

Report Date: 26 Mar 2014

Summary Report for Individual Task

031-627-4036

Advise the Commander on Service and Governmental Agency Support Capabilities for CBRN Consequence Management

Status: Approved

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DESTRUCTION NOTICE: None

Condition: You are a CBRN Officer/NCO assigned to a unit planning for or conducting CBRN consequence management (CM), given Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Notice (CJCSN) 3110.16A and Joint Publication (JP) 3-41. You are asked to brief the commander on service and governmental agency support for CBRN CM. This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

Standard: Advise the commander on service and governmental agency support capabilities for CBRN CM IAW CJCSN 3110.16A and JP 3-41.

Special Condition: None

Safety Level: Low

MOPP: Never

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER
None

WARNING
None

CAUTION
None

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Performance Steps

1. Provide the commander information on United States Air Force (USAF) CBRN capabilities.

a. Air Force Radiation Assessment Team (AFRAT). A globally responsive, specialty asset team that provides health physics and radiological support in response to radiation incidents and accidents.

b. Theatre Epidemiology Team (TET). The TET provides threat assessments of environmental and occupational factors, evaluates infectious disease risks, and Disease Non-Battle Injury rates from all sources and recommends interventions to minimize degradation of mission staff.

c. USAF Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD). USAF EOD forces locate, identify, disarm, neutralize, recover, and dispose of hazardous explosives; chemical, biological, incendiary, and nuclear ordnance; and criminal and terrorist improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

d. CBRNE units. These units provide technical advice and response team management, conduct CBRN detection planning, establish a threat detection grid, and perform active and passive CBRN detection via established detection tools and networks.

2. Provide the commander information on United States Marine Corps (USMC) CBRN capabilities.

a. USMC Chemical-Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF). CBIRF is a battalion-size unit of nearly 500 Marines and Sailors comprised of more than four dozen military occupational specialties (MOSs) and capable of performing mission command; agent detection and identification; casualty extraction, extrication, emergency medical care and stabilization; limited EOD capability, response force and casualty decontamination; and internal organic protection.

b. Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) CBRN consequence management (CM) Assessment Set. MAGTFs CBRN CM is a suite of CBRN detection, identification, and protective equipment that exceeds those required for defense against traditional CBRN threats and allows monitor/survey and reconnaissance operations in the most hazardous of environments.

3. Provide the commander information on United States Navy (USN) CBRN capabilities.

a. Navy Forward Deployed Preventive Medicine Unit (FDPMU). Through its rapidly deployable CBRN environmental defense response teams, the FDPMU provides assessment, identification, and mitigation of near and long-term health effects and the consequences of disease from the public health aspect. Response teams augment the Naval Medical Research Center (NMRC) field laboratory on-site.

b. Defense Technical Response Group (DTRG). The DTRG can provide assistance with nuclear and improvised nuclear device explosive ordnance disposal.

c. Office of Naval Research (ONR) and Naval Research Laboratory (NRL). NRL assets are arrayed strategically at CONUS locations and conduct broad-based, multidisciplinary research. The ONR and NRL are available to rapidly deploy uniformed experts in microbiology who are trained in chemical/biological (CB) threat agents to support field investigations

4. Provide the commander information on National Guard Bureau (NGB) CBRN capabilities. The NGB maintains CBRNE-capable forces that are under state government control according to Title 32 USC, but may be federalized to respond to CBRNE incidents under Title 10 USC.

a. Weapons of Mass Destruction-Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs). The WMD-CSTs consist of both Army National Guard (ARNG) and Air National Guard (ANG) personnel, and are designated to provide a specialized capability in response to a CBRN incident. The WMD CSTs respond under the authority of the governor, they support civil authorities in a domestic CBRN incident site by identifying CBRN agents, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with appropriate requests for additional support.

b. Defense National Guard Response Force (NGRF). NGRFs provide every state with a ready combat arms force capable of delivering a company-size security element at the request of the governor or the President. The NGRF may assist local and state law enforcement officials by protecting key sites or facilities, performing traffic control duties, and conducting cold-zone security operations at a CBRN incident site.

c. CBRNE Emergency Response Force Package (CERFP). The CERFP is a battalion-size task force tailored with existing ARNG units. The CERFP deploys to CBRNE incident sites to provide civil support to incident commanders (ICs) by conducting CM operations to save lives and prevent human suffering. CERFP provides casualty decontamination, and an engineer company for casualty search and extraction.

5. Provide the commander information on Department of Defense (DoD) CM support activities capabilities.

a. Joint Task Force Civil Support (JTF-CS). JTF-CS is the only military organization dedicated solely to planning and integrating DOD forces for CBRN CM support to civil authorities. JTF-CS is a standing JTF comprised of Active, Reserve, and National Guard members of the United States Army (USA), USN, USAF, USMC, and United States Coast Guard (USCG), as well as civilian personnel, and is commanded by a federalized ARNG general officer.

b. CBRNE Consequence Management Response Force (CCMRF). The CCMRF is a brigade-size combined arms task force tailored as a reinforcing effort for Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) in response to CBRNE incidents, and operates under Title 10 USC authority, and in support of USNORTHCOM under JTF-CS. A CCMRF task force constitutes the majority of the JTF-CS task force response requirements, and provides force-tailored capabilities, such as casualty decontamination, security operations, medical triage and treatment, aviation, logistics, and transportation.

c. Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA). The DTRA CM advisory team (CMAT) deploys to provide joint technical support to the supported commander with expertise in CBRNE response procedures, requirements, resources, mission command, health physics, public affairs, legal affairs, and specialized technical information. The CMAT coordinates technical information flow by controlling and resourcing requirements. The CMAT is able to task-organize and deploy to support commanders in the technical aspects of CBRNE accidents or incidents. The incident tailored force has secure communications, trained technical experts, hazard prediction modeling capability, and rapid reach-back capability.

d. Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI). The AFRRI medical radiobiology advisory team (MRAT) responds as part of the DTRA CMAT and is available at all times. The MRAT can provide on-site training to health professionals on the management of nuclear or radiological casualties. The team provides state-of-the-art expertise and advice to commanders and primary care providers following a nuclear or radiological accident (nuclear weapons, reactor, or radiological material).

e. Joint Task Force-Consequence Management (JTF-CM). When directed, a response task force headquarters may be tasked to support the IC during an incident. The commander may assume operational control of committed DoD elements (less United States Special Operations Command and United States Army Corps of Engineers), coordinate military support of CM operations, and redeploy units when DoD disengagement criteria are met. The commander establishes a fully functional command post (CP) near the incident within 24 hours of notification. He exercises operational control of DoD resources committed to providing DSCA, provides liaison officers (LNOs) to appropriate civil agencies, and receives LNOs from appropriate military commands and agencies.

6. Provide the commander with information on federal agency CM assets.

a. The Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) (under Homeland Security). The MMRS operates as an organized team of specialists. The team's capabilities include agent detection and identification, patient decontamination, triage and medical treatment, patient transportation to hospitals, and coordination with local law enforcement activities. Twenty-seven teams have been established. As of February 2007, there are 125 MMRS cities, 113 of which have attained baseline capabilities.

b. The USCG National Strike Force (NSF) (under Homeland Security) provides rapidly deployable technical expertise, specialized equipment, and incident management for lead agency ICs and federal on-scene commanders for oil, hazardous material (HAZMAT), and WMD incidents.

c. Center for Disease Control (CDC) (under Health and Human Services). The CDC capabilities are epidemiological surveillance, biological agent identification, and public health consultation and response. The CDC maintains the strategic national stockpile (SNS) which can deploy a "push pack" of critical chemical and biological countermeasures to any point in the United States within 12 hours. In addition, the SNS can provide civilian medical resupply through its vendor-managed inventory.

d. Office of Preparedness and Response National Medical Response Teams (NMRTs) (under Health and Human Services). NMRTs are manned by medical personnel. These teams are capable of agent identification, patient decontamination, triage, and medical treatment in support of local health systems.

e. The National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO) (under the Federal Bureau of Investigation). The NDPO coordinates all federal efforts to assist state and local responders with planning, training, equipment, and exercises necessary to respond to a CBRN incident.

f. Hazardous Materials Response Unit (HMRU)(under the Federal Bureau of Investigation). The HMRU is capable of specialized sampling, detection, and identification of CBRN agents. It is also equipped with a variety of rescue equipment and PPE (OSHA levels A through C).

g. Evidence Response Teams (under the Federal Bureau of Investigation). The main functions of the evidence response teams are crime scene documentation and evidence collection in support of criminal investigations. Some evidence response teams are HAZMAT-trained.

h. Critical-Incident Response Group (CIRG) (under the Federal Bureau of Investigation). CIRG teams are specially assembled to conduct tactical and crisis management efforts.

i. Intelligence Collection and Analysis (under the Federal Bureau of Investigation). Contribute to and coordinate detailed interagency threat assessment activities.

j. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) On-Scene Commanders (OSCs). Under the authority of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, EPA OSCs coordinate all federal containment, removal, and disposal efforts and resources during an incident.

k. EPA Emergency Response Team (ERT). Provides 24-hour access to special decontamination equipment for chemical releases and advice to the OSC in areas such as hazard evaluation, risk assessment, multimedia sampling and analysis, on-site safety, and clean-up techniques. The ERT has portable chemical-agent instrumentation that is capable of detection and identification in the low and subparts per million categories, as well as entry-level capabilities using personal protective equipment (PPE) levels A through C.

l. EPA Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT). Provides on-site monitoring and mobile laboratories for field analysis of samples, along with expertise in radiation health physics and risk assessment. The RERT is accessible 24 hours a day.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed (P). Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed (F). If the Soldier scores NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: Provide the Soldier with all the items listed in the conditions statement.

Brief Soldier: Tell the Soldier to advise the commander on service and governmental agency support capabilities for CBRN CM.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Provided the commander information on USAF CBRN capabilities.			
a. AFRAT.			
b. TET.			
c. USAF EOD.			
d. CBRNE Units.			
2. Provided the commander information on USMC CBRN capabilities.			
a. CBIRF.			
b. MAGTF.			
3. Provided the commander information on USN CBRN capabilities.			
a. FDPMU.			
b. DTRG.			
c. ONR and NRL.			
4. Provided the commander information on NGB CBRN capabilities.			
a. WMD-CSTs.			
b. NGRF.			
c. CERFP.			
5. Provided the commander information on DoD CM support activities capabilities.			
a. JTF-CS.			
b. CCMRF.			
c. DTRA.			
d. AFRI.			
e. JTF-CM.			
6. Provided the commander with information on federal agency CM assets.			
a. MMRS.			
b. USCG NSF.			
c. CDC.			
d. NMRTs			
e. NDPO.			
f. HMRU.			
g. Evidence Response Teams.			
h. CIRG.			
i. Intelligence Collection and Analysis.			
j. EPA OSCs.			
k. EPA ERT.			
l. EPA RERT.			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	CJCSN 3110-16A	Military Capabilities, Assets, and Units for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive Consequence Management Operations	Yes	No
	JOINT PUB 3-41	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosives Consequence Management	Yes	Yes

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK

ASSESSMENT. Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 Environmental-Related Risk Assessment.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment IAW FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 Composite Risk Management Worksheet during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available, and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks : None

Supporting Individual Tasks : None

Supported Individual Tasks : None

Supported Collective Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
03-6-0003	Prepare for CBRN Consequence Management (CM) Support	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved
03-2-5124	Establish Mass Casualty Decontamination (MCD) Site	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved

ICTL Data :

ICTL Title	Personnel Type	MOS Data
CBRN SLC	Enlisted	MOS: 74D, Skill Level: SL4
AOC 74A - Chemical Officer - CPT	Officer	AOC: 74A, Rank: CPT
MOS 74D - CBRN Specialist - SL4	Enlisted	MOS: 74D, Skill Level: SL4