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

NAVMC 3500.29C
C 466
26 Jul 2019

NAVMC 3500.29C

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE FORCE TRAINING AND READINESS MANUAL

Ref: (a) MCO P3500.72A

Encl: (1) CBIRF T&R Manual

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

2. Cancellation. NAVMC 3500.29B.

3. Scope. Highlights of the major changes included in this Manual are:

a. Chapter 1 adjusted to reflect current organization of this T&R Manual.

b. Chapter 2 revised to reflect the communities approved and published Marine Corps Tasks.

c. Chapter 3 defined the purpose, validated events, revised event coding, changed functional areas and modified event titles. Deleted an obsolete collective training event.

d. Chapter 4 validated events, assign event coding, corrected functional areas and event titles.

e. Chapters 5 revised the purpose, verified events, corrected functional areas and event titles. Added collective training events to meet the platoon level requirements for CBIRF.

f. Chapters 6 defined the purpose, reviewed, revised and deleted obsolete collective training events.

g. Chapters 7 deleted, modified and added individual training events.

4. Information. Commanding General (CG), Training and Education Command (TECOM) will update this T&R Manual as necessary to provide current and relevant training standards to commanders. All questions pertaining to the Marine Corps Ground T&R Program and Unit Training Management should be directed to: CG, TECOM, Marine Air-Ground Task Force Training and Education Standards Division (C 466), 1019 Elliot Road, Quantico, Virginia 22134.

5. Command. This Manual is applicable to the Marine Corps Active Component.

6. Certification. Reviewed and approved this date.

W. F. MULLEN III
By direction

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CBIRF T&R MANUAL

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CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

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OVERVIEW

1000. INTRODUCTION

1. The training and readiness (T&R) program is the Corps' primary tool for planning, conducting and evaluating training, and assessing training readiness. Subject matter experts (SME) from the Fleet Marine Force (FMF) developed core capability mission essential task lists (METL) for ground communities derived from the Marine Corps task list. This T&R Manual is built around these METLs and other related Marine Corps tasks (MCT). All events contained in this Manual relate directly to these METLs and MCTs. This comprehensive T&R program will help to ensure the Marine Corps continues to improve its combat readiness by training more efficiently and effectively. Ultimately, this will enhance the Marine Corps' ability to accomplish real-world missions.

2. This T&R Manual contains the collective and individual training requirements to prepare units to accomplish their combat mission. This T&R Manual is not intended to be an encyclopedia that contains every minute detail of how to accomplish training. Instead, it identifies the minimum standards that Marines must be able to perform in combat. This T&R Manual is a fundamental tool for commanders to build and maintain unit combat readiness. Using this tool, leaders can construct and execute an effective training plan that supports the unit's METL. More detailed information on the Marine Corps ground T&R program is found in reference (a).

3. This T&R Manual is designed for use by unit commanders to determine pre-deployment training requirements in preparation for training and for formal schools and training detachments to create programs of instruction. This manual focuses on individual and collective tasks performed by FMF units and supervised by personnel in the performance of unit mission essential task(s) (MET).

1001. UNIT TRAINING

1. The training of Marines to perform as an integrated unit in combat lies at the heart of the T&R program. Unit and individual readiness are directly related. Individual training and the mastery of individual core skills serve as the building blocks for unit combat readiness. A Marine's ability to perform critical skills required in combat is essential.

2. Commanders will ensure that all training is focused on their combat mission. Unit training should focus on achieving proficiency in the unit METL. This T&R Manual is a tool to help develop the unit's training plan based on the unit METL, as approved by their higher commander and reported in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). Training will support the unit METL and be designed to meet T&R standards. Commanders at all levels are responsible for effective combat training. The conduct of standards based training consistent with Marine Corps T&R standards cannot be over emphasized.

1002. UNIT TRAINING MANAGEMENT

1. Effective unit training management (UTM) focuses the overall organization on development of training plans based on the unit METL and standards-based community T&R events. This is accomplished in a manner that maximizes training results and focuses the training priorities of the unit in preparation for the conduct of its mission.

2. Unit training management techniques, described in reference MCO 1553.3_, MCTP 8-10A, and MCTP 8-10B provide commanders with the requisite tools and techniques to analyze, design, develop, implement, and evaluate the training of their unit. To maintain an efficient and effective training program, leaders at every level must understand and implement UTM.

1003. SUSTAINMENT AND EVALUATION OF TRAINING

1. Marines are expected to maintain proficiency in the training events for their military occupational specialty (MOS) at the appropriate grade or billet to which assigned. Leaders are responsible for recording the training achievements of their Marines. For collective or individual training events not executed and evaluated as part of the daily routine, leaders must ensure proficiency is sustained by requiring retraining of each event at or before expiration of the designated sustainment interval.

2. The evaluation of training is necessary to properly prepare Marines for combat. Evaluations are either formal or informal, and performed by members of the unit (internal evaluation) or from an external command (external evaluation). The purpose of formal and informal evaluation is to provide commanders with a process to determine a unit's/Marine's proficiency in the tasks that must be performed in combat. Informal evaluations are conducted during every training evolution. Formal evaluations are often scenario-based, focused on the unit's METs, based on collective training standards, and usually conducted during higher-level collective events.

3. Evaluation is a continuous process that is integral to training management and is conducted by leaders at every level and during all phases of planning and the conduct of training. To ensure training is efficient and effective, evaluation is an integral part of the training plan. Ultimately, leaders remain responsible for determining if the training was effective.

1004. ORGANIZATION. This Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBRF) T&R Manual is comprised of 7 chapters and 3 appendices. Chapter 1 is an overview of the ground T&R program. Chapter 2 lists the core METs/MCTs supported by the Community, which are used as part of DRRS. Chapter 3 through 6 contains collective events. Chapter 7 contains individual events specific to a particular MOS and/or billet, as noted. Appendix A contains acronyms; Appendix B contains terms and definitions; Appendix C contains references.

1005. T&R EVENT CODING

1. Event Code. The event code is an up to 4-4-4 alphanumeric character set:

a. First up to 4 characters indicate MOS or community (e.g., 0321, 1812 or INTL)

b. Second up to 4 characters indicate functional or duty area (e.g. DEF, FSPT, MVMT, etc.)

c. Third 4 characters indicate the unit size and supported unit, if applicable (1000 through 9000), and sequence. Figure 1-1 shows the relationship of unit size to event code. NOTE: The titles for the various echelons are for example only, and are not exclusive. For example: 4000-level events are appropriate for section-level events as noted, but also for squad-level events.

Collective Training **Command Element**	**Collective Training** **Regiment/Group**	**Collective Training** **Battalion/Squadron**
9000-level	8000-level	7000-level
Collective Training **Company**	**Collective Training** **Platoon**	**Collective Training** **Squad**
6000-level	5000-level	4000-level
Collective Training **Team/Section/Crew**	**Individual Training** **Skills Progression** **MOJT, Advanced Level Schools** **(Core Plus Skills)**	**Individual Training** **Entry-Level** **Formal School** **Training** **(Core Skills)**
3000-level	2000-level	1000-level

Figure. 1-1 T&R Event Levels

2. Grouping. Categorizing events with the use of a recognizable code makes the type of skill or capability being referenced fairly obvious. Examples include: PAT for patrolling events, DEF for events in the defense, FSPT for events related to fire support, etc. There is no special significance to the functional areas, but they should be intuitive to make it as easy as possible for the T&R user to find events. When organizing this T&R Manual, functional areas are alphabetized then the associated events are numbered. The events will be numbered based upon the introduction of each new functional area, allowing up to "999" events. For example: if there are seven administrative events 4431 occupational field (OccFld), then the events should start 4431-ADMN-1001 and run through 1007. Next, the bulk fuel events, BUFL should start at 4431-BUFL-1001.

3. Sequencing. A numerical code is assigned to each collective (3000-9000 level) or individual (1000-2000 level) training event. The first number identifies the size of the unit performing the event, as depicted in figure 1-1. Exception: Events that relate to staff planning, to conduct of a command operations center, or to staff level decision making processes will be numbered according to the level of the unit to which the staff belongs. For example: an infantry battalion staff conducting planning for an offensive attack would be labeled as INF-PLAN-7001 even though the entire

battalion is not actively involved in the planning of the operation. T&R event sequence numbers that begin with "9" are reserved for Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) command element events. An example of event coding is displayed in figure 1-2.

Functional Area

MOS/Community--------> ####-**####**-**#**### <-1st event in sequence

Event level

Figure 1-2. T&R Event Coding

1006. T&R EVENT COMPOSITION

1. An event contained within a T&R manual is a collective or individual training standard. This section explains each of the components that make up the T&R event. These items will be included in all of the events in each T&R manual. Community-based T&R manuals may have several additional components not found in unit-based T&R manuals. The event condition, event title (behavior) and event standard should be read together as a grammatical sentence.

2. An example of a collective T&R event is provided in figure 1-3 and an example of an individual T&R event is provided in figure 1-4. Events shown in figures are for illustrative purposes only and are not actual T&R events.

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

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

EVALUATION CODED: YES/NO SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Text

CONDITION: Text

STANDARD: Text

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

REFERENCES:
1. Reference
2. Reference
3. Reference

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

INTERNAL SUPPORTED:
XXXX-XXXX-#### XXXX-XXXX-####

INTERNAL SUPPORTING:
XXXX-XXXX-#### XXXX-XXXX-####

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

  EQUIPMENT: XXX

MISCELLANEOUS: XXX

  ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: XXX

Figure 1-3. Example of a Collective T&R Event

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

EVALUATION CODED: NO SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

DESCRIPTION: Text

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: XXX

CONDITION: Text

STANDARD: Text

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

REFERENCES:
1. Reference
2. Reference
3. Reference

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

INTERNAL SUPPORTED:
XXXX-XXXX-#### XXXX-XXXX-####

INTERNAL SUPPORTING:
XXXX-XXXX-#### XXXX-XXXX-####

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

  EQUIPMENT: XXX

MISCELLANEOUS: XXX

  ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: XXX

Figure 1-4. Example of an Individual Event

1. Event Code. The event code is explained in paragraph 1005.

2. Title. The name of the event. The event title contains one action verb and one object.

3. Evaluation-Coded (E-Coded). Collective events categorize the capabilities that a given unit may be expected to perform. There are some collective events that the Marine Corps has determined that a unit MUST be able to perform, if that unit is to be considered fully ready for operations. These E-Coded events represent the irreducible minimum or the floor of readiness for a unit. These E-Coded events are derived from the training measures of effectiveness (MOE) for the METs for units that must report readiness in DRRS. It would seem intuitive that most E-Coded events would be for battalion sized units and higher since those are the units that report in DRRS. However, if the Marine Corps has determined that the readiness of a subordinate, supporting unit to accomplish a particular collective event is vital to the accomplishment of the supported unit's MET, then that lower echelon collective event is E-Coded.

4. Supported MET(s). List all METs that are supported by the training event in the judgment of the OccFld drafting the T&R manual, even if those events are not listed as MOE in a MET.

5. Sustainment Interval. It is critical to understand the intent of the sustainment interval so training time is not wasted with duplicated training. Sustainment interval is expressed in number of months. Most individual T&R events and many lower level collective events are never out of sustainment because they are either part of a Marine's daily routine, or are frequently executed within the sustainment interval. Sustainment interval is relevant when an individual or collective event is not observed and evaluated within the sustainment period, has atrophied, and therefore retraining and evaluation is required.

6. Billet/MOS. Each individual training event will contain a billet code and/or MOS that designates who is responsible for performing that event and any corresponding formal course required for that billet. Each commander has the flexibility to shift responsibilities based on the organization of his command. These codes are based on recommendations from the collective subject matter expertise that developed this manual and are listed for each event.

7. Grade. The grade field indicates the rank at which Marines are required to complete the event.

8. Description. This field allows T&R developers to include an explanation of event purpose, objectives, goals, and requirements. It is a general description of an action requiring learned skills and knowledge, i.e., engage fixed target with crew-served weapons. This is an optional field for individual events but is required for collective events. This field can be of great value guiding a formal school or FMF unit trying to discern the intent behind an event that might not be readily apparent.

9. Condition. Condition refers to the constraints that may affect event performance in a real-world environment. It indicates what is provided (equipment, tools, materials, manuals, aids, etc.), environmental constraints or conditions under which the task is to be performed, and any specific cues or indicators to which the performer must respond. Commanders can modify the conditions of the event to best prepare their Marines to accomplish the

assigned mission (e.g. in a desert environment; in a mountain environment; etc.). When resources or safety requirements limit the conditions, this should be stated. The content of the condition should be included in the event on a "by exception" basis. If there exists an assumption regarding the conditions under which all or most of the events in the manual will be performed, then only those additional or exceptional items required should be listed in the condition. The common conditions under which all the events in a chapter will be executed will be listed as a separate paragraph at the beginning of the chapter.

10. Standard. The performance standard indicates the basis for judging the effectiveness of the performance. It consists of a carefully worded statement that identifies the proficiency level expected when the task is performed. The standard provides the minimum acceptable performance parameters and must be strictly adhered to. The standard for collective events will likely be general, describing the desired end-state or purpose of the event. The standard for individual events will be objective, quantifiable, and readily observable. Standards will more specifically describe to what proficiency level, specified in terms of accuracy, completeness, time required, and sequencing the event is to be accomplished. These guidelines can be summarized in the acronym "ACTS" (Accuracy Completeness Time Sequence). In no cases will "per the reference" or "per/in accordance with commander's intent" be used as a stand-alone standard.

11. Event Components/Performance Steps. Description of the actions that the event is composed of, or a list of subordinate, included T&R event and event descriptions. The event components help the user determine what must be accomplished and the proper sequence of execution of subordinate events. Event components are used for collective events; performance steps are used for individual events.

a. The event components and performance steps will be consciously written so that they may be employed as performance evaluation check lists by the FMF. They must be sequenced to demonstrate the building block approach to training.

b. Event components may be events one individual in the unit performs, events that small groups in the unit perform, or events involving the entire unit.

12. Chained Events. Enables unit leaders to effectively identify prerequisite, supporting, and supported events that ultimately support MCTs/METs. Supported events are chained to supporting events to enable the accomplishment of the supported event to standard and therefore are considered "chained". The completion of identified supported events can be utilized to update sustainment interval credit for supporting events, based on the assessment of the commander.

13. Prerequisite Events. Prerequisites are academic training or other T&R events that must be completed prior to attempting the task. They are lower-level events or tasks that give the individual/unit the skills required to accomplish the event. They can also be planning steps, administrative requirements, or specific parameters that build toward mission accomplishment.

14. Supported Event. An event whose performance is inherently supported by the performance of one or more supporting events. A supported event will be

classified as internal supported if it has been developed specifically for the community. A supported event that has been chained to an event from an external community T&R will be classified as external supported.

15. Supporting Event. An event whose performance inherently supports the performance of a supported event. A supporting event will be classified as internal supporting if it has been developed specifically for the community. A supporting event that has been chained to a community event from an external community T&R will be classified as external supporting.

16. Initial Training Setting. All individual events will designate the setting at which the skill is first taught, either formally, managed on the job training (MOJT) within the FMF, or via a distance learning product (DL).

17. References. The training references shall be utilized to determine task performance steps. They assist the trainee in satisfying the performance standards, or the trainer in evaluating the effectiveness of task completion. T&R manuals are designed to be a training outline, not to replicate or replace doctrinal publications, reference publications or technical manuals. References are key to developing detailed lesson plans, determining grading criteria, and ensuring standardization of training. For individual events only one authoritative reference is required.

18. Distance Learning Products. Distance learning products include: Individual multimedia instruction, computer-based training, MarineNet, etc. This notation is included when, in the opinion of the T&R manual group charter in consultation with the MAGTF T&R Standards Division representative, the event can be taught via one of these media vice attending a formal course of instruction or receiving MOJT.

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

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

The ordnance requirements for one year of training for the events in the T&R will be aggregated into a table contained in an appendix to the T&R. The task analyst and the OccFld representatives will be careful not to "double count" ammunition that might be employed in the performance of collective and individual events that are chained.

20. Suitability of Simulation/Simulators/DL products. The following "Suitability and Sequence" codes listed in figure 1-5 have been developed to communicate characteristics for employing simulations during training. Units of measure have been assigned based on the amount of time it takes a Marine or unit to train to task utilizing a particular simulator. Suitability and sequence codes are captured in the event title in a parenthetical remark, as well as within the simulation field of the T&R event. The simulation field

also identifies the type of simulation, units of measure, and any other pertinent information.

Code	Requirement
L	The event can only be trained to standard in a Live environment. Any event assessed as "NO" for Simulatab1e was coded "L."
P	The event must be performed to standard in simulator as a PREREQUISITE to live fire qualification as per current doctrine, policy, or T&R manual.
S/L	Event must be trained to standard in simulation then live unless simulation capacity is not available, then live only training is appropriate.
L/S	Event must be trained to standard in a live environment then simulation unless simulation capacity is not available, then live only training is appropriate.
S	Event can ONLY be conducted to standard and qualification in simulator.

Figure 1-5. Suitability and sequence codes

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

b. Simulation Terms:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XXXX-XXX-XXXX: Call for indirect fire using the grid method (L/S)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

SIMULATION EVALUATION:

SIMULATED	SUITABILITY	SIMULATOR	UNIT OF MEASURE	HOURS	PM
Yes	L/S	ODS	Marine Hours	12	Y

Figure 1-6. Example of simulation/simulators displayed within a T&R event

21. Miscellaneous

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

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

1007. COMBAT READINESS PERCENTAGE (CRP)

1. The Marine Corps ground T&R program includes processes to assess readiness of units and individual Marines. Every unit in the Marine Corps maintains a basic level of readiness based on the training and experience of the Marines in the unit. Even units that never trained together are capable

of accomplishing some portion of their missions. Combat readiness assessment does not associate a quantitative value for this baseline of readiness, but uses a "Combat Readiness Percentage" as a method to provide a concise descriptor of the recent training accomplishments of units and Marines.

2. Combat readiness percentage is the percentage of required training events that a unit or Marine accomplishes within specified sustainment intervals.

3. Unit combat readiness is assessed as a percentage of the successfully completed and current (within sustainment interval) key training events called E-Coded Events. E-Coded events and unit CRP calculation are described in follow-on paragraphs. The CRP achieved through the completion of E-Coded Events is directly relevant to readiness assessment in DRRS.

1008. CRP CALCULATION

1. Collective training begins at the 3000-level (team, crew, or equivalent). Unit training plans are designed to accomplish the events that support the unit METL while simultaneously sustaining proficiency in individual core skills. E-Coded collective events are the only events that contribute to unit CRP. This is done to assist commanders in prioritizing the training toward the METL, taking into account resource, time, and personnel constraints.

2. Unit CRP increases after the completion of E-Coded events. The number of E-Coded events for the MET determines the value of each E-Coded event. For example, if there are 4 E-Coded events for a MET, each is worth 25% of MET CRP. The MET CRP is calculated by adding the percentage of each completed and current (within sustainment interval) E-Coded training event. The percentage for each MET is calculated the same way and all are added together and divided by the number of METS to determine unit CRP. For ease of calculation, we will say that each MET has four E-Coded events, each contributing 25% towards the completion of the MET. If the unit has completed and is current on three of the four E-Coded events for a given MET, then they have completed 75% of the MET. The CRP for each MET is added together and divided by the number of METS to get unit CRP; unit CRP is the average of MET CRP.

For Example:

MET 1: 75% complete (3 of 4 E-Coded events trained)
MET 2: 100% complete (6 of 6 E-Coded events trained)
MET 3: 25% complete (1 of 4 E-Coded events trained)
MET 4: 50% complete (2 of 4 E-Coded events trained)
MET 5: 75% complete (3 of 4 E-Coded events trained)

To get unit CRP, simply add the CRP for each MET and divide by the number of METS:

MET CRP: 75 + 100 + 25 + 50 + 75 = 325

Unit CRP: 325 (total MET CRP)/5 (total number of METS) = 65%

3. Combat readiness percentage is a valuable tool to assist commanders in readiness reporting by providing objective data to support and inform their subjective assessment.

1009. CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL RADIOLOGICAL NUCLEAR TRAINING

1. All personnel assigned to the FMF must be trained in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense in order to survive and continue their mission in this environment. Individual proficiency standards are defined as survival and basic operating standards. Survival standards are those that the individual must master in order to survive CBRN attacks. Basic operating standards are those that the individual, and collectively the unit, must perform to continue operations in a CBRN environment.

2. In order to develop and maintain the ability to operate in a CBRN environment, CBRN training is an integral part of the training plan and events in this T&R Manual. Units should train under CBRN conditions whenever possible. Per reference (c), all units must be capable of accomplishing their assigned mission in a contaminated environment.

1010. NIGHT TRAINING

1. While it is understood that all personnel and units of the FMF are capable of performing their assigned mission in "every clime and place, "current doctrine emphasizes the requirement to perform assigned missions at night and during periods of limited visibility. Basic skills are significantly more difficult when visibility is limited.

2. To ensure units are capable of accomplishing their mission they must train under the conditions of limited visibility. Units should strive to conduct all events in this T&R Manual during both day and night/limited visibility conditions. When there is limited training time available, night training should take precedence over daylight training, contingent on the availability of equipment and personnel.

1011. RISK MANAGEMENT (RM)

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

2. All leaders and Marines will integrate RM in the planning process and implement hazard controls to reduce risk to acceptable levels. Applying the RM process will reduce mishaps, injuries, and damage they cause, thereby increasing both individual performance and unit readiness. Risk management assists the commander in avoiding unnecessary risk, determining the balance between training realism and unnecessary risks in training, making an informed decision to implement a course of action, identifying feasible and effective control measures, adjusting training plans to fit the level of proficiency and experience of Marines/Sailors, and providing reasonable alternatives for mission accomplishment.

3. Specifically, commanders are required to implement and document deliberate RM in the planning and execution of all training evolutions and

activities. Furthermore, the authority to approve or accept risk assessment code (RAC) 1 or 2 hazards will not be delegated below lieutenant colonel (O5). Further guidance for RM is found in Marine Corps Order 3500.27_.

1012. IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE TRAINING

1. Improvised explosive device (IED) threat impacts all elements of the MAGTF and all Marines regardless of MOS, location, or operational environment. The ability to effectively operate and survive in environments with an IED threat is critical to force protection, maintaining combat effectiveness, and mission accomplishment.

2. Per Marine Corps policy on organizing, training, and equipping for operations in an IED environment (MCO 3502.9), Marines must be capable of not only accomplishing their assigned mission, but also accomplishing their mission in environments with an IED threat. Counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) training must be integrated into the unit training plan in order-to ensure personnel assigned to the FMF train and maintain proficiency in C-IED tactics, techniques, and procedures.

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CHAPTER 2

MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS (METS)

CHAPTER 2

MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS (METS)

2000. MARINE CORPS TASKS (MCTS). This chapter contains mission essential tasks (METs) developed by commanders to effectively evaluate unit readiness and report status through the Defense Readiness Reporting System-Marine Corps (DRRS-MC). Units, installations and supporting establishments throughout the Marine Corps create METs to support the higher level Marine Corps Tasks (MCTs).

2001. MARINE CORPS TASKS (MCTS)

MCT 1	Deploy/Conduct Maneuver
MCT 1.10	Conduct Crisis Response
MCT 6.3	Perform Consequence Management
MCT 6.4	Operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Environment

2002. MCT 1 DEPLOY/CONDUCT MANEUVER

Event Code	E-Coded	Event
CBRF-C2-6001	NO	Execute command and control (C2)
CBRF-C2-6003	NO	Conduct planning
CBRF-C2-6004	NO	Integrate Enabler Support
CBRF-C2-7002	NO	Conduct planning
CBRF-C2-7004	NO	Coordinate Force Deployment Planning & Execution (FDP&E)
CBRF-C2-7005	NO	Operate in a Joint Task Force Environment
CBRF-C2-7006	YES	Conduct Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) within the National Incident Management System (NIMS)
CBRF-C2-7007	NO	Provide Task Organized forces
CBRF-CSS-7001	YES	Conduct Logistics Sustainment Support
CBRF-CSS-7002	NO	Conduct mobility operations
CBRF-CSS-7003	YES	Conduct Embarkation on fixed wing aircraft
CBRF-CSS-7004	YES	Conduct Embarkation on rotary wing aircraft
CBRF-CSS-7005	YES	Conduct Embarkation on amphibious craft
CBRF-DEID-4006	NO	Conduct CBR analysis and quantification
CBRF-INT-7001	NO	Conduct functional intelligence
CBRF-MED-4006	NO	Provide medical surveillance for CBIRF personnel
CBRF-MED-4007	NO	Issue force protection medications and medical equipment
CBRF-MED-6001	YES	Conduct Medical Stabilization Operations
CBRF-OPS-6002	YES	Conduct Incident Response Force (IRF) Operations
CBRF-OPS-6003	NO	Conduct a ground movement
CBRF-OPS-6004	YES	Establish an assembly area
CBRF-OPS-7001	YES	Conduct a ground movement

CBRF-OPS-7002	NO	Establish an assembly area

2003. MCT 1.10 CONDUCT CRISIS RESPONSE

Event Code	E-Coded	Event
CBRF-C2-6001	NO	Execute command and control (C2)
CBRF-C2-6002	NO	Conduct Tactical Command Post (CP) Operations
CBRF-C2-6003	NO	Conduct planning
CBRF-C2-6004	NO	Integrate Enabler Support
CBRF-C2-7001	YES	Execute command and control (C2)
CBRF-C2-7002	NO	Conduct planning
CBRF-C2-7003	NO	Integrate Enabler Support
CBRF-C2-7005	NO	Operate in a Joint Task Force Environment
CBRF-C2-7006	YES	Conduct Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) within the National Incident Management System (NIMS)
CBRF-C2-7007	NO	Provide Task Organized forces
CBRF-CSS-6001	NO	Conduct tactical logistics
CBRF-CSS-7001	YES	Conduct Logistics Sustainment Support
CBRF-CSS-7006	YES	Coordinate resupply of medical supplies and equipment
CBRF-DECN-4002	NO	Operate the ambulatory decontamination Line
CBRF-DECN-4003	NO	Operate the non-ambulatory decontamination Line
CBRF-DECN-6001	YES	Conduct decontamination operations
CBRF-DEID-4004	NO	Conduct radiological detection
CBRF-DEID-4005	NO	Conduct CBR sampling
CBRF-DEID-4006	NO	Conduct CBR analysis and quantification
CBRF-DEID-6001	YES	Conduct CBRN Detection, Identification, and Quantification
CBRF-INT-7001	NO	Conduct functional intelligence
CBRF-MED-4001	NO	Establish a medical stabilization site
CBRF-MED-4002	NO	Establish a Casualty Collection Point (CCP)
CBRF-MED-4003	NO	Conduct medical triage in a contaminated environment
CBRF-MED-4004	NO	Conduct emergency medical treatment of CBRNE casualties
CBRF-MED-4005	NO	Manage medical supplies
CBRF-MED-4006	NO	Provide medical surveillance for CBIRF personnel
CBRF-MED-4007	NO	Issue force protection medications and medical equipment
CBRF-MED-6001	YES	Conduct Medical Stabilization Operations
CBRF-OPS-4001	NO	Conduct Hazard Assessment and Reconnaissance
CBRF-OPS-6001	NO	Operate an Entry/Exit Control Point
CBRF-OPS-6002	YES	Conduct Incident Response Force (IRF) Operations
CBRF-OPS-6003	NO	Conduct a ground movement
CBRF-OPS-6004	YES	Establish an assembly area
CBRF-OPS-7001	YES	Conduct a ground movement
CBRF-OPS-7002	NO	Establish an assembly area
CBRF-OPS-7003	YES	Conduct mission planning for a National Security Special Event (NSSE)
CBRF-OPS-7005	YES	Direct crisis response operations
CBRF-RESC-5001	NO	Conduct Technical Rope Rescue Operations
CBRF-RESC-5002	NO	Conduct Technical Trench Rescue Operations

CBRF-RESC-5003	NO	Conduct Technical Confined Space Rescue Operations
CBRF-RESC-5004	NO	Conduct Technical Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Operations
CBRF-RESC-5005	NO	Conduct Technical Structural Collapse Operations
CBRF-RESC-6001	YES	Direct Technical Rescue Operations
CBRF-SRCH-4001	NO	Conduct a hasty search
CBRF-SRCH-4002	NO	Conduct a Primary Search
CBRF-SRCH-4003	NO	Conduct a Secondary Search
CBRF-SRCH-4004	NO	Conduct non-ambulatory casualty extraction
CBRF-SRCH-4005	NO	Direct ambulatory casualty extraction
CBRF-SRCH-6001	YES	Direct Search and Casualty Extraction Operations

2004. MCT 6.3 PERFORM CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT

Event Code	E-Coded	Event
CBRF-C2-6001	NO	Execute command and control (C2)
CBRF-C2-6002	NO	Conduct Tactical Command Post (CP) Operations
CBRF-C2-6003	NO	Conduct planning
CBRF-C2-6004	NO	Integrate Enabler Support
CBRF-C2-7001	YES	Execute command and control (C2)
CBRF-C2-7002	NO	Conduct planning
CBRF-C2-7003	NO	Integrate Enabler Support
CBRF-C2-7005	NO	Operate in a Joint Task Force Environment
CBRF-C2-7006	YES	Conduct Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) within the National Incident Management System (NIMS)
CBRF-C2-7007	NO	Provide Task Organized forces
CBRF-CSS-6001	NO	Conduct tactical logistics
CBRF-CSS-7001	YES	Conduct Logistics Sustainment Support
CBRF-CSS-7006	YES	Coordinate resupply of medical supplies and equipment
CBRF-DECN-4001	NO	Operate the force protection line (FPL)
CBRF-DECN-4002	NO	Operate the ambulatory decontamination Line
CBRF-DECN-4003	NO	Operate the non-ambulatory decontamination Line
CBRF-DECN-6001	YES	Conduct decontamination operations
CBRF-DEID-4004	NO	Conduct radiological detection
CBRF-DEID-4005	NO	Conduct CBR sampling
CBRF-DEID-4006	NO	Conduct CBR analysis and quantification
CBRF-DEID-6001	YES	Conduct CBRN Detection, Identification, and Quantification
CBRF-EOD-6001	YES	Conduct Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Operations
CBRF-INT-7001	NO	Conduct functional intelligence
CBRF-MED-4001	NO	Establish a medical stabilization site
CBRF-MED-4002	NO	Establish a Casualty Collection Point (CCP)
CBRF-MED-4003	NO	Conduct medical triage in a contaminated environment
CBRF-MED-4004	NO	Conduct emergency medical treatment of CBRNE casualties
CBRF-MED-4005	NO	Manage medical supplies
CBRF-MED-4006	NO	Provide medical surveillance for CBIRF personnel
CBRF-MED-4007	NO	Issue force protection medications and medical equipment

CBRF-MED-6001	YES	Conduct Medical Stabilization Operations
CBRF-OPS-4001	NO	Conduct Hazard Assessment and Reconnaissance
CBRF-OPS-6001	NO	Operate an Entry/Exit Control Point
CBRF-OPS-6002	YES	Conduct Incident Response Force (IRF) Operations
CBRF-OPS-6003	NO	Conduct a ground movement
CBRF-OPS-6004	YES	Establish an assembly area
CBRF-OPS-7001	YES	Conduct a ground movement
CBRF-OPS-7002	NO	Establish an assembly area
CBRF-OPS-7003	YES	Conduct mission planning for a National Security Special Event (NSSE)
CBRF-OPS-7004	YES	Direct consequence management response operations
CBRF-RESC-5001	NO	Conduct Technical Rope Rescue Operations
CBRF-RESC-5002	NO	Conduct Technical Trench Rescue Operations
CBRF-RESC-5003	NO	Conduct Technical Confined Space Rescue Operations
CBRF-RESC-5004	NO	Conduct Technical Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Operations
CBRF-RESC-5005	NO	Conduct Technical Structural Collapse Operations
CBRF-RESC-6001	YES	Direct Technical Rescue Operations
CBRF-SRCH-4001	NO	Conduct a hasty search
CBRF-SRCH-4002	NO	Conduct a Primary Search
CBRF-SRCH-4003	NO	Conduct a Secondary Search
CBRF-SRCH-4004	NO	Conduct non-ambulatory casualty extraction
CBRF-SRCH-4005	NO	Direct ambulatory casualty extraction
CBRF-SRCH-6001	YES	Direct Search and Casualty Extraction Operations

2005. MCT 6.4 CONDUCT OPERATIONS IN A CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR (CBRN) HAZARD ENVIRONMENT

Event Code	E-Coded	Event
CBRF-C2-6001	NO	Execute command and control (C2)
CBRF-C2-6002	NO	Conduct Tactical Command Post (CP) Operations
CBRF-C2-6003	NO	Conduct planning
CBRF-C2-6004	NO	Integrate Enabler Support
CBRF-C2-7001	YES	Execute command and control (C2)
CBRF-C2-7002	NO	Conduct planning
CBRF-C2-7003	NO	Integrate Enabler Support
CBRF-C2-7006	YES	Conduct Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) within the National Incident Management System (NIMS)
CBRF-C2-7007	NO	Provide Task Organized forces
CBRF-CSS-6001	NO	Conduct tactical logistics
CBRF-CSS-7001	YES	Conduct Logistics Sustainment Support
CBRF-CSS-7006	YES	Coordinate resupply of medical supplies and equipment
CBRF-DECN-4002	NO	Operate the ambulatory decontamination Line
CBRF-DECN-4003	NO	Operate the non-ambulatory decontamination Line
CBRF-DECN-6001	YES	Conduct decontamination operations
CBRF-DEID-4004	NO	Conduct radiological detection
CBRF-DEID-4005	NO	Conduct CBR sampling
CBRF-DEID-4006	NO	Conduct CBR analysis and quantification
CBRF-DEID-6001	YES	Conduct CBRN Detection, Identification, and Quantification
CBRF-INT-7001	NO	Conduct functional intelligence

CBRF-MED-4001	NO	Establish a medical stabilization site
CBRF-MED-4002	NO	Establish a Casualty Collection Point (CCP)
CBRF-MED-4003	NO	Conduct medical triage in a contaminated environment
CBRF-MED-4004	NO	Conduct emergency medical treatment of CBRNE casualties
CBRF-MED-4005	NO	Manage medical supplies
CBRF-MED-4006	NO	Provide medical surveillance for CBIRF personnel
CBRF-MED-4007	NO	Issue force protection medications and medical equipment
CBRF-MED-6001	YES	Conduct Medical Stabilization Operations
CBRF-OPS-4001	NO	Conduct Hazard Assessment and Reconnaissance
CBRF-OPS-6001	NO	Operate an Entry/Exit Control Point
CBRF-OPS-6002	YES	Conduct Incident Response Force (IRF) Operations
CBRF-OPS-6003	NO	Conduct a ground movement
CBRF-OPS-6004	YES	Establish an assembly area
CBRF-OPS-7001	YES	Conduct a ground movement
CBRF-OPS-7002	NO	Establish an assembly area
CBRF-OPS-7003	YES	Conduct mission planning for a National Security Special Event (NSSE)
CBRF-RESC-5001	NO	Conduct Technical Rope Rescue Operations
CBRF-RESC-5002	NO	Conduct Technical Trench Rescue Operations
CBRF-RESC-5003	NO	Conduct Technical Confined Space Rescue Operations
CBRF-RESC-5004	NO	Conduct Technical Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Operations
CBRF-RESC-5005	NO	Conduct Technical Structural Collapse Operations
CBRF-RESC-6001	YES	Direct Technical Rescue Operations
CBRF-SRCH-4001	NO	Conduct a hasty search
CBRF-SRCH-4002	NO	Conduct a Primary Search
CBRF-SRCH-4003	NO	Conduct a Secondary Search
CBRF-SRCH-4004	NO	Conduct non-ambulatory casualty extraction
CBRF-SRCH-4005	NO	Direct ambulatory casualty extraction
CBRF-SRCH-6001	YES	Direct Search and Casualty Extraction Operations

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

7000 LEVEL COLLECTIVE EVENTS

CHAPTER 3

7000 LEVEL COLLECTIVE EVENTS

3000. PURPOSE. Chapter 3 contains 7000 level collective training events for the CBIRF Community.

3001. EVENT CODING

Events in this T&R Manual are depicted with an up to 12-character, 3-field alphanumeric system, i.e. XXXX-XXXX-XXXX. This chapter utilizes the following methodology:

a. Field one. This field represents the community. This chapter contains the following community codes:

Code	Description
CBRF	Chemical Biological Incident Response Force

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

Code	Description
C2	Command and Control
CSS	Combat Service Support
INT	Intelligence
OPS	Operations

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

Code	Description
7000	Battalion Level

3002. INDEX OF COLLECTIVE EVENTS

Event Code	E-Coded	Event	Page
CBRF-C2-7001	YES	Execute command and control (C2)	3-3
CBRF-C2-7002	NO	Conduct planning	3-4
CBRF-C2-7003	NO	Integrate Enabler Support	3-4
CBRF-C2-7004	NO	Coordinate Force Deployment Planning & Execution (FDP&E)	3-5
CBRF-C2-7005	NO	Operate in a Joint Task Force Environment	3-6
CBRF-C2-7006	YES	Conduct Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) within the National Incident Management System (NIMS)	3-7
CBRF-C2-7007	NO	Provide Task Organized forces	3-8
CBRF-C2-7008	NO	Provide Task Organized forces	3-8

CBRF-C2-7009	YES	Conduct Logistics Sustainment Support	3-9
CBRF-C2-7010	YES	Conduct Mobility Operations	3-10
CBRF-C2-7012	YES	Conduct Embarkation on rotary wing aircraft	3-10
CBRF-CSS-7001	YES	Conduct Logistics Sustainment Support	3-11
CBRF-CSS-7002	NO	Conduct mobility operations	3-12
CBRF-CSS-7003	YES	Conduct Embarkation on fixed wing aircraft	3-13
CBRF-CSS-7004	YES	Conduct Embarkation on rotary wing aircraft	3-13
CBRF-CSS-7005	YES	Conduct Embarkation on amphibious craft	3-14
CBRF-CSS-7006	YES	Coordinate resupply of medical supplies and equipment	3-14
CBRF-INT-7001	NO	Conduct functional intelligence	3-15
CBRF-INT-7015	NO	Conduct functional intelligence	3-16
CBRF-OPS-7001	YES	Conduct a ground movement	3-18
CBRF-OPS-7002	NO	Establish an assembly area	3-19
CBRF-OPS-7003	YES	Conduct mission planning for a National Security Special Event (NSSE)	3-19
CBRF-OPS-7004	YES	Direct consequence management response operations	3-20
CBRF-OPS-7005	YES	Direct crisis response operations	3-21

3003. 7000-LEVEL EVENTS

CBRF-C2-7001: Execute command and control (C2)

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct the execution of C2 during all phases of an operation, and it's imperative to the overall success of the mission. CBIRF must be capable of establishing, operating, and displacing a task organized CP in response to crisis response or consequence management.

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

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

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish systems control.
2. Establish CBIRF Operations Center (COC).
3. Maintain communication with Higher, Adjacent Subordinate and Supporting (HASS) units.
4. Maintain battle rhythm.
5. Conduct battle drills.
6. Maintain Common Operational Picture (COP).
7. Track displacement procedures.

8. Maintain continuity of operations.

REFERENCES:
1. CSB CBIRF Smart Book
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
3. MCWP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
4. MCWP 2-10 Intelligence Operations
5. MCWP 3-10 MAGTF Ground Operations
6. MCWP 3-40 Logistics Operations
7. MCWP 3-40_ MAGTF Logistics Operations
8. MCWP 5-10 Marine Corps Planning Process
9. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations
10. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-7002: Conduct planning

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to process, develop, and shape actions, to include focusing subordinate activities towards accomplishing the overall mission.

CONDITION: Given Commanders Guidance, or a higher headquarters order/plan.

STANDARD: To ensure that planning requirements govern the actions of all CBIRF units and personnel during training and response operations in order to assist local, state, or federal agencies in the conduct of CBRNE response or consequence management.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive notification of threat or event.
2. Confirm commander's guidance.
3. Conduct MCPP.
4. Coordinate recall procedures.
5. Coordinate planning with higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting units.
6. Implement feedback mechanisms.
7. Document process and results.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-7003: Integrate Enabler Support

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct the execution of integrating supporting or attached units to CBIRF.

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

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

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. JP 3-08 Interorganizational Cooperation
3. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-7004: Coordinate Force Deployment Planning & Execution (FDP&E)

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 1

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct the execution of FDP&E processes outlining detailed planning and execution timelines, force deployment planning guidelines, logistics and force sustainment, manpower planning guidelines and Global Force Management Process.

CONDITION: Given warning order, Commanders Guidance, unit Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), functional communications architecture and integrated Command and Control (C2) systems.

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

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify command and staff responsibilities.
2. Conduct planning.
3. Determine transportation requirements.
4. Prepare Unit Manifest.
5. Prepare Unit Equipment Density Lists (EDLs).
6. Report Time Phased Force & Deployment Data (TPFDD) requirements to higher headquarters.
7. Conduct movement.
8. Conduct inspections.
9. Disseminate the plan for Reception Staging Onward Movement and Integration (RSO&I).
10. Execute the force flow plan.
11. Maintain situational awareness.
12. Prepare for follow on operations as appropriate (branches, sequels, etc).

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. JP 3-35 Deployment and Redeployment Operations
3. MCO 3000.18_ Marine Corps Force Deployment Planning and Execution Manual
4. MCWP 5-10 Marine Corps Planning Process

CBRF-C2-7005: Operate in a Joint Task Force Environment

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 1

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct the execution of integrating with and operating in support of Joint Task Forces during response operations (CONUS/OCONUS).

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

STANDARD: To achieve unity of effort and incorporating all sourced capabilities.

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. JP 3-08 Interorganizational Cooperation
3. MCWP 5-10 Marine Corps Planning Process
4. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-7006: Conduct Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) within the National Incident Management System (NIMS)

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct the execution of integrating with and operating in DSCA within the NIMS.

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

STANDARD: To achieve unity of effort and incorporating all sourced capabilities.

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. JP 3-08 Interorganizational Cooperation
3. MCWP 5-10 Marine Corps Planning Process
4. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-7007: Provide Task Organized forces

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct mission analysis, identifying requirements and providing a task organized response force for CONUS or OCONUS deployment.

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

STANDARD: To achieve unity of effort and incorporating all sourced capabilities.

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. JP 3-08 Interorganizational Cooperation
3. MCWP 5-10 Marine Corps Planning Process

CBRF-C2-7008: Provide Task Organized forces

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. JP 3-08 Interorganizational Cooperation

CBRF-C2-7009: Conduct Logistics Sustainment Support

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Determines the logistical requirement.
2. Identify unit on hand Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E) strengths.
3. Identify organic capabilities.
4. Develop a logistics plan.
5. Coordinate transportation requirements.
6. Coordinate maintenance requirements.
7. Coordinate engineering requirements.
8. Coordinate supply requirements.
9. Coordinate services required.
10. Coordinate medical requirements.
11. Coordinate detainee operations requirements, as required.
12. Coordinate external support.
13. Identify support relationships.
14. Prepare concept of support.
15. Determine priority of support.
16. Develop logistics tracking process
17. Assign tasks to subordinate supporting elements.
18. Monitor contingency fund allocation and spending.
19. Identify contracting requirements.
20. Identify critical shortfalls.
21. Conduct sustainment.
22. Report logistics status to higher headquarters.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCTP 3-40A Health Service Support Operations
3. MCTP 3-40E Maintenance Operations
4. MCTP 3-40F Distribution and Transportation Operations
5. MCTP 3-40G Services in an Expeditionary Environment
6. MCTP 3-40H MAGTF Supply Operations
7. MCWP 3-40 Logistics Operations
8. NRF National Response Framework

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS: CBRF-CSS-2102

CBRF-C2-7010: Conduct Mobility Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 1

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 3-40 Logistics Operations
3. MCWP 4-12 Operational-Level Logistics

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

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 1

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 3-40 Logistics Operations

CBRF-CSS-7001: Conduct Logistics Sustainment Support

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

STANDARD: To ensure equipment and personnel sustainment in accordance with CBIRF's concept of support.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Determines the logistical requirement.
2. Identify unit on hand Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E) strengths.
3. Identify organic capabilities.
4. Develop a logistics plan.

5. Coordinate transportation requirements.
6. Coordinate maintenance requirements.
7. Coordinate engineering requirements.
8. Coordinate supply requirements.
9. Coordinate services required.
10. Coordinate medical requirements.
11. Coordinate detainee operations requirements, as required.
12. Coordinate external support.
13. Identify support relationships.
14. Prepare concept of support.
15. Determine priority of support.
16. Develop logistics tracking process.
17. Assign tasks to subordinate supporting elements.
18. Monitor contingency fund allocation and spending.
19. Identify contracting requirements.
20. Identify critical shortfalls.
21. Conduct sustainment.
22. Report logistics status to higher headquarters.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCTP 3-40H MAGTF Supply Operations
3. MCWP 3-40_ MAGTF Logistics Operations
4. MCWP 4.11.1 Health Services Support Operations
5. MCWP 4-11.3 Transportation Operations
6. MCWP 4-11.4 Maintenance Operations
7. MCWP 4-11.8 Services in an Expeditionary Environment
8. MCWP 5-10 Marine Corps Planning Process

CBRF-CSS-7002: Conduct mobility operations

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 1

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct movement of CBIRF and/or subordinate formations consists of ground or supporting transportation assets.

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

STANDARD: To ensure movement of all CBIRF equipment and personnel in accordance with the time phase force deployment data.

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

5. Control embarkation/debarkation process.
6. Conduct movement to point of embarkation.
7. Execute embarkation and debarkation load plans.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 3-40_ MAGTF Logistics Operations
3. MCWP 4-12 Operational-Level Logistics

CBRF-CSS-7003: Conduct Embarkation on fixed wing aircraft

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 1

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct movement of CBIRF and/or subordinate IRFs. The alert command element is capable of embarking on C-130 or larger aircraft. The CBIRF command element and Initial Response Forces are capable of embarking on C-17 or larger aircraft.

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

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

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 3-40 Logistics Operations

CBRF-CSS-7004: Conduct Embarkation on rotary wing aircraft

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 1

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct movement of the CBIRF alert CE or task organized detachments aboard rotary wing medium/heavy lift increases operational flexibility.

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

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

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Plan and coordinate assignment to aircraft.
2. Develop embarkation and debarkation load plans and coordinate support.

REFERENCES: MCWP 4.1 Logistics Operations

CBRF-CSS-7005: Conduct Embarkation on amphibious craft

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 1

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 3-40_ MAGTF Logistics Operations

CBRF-CSS-7006: Coordinate resupply of medical supplies and equipment

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to provide medical care for up to 50 critically injured, or 100 moderately injured casualties over a 24-hour period. In a CBRNE mass casualty incident, the ability to rapidly resupply the medical stabilization section will be critical to continuous lifesaving operations.

CONDITION: Given a mission and a CBIRF AMAL.

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

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 3-40_ MAGTF Logistics Operations

CBRF-INT-7001: Conduct functional intelligence

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-60 Targeting
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
3. DIA Intelligence Reference Document DI 2820-4-03 Battle Damage Assessment Quick Guide
4. DOD Dictionary DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
5. DOD-GIRH-2634-001-08 Cultural Generic Information Requirements Handbook (C-GIRH)
6. MCIA Urban GIRH MCIA Urban Generic Information Requirements Handbook
7. MCRP 2-10B.1 Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield/Battlespace
8. MCRP 5-12.1B Treaties Governing Land Warfare
9. MCWP 2-10 Intelligence Operations
10. MCWP 5-10 Marine Corps Planning Process

MISCELLANEOUS:

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

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

CBRF-INT-7015: Conduct functional intelligence

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES:
1. ADP 1-02 Terms and Military Symbols
2. ATP 3-60 Targeting
3. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
4. DIA Intelligence Reference Document DI 2820-4-03 Battle Damage Assessment Quick Guide
5. DOD Dictionary DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
6. DOD-GIRH-2634-001-08 Cultural Generic Information Requirements Handbook (C-GIRH)
7. MCIA Urban GIRH MCIA Urban Generic Information Requirements Handbook
8. MCIA-1540-002-95 Generic Intelligence Requirements Handbook (GIRH)
9. MCRP 2-10A.1 Signals Intelligence
10. MCRP 2-10A.2 Counterintelligence and Human Intelligence
11. MCRP 2-10A.5 Remote Sensor Operations
12. MCRP 2-10B.1 Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield/Battlespace
13. MCRP 2-10B.4 Geospatial Information and Intelligence
14. MCRP 2-10B.5 Imagery Intelligence
15. MCRP 2-10B.6 MAGTF Meteorology and Oceanography Support
16. MCRP 3-32D.1 Electronic Warfare

17. MCTP 2-10A MAGTF Intelligence Collection
18. MCTP 2-10B MAGTF Intelligence Production and Analysis
19. MCTP 2-10C Marine Air-Ground Task Force Intelligence Dissemination
20. MCWP 3-02 Insurgencies and Countering Insurgencies

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

MISCELLANEOUS:

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

CBRF-OPS-7001: Conduct a ground movement

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

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

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

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

CBRF-OPS-7002: Establish an assembly area

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

STANDARD: To conduct follow-on operations as directed.

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

REFERENCES:
1. CSB CBIRF Smart Book
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
3. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
4. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
5. MCWP 3-10 MAGTF Ground Operations
6. MCWP 3-40 Logistics Operations
7. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

CBRF-OPS-7003: Conduct mission planning for a National Security Special Event (NSSE)

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct mission planning to support pre-planned events designated as NSSEs by DHS and when requested by interagency.

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

STANDARD: Ensuring lead agency requirements are met.

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. JP 3-28 Defense Support of Civil Authorities
3. MCO 3440.7_ DOMESTIC SUPPORT OPERATIONS
4. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-OPS-7004: Direct consequence management response operations

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.3

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to identify CBRN threats and hazards, employ forces available to save lives and mitigate human suffering, and conduct close-out requirements.

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

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

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

REFERENCES: CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-OPS-7005: Direct crisis response operations

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 1.10

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES: CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 4

6000 LEVEL COLLECTIVE EVENTS

CHAPTER 4

6000 LEVEL COLLECTIVE EVENTS

4000. PURPOSE. Chapter 4 contains 6000 level collective events for CBIRF personnel.

4001. EVENT CODING

Events in this T&R Manual are depicted with an up to 12-character, 3-field alphanumeric system, i.e. XXXX-XXXX-XXXX. This chapter utilizes the following methodology:

a. Field one. This field represents the community. This chapter contains the following community codes:

Code	Description
CBRF	Chemical Biological Incident Response Force

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

Code	Description
C2	Command and Control
CSS	Combat Service Support
DECN	Decontamination
DEID	Detection and Identification
MED	Medical
OPS	Operations
RESC	Rescue
SRCH	Search

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

Code	Description
6000	Company Level

4002. INDEX OF COLLECTIVE EVENTS

Event Code	E-Coded	Event
CBRF-C2-6001	NO	Execute command and control (C2)
CBRF-C2-6002	NO	Conduct Tactical Command Post (CP) Operations
CBRF-C2-6003	NO	Conduct planning
CBRF-C2-6004	NO	Integrate Enabler Support
CBRF-CSS-6001	NO	Conduct tactical logistics
CBRF-DECN-6001	YES	Conduct decontamination operations
CBRF-DEID-6001	YES	Conduct CBRN Detection, Identification, and

		Quantification
CBRF-MED-6001	YES	Conduct Medical Stabilization Operations
CBRF-OPS-6001	NO	Operate an Entry/Exit Control Point
CBRF-OPS-6002	YES	Conduct Incident Response Force (IRF) Operations
CBRF-OPS-6003	NO	Conduct a ground movement
CBRF-OPS-6004	YES	Establish an assembly area
CBRF-RESC-6001	YES	Direct Technical Rescue Operations
CBRF-SRCH-6001	YES	Direct Search and Casualty Extraction Operations

4003. 6000-LEVEL EVENTS

CBRF-C2-6001: Execute command and control (C2)

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct the proper execution of C2 during all phases of an operation is imperative to the overall success of the mission.

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

STANDARD: To implement all elements of the decision-making cycle within the prescribed timelines and providing the inherent ability for the commander to make informed decisions.

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
3. MCWP 3-20 MAGTF Aviation Operations
4. MCWP 3-40_ MAGTF Logistics Operations
5. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations
6. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-6002: Conduct Tactical Command Post (CP) Operations

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to be capable of establishing, operating, and displacing a CP in response to crisis response or consequence management.

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

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

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

REFERENCES: CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-C2-6003: Conduct planning

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to develop an order/plan to direct actions and focus subordinate activities toward accomplishing the mission.

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

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

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive notification of threat or event.
2. Confirm commander's guidance.
3. Conduct MCPP.
4. Conduct recall reconnaissance.
5. Coordinate planning with higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting units.
6. Implement feedback mechanisms.
7. Document process and results.

REFERENCES:
1. COC CBIRF Operating Concept
2. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-C2-6004: Integrate Enabler Support

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to execute the process of integrating supporting or attached units to CBIRF.

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

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

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive Higher Headquarters (HHQ) order.
2. Review Commanders Battlefield Assessment Evaluation (CBAE) and commander's guidance.
3. Identify capabilities, limitations, and shortfalls from staff assessments.
4. Identify existing component/joint/combined/interagency/ multinational/ international organization/non-governmental organization enablers in your Area of Operation (AO), Area of Interest (AI) and Area of Influence (AoI).
5. Determine goals, tasks, capabilities, limitation, key leaders, Command/Support relationships, etc.
6. Identify needed component/joint/combined/interagency/ multinational/ international organization/non-governmental organization enablers that can complement existing capabilities, fill identified gaps, or can best address certain operational needs.
7. Request and /or coordinate the support of enablers.

8. Identify relationships with enablers (Command, support, similar goals, competing goals, etc).
9. Identify goals, missions, tasks, capabilities, limitations, support requirements, etc of enablers.
10. Identify security and planning requirements for enablers.
11. Determine how all units/enablers can support assigned (or implied) tasks.
12. Determine method of coordination (tasking, coercion, coordination meetings, LNOs, etc).
13. Conduct necessary coordination (E.G. orders issuance, coordination meetings, exchange of LNOs, etc.)
14. Verify unity of effort/purpose via rehearsals, discussions, inspections, etc.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. JP 3-08 Interorganizational Cooperation
3. NRF National Response Framework

CBRF-CSS-6001: Conduct tactical logistics

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

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

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-40 Logistics Operations
2. MCWP 3-40_ MAGTF Logistics Operations
3. MCWP 4-11 Tactical-Level Logistics

CBRF-DECN-6001: Conduct decontamination operations

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

CONDITION: Given PPE, specialized equipment, a mission, and identification of the contaminated area.

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

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

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

CBRF-DEID-6001: Conduct CBRN Detection, Identification, and Quantification

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

CONDITION: Given PPE, specialized equipment, a mission, and identification of the contaminated area.

STANDARD: To confirm presumptive analysis of hazard area

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify hazard area.
2. Develop a reconnaissance, detection, and sampling plan.
3. Conduct CBRN detection operations.
4. Conduct identification operations.
5. Conduct sampling operations.
6. Conduct quantification operations.
7. Collaborate findings to determine appropriate decontamination, medical procedures, and changes in PPE.
8. Establish clean routes.

REFERENCES: CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-MED-6001: Conduct Medical Stabilization Operations

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

STANDARD: To save lives and mitigate human suffering.

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

REFERENCES: CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-OPS-6001: Operate an Entry/Exit Control Point

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

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

REFERENCES: CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-OPS-6002: Conduct Incident Response Force (IRF) Operations

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to efficiently save lives during a consequence management or crisis response operations.

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

STANDARD: To minimize human suffering and prevent the loss of lives.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Perform pre-combat inspections (PCIs).
2. Perform pre-combat checks (PCCs).
3. Conduct rehearsals.
4. Conduct confirmation/back briefs.
5. Deploy to incident site.
6. Execute C2 during operations.
7. Conduct search operations, as required.
8. Conduct casualty extraction operations, as required.
9. Conduct decontamination operations, as required.
10. Conduct technical rescue operations, as required
11. Conduct identification and detection operations, as required.
12. Conduct medical stabilization operations, as required.
13. Conduct EOD operations, as required.
14. Coordinate with internal/external agencies.
15. Provide anti-terrorism force protection.
16. Provide administration and logistics.
17. Conduct site close-out.
18. Conduct de-briefs.
19. Conduct after action review (AAR).

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

CBRF-OPS-6003: Conduct a ground movement

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to efficiently and effectively deploy to the designated area of operations. This can be conducted via organic ground or external transportation.

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

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

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

REFERENCES:
1. CSB CBIRF Smart Book
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
3. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
4. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
5. MCWP 3-10 MAGTF Ground Operations
6. MCWP 3-40 Logistics Operations
7. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

CBRF-OPS-6004: Establish an assembly area

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to establish and operate efficiently in a non-contaminated environment to minimize any delay in downrange response.

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

STANDARD: To conduct follow-on operations as directed.

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

REFERENCES:
1. CSB CBIRF Smart Book
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
3. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
4. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
5. MCWP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
6. MCWP 3-40 Logistics Operations
7. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

CBRF-RESC-6001: Direct Technical Rescue Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.10 MCT 6.4

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to employ either a platoon, section, or teams in rope rescue, vehicle/machinery extrication, confined space rescue, trench rescue and structural collapse operations.

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

STANDARD: To create rescue systems that save personnel in a hazardous environment while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk, hazard and mission analysis.
3. Employ personnel as mission dictates.
4. Maintain communications.
5. Re-evaluate the scenario.
6. Conduct Close-out procedures.
7. Monitor reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

REFERENCES:

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

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CBRF-SRCH-6001: Direct Search and Casualty Extraction Operations

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

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

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

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 5

5000 LEVEL COLLECTIVE EVENTS

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 5

5000 LEVEL COLLECTIVE EVENTS

5000. PURPOSE. Chapter 5 contains 5000 level collective events for CBIRF personnel.

5001. EVENT CODING

Events in this T&R Manual are depicted with an up to 12-character, 3-field alphanumeric system, i.e. XXXX-XXXX-XXXX. This chapter utilizes the following methodology:

a. Field one. This field represents the community. This chapter contains the following community codes:

Code	Description
CBRF	Chemical Biological Incident Response Force

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

Code	Description
RESC	Rescue

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

Code	Description
5000	Platoon Level

5002. INDEX OF COLLECTIVE EVENTS

Event Code	E-Coded	Event
CBRF-RESC-5001	NO	Conduct Technical Rope Rescue Operations
CBRF-RESC-5002	NO	Conduct Technical Trench Rescue Operations
CBRF-RESC-5003	NO	Conduct Technical Confined Space Rescue Operations
CBRF-RESC-5004	NO	Conduct Technical Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Operations
CBRF-RESC-5005	NO	Conduct Technical Structural Collapse Operations

5003. 5000-LEVEL EVENTS

CBRF-RESC-5001: Conduct Technical Rope Rescue Operations

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct technical rescue operations in rope rescue at the technician level. These operations can be accomplished by either a platoon, section, or teams to conduct technical rope rescue operations.

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

STANDARD: To create rescue systems that save personnel in a hazardous environment while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Determine type of rescue system required.
4. Build required rescue system.
5. Conduct rescue.
6. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

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

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CBRF-RESC-5002: Conduct Technical Trench Rescue Operations

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct technical rescue operations in trench rescue at the technician level.

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

STANDARD: To create rescue systems that save personnel in a hazardous environment while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.

2. Conduct risk, hazard and mission analysis.
3. Conduct air monitoring.
4. Conduct ventilation.
5. Conduct lockout tag out, if required.
6. Conduct trench rescue.
7. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

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

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CBRF-RESC-5003: Conduct Technical Confined Space Rescue Operations

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct technical rescue operations in confined space at the technician level.

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

STANDARD: To create rescue systems that save personnel in a hazardous environment while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive mission assignments.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Conduct air monitoring.
4. Conduct ventilation.
5. Conduct lockout tagout.
6. Conduct confined space rescue.
7. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

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

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CBRF-RESC-5004: Conduct Technical Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Operations

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct technical rescue operations in vehicle/machinery extrication at the technician level.

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

STANDARD: To create rescue systems that save personnel in a hazardous environment while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

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

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

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CBRF-RESC-5005: Conduct Technical Structural Collapse Operations

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct technical rescue operations in structural collapse at the technician level.

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

STANDARD: To create rescue systems that save personnel in a hazardous environment while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Assess the situation.
2. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.
3. Conduct calculations of building materials.
4. Determine correct shoring system needed.
5. Build shoring systems.

6. Conduct rescue operations.
7. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

REFERENCES:

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

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 6

4000 LEVEL COLLECTIVE EVENTS

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 6

4000 LEVEL COLLECTIVE EVENTS

6000. PURPOSE. Chapter 6 contains 4000 level collective events for CBIRF personnel.

6001. EVENT CODING

Events in this T&R Manual are depicted with an up to 12-character, 3-field alphanumeric system, i.e. XXXX-XXXX-XXXX. This chapter utilizes the following methodology:

a. Field one. This field represents the community. This chapter contains the following community codes:

Code	Description
CBRF	Chemical Biological Incident Response Force

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

Code	Description
DECN	Decontamination
DEID	Detection and Identification
MED	Medical
OPS	Operations
SRCH	Search

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

Code	Description
4000	Squad Level

6002. INDEX OF COLLECTIVE EVENTS

Event Code	E-Coded	Event
CBRF-DECN-4001	NO	Operate the force protection line (FPL)
CBRF-DECN-4002	NO	Operate the ambulatory decontamination Line
CBRF-DECN-4003	NO	Operate the non-ambulatory decontamination Line
CBRF-DEID-4001	NO	Conduct CBRN reconnaissance
CBRF-DEID-4002	NO	Conduct chemical detection
CBRF-DEID-4003	NO	Conduct biological detection
CBRF-DEID-4004	NO	Conduct radiological detection
CBRF-DEID-4005	NO	Conduct CBR sampling
CBRF-DEID-4006	NO	Conduct CBR analysis and quantification
CBRF-DEID-4402	NO	Conduct chemical detection

CBRF-DEID-4403	NO	Conduct biological detection
CBRF-MED-4001	NO	Establish a medical stabilization site
CBRF-MED-4002	NO	Establish a Casualty Collection Point (CCP)
CBRF-MED-4003	NO	Conduct medical triage in a contaminated environment
CBRF-MED-4004	NO	Conduct emergency medical treatment of CBRNE casualties
CBRF-MED-4005	NO	Manage medical supplies
CBRF-MED-4006	NO	Provide medical surveillance for CBIRF personnel
CBRF-MED-4007	NO	Issue force protection medications and medical equipment
CBRF-OPS-4001	NO	Conduct Hazard Assessment and Reconnaissance
CBRF-SRCH-4001	NO	Conduct a hasty search
CBRF-SRCH-4002	NO	Conduct a Primary Search
CBRF-SRCH-4003	NO	Conduct a Secondary Search
CBRF-SRCH-4004	NO	Conduct non-ambulatory casualty extraction
CBRF-SRCH-4005	NO	Direct ambulatory casualty extraction

6003. 4000-LEVEL EVENTS

CBRF-DECN-4001: Operate the force protection line (FPL)

SUPPORTED MET(S): MCT 6.4

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to understand and conduct procedures for the Force Personnel Line.

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

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

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

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

CBRF-DECN-4002: Operate the ambulatory decontamination Line

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to rapidly create the capability to process ambulatory casualties through decontamination.

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

STANDARD: To mitigate physical injury as a result of individual contamination.

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

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

CBRF-DECN-4003: Operate the non-ambulatory decontamination Line

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to rapidly create the capability to process non-ambulatory casualties through decontamination.

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

STANDARD: To mitigate physical injury as a result of individual contamination.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

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

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

CBRF-DEID-4001: Conduct CBRN reconnaissance

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

STANDARD: To identify CBRN threats and hazards.

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

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

CBRF-DEID-4002: Conduct chemical detection

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

STANDARD: To identify the presence of chemical hazards.

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

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

CBRF-DEID-4003: Conduct biological detection

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

STANDARD: To identify the presence of biological hazards.

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

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

CBRF-DEID-4004: Conduct radiological detection

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

STANDARD: To identify the presence of radiological hazards.

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

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

CBRF-DEID-4005: Conduct CBR sampling

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

STANDARD: To identify potentially hazardous CBR substances.

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

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

CBRF-DEID-4006: Conduct CBR analysis and quantification

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

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

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

CBRF-DEID-4402: Conduct chemical detection

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

STANDARD: To identify the presence of chemical hazards.

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

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

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS:
CBRF-CBOC-2113 CBRF-DEID-2104

CBRF-DEID-4403: Conduct biological detection

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

STANDARD: To identify the presence of biological hazards.

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

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

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS:
CBRF-CBOC-2113 CBRF-DEID-2104

CBRF-MED-4001: Establish a medical stabilization site

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCTP 3-40A Health Service Support Operations
3. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
4. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-MED-4002: Establish a Casualty Collection Point (CCP)

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCTP 3-40A Health Service Support Operations

CBRF-MED-4003: Conduct medical triage in a contaminated environment

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

STANDARD: To facilitate live saving operations.

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

REFERENCES: CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-MED-4004: Conduct emergency medical treatment of CBRNE casualties

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

STANDARD: To facilitate live saving operations.

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

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

CBRF-MED-4005: Manage medical supplies

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

EVENT COMPONENTS:

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

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
3. MCTP 3-40A Health Service Support Operations
4. NAVMED P5010 Navy Sanitation

CBRF-MED-4006: Provide medical surveillance for CBIRF personnel

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

STANDARD: To document baseline medical statuses for occupational exposure purposes.

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

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
3. MCTP 3-40A Health Service Support Operations
4. NAVMED P5010 Navy Sanitation
5. RHPSOP Radiation Health Program SOP

CBRF-MED-4007: Issue force protection medications and medical equipment

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit¿s ability to provide medications and medical equipment. During CBIRF operations, response personnel are issued antidotes and dose of record dosimeters for force protection purposes. Additional medications may also be given to CBIRF personnel as a prophylactic measure, based on intelligence reports.

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

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

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

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCTP 3-40A Health Service Support Operations
3. RHPSOP Radiation Health Program SOP

CBRF-OPS-4001: Conduct Hazard Assessment and Reconnaissance

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct hazard assessment and reconnaissance operations. The Primary Assessment Team conducts initial assessment and reconnaissance of the hazard area to determine locations of casualties, areas and levels of contamination, and other environmental hazards.

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

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

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

REFERENCES: UNIT SOP Unit's Standing Operating Procedures

CBRF-SRCH-4001: Conduct a hasty search

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct a hasty search. A hasty search is an initial deployment of search resources that involves a quick search of areas or segments likely to contain survivors.

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

STANDARD: To effectively clear a building or search area for survivors within a designated time constraint.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Assess the situation.
2. Conduct call outs.
3. Direct ambulatory casualties toward decontamination line.
4. Identify locations of non-ambulatory casualties.
5. Report observations.
6. Make search markings, as required.
7. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

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

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CBRF-SRCH-4002: Conduct a Primary Search

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct a primary search. A primary search is a quick search of the structures and areas likely to contain survivors.

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

STANDARD: To perform a detailed search within identified area for survivors.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Assess the situation.
2. Conduct appropriate search techniques.
3. Direct ambulatory casualties toward decontamination line.
4. Conduct extraction of non-ambulatory casualties.
5. Report observations.
6. Make/Update search markings.
7. Conduct forcible entry, as required.
8. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

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

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CBRF-SRCH-4003: Conduct a Secondary Search

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses a unit's ability to conduct a secondary search. A secondary search consists of a detailed, systematic search of an area or structure.

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

STANDARD: To locate remaining survivors that may have been missed during a primary search.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Assess the situation.
2. Conduct appropriate search techniques.
3. Direct ambulatory casualties toward decontamination line.
4. Conduct extraction of non-ambulatory casualties.
5. Report observations.

6. Make/Update search markings.
7. Conduct forcible entry, as required.
8. Ensure reconstitution of all equipment and personnel.

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

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CBRF-SRCH-4004: Conduct non-ambulatory casualty extraction

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

STANDARD: To mitigate injuries and loss of life from a hazardous environment.

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

REFERENCES: CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-SRCH-4005: Direct ambulatory casualty extraction

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

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

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

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

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Locate ambulatory casualty.
2. Conduct patient assessment.

3. Perform life-saving medical care, as required.
4. Direct casualty to casualty collection point, as required.
5. Direct casualty to decontamination, as required.

REFERENCES: CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 7

2000 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 7

2000 LEVEL INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

7000. PURPOSE. Chapter 7 contains 2000 level individual events for CBIRF personnel.

7001. EVENT CODING

Events in this T&R Manual are depicted with an up to 12-character, 3-field alphanumeric system, i.e. XXXX-XXXX-XXXX. This chapter utilizes the following methodology

a. Field one. This field represents the community. This chapter contains the following community codes:

Code	Description
CBRF	Chemical Biological Incident Response Force

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

Code	Description
C2	Command and Control
CSS	Combat Service Support
COMM	Communications
DECN	Decontamination
DEID	Detection and Identification
MED	Medical
OPS	Operations
RESC	Rescue
SRCH	Search

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

Code	Description
2000	Basic Chemical Biological Incident Response Force Skills
2100	Advanced Chemical Biological Incident Response Force Skills

7002. INDEX OF 2000 EVENTS

Event Code	E-Coded	Event
CBRF-OPS-2001	NO	Deliver an observation report
CBRF-OPS-2004	NO	Enter a hazard area
CBRF-OPS-2006	NO	Perform self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) cylinder exchange
CBRF-OPS-2007	NO	Conduct search operations

CBRF-OPS-2008	NO	Conduct sampling
CBRF-OPS-2009	NO	Extract casualties
CBRF-OPS-2010	NO	Depart a hazard area
CBRF-OPS-2011	NO	Conduct rescue operations

7003. LIST OF 2000 EVENTS

CBRF-OPS-2001: Deliver an observation report

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to deliver a Location, Observation, Casualty, Readings (LOCR) report. The LOCR is the standard report utilized within CBIRF to inform personnel of a situation in a contaminated and/or hazardous environment.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To convey a complete assessment of the situation at hand.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Verify current location.
2. Determine common observable factors.
3. Classify any casualties to include symptoms.
4. Record instrumentation readings.
5. Convey LOCR report.

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

CBRF-OPS-2004: Enter a hazard area

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to enter hazardous environments and conduct operations. All CBIRF personnel must be ready at any given moment however, strict adherence to safety during operations is mandatory to achieve mission accomplishment.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a mission, Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), and an operational decontamination lane.

STANDARD: To ensure that all required actions are responded to rapidly, while maintaining the accountability of personnel, team safety, and to accomplish the mission.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Don appropriate PPE.
2. Identify and remain with team or partner.
3. Report to TAC-CP for updated brief.
4. Report to EECP.
5. Report to Hot Zone Control Point (HZCP).

REFERENCES:
1. 29 CFR 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-OPS-2006: Perform self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) cylinder exchange

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to remain in the hazard area for extended periods of time. Depending on the level of PPE, personnel may be using self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Due to the limited air supply of an SCBA, personnel must be able to exchange air cylinders while still in PPE to permit longer operating time.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a mission, Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), a depleted air cylinder, contaminated environment, and availability of full cylinders.

STANDARD: To ensure that the carrier of the depleted cylinder may safely continue to breathe from a supplied air source.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Proceed with a partner to a SCBA cylinder exchange station.
2. Begin Buddy Breathing.
3. Shut the valve of the depleted air cylinder.
4. Exchange the empty cylinder for a full cylinder.
5. Open the valve on the new cylinder.
6. Disconnect Buddy Breather line.

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

CBRF-OPS-2007: Conduct search operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to perform a search.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a mission, Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), maps, marking materials, and a potentially hazardous area.

STANDARD: To ensure that all spaces are searched and marked appropriately.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Assess structure/area.
2. Make appropriate marks, as required.
3. Conduct search.
4. Extract casualties as necessary.
5. Update marks as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. US&R-2-FG National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Field Operations Guide

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CBRF-OPS-2008: Conduct sampling

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to conduct sampling to provide clarification of a suspected hazard.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To safely collect gas, liquid or solid samples which can be utilized to assess immediate hazards or risks.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify type of sample.
2. Collect the sample.
3. Document sample.
4. Deliver sample.

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

CBRF-OPS-2009: Extract casualties

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to move casualties to the decontamination line.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To ensure that casualties are removed from immediate danger and moved or directed to appropriate care.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Evaluate casualties.
2. Triage casualties as necessary.
3. Render care on casualties.
4. Direct ambulatory casualties to the CCP or decon site, as necessary.
5. Transport casualties to the CCP or decon site, as necessary.

REFERENCES: CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: All terrain utility vehicles (ATUV) can enhance operational requirements whenever available.

CBRF-OPS-2010: Depart a hazard area

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to depart a hazard area, process through a force protection lane and follow the necessary procedures to maintain accountability.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To maintain safety and accountability of personnel and equipment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive the order to depart the hazard area.
2. Depart via prescribed route.
3. Conduct self-rescue, as required.
4. Check out with the HZCP.
5. Process through the FPL.
6. Check-out with the EECP.
7. Conduct reconstitution.

REFERENCES:
1. 29 CFR 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-OPS-2011: Conduct rescue operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to possess skills that are unique to the situation. The knowledge of knots, and mechanical advantage systems, shoring, breaching and breaking, confined space equipment and high angle operations improves the probability of the safe rescue of casualties from dangerous situations. All CBIRF personnel who assist within technical rescue operations must maintain basic skills for these disciplines.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To aid individuals who are in distress or in imminent danger, while maintaining safety of personnel and victims, and operating within the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Assess situation requiring rescue operations.
2. Request assistance of Technical Rescue personnel as necessary.
3. Acquire materials and tools need to complete the rescue.
4. Assist in the conduct of rescue operation as assigned.
5. Recover tools and materials as situation allows.
6. Provide situational awareness debrief to ESO and/or Rescue Officer.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
3. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

7004. INDEX OF 2100 EVENTS

Event Code	E-Coded	Event
CBRF-C2-2101	NO	Direct combat operations center (COC) actions
CBRF-C2-2102	NO	Supervise COC operations
CBRF-C2-2103	NO	Record COC events
CBRF-C2-2104	NO	Conduct search planning
CBRF-C2-2105	NO	Implement security procedures

CBRF-C2-2106	NO	Conduct information management planning (IMP)
CBRF-C2-2107	NO	Execute information management plan
CBRF-C2-2108	NO	Conduct information management continuing action
CBRF-C2-2109	NO	Update track information
CBRF-C2-2110	NO	Facilitate information collaboration processes
CBRF-C2-2111	NO	Manage CBRN Operations
CBRF-C2-2112	NO	Manage Search and Rescue Operations
CBRF-C2-2113	NO	Supervise initial response force (IRF) operations
CBRF-C2-2114	NO	Manage Entry/Exit Control Point
CBRF-C2-2203	NO	Maintain a common operational picture
CBRF-C2-2204	NO	Maintain an operations center journal
CBRF-C2-2205	NO	Manage friendly force tracker (FFT) device information
CBRF-C2-2206	NO	Supervise Initial Response Force Operations
CBRF-COMM-2101	NO	Provide communications support to the COC
CBRF-CSS-2101	NO	Provide logistical support to combat operations
CBRF-CSS-2102	NO	Coordinate unit logistics
CBRF-DECN-2101	NO	Direct decontamination operations
CBRF-DECN-2102	NO	Conduct special considerations for decontamination
CBRF-DECN-2103	NO	Operate the force protection lane(FPL)
CBRF-DECN-2104	NO	Operate the ambulatory decontamination lane
CBRF-DECN-2105	NO	Operate the non-ambulatory decontamination lane
CBRF-DECN-2106	NO	Conduct water operations
CBRF-DEID-2102	NO	Locate viable chemical and biological samples
CBRF-DEID-2103	NO	Mark boundaries in a CBRN environment
CBRF-DEID-2104	NO	Conduct advanced CBR detection and identification
CBRF-DEID-2105	NO	Conduct field confirmatory analysis of chemical, biological, and radiological hazards
CBRF-DEID-2401	NO	Direct CBRN operations within the hazard area
CBRF-MED-2101	NO	Determine the proper location for Medical Stabilization
CBRF-MED-2102	NO	Establish medical transport ingress/egress routes
CBRF-MED-2103	NO	Establish immediate medical treatment capability
CBRF-MED-2104	NO	Supervise establishment of the medical stabilization tent
CBRF-MED-2105	NO	Operate a casualty collection point
CBRF-MED-2106	NO	Perform emergency stabilization of casualties
CBRF-MED-2107	NO	Maintain the Authorized Medical Allowance List (AMAL)
CBRF-MED-2108	NO	Conduct transfer of casualties for medical transport
CBRF-MED-2109	NO	Provide medical care for radiological exposure injury
CBRF-MED-2110	NO	Provide medical care for common biological agents
CBRF-MED-2111	NO	Provide medical care for blast injury
CBRF-MED-2112	NO	Provide medical care for common chemical exposure injuries
CBRF-OPS-2001	NO	Deliver an observation report
CBRF-OPS-2004	NO	Enter a hazard area
CBRF-OPS-2006	NO	Perform self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) cylinder exchange
CBRF-OPS-2007	NO	Conduct search operations
CBRF-OPS-2008	NO	Conduct sampling
CBRF-OPS-2009	NO	Extract casualties
CBRF-OPS-2010	NO	Depart a hazard area

CBRF-OPS-2011	NO	Conduct rescue operations
CBRF-RESC-2101	NO	Direct technical search and rescue operations
CBRF-RESC-2102	NO	Conduct rope operations
CBRF-RESC-2103	NO	Conduct trench operations
CBRF-RESC-2104	NO	Conduct confined space operations
CBRF-RESC-2105	NO	Conduct vehicle/heavy machinery operations
CBRF-RESC-2106	NO	Conduct structural collapse operations
CBRF-RESC-2603	NO	Conduct Rappel/Ascending Operations
CBRF-RESC-2604	NO	Employ a Mechanical Advantage
CBRF-RESC-2606	NO	Conduct Air Monitoring
CBRF-RESC-2607	NO	Conduct Ventilation
CBRF-RESC-2608	NO	Operate a Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus (SABA)
CBRF-RESC-2610	NO	Operate Confined Space Escape Bottle System
CBRF-RESC-2611	NO	Operate Hydraulic Tools
CBRF-RESC-2612	NO	Operate Electrical Tools
CBRF-RESC-2613	NO	Operate Pneumatic Tools
CBRF-RESC-2614	NO	Utilize FEMA Search Markings
CBRF-RESC-2615	NO	Conduct Search Patterns
CBRF-RESC-2616	NO	Operate Search Camera
CBRF-RESC-2617	NO	Operate Thermal Imager
CBRF-RESC-2618	NO	Operate Life Detection Kit
CBRF-RESC-2620	NO	Identify Types of Collapses
CBRF-RESC-2621	NO	Use Hand & Arm Signals
CBRF-RESC-2622	NO	Operate Powered Rescue Tools
CBRF-RESC-2623	NO	Identify Types of Stabilization
CBRF-RESC-2624	NO	Identify Anatomy/Hazards of Common Passenger Vehicles
CBRF-RESC-2625	NO	Identify Anatomy/Hazards of Heavy Vehicles
CBRF-RESC-2626	NO	Operate Steel Cutting Tools
CBRF-SRCH-2101	NO	Direct search and rescue operations within the hazard area
CBRF-SRCH-2102	NO	Direct search and rescue operations within sector

7005. LIST OF 2100 EVENTS

CBRF-C2-2101: Direct combat operations center (COC) actions

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to operate within the COC as a Watch Officer. The Watch Officer is the commander's representative and is responsible for the smooth and efficient operation of the Combat Operations Center (COC), as well as the rapid dissemination of information to and from the COC. The WO is responsible for coordinating and ensuring proper response to developing events within the COC. In the absence of key leaders, the WO is responsible for the execution of the commander's intent and facilitates battle management. The Watch Chief assists the Watch Officer in the performance of his duties.

BILLETS: Watch Chief, Watch Officer

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, functional communications architecture, a TO&E, C2 systems, and an operations order.

STANDARD: To ensure continuous operations are conducted that support the commander's decision-making process as outlined in the prescribed documents.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Monitor C2 information.
2. Maintain the Common Tactical Picture.
3. Maintain overlays.
4. Monitor status boards.
5. Monitor communication systems.
6. Collect information.
7. Sort information.
8. Store information.
9. Analyze information.
10. Fuse information.
11. Share information.
12. Implement decision support tools (CCIR, commander's intent, matrices, etc.).
13. Direct the actions of the COC and staff.
14. Conduct battle drills.
15. Coordinate actions with Higher, Adjacent, and Supporting units.
16. Prioritize actions to sequential or simultaneous events.
17. Supervise Watch Standers.
18. Conduct turnover brief.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
3. MCRP 1-10.2 Marine Corps Supplement to the Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
4. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management
5. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations
6. MEF C2 Systems Integration Plan Marine Expeditionary Force Command and Control Systems Integration Plan Mar 2006
7. NTTP 3-02.14 The Naval Beach Group (Rev A)

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Watch Officer/Watch Chief training can be executed at MAGTF Integrated Training Centers (MISTCs); units should contact the local MISTC to schedule training.

CBRF-C2-2102: Supervise COC operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to perform duties as Watch Chief, responsible for the management of personnel, security and general efficiency of the battle rhythm within the COC. The Watch Chief assists the Watch Officer in the performance of duties and should be able to assume the Watch Officers position if required or directed.

BILLETS: Watch Chief, Watch Officer

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, battle staff, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, C2 systems, and an operations order.

STANDARD: To properly respond to developing events within established time limits.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Control COC access.
2. Maintain order within the COC.
3. Monitor C2 information.
4. Supervise the collection of information.
5. Validate quality of information on COC boards (status and tracking boards).
6. Supervise Watch Standers.
7. Perform all duties of the Watch Officer, as required or directed.

REFERENCES:
1. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
2. MCRP 1-10.2 Marine Corps Supplement to the Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
3. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management
4. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations
5. MEF C2 Systems Integration Plan Marine Expeditionary Force Command and Control Systems Integration Plan Mar 2006
6. NTTP 3-02.14 The Naval Beach Group (Rev A)

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: This training can be executed at MAGTF Integrated Training Center (MISTC); units should contact the local MISTC to schedule training.

CBRF-C2-2103: Record COC events

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to perform duties as a journal clerk who is required to capture, organize, document, and maintain information, message traffic, and significant event (SIGEVENT) activity flowing through the COC. He assists the WO in maintaining digital log books and ensures that any yellow canaries taken by radio operators are accurately converted to digital means using specified collaborative tools.

BILLETS: Journal Clerk

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, battle staff, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, C2 systems, operations order, and aid of references.

STANDARD: To ensure all significant information is accurately recorded in the appropriate journal log for historical reference in accordance with command doctrine.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Record reports into the journal file.
2. Record events in the journal file.
3. Record incidents into the journal file.
4. Record messages into the journal file.
5. Record decisions and actions taken.
6. Monitor assigned collaborative tools (tactical chat rooms, Portals, Wikis, etc.).

REFERENCES: MCDP-6 Command and Control

CBRF-C2-2104: Conduct search planning

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

BILLETS: Extract Plt Cmdr, Extract Plt Sgt, Initial Response Force Commander, Initial Response Force Emergency Services Officer (ESO), Operations Chief, Operations Officer, Watch Chief, Watch Officer

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, 1STSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To efficiently prioritize and execute search and rescue operations.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive warning order
2. Conduct reconnaissance.
3. Develop situational awareness.
4. Prioritize search and extraction targets.
5. Issue warning order.
6. Issue search plan.
7. Adapt search plans, as required.

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

CBRF-C2-2105: Implement security procedures

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to perform duties involving the implementation of security procedures, requiring individuals to protect information through a vigorous security program. Information management (IM) must assure the integrity of the information and the sources/databases from which that information was derived. Corrupted or degraded information is of little value and adversely affects the quality of the decision-making process.

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a requirement to establish a COC, and an operations order.

STANDARD: To protect information, operational planning, and personnel from threats throughout the operation.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Apply physical security procedures for the Combat Operations Center (COC).
2. Apply access control procedures for the Combat Operations Center (COC).
3. Apply information and personnel security procedures for the Combat Operations Center (COC).
4. Apply information and personnel security procedures for the garrison workspace.
5. Implement security contingency plans.
6. Implement operations security (OPSEC).
7. Assess security procedures.

REFERENCES:

1. MCO 3070.2_ The Marine Corps Operations Security (OPSEC) Program
2. MCO 5530.14 Marine Corps Physical Security Program Manual
3. MCO P5510.18A W CH 1 Information and Personnel Security Program Manual
4. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management
5. NAVMC DIR 5040.6_ Marine Corps Readiness Inspections and Assessments
6. SECNAV M-5510.36 Department of the Navy Information and Personnel Security Program Regulations
7. SECNAV M-5510.30 Department of the Navy Personnel Security Program

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CBRF-C2-2106: Conduct information management planning (IMP)

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to collect and manage information from one or more sources and the distribution of that information to one or more audiences. IM enables commanders and staff to better formulate and analyze COA's, make decisions, and execute those decisions in a timely manner.

GRADES: GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operations order from higher, planning documents, and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To satisfy the unit's information management requirements established by the specified doctrine.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Analyze mission statement.
2. Identify IM/C2 requirements.
3. Develop IM/C2 documents.
4. Liaise with higher, adjacent, supporting, and subordinate units.
5. Coordinate IM/C2 documents.
6. Draft IM/C2 documents.
7. Establish C2 systems services.
8. Present IM/C2-centric briefs.

REFERENCES:
1. C2TECOE Reference Guide Information Management Reference Guide
2. MCO 3500.26_ Universal Naval Task List (UNTL)
3. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management

CBRF-C2-2107: Execute information management plan

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to collect and manage of information from one or more sources and the distribution of that information to one or more audiences. IM enables commanders and staff to better formulate and analyze COAs, make decisions, and execute those decisions in a timely manner.

GRADES: MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a functional communications network, C2 systems, operations order, and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To process information requirements in accordance with specified doctrine.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Disseminate IM systems documentation.
2. Implement Operations Order Annex U.
3. Operate IM systems and services.
4. Maintain IM systems and services.
5. Implement service desk support.
6. Modify IM systems and services.
7. Lead IM personnel.

REFERENCES:
1. C2TECOE Reference Guide Information Management Reference Guide
2. MCDP 5 Planning
3. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management
4. NTTP 3-02.14 The Naval Beach Group (Rev A)

CBRF-C2-2108: Conduct information management continuing action

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to collect and manage of information from one or more sources and the distribution of that information to one or more audiences. IM enables commanders and staff to better formulate and analyze COAs, make decisions, and execute those decisions in a timely manner.

GRADES: MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a functional communications network, C2 systems, operations order, commander's guidance, and aid references.

STANDARD: To ensure information management satisfies all elements of the unit's requirements in accordance with specified doctrine.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Coordinate IM capabilities.
2. Maintain IM systems and services.
3. Modify IM documents.
4. Lead IM systems-centric personnel.
5. Conduct business process analysis (BPA).
6. Enforce Annex U.

REFERENCES:
1. C2TECOE Reference Guide Information Management Reference Guide
2. MCDP 5 Planning
3. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management
4. NTTP 3-02.14 The Naval Beach Group (Rev A)

CBRF-C2-2109: Update track information

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to update information requirements. The tactical COP server (TCS) facilitates connectivity and dissemination of command and control data between all levels of commands via a wide area network (WAN). The TCS is located at regiment and higher echelon command levels to access the common operational picture (COP). Interoperability of the TCS includes the capability to exchange data with tactical COP workstation (TCW), and the global command and control system (GCCS) facilitating blue force situational awareness (BFSA). Track reporting procedures are referenced in CJCSI 3151.01C; specific track reporting procedures are outlined in OPLANS/OPORDERS. The TCS is used at regiment and higher echelons to enable USMC units to report track information IAW CJCSI 3151.01C and current OPLANS/OPORDERS.

BILLETS: Common Operational Picture Manager, Common Tactical Picture Operator, Information Management Officer, Operations Chief, Red Common Operational Picture Manager

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a TCS with current hardware and software, a functional network, network topology, current operations order, and with the aid of references.

STANDARD: To maintain a current and accurate common operational picture that satisfies the commander's intent in accordance with the prescribed doctrine.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Access application frame work (AFW) chart.
2. Navigate AFW chart world vector shoreline display.
3. Perform track management.
4. Establish communication capabilities.
5. Configure JTCW for communications with the TCS.
6. Employ the GO-Global application.

REFERENCES:
1. C4I User Manual Integrated Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) System Framework (ICSF) user manual. Arlington County, VA: Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)
2. CJCSI 3151.01C Global Command and Control System Common Operational Picture Reporting Requirements
3. CJCSI 6731.01B Global Command and Control System - Joint Security Policy
4. DOD Dictionary DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
5. GCCS-J COP Handbook Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J) Common Operational Picture (COP) handbook for GCCS-J 4.1.1 (115419), Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). (2008, August 18)

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: This training can be executed at MAGTF Integrated Training Center (MISTC); units should contact the local MISTC to schedule training.

CBRF-C2-2110: Facilitate information collaboration processes

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to deliver custom content through graphical dashboards. The Marine will also be able to customize information management using automation and advanced content manipulation.

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a web-based collaborative workspace with appropriated permissions, a functional communications network, operations order, unit SOP, commander's intent, and aid of references.

STANDARD: To continuously optimize all elements of a unit's information requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Create cross site information templates.
2. Deploy advanced web parts.
3. Create commander information dashboards.

4. Manage permissions and access.
5. Implement advanced calculated columns.
6. Manage form data.
7. Implement automated information processes.
8. Conduct process analysis.

REFERENCES: MCDP-6 Command and Control

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: This training can be executed at MAGTF Integrated Training Center (MISTC); units should contact the local MISTC to schedule training.

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Students attending this course should hold a valid MISTC SharePoint Basic Site Administrators Course (PBSAC) completion certificate or equivalent certification prior to attending this course.

CBRF-C2-2111: Manage CBRN Operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to provide accurate and timely information regarding personnel protective equipment and respiratory protection equipment, as well as, decontamination techniques. Provide recommendations for detection and identification. This information is critical to Force Protection as well as the ability to downgrade the PPE level to the minimum necessary to accomplish the mission. Because of the unique interface of CBIRF with civilian and other response forces the command and control organization of CBIRF is unique to the Marine Corps. The Initial Response Force CBRN Officer reports directly to the Initial Response Force Commander.

BILLETS: Initial Response Force CBRND Officer

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To identify contamination by coordinating with the science officer on downrange decisions, providing recommendations for PPE and decontamination activity, and interfacing with designated personnel as per local ICS structure.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify type and concentration of contamination.
2. Identify decontamination location.
3. Coordinate the decision making process with the CBIRF Science Advisor.
4. Review PPE limitations in respect to the contamination.

5. Review Respiratory Protection limitations in respect to the contamination.
6. Develop detection and identification plan.
7. Supervise analysis operations.
8. Provide recommendations for risk assessment and protective levels.
9. Monitor environmental conditions.
10. Monitor CBRN reconnaissance operations in the hazard area.
11. Provide recommendations regarding decontamination TTPs.
12. Monitor decontamination activity.
13. Interface with designated personnel as per the local ICS structure.
14. Enforce close-out procedures.

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

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CBRF-C2-2112: Manage Search and Rescue Operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to provide accurate and timely information regarding rescue operations. This information is critical to Force Protection as well as the ability to efficiently execute search and rescue operations. Because of the unique interface of CBIRF with civilian and other response forces the command and control organization of CBIRF is unique to the Marine Corps. The Initial Response Force ESO reports directly to the Initial Response Force Commander.

BILLETS: Initial Response Force Emergency Services Officer (ESO)

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Prepare ICS forms for issuance to appropriate personnel.
2. Identify hazards associated with area of responsibility.
3. Coordinate the decision making process with the IRF CBRN Officer.
4. Review PPE limitations in respect to the operations.
5. Review Respiratory Protection limitations in respect to operations.
6. Provide recommendations for protective level.
7. Develop incident action plan for operations in the hazard area.
8. Issue mission assignments to search and rescue personnel.
9. Monitor down range activity.
10. Interface with designated personnel as per the local ICS structure.

11. Oversee search and rescue operations.
12. Track all personnel and equipment in hazard area.
13. Track number of casualties being processed through the decontamination site.

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

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS:
Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/ Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-C2-2113: Supervise initial response force (IRF) operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to interface with local, state and other federal agencies while providing immediate command of the IRF. Because of the unique interface of CBIRF with civilian and other response forces the command and control organization of CBIRF is unique to the Marine Corps. The Initial Response Force Commander reports directly to the Mission Commander and is responsible for making on-scene decisions that represent the position of the USMC and the federal government.

GRADES: 1STSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational COC and battle staff, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To ensure proper response to developing events.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Supervise IRF actions in preparation for deployment.
2. Receive mission.
3. Deliver mission brief.
4. Move main body from the assembly area to the incident site.
5. Obtain situation from alert command element.
6. Implement the response plan.
7. Provide C2 for the IRF.
8. Provide recommendations to the Mission Commander.
9. Maintain accountability of personnel.
10. Implement recommendations concerning PPE and Respiratory Protection.
11. Supervise close-out procedures.

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

CBRF-C2-2114: Manage Entry/Exit Control Point

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to maintain accountability of all personnel and equipment entering and exiting the hazard area.

BILLETS: Initial Response Force Commander

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: Maintaining 100% accountability of personnel and equipment in the hazard area.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Establish entry/exit control point station.
2. Collect accountability tags from all personnel entering the hazard area.
3. Record the time that the teams proceed downrange.
4. Record entry dose readings.
5. Report accountability numbers to the Emergency Services Officer, as required.
6. Reissue accountability tags to personnel as they exit the hazard area.
7. Record time that individuals exit the hazard area.
8. Record exit dose readings.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: PPE and Respiratory Equipment.

CBRF-C2-2203: Maintain a common operational picture

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: C2 software suites are hosted on a computer system that provides collaboration and visualization tools to the COC Staff. These systems provide situational awareness and collaborative tools to support decision making, planning, rehearsal, and execution management from the Joint Task Force down to Initial Response Force level.

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational workstation and a functional communications architecture.

STANDARD: In order to share situational awareness and collaborate across the the network.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Create Common Operational Picture (COP) filters.

2. Create Operational (OP) Views.
3. Create Callouts.

4. Create Common Operational Picture (COP) overlays.

5. Create routes.

6. Create incidents

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

CBRF-C2-2204: Maintain an operations center journal

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The mission of the journal clerk is to capture, organize, document, and maintain information, message traffic, and significant events (SIGEVENT) activity flowing through the COC. He assists the WO in maintaining digital log books and ensures that any yellow canaries taken by radio operators are converted to digital means using specified collaborative tools.

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: In order to capture, organize, document, and maintain information, message traffic, and significant events (SIGEVENT).

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive reports and message traffic.

2. Organize reports and message traffic.

3. Document reports and message traffic.

4. Maintain reports and message traffic.

5. Assist WO/WC, as require.

6. Monitor assigned collaborative tools. (tactical chat rooms, Portals, Wikis, etc.)

7. Enter certified reports and messages into journal. (certified means approved by WO/WC).

8. Assist with COP maintenance, as required.

9. Conduct turnover brief, as required

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

CBRF-C2-2205: Manage friendly force tracker (FFT) device information

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Friendly force tracker devices provide position location information of forces on the ground. They aid in increasing situational awareness by providing near real-time updates of where personnel are located.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: Reporting and integrating information into a common operational picture.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Operate a friendly force tracker device base station.

2. Report accurate position location information to higher headquarters as required.

3. Report location of friendly forces on a common operational picture as required.

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

CBRF-C2-2206: Supervise Initial Response Force Operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Because of the unique interface of CBIRF with civilian and other response forces the command and control organization of CBIRF is unique to the Marine Corps. The Initial Response Force Commander must interface with local, state and other federal agencies while providing immediate command of the IRF. The Initial Response Force Commander reports directly to the Mission Commander and is responsible for making on-scene decisions that represent the position of the USMC and the federal government.

BILLETS: Initial Response Force Commander

GRADES: 1STSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL, NV-ENS, NV-LTJG, NV-LT, NV-LCDR, NV-CDR, NV-CAPT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational COC and battle staff, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To ensure proper response to developing events.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Supervise IRF actions in preparation for deployment.
2. Receive mission.
3. Deliver Mission Brief.
4. Move main body from the assembly area to the incident site.
5. Obtain situation from alert command element.
6. Implement the response plan.
7. Provide C2 for the IRF.
8. Provide recommendations to the Mission Commander.
9. Maintain accountability of personnel.
10. Implement recommendations concerning PPE and Respiratory Protection.
11. Supervise close-out procedures.

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

CBRF-COMM-2101: Provide communications support to the COC

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to ensure the communications architecture will support the unit's operational needs. Single channel radio (SCR) nets will vary with each operation. The S-6 will enable connectivity to support resident C2 systems but is not responsible for maintaining and operating the C2 systems themselves. It is a paramount priority that the S-3, IMO, and S-6 conduct proper planning prior to the operation. The S-6 must continue to communicate with the S-3 and IMO throughout the duration of the operation. The communications representative (S6) typically resides in the SYSCON, which is collocated with the COC.

BILLETS: Communication Watch

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, C2 systems, operations order.

STANDARD: To ensure the communications architecture continuously supports the commander's requirements in accordance with the operations order.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Monitor communications architecture.
2. Maintain radio nets.
3. Maintain switching.
4. Supervise communication watch standers.
5. Maintain NIPRNET, SIPRNET and COWAN.
6. Maintain tactical telephone services.
7. Coordinate with Operations Chief/IM staff to enable C2 systems and collaborative tools.
8. Coordinate outages with technical control facilities (TECHCONFAC).
9. Develop a communications plan that supports the displacement of the COC.
10. Report communication status.

REFERENCES: MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations

CBRF-CSS-2101: Provide logistical support to combat operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to perform as a liaison between the Combat Operations Center and the S-4 or Logistics Section within the ALOG. The S-4 section may utilize logistics-specific C2 systems within the COC. The Logistics Representative typically resides inside the COC and maintains LOG stats, Unit Movement Control Center (UMCC) boards (in close coordination with the S-3).

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, battle staff, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, Logistics C2 systems, operations order, and aid of references.

STANDARD: To provide required logistic support to combat elements in support of operations.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Request logistics support from higher.
2. Monitor essential elements of friendly information (EEFIs).
3. Maintain logistics status.
4. Monitor convoy movement.
5. Process logistics request from subordinate units.
6. Integrate logistics C2 systems.
7. Inform COC Watch Officer/Watch Chief of all critical logistics supply statuses.
8. Inform COC Watch Officer/Watch Chief of movement support.

REFERENCES:
1. MCDP 4 Logistics
2. MCRP 1-10.2 Marine Corps Supplement to the Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
3. MCWP 4.1 Logistics Operations
4. MCWP 4-11 Tactical-Level Logistics

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: This training can be executed at MAGTF Integrated Training Center (MISTC) during Battle Staff Exercises (BSTX), units should contact the local MISTC to schedule training.

CBRF-CSS-2102: Coordinate unit logistics

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

BILLETS: Initial Response Force Commander

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To support mission accomplishment and meet the commander's intent.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Begin logistics planning.
2. Identify shortages.
3. Consolidate and track subordinate unit logistical requests.
4. Submit requests.
5. Track support requests submissions.
6. Maintain security.
7. Task organize for logistics requirements.
8. Coordinate link-up point, resupply point(s), distribution point(s), and storage point(s) for unit logistics.
9. Coordinate tactical maintenance.
10. Track maintenance status of all inducted equipment.
11. Ensure supplies are tactically distributed
12. Recover delivery equipment.
13. Report logistics status, as required.
14. Continue with assigned mission.

REFERENCES:
1. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP
2. MCWP 4-11 Tactical-Level Logistics

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS:
Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/ Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-DECN-2101: Direct decontamination operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to task organize the decontamination team to accomplish this mission effectively for the Force Protection Line, Non-ambulatory and Ambulatory Lines.

MOS PERFORMING: 0311, 5702, 5711

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To ensure gross contamination is removed to a negligible risk for personnel and organizational equipment in order to maintain the integrity of the cold zone.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify required equipment.
2. Identify required personnel.
3. Select decontaminant.
4. Employ the Force protection lane.
5. Employ the non-ambulatory decontamination line.
6. Employ the ambulatory decontamination line.
7. Supervise close out procedures.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination
3. NFPA 472 National Fire Protection Association, Standard for Competence of responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

CBRF-DECN-2102: Conduct special considerations for decontamination

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to decontaminate individuals with special needs, children and babies, service animals, and pets.

MOS PERFORMING: 0300, 5711

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a mission, Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), individuals with special needs, children and babies, service animals, and pets.

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify special needs casualties and situations.
2. Identify required equipment.

3. Conduct decontamination.
4. Assess effectiveness, when required.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

CBRF-DECN-2103: Operate the force protection lane(FPL)

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to identify and operate all equipment for the force protection lane, to include understanding all the requirements for operating within a cold zone.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify required equipment.
2. Set up the force protection decontamination lines.
3. Operate equipment needed for force personnel line.
4. Assess effectiveness, when required.
5. Conduct site close out.

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

CBRF-DECN-2104: Operate the ambulatory decontamination lane

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to identify and operate all equipment needed for the ambulatory decontamination line.

MOS PERFORMING: 0300, 5711

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify required equipment.
2. Set up the ambulatory lane.
3. Operate equipment needed for ambulatory lane.
4. Decontaminate casualties.
5. Conduct site close out.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

CBRF-DECN-2105: Operate the non-ambulatory decontamination lane

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to identify and operate all equipment needed for the non-ambulatory decontamination line.

MOS PERFORMING: 0300, 5711

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify required equipment.

2. Set up the non-ambulatory lane.
3. Operate equipment needed for non-ambulatory lane.
4. Assess effectiveness, when required.
5. Conduct site close out.

REFERENCES: MCWP 3-37.3 CBRN Decontamination

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

CBRF-DECN-2106: Conduct water operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to identify suitable water requirements for decontamination procedures.

MOS PERFORMING: 0300, 5711

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To ensure water is available to effectively remove contaminants from both ambulatory and non-ambulatory casualties.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify most readily available water source.
2. Set up applicable hosing and connections.
3. Operate required equipment to provide water from a fire hydrant, as required.
4. Operate required equipment to provide water using drafting methods, as required.
5. Adjust temperature as required.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

MATERIAL: Available Fire Hydrant, Available Open Water Source, Applicable Pumps, and Heating Equipment.

CBRF-DEID-2102: Locate viable chemical and biological samples

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to find viable samples for further analysis. The team taking the samples may not be the same team that found them.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To mark a potential hazard for follow-on identification and detection.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify all sample marking procedures.
2. Conduct reconnaissance for potential hazards.
3. Identify viable samples.
4. Utilize marking procedures.
5. Report sample locations.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Chemical/Biological Agent Samples and Chemical/Biological Agent Simulants (part of equipment TO/E).

CBRF-DEID-2103: Mark boundaries in a CBRN environment

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to establish safe areas through marking of hazard areas. Before safe extraction of casualties can be completed, safe and dangerous boundaries must be marked.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To establish the safe area and appropriately mark where the hazard area begins.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Analyze mission requirements.
2. Identify environmental hazards.
3. Mark safe and/or dangerous boundaries.
4. Report boundaries of hazard areas.
5. Modify boundary areas, as required.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Detection Equipment, Appropriate COTS Equipment

CBRF-DEID-2104: Conduct advanced CBR detection and identification

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to utilize equipment assets for CBR detection and identification. This detection method utilizes advanced capabilities that allow quantitative analysis for confirmation of hazards.

MOS PERFORMING: 5702, 5711

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To identify the presence of chemical, biological, and radiological hazards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Analyze mission requirements.
2. Identify environmental hazards.
3. Perform systems checks, as required.
4. Collect background reading.
5. Conduct zone monitoring for CBR detection, as required.
6. Conduct CBR identification and detection, as required.

7. Interpret data.
8. Report findings.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBR Simulants

CBRF-DEID-2105: Conduct field confirmatory analysis of chemical, biological, and radiological hazards

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to receive, prepare, and identify samples, and interpret initial readings utilizing advanced chemistry and biology theory in order to finalize and report findings.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To identify the chemical, biological, and radiological material of concern.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Analyze mission requirements.
2. Identify required equipment.
3. Perform systems checks, as required.
4. Collect background reading.
5. Sample handling.
6. Operate laboratory equipment.
7. Interpret data.
8. Report findings.
9. Data documentation.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Mobile Lab, Mobile Lab SL-3

CBRF-DEID-2401: Direct CBRN operations within the hazard area

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The Reconnaissance Team Leader is the supervisor for CBRN operations within the hazard area.

MOS PERFORMING: 5711

GRADES: SGT, SSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive mission briefing.

2. Establish hot zone.
3. Assist in recording entry/exit of personnel into hot zone.
4. Direct actions, as required.
5. Report situation to the CBRN Officer, as required.
6. Conduct relief in place, as required.
7. Ensure all personnel and equipment are accounted for prior to closing hot zone control point

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

CBRF-MED-2101: Determine the proper location for Medical Stabilization

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to most effectively support life-saving operations. Proximity to Decontamination, foot and vehicular traffic flow, and the space required for holding casualties awaiting transport are all important factors to be considered when locating the medical stabilization effort in the cold zone. All medical personnel must be able to evaluate the terrain and identify the appropriate location for the medical stabilization site.

BILLETS: Critical Care Nurse, Independent Duty Corpsman, Junior Medical Officer, Medical Stabilization Manager, Senior Medical Officer

GRADES: NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-LT, NV-LCDR

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To facilitate the rendering of lifesaving and stabilization care to casualties.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive situational briefing from Alert Command Element and IRF Senior Medical Officer.
2. Identify the location of the decontamination site.
3. Identify location for Medical Stabilization tent.
4. Identify route for ingress of the Medical supply truck.
5. Identify location for patient holding.
6. Provide recommendation.

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

CBRF-MED-2102: Establish medical transport ingress/egress routes

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to determine suitable ingress/egress routes. The IRF Medical section has limited patient care capacity and will be reliant on transport of casualties to definitive care by local medical transport. Medical transport vehicles are generally large, with somewhat limited visibility for the driver and a high center of gravity. Considering these limitations, every member of the Medical section must be able to identify the appropriate ingress and egress routes for these vehicles to evacuate casualties from the medical stabilization site.

BILLETS: Critical Care Nurse, Independent Duty Corpsman, Junior Medical Officer, Medical Stabilization Manager, Senior Medical Officer

GRADES: NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-LT, NV-LCDR

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To facilitate the ability to transfer patients to medical transportation assets.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Receive situational briefing from Alert Command Element and IRF Senior Medical Officer.
2. Identify the most common vehicle used by local authorities for medical transport.
3. Identify the best route from outside of the IRF area of operations through the cold zone to the medical stabilization site.
4. Identify location where patients will be transferred to medical transport.
5. Identify the best route from the medical stabilization site, through the cold zone, and out of the IRF area of operations.
6. Identify a secondary staging area, outside of the IRF area of operations where medical transport vehicles may wait for the need to transport a casualty.
7. Inform IRF Commander and Operations Chief of selected routes.
8. Mark routes as appropriate for time of day and weather conditions.

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

CBRF-MED-2103: Establish immediate medical treatment capability

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to establish the hot zone control line and assess the hazards CBIRF responders will face during downrange operations. Prior to their entry into the incident site, the medical section must establish the capability to render medical care to PAT personnel if they are injured. All medical section personnel must be able to establish this immediate medical treatment capability without direct supervision.

BILLETS: Critical Care Nurse, Independent Duty Corpsman, Junior Medical Officer, Medical Stabilization Manager, Senior Medical Officer

GRADES: NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To an accuracy of within ten minutes of identification of the medical stabilization site and the arrival of the medical supply truck.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify planned location of the medical stabilization tent.
2. Obtain litter.
3. Obtain airway bag and oxygen cylinder.
4. Obtain a Corpsman Assault Pack.
5. Obtain crush injury bag.
6. Connect oxygen regulator to cylinder and non-rebreather mask to regulator.
7. Report readiness to receive.

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

CBRF-MED-2104: Supervise establishment of the medical stabilization tent

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to supervise the establishment of the medical stabilization tent during a CBRNE mass casualty response. Due to the small number of medical personnel in the IRF, many of the medical section may be involved in direct patient care immediately upon arrival. The ability of each member to supervise the establishment of the Medical stabilization tent serves as a force multiplier, enabling other personnel in the cold zone to assist the medical section in preparing to receive casualties.

BILLETS: Critical Care Nurse, Independent Duty Corpsman, Junior Medical Officer, Medical Stabilization Manager, Senior Medical Officer

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To ensure the unloading and assembling of the medical shelter (complete with lighting and power connections), and setting up medical equipment in preparation to receive casualties.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Erect medical stabilization tent and liner.
2. Assemble lighting and power supply connections.
3. Connect ECU to plenum as applicable.
4. Connect power distribution system to power source.
5. Unload embarked medical equipment.
6. Assemble litter stations.
7. Place medical roll bags.

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

CBRF-MED-2105: Operate a casualty collection point

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to operate within a casualty collection point. In a CBRNE mass casualty incident, there will likely be enough casualties to overwhelm the decontamination and medical stabilization efforts if efforts are not made to control the flow out of the hot zone. Additionally, the limitations to the available stock of medical supplies require that patients be processed through decontamination according to medical need. In order to control the flow of casualties and still provide for the best possible medical care, all CBIRF Medical personnel must be able to operate a casualty collection point.

BILLETS: Critical Care Nurse, Independent Duty Corpsman, Junior Medical Officer, Medical Stabilization Manager, Senior Medical Officer

GRADES: NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-LT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To triage casualties in accordance with the START or Jump START algorithms determining priority for processing through decontamination to the medical stabilization site, while simultaneously providing life sustaining care to casualties awaiting decontamination.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive casualties.
2. Perform rapid casualty assessment.
3. Assign appropriate triage category according to START for adults or Jump START for children.
4. Provide lifesaving or life sustaining medical interventions as required.
5. Mark casualty with appropriate triage bracelet.
6. Assess patients for decontamination priority.
7. Communicate casualty count and status to Medical Stabilization.
8. Relay communications from medical personnel in the hazard area as required.
9. Provide for resupply of medical personnel in the hazard area as required.

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

CBRF-MED-2106: Perform emergency stabilization of casualties

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to provide emergency care through stabilization of casualties. CBIRF Medical personnel function as first receivers, regardless of their location within the IRF area of operations. This requires that CBIRF Medical personnel have a higher level of training and utilize more advanced medical interventions than other members of the IRF. To this end, all CBIRF Medical personnel must be able to perform emergency stabilization of casualties.

BILLETS: Critical Care Nurse, Independent Duty Corpsman, Junior Medical Officer, Medical Stabilization Manager, Senior Medical Officer

GRADES: NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-LT, NV-LCDR

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To asses a casualty's airway, breathing, circulation, and mental status, and rendering needed emergency medical care to the casualty in preparation for evacuation or transport to definitive care.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform a rapid casualty assessment.
2. Control life threatening hemorrhage using tourniquets, pressure dressings, or hemostatic agents as appropriate.
3. Control the casualty's airway, using supraglottal airways, endotracheal intubation, or cricothyroidotomy as appropriate.
4. Provide breathing interventions using bag-valve mask with filter and supplemental oxygen as appropriate.
5. Treat pneumothorax by performing needle decompression or chest tube insertion as appropriate.
6. Administer nerve agent antidote auto-injectors as appropriate until signs of atropinization develop.
7. Perform spinal immobilization with cervical collar, extrication device, or long spine board as appropriate.
8. Perform detailed casualty assessment.
9. Splint fractures as needed.
10. Treat burns with burn dressings as needed.
11. Administer IV fluids as appropriate.
12. Administer additional antidotes as required.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT:

CBRF-MED-2107: Maintain the Authorized Medical Allowance List (AMAL)

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to validate AMAL requirements. Due to the requirement to rapidly deploy, CBIRF maintain three 652 AMAL on hand at all times. CBIRF medical personnel must be able to maintain the 652 AMAL in a deployable state at all times.

GRADES: NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-LT, NV-LCDR

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To maintain a 90% or greater readiness rate.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct Pre-employment Limited Technical Inspection (LTI).
2. Embark AMAL on IRF vehicles as required to support exercises and operations.
3. Return AMAL from IRF vehicles to warehouse.
4. Conduct Post-employment LTI.
5. Identify line item deficiencies in AMAL status.
6. Provide procurement requirements to medical supply ordering personnel.
7. Receive ordered supplies.
8. Restock CBIRF AMAL.
9. Receive additions to the AMAL periodically as required.
10. Stock additions to the AMAL periodically as required.
11. Remove deleted items from the AMAL periodically as required.
12. Properly dispose of deleted items as required.

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

CBRF-MED-2108: Conduct transfer of casualties for medical transport

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to provide definitive care to casualties of a CBRNE incident. All CBIRF medical personnel must be able to conduct transfer of patients to medical transport personnel, giving a proper turnover.

GRADES: NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-LT, NV-LCDR

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To effect the evacuation to a higher echelon medical care.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Prepare the casualty for movement, retaining CBIRF medical equipment.
2. Properly move patient to transport supplied litter or stretcher.
3. Provide medical transport personnel with appropriate patient history of injury/illness and treatment rendered.
4. Return CBIRF medical equipment to readiness condition.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT:

CBRF-MED-2109: Provide medical care for radiological exposure injury

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to asses, triage, and conduct treatment of radiological exposure casualties requiring an understanding of the signs and symptoms of radiation sickness. All CBIRF medical personnel must be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of radiological exposure injury.

GRADES: NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-LT, NV-LCDR

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To preserve life and mitigate human suffering.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Treat radiation burns, as required.
2. Treat mild radiation sickness, as required.
3. Treat moderate radiation sickness, as required.
4. Treat severe radiation sickness, as required.
5. Treat retinal flash burns, as required.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT:

CBRF-MED-2110: Provide medical care for common biological agents

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to asses, triage, and conduct treatment of biological agent casualties requiring an understanding of the signs and symptoms of biological agent disease processes. All CBIRF medical personnel must be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of common biological agents.

GRADES: NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-LT, NV-LCDR

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To preserve life and mitigate human suffering.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Treat pulmonary anthrax, as required.
2. Treat cutaneous anthrax, as required.
3. Treat smallpox, as required.
4. Treat ricin intoxication, as required.
5. Treat viral hemorrhagic fevers, as required.
6. Treat pneumonic plague, as required.
7. Treat bubonic plague, as required.
8. Treat other biological agents, as required.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT:

CBRF-MED-2111: Provide medical care for blast injury

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to asses, triage, and conduct treatment of blast injury casualties requiring an understanding of the signs and symptoms of blast injuries. All CBIRF medical personnel must be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of blast injuries.

GRADES: NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-LT, NV-LCDR

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To preserve life and mitigate human suffering.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine the mechanism of injury.
2. Treat blast lung, as required.
3. Treat crush syndrome, as required.
4. Treat overpressure injury, as required.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT:

CBRF-MED-2112: Provide medical care for common chemical exposure injuries

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to asses, triage, and conduct treatment of chemical exposure casualties requiring an understanding of the signs and symptoms of chemical exposure injuries. All CBIRF medical personnel must be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of chemical exposure injury.

GRADES: NV-SR, NV-SA, NV-SN, NV-PO-3, NV-PO-2, NV-PO-1, NV-CPO, NV-LT, NV-LCDR

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To preserve life and mitigate human suffering.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Review references.
2. Treat chemical burns, as required.
3. Treat nerve agent exposure, as required.
4. Treat blood agent exposure, as required.
5. Treat choking agent exposure, as required.
6. Treat blister agent exposure, as required.
7. Treat exposure to Toxic Industrial Chemicals/Toxic Industrial Materials (TICs/TIMs), as required.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT:

CBRF-OPS-2001: Deliver an observation report

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to deliver a Location, Observation, Casualty, Readings (LOCR) report. The LOCR is the standard report utilized within CBIRF to inform personnel of a situation in a contaminated and/or hazardous environment.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To convey a complete assessment of the situation at hand.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Verify current location.
2. Determine common observable factors.
3. Classify any casualties to include symptoms.
4. Record instrumentation readings.
5. Convey LOCR report.

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

CBRF-OPS-2004: Enter a hazard area

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to enter hazardous environments and conduct operations. All CBIRF personnel must be ready at any given moment however, strict adherence to safety during operations is mandatory to achieve mission accomplishment.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a mission, Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), and an operational decontamination lane.

STANDARD: To ensure that all required actions are responded to rapidly, while maintaining the accountability of personnel, team safety, and to accomplish the mission.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Don appropriate PPE.
2. Identify and remain with team or partner.
3. Report to TAC-CP for updated brief.
4. Report to EECP.
5. Report to Hot Zone Control Point (HZCP).

REFERENCES:
1. 29 CFR 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-OPS-2006: Perform self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) cylinder exchange

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to remain in the hazard area for extended periods of time. Depending on the level of PPE, personnel may be using self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Due to the limited air supply of an SCBA, personnel must be able to exchange air cylinders while still in PPE to permit longer operating time.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a mission, Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), a depleted air cylinder, contaminated environment, and availability of full cylinders.

STANDARD: To ensure that the carrier of the depleted cylinder may safely continue to breathe from a supplied air source.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Proceed with a partner to a SCBA cylinder exchange station.
2. Begin Buddy Breathing.
3. Shut the valve of the depleted air cylinder.
4. Exchange the empty cylinder for a full cylinder.
5. Open the valve on the new cylinder.
6. Disconnect Buddy Breather line.

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

CBRF-OPS-2007: Conduct search operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to perform a search.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a mission, Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), maps, marking materials, and a potentially hazardous area.

STANDARD: To ensure that all spaces are searched and marked appropriately.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Assess structure/area.
2. Make appropriate marks, as required.
3. Conduct search.
4. Extract casualties as necessary.
5. Update marks as required.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. US&R-2-FG National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Field Operations Guide

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CBRF-OPS-2008: Conduct sampling

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to conduct sampling to provide clarification of a suspected hazard.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To safely collect gas, liquid or solid samples which can be utilized to assess immediate hazards or risks.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify type of sample.
2. Collect the sample.
3. Document sample.
4. Deliver sample.

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

CBRF-OPS-2009: Extract casualties

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to move casualties to the decontamination line.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To ensure that casualties are removed from immediate danger and moved or directed to appropriate care.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Evaluate casualties.
2. Triage casualties as necessary.
3. Render care on casualties.
4. Direct ambulatory casualties to the CCP or decon site, as necessary.

5. Transport casualties to the CCP or decon site, as necessary.

REFERENCES: CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: All terrain utility vehicles (ATUV) can enhance operational requirements whenever available.

CBRF-OPS-2010: Depart a hazard area

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to depart a hazard area, process through a force protection lane and follow the necessary procedures to maintain accountability.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To maintain safety and accountability of personnel and equipment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive the order to depart the hazard area.
2. Depart via prescribed route.
3. Conduct self-rescue, as required.
4. Check out with the HZCP.
5. Process through the FPL.
6. Check-out with the EECP.
7. Conduct reconstitution.

REFERENCES:
1. 29 CFR 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response
2. CTSOP CBIRF Tactical SOP

CBRF-OPS-2011: Conduct rescue operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability of personnel trained within the core skills of CBIRF operations to possess skills that are unique to the situation. The knowledge of knots, and mechanical advantage systems, shoring, breaching and breaking, confined space equipment and high angle operations improves the probability of the safe rescue of casualties from dangerous situations. All CBIRF personnel who assist within technical rescue operations must maintain basic skills for these disciplines.

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To aid individuals who are in distress or in imminent danger, while maintaining safety of personnel and victims, and operating within the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Assess situation requiring rescue operations.
2. Request assistance of Technical Rescue personnel as necessary.
3. Acquire materials and tools need to complete the rescue.
4. Assist in the conduct of rescue operation as assigned.
5. Recover tools and materials as situation allows.
6. Provide situational awareness debrief to ESO and/or Rescue Officer.

REFERENCES:
1. CBIRF SOP Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
3. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

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CBRF-RESC-2101: Direct technical search and rescue operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to direct all technical rescue operations and reports directly to the ESO. Rescue Team Leaders operate under the RO and in his absence operate as the RO in the hazard area.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

BILLETS: Rescue Officer, Rescue Team Leader

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To determine the discipline and tools that will be utilized while maintaining the safety and accountability of all personnel, and while operating within the NFPA and FEMA standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receives mission assignments.
2. Conduct hazard/risk analysis.
3. Direct rescue operations.
4. Report mission status to the ESO.
5. Retrograde gear and personnel.
6. Standby for follow-on missions.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT:
MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2102: Conduct rope operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to create rescue systems that save personnel in a hazardous environment.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To identify which knots or hitches will be required to be built and utilized to properly employ the rope system.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Assess the situation.
2. Determine build system required.
3. Load test the system.
4. Employ system.
5. Package for re-employment.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2103: Conduct trench operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to create trench stabilization systems that save personnel in a hazardous environment.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To stabilize the trench in order to perform rescue.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Assess the situation.

2. Determine type of trench.
3. Gather equipment.
4. Stabilize trench.
5. Perform rescue.
6. Package for re-employment.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2104: Conduct confined space operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to assess, make entry, and rescue individuals from confined spaces. Theses rescues are traditionally high-risk operations and may be considered immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH).

MOS PERFORMING: 0311, 0369, 7002, 7051

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To rescue individuals while wearing PPE in spaces not designed for continuous human occupancy.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Assess the situation.
2. Determine equipment required.
3. Perform rescue operations.
4. Package for re-employment.

REFERENCES:

1. 29 CFR 1910.146 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Confined Spaces
2. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
3. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
4. NFPA 1858 Standard on Selection, Care, Maintenance of Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services
5. NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope & Equipment for Emergency Services

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2105: Conduct vehicle/heavy machinery operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to operate vehicles and machinery for the process of removing trapped persons from vehicles, or machinery utilizing a variety of technical rescue tools and techniques.

MOS PERFORMING: 0311, 7002, 7051

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To identify tools and equipment needed to perform safe extrication of trapped individuals.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Assess the situation.
2. Determine equipment required.
3. Perform rescue procedures.
4. Package for re-employment.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician.-

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CBRF-RESC-2106: Conduct structural collapse operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to well versed within structural collapse operations. Structural collapse is the most dangerous type of rescue operation. It involves the shoring of unstable structural members. These operations also include breaching and breaking. Often this must be accomplished before search operations can begin.

MOS PERFORMING: 0311, 0369, 7002, 7051

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

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

STANDARD: To mitigate further collapse and perform breaching and breaking as necessary, while maintaining the safety of all personnel.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Assess the situation.
2. Conduct calculations of building materials.
3. Determine correct shoring system needed.
4. Build shoring systems.
5. Perform rescue operations.
6. Reconstitute gear and equipment.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2603: Conduct Rappel/Ascending Operations

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: As an individual, be able to rappel, ascend and self-rescue off a static line utilizing both prusik and mechanical devices.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect life safety rope, webbing and hardware.

2. Rappel 30¿ off a wall and overhang.
3. Ascend 30¿ off a wall and overhang.

4. Self-Rescue off a wall and overhang.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2604: Employ a Mechanical Advantage

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: A force created through mechanical means including, but not limited to, a system of levers, gearing, or ropes and pulleys usually creating an output force greater than input force and expressed in terms of ratio of output force to input force. (i.e. simple and compound mechanical advantages)

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect life safety rope, webbing and hardware.

2. Build simple mechanical advantages.

3. Build compound mechanical advantage.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

CBRF-RESC-2606: Conduct Air Monitoring

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Properly identifying the requirement for air monitoring and locations for both trench and confined space rescues.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify the requirement for air monitoring.
2. Identify the locations for air monitoring.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2607: Conduct Ventilation

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Properly identifying the requirement for ventilation and locations for both trench and confined space rescue.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify the requirement for air monitoring.
2. Identify the locations for air monitoring.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2608: Operate a Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus (SABA)

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Supplied air breathing apparatus supplies hard-line air hose up to 300¿ to four entry personnel into confined space.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Inspect SABA system.
2. Setup SABA system.

3. Ensure constant supplied air to rescuers

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2610: Operate Confined Space Escape Bottle System

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Ten minute emergency escape bottle system that is used in conjunction with the SABA system as a means of an emergency air supply for evacuation from confined space.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect confined space escape bottle system.

2. Setup confined space escape bottle system.

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

3. NFPA 1986 Standard on Respiratory Protection Equipment for Technical and Tactical Operations

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2611: Operate Hydraulic Tools

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Hydraulic tools are used in both vehicle/machinery extrication and structural collapse. They include breakers, spreaders, cutters, rams, etc.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify which system is appropriate.

2. Setup appropriate system.

3. Complete assigned task with appropriate system.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2612: Operate Electrical Tools

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Electrical tools are used in trench rescue, confined space rescue, vehicle/machinery extrication and structural collapse. They include breakers, saws, generators, etc.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify which system is appropriate.

2. Setup appropriate system.
3. Complete assigned task with appropriate system.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2613: Operate Pneumatic Tools

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Pneumatic tools are used in trench rescue, vehicle/machinery extrication and structural collapse. They include air struts, chisels, nail guns, etc.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify which system is appropriate.

2. Setup appropriate system.
3. Complete assigned task with appropriate system.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2614: Utilize FEMA Search Markings

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: FEMA search markings are the standard used to mark structures to identify status of the structure, teams entering in and victim statuses.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify each marking used and its components.

2. Appropriately conduct markings for situation.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2615: Conduct Search Patterns

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Search patterns are used to maintain reference points in an unknown or low visibility search of structures.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify the types of searches.
2. Conduct both right and left hand search patterns.

3. Conduct wide area search

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2616: Operate Search Camera

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Search camera is a telescoping camera system used to view areas where possible victims could be prior to gaining access to ensure victim and rescuer safety.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect search camera system.
2. Setup search camera system.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2617: Operate Thermal Imager

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Thermal imagers provide a heat picture for low visibility, through certain materials or wide area searches for victim location.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect thermal imager.
2. Setup thermal imager.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1408 Standard on Operation, Care, Use and Maintenance of Thermal Imagers
3. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2618: Operate Life Detection Kit

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Life detection kit provides seismic and noise location for victims through dense materials or through deep voids.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect life detection kit.
2. Setup life detection kit.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2620: Identify Types of Collapses

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Understanding how collapses occur and what measures are needed to stabilize the structure based on type of collapse.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify the five types of collapses.
2. Identify the hazards associated with each type of collapse.
3. Determine the appropriate stabilization method.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2621: Use Hand & Arm Signals

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Non-verbal communication requirements in certain environments require the use of hand and arm signals for use of cranes, wreckers, and backhoes.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Control the actions of cranes.

2. Control the actions of wreckers.
3. Control the actions of backhoes.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2622: Operate Powered Rescue Tools

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Powered rescue tools are those that are gas powered and used in rescue operations. They include saws, drills, hydraulic powered unit, etc.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect powered rescue tools.

2. Setup powered rescue tools.
3. Employ appropriate system for mission.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1936 Standard on Powered Rescue Tools

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2623: Identify Types of Stabilization

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The means of stabilizing a load from shifting in any direction by the use of wood, struts, cables, etc.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.

2. Identify type of stabilization, as required.
3. Identify load limits for the types of stabilization systems.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2624: Identify Anatomy/Hazards of Common Passenger Vehicles

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Ability to describe, mitigate or remove hazards and obstacles of common passenger vehicles.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.

2. Identify major components of common passenger vehicles.
3. Identify hazards associated with common passenger vehicles.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2625: Identify Anatomy/Hazards of Heavy Vehicles

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Ability to describe, mitigate or remove hazards and obstacles of heavy vehicles.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct risk/hazard analysis.

2. Identify major components of heavy vehicles.
3. Identify hazards associated with heavy vehicles.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-RESC-2626: Operate Steel Cutting Tools

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Steel cutting tools are those that are used in rescue operations to cut steel. They include saws, oxyacetylene torches, petrogen torches, and exothermic torches.

MOS PERFORMING: 7051

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: MOJT

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect steel cutting tools.
2. Setup steel cutting tools.

REFERENCES:
1. NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications
2. NFPA 1670 Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
3. NFPA 1936 Standard on Powered Rescue Tools

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: CBIRF Technical Rescue equipment set.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Rope Rescue Technician, Confined Space Rescue Technician, Vehicle/Machinery Extrication Technician, Trench Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse Technician

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CBRF-SRCH-2101: Direct search and rescue operations within the hazard area

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to direct search and rescue operations within a hazard area. The Hot Zone Controller is responsible to the IRF Commander for downrange employment of personnel and resources in the hot zone, including downrange accountability.

BILLETS: Hot Zone Controller

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To successfully accomplish the assigned mission while maintaining safety and accountability of all personnel, mitigating injuries and loss of life while in a hazardous environment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Proceed to identified hot zone marker
2. Establish hot zone control point.
3. Record entry/exit of personnel into hot zone.
4. Direct actions, as required.
5. Report situation to the Emergency Services Officer, as required.
6. Conduct relief in place, as required.

7. Ensure all personnel and equipment are accounted for prior to closing hot zone control point.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT:

CBRF-SRCH-2102: Direct search and rescue operations within sector

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

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task encompasses the ability for personnel to direct search and rescue operations within sectors. The Sector Team Leader is responsible to the IRF Commander for downrange employment of personnel and resources in assigned sector.

BILLETS: Sector Team Leader

GRADES: LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL LEARNING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: To successfully accomplish the assigned mission while maintaining safety and accountability of all personnel, mitigating injuries and loss of life while in a hazardous environment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Receive mission assignments from Hot Zone Controller.
2. Establish sector control point.
3. Record entry/exit of personnel into sector area.
4. Direct actions, as required.
5. Report situation to the Hot Zone Controller, as required.
6. Conduct relief in place, as required.
7. Ensure all personnel and equipment are accounted for prior to closing sector control point.

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

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT:

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS

AAV - amphibious assault vehicle
ACP - automated commissioning package
ACT - accuracy completeness time sequence
ACTS - Assignment, Classification, and Travel Systems
AIRS - Automated Inspection Reporting System
AO - area of operations
APTS - advanced presentation and training skills
AR - Active Reserve
ASTB-E - Aviation Selection Test Battery Series-E
AT4C - advanced tool for coaching
BIC - billet information code
CAPT - Captain
CAR - commander's attainment report
CBRN - chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CBT - computer-based training
CG - commanding general
CMC - Commandant of the Marine Corps
CMR - consolidated memorandum receipt
CO - commanding officer
COA - course of action
CONPLAN - contingency plan
CONUS - continental United States
COT - consecutive overseas tours
CPL - Corporal
CRP - combat readiness percentage; command recruiting program
CSR - consolidated strength report
CWO - chief warrant officer
DEP - delayed entry program
DL - distance learning
DOD - Department of Defense
DoDFMR - Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation
DON - Department of the Navy
DRRS - Defense Readiness Reporting System
EAD - extended active duty
ECFC - enlisted career force controls
ECS - effective communication skills
EFMP - Exceptional Family Member Program
ENLPROM - enlisted promotions
EPM - enlistment processing manual
1STLT - First Lieutenant
FAI - functional area inspection
FLC - formal learning center
FMF - fleet Marine force
FY - fiscal year
GOV - government owned vehicle
GSA - Government Services Administration
GYSGT - Gunnery Sergeant
HOTAS - hands-on throttle and stick
HQMC - Headquarters, Marine Corps
IAW - in accordance with

IGMC - Inspector General of the Marine Corps
IIADT - incremental initial active duty training
IMI - individual multimedia instruction
IPOCT - in place consecutive overseas tours
IRAM - Individual Records Administration Manual
IRR - Individual Ready Reserve
IRT - Itinerant Recruiting Trip
JPIC - Joint Package Inspection Checklist
LATMOV - lateral move
LCPL - Lance Corporal
LDO - limited duty officer; line of duty
LOI - letter of instruction
LSL - lump sum leave
MAJ - Major
MARADMIN - Marine Administrative Message
MARCORPROMMAN - Marine Corps Promotion Manual
MARCORSEPMAN - Marine Corps Separation and Retirement Manual
MARFORRES - Marine Corps Forces Reserve
MASP - military academic skills program
MC2 - Marine Corps Communication and Consulting
MC3 - Marine Corps Communication, Coaching, and Counseling
MC4 - Marine Corps Communication, Consulting, Coaching, and Counseling
MCC - monitored command code
MCEOB - Marine Corps Enlisted Opportunities Book
MCI - Marine Corps Institute
MCMEDS - Marine Corps Medical Entitlements Data System
MCMP - Marine Corps mentoring program
MCO - Marine Corps order
MCOOB - Marine Corps Officer Opportunity Book
MCP3 - Marine Corps Performance, Programming and Philosophy
MCPS - Marine Corps Presentation Skills
MCRAMM - Marine Corps Reserve Administrative Management Manual
MCRC - Marine Corps Recruiting Command
MCRD - Marine Corps Recruit Depot
MCRISS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System
MCRISS-OSS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System-Officer Selection Station
MCRISS-PSRS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System-Prior Service Recruiting Station
MCRISS-PSRSS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System-Prior Service Recruiting Substation
MCRISS-RS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System-Recruiting Station
MCROB - Marine Corps Reserve Opportunity Book
MCT - Marine Corps Task
MCTFSPRIM - Marine Corps Total Force Reporting Instructions Manual
MCTIMS - Marine Corps Training Information Management System
MCTL - Marine Corps Task List
MECEP - Marine Corps Enlisted Commissioning Education Program
MEPCOM - Military Entrance Processing Command
MEPS - Military Entrance Processing Station
MET - mission essential task
METL - mission essential task list
MGIB-R - Montgomery GI Bill-Reserve
MGYSGT - Master Gunnery Sergeant
MIRS - USMEPCOM Integrated Resource System
MISSO - Manpower Information Systems Support Officer

MOJT - Marine on-the-job training
MOL - Marine online
MOS - military occupational specialty
MSC - major subordinate command
MSGT - Master Sergeant
MUD - Merkel Unit Designator
NAMI - Naval Aerial Medical Institute
NAVMC - Navy Marine Corps
NIDT - Non-Instrumented Drug Test
NMCI - Navy Marine Corps Communication Information
NWA - new working applicant
OCHF - Operations Chief
OCM - Officer Commissioning Manual
OCONUS - outside the continental United States
OIC - officer in charge
OPFOR - opposing force; opposition force
OPLAN - operational plan
OPNAV - Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OPNAVINST Chief of Naval Operations instruction
OPS - operations
OPSO - operations officer
ORM - operational risk management
OSO - officer selection officer
OSS - officer selection station
OST - officer selection team
PAC - prospect applicant card
PADD - projected active duty date
PAR - Performance and Review
PFC - Private First Class
PSEP - prior service enlistment program
PSF - public speaking forum
PSR - prior service recruiter
PSRS - prior service recruiting station
PSRSS - prior service recruiting substation
PTAD - permissive temporary additional duty
PVT - Private
QC - quality control
QCIS - quality control SITREP
QSN - quota serial number
RAV - Retention Assist Visit
RECLP - Reserve Enlisted Commissioning Program
RELM - Reenlistment Extension Lateral Move
RI - Recruiter Instructor
ROEP - Reserve Option Enlistment Program
RS - Recruiting Station
RSCE - Recruiting Station Command Element
RSS - Recruiting Substation
RTF - recruiter training file
RUC - reporting unit code
S&R - Schedule and Results
SAT - Systems Approach to Training
SAV - staff assist visit
SDA - special duty assignment
SECNAVINST - Secretary of the Navy instruction
SGT - Sergeant
SGTMAJ - Sergeant Major
SITREP situation report

SMB - SNCOIC Management Book
SMCR - select Marine Corps reserve
SME - subject matter expert
SMOS - supplementary MOS
SNCO - staff noncommissioned officer
SNCOIC - staff noncommissioned officer in charge
SOP - standing operating procedure
SOS - statement of service
SOU - statement of understanding
SRB - selective reenlistment bonus
SRI - Systematic Recruiting Inspection
SRIP - Selected Reserve Incentive Program
SSGT - Staff Sergeant
T&R - training and readiness
T/O - table of organization
TECOM - Training and Education Command
TIP - training input plan
TMS - Training Management System
UMIS - Unit Manpower Information Sheet
UTM - unit training management
WO - Warrant Officer
XO - executive officer

APPENDIX B

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Terms in this glossary are subject to change as applicable orders and directives are revised. Terms established by Marine Corps orders or directives take precedence after definitions found in Joint Publication 1-02, DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms.

A

After Action Review. A professional discussion of training events conducted after all training to promote learning among training participants. The formality and scope increase with the command level and size of the training evolution. For longer exercises, they should be planned for at predetermined times during an exercise. The results of the AAR shall be recorded on an after action report and forwarded to higher headquarters. The commander and higher headquarters use the results of an AAR to reallocate resources, reprioritize their training plan, and plan for future training.

Assessment. An informal judgment of the unit's proficiency and resources made by a commander or trainer to gain insight into the unit's overall condition. It serves as the basis for the midrange plan. Commanders make frequent use of these determinations during the course of the combat readiness cycle in order to adjust, prioritize or modify training events and plans.

C

Chaining. A process that enables unit leaders to effectively identify subordinate collective events and individual events that support a specific collective event. For example, collective training events at the 4000-Level are directly supported by collective events at the 3000-Level. When a higher level event by its nature requires the completion of lower level events, they are "chained"; Sustainment credit is given for all lower level events chained to a higher event.

Collective Event. A clearly defined, discrete, and measurable activity, action, or event (i.e., task) that requires organized team or unit performance and leads to accomplishment of a mission or function. A collective task is derived from unit missions or higher-level collective tasks. Task accomplishment requires performance of procedures composed of supporting collective or individual tasks. A collective task describes the exact performance a group must perform in the field under actual operational conditions. The term "collective" does not necessarily infer that a unit accomplishes the event. A unit, such as a squad or platoon conducting an attack; may accomplish a collective event or, it may be accomplished by an individual to accomplish a unit mission, such as a battalion supply officer completing a reconciliation of the battalion's CMR. Thus, many collective events will have titles that are the same as individual events; however, the standard and condition will be different because the scope of the collective event is broader.

Collective Training Standards (CTS). Criteria that specify mission and functional area unit proficiency standards for combat, combat support, and combat service support units. They include tasks, conditions, standards, evaluator instruction, and key indicators. CTS are found within collective training events in T&R Manuals.

Combat Readiness Cycle. The combat readiness cycle depicts the relationships within the building block approach to training. The combat readiness cycle progresses from T&R Manual individual core skills training, to the accomplishment of collective training events, and finally, to a unit's participation in a contingency or actual combat. The combat readiness cycle demonstrates the relationship of core capabilities to unit combat readiness. Individual core skills training and the training of collective events lead to unit proficiency and the ability to accomplish the unit's stated mission.

Combat Readiness Percentage (CRP). The CRP is a quantitative numerical value used in calculating collective training readiness based on the E-Coded events that support the unit METL. CRP is a concise measure of unit training accomplishments. This numerical value is only a snapshot of training readiness at a specific time. As training is conducted, unit CRP will continuously change.

Condition. The condition describes the training situation or environment under which the training event or task will take place. Expands on the information in the title by identifying when, where and why the event or task will occur and what materials, personnel, equipment, environmental provisions, and safety constraints must be present to perform the event or task in a real-world environment. Commanders can modify the conditions of the event to best prepare their Marines to accomplish the assigned mission (e.g. in a desert environment; in a mountain environment; etc.).

Core Competency. Core competency is the comprehensive measure of a unit's ability to accomplish its assigned MET. It serves as the foundation of the T&R Program. Core competencies are those unit core capabilities and individual core skills that support the commander's METL and T/O mission statement. Individual competency is exhibited through demonstration of proficiency in specified core tasks and core plus tasks. Unit proficiency is measured through collective tasks.

Core Capabilities. Core capabilities are the essential functions a unit must be capable of performing during extended contingency/combat operations. Core unit capabilities are based upon mission essential tasks derived from operational plans; doctrine and established tactics; techniques and procedures.

Core Plus Capabilities. Core plus capabilities are advanced capabilities that are environment, mission, or theater specific. Core plus capabilities may entail high-risk, high-cost training for missions that are less likely to be assigned in combat.

Core Plus Skills. Core plus skills are those advanced skills that are environment, mission, rank, or billet specific. 2000-Level training is designed to make Marines proficient in core skills in a specific billet or at a specified rank at the Combat Ready level. 3000-8000-Level training produces combat leaders and fully qualified section members at the Combat Qualified level. Marines trained at the Combat Qualified level are those the commanding officer feels are capable of accomplishing unit-level missions and

of directing the actions of subordinates. Many core plus tasks are learned via MOJT, while others form the base for curriculum in career level MOS courses taught by the formal school.

D

Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). A comprehensive readiness reporting system that evaluates readiness on the basis of the actual missions and capabilities assigned to the forces. It is a capabilities-based, adaptive, near real-time reporting system for the entire Department of Defense.

Deferred Event. A T&R event that a commanding officer may postpone when in his or her judgment, a lack of logistic support, ammo, ranges, or other training assets requires a temporary exemption. CRP cannot be accrued for deferred "E-Coded" events.

Delinquent Event. An event becomes delinquent when a unit exceeds the sustainment interval for that particular event. The individual or unit must update the delinquent event by first performing all prerequisite events. When the unit commander deems that performing all prerequisite is unattainable, then the delinquent event will be re-demonstrated under the supervision of the appropriate evaluation authority.

E

E-Coded Event. An "E-Coded" event is a collective T&R event that is a noted indicator of capability or, a noted collective skill that contributes to the unit's ability to perform the supported MET. As such, only "E-Coded" events are assigned a CRP value and used to calculate a unit's CRP.

Evaluation. Evaluation is a continuous process that occurs at all echelons, during every phase of training and can be both formal and informal. Evaluations ensure that Marines and units are capable of conducting their combat mission. Evaluation results are used to reallocate resources, reprioritize the training plan, and plan for future training.

Event (Training). 1) An event is a significant training occurrence that is identified, expanded and used as a building block and potential milestone for a unit's training. An event may include formal evaluations. 2) An event within the T&R Program can be an individual training evolution, a collective training evolution or both. Through T&R events, the unit commander ensures that individual Marines and the unit progress from a combat capable status to a Fully Combat Qualified (FCQ) status.

Event Component. The major procedures (i.e., actions) that must occur to perform a Collective Event to standard.

Exercise Commander (EC). The Commanding General, Marine Expeditionary Force or his appointee will fill this role, unless authority is delegated to the respective commander of the Division, Wing, or FSSG. Responsibilities and functions of the EC include: 1) designate unit(s) to be evaluated, 2) may designate an exercise director, 3) prescribe exercise objectives and T&R events to be evaluated, 4) coordinate with commands or agencies external to the Marine Corps and adjacent Marine Corps commands, when required.

Exercise Director (ED). Designated by the EC to prepare, conduct, and report all evaluation results. Responsibilities and functions of the ED include: 1) Publish a letter of instruction (LOI) that: delineates the T&R events to be evaluated, establishes timeframe of the exercise, lists responsibilities of various elements participating in the exercise, establishes safety requirements/guidelines, and lists coordinating instructions. 2) Designate the TEC and TECG to operate as the central control agency for the exercise. 3) Assign evaluators, to include the senior evaluator, and ensure that those evaluators are properly trained. 4) Develop the general exercise scenario taking into account any objectives/events prescribed by the EC. 5) Arrange for all resources to include: training areas, airspace, aggressor forces, and other required support.

M

Marine Corps Ground Training and Readiness (T&R) Program. The T&R Program is the Marine Corps' primary tool for planning and conducting training, for planning and conducting training evaluation, and for assessing training readiness. The program will provide the commander with standardized programs of instruction for units within the ground combat, combat support, and combat service support communities. It consolidates the ITS, CTS, METL and other individual and unit training management tools. T&R is a program of standards that systematizes commonly accepted skills, is open to innovative change, and above all, tailors the training effort to the unit's mission. Further, T&R serves as a training guide and provides commanders an immediate assessment of unit combat readiness by assigning a CRP to key training events. In short, the T&R Program is a building block approach to training that maximizes flexibility and produces the best-trained Marines possible.

Mission Essential Task(s) MET(s). A MET is a collective task in which an organization must be proficient in order to accomplish an appropriate portion of its wartime mission(s). MET listings are the foundation for the T&R Manual; all events in the T&R Manual support a MET.

Mission Essential Task List (METL). Descriptive training document that provides units a clear, war fighting focused description of collective actions necessary to achieve wartime mission proficiency. The service-level METL, that which is used as the foundation of the T&R Manual, is developed using Marine Corps doctrine, operational plans, T/Os, UJTL, UNTL, and MCTL. For community based T&R Manuals, an occupational field METL is developed to focus the community's collective training standards. Commanders develop their unit METL from the service-level METL, operational plans, contingency plans, and SOPs.

O

Operational Readiness (DOD, NATO). OR is the capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system, or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. May be used in a general sense or to express a level or degree of readiness.

P

Prerequisite Event. Prerequisites are the academic training and/or T&R events that must be completed prior to attempting the event.

R

Readiness (DOD). Readiness is the ability of U.S. military forces to fight and meet the demands of the national military strategy. Readiness is the synthesis of two distinct but interrelated levels: a) Unit readiness--The ability to provide capabilities required by combatant commanders to execute assigned missions. This is derived from the ability of each unit to deliver the outputs for which it was designed. b) Joint readiness--The combatant commander's ability to integrate and synchronize ready combat and support forces to execute assigned missions.

S

Section Skill Tasks. Section skills are those competencies directly related to unit functioning. They are group rather than individual in nature, and require participation by a section (S-1, S-2, S-3, etc).

Simulation Training. Simulators provide the additional capability to develop and hone core and core plus skills. Accordingly, the development of simulator training events for appropriate T&R syllabi can help maintain valuable combat resources while reducing training time and cost. Therefore, in cases where simulator fidelity and capabilities are such that simulator training closely matches that of actual training events, T&R Manual developers may include the option of using simulators to accomplish the training. CRP credit will be earned for E-Coded simulator events based on assessment of relative training event performance.

Standard. A standard is a statement that establishes criteria for how well a task or learning objective must be performed. The standard specifies how well, completely, or accurately a process must be performed or product produced. For higher-level collective events, it describes why the event is being done and the desired end-state of the event. Standards become more specific for lower-level events and outline the accuracy, time limits, sequencing, quality, product, process, restrictions, etc., that indicate the minimum acceptable level of performance required of the event. At a minimum, both collective and individual training standards consist of a task, the condition under which the task is to be performed, and the evaluation criteria that will be used to verify that the task has been performed to a satisfactory level.

Sustainment Training. Periodic retraining or demonstration of an event required maintaining the minimum acceptable level of proficiency or capability required to accomplish a training objective. Sustainment training goes beyond the entry-level and is designed to maintain or further develop proficiency in a given set of skills.

Systems Approach to Training (SAT). An orderly process for analyzing, designing, developing, implementing, and evaluating a unit's training program to ensure the unit, and the Marines of that unit acquire the knowledge and skills essential for the successful conduct of the unit's wartime missions.

T

Training Task. This describes a direct training activity that pertains to an individual Marine. A task is composed of 3 major components: a description of what is to be done, a condition, and a standard.

Technical Exercise Controller (TEC). The TEC is appointed by the ED, and usually comes from his staff or a subordinate command. The TEC is the senior evaluator within the TECG and should be of equal or higher grade than the commander(s) of the unit(s) being evaluated. The TEC is responsible for ensuring that the evaluation is conducted following the instructions contained in this order and MCO 1553.3A. Specific T&R Manuals are used as the source for evaluation criteria.

Tactical Exercise Control Group (TECG). A TECG is formed to provide subject matter experts in the functional areas being evaluated. The benefit of establishing a permanent TECG is to have resident, dedicated evaluation authority experience, and knowledgeable in evaluation technique. The responsibilities and functions of the TECG include: 1) developing a detailed exercise scenario to include the objectives and events prescribed by the EC/ED in the exercise LOI; 2) conducting detailed evaluator training prior to the exercise; 3) coordinating and controlling role players and aggressors; 4) compiling the evaluation data submitted by the evaluators and submitting required results to the ED; 5) preparing and conducting a detailed exercise debrief for the evaluated unit(s).

Training Plan. Training document that outlines the general plan for the conduct of individual and collective training in an organization for specified periods of time.

U

Unit CRP. Unit CRP is a percentage of the E-Coded collective events that support the unit METL accomplished by the unit. Unit CRP is the average of all MET CRP.

Unit Evaluation. All units in the Marine Corps must be evaluated, either formally or informally, to ensure they are capable of conducting their combat mission. Informal evaluations should take place during all training events. The timing of formal evaluations is critical and should, when appropriate, be directly related to the units' operational deployment cycle. Formal evaluations should take place after the unit has been staffed with the majority of its personnel, has had sufficient time to train to individual and collective standards, and early enough in the training cycle so there is sufficient time to correctly identified weaknesses prior to deployment. All combat units and units' task organized for combat require formal evaluations prior to operational deployments.

Unit Training Management (UTM). Unit training management is the use of the SAT and Marine Corps training principles in a manner that maximizes training results and focuses the training priorities of the unit on its wartime mission. UTM governs the major peacetime training activity of the Marine Corps and applies to all echelons of the Total Force.

W

Waived Event. An event that is waived by a commanding officer when in his or her judgment, previous experience or related performance satisfies the requirement of a particular event.

CBIRF T&R MANUAL

APPENDIX C

REFERENCES

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