Chemical and Biological Defense
CBIAC Newsletter
Information Analysis Center
Winter 2005
A U.S. Department of Defense Information Analysis Center sponsored by the Defense Technical Information Center
Volume 6 Number 1

Waves of Change: Army Transformation at Aberdeen Proving Ground Reaches Technical Escort Unit

by Jeff Smart and Cathy Kropp

For some it was a sad occasion, an end to a well-known U.S. Army Materiel Command organization. For others it was a beginning, the activation of new U.S. Army Forces Command units and another step forward in the Army's overall transformation. The ceremony at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland's Fanshaw Field on October 15, 2004 was all those things and more.

Officially, the permanent orders state an organization was discontinued and another was activated. Unofficially, a transformation occurred and members of the organization saw the U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit (TEU) transformed into the 22d Chemical Battalion.

The TEU started out as an interim organization, expected to be in place only a short time to meet an immediate need, but when finally discontinued, it ended with a long, distinguished history.

During World War II, there was a need for an organization with the right training, equipment and personnel to handle the movement of hazardous chemical weapons. In addition to knowing the effects and dangers of the agent and how to move hazardous material without accidents, those personnel needed to know what to do in case of an accident.

The Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service established that special unit on January 20, 1943 at Camp Sibert, Alabama. A little over a year later, the organization moved its operations to the Chemical Warfare Center in Maryland, formerly known as Edgewood Arsenal. This was the beginning of the TEU.

Throughout its history, the organization changed its structure and capabilities to align with the structure and capabilities required by the Army and the Nation.

By the end of World War II, the unit had accomplished 1,151 missions and had escorted over 848,000 tons of material. On some of the missions, teams traveled over 300,000 miles and had circled the world. After the war, the unit received a Meritorious Unit Commendation for performing 847 missions without serious injury during the period May 31, 1944 to December 31, 1945.

After the end of hostilities, the unit faced total demobilization as the need for chemical weapons movements appeared to be ending. Lt. Col. Garland White, the first commander of the unit and an experienced chemical officer, took immediate action to keep the unit together by expanding its mission to include the disposal of chemical weapons.

In 1946, the unit received its first major disposal mission. Sixty-four unit personnel were sent to Germany to dispose of captured chemical munitions. One of the first issues Lt. Col. White faced was that the unit had no experience, training or equipment to handle the deadly nerve agents developed by Germany during the war. To solve part of the problem, he helped design the first nerve agent first aid kit. In April 1946, the Surgeon General officially approved the kit. The first 25 kits produced went with the team deploying to Germany.

In July 1946, a cargo ship, the S.S. Francis L. Lee, was loaded with 700 tons of German mustard agent bombs and sent to the United States for analysis. Due to poor loading and storage operations, several of the bombs leaked during the crossing and contaminated the hold

The transformation of the Technical Escort Unit into the 22d Chemical Battalion was marked by a ceremony at Aberdeen Proving Ground , Maryland, on October 15, 2004.

Continued pg. 12

The **Chemical and Biological Defense Information Analysis Center (CBIAC)** is a Department of Defense (DoD)-sponsored Information Analysis Center (IAC) operated by Battelle Memorial Institute and supported by Horne Engineering Services, Inc., Innovative Emergency Management, Inc., MTS Technologies, Inc., QuickSilver Analytics, Inc., and SciTech, Inc., and administered by the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) under the DoD IAC Program Office (Contract No.SP0700-00-D-3180).

The CBIAC Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) may be contacted at the following address:

CDR USA RDECOM
Edgewood Chemical Biological Center
ATTN: AMSRD-ECB-RT (CBIAC COTR)
5183 Blackhawk Road
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5424

U.S. Government agencies and private industry under contract to the U.S. Government can contact the CBIAC for information products and services. CBIAC services also extend to all state and local governments and the first responder community, to include local emergency planners, firefighters, medics and law enforcement personnel.

Approved for Public Release; Unlimited Distribution

Table of Contents

Winter 2005 **Volume 6 Number 1**

Waves of Change: Army Transformation at Aberdeen Proving Ground Reaches Technical Escort Unit 1

Doesburg Retires 3

Contract Awards 4

New CBIAC Information Resources 5

In the News 6

Product Catalog 7

Product Order Form 9

Calendar of Events 10

User Survey 10

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

The CBIAC 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 CBIAC reserves the right to reject or edit submissions. For each issue, articles must be received by the following dates: Winter (First Quarter) – October 15th; Spring (Second Quarter) – January 15th; Summer (Third Quarter) – April 15th; Fall (Fourth Quarter) – July 15th.

All paid advertisements and articles are subject to the review and approval of the CBIAC COTR prior to publication. The appearance of an advertisement or article in the ***CBIAC Newsletter*** does not constitute endorsement by the DoD or the CBIAC.

The CBIAC is located in building E3330, Room 150, Aberdeen Proving Ground-Edgewood Area, Maryland 21010. For further information or assistance, visit or contact the CBIAC.

CBIAC
Aberdeen Proving Ground - Edgewood Area
P.O. Box 196 • Gunpowder, MD 21010-0196
410.676.9030 **410.676.9703 (fax)**

General Information & Core Program:
cbiac@battelle.org

Technical Area Task Program:
cbiac-tat@battelle.org

Knowledge Management & Development Program:
cbiac-kmd@battelle.org

http://www.cbiac.apgea.army.mil/

Doesburg Retires After Three and a Half Decades of Military Service

By Larry D. McCaskill

After 35 years of experiencing what he calls "the ultimate adventure," Maj. Gen. John C. Doesburg is retiring from active duty.

The son of Jefferson City, Missouri resident, Lt. Col. (Ret.) Charles E. Doesburg, never intended to wear Army green for 35 years.

"My father was in the military and he instilled in the family the thought that service to the country was important. He was still in the military when I left to go to college," Doesburg said. His father was a unique breed out of the WWII military era. He didn't have a college degree but had the unique ability to lead. He was an enlisted Soldier before receiving a battlefield commission and later attended officer candidate school. Doesburg credits his father as the shining example of the importance of military service and as the person he wanted to emulate.

Doesburg decided he would serve his country as an Army officer, enrolling in ROTC while at the University of Oklahoma. His intentions were to fulfill his military obligation then move on to something else. Three and a half decades later he's finally moving on.

"I never intended on making the Army a career, but from the very first assignment it was like an adventure," he said. "There was something new and exciting around every corner. It was something I never thought I would be doing and it captivated me and kept me around."

Doesburg's first assignment was with a 155 SP (self-propelled) artillery unit during the time when the war in Vietnam was drawing a lot of the military resources. New to the battery, the fresh-faced second lieutenant served as the executive officer and a first lieutenant served as battery commander. The two young men were the only officers in a battery normally allocated five

After completing assignments in a few artillery and Pershing missile units, Doesburg found himself headed to Aberdeen Proving Ground's Edgewood Area to attend the Chemical Officers' Advance Course. After completing the course, Doesburg moved on to an assignment at Fort Bragg, North Carolina where his career would hit a turning point.

"My assignment with the 82nd Airborne Division convinced me that I really wanted a career in the military. There, I had a brigade commander who took a risk. He had this new thing called a chemical officer assigned to the unit and in those days, there was no command[ing officer positions] for a Chemical Corps officer," Doesburg said. "One day he called me into his office and asked me if I was interested in being a company commander. I told him that's the kind of thing you want to do when you sign up, to be in charge. He offered me the position of company commander of the brigade's Headquarters and Headquarters Company, a position normally reserved for an infantry officer's second command. He said he wanted to take the chance and let me command."

Doesburg accepted the challenge not sure if it would be his first command and maybe his only command as a captain.

"Someone was willing to take a risk with me because they saw something in me that I didn't see," he said.

The command position led to bigger and better things than he never could have anticipated. A year and a half later, a chemical company was established in the 82nd and since he had already commanded the brigade's HHC, Doesburg was the best fit as the first commander 21st Chemical Company (Airborne). In addition to commanding his own unit, Doesburg discovered a sense of camaraderie different than the other experiences he had in previous units.

"There's a whole different feel in the 82nd, it's entirely different than in other aspects of the Army," said Doesburg who made his final military jump in September. "I tell folks it's the only place where at the point you are going to participate in a parachute jump, rank is not important. Every single one of us, whether you are a private or a major general, you're going to pre-jump check and put your life in the hands of someone else because they are going to inspect your parachute. You have to have inside of yourself, the ability to put your life, your trust, your confidence in someone doing everything they can to make it a safe jump. It tends to create a bond from the most junior rank to the most senior rank that you don't really feel throughout the entire Army, a very unique perspective." Throughout Doesburg's career, a constant aspect has been his placement in leadership positions.

Continued pg. 11

Contract Awards • *by Mary Frances Tracy*

Nuclear Deterrent and Weapons of Mass Destruction
Science Applications International Corporation
McLean, VA
$65,000,000 (Maximum Order Limit) September 20, 2004
By Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Fort Belvoir, VA

Coordinate Training Exercises Involving Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Explosives Attacks
Cubic Corporation
Lacey, WA
$5,605,275 ($43,000,000 Ceiling) September 21, 2004
By Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Fort Belvoir, VA

Phase II STTR, Detection of Liquids on Surfaces Using Long Wave Infrared Hyperspectral Imaging Spectroradiometer
Physical Sciences, Inc.
Andover, MA
$747,123 September 23, 2004
By RDECOM Acquisition Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

Development, Testing and Evaluation of a Live/Attenuated (LVS) Tularemia Vaccine Candidate
DynPort Vaccine Company
Frederick, MD
$4,529,418 September 28, 2004
By National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Bethesda, MD

Research the Possibility of Utilizing an Artificial Immune Systems to Test Vaccines
VaxDesign Inc.
Orlando, FL
$6,249,232 September 29, 2004
By U.S. Army Medical Research Acquisition Activity, Frederick, MD

Production and Testing of a Modified Vaccinia Ankara (MVA) Vaccine
Bavarian Nordic A/S
Copenhagen, Denmark
$100,570,172 (Option $41,255,096) September 29, 2004
Acambis, Inc.
Cambridge, MA
$76,283,309 (Option $55,488,984) September 30, 2004
By National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Bethesda, MD

TACTIC Program Threat Agent Cloud Tactical Intercept and Countermeasure Detection
Nomadics, Inc.
Stillwater, OK
$1,877,850 September 28,2004
NanoScale Materials, Inc.
Manhattan, KS
$481,704 (Option of $504,459) September 28, 2004
ITT Industries Advanced Engineering & Sciences
Alexandria, VA
$1,509,153 September 29, 2004
General Sciences, Inc.
Souderton, PA
$500,002 (Option of $803,103) September 29, 2004
The Boeing Company
Seattle, WA
$1,132,599 September 30, 2004
Triton Systems, Inc.
Chelmsford, MA
$561,786 (Option of $839,510) September 30, 2004
By RDECOM Acquisition Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

Anthrax Vaccine for Civilian Defense
VaxGen, Inc.
Brisbane, CA
$877,500,000 November 4, 2004
By National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Bethesda, MD

Military Sensing Information Analysis Center
Georgia Tech Applied Research Corp.
Atlanta, GA
$134, 912, 198 December 7, 2004
By The Defense Information Technology Contracting Organization-National Capital Region

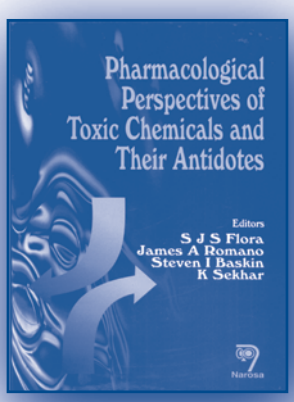
Chemical and Biological Defense
CBIAC
Information Analysis Center
Serving the CB Defense and Homeland Security communities

New CBIAC Information Resources • *By Richard M. Gilman*

Books

Flora, S *et al*. **Pharmacological Perspectives of Toxic Chemicals and Their Antidotes.** New Delhi: Narosa Publishing House, 2004.

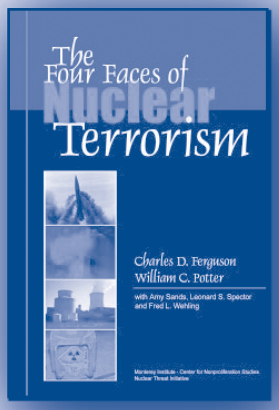
Major topics covered include current and potential skin decontaminants for chemical warfare agent exposure, prophylactic efficacy of amifostine and DRDE-07 against sulfur mustard, the search for an ideal bioscavenger of organophosphate chemical warfare agent toxicity, toxicity evaluation of thiodiglycol, the virulence components of plague bacilli, the toxicology and pharmacology of brevetoxins, a toxicological review of capsaicin and development of treatments for intoxication by botulinum neurotoxin.



CB-191999
ISBN 81-7319-548-X
Narosa Publishing House
22 Daryaganj
Delhi Medical Association Road
New Delhi-110 002, India
http://www.narosa.com

Ferguson, Charles D. and William C. Potter. **The Four Faces of Nuclear Terrorism**. Monterrey, CA: Monterey Center for International Studies, 2004.
http://cns.miis.edu/pubs/books/pdfs/4faces.pdf

Especially pertinent topics receiving chapter-length treatment include "Making the Bomb: Loose Materials and Know-How," "Releasing Radiation: Power Plants and Facilities," and "Dispersing Radiation: The Dirty Bomb and Other Devices."

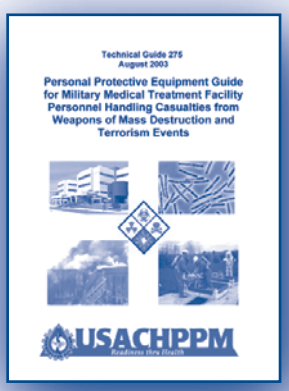


CB-193062
ISBN 1-885350-09-0
Center for Non-Proliferation Studies
Monterey Institute of International Studies
460 Pierce Street
Monterey, CA 93940
http://cns.miis.edu

Documents

CHPPM. **Personal Protective Equipment Guide for Military Medical Treatment Facility Personnel Handling Casualties from Weapons of Mass Destruction and Terrorism Events.** Technical Guide 275. Aberdeen Proving Ground-EA, MD: CHPPM, 2003.
http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/documents/TG/TECHGUID/TG275NEW.pdf

While this document addresses the full range of CBRN terrorism, the chapters devoted to Toxic Industrial Chemical Terrorism and the selection of PPE protection against such agents are especially useful and welcome.



Includes numerous tables, figures, and an index. There are also seven appendices that are largely focused on government standards for personnel protective equipment.

CB-193063
United States Army Center for Health Promotion & Preventive Medicine
5158 Blackhawk Road
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5403
Phone: 1-800-222-9698
http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil

Journals

Journal of Analytical Toxicology. Vol. 28, No. 5 (July-August, 2004), pages 305-392.

This special issue on analytical methods for chemical warfare agents emphasizes the "biological monitoring of human exposure to chemical warfare agents."

Representative themes of the fourteen articles presented are: the monitoring of sulfur mustard by gas chromatography—mass spectrometry analysis of thiodyglycol cleaved from blood proteins; the Immunuslotblot assay for the analysis of DNA/sulfur mustard adducts in human blood and skin, retrospective detection of exposure to sulfur mustard; a rapid, sensitive method for the quantification of specific metabolites of sulfur mustard in human urine; quantitation of fluoride ion released sarin in red blood cell samples by gas chromatography-chemical ionization mass spectrometry; improvements of the fluoride reactivation method for verification of exposure to nerve agents, and quantitation of CW nerve agents in human urine utilizing isotope-dilution gas chromatography—mass spectrometry.

CB-193064
Journal of Analytical Toxicology
c/o Preston Publications
600 W. Touhy Ave.
Niles, IL 60714
Phone: (847) 647-2900 Fax: (847) 647-1155
http://www.jatox.com

In the News • *By Mary Frances Tracy*

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Awards 105 Scholarships and Fellowships to Undergraduate and Graduate Researchers

Donald Tighe

Department of Homeland Security: Office of the Press Secretary

Press Release:

November 15, 2004

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology directorate today announced that its Scholarship and Fellowship Program has awarded full-tuition scholarships and stipends to 105 college juniors and graduate students studying math, engineering and science. The program is designed to encourage and support students in their effort to develop a scientific foundation and pursue technological breakthroughs resulting in improved homeland security.

http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/display?content=4115

Course Trains 'Select Few' to Identify Biological Warfare Agents in Field Laboratories

Caree Vander Linden

Fort Detrick Standard

November 24, 2004

"The narrow gravel path leads to a cluster of ISO shelters at Fort Detrick's 'Area B,' 400 acres of farmland just off Rosemont Avenue. A brown sign reads, 'Field Identification of Biological Warfare Agents, or FIBWA–Laboratory Training Site.'…

In this nondescript setting, eight students will learn to set up, maintain, and operate a deployable laboratory under field conditions. The four-week, hands-on FIBWA course offers training in the most advanced field technologies for confirmatory identification of biological warfare agents. Developed by the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, FIBWA is the only course of its kind in the entire Department of Defense."

http://www.dcmilitary.com/army/standard/9_24/features/32221-1.html

Anti-Cancer Drugs May Improve Survival Rates from Biological Attacks

Voice of America News

Michael Bowman

25 November 2004

"In the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the United States implemented a program to stockpile drugs, vaccines and other treatments for pathogens that might be used in a possible biological attack. But scientists warn that even the most meticulously-crafted and perfectly-executed emergency response plan may not be enough to prevent losses of life in the event of an attack, given the limited efficacy of existing drug treatments for pathogens such as anthrax. What can be done to improve survival rates? That topic was explored at a recent conference in Washington."

http://www.voanews.com/english/2004-11-25-voa58.cfm

Department of Homeland Security Announces Over $2.5 Billion in Grants Nationwide

Department of Homeland Security: Office of the Press Secretary

Press Release:

December 3, 2004

Secretary of Homeland Security Tom Ridge today announced the recipients of $1.66 billion in grants to states and an additional $855 million in grants to urban areas to fund first responders and support state and local resources necessary to prevent, respond and recover from acts of terrorism and other disasters. Totaling over $2.5 billion in direct assistance to state and local governments for their preparedness and planning needs, these funds augment the nearly $9 billion already delivered to state and local governments and first responders since the creation of the Department of Homeland Security."

http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/display?content=4185

FDA Issues Final Rule on the Establishment and Maintenance of Records to Enhance the Security of the U.S. Food Supply Under the Bioterrorism Act

FDA also issues draft guidance regarding records access

FDA News: P04-109

December 6, 2004

"The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) today issued final regulations on the establishment and maintenance of records to protect the U.S. human food and animal feed supply in the event of credible threats of serious adverse health consequences or death to humans or animals. FDA also issued draft guidance to FDA staff and industry, which details the internal procedures the agency will follow before requesting access to records."

http://www.fda.gov/bbs/topics/news/2004/NEW01143.html

Vol. 2 No. 1 of the Chem-Bio Defense Quarterly Magazine is Now Available!

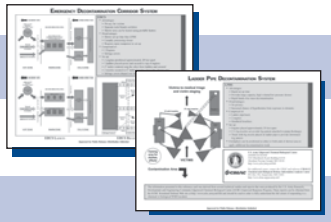
This issue of Chem-Bio Defense Quarterly Magazine highlights both the progress and the future of individual and collective protection throughout the U.S. armed forces and the project managers delivering these new capabilities to warfighters. These new capabilities include enhancing the U.S. Navy's capability to manage damage control evolutions since installing Collective Protective Shelters. Moreover, it features articles that discuss how we balance future needs while meeting deployed forces' immediate operational needs.

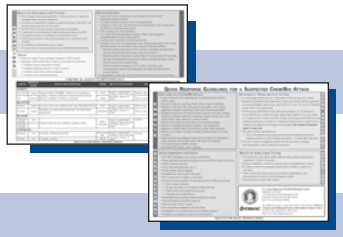
http://www.jpeocbd.osd.mil/magazine.htm.

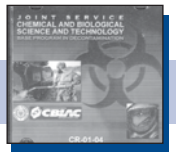
2005 CBIAC Products

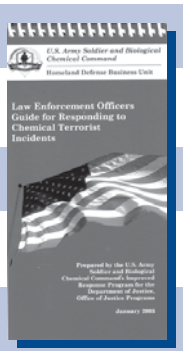
Critical Reviews

Code/Price	Title/Classification
CR-04-12 $2.00	**Emergency Decontamination Corridor and Ladder Pipe Decontamination Systems** Unlimited; Unclassified
CR-04-11 $2.00	**Quick Response Guidelines for a Suspected Chem/Bio Attack** Unlimited; Unclassified
CR-04-10 $25.00	**The Psychological Effects of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) on Military and Civilian Personnel** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors; Unclassified
CR-03-09 $10.00	**Law Enforcement Officers Guide for Responding to Chemical Terrorist Incidents** Unlimited; Unclassified
CR-03-08 $10.00	**Medical Aspects of Biological Agents** Unlimited; Unclassified
CR-03-07 $25.00	**WMD Reference CDs** Unlimited; Unclassified
CR-02-05 $25.00	**Chemical Agent Simulants and Associated Technologies** U.S. Government Agencies Only; Unclassified
CR-01-04 $45.00	**Joint Service Chemical and Biological Science and Technology Base Program in Decontamination** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors; Unclassified
CR-01-03 $25.00	**Air Purification Technologies** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors; Unclassified
CR-00-02 $25.00	**Critical Review on Anti-Crop Biological Agents and Associated Technologies** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors; Unclassified
CR-00-01 $75.00	**Chemical Biological/Smoke Modeling and Simulation (M&S) Newsletter Compilation** U.S. Government Agencies and their M&S Contractors: Unclassified
CR-99-10 $60.00	**Wide Area Decontamination: CB Decontamination Technologies, Equipment and Projects** Unlimited; Unclassified
CR-99-09 $20.00	**Determination of Optimum Sorbent Material for Collection and Air Desorption of Chemical Warfare Agents** Unlimited; Unclassified
CR-98-08 $25.00	**Demilitarization Technologies for Biological and Toxin Weapons** U.S. Government Agencies Only; Unclassified
CR-98-07 $15.00	**The Year 2000 Millennium Bug: A Chemical and Biological Defense Community Perspective** Unlimited; Unclassified
CR-98-06 $15.00	**The Emergency Responder's Ability to Detect Chemical Agents** U.S. Government Agencies, their Contractors, State and Local Government Agencies; Unclassified
CR-98-05 $25.00	**Critical Review of Surface Sampling Technologies for Volatilizing Liquid Chemical Agent** Unlimited; Unclassified
CR-98-04 $25.00	**Critical Review of Non-Lethal Grenade Technologies and Lethality Evaluation Criteria** Unlimited; Unclassified
CR-96-03 $60.00	**Critical Review of Sources of Chemical and Physical Properties Data for Militarily Significant Compounds** Unlimited; Unclassified
CR-95-02 $20.00	**A Critical Review of Sources of Spectral Data for Militarily Significant Compounds** Unlimited; Unclassified
CR-95-01 $20.00	**A Critical Review of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Contamination Survivability (NBCCS)** Unlimited; Unclassified









Databases, Databooks, Handbooks, and Others

Code/Price	Title/Classification
DBS-02-01 $125.00	**Chemical Sources Database and Databook: Toxicological Values for Catastrophic Release of Toxic Industrial Chemicals (Set)** U.S. DoD Agencies Only; Unclassified
DB-02-01 $75.00	**Chemical Sources Database: Toxicological Values for Catastrophic Release of Toxic Industrial Chemicals** U.S. DoD Agencies Only; Unclassified
DBK-02-01 $75.00	**Chemical Sources Databook: Toxicological Values for Catastrophic Release of Toxic Industrial Chemicals** U.S. DoD Agencies Only; Unclassified

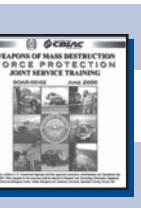
2005 CBIAC Products

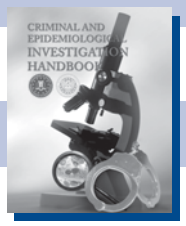
Databases, Databooks, Handbooks, and Others (cont.)

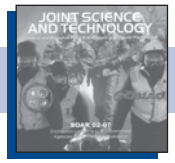
Code/Price	Title/Classification
DBK-99-02 $125.00	**Susceptibility of Aircraft Materials to Chemical Warfare Agents (Reprint)** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors; Unclassified
DB-97-01 $60.00	**Physiological and Psychological Effects of the Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Environment and Sustained Operations on Systems in Combat (P^2NBC^2) Database** U.S. DoD Agencies and their Contractors; Unclassified
DBK-95-01 $10.00	**Chemical Defense Materials Databook** U.S. DoD Agencies and their Contractors; Export-Controlled; Unclassified
HB-04-03 $175.00	**BACWORTH Encyclopedia Version 6.2a** U.S. Government Agencies Only; Export Controlled; For Official Use Only
HB-99-03 $75.00	**CB Terminology Handbook** Unlimited; Unclassified
HBS-98-03 $200.00	**Worldwide Chemical Detection Equipment Handbook and Worldwide NBC Mask Handbook (Set of Both Handbooks)** Unlimited; Unclassified
HB-95-02 $150.00	**Worldwide Chemical Detection Equipment Handbook** Unlimited; Unclassified
HB-92-01 $75.00	**Worldwide NBC Mask Handbook** Unlimited; Unclassified
PR-95-02 $49.00	**Proceedings of the CB Medical Treatment Symposium: An Exploration of Present Capabilities and Future Requirements for Chemical and Biological Medical Treatment** Unlimited; Unclassified
SIMKIT-96-01 $150.00	**Chemical Warfare Agent Simulant Training Kit** Unlimited; Unclassified

State-of-the-Art Reports

Code/Price	Title/Classification
SOAR-04-12 $75.00–$200.00	**Sensing of Chemical & Biological Agents*** U.S. Department of Defense Agencies and their contractors; Unclassified
SOAR-04-11 $35.00	**Chemical and Biological Medical Treatment Symposium - III** Unlimited; Unclassified
SOAR-03-10 $20.00	**Best Practices and Guidelines for Mass Personnel Decontamination** U.S. Government Agencies, their Contractors, State and Local Government Agencies; Unclassified
SOAR-03-09 $10.00	**Criminal and Epidemiological Investigation Handbook** Unlimited; Unclassified
SOAR-02-08 $25.00	**Possible Terrorist Use of Modern Biotechnology Techniques** U.S. Government Agencies Only; For Official Use Only
SOAR-02-07 $25.00	**Joint Science and Technology Chemical and Biological Front End Analysis and Master Plan – Individual Protection** U.S. Government Agencies Only; Unclassified
SOAR-02-06 $45.00	**Medical Risk Assessment of the Biological Threat** U.S. Government Agencies and Their Contractors; Unclassified
SOAR-02-05 $45.00	**Tools to Minimize the Threat of Intentional Food/Water Contamination** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors, State and Local Government Agencies; Unclassified
SOAR-01-04 $15.00	**Weapons of Mass Destruction Level III Antiterrorism Training** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors; Unclassified
SOAR-01-03 $125.00	**Respirator Encumbrance Model** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors; Unclassified
SOAR-00-02 $95.00	**Weapons of Mass Destruction Force Protection Joint Service Training** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors, State and Local Government Agencies; Unclassified
SOAR-00-01 $5.00	**Medical NBC Battlebook**** Unlimited; Unclassified
SOAR-99-13 $95.00	**CB Decontamination Market Survey and Tool** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors; Export Controlled; Unclassified



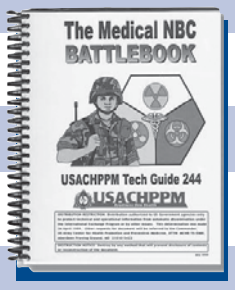




2005 CBIAC Products

State-of-the-Art Reports cont.

Code/Price	Title/Classification
SOAR-99-12 $75.00	**CBR-D Curricular Materials (CD-ROM)** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors; Export Controlled; Unclassified
SOAR-99-11 $75.00	**Disaster Preparedness Operation Specialist (DPO) Curricular Materials** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors; Export Controlled; Unclassified
SOAR-99-10 $95.00	**Tactical NBC Information Tool** U.S. Government Agencies Only; Unclassified
SOAR-98-09 $75.00	**Technical Approach Options for Indoor Air Modeling** Unlimited; Unclassified
SOAR-98-08 $95.00	**CINC NBC Information Tool** U.S. Government Agencies Only; Unclassified
SOAR-98-07 $125.00	**Disaster Preparedness Operation Specialist (DPO) Computer Aided Instruction** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors; Export-Controlled; Unclassified
SOAR-98-06 $125.00	**CBR-D Computer Aided Instruction** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors; Export-Controlled; Unclassified
SOAR-98-05 $75.00	**Assessment of Chemical Detection Equipment for HAZMAT Responders** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors, State and Local Government Agencies; Unclassified
SOAR-98-04 $75.00	**State-of-the-Art Report on the Australia Group Chemicals** Unlimited; Unclassified
SOAR-97-03 $95.00	**An Overview of U.S. Chemical and Biological Defensive Equipment** Unlimited; Unclassified
SOAR-95-02 $60.00	**State-of-the-Art Report on Biodetection Technologies** U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors; Export-Controlled; Unclassified



** To order, visit the IRIA Web site at http://www.iriacenter.org or contact IRIA at (734) 994-1200, extension 2216.*
***The Medical NBC Battlebook, USACHPPM Tech Guide 244, is available on the USACHPPM Web Site in electronic format at http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil.*

CBIAC Products Order Form

Please complete the following form and return it to the CBIAC via mail (CBIAC, Attn: Product Administrator, P.O. Box 196, Gunpowder Branch, APG, MD 21010-0196) or fax (410-676-9703), or e-mail (cbiac@battelle.org). Please be sure that you satisfy the document's distribution limitation if you are ordering a limited distribution document. The CBIAC will strictly abide by all distribution limitations.

Full Name:_____ Prefix:_____ Title:_____
(Last, First, Middle, Initial) (Mr., Ms. Dr., etc.) (Commander, Director, etc.)

Code/Attn:_____ Organization:_____
(SMCCR-CCR, ATD/FXX, etc.) (Agency, Command, U.S. Army, USAF, Company Name, etc.)

Address:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____ Country:_____

Telephone:(_____)_____ Fax:(_____)_____ E-Mail Address:_____

DoD Contractors: If you are ordering an export-controlled document, in the space below please provide your organization's U.S. Contractor Certification Number assigned by the Defense Logistics Information Service (DLIS). For more information on DLIS certification, please call 800-352-3572 or visit their Web site at: http://www.dlis.dla.mil/jcp/faq.htm

Please allow up to 6 weeks for delivery. Orders will be filled after receiving payment in full. Prices include tax.

CBIAC PRODUCT NO.	PRODUCT TITLE	QUANTITY	PRICE EACH	TOTAL

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED $_____

Payment Method (Please Indicate):

❑ Check or Money Order (Make payable to Battelle — U.S. dollars only, please) ❍ VISA ❍ MasterCard ❍ American Express

Credit Card Number:_____ Expiration Date: _____

Name on Card_____ Signature: _____

CBIAC products can also be ordered through the Interactive Product Request Form on our Web Site at http://www.cbiac.apgea.army.mil/products/product_request.html

Calendar of Events

If you would like to have a Chemical and/or Biological Defense or Homeland Security course or event posted on the CBIAC Calendar of Events, submit the pertinent information via email to **cbiac@battelle.org**. *Due to space limitations, the CBIAC will accept submissions on a first-come, first-served basis and reserves the right to reject submissions. For a more extensive list of events, visit our Web Site at* **http://www.cbiac.apgea.army.mil/**.

February 28-March 1, 2005
1st Interpol Global Bio-terrorism Conference
Lyon, France
http://www.interpol.int/Public/BioTerrorism/Conferences/1stGlobalConference.asp

March 1-2, 2005
UNESCO Seminar: Molecular and Cellular Mechanisms of Biological Effects of EMF
Yerevan, Armenia
http://www.biophys.am/future.htm

March 1-2, 2005
Homeland Defense Training Workshop®: Emergency Preparedness for Government Facilities
San Francisco, CA
http://www.homelanddefensejournal.com/conf_emergprepSF.htm

March 1-3, 2005
MORS Workshop: Analyzing Risk in a 9-11 World
McLean, VA
http://www.mors.org

March 1-3, 2005
Emergency Medical Services: Operations and Planning for WMD
California National Guard Joint Forces Training Base
Los Alamitos, CA
Course Facilitators: Kathleen Hollingsworth or Fadi Essmaeel, MD CEM
Phone: 714.960.6483/310.377.9493
Fax: 714.960.7806
fadi.essmaeel@mail.house.gov
http://rohrabacher.house.gov/UploadedFiles/EMS-TEEXFeb2005.pdf

March 2, 2005
Course: Initial Procedures for Handling Chemical / Biological Incidents
Smyrna, GA
http://www.pe.gatech.edu/conted/servlet/edu.gatech.conted.course.ViewCourseDetails?COURSE_ID=108

March 3-4, 2005
Homeland Defense Training Workshop®: Physical Security for Government Facilities
San Francisco, CA
http://www.homelanddefensejournal.com/conf_securitySF.htm

March 3-5, 2005
Workshop: Mechanisms of Biological Effect of Extra High Power Pulses (EHPP)
Yerevan, Armenia
http://www.biophys.am/future.htm

March 6-9, 2005
Interplay of Chemistry and Biology in Integrative Drug Discovery
Miami, FL
http://www.chemistry.org/portal/a/c/s/1/acsdisplay.html?DOC=acsprospectives%5cdrugdiscovery%5cindex.html

CBIAC 2005 User Survey

Please complete our survey and fax it to the CBIAC at 410-676-9703 or complete the interactive survey form on our Web Site at http://www.cbiac.apgea.army.mil. *Your feedback will help us to improve our service to the CB Defense and Homeland Security communities.*

How did you become aware of the CBIAC's products and services?
(Check all that apply)

- ❑ Advertisement
- ❑ Database Search
- ❑ CBIAC Homepage
- ❑ IAC Referral
- ❑ Briefing
- ❑ Conference Display
- ❑ Brochure
- ❑ CBIAC Newsletter
- ❑ Internet
- ❑ Co-worker
- ❑ Other

Would you prefer CBIAC Basic Products in electronic format?

❑ Yes ❑ No

What topics in either existing and/or new categories would you like to see in future CBIAC products? *Include any comments on our products and services here.*

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Optional

Name: Organization:

Work Phone: E-mail:

Please rate the CBIAC products and services that you have used using the following scale: *5=Excellent, 4=Very Good, 3=Satisfactory, 2=Fair, 1=Poor*

	5	4	3	2	1
CBIAC Bibliographic Database	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Critical Reviews/ Technology Assessments	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Newsletters	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Directories	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Databooks	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Inquiry and Referral Services	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Handbooks	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
State-of-the-Art Reports (SOARs)	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Proceedings	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Training Aids	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Technical Area Tasks (TATs)	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Web site *http://www.cbiac.apgea.army.mil*	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑

Thank you!

Doesburg *cont.*

"I've been blessed to have been in leadership positions more than most officers. I've been in command as a captain, a major, a lieutenant colonel, a colonel, and if you count my time as a program manager as a brigadier general and as a major general. We're talking about being in command for more than 15 years out of 35 years of service," he said.

According to Doesburg, there's nothing greater than being in charge. When things go right it's because of the people in your organization. Leading and motivating people to accomplish great things is the most satisfying thing a person can do. On the other end of the spectrum, when things go wrong its solely the responsibility of the leader because they are the individual in charge of the organization. Not someone in the organization but the leader. It is the leader's leadership style and ability that is ultimately the reason for success or failure.

"I don't know if it's a great accomplishment but it's something I've been blessed with, the ability to have commanded for so long," he said.

Another unique element of Doesburg's three and a half decades of service has been his ability to stand up an organization from scratch.

"When I was out on Johnston Island as the executive officer we stood up this new thing called a chemical activity to work the demilitarization of the chemical stockpile there. We started the Soldier Biological and Chemical Command then finally stood up the Research, Development and Engineering Command. In going towards the RDECOM it was clear we had an issue, the problem was how do you define the best way to put technology into the hands of soldiers quicker. I think all those other organizations I started gave me a leg up others might not have had.

"I had already gone through some of the pitfalls of starting an organization. I used to spend a lot of time reflecting not on the things that went well but on the things that didn't go well and what should have been done differently. So as a senior general officer, I had an opportunity to take all those lessons learned and put them together in one organization, which is now RDECOM."

According to Doesburg, the initial success of RDECOM is just the first part of determining whether the concept of combining all the research centers and laboratories will speed up moving technologies to the warfighter quicker.

"I think there has to be more time for success of this sort of concept before you see it on a grander scale. For the same number of folks who think this is the right thing to do, there is an equal number of people who think it's the wrong thing," he said. "There are two schools of thought on this. One side thinks there is a lot of power combining intellectual capability and resources into a single organization so when you need to apply that against a problem you are not limited in scope by either intellectual power or infrastructure. An equal number of folks say things need to be stove piped because we want the focus of an individual or organization to be in a particular area and that you get the best solutions by having individual focus rather than the larger capability to draw across this vast set of resources. The proof is not: does it make sense? The proof is time. With time comes a better understanding of which will work better.

"For years we've used stove pipes and we haven't been successful. It has taken us longer and longer to move technology. With RDECOM, we've proven, at least initially, that we can move technology quicker under a concept of combining it all together. But we have been assisted by the fact that we are involved and engaged in a conflict. The question is: when we are not as decisively engaged can we still have the ability to move technology quicker? Is the concept sustainable? If it's sustainable then I think at that particular point the Department of Defense or the Department of the Army may need to look at combining the Army's other research and development organizations that are out there," Doesburg said.

Doesburg see the future of military science and technology dependent on the future scientists of America and the commercial industry.

"A lot of folks miss a very critical feature of military S&T and that is a significant portion of its dollars are invested in academia and invested in industry. There's a quote by Albert Einstein that says if we knew what it was we were doing then it wouldn't be called research," Doesburg said. "His point is that we don't know what we don't know. By and large our S&T infrastructure looks at these great ideas that are out there in academia and industry.

"What I see our science and technology infrastructure doing in the future is becoming more agile; closer in line with what RDECOM is all about. Agility is ensuring the exchange of ideas is not in a stovepipe, the exchange of ideas is across this broad horizon and it will help us to continue to move technology to the warfighter quicker," he said.

As he leaves the military, Doesburg sees a similar sight on the horizon.

"I'm not real sure what I am going to do after I retire but I'll probably stay in the research and development area. Maybe capitalize on some of my background as a chemical officer or in research and development. What I will miss the most are the soldiers and colleagues. For those who continue to serve and lead, I say thanks for making a difference to the young soldiers."

For more information contact the U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command Public Affairs Office, 410-436-4345.

Tech Escort *cont.*

of the ship. After docking at Mobile, Alabama, the Chemical Corps took responsibility for unloading and decontaminating the ship. Under the supervision of a safety director and unit personnel, civilian stevedores began unloading the ship. Unfortunately, they ignored established safety regulations and, within a short time, 250 stevedores had received mustard burn injuries.

Despite his opposition, Lt. Col. White was ordered to reload the S.S. Francis L. Lee and move the ship to the Chemical Warfare Center for unloading. This time the specialized unit was given more control over the operation with the support of a port battalion of stevedores. Strict observance of safety regulations and using trained unit personnel minimized casualties. The unloading of the mustard bombs was completed on September 6, 1946, and a month later, the S.S. Francis L. Lee was certified clean and moved to Baltimore, Maryland. The unit continued to monitor the ship for mustard agent and even visited it twice after it was mothballed in Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1947.

Starting in 1949, the unit began moving radioactive materials between Oak Ridge, Tennessee, the site of the Manhattan Project during World War II, and various test and laboratory sites around the country. The number of radiological missions continued to increase throughout the next decade.

In June 1949, there was an enormous explosion at a disposal site at the Army Chemical Center (formerly known as the Chemical Warfare Center). The explosion, caused by poor disposal policies, projected chemical agent and munitions around the area. The unit was called in to clean up the hazardous materiel. Lt. Col. White agreed to conduct the cleanup only on the condition that his command would be responsible for all future chemical disposal work accomplished at the center. This became official policy in November 1949 and resulted in avoiding future incidents of this kind.

During the 1950s and 1960s the United States had a growing biological weapons program. During this period, the unit escorted biological materials and munitions at the direction of the Department of Defense to specific sites for research and development and weapons experiments and testing.

The start of the Korean conflict in June 1950 did not seriously impact the unit since neither side used chemical or biological warfare agents. The completion of a new VX nerve agent production plant at the Newport Chemical Plant, Indiana, in 1961, created a need for disposal specialists at the site. A detachment of TEU personnel was assigned to the plant the same year. The next year, the unit added a detachment at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado, the site of GB nerve agent production and weapon filling.

During the Cuban missile crisis in October 1962, the unit provided emergency support to the White House. On an overtime basis, the unit provided personal protective clothing in case of a missile attack on Washington, D.C. They later received a letter of commendation from the Military Aide to the President for their work.

Starting in 1967, the unit supported an ocean disposal program called Operation CHASE (for "Cut Holes and Sink 'Em"). The CHASE program loaded unwanted Army materiel on old ships, which were then scuttled at sea. Most of the sinking involved conventional ammunition, but four involved chemical munitions. Environmental concern over dumping chemical weapons at sea led to a public law prohibiting further sea disposal.

The growing conflict in Vietnam led to a significant workload increase for the unit. Starting in August 1966, the unit distinguished itself by supporting the deployment of a new aerial mine to Southeast Asia. Official records indicate the mine had "unusual inherent hazards" that required constant monitoring by unit personnel. Between 1966 and 1968, the unit performed 313 airlifts, 162 road movements, 36 rail movements, and 32 vessel escort missions, all of which amounted to over 4.6 million miles.

By 1969, the unit was recognized as the Department of Defense experts on escort, decontamination, and disposal of chemical, biological, and radiological materials. But later that year, Public Law 91-121 had a major impact on the unit by prohibiting the movement of chemical and biological agents and weapons within the United States.

January 20, 1943
The Technical Escort Unit is established. Lt. Col Garland White is it's first commander.

1946 S.S. Francis L. Lee
German mustard agent bombs leak while being transported to the U.S. for analysis by cargo ship. TEU decontaminates the ship.

1960s Radioactive Ops
TEU assisted with the off-shore disposal of radioactive waste materials. This required constant monitoring of the participants.

1967 Operation CHASE
An ocean disposal program for ammunition supported by TEU, later prohibited because of environmental concerns.

1970 *President Richard Nixon ends production of biological agents and chemical munitions.*

1971 Operation Red Hat
TEU escorts chemical weapons from Okinawa to Johnston Island.

Tech Escort *cont.*

A 1970 revision (PL 91-441) permitted "research and development quantities under one liter" of agent to be transported around the country and allowed for emergency disposal where the health and safety of humans was endangered. At the same time, President Richard M. Nixon ended the biological agent production program and stopped the production of unitary chemical munitions.

In 1971, the unit was tasked with escorting chemical weapons from Okinawa to Johnston Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean about 800 miles southwest of Honolulu. More than 12,000 tons of chemical munitions were moved without incident during this movement known as Operation Red Hat or Kalama Express. In addition, the unit trained the personnel involved with handling and storing the munitions on the island.

Officials at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, requested assignment of a TEU detachment to their installation in 1975 to help with installation restoration and the demilitarization of chemical munitions. The unit retained its detachment at Rocky Mountain Arsenal.

The unit helped conduct Operation SETCON I and II, an operation that located and moved more than 20,000 chemical training sets from storage sites around the world to Rocky Mountain Arsenal for demilitarization. Unit personnel escorted all convoys and airlifts and maintained custody of the sets from start to finish.

The Drill and Transfer System (DATS) was designed to provide a transportable field system for the demilitarization of leaking chemical munitions and recovered chemical weapons. In 1980, the TEU assumed responsibility for running the DATS and provided a team to operate the system as it moved to each chemical munition depot. After the start-up work at Dugway Proving Ground, it moved to Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas; Anniston Army Depot, Alabama; Lexington-Bluegrass Depot Activity, Kentucky; Umatilla Army Depot, Oregon; and Pueblo, Colorado.

Operation Rocky Mountain Transfer, in August 1981, involved the movement of 888 nerve agent bombs, called Weteye bombs, from Rocky Mountain Arsenal to Tooele Army Depot, South Area, Utah. This was the largest air movement of chemical weapons in history. The bombs were flown aboard Army transports to Dugway Proving Ground and then shipped by truck to Tooele. More than 75 TEU personnel participated in the three-week movement.

With the termination of chemical storage activity at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, the unit detachment assigned there was removed in July 1985. To provide greater chemical accident and incident response, new unit detachments were established at Umatilla Depot Activity and Anniston Army Depot in 1986.

In June 1987, the unit received the Army Superior Unit Award as recognition for completing difficult and challenging missions during peacetime. The unit was one of the first to receive the new award. The unit was specifically commended for the completion of four operations in the United States and Germany from May to November 1986. Each operation posed potential health hazards and TEU executed all missions without incident.

Also in 1987, the unit began supporting the U.S. Secret Service on protective service VIP missions. These missions provided protection to U.S. Government officials such as the President and Vice President, and to other dignitaries, to include various leaders of foreign countries.

Starting in 1988, the Army decided to transfer a large portion of their military personnel from administrative positions to field positions. The TEU had to either contract out for support or convert military positions to civilian personnel. The unit chose the latter course and the first hiring took place in October. Many former and retired military were hired on as civilians, but due to the extensive training required to prepare the civilians for escort work, the first trained civilians began operations in February 1989.

In 1990, the unit conducted a historically significant project called Operation Golden Python. The project, also known as Operation Steel Box, involved moving over 100,000 toxic chemical artillery projectiles from the Federal Republic of Germany to Johnston Island.

1980 Drill and Transfer System (DATS)
TEU assumes responsibility for running the Drill and Transfer System.

1981 Operation Rocky Mountain Transfer
TEU executes the largest air movement of chemical weapons in history, transporting nerve agent bombs from Rocky Mountain Arsenal to Tooele Army Depot.

1987 *Recovery operations in Guam, Korea, Japan, and NAS Alameda California earn the unit its first Army Superior Unit Award.*

1989-1990 Operation Golden Python
Over 100,000 chemical artillery projectiles are moved from Germany to Johnston Island, earning the unit its second Superior Unit Award.

1993 Operation Safe Removal
TEU receives its third Army Superior Unit Award for the recovery of 147 World War I era munitions at the Spring Valley site in Washington, D.C.

Tech Escort *cont.*

During Operation Desert Shield/Storm in 1990-1991, the unit supported operations in Southwest Asia. Most of the work after the start of the ground war in January 1991 involved receiving, packaging for transport, and escorting potential chemical or biological samples back to the United States for examination. Following the successful conclusion of the military campaign, the unit was asked to support the United Nations' Special Commission (UNSCOM), established to implement Security Council resolutions concerning Iraq and its weapons of mass destruction. The TEU also provided explosive ordnance disposal experts to serve with the Baghdad Monitoring and Verification Center in Iraq.

In January 1993, the unit responded to one of its most challenging assignments, the recovery of World War I chemical weapons from a construction site in Washington, D.C. The chemical munitions were buried shortly after World War I when a chemical testing area adjacent to American University was shut down. The site remained untouched until 1993 when the pit was discovered while digging a sewer line for a new house under construction. The cleanup of this area continues today as research concludes more land was a part of this World War I test area.

Operation Safe Removal recovered a number of items from the pit. Of these, most were non-chemical weapons or scrap metal. Thirty-five projectiles, however, were determined to be liquid filled and were carefully moved to Pine Bluff Arsenal for storage. A few were sent for analysis and at least one still contained potent mustard agent.

It was during 1995, when the threat of terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction brought the unit to the attention of the Nation's military leadership. The unit commanders of that era developed plans to redesign the unit and make it better prepared to support these threats. The mission expanded to include support to the United Nations Inspection teams, Federal Bureau of Investigation, other government agencies, states and cities, as well as combatant commanders in operations overseas, such as Bosnia and Southwest Asia.

With new capabilities, the TEU was a force of choice for National Special Security Events including the 1996 Atlanta, Georgia Olympic Games, the Denver Summit of the Eight, the National Boy Scout Jamboree, political conventions, the Inauguration, and the State of the Union address.

The unit supported training of the first responders of 120 major cities in the United States as part of the Domestic Preparedness Program. This new requirement was added on at a time when the unit was fully employed supporting the remediation of Formerly Used Defense Sites and emergency responses.

Another significant response was Operation Glove box, which involved handling 2,700 biological bomblets found at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. To help meet the requirements for the services provided by this unique unit, the Army recommended an initial increase of personnel, the beginnings of new growth that continues today.

In addition to the battalion headquarters and companies at the Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, the unit retained companies at Dugway Proving Ground and Pine Bluff Arsenal. These multiple locations provided regionalized response to both the homeland and overseas. In 2000, another company was formed in the National Capital Region to allow for quick response there.

Near the end of 2000, the unit was called to Rocky Mountain Arsenal where six GB (Sarin-filled) bomblets were uncovered during a remediation project, attracting National media attention. A new procedure and technology, the transportable Explosive Destruction System, was used to safely dispose of the bomblets on site. TEU provided the explosive ordnance disposal operations expertise for the hazardous mission.

The horrendous events of September 11, 2001, and the demand for TEU services that followed, significantly increased the operational tempo of the unit. TEU teams were called to Baltimore, Maryland and a variety of locations in Washington, D.C. Sampling teams were busy at the Pentagon and annexes, senate office buildings, the Capitol building and buildings on the White House complex. Members of the unit augmented the Secret Service Hammer Teams to conduct identification and sampling operations in support of the traveling Presidential Protective details. Other teams were deployed overseas in support of U.S. Central Command and other defense organizations. Team Eagle departed mid-October as the first team supporting Operation Enduring Freedom.

1998 *TEU uncovers dinosaur bones while looking for recovered chemical warfare material at the former Black Hills Army Depot, South Dakota.*

2000 Explosive Destruction System
The transportable Explosive Destruction System debuts, making it possible for the team to destroy Sarin bomblets on site at Rocky Mountain Arsenal.

2001-2003 *Teams are deployed to support the Global War on Terrorism.*

2003 *TEU provides monitoring support and Single Chemical Agent Identification Set (CAIS) Access and Neutralization System (SCANS) operations at Ft. McClellan, Alabama.*

2004 *Tech Escort Unit is transformed into the 22d Chemical Battalion.*

Tech Escort *cont.*

The unit has also been providing vital support to the demilitarization of the chemical agent stockpile stored at Aberdeen Proving Ground, monitoring the Chemical Agent Storage Yard at the Edgewood Area since October 2002. In April 2003, when the Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility began operations, TEU teams moved the steel containers from the storage yard to the processing facility, and maintained a team on standby to respond to any accident or incident that might occur.

Over the next two years, teams were dispatched throughout the states to respond to recovered chemical warfare materiel and munitions found in West Virginia, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, Alabama, California, Georgia, Maryland, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, Delaware and South Dakota.

A team deployed to Salt Lake City, Utah to support the 2002 Olympics and shortly after another deployed to New Orleans, Louisiana to support Super Bowl XXXVI. More recent events include the G8 Conference in Georgia and the Democratic National Convention in Boston, Massachusetts. TEU has been supporting these kinds of National Special Security Events since 1996, as an emergency preparedness asset ready to deal with any chemical or biological events that might occur.

The TEU continued to deploy teams to support the War on Terrorism. At one point, six teams were located throughout the Central Command region. At the beginning of April, TEU deployed a team of a different sort to the Iraq region and Team Raptor began planning for future team deployments in support of the War on Terrorism. At the end of the month the first Chemical Biological Disablement and Elimination Team was deployed. The unit continues to send disablement and elimination teams overseas to support the War on Terrorism and is currently on their fifth rotation.

To assist with the increased operational tempo, workers from the Umatilla Chemical Depot, the 398th Chemical Company – a reserve unit based in Tennessee, the Army Reserve Unit for Consequence Management, and workers from the Blue Grass Chemical Activity in Kentucky augmented TEU teams. Although the manpower was a welcome relief, this meant some concentrated training efforts to get workers the skills and equipment experience needed to perform TEU operations. Once the surge ended, the augmentees returned home.

Remediation teams continue to support the Corps of Engineers at cleanup projects and Scoping Study sites throughout the United States. Teams support both field tests and operations using new technologies and equipment like the Product Manager for Nonstockpile Chemical Materiel's Pine Bluff Munitions Assessment System and the Single Chemical Agent Identification Set Access and Neutralization System. These partnerships enable the unit to maintain proficiency with hands-on real-world hazardous operations with the latest available technologies and equipment.

Although the name of the unit has now changed to the 22d Chemical Battalion, the unit will continue to be made up of both military and civilian technical specialists. The expertise, experience, and readiness that the Department of Defense has relied on in the past will continue to be available to combatant commanders and homeland defense in the future.

For additional information, please contact the 20th Support Command Public Affairs Office at (410) 436-6455.

Chemical and Biological Defense
CBIAC
Information Analysis Center

Serving the CB Defense and Homeland Security communities

CBIAC
Aberdeen Proving Ground – Edgewood Area
P.O. Box 196
Gunpowder, MD 21010-0196

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Non-Profit
U.S. Postage
Paid
Edgewood, MD
Permit No. 14

Printed on Recycled Paper