



CBRN IAC

Newsletter



*Chemical, Biological, Radiological & Nuclear Defense
Information Analysis Center*

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2010



Team Edwards Concludes Exercise Desert Wind With Dirty-Bomb Drill

A Relic From the Past

**Project Ancile Showcases Prototype
of the Adaptable GIS Multi-threat
Detection System**



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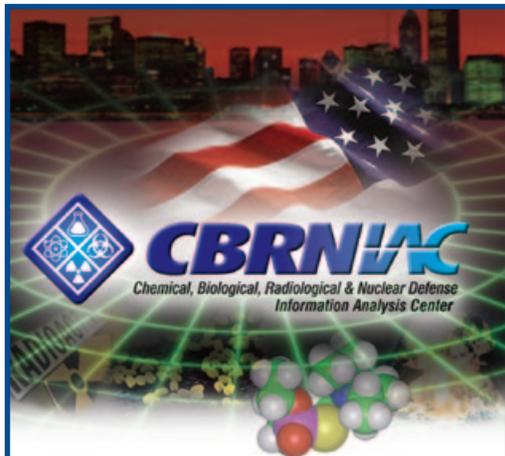
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4 Team Edwards Concludes Exercise Desert Wind With Dirty-Bomb Drill



6 A Relic From the Past



7 Remembering William C. Patrick, III, Biological Warfare Expert

8 Project Ancile Showcases Prototype of the Adaptable GIS Multi-threat Detection System

10 NNSA, Los Angeles Partner on Mobile Aerial Response Training

11 Power Your Research with Collaboration

12 Document Library Donated to the CBRNIAC in Memory of Roy L. Yon

13 In the News

14 Contract Awards

15 Schultheiss Assumes Command of USAMRICD

17 USANCA Launches Army CWMD Information Portal (ACIP)

18 Calendar of Events

19 New CBRNIAC Information Resources

20 CBRNIAC Hosts Technical Forum on Biological Decontamination

23 Past CBRNIAC Technical Forum Proceedings CDs Currently Available

On the Cover: Military and civilian personnel participate in Exercise Desert Wind 10-4 at Edwards Air Force Base August 9–13, 2010. Air Force photograph by Michael B. Yncera, 95th Air Base Wing Public Affairs Office.

The *CBRNIAC Newsletter*, a quarterly publication of the CBRNIAC, is a public release, unlimited distribution forum for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defense information. It is distributed in hardcopy format and posted in Portable Document Format (PDF) on the CBRNIAC Homepage.

The CBRNIAC welcomes unsolicited articles on topics that fall within its mission scope. All articles submitted for publication consideration must be cleared for public release prior to submission. The CBRNIAC reserves the right to reject or edit submissions. For each issue, articles must be received by the following dates:

- First Quarter (Number 1) – October 15th
- Second Quarter (Number 2) – January 15th
- Third Quarter (Number 3) – April 15th
- Fourth Quarter (Number 4) – July 15th



Team Edwards Concludes Exercise Desert Wind With Dirty-Bomb Drill

by Stephen K. Robinson and Michael B. Yncera, 95th Air Base Wing Public Affairs

The 95th Air Base Wing (ABW) [Edwards Air Force Base, California] concluded a week-long emergency disaster drill called Exercise Desert Wind 10-4, August 9 through 13, 2010.

The exercise picked up where it left off in May of this year from a hypothetical earthquake which wreaked havoc around the Southwestern U.S.

ABW personnel participated in recovery efforts with Force Protection Condition exercises, emergency disaster drill evacuations and recovery, simulated hazardous material spills and a dirty-bomb explosion.

Military and civilian personnel participated in the exercise that included interagency participation through the Defense Support of Civilian Agencies. Participants also practiced receiving Antelope Valley-area evacuees and providing temporary housing of those evacuees on base. Edwards' Fire Department and 95th Medical Group personnel donned personal protective equipment and simulated the use of specialized monitoring gear to check for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosives contamination levels in the immediate area.

In near 100 degree temperatures, the exercise ended with a simulated dirty-bomb detonation. Edwards Federal Fire Department, Department of the Air Force guards and 95th Security Forces Squadron responded to contain, maintain and eliminate the spread of damage from the simulated explosion.

Exercise Desert Wind 10-4 was precluded by Exercise Desert Wind 10-3 which occurred the week of April 26, 2010 and kept many Team Edwards personnel quite busy with a drill that had service members deploying and emergency medical personnel responding to a mass casualty earthquake drill and battlefield simulation training.



At a remote, non-disclosed location on Edwards is Camp Corum, a training facility where simulated battlefield scenarios are conducted to ready service members for deployment to current theaters of mobility.

"The personnel go out to Camp Corum on Wednesday for training and return on Thursday for evaluation," said David Bookrum, 95th Air Base Wing, installation exercise program manager. "Nine-person teams work through three simulated attacks at six training stations."

Each training station takes about 45 minutes. "The sole purpose for Camp Corum is to train personnel and give them the knowledge and ability to survive and operate under combat conditions," Mr. Bookrum added.

Continued pg. 5



Desert Wind *cont.*

The six training stations are: mission-oriented protective posture level training; initial release team training; unexploded ordnance recovery team training; self-aid buddy team training; weapons familiarization training; and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear events training.



"In weapons familiarization, trainees are taught the very basics of the weapons of choice; the M-16 rifle and M-9 pistol," Mr. Bookrum said. "They learn the basic operation and safety features of each weapon and how to breakdown and re-assemble each weapon."

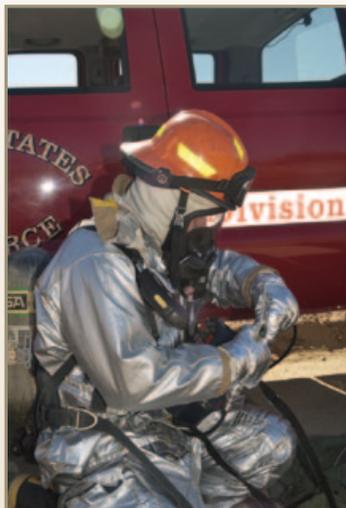


"It is important that our Airmen understand how all of these elements are inter-related and are needed for a successful mission and deployment," Mr. Bookrum said.

Mission-oriented protective posture, or MOPP, teaches trainees the five levels of personal protective clothing and how to don and doff that clothing.

"We simulate a dirty or contaminated environment and have all trainees learn the covering and concealment and decontamination processes; the coming and going from clean-to-dirty-to-clean environments," said Mr. Bookrum.

In the initial release team portion, trainees are taught how to exit their clean environment and do an initial survey sweep of the immediate area for possible dangers to personnel.



"In the unexploded ordnance recovery team portion, service members are taught to locate possible unspent ordnance and how to handle it to help make the immediate area a safer environment to work in," added Mr. Bookrum.

At the self-aid buddy team station, trainees are taught on how to triage, recover, treat and transport injured personnel to a safer location.

At the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear events station, trainees are taught how their previous training phases work together to support the ultimate mission of taking the fight to the enemy while recovering and treating personnel injuries.

"It is of utmost importance that each trainee that leaves Camp Corum understand how theirs, and their wingman's lives may depend on how they respond in various situations. I also take their safety, while at Camp Corum, very personal. An injury during training may be longer lasting than the few hours or several days they spend here. That is not acceptable. A productive training session is essential to make each Airman as ready as possible for their possible deployment," Mr. Bookrum said.

Tucked away, somewhere on Edwards, Camp Corum is the essential training facility that prepares and provides Team Edwards' personnel the basics for a successful deployment and return home.

Desert Wind 10-3 and 10-4 provided Team Edwards the opportunity to practice and perfect their skills to meet not only local Edwards needs but national needs as well. ♦

Photographs by Stephen K. Robinson and Michael B. Yncera, 95th Air Base Wing Public Affairs.

The original press release for Exercise Desert Wind 10-3:
<http://www.edwards.af.mil/news/story.asp?id=123203397>

The original press release for Exercise Desert Wind 10-4:
<http://www.edwards.af.mil/news/story.asp?id=123218410>

For more information about Edwards Air Force Base and the 95th Air Base Wing, go to <http://www.edwards.af.mil/>

A Relic From the Past

by Penny Huston, 377th Air Base Wing Public Affairs

This article originally appeared in the August 27, 2010 issue of the Kirtland Air Force Base, Nucleus (p.7).

Portions of the article were taken from a previous article written by Mr. Chuck Reuben, Editorial Technician, The University of New Mexico.

Hundreds of cars pass it daily, a ghostly structure sitting in the high desert. Many people know where it is, but few people know what it is or its past. It is the Air Force Weapons Lab Transmission Line Aircraft Simulator or as we call it, the "Trestle." It's a big structure, rising more than 120 feet from the arroyo floor. It's long, about 600 feet and it's wide, more than two football fields at the widest point. To many, it looks like a half-finished train trestle, a trestle to nowhere. Few people have had the opportunity to visit it and be awed at the 1970's technology used to construct it. But what is it and what was it used for?

During the Cold War, both the United States and the Soviet Union had nuclear capabilities and each feared the other would use theirs. If an atomic bomb had been detonated over the United States, the electromagnetic pulses [EMPs] would have destroyed the entire country's electrical power grid, telecommunications and satellite capacity. Protecting them and our airborne assets became a high priority.

Inspired by a railroad bridge, Dr. Carl Baum, then a senior scientist at the Air Force Research Laboratory, envisioned a structure that could be used to send EMPs, similar to those emitted by an exploding nuclear bomb, through aircraft to measure wave effects on the electronics and unprotected underbellies of military aircraft.

"The nuclear EMP was an important technical problem during the Cold War" said Dr. Baum. "It was vital that the Soviets could not attach an EMP Achilles' heel. Testing of the strategic systems was important to convince them of this fact."

Between 1972 and 1975, the design phase was completed by Krause Engineering of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and included an environmental impact study.

In November 2008, Mr. Robert Krause, the project's principal structural engineer, and his family revisited the Trestle. When asked what the



most difficult part of building the Trestle was, he answered, "Too many bosses."

The project's prime contractor was McDonnell-Douglas, with more than 39 companies assisting in the construction.

Due to the nature of EMPs, very little metal was used, and none was more than 12 inches long. Wood and fiberglass were used for bolts because these materials are almost invisible to EMPs. More than 6.5 million board-feet of Douglas fir and southern pine were used, nearly two months of the national lumber output from the northwest and Georgia, at a cost of more than \$60 million. Structural beams were glue-laminated to increase structural integrity. The furniture quality wooden bolts were resin-impregnated. The steel



Continued pg. 7

Trestle *cont.*

focusing structure was designed by Jim Hands, chief engineer at Krause Engineering. At the time, the Trestle, including the steel focusing structure, was the tallest structure in Albuquerque.

From 1980 through 1990, aircraft such as the B-52, B-1, B-2, F-16 and Marine 1 were towed onto the deck of the Trestle and bombarded with EMPs similar to those made by an exploding nuclear bomb. "If you want to see how a 100-ton, 185-foot-wide B-52 bomber was affected by an H-bomb, you simply wheeled the plane onto the Trestle's deck, charged up its Marx capacitors with 0.2 terawatts of electricity, aimed and fired," said Baum.

Evidently, the Soviets were impressed by the Trestle and the testing done there. In 1996, at the American Electromagnetics Symposium in Albuquerque, retired General Major Vladimir Loborev, Director, Russian Federal Ministry of Defense Central Institute of Physics and Technology, Moscow, said to Dr. Baum that the former Soviet Union was responsible for the Trestle. "You must realize that if it were not for us [the Soviet Union], you would have never built this," he said.

When the Cold War ended, so did the Trestle's mission. Today, computers simulate the effects of EMPs more quickly, efficiently and with more variables. Yet, the Trestle remains as a stark reminder of that bygone era. The once-majestic structure is quickly deteriorating and its fate is unknown.

Although the Trestle is not on the National Register of Historical Places, a Historic American Engineering Record has been completed. This record includes a video and detailed report that should be in the Library of Congress soon. The 44-minute video, *Trestle: Landmark of the Cold War*, details the important mission of the Trestle and contains vintage footage of the construction and testing, along with an in-depth look at the men and women who designed and constructed the Trestle.

Today, the cost to refurbish and maintain the Trestle is prohibitive. It is no longer open for tours and in the near future, a team of engineers and safety specialists will evaluate the structure, assign a risk-assessment code and make recommendations for the Trestle's future. The structure could be demolished or just allowed to further deteriorate.

"Since we do not allow tours and the public cannot access the structure, we decided it would be more beneficial (financially), to document it rather than restore it," said Valerie Renner, 377th Mission Support Group cultural resources manager. "The structure had been decommissioned from the military and it is no longer necessary to maintain it."

The Trestle remains one of the most recognizable yet least known sites on Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico. It is a monument to the innovative technology spawned by the Cold War and to those scientists, engineers and builders who rose to the occasion, ensuring the safety of our people and nation.

"I love the Trestle and all it has to tell us about the Cold War and military operations," said Ms. Renner. "It is significant to the history of our country's military and a great example of how important these times in our past can teach us how to master gaining significant information regardless of how we get there, and how to develop new technologies to implement similar tests. It is a masterpiece and should be remembered forever." ♦

Remembering William C. Patrick, III, Biological Warfare Expert

Mr. William C. Patrick, III, of Frederick, MD died October 1, 2010.

Born July 24, 1926 in Ridgeland, SC, he was the only child of the late William C. Patrick, Jr. and Florine Fripp Patrick of Hampton County, SC.



He was the husband of Virginia H. Patrick whom he married in July 1972. He is survived by his wife, two sons, by previous marriage, and two step-children.

Mr. Patrick served in the Army during World War II. He was a graduate of the University of South Carolina (1948) and the University of Tennessee (1949) with a Masters Degree in microbiology and biochemistry.

Mr. Patrick started his professional career at the Research Division of Commercial Solvents, Terre Haute, Indiana. He joined the Biological Warfare Laboratories, Ft. Detrick, MD in 1951. He became Chief, Product Development Division and held this position until the Biological Laboratories were disestablished in 1972. At that time, he joined the management staff as Plans and Program Officer of the U.S. Army Medical Research of Infectious Diseases, Fort Detrick, MD. He retired from this Federal Service position in 1986.

During his 35 years at Ft. Detrick, Patrick received many awards and honors. He received Sustained Superior Performance awards in 1954, 1958, 1962, 1968, 1977, and 1980. He received a Special Service Award in 1982, the Order of the Military Medical Merit in 1986, and the Barnett L. Cohen award.

On his retirement from Federal Service, he formed his own consulting service, Biothreats Assessment. He has performed contractual services for the Defense Intelligence Agency, CIA, FBI, United States Secret Service, and the United States Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, among others. He was a Team Leader of a United Nations UNSCOM inspection visit to Iraq. He has appeared on all of the major television networks as well as the Canadian Broadcasting Network, the BBC, the History Channel, and the Discovery Channel. Because of his stellar contributions to our country's security, Mr. Patrick was awarded a CIA Meritorious Citation and the Order of Military Medical Merit.

In addition to the numerous guest-lecturing appearances at the National War College, Army War College, Air War College, MIT, CDC and the National Academy of Science, Mr. Patrick held five U.S. patents pertaining to biological processes and equipment, and has authored 16 articles in scientific literature as well as 98 major, in-house Department of Army publications.

Funeral services were held on October 5 at the Keeney and Basford P.A. Funeral Home in Frederick, MD. Interment followed at Resthaven Memorial Gardens, also in Frederick, MD. Full obituary can be found online at www.keeneybasford.com.

Project Ancile Showcases Prototype of the Adaptable GIS Multi-threat Detection System

by Jennifer Forsythe, Program Manager, Project Ancile AGMDS

Established in 1998, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) is the U.S. Department of Defense's (DoD) official Combat Support Agency for countering weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear) and high-yield explosives (CBRNE). As part of the overall mission for combating CBRNE, DTRA executed Project Ancile.

The overall intent of Project Ancile was to design, evaluate and demonstrate a suite of protection systems that are capable of providing cost-effective, full threat spectrum protection of critical U.S. Government buildings and installations against existing and evolving threats. A technical demonstration of Project Ancile Phase III was held to showcase the prototype of the Adaptable GIS (geographic information system) Multi-threat Detection System (AGMDS) on June 2, 2010.

Project Ancile performed assessments of federal installations throughout the country to identify technology gaps, not just vulnerabilities.

Interviews of key personnel provided information concerning the installation's operational structure, their interaction when addressing the full threat spectrum, and their first-hand insights on the issues and solutions. The design process incorporated talking with end users and learning that they needed a flexible system with the ability to customize different sensors without the burden of costly operations and maintenance.

The DTRA team measured the top rated ideas and selected the AGMDS. The AGMDS is an integrated system intended to provide area protection

from the full spectrum terrorist threats and can be relocated for special events protection.

What is the prototype?

The AGMDS is a modular, portable system divided into 5 distinct subsystems: a detector, a vehicle, a personnel, an automatically reconfigured mesh network, and a control subsystem.

A key point of this development was not to showcase a specific sensor technology, but rather to demonstrate a system that takes [commercial off-the-shelf] COTS sensors and network components and fuse them into a single cohesive, easily deployable protection capability.

What does this prototype do?

The AGMDS provides complete facility monitoring and threat detection. The prototype integrates COTS detectors and cameras through Ethernet connections. Other interface standards, including proprietary systems, are converted to Ethernet at the detector output. The portable systems connect through a reconfigurable wireless network to a command station displaying surveillance video, chemical, biological, radiological, and physiological status, alarms, and

locations on geo-referenced maps for increased situational awareness. The system can be quickly set up outdoors to monitor the perimeter of an installation, an industrial plant, the inauguration parade route between the Capitol building and the White House, Times Square or the Super Bowl stadium.

A key point of this development was...to demonstrate a system that takes COTS sensors and network components and fuse them into a single cohesive, easily deployable protection capability.

Continued pg. 9

Demonstration Scenarios

The scenarios listed below were all part of the demonstration. The scenarios were run sequentially in real time using simulants for the threats. The demonstration attendees were able to see the near real time response of the system on the two output screens.



Biological detection

- The biological detector used in the AGMDS had the capability to sense increased fluorescent particle count in the air passing through the station and to collect a sample of that air, which can then be tested to determine its identity.
- To alarm the detector for this demonstration, a biological simulant, riboflavin dissolved in water, was aerosolized near the detector. It detected a fluorescent threat and began to collect a sample and automatically produced an alarm displayed on the GIS map at the control station.



Dirty bomb detection

- Two crowd members and one acting terrorist stood in line and cycled through a security checkpoint line to demonstrate the capability of the AGMDS in detecting explosives. A thermal imager assessed each person standing in line. The imager showed a discrepancy on the terrorist who was wearing a simulated bomb belt.
- The other method of dirty bomb detection provided by the AGMDS is through radiation detection. In order to show the radiation detection capabilities of the AGMDS, a small radiation check source of Cs-137 was placed near the detector station box and an alarm was automatically triggered at the control station. The same procedure occurred for the vehicle station.
- Along with a standard radiation detector, the prototype uses a radiation pager on the security personnel. Our system combines the user-friendly aspects of the radiation pager with wireless Bluetooth communications for system integration. The radiation pager produces sound and vibration when

Continued pg. 9

How does it work?

The Ancile system is a “distributed sensor network.” For our purposes, the term “client-server” as it pertains to sensor networks, means that each sensor passes its data to a central server which then aggregates all data and publishes it for any connected clients. An alternative approach is known as a “distributed system” where each sensor is a server and clients connect directly to it to retrieve data. Each of these architectures has certain advantages and both are valid designs. The DTRA system is a hybrid in that it embraces both architectures. Groups of cameras and detectors are connected to a sensor node that stores all of the data and transmits a portion of the data to the control station. This was developed to distribute a large amount of data over a small amount of network bandwidth. The control station operator can download all of the stored data from a sensor node if needed. Using this approach, the prototype network is able to keep data easily accessible to the client without wasting bandwidth.

One example of this distributed sensor network is the cameras in the system that are multi-headed, panoramic, high definition capable cameras. Streaming the live video from each head in each camera to each client connected to the network would quickly exhaust the available network bandwidth in the system. Our hybrid approach resolves this issue to dynamically deliver high bandwidth video as well as ultra portability.

How do you use the prototype?

On the display station the operator can see the graphs of the different sensors, such as the radiological background counts, and watch as it changes over time, as shown in Figure 1. At the control station the



Figure 1. Location data for sensors and personnel is shown on a geo-referenced map with sensor status on the left. Weather data is displayed at the upper left.



Figure 2. The image on the upper left is showing an infrared camera image with a concealed object shown darker (colder). The eight thumbnails from individual cameras are shown along the bottom and a selected frame is viewed at higher magnification on the upper right.

alarm icon glows red and the detector information bar on the left is highlighted red. A drop-down menu provides more information on the alarm status.

The operator can also view three different camera locations and nine different camera lenses, as shown in Figure 2. The images are updated about once every second. Clicking on any of the frames sends this thumbnail stream to the larger window on the top-right of the screen. This allows the user to pause the video and search through the last five minutes of observed video. Should the operator see an event and want to review the high resolution video stream the operator simply clicks on the video window and selects the “review video” option.

This opens a new window, sizable to full screen, and then requests the high resolution video data for the minute surrounding the event located in the previous window. This approach lowers network consumption by an order of magnitude while still allowing access to the high quality data when needed taking advantage of the distributed architecture. In addition to the image data, the operator views the sensor data as

Continued pg. 10

radiation is detected. When the personnel station felt and heard the radiation pager alarming, a positive alarm for gamma radiation was manually entered into the personal netbook computer which produced an alarm on the GIS map at the control station.



Chemical detection

- The chemical detection capabilities of the AGMDS include classifying chemical warfare agents and toxic industrial chemicals. The demonstration included spraying a chemical simulant in the direction of the fixed and vehicle stations. The chemical detector in each station detected a chemical agent and alarmed, thereby producing an alarm on the control station screens.



Life Sign capabilities

- Throughout the course of the demonstration, two people continuously walked throughout the mesh coverage area with life sign monitoring straps and netbook computers. The life

sign monitoring straps record heart rate, respiration rate, skin temperature, activity level and posture while the location of the personnel stations are tracked using GPS monitoring through the netbooks.

- For this technical demonstration, a team member laid down and the life sign monitor’s posture feature triggered the alarm; a personnel icon alarmed on the GIS map and the posture detail of the life sign data drop-down was highlighted to show that the person was lying on the ground, face down.



Mobility of AGMDS

- To showcase the mobility and adaptability of the system, the vehicle station moved under the pretense of meeting changing weather conditions.
- When the truck was moving, the vehicle station icon on the GIS map moved accordingly. During transit, the truck traveled outside of the mesh coverage area, highlighting the system’s capability to identify assets that leave the coverage area to reconnect to assets coming back into coverage.

Project Ancile *cont.*

icons overlaid on the map. Each icon represents a “station”. The term station denotes a sensor node containing one or more detectors. We have three main types of stations defined: a “fixed” station (*Figure 3*) is meant to denote a non-movable platform, fixed to a single position on the map. It is represented by a push-pin icon.



Figure 3. Camera-tripod assembly, part of the stationary sensor node.

There is also a vehicle station type (*Figure 4*), marked with a steering wheel icon, and a personnel type shown with the feet icon. Clicking any of these icons will select it, turning its border blue and populating the list on the left with details specific to the detectors on the station.



Figure 4. Mobile sensor node mounted on a pickup truck.

Project Ancile derives its name from Roman Mythology, in which Ancile, the shield of the god of war, Mars, protected the city of Rome. Similarly, Project Ancile provides dramatically increased situational awareness as a shield in today’s unconventional wartime. ◆

About the Author: Mrs. Jennifer Forsythe is a CBRNIAC Subject Matter Expert (SME) and the program manager for Battelle for Project Ancile.

Learn more about DTRA at <http://www.dtra.mil>

For further information, contact Dr. Young Sohn or Mrs. Jennifer Forsythe at Forsythej@battelle.org.

NNSA, Los Angeles Partner on Mobile Aerial Response Training

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) recently completed training with several Los Angeles-area law enforcement agencies to help officials there learn how to better analyze and transmit aerial data collected in response to a radiological incident.

The training, which is jointly administered by NNSA’s Office of Emergency Operations and the Department of Homeland Security’s Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, is a collaborative program that provides aerial radiological surveillance and equipment technique training to local law enforcement offices in major U.S. cities.

Since the curriculum was developed by NNSA experts in early 2008, training has been provided to more than 100 law enforcement officials in Chicago; Washington, DC; New York City; Los Angeles; Las Vegas; and Newburg, NY.

“This is a great opportunity for us to partner with local law enforcement to help them collect the kind of data that would be invaluable immediately following a nuclear or radiological incident,” said NNSA Associate Administrator for Emergency Operations Joseph Krol. “By leveraging six decades of experience in concert with local partnership, we can increase our responsiveness and awareness in the event of an incident.”

The Los Angeles training was organized by the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department, but participants represented several law enforcement agencies in the Los Angeles area.

The technical training was administered by NNSA’s Aerial Measuring System (AMS) program, which is based out of the agency’s Remote Sensing Laboratory (RSL) in Las Vegas, NV. AMS characterizes ground-deposited radioactive materials using aerial platforms. The AMS program includes fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft with radiological measuring equipment to conduct aerial surveys, map large areas of contamination, and locate lost radioactive sources. AMS also provides computer analysis of aerial measurements conducted in-house or by other agencies.

The original press release for the NNSA’s mobile aerial response training can be found online at: <http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/marstraining091310>



NNSA Mission: NNSA is responsible for the management and security of the nation’s nuclear weapons, nuclear nonproliferation, and naval reactor programs. It also responds to nuclear and radiological emergencies in the United States and abroad. Additionally, NNSA federal agents provide safe and secure transportation of nuclear weapons and components and special nuclear materials along with other missions supporting the national security.

Read more about NNSA at <http://www.nnsa.energy.gov>

Power Your Research with Collaboration

by Cheryl Bratten, Writer-Editor, Defense Technical Information Center

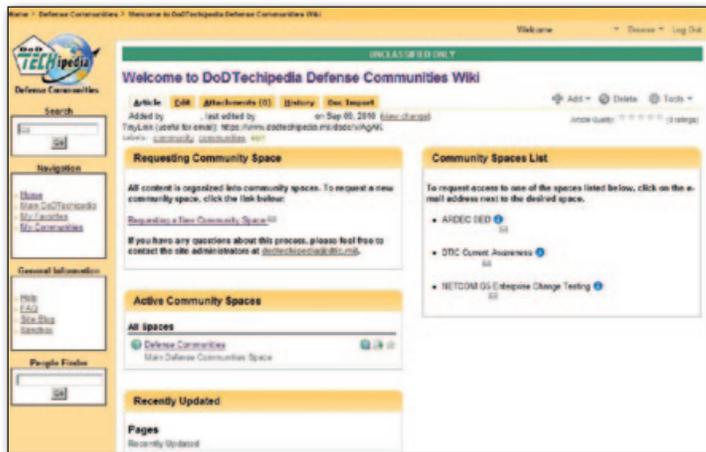
Do you ever wonder who is researching improvised explosive devices? Are you beginning a test and evaluation project on an emerging decontamination process and want to know if another lab has tested a similar process? Are you new to the field and need to build your professional network? The Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) offers two avenues for the science and technology (S&T) community to collaborate.

DoDTechipedia, launched in October 2008, is the DoD's S&T wiki. Through DoDTechipedia you can post a question to the community in "Technology Challenges," research your topic through the search feature and share your expertise by creating, populating or editing a page. By creating a blog you can update the community on the progress of your research projects and solicit the community's feedback.



DoDTechipedia Welcome Page

Does your group need a secure space to collaborate? You can request a community space through the newly released "Defense Communities Wiki" feature. As DoD and DoD contractors, you can request a private space on DoDTechipedia and assign your own administrator. By creating a space for your specific work group or project, all key stakeholders can easily access documents and project elements in one location. Your community space administrator determines who can join and sets their collaboration capability.



Your group can create its own area on DoDTechipedia within the Defense Communities Wiki

DoDTechipedia, DoD's science and technology wiki:
<https://www.dodtechipedia.mil>

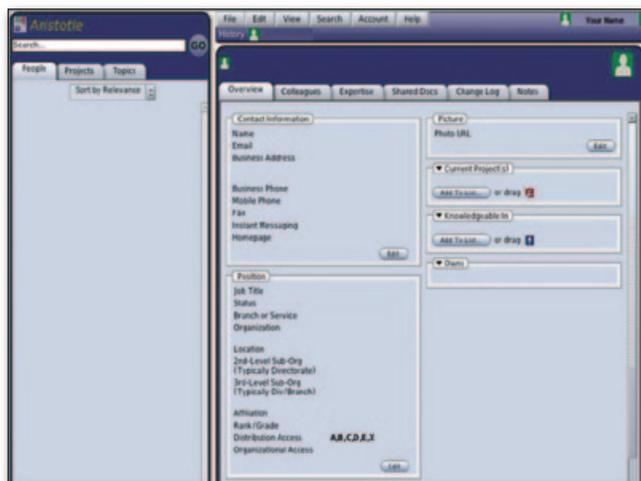
Aristotle, Professional networking for the DoD:
<https://www.dtic.mil/aristotle>

DTIC Online (public site): <http://www.dtic.mil>

DTIC Registration: <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/registration>

DoDTechipedia provides the flexibility and security you need to collaborate across the S&T community. A classified version of DoDTechipedia is available on the SIPRNET.

Launched in August 2010, **Aristotle** is DTIC's newest collaborative tool. Aristotle is a Web-based professional networking tool designed for federal government and DoD employees and contractors in the S&T community. Aristotle connects federal and DoD customers, users, and collaborators. It also provides a constantly evolving snapshot of what is going on across the S&T community. In addition to the security provided by the requirement to sign on with a Common Access Card (CAC) or with a userid and password, you can assign distribution codes and permissions to everything you create in or upload to Aristotle.



Aristotle Profile Page

Aristotle helps make your search more efficient by searching for people, projects, topics and documents with one search. Search results are separated into three tabs: people, those associated with the topic; projects, completed and ongoing projects in the field; and topics, links to documents (published and working documents) related to the topic. For example, if you enter "Improvised Countermeasures Dispensers" into the search box, it will return 230 people, 7,267 projects and 4,433 topics associated with your search. If you click on a person from the search results, you will find:

- Documents the individual is working on
- Published documents authored by the individual
- Groups he or she belongs to
- Professional associations
- Areas of expertise

Continued pg. 12

Research *cont.*

Select “graph view” to see a visual representation of how the selected person, project or topic connects to the greater S&T community. You can subscribe to any person, project or document and receive email notification when it is updated.



See how a person, project or topic is connected to the greater S&T community with Aristotle's graph view

Using DoDTechipedia and Aristotle in tandem increases the effectiveness of your work. By searching both tools before beginning your project, you can save time and resources by reviewing the successes and failures of other projects in your field. A search in Aristotle will connect you to the documents, projects and people related to your work in one search. Pose questions to other S&T experts and work through problems that arise in your research through DoDTechipedia's real-time collaboration tools. Once your project is complete, post your results on DoDTechipedia for the S&T community to see, and upload completed reports and summaries to Aristotle. Separately DoDTechipedia and Aristotle offer useful data, but when used together they provide a powerful knowledge base presenting situational awareness of the DoD S&T enterprise.

Access to both DoDTechipedia and Aristotle requires a free registration with DTIC. DTIC registration is open to all DoD and federal government employees and contractors. To register, visit <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/registration>. Potential contractors and some academic institutions may apply for access through the Potential Contractors Program by following the instructions outlined on DTIC's Web site (<http://www.dtic.mil>).

DTIC is the premier provider of scientific, technical, research and engineering information for the defense community. DTIC facilitates collaboration among researchers, the exchange of scientific and technical information (STI) and federal research and development (R&D) activities, and supports open access initiatives. Online access is provided to unclassified through classified reports, DoD funded research and development information, and research and analysis services from the Information Analysis Centers (IAC). Collection and dissemination of STI ensures the protection of the warfighter, supports strategic and tactical decisions essential to combating all foreign and domestic enemies, and saves taxpayer dollars. DTIC is a DoD Field Activity aligned with the Director, Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E). It has served the information needs of the defense community for 65 years. ♦

Document Library Donated to the CBRNIAC in Memory of Roy L. Yon

Mr. Yon was a Senior Scientist/Engineer specializing in chemical munitions, chemical weapons, and the historical aspects of the chemical weapons program dating to World War I and World War II. Mr. Yon was a recognized expert in the test and evaluation of chemical and biological munitions systems and defensive equipment.

During his illustrious 35-year Government career, he served as a test engineer for the Honest and Little John rockets as well as

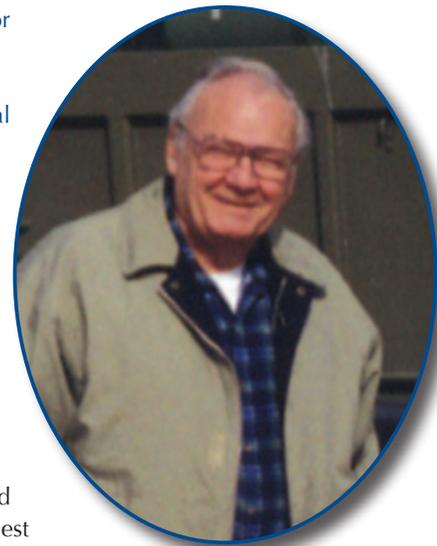
Lance Missile Systems Programs. He conducted numerous flight test operations at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico. Mr. Yon also assisted in the demilitarization and disposal of chemical warheads. His historical knowledge of U.S. Army Chemical Corps and chemical operations was often sought by the scientific community. Mr. Yon conducted record search operations on selected U.S. Army installations and prepared environmental assessments on facilities and munitions.

After his retirement from the Government in 1983, Mr. Yon worked at Battelle Memorial Laboratories as a Consultant, SciTech as a Test Engineer and EAI Corporation as a Chemical & Biological Munitions Specialist. He was recognized for his knowledge of chemical warfare agents and their effect on the environment. He made significant contributions to the U.S. Army's efforts to clean up contamination at Dugway Proving Grounds in Utah, and the Edgewood area of Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. He identified areas of prior testing at these installations and the type of contaminants that may be present. It was largely through his efforts that the U.S. Army was able to develop a plan to remediate the environments in these areas.

Mr. Yon was a soldier in the Chemical Warfare Service during World War II assigned to the 9710th Technical Service Unit, Technical Escort Detachment, at the former Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. He and his wife, Madeline, moved to the Edgewood area in 1950 when Mr. Yon began his civil service career at Edgewood Arsenal.

Roy L. Yon passed away in December 2005. He was survived by his wife, three children and two grandchildren.

Mr. Yon's family donated his library of documents and papers to the CBRNIAC in his memory. The CBRNIAC would like to express its gratitude to the Yon family for their donation, which will preserve valuable CBRN Defense research and history for present and future generations.





In the News

Biodefense System Overhaul Was Necessary, HHS Secretary Says

Martin Matishak

Global Security Newswire

September 27, 2010

"A planned \$1.9 billion revamp of the nation's medical countermeasure enterprise was overdue as government scientists were using decades old technology to confront new and emerging biological threats, a senior Obama administration official said here last week."

http://gsn.nti.org/gsn/nw_20100927_8250.php

New Biodefense Office, Existing Agency Could Cover Same Ground

Global Security Newswire

September 24, 2010

"An Obama administration plan to establish a "strategic investment firm" for promoting development of biological-weapon and other disease countermeasures could raise questions over division of responsibilities with a Health and Human Services Department agency engaged in related work, *Congressional Quarterly* reported..."

http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/gsn/nw_20100923_1463.php

Unique Mode of Action of an Anthrax Antibody May Lead to New Vaccines

The University of Auckland Press Release

September 22, 2010

"University of Auckland scientists have made an important discovery about how an antibody against the anthrax toxin works, and their findings may have implications for vaccine development for anthrax and for other similar infectious diseases."

http://www.auckland.ac.nz/uoa/home/news/template/news_item.jsp?cid=318950

Plague Researchers Race to Beat Bioterrorists

Trudeau Institute News Release

September 20, 2010

"...Trudeau Institute is working to develop a vaccine that will protect the public against weaponized forms of plague."

<http://trudeauinstitute.org/dynamicPages/pressReleases.cfm?action=view&listingID=167&>

USAMRMC Wins Research and Development Lab of the Year

Lori Calvillo

MRMC Public Affairs

September 16, 2010

"Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army Marilyn Miller Freeman announced Friday that Medical Research and Materiel Command was chosen as the 2010 Research and Development Laboratory of the Year (small lab)."

http://www.health.mil/News_And_Multimedia/News/detail/10-09-16/USAMRMC_wins_Research_and_Development_Lab_of_the_Year.aspx

Purdue Part of U.S. Effort to Create New Bomb-Detecting Technologies

Purdue University News Release

September 14, 2010

"Purdue...review data using a three-dimensional laser vibrometer. The system uses three lasers to study materials by measuring vibrations created in the parts...will be used in a national effort to create a new line of defense against improvised explosive devices and hidden bombs by developing detectors that use sound and radio waves to penetrate shielding materials."

<http://www.purdue.edu/newsroom/research/2010/100914AdamsExplosives.html>

Morpho Detection Handheld Trace Detection Technology Used by TSA Field Teams in New Orleans Pilot Program

SAFRAN Press Release

September 14, 2010

"Morpho Detection, Inc...today announced it has provided MobileTrace® and Hardened MobileTrace® systems in support of a recent Transportation Security Administration (TSA) pilot program that tested the application of mobile advanced explosives detection technology solutions."

<http://www.morpho.com/spip.php?article1184>

Study Calls for Sheltering In-Place in Aftermath of Nuclear Attack

Phil Leggiere

Homeland Security Today

September 10, 2010

"People in large metropolitan areas are better off sheltering in-place in basements for 12 to 24 hours in the aftermath of a nuclear detonation rather than trying to evacuate immediately..."

<http://www.hstoday.us/content/view/14659/149/>

Continued pg. 16

Vol. 7 No. 2 of the Chem-Bio Defense Quarterly Magazine is Now Available!

This issue of the Chem-Bio Defense Quarterly recognizes the critical partnerships between the Joint Program Executive Office and its industry partners.

To view the electronic version, visit: <http://www.jpeocbd.osd.mil/packs/Magazine.aspx>

Would you like to receive the link to upcoming issues or have a hard copy version for your office or organization? If so, complete the interactive form at <https://jacks.jpeocbd.army.mil/jacks/Public/CBQuarterly/Default.aspx>.





Contract Awards

Develop Molecular Diagnostics as Countermeasures Against Biological Weapons

3M
St. Paul, MN
Northrop Grumman
Los Angeles, CA
\$15,800,000 September 23, 2010
By U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC

Development of Rapid Sterility Testing for Vaccines

Rapid Micro Biosystems
Bedford, MA
\$2,200,000 September 22, 2010
By Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), Washington, DC

Develop New Antibiotics Against Microbes

Trius Therapeutics
San Diego, CA
\$29,500,000 September 20, 2010
By Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Fort Belvoir, VA

Develop and Stockpile CBLB502 as a Medical Radiation Countermeasure

Cleveland BioLabs, Inc.
Buffalo, NY
\$45,000,000 September 17, 2010
By Chemical Biological and Medical Systems (CBMS) Medical Identification and Treatment Systems (MITS), Ft. Detrick, MD

Development of a Recombinant Protective Antigen (rPA) Anthrax Vaccine

Emergent BioSolutions Inc.
Rockville, MD
\$186,600,000 September 17, 2010
By Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), Washington, DC

Joint Service Transportable Decontamination Systems

DRS Technologies
Parsippany, NJ
\$32,400,000 September 16, 2010
By Natick Contracting Division, Natick, MA

Establish Preparedness and Emergency Response Learning Centers (PERLC) to Enhance Public Health Training and Workforce

University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL
University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ
University of South Florida, Tampa, FL
University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA
University of Illinois, Chicago, IL
Harvard University, Boston, MA
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg, Baltimore, MD
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN
University at Albany SUNY, NY
Columbia University, New York, NY

University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, OK
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC
Texas A&M, College Station, TX
University of Washington, Seattle, WA
\$13,000,000 (\$937,657/school) September 14, 2010
By Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA

Research an Integrated Monitoring Platform That Includes Threat Agent Capture, Concentration, and Presentation and Detection System for Agent Testing

Orono Spectral Solutions, Inc.
Orono, ME
\$7,345,926 September 13, 2010
By U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command Contracting Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

Perform Hazardous Material (HM) Management Services and Provide Consolidated HM Reutilization and Inventory Management Program Support to the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center Norfolk Hazardous Material Program Office

Serco, Inc.
Reston, VA
\$14,320,218 September 13, 2010
By Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Norfolk, VA

Production and Field Support of Joint Biological Point Detection Systems (JBPDS)

General Dynamics Armament and Technical Products
Charlotte, NC
\$30,000,000 September 10, 2010
By U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command Acquisition Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

Provide Business and Analytical Support to the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense Systems

Kalman & Co., Inc.
Virginia Beach, VA
\$6,528,722 September 8, 2010
By U.S. Marine Corps System Command, Quantico, VA

Provide Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Operations Support—CBRN Curriculum for Offutt Air Force Base

Battelle Memorial Institute
Columbus, OH
\$18,000,000 September 2, 2010
By U.S. Air Force

Develop a Breath Test for Radiation Exposure

Menssana Research Inc.
Fort Lee, NJ
\$4,200,000 September 2, 2010
By Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), Washington, DC

Schultheiss Assumes Command of USAMRICD

by Cindy Kronman, USAMRICD

In a traditional, outdoor ceremony on July 16, 2010, Col. Peter J. Schultheiss assumed command of the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense (MRICD). For the past two years, Schultheiss has served as the deputy commander for administration to Col. Harry F. Slife, Jr., the outgoing commander.

Maj. Gen. James K. Gilman, commander of the U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, presided over the ceremony.

After acknowledging Slife, Schultheiss, and their families, as well as distinguished guests, MRICD's staff, and the U.S. Army Field Band, from Ft. Meade, Maryland, Gilman spoke about Slife's tenure as commander.

"Col. Harry Slife relinquishes command today after two years of extraordinary excellence as the ICD commander," said Gilman. "Harry's reputation at our headquarters is that of a true leader."

Gilman noted Slife's reorganization of the MRICD's administrative and support functions, which not only freed the institute's scientists to concentrate on their research, but also improved many of the institute's administrative processes. In addition, Slife established program advisor positions "to coordinate the efforts of investigators engaged on common programs, increasing the focus on research strategies, research planning, and research programs rather than on isolated, independent research projects." Furthermore, he worked with the institute's funding organization, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, to get their support of this concept.

"Only leaders as good as Harry Slife will take on a strategic challenge like this and have success," said Gilman. "He leaves behind a Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense postured for even greater success in the future. That success is crucial if we are to be able to protect service members on the battlefield or our families here in the homeland from newer generations of chemical agents."

"Harry shared with me in a message earlier this week," continued Gilman, "that giving up command and leaving the institute family is harder to do than he thought it would be...However, Harry's reluctance has nothing to do with the incoming commander, Col. Pete Schultheiss. When Pete said he wanted this job he received a ringing endorsement from Harry, and he has the full confidence of our headquarters as well. We will continue to maintain very high expectations for the institute under his leadership."



MRICD's incoming commander, Col. Peter J. Schultheiss, accepts the unit flag from Maj. Gen. James K. Gilman, commander, MPMC. Photo by Cary Sisolak, MRICD

"Pete, welcome to command," concluded Gilman. "There is nothing quite like it."

Slife took the podium next, and after thanking attendees, asked that they acknowledge the return of MRICD's Lt. Col. Deborah Whitmer, who had been serving in Afghanistan for the last six months.

"She will be Pete's deputy commander for administration," said Slife, "and I can think of no one else who is more qualified to assume that position."

"Many of you know that I came to this command somewhat reluctantly," Slife said. "I had no idea how exhilarating it would be to be commander of the Institute of Chemical Defense. [The previous commander] tried to explain it to me, but at the time his words carried no meaning until I experienced it and that is because of the passion and the pride that all of you, the workforce of ICD, take in your job."

"I can fathom no job as rewarding or demanding," continued Slife. "This is as good as it gets, and Pete, I envy you."

"Thank you again for the honor and privilege of serving as your commander for the past two years," Slife said to the institute's staff. "You have embraced the need to conduct strategic planning and endured significant operational changes in our effort to streamline our operations and shorten the developmental timelines to advanced development."

"These are your programs and processes now and I urge you to keep up the momentum and to support Col. Schultheiss and Lt. Col. Whitmer as they continue to hone the sharp edge of the institute."

Upon taking the podium, Schultheiss thanked Gilman for selecting him as the next MRICD commander.

"The two years to date have been extremely satisfying, both personally and professionally," said Schultheiss. "I highly value this institute and the ability to continue working closely with this dedicated scientific, administrative, and technical staff toward accomplishing our important mission."

"Thank you for a couple of tremendous years, Harry" said Schultheiss, addressing Slife. "We've made a great team together...Your strong

Continued pg. 16

guiding hand redefined MRICD's structure and strategic direction. This is your continuing positive influence. Your legacy that will remain with us. You will be greatly missed."

To the MRICD family, Schultheiss said, "I pledge my best effort, my energy, and my dedication to working with you to improve this institute and excel in our mission of research, education, training, collaboration, and consultation toward mitigating the truly horrific effects of chemical warfare agents. We have a noble mission. One that our warfighters and this nation need us to accomplish. I ask for, and expect, each of you to put forth your best efforts to that goal, as will I."

Schultheiss hails from Marshfield, Wisconsin. He attended St. Olaf College, graduating in 1978 with a Bachelor of Arts in biology. After several years of research experience in a cancer research laboratory at the University of Minnesota, he attended the College of Veterinary Medicine, earning a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in 1985. Following a year of mixed-animal veterinary practice in southern Minnesota, Schultheiss entered the Army via Direct Commission in 1986 as a first lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps.

Schultheiss completed a residency in Laboratory Animal Medicine at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research from 1991 to 1995, culminating in certification by the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine. He directed animal care and use programs at the Naval Medical Center San Diego (1995–1997) and the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences (2003–2005), and served as deputy director, Division of Veterinary Medicine, U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Disease (1997–1999). Following a one-year Training With Industry Program assignment with Animal Care, United States Department of Agriculture in 2000, Schultheiss served as special assistant for veterinary medicine to the Navy Surgeon General (2000–2002). Previous command experience includes the 73rd Veterinary Detachment, Fort Lewis, Washington, during which the unit deployed to Southwest Asia for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm (1989–1991), and the National Capital District Veterinary Command at Fort Belvoir, Virginia (2002–2003). He directed the MRMC's Animal Care and Use Review Office and the U.S. Army Laboratory Animal Medicine Residency Program from 2005–2008.

Schultheiss is a graduate of the Veterinary Corps Officer Basic Course, the AMEDD Officer Basic and Advanced Course, The Combined Arms and Services Staff School, the Command and General Staff School, and is now enrolled in the Army War College. His awards include the Bronze Star Medal, The Meritorious Service Medal (4OLC), the Army Commendation Medal (1OLC), The Navy Commendation Medal, The Army Achievement Medal, The Air Force Achievement Medal, The National Defense Service Medal (2), the Southwest Asia Service Medal (3 Service Stars), the Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kuwait), the Kuwait Liberation Medal (Saudi Arabia), and the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal. He is a member of the Order of Military Medical Merit and was awarded The Surgeon General's "A" Proficiency Designator in Laboratory Animal Medicine. Schultheiss has recently completed a three-year term as The Surgeon General's consultant for laboratory animal medicine.

Schultheiss is married to Public Health Service Capt. Terri Clark and is the proud father of two children, Kyle (20) and Megan (18).

Texas A&M System Announces Formation of the National Biosecurity Foundation

Texas A&M News Release

September 9, 2010

"The Texas A&M University System today announced the formation of the National Biosecurity Foundation, a nonprofit corporation with the mission to provide comprehensive, integrated solutions to enhance biosecurity against naturally emerging infectious diseases and bioterrorist attacks."

<http://tamunews.tamu.edu/2010/09/09/texas-am-system-announces-formation-of-the-national-biosecurity-foundation/>

DNA Helps Turn Graphene Into a Chemical Sensor **physicsworld.com**

August 31, 2010

"A new chemical sensor based on just two materials, graphene and DNA, has been unveiled by researchers in the U.S...scientists believe that it could be used to make an electronic "nose" capable of sensing a variety of molecules."

<http://physicsworld.com/cws/article/news/43643>

NIH Renews Major Research Program to Develop Medical Countermeasures Against Radiological and Nuclear Threats **National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases News Release**

August 19, 2010

"A major research effort to develop medical products to diagnose, prevent and treat the short- and long-term consequences of radiation exposure after a radiological or nuclear terrorist attack has been renewed today by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), part of the National Institutes of Health."

<http://www.nih.gov/news/health/aug2010/niaid-19.htm>

CIA Forms New Center to Combat Nukes, WMDs

Kimberly Dozier

The Washington Post

August 18, 2010

"The CIA is opening a counterproliferation center to combat the spread of dangerous weapons and technology, a move that comes as Iran is on the verge of fueling up a new nuclear power plant."

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/08/18/AR2010081805169.html>

Aristotle Launched

Defense Technical Information Center Press Release

August 6, 2010

"The Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC®) launched Aristotle, a professional social networking site for the Department of Defense (DoD) science and technology (S&T) community. Aristotle provides a secure environment for scientists, engineers, researchers and program managers to network, create and collaborate with other experts in the S&T community."

www.dtic.mil

New NATO Division to Deal with Emerging Security Challenges **NATO-News**

August 4, 2010

"A new Division within the NATO International Staff has been created in order to deal with a growing range of non-traditional risks and challenges."

http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_65107.htm

USANCA Launches Army CWMD Information Portal (ACIP)

by Gerald Barrington, Information Technology Specialist

The creation of the Army CWMD Information Portal (ACIP) will further enable USANCA to be the premier Army organization for exercising coordination, analysis, and integration of Nuclear and CWMD operations, planning, and future capabilities for the Army across Joint and Strategic domains in support of National and DoD objectives. Right now the ACIP is in its infancy but it has already begun to provide the CWMD community with useful information and data regarding Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) topics, Nuclear Reactors, CBRN Modeling and Simulation. The USANCA information portal, referred to as ACIP, was developed as a planning resource and resolve the problem of researching CWMD material from many points of references online to avoid replicating existing resources. The portal is intended to reduce or eliminate the time spent sorting through the vast amount of CWMD information available while looking for specific CWMD reference material. The ACIP, when fully populated, will provide the Army's CWMD community with one central point of reference. ACIP has undergone several development iterations and format changes since standing up on the unclassified Army Knowledge Online (AKO) in May 2009 and the formal introduction at the CWMD Conference hosted at USANCA in September 2009.

How can you access it?

USANCA's initial prototype of the ACIP is currently located in the unclassified Army Knowledge Online (AKO) with the near term intention to provide a classified version in AKOS. The ACIP can be accessed by doing a search for USANCA in AKO or going to the following URL in AKO: <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/481530>.

What does it look like?

The ACIP layout was created with user friendly navigation and content viewing. Visitors navigate thru the individual USANCA Division areas to find information provided by each subject matter expert.

Who are the contributors?

The initial portal information was established by USANCA content managers from the CWMD Analysis Division. These designated subject matter experts from each section of the Analysis Division submitted data to populate the portal and will maintain currency of the content. Other USANCA Divisions will add content and populate their respective web pages in the future.

What's in the ACIP?

The purpose of this service is to improve the way members of the CWMD Community of Interest store and gather information regardless of location. The ACIP is a gathering of CWMD information found at one central location that is readily available. The ACIP provides useful links to other sites that may help with visitor's research and data gathering.



The user can find historical information, driving directions and security requirements for visiting USANCA. ACIP is a valuable tool for the CWMD community and Army.

Gerald Barrington is an Information Technology Specialist at USANCA, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. He has a B.S. Information Science University of Stratford. He was previously assigned to the Army Center of Signal Warfare, Fort Hill, VA. His email address is gerald.barrington@us.army.mil and he can be reached at (703) 806-7801.

Reprinted with permission. Original article appeared in Issue 5 Spring/Summer 2010 of the **CWMD Journal**.

View USANCA publications on the CBRNIAC Web site at <https://www.cbrniac.apgea.army.mil/Products/Links/KeyDocs/Pages/USANCA.aspx>

The United States Army Nuclear and Combating WMD Agency (USANCA) provides the Army's core expertise in nuclear and related matters and advises and assists other Department of Defense, government and international organizations. USANCA is located at Fort Belvoir and is staffed with world-renowned experts.





Calendar of Events

Do you have a CBRN Defense or Homeland Security course or event to add to our Calendar? Submit the pertinent information via email to cbrniac@battelle.org. The CBRNIAC reserves the right to reject submissions. For a more extensive list of events, view our online calendar at <https://www.cbrniac.apgea.army.mil/Products/Events/Pages/default.aspx>.

Jan 5–10	COURSE: Environmental Microbiology: Control of Foodborne and Waterborne Diseases Atlanta, GA http://www.sph.emory.edu/EPICOURSES/Syllabus.htm	Feb 15–16	Border Security Expo 2011 Phoenix, AZ http://www.bordersecurityexpo.com/index.html
Jan 21–22	Fire Rescue East 2011 Daytona Beach, FL http://www.ffca.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3808	Feb 22–25	Public Health Preparedness Summit 2011 Atlanta, GA http://www.phprep.org/2011/?CFID=12801697&CFTOKEN=39088906&jsessionid=f0308d1f5356487087ca1d375bd72245324e
Jan 25–27	6th Annual CBRNe Dallas, TX http://www.marcusevans.com/marcusevans-conferences-event-details.asp?EventID=17261&SectorID=33	Feb 23–24	2011 Biometrics Conference Arlington, VA http://www.ndia.org/meetings/1860/Pages/default.aspx
Jan 31–Feb 4	COURSE: Hospital Management of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear & Explosive Incidents (HM-CBRNE) APG, MD http://ccc.apgea.army.mil/	Feb 23–25	AUSA's ILW Winter Symposium and Exposition Fort Lauderdale, FL http://www.ausa.org/meetings/2011/symposia/winter/Pages/AUSA'sILWWinterSymposiumExposition.aspx
Feb 2–3	Counter CBRN Operations 2011 London, UK http://www.smi-online.co.uk/events/overview.asp?is=16&ref=3522	Mar 6–10	Society of Toxicology 50th Annual Meeting and ToxExpo Washington, DC http://www.toxicology.org/ai/meet/am.asp
Feb 6–9	ASM 9th Annual Biodefense & Emerging Diseases Research Meetings Washington, DC http://www.asm.org/index.php/meetings/biodefense-and-emerging-diseases-research-meeting.html	Mar 8–10	Regulatory Information Conference (RIC) North Bethesda, MD http://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/conference-symposia/ric/
Feb 8–9	22nd Annual SO/LIC Symposium & Exhibition Washington, DC http://www.ndia.org/meetings/1880/Pages/default.aspx	Mar 9–11	The 5th National Emergency Management Summit 2011 Washington, DC http://www.emergencymanagementsummit.com/
		Mar 29–30	CBRN Resilience 2011 London, UK http://www.iqpc.com/Event.aspx?id=278886

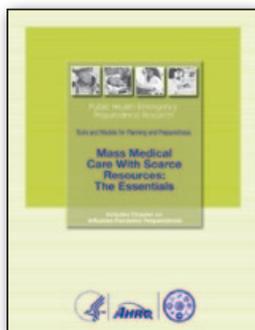


New CBRNIAC Information Resources

Phillips, Sally J., Knebel, Ann and Kelly Johnson, eds. **Mass Medical Care with Scarce Resources: The Essentials**. AHRQ Publication No. 09-0016. Rockville, Maryland: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2009.

<http://www.ahrq.gov/prep/mmcessentials/mccessent.pdf>

“In the event of a catastrophic public health or terrorism-related event,.. the needs of tens of thousands of victims may overwhelm the resources of a community’s health care system. In this dire scenario,..if the health care system is to remain functioning and save as many lives as possible, it will be necessary to allocate scarce resources in ways that are different from normal circumstances but are appropriate for the situation.” (*Community-Wide Planning*)



CB-096994

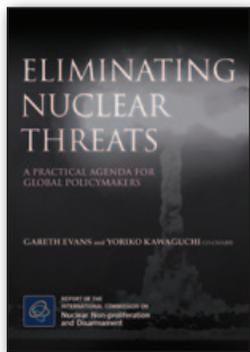
ISBN No. 978-1-58763-388-1

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
540 Gaither Road
Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: (301) 427-1364

International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament. **Eliminating Nuclear Threats: A Practical Agenda for Global Policymakers**. Canberra/Tokyo, 2009.

http://www.icnnd.org/reference/reports/ent/pdf/ICNND_Report-EliminatingNuclearThreats.pdf

“Eliminating nuclear threats is a matter of necessity, not choice. The world’s 23,000 nuclear weapons—many still deployed on high alert—can destroy life on this planet many times over. This report, the work of an independent commission of global experts sponsored by Australia and Japan, seeks to guide global policymakers through this maze.” (*Back Cover*)



CB-110705

ISBN 978-1-921612-14-5

International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament Secretariat
R G Casey Building
John McEwen Crescent
Barton ACT 0221
Australia
Phone: (61) 2 6261 1111

Biotechnology Research in the Age of Terrorism. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, 2004.

http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=10827

“Biotechnology represents a “dual use” dilemma in which the same technologies can be used legitimately for human betterment and

misused for bioterrorism. This report reflects the increasing attention being paid by scientists and policymakers to the potential for misuse of biotechnology by hostile individuals or nations and to the policy proposals that could be applied to minimize or mitigate those threats.” (*Executive Summary*)

CB-191838

ISBN 0-309-52613-2

The National Academies Press
2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Lockbox 285
Washington, DC 20055
Phone: (800) 624-6242



Hoffman, David E. **The Dead Hand: The Untold Story of the Cold War Arms Race and Its Dangerous Legacy**. New York: Doubleday, 2009.



“The Dead Hand is the suspense-filled story of the people who sought to brake the speeding locomotive of the arms race, then rushed to secure the nuclear and biological weapons left behind by the collapse of the Soviet Union—a dangerous legacy that haunts us even today.” (*Inside Cover*)

CB-124234

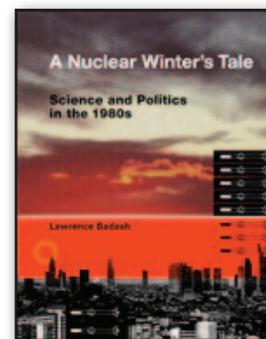
Doubleday, a division of Random House, Inc.
1745 Broadway
New York, NY 10019
Phone: (212) 782-9000

Badash, Lawrence. **A Nuclear Winter’s Tale: Science and Politics in the 1980s**. Cambridge, MA: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2009.

“The nuclear winter phenomenon burst upon the public’s consciousness in 1983. Added to the horror of a nuclear war’s immediate effects was the fear that the smoke from fires ignited by the explosions would block the sun, creating an extended “winter” that might kill more people worldwide than the initial nuclear strikes. In *A Nuclear Winter’s Tale*, Lawrence Badash maps the rise and fall of the science of nuclear winter, examining research activity, the popularization of the concept, and the Reagan-era politics that combined to influence policy and public opinion.” (*Inside Cover*)

CB-118909

The MIT Press
55 Hayward Press
Cambridge, MA 02142
Phone: (617) 253-5646





CBRNIAC Hosts Technical Forum on Biological Decontamination

On Wednesday, September 29, 2010, the CBRNIAC hosted a technical forum on Biological Decontamination at the Battelle Eastern Science and Technology Center in Aberdeen, Maryland.

Mr. Don McGonigle, a CBRNIAC Subject Matter Expert (SME) in the area of biological decontamination, opened the forum with welcoming remarks and a presentation on the challenges of accessing biological decontamination research documentation. Each speaker provided insight into aspects of biological decontamination scientific and technical efforts that generated valuable discussions during the sessions. Over 100 individuals attended the forum, creating a diverse research population that asked timely and relevant questions at the end of each presentation.

Dr. James King, Deputy Director of the CBRNIAC, offered closing remarks and the following observation as a summary of the forum presentations and discussions: "A major recurring theme in this Tech Forum was the importance of consistency in approaching development and application of methods and supporting materials, in development and execution of processes, and in collection, analysis and interpretation of data. It is important that we ask the same questions of the universe in a consistent way and that we are prepared to interpret the answers received with similar consistency."

The proceedings from the Biological Decontamination Forum will be available as a CBRNIAC product in the near future.

ABOUT THE SMEs

Don McGonigle *CBRNIAC SME*

Mr. McGonigle is a CBRNIAC SME and Principal Research Scientist for Battelle with over 28 years experience in all aspects of systems engineering, program and content management with specialized expertise in chemical and biological defense solutions. He is the manager for CBRNIAC Content Management & Information Operations. Mr. McGonigle holds a BS in biomedical engineering from Duke University.

Continued pg. 21

AGENDA

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- 830–900 **Fate & Transport—Hard to Access Data**
Don McGonigle, *CBRNIAC*
- 900–930 **The Characteristics of a Biological Agent, and How it Affected the Cleanup on Capitol Hill**
Rich Rupert, *EPA/OEM*
- 930–1000 **National Guard's Capabilities and Processes in a Large Scale Bio Event**
Jose Gonzalez, *National Guard Bureau*

STANDARDS

- 1015–1045 **Public Health and Risk Assessments**
Sean Shadomy, *CDC*
- 1045–1115 **Standardizing Methods and Method Validation**
Stephen Tomasino, *EPA Program Office*

TECHNOLOGIES AND PROCESSES

- 1115–1145 **Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Testbed**
Chris Russell, *DHS Joint Team*
- 1145–1215 **Interagency Biological R D (IBRD)**
Ryan Madden, *DTRA/JSTO*
- 1245–1315 **Clean Up Exposure Levels**
Ken Martinez, *NIOSH*
- 1315–1345 **Decontamination for Bioterrorism Agents**
Joe Wood, *NHSRC*
- 1345–1415 **Aerosol Resuspension**
Jacky Rosati, *NHSRC*
- 1430–1500 **Dahlgren's Recent Work on BioDecon**
Derrell McPherson, *NSWC/Dahlgren*
- 1500–1530 **Summary**
Jim King, *CBRNIAC*

Rich Rupert

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

Rich has over 30 years experience in hazardous material response and environmental remediation. His diverse background includes: administering the environmental program at the Central Arizona Project; managing the cleanup of old Department of Defense (DoD) sites on Kodiak Island, Alaska for the U.S. Coast Guard; providing services as an independent consultant to the mining and micro-chip industries; working as a minerals exploration geologist; and leading a team of biological weapons experts in the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, assessing, and assisting in the conversion of, former Soviet bioweapon research and production facilities to peaceful endeavors.

After several years working in the oil and mining fields, Rich started with EPA in 1985 at Region 5 in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program and quickly transferred to Superfund to become an On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). After leaving the Agency for 11 years, he returned in 2000 to Region 3 as an OSC. In Region 3, Rich had the privilege of responding to the 9-11 attacks at the World Trade Center (WTC) and Pentagon. As part of a team of OSCs, he worked in various field positions at the WTC including supervising cleanup crews and air monitoring. At the Pentagon, he coordinated support to the FBI Hazardous Material Response Unit and served as a member of their recovery/entry team. At the Capitol Hill Anthrax Response, Rich was the Lead OSC coordinating the support of over 50 OSCs and 10 agencies to successfully assess and remediate anthrax from Capitol Hill.

Rich's formal education includes a Bachelor of Arts in geology from Southern Illinois University and a Master of Technology in emergency management from Arizona State University.

Jose G. Gonzalez, MLS, ASCP

National Guard Bureau (NGB)-Air Force assigned to the WMD-CST Lab Program

Major Jose Gonzalez is an Air Force Biomedical Laboratory Officer currently assigned to the NGB as the Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD-CST) Laboratory Program Manager. He is responsible for the 57 WMD-CST laboratories in the National Guard's arsenal. The National Guard's WMD-CST Laboratory Program is accredited to ISO 17025 by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA). Prior to his current assignment, he served four years as a WMD-CST Officer in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania where he coordinated WMD-CST laboratory operations with the Pennsylvania Department of Health. His previous military service includes three years at the Air Force Institute for Operational Health Epidemiological Surveillance Laboratory, a deployment with the 407th Expeditionary Medical Group Leishmaniasis Investigation Laboratory in Iraq, and five years at the Naval Hospital Long Beach Department of Pathology. Prior to joining the Air Force Biomedical Science Corps, Jose was a civilian clinical laboratory scientist at the University of California, Irvine Medical Center Infectious Disease Department. Major Gonzalez is certified as a Medical Laboratory Scientist (MLS) with the American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP).

Sean V. Shadomy, D.V.M., M.P.H.

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Dr. Sean V. Shadomy is a Medical Epidemiologist for the National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), where he is the principle epidemiologist for a number of zoonotic pathogens including anthrax and leptospirosis. He received both a Bachelor of Science in zoology and Doctorate of Veterinary Medicine from Michigan State University. Afterward he served on active duty in the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps, included serving as the Veterinary Medical Officer for the 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne). He received his MPH from the University of Texas - Houston School of Public Health in 2000. From 2000 to 2003 he worked in vaccine safety surveillance and research at the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER), and then at the National Immunization Program at CDC until 2004. His awards include the U.S. Army Meritorious Service Medal, the FDA CBER Center Director Award for Scientific Achievement, the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Secretary's Award for Distinguished Service, and nomination for the 2009 CDC Charles C. Shepard Science Award. His professional and scientific interests include the development of cost-effective prevention and control strategies for zoonotic diseases, the ecology of emerging infectious diseases, and the relationship between infectious and immune-mediated diseases.

Stephen Tomasino, Ph.D.

U.S. EPA Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) Microbiology Laboratory, Ft. Meade, MD

Dr. Stephen Tomasino is a Senior Science Advisor at the U.S. EPA OPP Microbiology Laboratory located at the Environmental Science Center, Fort Meade, Maryland. Dr. Tomasino (Ph.D. in plant pathology) has worked for the EPA since 1995 and has been a member of the OPP Microbiology Laboratory since 1999. Dr. Tomasino is responsible for leading scientific initiatives to enhance, augment, and develop microbiological laboratory capacity to support Agency regulatory programs and Homeland Security efforts. Historically, the OPP Microbiology Laboratory has conducted post-registration efficacy testing of hospital-level disinfectants using standardized EPA-accepted methods. The laboratory has spearheaded the development of standardized methods for evaluating the performance of antimicrobial products, including chemicals for use in the decontamination of buildings exposed to spores of *Bacillus anthracis*. Dr. Tomasino manages several Interagency Agreements and contracts, serves as Study Director on many research projects and is the Chapter Editor for Association of Analytical Communities (AOAC) Official Methods of Analysis—Chapter 6 (Disinfectants).

Chris Russell

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Chris Russell is the DHS Biological Response and Recovery Program Manager within the R&D branch, within the Chemical and Biological Division of Science and Technology. Prior to this position, Chris served as the Homeland Defense Branch Chief for the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) Chem-Bio Applications Division in Alexandria, VA. His branch served as the Capability Manager

for Joint Project Manager Guardian (JPMG) and technical advisor for the Assistant Secretary for Homeland Defense and America's Security Affairs (ASD HD&ASA). This role was both a technical role with validating/demonstrating applicable technologies in a relevant environment for warfighter applications and a policy support role relative to the military support of civil authorities as well as interagency coordination for consequence management.

Prior to DTRA, Chris worked at the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) in Dahlgren, Virginia. His role was designing, installing and maintaining surface and shipboard collective protection systems. These systems provide safe areas for military personnel to conduct command and control as well as military hospital operations. Through special fan/filter systems we were able to filter out chemical, biological and radiological materials from the air keeping our operating units from having to wear protective suits and masks in certain threat conditions.

Chris graduated with a Bachelor of Science in electrical engineering from the Virginia Military Institute in 1994. He has a Master's Degree in systems engineering from Virginia Tech and has Master's Degree in public policy from American Public University.

Ryan Madden

Program Manager, U.S. Department of Defense Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)

Mr. Madden is a program manager for DTRA, in the Research and Development Enterprise, Chemical and Biological Technologies Directorate, Physical Science and Technology Division. Mr. Madden works in the Advanced Technology Demonstration group of the Joint Science and Technology Office (JSTO), and manages JSTO technology development and demonstration efforts for various Joint Project Managers in the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense. Mr. Madden is program manager for an interagency effort focused on wide-area biological restoration, an effort focused on sensitive site assessment for chemical agents, as well as other projects related to DoD Homeland Defense and Interagency Integration.

Prior to joining DTRA in November 2006, Mr. Madden served as the production engineer for Naval Sea Systems Command Submarine Acoustics Program Office (NAVSEA PMS-401). Prior to joining NAVSEA PMS-401 in 2004, Mr. Madden provided systems and production engineering support for the U.S. Navy Acoustic-Rapid commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) Insertion (A-RCI) program at Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane, Indiana.

Mr. Madden enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1993 and received an honorable discharge in 1999. He completed the Naval Nuclear Power Program before being assigned to submarine duty as a nuclear power plant operator. From 1995 to 1999 he served onboard the USS *Augusta* (SSN-710) as nuclear field electrical operator, completing multiple deployments in the Atlantic and Arctic oceans during that time.

Mr. Madden received a Master of Science in electrical and computer engineering from Georgia Institute of Technology, and a Bachelor of Science in electrical engineering from Southern Illinois University Carbondale.

CAPT Kenneth F. Martinez, MSEE, CIH

U.S. Public Health Service

Deputy Director, Division of Surveillance, Hazard Evaluations, and Field Studies (DSHEFS)

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Since 2006, CAPT Kenneth F. Martinez has served as the Deputy Director of the DSHEFS. He received a BS in Civil Engineering from Colorado State University and a MS in environmental engineering from the University of North Carolina and is certified in the practice of industrial hygiene. During his 30 year NIOSH career, he has served as a research engineer assessing and developing engineering techniques for control of worker exposure to harmful chemical and biological agents, and an industrial hygiene team lead conducting and coordinating hazard evaluation studies. CAPT Martinez primary area of research during these years was bioaerosol exposure, characterization, and health effects. Since 2001, he served in numerous CDC field leadership roles including the World Trade Center collapse, the response to the anthrax letters terrorist event of 2001, international activities in response to SARS, response activities in 2005 to Hurricanes Katrina and Wilma, the 2007 extremely drug resistant tuberculosis case, the 2010 New Hampshire African drum anthrax case, and the recent gulf oil spill. CAPT Martinez has produced, as author or co-author, 33 scientific manuscripts that have been published in peer-reviewed journals or as chapters in published books. He has also given over 90 oral presentations on scientific research. These presentations have included platform sessions at scientific professional meetings or as an instructor of a course to occupational safety and health professionals.

Joe Wood

EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD), National Homeland Security Research Center (NHSRC)

Joseph Wood has been with the U.S. EPA since 1991 and with the EPA's ORD/NHSRC since 2004. His research focuses primarily on the evaluation and development of technologies for the decontamination and disposal of materials contaminated with biological agents. He is the lead for the NHSRC/Decontamination and Consequence Management Division's (DCMD's) biological programs.

He has a Master's degree in environmental engineering from the University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign) and is a Professional Engineer.

Jacky Rosati, Ph.D.

EPA, NHSRC

Jacky Ann Rosati is a Senior Environmental Scientist with the U.S. EPA, NHSRC, DCMD. She earned her Ph.D. in environmental sciences and engineering from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, a Master of Science in Environmental Engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, NY and a Bachelor of Science in civil engineering from Union College in Schenectady, New York. Dr. Rosati has published 18 peer reviewed manuscripts and two book chapters in the areas of indoor air quality, aerosol science and exposure assessment. Her primary research interests include all aspects of particulate matter movement in the environment including the resuspension, tracking and adhesion of particulate matter from indoor

Continued pg. 23

and outdoor surface areas and the infiltration of gases and particulate matter into buildings.

Derrell C. McPherson, Ph.D.

Scientist, Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Dahlgren

Dr. McPherson is a microbiologist at NSWC, Dahlgren. He studied the main protective structures of the spore, the cortex and coat, in his graduate and post-doctoral studies. Since starting work at Dahlgren in 2006, his work has focused on biological defense. Dr. McPherson studies differences and similarities among the spores of various bacterial species, leading to improved understanding of the simulant-to-agent relationship for *B. anthracis* and related species. His current work focuses on characterizing the bacterial spore surface. He has co-authored several research papers on Bacillus spore molecular biology and physiology. Education: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Biology (Ph.D. 2003).

James M. King, Ph.D.

Deputy Director, CBRNIAC

Dr. King spent over 22 years in the DoD serving in a variety of senior level management and research and development positions prior to assuming the position of Deputy Director, CBRNIAC. He was appointed Chief of the Pharmacology and the Research Operations Divisions at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense. As Senior Staff Officer in the Army's Medical Chemical Defense Program, he was responsible for overseeing planning, budgeting, and execution of the Joint Medical Chemical Defense Program. While at the U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory and the U.S. Army Human Engineering Laboratory, Dr. King served as a Division Chief and Commander and Deputy Director. He has also been a research officer at the U.S. Army Health Care Studies and Clinical Investigation Activity and the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense. Dr. King holds a Bachelor of Arts in History from New York University and an Master of Arts and Ph.D. in Psychology from the University of Texas at Arlington.

Newest Proceedings

CBRNIAC Forum: Bioforensics Resources and Repositories

U.S. Government Agencies and Their Contractors Only; For Official Use Only

CR-10-23 \$10.00 March 2010

The CBRNIAC Technical Forum on Bioforensics Resources and Repositories, held March 31, 2010 at the Battelle Eastern Science & Technology Center in Aberdeen, Maryland, brought together members of the microbial forensics communities from government, academia, and industry in order to identify needs and develop recommendations for addressing operational gaps that limit the usefulness of scientific collections and reference repositories that are critical resources for defense bioforensics.

This CD contains the agenda, presentations, overview and summary of the panel discussions that took place during the Forum. Participant recommendations and bios are included in the proceedings.

<https://www.cbrniac.apgea.army.mil/Products/Catalog/Pages/ViewItem.aspx?ID=CR-10-23>



Past CBRNIAC Technical Forum Proceedings CDs Currently Available:

Emerging CBRN Defense R&D Requirements

U.S. Government Agencies and Their Contractors Only; For Official Use Only

CR-09-22 \$10.00 September 2009



Co-hosted by the Joint Requirements Office (JRO) for CBRN Defense, the topic was selected by the CBRNIAC Scientific Research Council (SRC) to provide new information on technologies and requirements in CBRN Defense and Homeland Security R&D. Session topics included Detection, Therapeutics, Testing, and Threat.

<https://www.cbrniac.apgea.army.mil/Products/Catalog/Pages/ViewItem.aspx?ID=CR-09-22>

CBRN Scientific Information Collaboration

U.S. Government Agencies and Their Contractors Only; For Official Use Only

CR-09-21 \$10.00 February 2009



The purpose of this Forum was to develop consensus statements on ways to enhance sharing of CBRN scientific and technical information in an interagency environment. Experts in the field of information sharing gathered to exchange ideas and suggestions for future endeavors that would make relevant and timely CBRN scientific information accessible to the CBRN defense community and Homeland Security professionals without compromising national security.

<https://www.cbrniac.apgea.army.mil/Products/Catalog/Pages/ViewItem.aspx?ID=CR-09-21>

Trends in CBRN Field Analytics

U.S. Government Agencies and Their Contractors Only; For Official Use Only

CR-09-20 \$10.00 December 2008



Co-hosted by the Joint Requirements Office for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (JRO-CBRN) Defense, the forum featured subject matter experts (SMEs) in the areas of CBRN field analytics.

<https://www.cbrniac.apgea.army.mil/Products/Catalog/Pages/ViewItem.aspx?ID=CR-09-20>

The Future of Toxicology in CB Defense

U.S. Government Agencies and Their Contractors Only; For Official Use Only

CR-08-19 \$10.00 June 2008



On June 19, 2008, the CBRNIAC hosted its first "CBRNIAC Tech Forum". Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) presented an informative overview of key topics related to "The Future of Toxicology in CB Defense". The three topics discussed during this forum were "Investigational Drug Development," "Animal Rule in FDA Licensure," and "Alternatives to Animal Testing."

<https://www.cbrniac.apgea.army.mil/Products/Catalog/Pages/ViewItem.aspx?ID=CR-08-19>

Let the CBRNIAC Technical Area Task (TAT) Program provide cost-effective, real-time project support.

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Technical Area Tasks (TATs) provide a pre-competed, convenient and responsive task-order contract vehicle for life-cycle coverage from basic research through

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- Information Collection and Compilation
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- Support of Conferences, Symposia, Working Groups
- Test and Evaluation of Materials, Components, and Systems
- Laboratory Studies (including Surety work)
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For more information on TATs, contact Janice Rhodes at cbnriac-tat@batelle.org.

More than a just a deliverables-based contract vehicle!

TATs provide valuable analysis and Research and Development (R&D) solutions nuclear (CBRN) defense and homeland security and Technical Information (STI) defense community. This saves federal CBRN defense technology that professional staff will conduct STI repositories. Basic inquiries are for Customer-Shared Direct Cost a pre-competed single-award CPFF simply by adding new delivery orders customer satisfaction rating is 4.7 out of 5. D, federal government, industry, and its vast nationwide resource of business team members.

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1. What is the scope of the CBRNIAC contract vehicle?
2. Who is eligible to use the CBRNIAC contract vehicle?
3. What color of money can be used for a CBRNIAC TAT?
4. What are the time limits for money used for a CBRNIAC TAT?
5. Are there limits to the total value of a CBRNIAC TAT?
6. Are there limits to the duration of a CBRNIAC TAT?
7. How much can a CBRNIAC TAT be awarded?
8. What is a subscription account?
9. How do I send funds for my CBRNIAC TAT or subscription account?
10. How do I initiate a CBRNIAC TAT?
11. What is the difference between a deliverables-based contract and a services-based (S&S) contract?
12. How are TAT Deliverables (reports) safeguarded?
13. How do I complete an S&S TAT?
14. What about classified reports?
15. What is the task award process?
16. What is the Customer-Shared Direct Cost percentage for the CBRNIAC contract vehicle?

1. What is the scope of the CBRNIAC contract vehicle?

The CBRNIAC contract is an deliverable-based R&D contract that makes available new Scientific and Technical Information (STI or STDMO) to the CBRNIAC community. The scope encompasses all Research and Development (R&D) aspects of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense and

TAT Process

There are only 4 actions required of the Requesting Activity (RA) or client:

1. Approve the SOW
2. Approve the proposal cost estimate
3. Send funds
4. Answer price reasonableness questions from the 55th Contracting Squadron.

Requesting Activity (RA) Submits Statement Work (SOW) to CBRNIAC

CBRNIAC Reviews and Conducts Informal Discussions with RA

Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) Reviews and Approves SOW

DTIC IAC Program Manager Reviews and Approves SOW

CBRNIAC Prepares and Submits Proposal

RA Approves Proposal

NOTIFY

COTR Submits Proposal Approval

RA Sends Funds to DTIC

55th Contracting Squadron Awards TAT

TAT Eligibility

There are no user restrictions. TATs may be sponsored by the Department of Defense and other Government agencies; State and Local Government Agencies; Academia; and Industry. TATs are analytical and technical efforts requiring work above and beyond the basic IAC products and services. TATs provide valuable R&D support to the CBRN Defense technical community, as well as provide for the preparation of specialized products and services. TATs:

- Expand access to and increase usability of the CBRNIAC information base
- Provide a means to develop specialized information collections
- Foster awareness of the importance of CBRN Defense information
- Improve the capabilities of U.S. forces
- Assist in the acquisition of CBRN Defense information.

Visit our Web site to see our broad CBRN defense and Homeland Security scope, online resources and details about quick, easy, cost-effective task-order vehicles, free inquiry services, free newsletters, information products and more.

<http://www.cbrniac.apgea.army.mil>