

Report Date: 19 Apr 2013

**Summary Report for Individual Task
031-627-4109
Conduct a Critique at the Incident Command Level
Status: Approved**

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

DESTRUCTION NOTICE: None

Condition: As an incident commander, given a standard operating procedure (SOP) and a hazardous material (HAZMAT)/weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incident. This task should not be trained in MOPP.

Standard: Conduct a critique at the incident command level by identifying the following IAW SOP and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472:

- a. The components of a critique.
- b. Who should be involved in a critique.
- c. Why an effective critique is necessary.
- d. What written documents should be prepared as a result of the critique.

Special Condition: None

Special Standards: None

Special Equipment:

Safety Level: Low

MOPP: Never

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER

None

WARNING

None

CAUTION

None

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Performance Steps

1. Identify the components of a critique.
 - a. Direction: acquiring focused information, maintaining a forward momentum, and lasting only 1-2 hours.
 - b. Participation: identify shortcomings and deficiencies in operations, procedures, training, and site plans.
 - c. Solutions: developing constructive recommendations to observed deficiencies, refraining from individual blame and criticism.
2. Identify who should be involved in a critique.
 - a. Representatives who were on the scene participating in the operations or command functions.
 - b. The individuals responsible for training, revising SOPs and emergency response plans (ERPs), and acquiring resources.
 - c. The critique leader: a respected individual with counseling or arbitrator skills, who is a neutral party, especially for sensitive incidents.
3. Identify why an effective critique is necessary after an incident.
 - a. Allows all personnel involved in the incident to identify and correct flaws and shortcomings.
 - b. Encourages suggestions and recommendations for improving future response and preventing a recurrence.
 - c. Valuable information can be derived from the discussions, including lessons learned, which have, in later cases prevented related injuries and fatalities.
4. Identify what written documents should be prepared as a result of the critique.
 - a. Notes recorded during the critique can be used for the basis of the post critique report. This document should be clear and concise. It includes observations and conclusions presented by the participants during the critique and comments offered during the debriefing.
 - b. The critique report should try to focus on positive actions but should not ignore or discount areas where improvement is obviously needed. To acquire knowledge from a good critique report is better than to acquire it from a tragic experience at the next incident scene.
 - c. Some of this same information can be obtained by reading critiques from other HAZMAT teams' operations. All HAZMAT teams can benefit from publishing critiques in any of the national emergency services magazines.
 - d. An after action report is another document compiling relevant aspects of the incident. The first few pages need only cover a simple overview of the events, including the nature of the problem, the actions necessary to correct the problem, and the projected time frame to implement the necessary changes, plus designation of a responsible party to ensure that correctives actions are observed and implemented.
 - e. Lessons learned should also be listed and eventually incorporated into the existing ERPs as modifications and improvements.
 - f. Recommendations should be at the end of the report. A semiannual review date should be selected to make sure that action items have been addressed.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: In a real or simulated HAZMAT/WMD incident, provide the Soldier with the items listed in the condition statement and direct the Soldier to conduct a critique.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Identified the components of a critique.			
a. Direction.			
b. Participation.			
c. Solutions.			
2. Identified who should be involved in a critique.			
3. Identified why an effective critique is necessary.			
4. Identified the written documents that should be prepared as a result of the critique.			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	LOCAL SOP	LOCAL SOP	Yes	Yes
	NFPA 472 2008 ED	National Fire Protection Association, Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2008 Ed	No	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.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with 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. 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 :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
031-627-3043	Provide Technical Advice on the Components, Production, and Behavior of High Energy Compounds	031 - CBRN (Individual)	Approved

Supported Individual Tasks : None

Supported Collective Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
03-1-6592	Establish A CBRN Incident Response Operations Center	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved

ICTL Data :

ICTL Title	Personnel Type	MOS Data
CBRN SLC, 2011	Enlisted	MOS: 74D, Skill Level: SL4