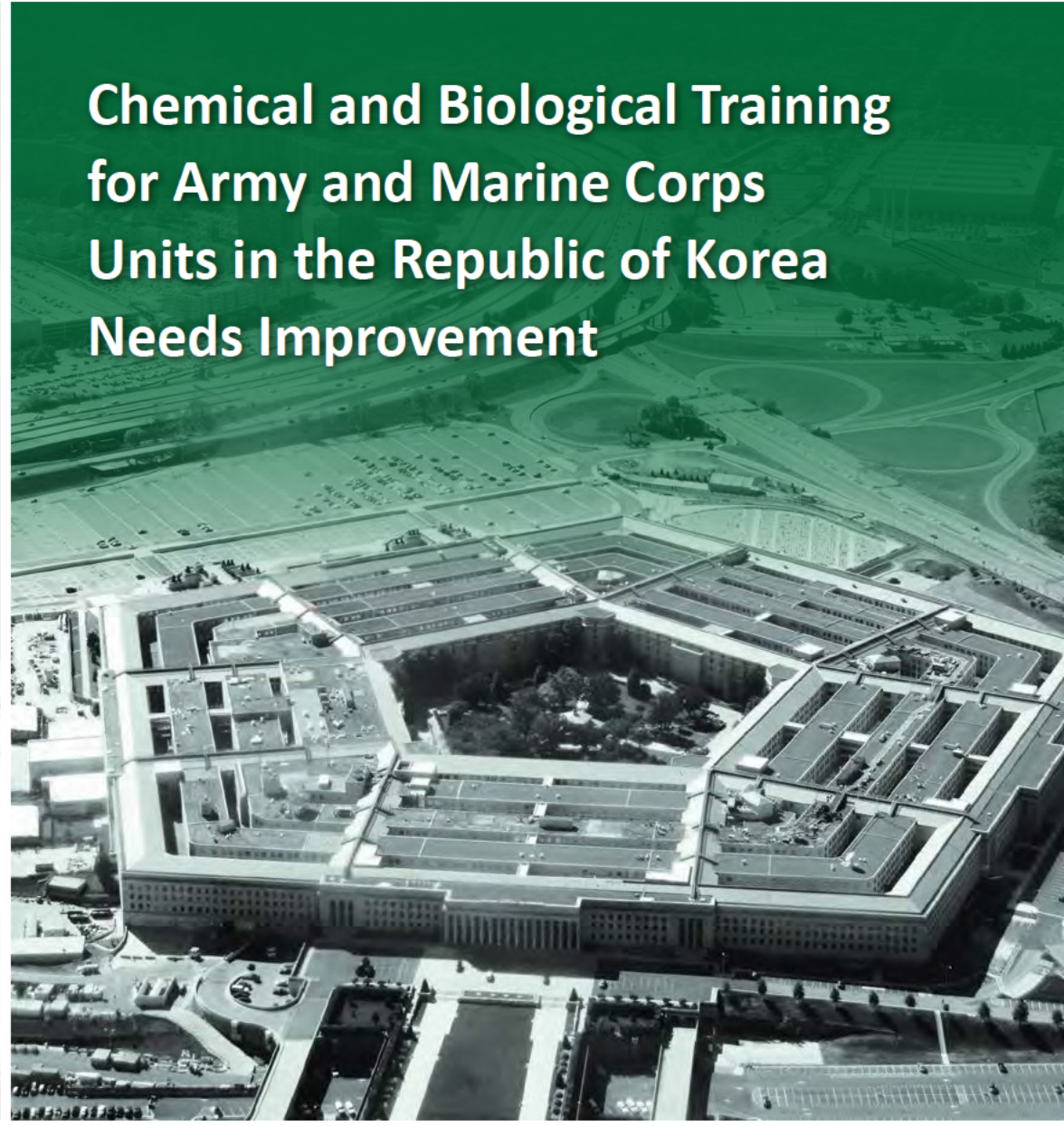


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INSPECTOR GENERAL

U.S. Department of Defense

FEBRUARY 24, 2016



Chemical and Biological Training for Army and Marine Corps Units in the Republic of Korea Needs Improvement

INTEGRITY ★ EFFICIENCY ★ ACCOUNTABILITY ★ EXCELLENCE

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INTEGRITY ★ EFFICIENCY ★ ACCOUNTABILITY ★ EXCELLENCE

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Results in Brief

Chemical and Biological Training for Army and Marine Corps Units in the Republic of Korea Needs Improvement

February 24, 2016

Objective

Our audit objective was to determine whether forward-deployed forces assigned to U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) were trained to defend against chemical and biological agents. For this audit we determined whether ground forces stationed in the Republic of Korea (ROK) incorporated chemical and biological (CB) training into collective training¹ exercises. This is the second in a series of audits on USFK chemical and biological defense preparedness.

Finding

Although the Army rotational armored brigade combat team we reviewed conducted collective CB training during pre-deployment exercises and planned to conduct additional training while deployed in the ROK, Army and Marine Corps units stationed in the ROK were not conducting collective CB training. Specifically, we reviewed a nonstatistical sample of 19 Army units and one Marine Corps unit, of which 18 Army units and one Marine Corps unit did not plan, conduct, or evaluate collective CB training while stationed in the ROK.

¹ Collective training differs from individual training, which focuses on preparing individuals to perform assigned tasks to standard, accomplish their mission and duties, and survive on the battlefield. Collective training requires interactions among individuals or organizations to perform tasks that contribute to the unit's mission objectives.

Finding (cont'd)

This occurred because:

- the Army and Marine Corps units focused on individual CB training and did not integrate collective CB training into their unit mission training exercises;
- command inspections had not been performed for four Army units reviewed;
- five Army units had not taken corrective actions on CB training deficiencies identified in command inspections; and
- 10 Army units did not have CB collective training weaknesses identified in command inspections.

If not corrected, the CB training deficiencies discussed in this report increase the risk that U.S. forces stationed in the ROK may not be able to conduct their wartime missions in a CB-contaminated environment. Collective CB training is necessary to allow unit commanders to adequately assess unit readiness to continue wartime missions under CB conditions.

Recommendations

We recommend that the Commander, Eighth Army, require that collective CB training be integrated into exercises conducted by the Eighth Army and its subordinate commands, corrective action be taken on CB-related deficiencies identified in command inspections, and subordinate commands conduct annual inspections of collective CB training and enter training records into the Digital Training Management System. In addition, we recommend that the Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea, develop a verification process to make sure collective CB training is conducted by forces assigned to U.S. Marine Forces Korea.

Management Comments and Our Response

The Commander, Eighth Army, and the Deputy Commander, responding for the Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea, addressed all specifics of the recommendations, and no further comments are required. Please see the Recommendations Table on the next page.

Recommendations Table

Management	Recommendations Requiring Comment	No Additional Comments Required
Commander, Eighth Army		1.a., 1.b., 1.c., and 1.d.
Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea		2.



**INSPECTOR GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
4800 MARK CENTER DRIVE
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22350-1500**

February 24, 2016

**MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER, EIGHTH ARMY
COMMANDER, U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, KOREA**

**SUBJECT: Chemical and Biological Training for Army and Marine Corps Units in the
Republic of Korea Needs Improvement (Report No. DODIG-2016-050)**

We are providing this report for information and use. Although the Army rotational armored brigade combat team we reviewed conducted collective chemical and biological training during pre-deployment exercises and planned to conduct additional training while deployed in the Republic of Korea, Army and Marine Corps units stationed in the Republic of Korea were not conducting collective chemical and biological training. We conducted this audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

We considered management comments on a draft of this report when preparing the final report. Comments from the Commander, Eighth Army, and the Deputy Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea, responding for the Commander, addressed all specifics of the recommendations and conformed to the requirements of DoD Instruction 7650.03; therefore, we do not require additional comments.

We appreciate the courtesies extended to the staff. Please direct questions to me at (703) 699-7331 (DSN 499-7331).

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carol N. Gorman".

Carol N. Gorman
Assistant Inspector General
Readiness and Cyber Operations

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Introduction

Objective

Our audit objective was to determine whether forward-deployed forces assigned to U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) were trained to defend against chemical and biological (CB) agents. For this audit we determined whether ground forces stationed in the Republic of Korea (ROK) incorporated CB training into collective training² exercises. Accordingly, we focused on Army and Marine Corps units. This is the second in a series of audits on USFK chemical and biological defense preparedness. The first audit determined whether forces assigned to USFK were equipped to defend against CB agents.

Background

According to the 2010 National Security Strategy the gravest danger to the American people and global security continues to come from weapons of mass destruction. Insufficient preparation against recognized weapons of mass destruction could result in a high number of U.S. casualties and an inability to execute the mission.

USFK is comprised of component commands representing each of the Services. The component commands have units stationed in the ROK. The Army also deploys an armored brigade combat team to the ROK on a rotational basis. In July 2015, the Army's 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT), 1st Cavalry Division, deployed to the ROK as the rotational unit.

Chemical and Biological Training Guidance

Army Regulation 350-1³ states that "unit chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense training will ensure that soldiers, leaders, and units achieve and maintain proficiency in combat operations during CBRN conditions." The regulation requires CBRN training to be fully integrated into unit exercises for both offensive and defensive operations and to test the capability of commanders, staffs, and units to perform their missions under extended CBRN conditions. According to the regulation, commanders will include CBRN operations during training exercises to determine a unit's proficiency in performing their mission under a CBRN environment. The regulation also requires that all unit collective

² Collective training differs from individual training, which focuses on preparing individuals to perform assigned tasks to standards, accomplish their mission and duties, and survive on the battlefield. Collective training requires interactions among individuals or organizations to perform tasks that contribute to the unit's mission objectives.

³ Army Regulation 350-1, "Army Training and Leader Development," August 19, 2014.

training be documented in the Digital Training Management System (DTMS). DTMS is a system that maintains electronic training records and provides commanders and training managers the ability to track unit and individual training.

Marine Corps Order 3400.3G⁴ requires all units to integrate CBRN training into unit exercises. The order states that the integration of CBRN training into unit exercises during offensive and defensive operations and live-fire evolutions tests the ability of Marines at all levels of command to survive a CBRN incident, perform subsequent missions, and utilize proper CBRN reporting procedures.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs (the Assistant Secretary) is the principal adviser to the Secretary of Defense on CB defense. The Assistant Secretary develops policies and makes recommendations on CB defense.

The U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) is one of six geographic combatant commands. USFK, a sub-unified command of PACOM, supports the PACOM commander. The Service component commands located in the ROK include the Eighth Army (8A) and U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea (MARFORK). The 8A's mission is to deter, protect, and defend the ROK from attack. Among other duties, MARFORK assists with the reception, staging, onward movement, and integration and coordination of Marines deploying to the ROK.

Army Rotational Brigade

In June 2015, the Army's 1st ABCT, 2nd Infantry Division, headquartered at Camp Hovey, ROK, deactivated. The deactivation was part of the Army's force generation rotational plan.⁵ As part of this plan, the Army designated the 2nd ABCT, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas (the rotational ABCT), as the first ABCT to deploy to the ROK on a rotational basis. In February 2015, the rotational ABCT conducted exercises at the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California, to prepare for deployment to the ROK.

⁴ Marine Corps Order 3400.3G, "Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense Training Requirements," December 7, 2011.

⁵ The Army force generation rotational plan is intended to increase theater readiness and maneuver capabilities on the Korean peninsula as well as globally.

Review of Internal Controls

DoD Instruction 5010.40⁶ requires DoD organizations to implement a comprehensive system of internal controls that provides reasonable assurance that programs are operating as intended and to evaluate the effectiveness of the controls. We identified internal control weaknesses concerning Army and Marine Corps CB training for units assigned in the ROK. Specifically, Army and Marine Corps units were not planning, performing, or evaluating collective CB training. We will provide a copy of the report to the senior officials responsible for internal controls in the Departments of the Army and Navy.

⁶ DoD Instruction 5010.40, "Managers' Internal Control Program Procedures," May 30, 2013.

Finding

Army and Marine Corps Units Were Not Integrating CB Training Into Collective Unit Training

Although the rotational ABCT conducted collective CB training during pre-deployment exercises and planned to conduct additional collective CB training while deployed in the ROK, other Army and Marine Corps units in the ROK were not conducting collective CB training. Specifically, we reviewed a nonstatistical sample of 19 Army units and one Marine Corps unit, of which 18 Army units and one Marine Corps unit did not plan, conduct, or evaluate collective CB training. This occurred because the Army and Marine Corps units focused on individual CB training and did not integrate collective CB training into their units' respective mission training exercises. In addition, command inspections of collective CB training had not been performed for four units reviewed; five units had not taken corrective actions on collective CB training deficiencies identified in command inspections; and 10 units did not have CB collective training weaknesses identified in command inspections. As a result, units in the ROK may be unprepared to conduct their wartime missions in a CB-contaminated environment.

Rotational Army Unit Conducted Collective CB Training

The rotational ABCT integrated CB training into collective pre-deployment exercises conducted at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California, and planned to conduct additional training while deployed in the ROK. At Fort Irwin, the ABCT conducted collective CB training involving weapons of mass destruction elimination (WMD-E) operations. The WMD-E training environment was designed to replicate a scenario including an enemy force employing large amounts of chemical weapons. According to its unit training plan, the ABCT planned additional WMD-E training while deployed in the ROK, which included specific collective CB tasks such as conducting an attack and reacting to a chemical attack.

Eighth Army Units Did Not Conduct Collective CB Training

Of the 19 8A units we reviewed, 18 did not plan, conduct, or evaluate collective CB training in FY 2014. The 62nd Chemical Company was the only unit able to demonstrate that collective CB training had been conducted. Specifically, the 62nd Chemical Company provided documentation showing that they conducted four separate training exercises in FY 2014 that included collective CB training. The training included decontamination, reconnaissance, and casualty recovery.

CBRN representatives from two units stated they had not performed collective CB training. Although CBRN representatives from the other 16 units stated that collective CB training was integrated into unit exercises, those representatives could not provide adequate documentation to support their statements. For example, some units only provided unit rosters and training schedules to support that collective training occurred. CBRN representatives at these units did not have documentation detailing the specific training that was conducted or planned. After-action reports⁷ provided by the units did not show that collective CB training was conducted or evaluated. According to a representative from the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations and Plans, Headquarters Department of the Army (G-3/5/7), DTMS did not contain collective CB training records for the 19 units.

U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea, Unit Did Not Conduct Collective CB Training

The MARFORK unit we reviewed did not conduct collective CB training in FY 2014. The MARFORK Commander acknowledged that CB collective training was not being conducted and stated that MARFORK was working with U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific, to establish a CBRN specialist position in the unit to manage CBRN operations to include CBRN training.

CB Training Focused on Individual Tasks

The 18 Army units and one Marine Corps unit focused on individual CB training and did not integrate collective CB training into their unit training exercises. According to unit personnel, CB defense training conducted by the 8A and Marine Corps units focused on performing individual common tasks. Those individual common tasks included soldiers wearing protective equipment, crossing a contaminated area, and performing decontamination and a mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP)⁸ gear exchange. Although individual common task training is necessary, the training did not test the ability of the units to perform their missions under extended CB conditions as required by Army Regulation 350-1 and Marine Corps Order 3400.3G.

⁷ After-action reports provide soldiers and units feedback on mission and task performance in training and in combat. They also identify how to correct deficiencies, sustain strengths, and focus on performance of specific mission essential tasks list training objectives.

⁸ MOPP is a flexible system of protection against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear contamination in which personnel are required to wear only that protective clothing and equipment appropriate to the threat level, and the work rate is imposed by the mission, temperature, and humidity.

For example, a unit CBRN representative stated that collective CB training was integrated into unit exercises. However, the unit CBRN representative could only provide supporting records indicating an exercise was conducted to ensure the unit was familiar with the proper wear and preventive maintenance checks and services of protective masks by successfully completing a series of individual tasks. Although the exercise may have tested the individual soldier's ability to survive a CB incident, it did not test the unit's ability to perform its wartime mission of destroying enemy forces using fire, maneuver, and shock effect, or to repel an enemy assault by fire and counterattack in a CB environment.

Command Inspections

Army command inspections of collective CB training had not been performed for four units reviewed, and five units had not taken corrective actions on collective CB training deficiencies identified in command inspections. Although 10 units did not have CB collective training weaknesses identified in command inspections, the inspection reports for 9 of those units did not have supporting documentation showing that training had occurred. A U.S. Marine Corp Forces Pacific inspection in April 2014 identified collective CB training deficiencies at MARFORK and corrective action was ongoing at the time of our review.

Command inspections ensure units comply with regulations and policies and help commanders identify systemic problems within their units. Army Regulation 1-201⁹ requires command inspections be conducted within 90 days of a unit's change of command. The scope of the annual inspections is at the commander's discretion and is performed by organizations at least one level above the unit being inspected. In addition, Army Regulation 1-201 requires that inspections include an evaluation of a unit's CB Program. Command inspections for 8A and U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific, include steps to verify units conduct and document CB training. For example, 8A inspection reports contain questions such as, "Does the unit conduct collective CB training, and does the unit maintain records of unit training?" According to Navy Marine Corps 3500.78,¹⁰ CBRN personnel tasked with inspecting subordinate units should use inspection checklists and references to ensure the units take corrective actions and are ready for deployment.

⁹ Army Regulation 1-201, "Army Inspection Policy," April 4, 2008.

¹⁰ Navy Marine Corps 3500.78, "Chemical Biological and Nuclear (CBRN) Defense Training and Readiness Manual," May 13, 2010.

The Army unit CBRN representatives could not provide command inspection reports for 4 of the 19 8A units demonstrating they had undergone a command inspection by their higher headquarters. The other 15 8A units had undergone a command inspection between November 2011 and October 2014. Of the 15 command inspection reports we reviewed, five identified collective CB training weaknesses. Those five inspections showed that the unit was either not performing collective CB training or did not maintain adequate training records. We identified similar collective CB training weaknesses during our review of those units in September and October 2014. Command inspections at the other 10 units indicated collective CB training was performed or that the unit maintained supporting records. However, during our review of these units, CBRN representatives from nine of the units could not provide documentation supporting CB collective training was performed. The command inspection results of the 62nd Chemical Company were supported with training records.

An April 2014 U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific, inspection of MARFORK CB readiness found that MARFORK was not integrating CB training into unit exercises and made a recommendation to establish a permanent CB specialist position at MARFORK to oversee the CB program, to include CB training. A MARFORK representative stated that once the position is filled, one of the primary responsibilities of the CB specialist will be to supervise and implement the overall MARFORK CB defense program.

Units May Be Unprepared to Perform Their Mission in a CB Environment

If not corrected, the CB training deficiencies discussed in this report increase the risk that U.S. forces stationed in the ROK may not be able to conduct their wartime missions in a CB-contaminated environment. While individual CB training prepares individuals to survive a CB attack, it does not test the ability of commanders, staffs, and units to perform their missions under extended CB conditions. Therefore, collective CB training is necessary and must be conducted and documented so that unit commanders can adequately assess unit readiness to continue wartime missions under CB conditions.

Recommendations, Management Comments, and Our Response

Recommendation 1

We recommend that the Commander, Eighth Army:

- a. **require that collective chemical and biological training be integrated into exercises conducted by the Eighth Army and its subordinate commands;**

Commander, Eighth Army, Comments

The Commander, Eighth Army, agreed stating Eighth Army training guidance requires units to conduct individual and collective CBRN training. Following the issuance of the draft report, the command inspection program checklist was amended to include unit collective CBRN training.

Our Response

Comments from the Commander addressed all specifics of the recommendation, and no further comments are required.

- b. **require subordinate commands to conduct annual inspections of chemical and biological training;**

Commander, Eighth Army, Comments

The Commander agreed, stating that following the initial release of the draft report, the G34 Operational Protection Directorate amended its Command Inspection Program checklist to include inspection of training records to ensure that all units maintain physical files on hand to properly document all collective training conducted.

Our Response

Comments from the Commander addressed all specifics of the recommendation, and no further comments are required.

- c. **require corrective action be taken on chemical- and biological-related deficiencies identified in command inspections; and**

Commander, Eighth Army, Comments

The Commander agreed, stating the Eighth Army command inspection program requires subordinate units to “reply by endorsement” to the CBRN operational protection division for all deficiencies identified during inspections. The CBRN operational protection division maintains “reply by” endorsements, along with the

original inspection documentation. The Commander also stated that to ensure unit compliance, the CBRN operational protection division would immediately amend its command inspection program checklist to better instruct all inspectors to review the most recent failed area(s), ensure that the unit has the commander's "reply by" endorsements on hand, and maintains required supporting documentation showing correction of previously noted deficiencies.

Our Response

Comments from the Commander addressed all specifics of the recommendation, and no further comments are required.

- d. require subordinate commands to enter training records into the Digital Training Management System.**

Commander, Eighth Army, Comments

The Commander agreed, stating the CBRN operational protection division would immediately update their command inspection checklist to ensure that units use DTMS to maintain training records for individual, collective, and collective team CBRN training. The Commander added that the operational protection division will focus on CBRN training input in DTMS by conducting a monthly, random audit of unit personnel records to validate input.

Our Response

Comments from the Commander addressed all specifics of the recommendation, and no further comments are required.

Recommendation 2

We recommend that the Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea, develop a verification process to ensure that collective CB training is conducted by forces assigned to U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea.

Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea, Comments

The Deputy Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea, responding for the Commander agreed, stating U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea, was developing a training standard operating procedure to meet this requirement. The estimated completion date is July 31, 2016. This standard operating procedure will mandate that all Marine personnel stationed at MARFORK perform CB training.

Our Response

Comments from the Deputy Commander addressed all specifics of the recommendation, and no further comments are required.

Appendix

Scope and Methodology

We conducted this performance audit from August 2014 through February 2016¹¹ in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Universe and Sample Selection

We obtained a universe of Army and Marine Corps units and their locations in the ROK and nonstatistically selected 19 of 105 Army units and 1 of 2 Marine Corps unit to review.

Review of Documentation and Interviews

To obtain clarification on CBRN policies and procedures, we interviewed personnel from 8A and MARFORK. To determine whether the 19 8A units and one Marine Corps unit sampled were performing collective CB training, we interviewed unit CBRN representatives and reviewed training records and plans for FY 2014 through FY 2015, including training calendars, military exercise scenarios, after-action reports, and training records. Lastly, we reviewed inspection reports to determine whether recent inspections included CB training.

Use of Computer-Processed Data

We did not rely on computer-processed data to support our finding and conclusions.

Use of Technical Assistance

We obtained support from the DoD Office of Inspector General Quantitative Methods Division in developing a nonstatistical sample for review.

Prior Coverage

No prior coverage was conducted on the subject during the last five years.

¹¹ The audit was suspended from December 2014 to June 2015 to complete the first report in the series.

Management Comments

~~(FOUO)~~ Eighth Army



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY
UNIT #15236
APO AP 95206-5236

EACG

11 Feb '16

MEMORANDUM FOR Inspector General, Department of Defense, 4800 Mark Center Drive, Alexandria, VA 22350-1500

SUBJECT: Eighth Army Command Response to DoD Inspector General Draft Report on the Audit of Chemical Biological Defense Training in US Forces Korea (Project D2014-D000RF-0204.000)

1. Reference: Memorandum, DoD Inspector General, 21 December 2015, subject: Chemical and Biological Training for Army and Marine Corps Units in the Republic of Korea Needs Improvement.
2. Eighth Army (8A) command reviewed the subject draft audit report and provided the enclosed responses and corrective action plan from 8A G34 Operational Protection Directorate. The command generally concurs with the audit conclusion and recommended actions.
3. The point of contact for this memorandum is ^{(b) (6)} [REDACTED] Internal Review office at [REDACTED]


THOMAS S. VANDAL
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

~~(FOUO)~~ Eighth Army (cont'd)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY
G34 OPERATIONAL PROTECTION DIRECTORATE
APO AP 98205-6237

EAOP-PCD

25 January 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: 8A G34 Operational Protection Directorate Response to Recommendations Outlined in DODIG CBRN Training Report, dated 21 December 2015

1. The G34 OPD Chemical, Biological, Radiological & Nuclear (CBRN) Division has reviewed the four recommendations in the DODIG CBRN Training report dated 21 December 2015. The directorate understands the importance of ensuring that 8A units plan, conduct and execute required collective CBRN training, and the need to validate the training has taken place.

a. **Recommendation 1.a.** Require collective chemical and biological training be integrated into exercises conducted by Eighth Army and its subordinate commands.

8A G34 concurs with this recommendation. 8A units are required, as per 8A CG Training Guidance, to conduct individual and collective CBRN training (Encl. 1). Following the initial release of the report, the Directorate amended its CIP checklist to incorporate a check on the unit's collective training. See FY16 G34 CBRN CIP checklist (Encl. 2), section D., CBRN Training and Management, questions one and seven.

b. **Recommendation 1.b.** Require subordinate commands to conduct annual inspections of chemical and biological training.

8A G34 concurs with this recommendation. Following the initial release of the report, the directorate amended its CIP checklist to ensure that all units maintain physical files on hand to properly document all collective training conducted. See FY16 G34 CBRN CIP checklist (Encl. 2) section D. CBRN Training and Management, questions four, five, and six.

c. **Recommendation 1.c.** Require corrective action be taken on chemical and biological related deficiencies identified in command inspections.

8A G34 concurs with this recommendation. The 8A CIP requires subordinate units to Reply by Endorsement (RBE) to the G34 CBRN Division for all deficiencies identified during inspections (Encl. 4). G34 CBRN maintains these RBEs along with the original inspection documentation. To further ensure unit compliance, G34 CBRN will immediately amend its CIP checklist to better instruct all inspectors to re-review the most recent failed area(s), ensure that the unit has the commander's RBE

~~(FOUO)~~ Eighth Army (cont'd)

EAOP-PCD

SUBJECT: 8A G34 Operational Protection Directorate Response to Recommendations Outlined in DODIG CBRN Training Report, dated 21 December 15

on hand, and maintains required supporting documentation showing correction of the previously noted deficiency. See Encls. 3, section A, questions two and three.

d. **Recommendation 1.d.** Require subordinate commands to enter training records into the Digital Training Management System (DTMS).

8A G34 concurs with this recommendation. G34 CBRN will immediately amend its CIP checklist to ensure that units utilize DTMS to maintain training records for individual, collective, and collective team CBRN training. See Enclosure 3, section D. CBRN Training and Management, questions eight and nine. G34 will focus on CBRN training input in DTMS by conducting a monthly, random audit of unit personnel records to validate input.

2. The directorate will work with the 8A CIP/SIP Administrator to ensure that all required changes are incorporated properly and IAW all applicable regulations.

3. The point of contact for this memorandum is (b) (6) Chief,
G34 OPD CBRN Division at (b) (6) Dr
(b) (6)

4 Encis

1. 8A CG Training Guidance
2. 8A G34 CBRN CIP Checklist dated 27 OCT 15
3. Proposed G34 CBRN CIP Checklist dated 06 JAN 16
4. 8A OPORD 15-05-21-01 (8A CIP/SIP for Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16))

(b) (6)
(b) (6) 8A G34 OPD

Enclosure 1 to Eighth Army



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY
UNIT #15236
APO AP 96205-5236

EACG

MEMORANDUM FOR EIGHTH ARMY LEADERSHIP

SUBJECT: Eighth Army Training Guidance for FY16

1. **References.** See Appendix A.

2. **Purpose.** The purpose of this memorandum is to provide training and leader development guidance to all Army forces assigned, OPCON, or ADCON to Eighth Army. This guidance provides focus and direction to leaders and commanders. We must use our training resources in an effective and efficient manner. Units ensure they are fully prepared to "Fight Tonight," deter aggression and defend the Republic of Korea by planning and executing effective training.

3. **Mission.** Eighth Army supports United States Forces Korea (USFK)/Combined Forces Command (CFC)/United Nations Command (UNC) efforts to deter North Korean aggression. O/O Eighth Army conducts Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) and Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (RSOI) to set conditions for offensive operations and conducts combined arms maneuver.

4. **METL.**

- a. OP 5: Conduct Mission Command
- b. OP 1: Conduct Operational Movement and Maneuver
- c. SN 8.1.3: Conduct Stability Operations in Support of Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction
- d. OP 6.2.6: Conduct Evacuation of Non-Combatants from the Joint Operations Area
- e. OP 7.6: Conduct Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Elimination Operations in Joint Operations Area

5. **Vision.** Forward deployed, Eighth Army serves as a disciplined and lethal partner of the Combined, Joint Force securing the Republic of Korea. Proud of our legacy earned with the courage and sacrifice of generations past, we remain and evolving, values-based organization strengthened through the character of our Soldiers, Civilians, and

Enclosure 1 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

EACG

SUBJECT: Eighth Army Training Guidance for FY16

Families. We are the Warfighter's assignment of choice, Eighth Army is strong and getting stronger.

6. Commander's Intent. We will exercise Mission Command at all levels in order to enable initiative within the commander's intent to develop agile, adaptive, and creative leaders to accomplish missions, objectives, and tasks. Small unit combat-focused training is essential for units to practice effective Mission Command. Our squads and platoons' ability to accomplish tasks within the commander's intent, and do so with maximum proficiency, is the cornerstone enabling Eighth Army to fight and win. In addition, we must leverage live, virtual, constructive, and gaming training to maximize collective training opportunities.

a. Lines of Effort.

- (1) Fight Tonight.
- (2) Strengthen the Alliance.
- (3) Reset our Fighting Stance.

b. End-state. Our end-state is a strong and constantly getting stronger Eighth Army that is trained, ready, professional, disciplined, motivated and fit; that is ready to fight tonight; that deters North Korean aggression against the Republic of Korea; and can aggressively dominate our North Korean adversary in any environment if deterrence fails.

7. Training Goals.

a. Major Subordinate Commands (MSCs) will plan training events using the 8-Step Training Model (Appendix F). Units plan and rehearse training events to ensure they achieve the desired outcomes and justify the time and resources expended and if required, retrain to standard.

b. Eighth Army prepares to operate effectively in the tough terrain and extreme climates here on the Korean peninsula. Eighth Army Soldiers can fight and win in the heat of summer or cold of winter, on hills and mountains.

c. Eighth Army training ensures we are ready to fight tonight and prevails in an environment with a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) threat. Eighth Army is the proponent and model for CWMD across the Army. The work we do here is setting the stage for other commands in every theater as they consider this evolving threat. All subordinate commands in Eighth Army must incorporate the CBRN threat into their collective training and consider it in their METL assessment. Eighth Army forces will demonstrate the capability to fight and prevail in contaminated environments.

Enclosure 1 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

EACG

SUBJECT: Eighth Army Training Guidance for FY16

d. Lethal teams and squads are our foundation. Training all our Soldiers to master their individual tasks is not the only standard. Units are trained to standard when all of our squads, sections, and platoons master their collective tasks.

e. Maximize the benefits of every training event. For example, units conduct foot marches to ranges and execute marksmanship training with optics, lasers, and in NBC equipment. Units will also conduct medical and other supporting low density MOS training in conjunction with every training event. Every exercise provides an opportunity to move tactically and employ communications.

8. Training Priorities. See Appendix B.

9. Training Guidance.

a. **Mandatory Training.** Our Army leadership acknowledges that there is insufficient time to conduct all mandatory training outlined by AR 350-1. Consistent with the concept of mission command, commanders must set priorities so that their units exercise disciplined initiative in the conduct of mandatory training IAW AR 350-1, USARPAC 350-1, and AK 350-1.

(1) **Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP).** SHARP is a top priority for our Army and of Eighth Army. Incidents of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment directly correlate to reductions in readiness. Eighth Army's SHARP program will focus on avoiding large group lectures and finding creative ways to engage Soldiers in discussions at the squad level. The most effective training model remains NCOs under the proverbial oak tree focusing on treating all members of Eighth Army and our alliance partners with dignity and respect. More information is located at: <http://www.sexualassault.army.mil/index.cfm>.

(2) **EO/EEO.** Commanders and leaders are responsible for creating and sustaining effective units by eliminating discriminatory behaviors or practices. The key is fostering an environment where all Soldiers, Civilians, Contractors, and Family Members are treated with dignity and respect. The end state is two vital programs that formulate, direct, and sustain a comprehensive effort to maximize human potential and ensure fair treatment for all persons in support of readiness

b. **Leader Development.** Leader Development in Eighth Army is a deliberate, continuous, and progressive process that grows Soldiers, Army Civilians, and our unique Korean Civilians into competent, committed professional leaders of character. Our programs remain grounded in emphasizing basic Soldier Skills codified in the Eighth Army "Big 4": Combat Focused Fitness, Rifle Marksmanship, Trauma Care Training, and Mastery of Fire and Movement. Professional Development is rooted in the discussions between command teams we conduct biannually at the Commander's On-Site conferences. This forum allows the Command Groups to generate discussion

Enclosure 1 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

EACG

SUBJECT: Eighth Army Training Guidance for FY16

and focus time and energy on those areas where Eighth Army sees room for growth. For more on the Eighth Army Leader Development Program, see Appendix D - Eighth Army Leader Development Strategy.

c. Eighth Army Big 4.

(1) (1) Combat Focused Fitness. PRT is the most important training event of the day. To that end, Eighth Army sets the standard for the Performance Triad: sleep, activity, and nutrition. Combat Focused Fitness. PRT is 90 minutes a day throughout the command allowing leaders at all levels to build and maintain physical and mental discipline. Every PRT event has Tasks, Conditions, and Standards. PRT focuses one day a week (Thursdays) on combat fitness. Units who are foot marching do so in accordance with FM 21-18, focusing on proper dispersion, pacing, and balancing of combat loads. The foot marching uniform is the tactical uniform determined by commanders to replicate the uniform, in which, they expect to fight. PRT concludes with a proper cool down and reinforces the other two components of the fitness triad; proper rest and nutrition. Eighth Army continues to advance proper nutrition through programs such as our "grab and go" portions of our DFACs as well as the healthiest menus. Leaders are also proactive in ensuring all Soldiers achieve the desired seven – eight hours of sleep a night to enable optimal physical performance. Detailed information on the Performance Triad is available at <http://armymedicine.mil/Pages/performance-triad.aspx>.

(2) Marksmanship. MSCs ensure all Eighth Army Soldiers maintain proficiency with their individual and crew served weapons. Eighth Army Soldiers train to engage targets with controlled and accurate fires from 5 to 200 meters. All units assigned or deployed to Eighth Army will maintain qualification standards IAW DA PAM 350-38, STRAC. The Eighth Army marksmanship program and guidance is the starting point for all MSCs. Visit <http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/Big4shoot.asp> for more information.

(3) Trauma Care. MSCs train all Eighth Army Soldiers to administer basic first aid to their fellow Soldiers in order to provide immediate care prior to evacuation to the appropriate Medical Treatment Facility. We incorporate realistic medical training into our programs. Units need to maximize attendance at Combat Lifesaver Course and provide opportunities for recertification among your Soldiers. Training plans for all live fire events need to include ground and air medical evacuation plans nested with medic coverage to provide the best treatment possible for casualties until they arrive at the proper medical treatment facility. Eighth Army guidance on casualty care is located at <http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/Big4medicate.asp>.

(4) Mastery of Fire and Movement. MSCs train all sections and squads to successfully shoot, move and react to contact regardless of gender and MOS. Leaders will utilize the Eighth Army website references as applicable: <http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/Big4fiveandmovement.asp>.

Enclosure 1 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

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SUBJECT: Eighth Army Training Guidance for FY16

d. The Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercises (EDRE) and Load Out Exercises are our primary means to test our ability to fight tonight. EDREs are assessments conducted by Eighth Army or MSCs with minimal warning to assess readiness to quickly assemble forces and conduct specified tasks focused on readiness. The Eighth Army proponent for EDREs is the G33. MSCs conduct Load Out Exercises to refine the ability of commands to move personnel and equipment from cantonment areas to go-to-war locations safely and efficiently.

e. Exercises. Eighth Army participates in Joint Chiefs of Staff directed exercises annually, Ulchi Freedom Guardian, Key Resolve/Foal Eagle, Courageous Channel, and Focused Passage. These exercises develop the capabilities of USFK and its component commands. MSCs typically participate in these exercises and should seek opportunities to strengthen their own capabilities while participating. However, commanders will ensure that their own exercise objectives remain nested with the USFK Commander's exercise directives. Any deviations from these exercise directives require the approval of the Eighth Army Commanding General. For more on Eighth Army guidance on exercises see Appendix E, Eighth Army Exercise Guidance.

f. Training During Transformation.

(1) As 2ID continues the transition to a combined division, we have a unique opportunity to show the Army's integrated partnership. 2ID will demonstrate how a combined staff plans, prepares, executes, and assesses training daily while maintaining readiness.

(2) We are increasingly incorporating more rotational units into Eighth Army to include a BCT, a fires battalion, and an aviation task force. These rotational units need to incorporate combined training into their rotation training plans. The rotational fires battalion needs to exercise its ability to operate with our Korean partners as a part of the Combined Counterfire Task Force.

(3) Rotational units will deploy to Eighth Army fully qualified on all assigned weapons and weapon systems and deploy with sufficient FY training ammunition authorizations to support STRAC standards during deployment. Units with larger weapon systems (tank, artillery, air platforms) will deploy with sufficient FY training ammunition authorizations to support one gunnery and one Combined Arms Live Fire Exercise (CALFEX). All rotational units FY training ammunition authorizations will remain with the rotational unit throughout the FY regardless of the unit's location.

g. Committed Leaders. Build and empower committed leaders of character who develop a culture of mutual trust, respect, and integrity in our units. Teach our leaders about the art and science of mission command through formal and informal professional development. Conduct command post exercises that train

Enclosure 1 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

EACG

SUBJECT: Eighth Army Training Guidance for FY16

our leaders and staffs at all levels to synchronize our warfighting functions and apply our targeting process to increase our effectiveness while conducting Unified/Combined Land Operations.

h. Combined and Joint Training. One of the lessons learned from the last 14 years of conflict is the necessity for conventional and special operations forces to perform joint operations. This is particularly important in Korea with a significant north Korean Special Operations Forces (SOF) threat. Eighth Army forces will seek out ways to cross-train with SOF as they train here on peninsula. Additionally, Eighth Army units will maximize opportunities to conduct combined training events with our ROK allies to increase coalition proficiency and allow SOF to exercise their own training requirements to train foreign forces.

i. Battle Staff Training. Commanders train staffs in the principles and techniques of mission command. The Mission Command Warfighting Function requires training of headquarters (at echelon), battle staffs at the individual, leader, and collective levels. Staff drills on MDMP during virtual, constructive and gaming events provide a foundation for the integration of command post exercises (CPX) prior to live fire collective training and WFX training events. Exercising operational and functional tactical operations centers (MAIN, REAR, and TAC) comprises an integral part of every exercise. The end state to implementing Battle Staff Training is to ensure Eighth Army has leaders who understand and effectively execute Mission Command in environments of stress and ambiguity.

j. Civilian Education and Training. Commanders and leaders are responsible for the training and development of Army Civilians in order to promote Civilian career development and professional growth. The key to this is leadership, ensuring each civilian has an Individual Development Plan as mandated by USARPAC. This plan sets out three years of training and goals for all Civilians. This plan should incorporate mandated training as well as required and voluntary attendance within the Civilian Education System (CES).

k. Comprehensive Soldier & Family Fitness (CSF2). Comprehensive Soldier and Family Fitness is a program that ensures all members of the Army team (Soldiers, Families and Civilians) are able to survive and thrive regardless of where their units are in the spectrum of conflict. In particular, Eighth Army MSCs focus on achieving the HQDA goal of 100% of Soldiers completing the annual Global Assessment Tool (GAT) requirement and living healthy, balanced lives. More information is located at <http://csf2.army.mil/>.

l. Training Management. Eighth Army has a variety of venues to manage training at the Long Range Planning Calendar (LRPC) level with the MSCs:

Enclosure 1 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

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SUBJECT: Eighth Army Training Guidance for FY16

(1) Training Resource Synchronization Meeting (TRSM). Eighth Army G37 hosts Training Resource Synchronization meetings monthly (1st Thursday at 1000) with representatives of the MSCs and TSAK. This meeting serves to conflict ranges and training areas as well as to provide Eighth Army with requirements and resources that the MSCs may require for training. It also allows Eighth Army G37 to provide information on training opportunities and requirements as well as to maximize opportunities within Eighth Army by developing co-usage plans for MSCs.

(2) Monthly Range Synchronization Meetings. Eighth Army G37 hosts Monthly Range Synchronization Meetings monthly (1st Thursday at 1300). It allows Eighth Army G37 and MSCs to focus on maximizing range usage over the upcoming six-month period. Every month Training Operations Branch and TSAK will lock in use of Rodriguez and Story Live Fire Complex 120 days out. This will allow units to submit ammunition requests 90 days prior to the event to avoid unforecasted requests. The April and October Range Meetings will look ahead six months to allow for planning of major events such as combined live fires or STRAC required gunnery.

(3) Field Training. Unit training plans should incorporate field living conditions (tactical patrol bases, Assembly Areas or Field LSAs) whenever possible. Operating from field living conditions are very likely if Eighth Army transitions to crisis, and allows the unit to maximize realism in execution of its mission essential collective and individual tasks. Operating from Field LSAs, especially for extended durations, truly prepares a unit to "train as we fight." In addition, by establishing Field LSAs that are in close proximity to scheduled ranges, the unit can receive additional benefits such as:

(a) Increased training time gained through reducing movement times (lost training time) from the LSA to the training location.

(b) Reduced reliance on administrative transportation requirements (busses, etc.). Units can conduct dismounted foot marches and/or tactical mounted convoys from the field LSA to the training area, integrating these "fight tonight" tasks into the unit's training plan.

(c) Units will conduct "Field" PRT, which will allow the unit to conduct PRT as it would during extended duration and wartime field conditions. Field PRT also allows Soldiers to experience PRT scenarios that they might not experience in garrison.

(d) Units receive training in "fight tonight" areas that typically are undertrained, but ones that combat will require patrol base operations, field hygiene, establishing and operating field supply distribution points, conducting tactical LOGPAC operations, conducting field feeding operations, field fuel distribution operations, etc.

(4) MSC to MSC Partnerships/Training Relationships. There are some ranges in Korea that are difficult to schedule given the high demands of units that require those

Enclosure 1 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

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SUBJECT: Eighth Army Training Guidance for FY16

ranges for weapon system-specific priority. Two good examples are the RLFC DMPTR and MPRC. One technique to gain increased access to these high use ranges involves sharing the training resource/range, i.e. "co-use." Although some units tend to avoid co-use, co-use can provide a unit with access to a range that would otherwise be unavailable and provides an opportunity for more than one MSC to accomplish its training objectives simultaneously.

Another related technique that increases training flexibility is establishing MSC to MSC relationships for co-use. For example, a company, platoon, or section in Area 2, 3 or 4 can partner with a Battalion in Area 1 to form a habitual relationship for aligning training events and co-using ranges and training facilities. Units can rotate or share OIC/RSO and range detail duties, share unit TTP and conduct common AARs, and even cross-train on weapon systems that are foreign to either unit. Relationships like these allow units to gain familiarity with other MSC capabilities, strengthen MSC to MSC relationships and provide increased access to limited resources.

(5) Long-Range Planning Calendar (LRPC). Eighth Army G37 TREX Training Operations Branch (TOB) maintains the Long Range Planning Calendar, which is the master schedule for all MSC major training events, and other activities that affect Eighth Army Training. Additionally, it covers Command Inspection Programs (CIP) and brigade level and higher ceremonies. This weekly calendar scrub with the Secretary of General Staff (SGS) will minimize conflict. The calendar is available on the Eighth Army Portal Homepage by clicking the button "Eighth Army Long Range Planning Calendar." The calendar is located <https://8a.korea.army.mil/default.aspx>.

(6) Training Validation and Plans. The primary means of validating training plans of subordinate MSC level headquarters by Eighth Army is through Training and Leader Development Briefs (TLDBs). TLDBs serve as the baseline contract between the MSC commanders and the Eighth Army Commanding General. Training guidance, mission type orders and commander-to-commander dialogue form the framework of the TLDB.

(7) OPORDs and FRAGOs. Eighth Army will adhere to the orders process listed below in order to adhere to the six-week training lock in:

- (a) Week T-10, Concept approval and WARNO published
- (b) Week T-8/9, Draft order for staffing
- (c) Week T-7, OPORD Published

(9) Army Training Management System (ATMS). The ATMS offers unit training management tools to include Digital Training Management System (DTMS) and the Army Training Network (ATN). MSCs will capitalize on these systems to plan, resource

Enclosure 1 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

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and manage unit training. See ADRP 7-0, Chapter 3, for more information on integrating ATN and DTMS in the planning and troop leading process.

10. Safety.

a. Commanders, staffs and subordinates must properly manage and assess risk as we plan, prepare, execute and assess training. The entire chain of command will identify periods of organizational risk and establish applicable systemic control measures to help mitigate potential risk to its lowest level. You must go beyond safety briefings and ensure that your Soldiers understand that a focus on safety is a choice they make. I hold all leaders accountable to know and enforce safety standards. Whether in training or real world crisis, it is imperative that leaders maintain this focus. Rest, good physical condition, sustained and integrated maintenance, and the well-planned execution of training to standard are the macro control measures we must use to mitigate risk.

b. ATP 5-19, Risk Management (APR 14) outlines the proper procedures for this process. Eighth Army Leaders must be particularly aware of the climate variances on the Korean peninsula and ensure all training plans account for possible contingencies. Additionally, leaders should plan acclimatization as a part of receiving and integrating new Soldiers into their formations.


11. **Conclusion.** Eighth Army's mission requires tough, realistic performance oriented training. Leaders support this training guidance by implementing it throughout their organizations and ensure their organizations understand the importance of leader development, Mission Command, the Eighth Army Big 4, training management, and risk mitigation. Properly planned, resourced, and supervised training is the method by which we maintain our ability to "Fight Tonight."

Enclosure 1 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

EACG
SUBJECT: Eighth Army Training Guidance for FY16

I look forward to continued service with each of you. Soldiers, leaders, Civilians, contractors, and Families are essential to our success and my expectation is that you remain agile, adaptive, and supportive of the entire Eighth Army team. PACIFIC VICTORS!

- 7 Encls
1. Appendix A- References
 2. Appendix B- Training Priorities
 3. Appendix C- Fires Training and Priorities
 4. Appendix D- Leader Development Strategy
 5. Appendix E- Exercise Guidance
 6. Appendix F- The Eight Step Training Model



BERNARD S. CHAMPOUX
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

Enclosure 2 to Eighth Army

Enclosure 2 to 8A, G34 Directorate response to recommendations outlined in DODIG report dated 21 December 2015

CIP Checklist GUIDE FY16 CIP Program as of 27 OCTOBER 2015

Unit: _____ Date of Evaluation: _____

Location: _____

Rank/Name/ Duty Position (as applicable to this Checklist) of Unit POC:

Unit POC Work / Cell Phone # _____

POC email address _____

Worksheet

	Total	#Applicable	# T Sat	#T Unsat
A - CBRN Administration	12	___	___	___
B - CBRN Logistics	08	___	___	___
C - CBRN Maintenance	06	___	___	___
D - Training Program	07	___	___	___
Total	33	___	___	___

Evaluator's Rank /Name: _____

Evaluator NIPR/ Tel: _____

Evaluator email: _____

Enclosure 2 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

CIP Checklist GUIDE FY16 CIP Program as of 27 OCTOBER 2015

The Eighth Army CIP/SIP checklist Guide is neither a regulation or regulatory in nature. The Guide questions are based on requirements stated in regulations and various other written directives. The Guide is simply a tool that can be used to address those requirements. As with all attempts to establish absolute rules, there are special conditions and unique situational variations. If you have a question as to applicability of a question to your organization, contact the Eighth Army CIP/SIP Coordinator/Team Chief. In all cases applicability of requirements will be determined by the CIP/SIP Coordinator/Team Chief, through direct coordination with the organization, and application of current regulations and directives

References:

- ADRP 7-0 (AUG 12)
- AR 1-201, Army Inspection Policy (FEB 15)
- AK Regulation 1-201, Army In Korea Inspection Policy (APR 13)
- 8A CIP for Fiscal Year 2015, OPORD 14-07-22-01 (JUL14)
- AR 25-400-2, Army Records Management System (ARIMS) (OCT 07)
- AK Supplement 1 to AR 25-400-2 (AUG 12)
- AK REG 725-360 (OCT 15)
- AR 40-63 (APR 15)
- AR 350-1 (AUG 14)
- AR 385-10 (NOV 13)
- NRC Regulations Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations Part 19, 20 and 21(JAN 14)
- DA PAM 710-2-1 (DEC 97)
- DA PAM 750-8(AUG 05)

A- CBRN Administration

#	Question:	MSC	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit
			<u>Sub1</u>	<u>Sub2</u>	<u>Sub3</u>	<u>Sub4</u>
1	Does the CBRN section have a copy of the units SAT approved Core or Directed Mission Essential Task List? [ADRP 7-0 (AUG 12) paragraph 3-2, 3-5, 3-30] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
2	Does the Unit conduct physical and random inspections SAT of subordinate units? (At a minimum they maintain copies of the last two inspections) [AK REG 725-360 (OCT 15) pg. 6 line 2] (MSC to BN Level)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
3	Does the unit have the CBRN personnel including CBRN alternate appointed in writing? IAW [AR 350-1(AUG 14) par 4-13, Appendix G-27]? (All)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
4	Have all primary and alternate CBRN/NCOs attended the 2-week CBRN Defense Course (with the exception of MOS 74D or 74A) IAW [AR 350-1(AUG 14) par. 4-13, Appendix G-27 and AR 385-10 (NOV 13) Para 7-2, Appendix C, Table C-3]? (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
5	Does the CBRN section track personnel that require optical inserts IAW [AR 40-63 (JAN 86)], pg. 11, par. 2-6]? (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

Enclosure 2 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

FY16 Command Inspection Checklist

6	Is the Company Optical Insert Program current, if needed, are inserts ordered? IAW [AR 40-63(JAN 86),pg. 11 Para 2-6, AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06), pg. 9, par. 13]? (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
7	Are optical inserts properly installed in the mask? IAW [AR 40-63 (JAN 86) pg 11 Para 2-6] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
8	Does the unit have the following required references/ publications w/changes and updates on hand or a valid requisition? [AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06) pg 7 Para 9/ Appendix A] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
9	Does the Unit have an approved CBRN SOP?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
10	Does the Unit CBRN SOP at a minimum address: (ALL) The duties and responsibilities of 1. Commander: 2. CBRN Officer and NCO 3. 1 st line leaders and individuals 4. Alarm and Warning Procedures 5. CBRN attack Defense Measures (Before, During, and After) Attack 6. Incorporates all aspects of immediate, operational, thorough decontamination operations 7. Procedures for identifying and marking contaminated equipment and contaminated sites 8. Procedures in place for requisitioning CBRN equipment and replenishment of supplies during armistice and hostilities 9. CDE distribution plan for deployment operations 10. MOPP guidance and procedures for indentifying personnel in MOPP level 4. 11. Procedures for replacing mask canisters and training items during transition to war. 12. CBRN warning and reporting procedures 13. Automatic masking and unmasking procedures 14. Radiological monitoring procedures and exposure guidance 15. CBRN surveying and monitoring operations 16. Does the SOP support the unit's armistice and war and mission. [AK1-201 (Apr 13), AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06)]	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
11	Does the Unit track all personnel on a master authorization list (MAL)? DA PAM 710-2-1 (DEC 97) Par 5-6 (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
12	Are records identified, managed, maintained and disposed according to AR 25-400-2, Army Records Management System (ARIMS) (OCT 07), AK Supplement 1 to AR 25-400-2 (AUG 12)? (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

Enclosure 2 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

FY16 Command Inspection Checklist

B – CBRN LOGISTICS

#	Question:	MSC	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit
			Sub1	Sub2	Sub3	Sub4
1	Is the unit's last CDE report on file, signed and dated by the Commander and is it accurate? [AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06) Appendix B-3b] (ALL) :	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
2	Does the unit have on file all subordinate CDE reports for the last six months? [AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06) Appendix B-3b] (MSC to Battalion Level) :	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
3	Does the unit facilitate the cross leveling of CDE and ensure units have shortages on order? Are document numbers tracked and validated monthly? [AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06), pg. 6 Para 1] (MSC to BN Level)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
4	Does the unit track the issuance of IPE to Emergency Essential civilians (EEC) effectively? [AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06) pg. 10 Para 6a] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
5	Does the unit have all authorized CBRN equipment? If not has the equipment been placed on a valid requisition and is it being tracked? [Unit MTOE, AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06) pg. 8 Para 5a] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
6	Is the unit tracking all new equipment fieldings and are they in compliance with all OPORDs/Directives? [AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06)] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
7	Is the unit tracking all CBRN equipment and IPE on official hand receipts? Are the hand receipts updated? [AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06) pg. 10 Para 9a] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
8	Are all CBRN rooms / containers properly marked inside and outside? [NRC Regulations Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations Part 19, 20 and 21(JAN 14)] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

C – CBRN MAINTENANCE

#	Question:	MSC	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit
			Sub1	Sub2	Sub3	Sub4
1	Does the Unit have a viable and efficient maintenance program? [AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06) pg. 19 Para 12] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
2	Does the unit monitor subordinate unit equipment readiness effectively? (SAMS-E Tracking, Maintenance Scheduled, Services, Cal brations etc.) ? [AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06) pg. 19 Para 12] (Battalion through MSC level)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
3	Does the unit track all cal brations, and services, effectively? IAW AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06) section II Para 2-1, table 2 (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
4	Are all items of equipment listed and registered in the SAMS-E box? [DA Pam 750-8(FEB 05)] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

Enclosure 2 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

FY16 Command Inspection Checklist

5	Does the unit perform weekly, monthly, semi-annual, and annual PMCS on all items of equipment? [AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06) section II Para 12a&b](Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
6	Are there 5988Es for each piece of equipment and are they up to date and tracked properly? [DA PAM 750-8(AUG 08) pg. 42Para 3-10] (All)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

D - CBRN TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT

#	Question:	MSC	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit
			Sub1	Sub2	Sub3	Sub4
1	Does the Unit conduct individual and collective CBRN training? [IAW AK350-1(AUG 14) Para 4-13, Appendix G-27] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
2	Is Emergency Essential Civilian (EEC) training being conducted and documented? [AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06) section II par 6] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
3	Are the subordinate units (Military, KATUSA, EEC, and MEC), assigned or attached to MSC trained and are individuals proficient on CBRN tasks IAW applicable references. [AK REG 725-360 (FEB 06) section II par 6] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
4	Does the CBRN section have a copy of the unit's long-range training calendar focused at least one year out incorporating mandatory CBRN Training? [ADRP 7-0 (AUG 12) Para 3-30] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
5	Is there CBRN training included in the quarterly/annual training guidance? [AR 350-1(AUG 14)Para 4-13, Appendix G-27] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
6	Does the unit maintain physical records of all training events for at least one year? (I.E. Memorandum for Record signed by the Unit Commander, sign in documents, OPORDs etc.) [AR 350-1(AUG 14)Para 4-13, Appendix G-27] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
7	Has the unit conducted collective team training within the last year? [AR 350-1(AUG 14)Para 4-13, Appendix G-27] (BN and Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

Enclosure 3 to Eighth Army

Enclosure 3 to 8A, G34 Directorate response to recommendations outlined in DODIG report dated 21 December 2015

Proposed CIP Checklist GUIDE FY16 CIP Program as of 6 JANURARY 2016

Unit: _____ Date of Evaluation: _____

Location: _____

Rank/Name/ Duty Position (as applicable to this Checklist) of Unit POC:

Unit POC Work / Cell Phone # _____

POC email address _____

Worksheet

	Total	#Applicable	# T Sat	#T Unsat
A - CBRN Administration	12	___	___	___
B - CBRN Logistics	08	___	___	___
C - CBRN Maintenance	06	___	___	___
D - Training Program	09	___	___	___
Total	35	___	___	___

Evaluator's Rank /Name: _____

Evaluator NIPR/ Tel: _____

Evaluator email: _____

Enclosure 3 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

Proposed CIP Checklist GUIDE FY16 CIP Program as of 6 JANURARY 2016

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References:

- ADRP 7-0 Training Units and Developing Leaders (AUG 12)
- AR 1-201, Army Inspection Policy (FEB 15)
- AK Regulation 1-201, Army In Korea Inspection Policy (APR 13)
- 8A CIP/SIP for Fiscal Year 2016, OPORD 15-05-21-01 (MAY 15)
- AR 25-400-2, Army Records Management System (ARIMS) (OCT 07)
- AK Supplement 1 to AR 25-400-2 (AUG 15) THE ARMY RECORDS INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ARIMS)
- AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR (CBRN) DEFENSE READINESS(http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/g1_AG/Programs_Policy/UploadedFile/AK/AK%20Reg%20725-360%20Chemical,%20Biological,%20Radiological%20and%20Nuclear%20Defense%2020151021.pdf)
- AR 350-1 (AUG 14) Army Training and Leader Development
- AR 385-10 (NOV 13) The Army Safety Program
- AR 40-63(14 APR 15) Ophthalmic Services
- NRC Regulations Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations Part 19, 20 and 21(JAN 14)
- DA PAM 710-2-1 (DEC 97) Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures)
- DA PAM 750-8 (AUG 05) The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) Users Manual

A- CBRN Adminstration

#	Question:	MSC	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit
			Sub1	Sub2	Sub3	Sub4
1	Does the CBRN section have a copy of the units approved Core or Directed Mission Essential Task List? [ADRP 7-0 (23 AUG 12) Chapter 3, para 3-2, 3-5, 3-30] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
2	Does the Unit conduct physical and random inspections of subordinate units? (At a minimum do they maintain copies of the last two inspections and reply by endorsement) [AK REG 1-201, (1 May 2013)/ 8A CIP/SIP for Fiscal Year 2016, OPORD 15-05-21-01 (MAY 15)] (MSC to BN Level)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
3	Has the inspected unit corrected deficiencies noted in the previous CIP? Have reply by endorsements to deficiencies noted in the previous CIP been signed and maintained on file? [AK REG 1-201, (1 May 2013)/ 8A CIP/SIP for Fiscal	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

Enclosure 3 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

FY16 Command Inspection Checklist

	Year 2016, OPORD 15-05-21-01 (MAY 15)] (MSC to BN Level)					
4	Does the unit have the CBRN personnel including CBRN alternate appointed in writing? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 2 para 2-1 (2)] (All)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
5	Have all primary and alternate CBRN/NCOs attended the 2-week CBRN Defense Course (with the exception of MOS 74D or 74A)? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 2 para 2-1 a. (2)] (All)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
6	Does the CBRN section track personnel that require optical inserts? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 2 para 2-1 (15.)] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
7	Is the Company Optical Insert Program current, if needed, are inserts ordered? [AR 40-63 (14 APR 15) Chapter 2 Para 2-6 (b.) AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 2 para 2-1 (15.)] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
8	Does the unit have the following required references/publications w/changes and updates on hand or a valid requisition? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Appendix A] (All)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
9	Does the Unit have an approved CBRN SOP? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 2, para 2-1 a. (1.)] (All)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
10	Does the Unit CBRN SOP at a minimum address: The duties and responsibilities of 1. Unit Commander 2. CBRN Officer and/or CBRN NCO 3. First line leaders and individuals 4. Alarm and Warning Procedures 5. CBRN attack Defense Measures (Before, During, and After) Attack 6. Incorporates all aspects of immediate, operational, thorough decontamination operations 7. Procedures for identifying and marking contaminated equipment and contaminated sites 8. Procedures in place for requisitioning CBRN equipment and replenishment of supplies during armistice and hostilities 9. CDE distribution plan for deployment operations 10. MOPP guidance and procedures 11. Procedures for replacing mask canisters and training items during transition to war. 12. CBRN warning and reporting procedures 13. Automatic masking and unmasking procedures 14. Radiological monitoring procedures and exposure guidance 15. CBRN surveying and monitoring operations 16. Does the SOP support the unit's armistice and war and mission? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 2, para 2-1 a. (1.)] (All)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

Enclosure 3 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

FY16 Command Inspection Checklist

11	Does the Unit track all personnel on a master authorization list (MAL)? [DA PAM 710-2-1 (DEC 97) para 5-6] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
12	Are records identified, managed, maintained and disposed according to AR 25-400-2, [Army Records Management System (ARIMS) (OCT 07)? [Army in Korea Supplement 1 to AR 25-400-2 (25 SEP 15)] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

B – CBRN LOGISTICS

#	Question:	MSC	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit
			Sub1	Sub2	Sub3	Sub4
1	Is the unit's last CDE report on file, signed and dated by the Commander and is it accurate? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 1 para 1-4 e. (1)] (ALL) :	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
2	Does the unit have on file all subordinate CDE reports for the last six months? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 1 para 1-4 e. (1)] (MSC to BN Level)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
3	Does the unit facilitate the cross leveling of CDE and ensure units have shortages on order? Are document numbers tracked and validated monthly? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 1 para 1-4 g. (2)] (MSC to BN Level)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
4	Does the unit track the issuance of IPE to Emergency Essential civilians (EEC) effectively? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 2 para 2-2] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
5	Does the unit have all authorized CBRN equipment? If not has the equipment been placed on a valid requisition and is it being tracked? [Unit MTOE, AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 1 para 1-4 g. (1)] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
6	Is the unit tracking all new equipment fieldings and are they in compliance with all OPORDs/Directives? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 1 para 1-4 g. (1)] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
7	Is the unit tracking all CBRN equipment and IPE on official hand receipts? Are the hand receipts updated? [AR 735-5 (10 JUN 13) Chapter 2, para 2-2 d. 1. 2. 3.] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
8	Are all CBRN rooms / containers properly marked inside and outside? [NRC Regulations Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations Part 19, 20 and 21(JAN 14)] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

Enclosure 3 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

FY16 Command Inspection Checklist

C – CBRN MAINTENANCE

#	Question:	MSC	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit
			Sub1	Sub2	Sub3	Sub4
1	Does the Unit have a viable and efficient maintenance program? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 1, para 1-4 g.(6)/ Chapter 2, para 2-8 a. b.] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
2	Does the unit monitor subordinate unit equipment readiness effectively? (SAMS-E Tracking, Maintenance Scheduled, Services, Cal brations etc.) ? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 2, Table 2-1] (MSC to BN Level)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
3	Does the unit track all cal brations, and services, effectively? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 2, Table 2-1] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
4	Are all items of equipment listed and registered in the SAMS-E box? [AR 750-1 Chapter 4 para 4-13; DA Pam 750-8 Chapter 3 para 3-1(AUG 05)] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
5	Does the unit perform weekly, monthly, semi-annual, and annual PMCS on all items of equipment? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 1,1-4 g.(6)/ Chapter 2, para 2-8 a. b.] (Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
6	Are there 5988Es for each piece of equipment and are they up to date and tracked properly? [DA PAM 750-8 Chapter 3 para 3-1 (AUG 05)] (All)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

D - CBRN TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT

#	Question:	MSC	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit	Sub Unit
			Sub1	Sub2	Sub3	Sub4
1	Does the Unit conduct individual and collective CBRN training? [IAW AK 350-1(15 January 2013) para 3-39, Appendix E- E3] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
2	Is Emergency Essential Civilian (EEC) training being conducted and documented? [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 2 para 2-2] (ALL)]	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
3	Are the subordinate units (Military, KATUSA, EEC, and MEC), assigned or attached to MSC trained and are individuals proficient on CBRN tasks IAW applicable references. [AK REG 725-360 (21 OCT 15) Chapter 2 para 2-1, 2-2, 2-3] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
4	Does the CBRN section have a copy of the unit's long-range training calendar focused at least one year out incorporating mandatory CBRN Training? [ADRP 7-0 (AUG 12) para 3-30] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
5	Is there CBRN training included in the quarterly/annual training guidance? [AR 350-1(AUG 14) para 4-13, Appendix G-27a. (1)(a)(b)(c)] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
6	Does the unit maintain physical records of all training events for at least one year? (I.E. Memorandum for Record	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

Enclosure 3 to Eighth Army (cont'd)

FY16 Command Inspection Checklist

	signed by the Unit Commander, sign in documents, OPORDs etc.) [AR 350-1(AUG 14) para 4-13, Appendix G-27 a.] (Company)					
7	Has the unit conducted collective team training within the last year? [AR 350-1(AUG 14) para 4-13, Appendix G-27 j.] (BN and Company)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
8	Does the unit utilize the Digital Training Management System (DTMS) to maintain training records of individual, collective and collective team CBRN training? (Validate by conducting random audit of unit personnel's CBRN training) [AR 350-1(AUG 14)Para 4-4] (ALL)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
9	Does the inspected unit conduct inspections of subordinate unit's DMTS CBRN training records as outlined in question 8 above by conducting random audit of subordinate unit personnel's CBRN training? [AR 350-1(AUG 14)Para 4-4] (MSC to BN Level)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

~~(FOUO)~~ Enclosure 4 to Eighth Army

Enclosure 4 to 8A, G34 Directorate response to recommendations outlined in DODIG report dated 21 December 2015

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HQ, Eighth Army
Yongsan, Korea
21 MAY 15

Expiration Date: 30 SEP 16

8A OPORD 15-05-21-01 (8A CIP/SIP for Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16))

References:

- (a) Army Regulation 1-201, Army Inspection Policy, 25 FEB 15.
- (b) Army in Korea Regulation 1-201, Army in Korea Inspection Policy, 29 APR 13.
- (c) Secretary of the Army Memorandum, Subject: Risk Mitigation in the Face of Fiscal Uncertainty, dated 16 JAN 13.
- (d) AR 25-400-2, The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS), 02 OCT 07.
- (e) USARPAC REG 1-201, USARPAC Organizational Inspection Program (OIP), 09 JUN 10.

Time Zone Used Throughout the OPORD: INDIA.

Task Organization: No Change.

1. Situation. Command Inspections are mandatory events. IAW AR 1-201, command inspections ensure units comply with regulations and policies. Command inspections help commanders identify systemic problems within their units or commands and assist in the recognition of emerging trends. IAW AR 1-201, 8A's Command/Staff Inspection Program (CIP/SIP) falls under the Organizational Inspection Program umbrella.

2. Mission. 8A inspects units and staff directorates from 01 OCT 15-30 SEP 16 across 8A's area of responsibility IOT ensure compliance with local and Army regulations and policies.

3. Execution.

- a. Commander's Intent. Purpose: To ensure that units comply with regulations and policies; to allow commanders to assess the training, discipline, readiness, and welfare of the

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(FOUO) Enclosure 4 to Eighth Army (cont'd)**UNCLASSIFIED // ~~For Official Use Only~~****8A OPORD 15-05-21-01** (8A CIP/SIP for Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16))

command; and to ensure that units are ready to fight tonight.

Key Tasks:

(1) Conduct CIP/SIP inspections as directed by the 8A CG in a manner that is consistent with the inspection principles described in AR 1-201.

(2) Adjust unit priorities and resources for the coming year based on inspection results.

(3) Develop and implement corrective action plans that address problems identified during inspections.

End state: The 8A Commander understands issues affecting readiness, and units implement corrective action plans.

b. Concept of Operations. 8A's CIP/SIP program consolidates annual inspections into a period of one week (five working days) to focus efforts and streamline the inspection process. Changes to inspection times must be coordinated with the 8A CIP/SIP coordinator and approval by the 8A Deputy CoS. Inspections are conducted IAW the 8A CG's goals, priorities, and objectives and verify that programs meet the requirements outlined in Army Regulation 1-201, AK Regulation 1-201, and USARPAC REG 1-201. Units with deficiencies follow up with inspectors for re-inspection or reply by endorsement/memorandum (RBE/RBM) NLT 90 days after the out-brief. Inspectors report all deficiencies involving breaches of integrity, security, procurement practices, or criminality to the inspected unit's commander or the local IG as soon as discovered.

c. Tasks to Subordinate Units and 8A Staff.

(1) 8A Chief of Staff Office: Develop, implement, maintain, and manage the 8A CIP/SIP program as part of OIP.

(2) 8A G33 (OIP Coordinator): Coordinate with external agencies, as appropriate, to facilitate inspections by the Theater Enabling Commands (TEC) (INSCOM for 501th MI BDE, 311th Signal Command (Theater) for 1st Signal BDE, and 94th AAMDC for 35th ADA BDE.) The intent is to protect subordinate commanders from being over inspected IAW AR 1-201, Army Inspection Policy.

(3) 8A CSM

(a) Serve as the proponent for the barracks inspection program. Identify inspector(s) to conduct the barracks inspection portion of the 8A CIP/SIP. Inspectors develop,

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review, maintain and update CIP/SIP checklists, ensuring that all questions are applicable to the most current references and directives. Provide updated CIP/SIP checklists to the 8A CIP/SIP coordinator for review.

(b) Verify that 8A reduces housing allowance payments by maximizing the use of unaccompanied housing.

(c) Verify that the 8A barracks program clearly defined roles, responsibilities, and execution guidance.

(4) 8A IG: Advise the 8A CIP/SIP coordinator on CIP/SIP process development and trends.

d. Coordinating Instructions.

(1) Commanders (and NCOA SGM) develop and maintain a viable Command/Staff Inspection Program IAW the requirements outlined in AR 1-201, AK Regulation 1-201, USARPAC REG 1-201 and this OPORD.

(2) Identify a primary and alternate POC to coordinate inspection requirements, and submit contact information to the POC of this order NLT 01 AUG 15.

(3) 8A staff directorates and special staff provide inspectors who are qualified SMEs in their inspection areas to conduct staff assistance visits and inspections IAW Annex Q. Appoint a primary and alternate CIP/SIP POC and submit contact information to the POC of this order NLT 01 AUG 15 and as changes occur. Inspectors develop, review, maintain and update all required CIP/SIP checklists in their inspection areas, ensuring that all questions are applicable to the most current references and directives. Provide updated CIP/SIP checklists to the 8A CIP/SIP coordinator for review.

(4) 8A CIP/SIP inspections occur IAW Annex Q. Coordinate with 8A CIP/SIP coordinator to gain approval from the 8A Deputy Chief of Staff to make any changes to the inspection schedule.

(5) The uniform for all inspections is the duty uniform for military personnel and duty attire for civilian personnel.

(6) Inspected units develop and implement corrective action plans that address problem areas identified during an inspection and prevent recurrences. Follow-up actions include re-inspections, telephone calls (or visits), or a request for a formal response from a unit or proponent attesting to the completion of the corrective action (AR 1-201 Army Inspection Policy). Units that receive an unsatisfactory on any question during the evaluation submit a

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reply by endorsement/memorandum (RBE/RBM) detailing compliance procedures NLT 90 days after the out-brief.

(7) 8A CIP/SIP inspectors review units RBEs to verify compliance and return a memorandum for record, through the 8A CIP/SIP coordinator, confirming that all requirements of the FY 16 CIP/SIP have been met.

(8) Staff directorates needing to inspect a unit outside of the programmed inspection window must gain the approval of the 8A CIP/SIP coordinator prior to the requested date and submit all results to the 8A CIP/SIP coordinator after the out-brief.

(9) Inspections may be on site or by phone, email, DCO/VTC, data link, or in person as the situation dictates.

(10) Inspectors may sample regulatory compliance two echelons below the scheduled unit. In such cases, coordinate with inspected unit NLT 60 days prior to the formal inspection date.

(11) Inspectors complete all inspector certification requirements outlined below.

(a) Read and understand AR 1-201, Army Inspection Policy.

(b) Read and understand AR 11-2, Managers' Internal Control Program.

(c) Read and understand AK 1-201, Army in Korea Inspection Policy.

(d) Receive instructor-facilitated training on The Army Inspection Policy.

(e) Receive instructor-facilitated training on The Army's Inspection Principle.

(f) Attend 8A CIP/SIP training hosted by 8A CIP/SIP coordinator prior to first 8A CIP/SIP inspection and then once every FY thereafter. See Annex Q for FY16 training dates. Additional classes take place throughout the year as time permits.

(g) Within 30 days of designation as an inspector and then every two years thereafter, complete The Army Managers' Internal Control Program – Personnel Conducting Evaluations course. The course is online, web-based training on the Army Learning Management Systems (ALMS) portal.

(12) Inspectors build in- and out-brief slides for each inspection IAW the formats provided by the 8A CIP/SIP Coordinator.

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8A OPORD 15-05-21-01 (8A CIP/SIP for Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16))

(13) Inspection teams identify one briefer (when possible) to cover all in- and out-brief requirements. Brief unit commanders in person or via VTC. An 8A DCG is the senior participant/moderator for all CIP/SIP out-briefings.

(14) 8A CIP/SIP coordinator reviews and uploads current checklists to the 8A CIP/SIP SharePoint at <https://8a.korea.army.mil/special/SGS/CIP/Pages/default.aspx#>. The checklists focus on measuring compliance against established standards "Fight Tonight" readiness.

(15) IAW Reference C, the CIP Coordinator provides a CD (properly labeled and marked) with all supporting documents and a few printed copies of the brief for the out-brief presentation. Units and staff directorates should use of SharePoint for historical document storage in addition to digital copies on CD. Label and document CD-ROMs IAW AR 25-400-2, The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS).

(16) 8A on-site SAVs take place NLT 60 days prior to the inspection date. SAVs other than on-site (telephone, email, DCO, VTC, etc.) can occur up to the scheduled inspection. Coordinate with the 8A CIP/SIP coordinator for any exceptions. Units schedule SAVs with their 8A counterpart as soon as possible and NLT 75 days prior to the inspection.

(17) To ensure that inspections are relevant, each directorate continually revises topics and inspection areas based on regulation and policy requirements.

(18) Staff directorates submit checklists for the FY 17 8A CIP/SIP cycle using the format provided by the 8A CIP/SIP coordinator NLT 01 AUG 16 but NET 01 JUL 16.

4. Sustainment.

a. CIP/SIP TDY funding is an individual directorate/special staff requirement. Balance critical shortfalls due to CIP/SIP requirements against other internal TDY costs before requesting UFR support from G8.

b. Staff assistance visits (SAV) are funded by requesting units.

5. Command and Signal.

a. 8A POC for this OPORD is (b) (6), 8A CIP/SIP (b) (6) at DSN: 738-(b) (6) or (b) (6) <https://8a.korea.army.mil/special/SGS/CIP/Pages/default.aspx#> listed under CONTACTS tab.

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b. 8A CIP/SIP inspectors by functional area are listed on the SharePoint at <https://8a.korea.army.mil/special/SGS/CIP/Pages/default.aspx#> under CHECKLISTS tab.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

CHAMPOUX
LTG

OFFICIAL:

LEAR

G3

Annex Q – FY 16 CIP/SIP schedule

U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
U. S. MARINE CORPS FORCES KOREA
UNIT 15708
APO, AP 96205-0708

IN REPLY REFER TO
3000
G-3
13 Jan 16

From: Deputy Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces, Korea
To: Program Director, Readiness and Cyber Operations, Office of the Inspector General (OIG), U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

Subj: USMC COMMENTS TO THE OIG, DOD RECOMMENDATION FOR PROJECT NUMBER D2014-D000RF-0204.000

Ref: (a) Office of the Inspector General, Department of Defense Draft Report Dated December 21, 2015; Project Number D2014-D000RF-0204.000

1. I concur with the OIG, DOD recommendation that U.S. Marine Corps Forces Korea (MARFORK) develop a verification process to ensure that collective Chemical Biological (CB) training is conducted by assigned forces. MARFORK is developing a training standard operating procedure to meet this requirement. The estimated plan completion date is 31 July 2016, with initial implementation in 1 March 2016.

2. This plan will mandate for all Marine personnel stationed at MARFORK to conduct CB training.

3. The POC is (b) (6) and email (b) (6)


J. J. CARROLL

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABCT	Armored Brigade Combat Team
CB	Chemical and Biological
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CIP	Command Inspection Program
DTMS	Digital Training Management System
8A	Eighth Army
MARFORK	U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea
MOPP	Mission-Oriented Protective Posture
PACOM	U.S. Pacific Command
ROK	Republic of Korea
USFK	U.S. Forces Korea
WMD-E	Weapons of Mass Destruction Elimination

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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congressional@dodig.mil; 703.604.8324

Media Contact

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