, operations, information, or the environment.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC). A temporary or permanent facility where the coordination of information and resources to support domestic or CBRNE/EOC incident management activities normally takes place. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., Federal, SLTT, other Service, private, or HN) or by some combination thereof.

Evacuation. Removal of a patient by any variety of transport means from a theater of military operations, or between health services capabilities, to prevent further illness or injury, providing additional care, or providing disposition of patients from the military health care system (JP 4-02). The clearance of personnel, animals, or material from a given locality (JP 3-69). The ordered or authorized departure of noncombatants from a specific area by the Department of State, DoW, or appropriate military commander (JP 3-42).

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD). The process to detect, locate, access, diagnose, render safe/neutralize, recover, exploit, and dispose of explosive or improvised explosive threats (JP 3-42).

First Receiver. Healthcare workers at a medical facility may be engaged in decontamination and treatment of victims during an emergency incident at a site other than the hospital. First receivers are a subset of first responders.

First Responder. Disaster recovery elements dispatched immediately to an incident scene to provide initial command and control, save lives, suppress and control hazards, and establish the incident command system (ICS). First responders include fire and rescue personnel, security forces, EMS personnel, and law enforcement.

Hazard. A condition that can cause injury, illness, or death of personnel, damage to or loss of equipment or property, or mission degradation (JP 3-33).

Host Nation (HN). A nation that receives forces or supplies from allied nations or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to be located or operate in, or transit through its territory (JP 3-57).

Incident. An occurrence, either natural or man-made, which requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks or threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, HAZMAT incidents, nuclear incidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes or tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring emergency response.

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

Installation. All DoW facilities, activities, reservations, and enduring bases, worldwide across all commands and organizations at multiple echelons, including government-owned or leased facilities, and those operated by contractors by DoW, and non-DoW activities operating on DoW installations; include locations supporting contingency operations per service guidance (DoDI 6055.17).

Interoperability. The ability to act together coherently, effectively, and efficiently to achieve tactical, operational, and strategic objectives (JP 3-0).

Man-Made. As distinguished from natural disasters, incidents that are caused by people (e.g., criminal activity (including terrorism), other noncriminal intentional activity; and the full range of incidents that occur by accident (including industrial, transportation, environmental, and recreational).

Major Disaster. Any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of causes, any fire, flood, or explosion in any part of the United States that, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused by incidents.

Mass Casualty (MASCAL) Incident. Any number of human casualties produced across a period that exceeds available medical support capabilities (JP 4-02).

Mitigation. Activities taken to reduce the severity or consequence of an emergency. These activities involve lasting, often permanent, reduction of exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from identified hazards.

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

Natural Disaster. Any emergency that poses a significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause.

Preparedness. A continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Within the NIMS, preparedness focuses on planning procedures and protocols; training and exercises; personnel qualification and certification, and equipment certification.

Prevention. Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property, and involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of a threat; public

health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Public Health Emergency (PHE). An occurrence or imminent threat of an illness or health condition that may be caused by a biological incident, man-made or naturally occurring; the appearance of a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent or biological toxin; natural disaster; chemical attack or accidental HAZMAT release; radiological or nuclear attack or incident; or high-yield explosives that pose a high probability of a significant number of deaths, severe or long-term disabilities, widespread exposure to an infectious or toxic agent, and healthcare needs that exceed available resources (DoDI 6200.03).

Recovery. The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, non-governmental, and public assistance programs. These entities identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

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

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

Risk Assessment (RA). A process of qualitatively or quantitatively determining the probability of an adverse incident and the severity of its impact; a function of threat, vulnerability, consequence, and capability (DoDI 6055.17).

Risk Management (RM). A continual process or cycle where risks are identified, measured, and evaluated; countermeasures are then designed, implemented, and monitored to observe how they perform, with a continual feedback loop for decision-maker input to improve countermeasures and consider tradeoffs between risk acceptance and risk avoidance (DoDI 6055.17).

Shelter In Place (SIP). The use of a structure and its indoor atmosphere to temporarily separate individuals from a hazardous outdoor atmosphere.

Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). A bilateral or multinational agreement that defines the legal position of a visiting military force deployed in the territory of a friendly state.

Threat. Natural or man-made occurrence, individual, entity, or action that has or indicates the potential to harm life, information, operations, property, or the environment.

Vulnerability. The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer a definite degradation (incapability to perform the designated mission) because of having been subjected to a certain level of effects in an unnatural (man-made) hostile environment (JP 3-60).