

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

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Task Number: 71-CMD-7430

Task Title: Coordinate Support for Domestic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Incidents

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Fort Leavenworth, KS foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	(DO NOT USE SUPERSEDED) ATP 3-11.23	MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS	Yes	No	
	ATP 3-28.1	Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)	Yes	Yes	
	Directive No. 3025.18	Defense Support of Civil Authorities,, Incorporating Change 2	Yes	No	
	FM 3-11	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Operations	Yes	No	
	FM 3-94	ARMIES, CORPS, AND DIVISION OPERATIONS	Yes	No	

Conditions: The command receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a requirement that includes coordinating support for domestic chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incidents. The commander issues guidance on coordinating support for domestic CBRN incidents in a dynamic and complex operational environment, with hybrid threats, contesting objectives in all five domains (air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace), the information environment (IE), the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), and throughout operations to shape, prevent, consolidate gains, and achieve mission objectives. The threat maintains contact in multiple domains. All eight operational variables of PMESII-PT are present. The order from higher headquarters includes all applicable overlays and/or graphics, area of operation (AO) boundaries, control measures, and criteria for subsequent tactical actions. All necessary personnel and equipment are available, as are coordination authority and communications with the external agencies listed in note 3 below. The unit is task organized with necessary units and reinforced with assets from higher to accomplish assigned tasks. The unit maintains communications with subordinate units, adjacent units, and higher headquarters. The commander has organized the four components of the command and control system to support decision-making, facilitate communication, and conduct operations.

Note 1: The conditions statement for this task determines the highest training conditions reflected in the Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix are required for the evaluated unit to receive a trained (T) rating. However, a unit can only receive a T rating if the task is executed under these conditions and during an external evaluation.

Note 2: A US government (USG) response would normally only be required when local, territorial, tribal, or state authorities are overwhelmed by the incident; if there are shortfalls in local, territorial, tribal, state, or federal response capabilities; or other USG departments or agencies submit a defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) request for Department of Defense (DOD) assistance.

Note 3: To achieve the appropriate conditions for this task, the unit must replicate Joint, Interservice, Army, and Interagency organizational CBRN capabilities to include but not limited to:

- Department of Homeland Security.
- Department of Transportation.
- Department of Energy.
- Department of Agriculture.
- Department of Health and Human Services.
- State National Guard Headquarters.

Environment: Some iterations of this task should be performed with degraded mission command networks, degraded conditions in the electromagnetic spectrum, and/or with a degraded, denied, and disrupted space operations environment (D3SOE). Standard MOPP 4 conditions do not exist for this task. See the MOPP 4 statement for specific conditions.

Standards: The command coordinates support for domestic CBRN incidents to achieve a timely and effective solution within the commander's intent, mission, and concept of operations. The command coordinates support to domestic CBRN incidents to save lives, protect property, protect the environment, and meet basic human needs within the boundaries of the given operational area. The command coordinates support for domestic CBRN incidents in accordance with (IAW) ATP 3-28.1, the Army Ethic, MPE information sharing restrictions, established timelines, commander's intent, orders from higher headquarters, and standard operating procedures.

The Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix (below) is the Army's standard evaluation criteria used by commanders to objectively assess their unit's collective task training conducted during collective training events. Task assessment is determined by the environment, percentages of leaders and Soldiers present at training, task performance, and external task evaluation. For example, in order to receive a fully trained (T) rating, a unit must perform this task incorporating the identified training environment; with 75% of command leaders and 80% of Soldiers present for training, attaining 80% on performance measures, 100% on critical performance measures, and 85% on leader performance measures, and with an external evaluation. Failure to meet any one of these criteria will result in a lower than (T) rating.

Note: Leader is defined as commander, deputy commander, command teams of assigned/attached units (brigade and battalion), chief of staff, command sergeant major, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, G-6, G-9/civil affairs officer, public affairs officer (PAO), chemical, biological radiological, and nuclear officer, electromagnetic warfare officer, information operations (IO) officer, command engineer, aviation officer, chief of protection, provost marshal officer, personnel recovery officer, staff judge advocate, command surgeon, and other leaders on the commander's table of organization and equipment (TO&E) the commander deems essential to coordinating support for domestic CBRN incidents.

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare		Execute					Evaluate		
Operational Environment	Training Environment (L/V/C)	% Leaders present at training/authorized	% Present at training/authorized	External evaluation	Performance measures	Critical performance measures	Leader performance measures	Evaluator's observed task proficiency rating	Commander's assessment
BDE & Above									
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Day	Live, Constructive.	>=75%	>=80%	Yes	>=80% GO	>=85% GO	T	T
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)			60-74%	60-79%		65-79% GO	75-84% GO	P	P
Dynamic and Complex (<All OE Variables and Single Threat)			<=59%	<=59%	No	<65% GO	<All	<=74% GO	U

Remarks: For questions, concerns, or comments, please contact: usarmy.leavenworth.tradoc.list.mission-command-coe-dot-ted@mail.mil.

Notes: A CBRN incident results from using CBRN weapons and devices, the emergence of hazards arising from friendly actions, or the release of toxic industrial materials or biological organisms and substances into the environment. CBRN threats and hazards include CBRN elements that could create adverse effects due to an accidental or deliberate hazard release and dissemination.

Immediate response authority: In response to a request for assistance from a civil authority, under imminently serious conditions and if time does not permit approval from higher authority, local federal commanders may provide an immediate response by temporarily employing the resources under their control. This is subject to any supplemental direction provided by higher headquarters, to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage within the US.

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The command receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a requirement that includes coordinating support for domestic CBRN incidents, or the commander receives a request from civil authority to act under immediate response authority to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage.

DANGER

Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct risk management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.

WARNING

Risk management is the Army's primary decision making process to identify hazards, reduce risk, and prevent both accidental and tactical loss. All Soldiers have the responsibility to learn and understand the risks associated with this task.

CAUTION

Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army functions, operations, and activities is the responsibility of all Soldiers.

- (4) Identifies and plans protection requirements in support to the scheme of maneuver.
- (5) Coordinates with the incident command operations representatives to integrate OPSEC throughout the incident operations cell.
- (6) Establishes appropriate force protection condition levels based on the common operational picture (COP) and incident command updates.
- h. The staff, led by the PAO, synchronizes themes and messages in regards to domestic CBRN event and information dissemination.
 - (1) Assists the authorities with disseminating properly attributed information.
 - (2) Ensures military personnel are properly prepared to speak to the media, when authorized.

Prepare

- +* 3. The command prepares to coordinate support for domestic CBRN incidents.
 - a. The staff, led by the COS, prepares for support to domestic CBRN incidents.
 - (1) Integrates the battle rhythm with the incident command staff and appropriate agencies.
 - (2) Validates the battle rhythm to include appropriate boards and working groups.
 - * b. The staff, led by the G-3 and CBRN officer, coordinates appropriate rehearsals, validations, and locations for support to domestic CBRN incidents, to include:
 - (1) Integrates joint, interagency, local, state, and federal representatives for domestic CBRN incident rehearsals.
 - (2) Validates MOEs/MOPs and indicators to monitor support for domestic CBRN incidents.
 - (3) Ensures all staff cells and key leaders are familiar with Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
 - c. The staff, led by the G-2, integrates appropriate information collection capabilities with the incident command staff and appropriate agencies, to include:
 - (1) Provides relevant CBRN information updates to the COP.
 - (2) Integrates appropriate collection and assessment assets into the incident collection and assessment scheme.
 - (3) Integrates, as needed, joint, interagency, local, state, and federal representatives into the appropriate working groups.
 - (4) Provides an incident awareness and assessment (IAA), when requested and approved.
- Note: IAA is used in place of initial preparation of the battlefield (IPB) in DSCA related situations.

- + d. The staff, led by the G-3, prepares for movement and maneuver operations:
 - (1) Prepares reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI) activities for military CBRN capabilities for support to domestic CBRN incidents.
 - (2) One or more command posts (CP) to maintain command and control (C2) and title 10 responsibilities.
 - (a) Rear CP for non-deployed forces.
 - (b) Forward CP.
 - (c) Control the movement and activities of subordinate units.
 - (3) Integrates movement and maneuver boards and working groups with appropriate incident operations cells.
 - (4) Integrates operations through the DCO and DCE.
 - (5) Enacts disclosure and releaseability policies of interagency agreement products.
 - (6) Integrates and disseminates the COP for support of domestic CBRN incidents.
 - (7) Integrates local, state, and federal liaison officers into the C2 system.
 - (8) Coordinates additional training sites and training equipment for civil support capabilities.
 - (9) Updates rules for the use of force (RUF) as the situation changes and distributes RUF cards to subordinate units to issue to Soldiers.
- + e. The sustainment cell, led by the G-4, supports sustainment operations:
 - (1) Pre-positions required logistics resources and equipment at identified base support installations (BSIs).
 - (2) Estimates logistics support requirements for each class of supply.
 - (3) Maintains detailed records of expenditures to request reimbursement from appropriate agency at the conclusion of the operation per Stafford Act provisions.
 - (4) Establishes coordination, liaison, or co-location with appropriate local, state, and federal sustainment incident command posts, depending on the situation.
 - (5) Coordinates with the G-6 for appropriate communications equipment from the DCE to integrate operations with local, state, and federal civilian agencies.
 - (6) Provides operational contracting support (OCS) as required.
 - (7) Coordinates with local, state, federal and NGO support partners to ensure all entities are not competing for like supply, service, and construction requirements.
 - f. The staff, led by the G-6, coordinates a communication system linking the command with local, tribal, state, and federal law enforcement agencies using military assets for internal communications and develop specific plans for each unique civilian communications situation.
 - g. The staff, led by the chief of protection, will:
 - (1) Develop baseline force protection condition (FPCON) and other protection measures.

+ e. The PAO provides interorganizational coordination:

(1) Coordinates press events ICW the incident command PAO.

(2) Recommends in-progress adjustments to themes and messages in support of the incident command team and domestic CBRN incidents.

Assess

+* 5. The commander and staff assess operations to determine progress and make adjustments to operations by executing assessment activities:

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Note: There is no single way to conduct an assessment. Every mission and OE has its own challenges, and every commander assimilates information differently, making every assessment plan unique. The following steps can help develop an assessment plan.

a. Monitor indicators to observe conditions relevant to the current operation.

b. Evaluate indicators to judge progress toward desired conditions.

c. Staff and subordinate commanders identify variances and recommend corrective actions specific to assigned tasks.

+* 6. The commander and staff adapt the 6-step assessment process to the current operation to answer six general questions:

- How has the OE changed?
- Where are we?
- Why do we think the change happened?
- Is the current plan still suitable to achieve the objectives?
- Do changes in the OE impose additional risk or provide additional opportunities?
- What do we need to do?

a. Step 1: Develop the assessment approach during planning by identifying specific information needed to monitor and analyze conditions associated with attaining the operation end state, achieving objectives, and accomplishing tasks.

b. Step 2: Develop the assessment plan to monitor and collect necessary information and intelligence to inform decision making.

c. Step 3: Collect relevant information through routine procedures and reporting, such as maintaining running estimates, through directed information collection, and through recognition of exceptional information.

+ d. Step 4: Analyze information and intelligence to identify positive or negative movement toward achieving objectives or attaining end state conditions to identify the causes for the changes, and to generate recommendations.

+ e. Step 5: Communicate feedback and recommendations to the commander.

* f. Step 6: The commander directs changes to operations according to visualization and recommendations to improve operations or take advantage of opportunities.

* 7. The commander leads an after action review to learn from experience and improve future operations.

Task Performance Summary Block										
Training Unit			ITERATION							
			1		2		3		4	
Date of Training per Iteration:										
Day or Night Training:			Day / Night		Day / Night		Day / Night		Day / Night	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Leaders Authorized		% Leaders Present								
Total Soldiers Authorized		% Soldiers Present								
Total Number of Performance Measures		% Performance Measures 'GO'								
Total Number of Critical Performance Measures		% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'								
Live Fire, Total Number of Critical Performance Measures		% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'								
Total Number of Leader Performance Measures		% Leader Performance Measures 'GO'								
MOPP LEVEL										
Evaluated Rating per Iteration T, P, U										

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: N/A

MOPP 4 Statement: None

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
1.	71-CMD-5100	Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
4.	71-CMD-7440	Provide Defense Support of Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	150-C2-6111	Employ Operations Security Control Measures	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s):

Step Number	Drill Number	Drill Title	Drill Type	Proponent	Status
	71-DIV-D7660	React to Civil Disturbance	Staff	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-DIV-D8006	React to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear Attack	Staff	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 6.8.4	Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological And Nuclear Consequence Management
SN 9.2.3	Synchronize Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Interdiction
OP 7.9.3	Assess Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
71-20	Common Hardware Platform (CHP)	DVC	1
20-101	Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability - Multi-Resolution Federation - Standard Configuration	DVC	1
71-ALOTT	Army Low Overhead Training Toolkit	SIM	1

Equipment (LIN)

LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified		

Materiel Items (NSN)

NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No materiel items specified			

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 the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card. Refer GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer 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 current CBRN doctrine. Refer to GTA 05-08-012 INDIVIDUAL SAFETY CARD.