



# CBRN IAC

Chemical, Biological, Radiological & Nuclear Defense  
Information Analysis Center

Newsletter



Volume 9 Number 1  
2008

# DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION UNIVERSITY



## Defense Threat Reduction University Achieves a Great Deal in Two Years

The Chemical-Biological Material Effects (CBME) Database,  
A New User Friendly Database for DoD and its Contractors

Interagency Cooperation in the Development of Medical Countermeasures



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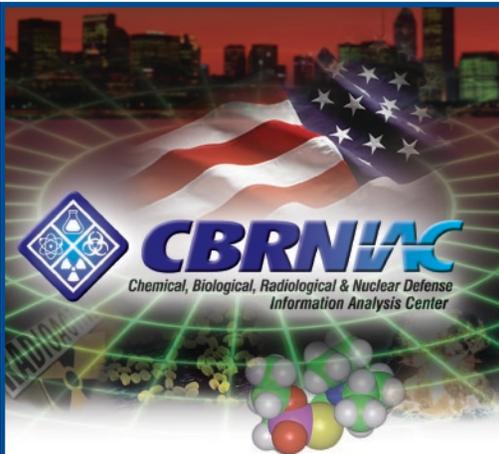
**On the Cover:** Graphics courtesy of DTRA Public Affairs Office. See story on page 4 for details.

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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

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Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5424

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# Defense Threat Reduction University Achieves a Great Deal in Two Years

By Patricia Chavez, Public Affairs, Defense Threat Reduction Agency

**I**ts name – Defense Threat Reduction University (DTRU) – fully captures its mission. Since the time it was created, agency leaders and the school's staff have had significant successes in building both its course offerings and meeting the needs of its customers.

"The DTRU has been in the making for two and a half years. Since its inception, agency leaders and DTRU staff have challenged themselves with a vision that far exceeds training that was accomplished largely in support of nuclear weapons," said Dr. James Tritten, DTRU chief.

The DTRU achieved its initial operational capability (IOC) in a ribbon-cutting ceremony presided over by Dr. James Tegnella, Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) director, in November 2007.

According to Tritten, the IOC capped two years of achievements. The DTRU vision is to become the premier national capability to integrate U.S. government, state and local chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) training and educational capabilities. This includes building a trained and educated professional force to deny, reduce, destroy, respond to and mitigate the effects of CBRNE proliferation, and to support the combating weapons of mass destruction (WMD) mission.

The Department of Defense (DoD) reports to Congress on how well each service meets its requirements for educating and training its personnel for CBRNE defense. One finding is that there is a lack of training standardization and consistency that needs to be addressed within the DoD.

"The DTRU is part of the solution to combating WMD training by squarely taking on how to improve training and education in this functional area. While moving toward its new vision, the DTRU will execute its current mission as a knowledge-based organization. We will coordinate the full spectrum of CBRNE training, operating at the international, federal, state and local levels, to support the combating WMD mission and to conduct and leverage research and analysis," said Tritten.



Dr. James A. Tegnella, DTRA Director (left), and Dr. James J. Tritten, Defense Threat Reduction University (DTRU) Chief (right), cut the ceremonial ribbon to mark the DTRU's initial operating capability.



Reserve component instructor teaches first responders how to use radiological equipment in a weapons of mass destruction incident. Photo courtesy of the Defense Threat Reduction University.

While preparing the agency for IOC, the staff worked with retired Navy Adm. Richard Mies, former commander of U.S. Strategic Command, who chaired a management-level Blue Ribbon Panel that studied the need for something more than what was being done by the Defense Nuclear Weapons School (DNWS). Their report validated the need to expand DTRA's training vision and mission into what has now become the DTRU. During this time, the DTRU also evaluated its training and overhauled its courseware to better fit its mission.

The DTRU began by changing the method by which the agency designs its courses. In the past, courseware was developed solely on what is called a "requirements-based" approach. New courses were prepared and existing courses modified to more directly support the agency's combating WMD mission in a "capabilities-based" model that anticipates customer needs and aligns training program with DoD requirements. The DTRU has produced its first agency-wide catalog of all combating WMD mission training with all courseware aligned under the combating WMD mission that identifies the three national security pillars (nonproliferation, counterproliferation, consequence management) and the eight DoD mission areas (security cooperation and partner activities, threat control and threat reduction, interdiction, elimination, offensive operations, active defense, passive defense, consequence management).

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The DTRU shifted combating WMD instructional courses to online training. In 2007, DTRU teamed with U.S. Joint Forces Command Joint Knowledge Development and Distribution Capability, which paid for the conversion of DTRU courses to distance learning and now hosts them on its server.

The university also initiated a new nuclear surety inspections course and a new first responder training course. It has modified the agency training plan to include agency-wide certification of mission instructors.

The DTRU produced the first agency-wide combating WMD training program and plan, a strategic plan, a strategic workforce plan, and a concept for a new business model. "The new business model will provide the DTRU with resources necessary to achieve its vision," said Tritten. "The division has done an excellent job in merging its management with campaign leadership," he added.

The DTRU has absorbed the Defense Threat Reduction Information and Analysis Center (DTRIAC) as its knowledge management repository and research arm. DTRIAC develops and maintains a comprehensive knowledge base of combating WMD and CBRNE information. DTRIAC identifies, collects, organizes and digitizes both unstructured and structured information for greater access by the threat reduction community, facilitating information exchange and fostering research, development and analyses.

The DTRU has also integrated the reserve component and is prototyping the creation of a Joint Reserve Unit that will eventually support the entire agency. Although organizational changes have been minimized, the DTRU has merged its division and branch organization with goals, objectives and tasks in support of specific DTRA campaigns developed to support national and DoD goals, guide current agency programs, integrate efforts across the agency and identify future priorities. DTRU supports DTRA campaigns to eliminate WMD as a threat to the warfighter, protect the homeland from WMD and transform the deterrent.

"The mission of the branch will be to leverage the unique skills and experiences of reserve and guard personnel to increase military and civilian expertise in CBRNE response and mitigating the consequences of WMD attacks," said Air Force Lt. Col. Tammie Grevin, chief, DTRU reserve component.

Finally, the DTRU prepared a number of studies that will assist in maintaining excellence in learning instruction as classroom instructors shift to distance learning. It will alter the model of instruction from courses to distance learning modules where the student drives learning and will help instructors learn how to better teach senior personnel using non-traditional learning methods.

"The DTRU is a major piece in the effort to fulfill our nation's strategy for combating WMD. I am very proud of the DTRU's accomplishments thus far. A lot of hard work went into getting the DTRU to where it is today. We will continue to stretch ourselves in order to make the DTRU a true success," said Tritten. ♦



For more information about DTRU, visit <http://www.dtra.mil/oe/cs/programs/training/DNWS/DTRU.cfm>.



## Defense Threat Reduction University

The Defense Threat Reduction University (DTRU), part of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), is located on Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The DTRU is a knowledge-based organization which serves as the system integrator for all combating weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) training and education. This collaborative partnership provides a national capability for efficiently and effectively managing CBRNE training, education and research. DTRU is both a virtual and real university, offering hands-on training, distance learning and thought-provoking education.

### Mission

A knowledge-based organization to coordinate the full spectrum of CBRNE training operating at the international, federal, state and local levels that supports the combating WMD mission, and conduct and leverage research and analysis.

### Vision

Premier national capability to integrate U.S. government, state, and local CBRNE training and educational capabilities to build a trained and educated professional force to deny, reduce, destroy, respond to and mitigate the effects of CBRNE proliferation and use, and to support the combating WMD mission.

### Strategic plan

To accomplish its mission, the DTRU's strategic plan sets out the following critical objectives:

- Collaboration: Establish an internationally recognized, collaboratively managed university specializing in combating WMD and CBRNE expertise.
- Knowledge management: Through collaboration, develop and maintain a comprehensive, responsive knowledge base of combating WMD and CBRNE information.
- Architecture: Establish a learner-centric architecture that is global in reach and easily accessible. Grow expertise: Provide comprehensive combating WMD and CBRNE research, training and education to international, national, state and local students.

### Campaign to Protect the Homeland from WMD

The DTRU falls under DTRA's campaign to protect the homeland from WMD. The campaign leverages existing capabilities and develops the expertise, operating concepts, technology and tools needed to provide crisis and consequence management support to DoD and civil authorities to prevent and/or mitigate the consequences of WMD attacks.

### DTRA

DTRA safeguards America and its allies from WMD by providing capabilities to reduce, eliminate and counter the threat, and mitigate its effects. This DoD combat support agency is located at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and operates field offices worldwide.

Visit DTRA Online at <http://www.dtra.mil>



## Contract Awards

### Joint Chemical Agent Detectors

Smith's Detection, Edgewood, Inc.  
Edgewood, MD  
\$23,835,708 (firm-fixed price contract) January 30, 2008  
Army Research and Development Command, Acquisition Center,  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

### Identify Areas of Possible Reliability Improvement of the E-2/C-2 Training Systems

Wyle Laboratories/Reliability Information Analysis Center  
Huntsville, AL  
\$6,460,810 (\$100,000 has been obligated) December 19, 2007  
By Headquarters 55th Wing, Offutt Air Force Base, NE

### Design Replacement Facilities for the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense and the Chemical Biological Defense Laboratory

I.C.D. Design Partnership  
Madison, WI  
\$8,776,240 November 30, 2007  
By U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore, MD

### Develop an Orally Administered Treatment to be Used in Radiation Emergencies Such as After Exposure to Radiological Dispersion Devices (RDDs) or Dirty Bombs

University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy  
Lexington, KY  
\$3,960,000 November 30, 2007  
By The National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

### Boost Food Screening Capabilities/Spot Radioactive Material in Food

Texas Department of State Health Services Laboratory  
Austin, TX  
New York Health Research/New York Department of Health  
Albany, NY  
Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene  
Madison, WI  
\$250,000/year/grantee November 19, 2007  
By U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, MD

### Biothrax® (Anthrax Vaccine Adsorbed)

Emergent BioSolutions Inc.  
Rockville, MD  
\$400,000,000 (plus additional \$34 million upon receipt of regulatory approval of four year dating) November 19, 2007  
By U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC

### FirstDefender

Ahura Scientific, Inc.  
Wilmington, MA  
\$2,600,000 November 14, 2007  
By National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs), Washington, DC

### Medical Radiation Countermeasures

Humanetics Corporation  
Minneapolis, MN  
\$3,800,000 November 13, 2007  
By U.S. Department of Defense, Washington, DC

### High Containment Integrated Research Facility

Battelle Memorial Institute  
Columbus, OH  
\$257,000,000 November 7, 2007  
By National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases, Bethesda, MD

### Design, Develop, Integrate, Test, Manufacture and Deliver the Joint Material Decontamination System (JMDS)

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Inc.  
Huntsville, AL  
\$14,700,000 November 6, 2007  
By U.S. Department of Defense, Washington, DC

### Avon Escape Hood (EH15)

Avon Protection Systems, Inc.  
Cadillac, MI  
\$639,961 November 6, 2007  
By DOI - NBC, Ft. Huachuca AZ NBC/Acquisition Services Division Southwest Branch, Fort Huachuca, AZ



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# The Chemical-Biological Material Effects (CBME) Database

## A New User Friendly Database for DoD and its Contractors

by Albert W. Price and Andrew R. Blackburn

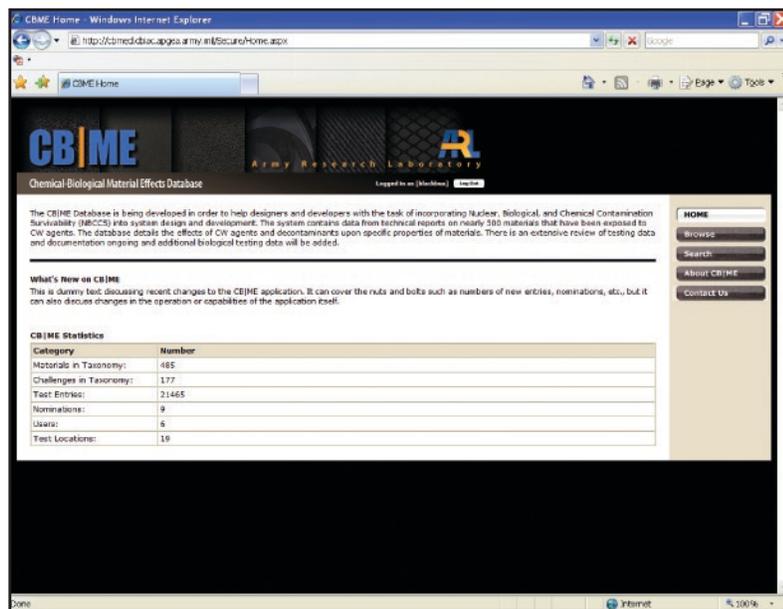
The U.S. Army Research Laboratory (ARL), Survivability/Lethality Analysis Directorate (SLAD) and the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense Information Analysis Center (CBRNIAAC) team is developing a new Web-enabled chemical biological contamination survivability (CBCS) database called the Chemical Biological Material Effects (CBME) Database. The CBME Database will be a user-friendly system easily accessible to personnel with the mission of ensuring the chemical and biological agent contamination survivability of defense critical systems.

### Introduction

The United States Department of Defense (DoD) has increased its emphasis on requirements for developing military systems and equipment which are survivable in environments contaminated with chemical warfare (CW) agents and biological warfare agents. These requirements have been established in response to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction coupled with the degrading effects these weapons have on the performance of military systems, equipment and personnel. Two major factors are driving the development of the CBME Database. These factors are: the Government Accountability Office (GAO) May 2003 report, Chemical and Biological Defense: Sustained Leadership Attention Needed to Resolve Operational and System Survivability Concerns (GAO-03-325C); and Public Law 108-375, the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year (FY) 2005.

The GAO report provided significant findings and recommendations regarding CBCS which were later mandated for implementation in the Public Law. Section 1053 of the Public Law specifically directed the Secretary of Defense to establish: effective CBCS policies for defense critical systems; a process for identifying which systems are defense critical; specific survivability test procedures; and a centralized user-friendly CBCS database. The new database must: contain comprehensive information on the effects of chemical/biological (CB) agents and decontaminants on materials used in defense critical systems; and be easily accessible to personnel with duties to ensure the CB survivability of defense critical systems.

Based on these major drivers, the Office of the Special Assistant for Chemical/Biological Defense and Chemical Demilitarization Programs (SA(CBD & CDP)) was directed to establish a database to actively maintain information on the Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contamination Survivability (NBCCS) of defense materials.



Screen display of CBME home page with database statistics.

### Getting Started

The ARL/SLAD - CBRNIAAC Team was established to respond to the tasking by the Program, Analysis, and Integration Office on behalf of the Office of the SA(CBD & CDP) to develop and populate the database with comprehensive information on NBCCS of defense materials. The Team's understanding of CB agent-material, decontaminant-material, and CB agent/decontaminant-material interactions, are essential to developing the new CBME Database. Additionally, having access to existing material effects data is necessary for populating the database with new test data results.

An Executive Steering Committee for the CBME Database with Joint Service representation was established to set and accomplish the following goals:

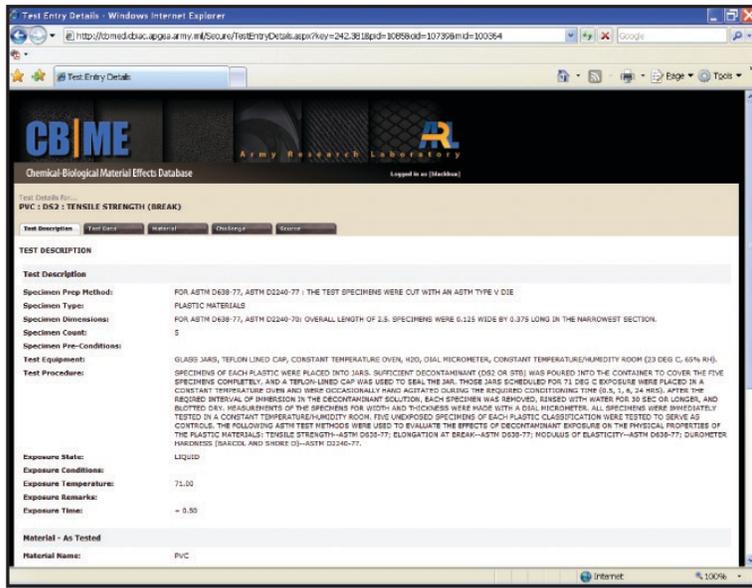
- Define database requirements such as data content and user access via the internet
- Define and approve a user-friendly comprehensive database architecture
- Establish working groups to gather user perspectives and identify needs from a broad multi-service government and contractor based community
- Develop relevant materials and physical properties matrices which guide the database architecture and future materials testing

Continued pg. 8

- Monitor and provide guidance to software development and data collection, review, extraction, and input to the database
- Establish a path forward to sustain the database and identify enhancements that would ensure the database remains a relevant tool for the developer, tester and evaluator communities
- Define user hierarchy allowing access to data based on source document distribution statements.

The CBME Database development has proceeded from the best features of existing databases. The Chemical Defense Materials Database (CDMD), currently managed by the CBRNIAC, and the U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory's Chemical Weapons Defense Materials Database, were investigated as baselines for the new CBME Database. The combined collections of these two databases provided technical reports on over 400 materials that have been exposed to CW agents and decontaminants. In addition, both databases were analyzed to assess their technical strengths and weaknesses, user friendliness, and information content. CBRNIAC personnel conducted extensive literature searches of published CB materials effects test reports, reviewed the data for relevance, and are now extracting previously unavailable data for input to the CBME Database. Additionally, ARL/SLAD is collaborating with the development and testing communities to ensure that future, relevant material effects test data is captured and incorporated into the database.

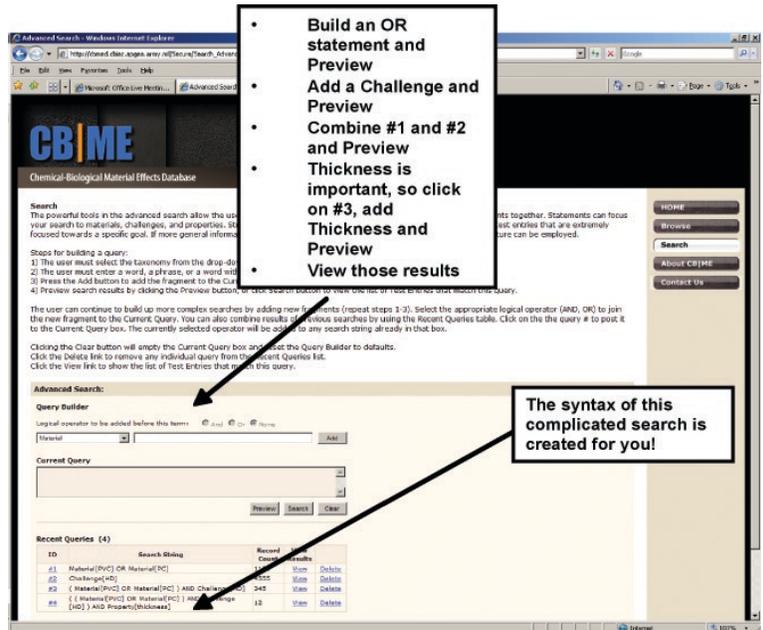
- Login and access from the Internet via a CBRNIAC approved account or AKO
- "Browse" feature will allow users to list taxonomies according to materials, and challenges (agent, simulant and decontaminant), test locations and current nominations for testing
- "Test Nomination" feature will allow users to submit requests for future materials effects testing in order to fill existing data voids. The nomination feature will assist the government in prioritizing future materials testing based on community needs
- "Nomination Endorsement" feature for other users to endorse existing nominations thereby raising the visibility of priority candidate materials for future testing
- "Contact Us" feature allows the user to submit feedback to the database development team on system functionality
- Materials are listed in family groups and displayed with both common and trade names
- "Quick Search" feature to assist the user in obtaining broad results for material/challenge effects data. This feature also searches synonyms of the material and challenge, such as trade and common names, and chemical formulas and formal names
- "Advanced Search" feature which uses more complex search methods to assist the user in focusing searches on specific material properties effects and specific challenge data of interest. This feature includes a powerful query builder capability and search results can be saved to a user's account for access at a later date
- Query results may be previewed to see how many records have hits. Users can then narrow down their search if needed
- Search result pages have configurable columns with 16 data options
- A list of approved surety test locations and contact information
- Retrieval and download capability for test documents in PDF format.



Example of the test description page

**CBME Database Capabilities**

The prototype CBME Database, originally launched December 2006, is an easily accessible, Web-enabled system which contains comprehensive information on the effects of CB agents and decontaminants on materials used in defense systems. Feedback from users has defined content and continues to refine system functionality. Users include representatives from the Joint Services and various DoD contractors. The completed CBME Database will include the following characteristics:



Advance search query being built

Continued pg. 9

## CBME *cont.*

Currently, the CBME Database includes:

- 1021 accessible documents
- 485 different materials tested
- 177 challenges (agents, simulants, decontaminants, solvents, etc.)
- 21,465 material effects test entries.

### Conclusion

The ARL/SLAD-CBRNIAC Team is developing the Web-enabled CBME Database. This much needed tool will allow materiel developers of defense critical systems to choose materials more survivable to CB agents and decontaminants. The two year development effort provides users maximum versatility. Rather than limiting categorization of materials to "Approved" or "Unapproved", the CBME Database provides the material effects data so designers and engineers can:

- Avoid materials susceptible to undesirable physical changes from agent and/or decontaminant exposure
- Evaluate the material effects data to determine if candidate materials are acceptable for use in accordance with their system requirements and contamination survivability characteristics.

The development effort continues with system refinement, review of test reports, data extraction and uploading previously unavailable data into the CBME database. The scheduled completion is March 2008.

The continued success of the CBME Database is dependent on keeping its data current, since this tool will remain relevant to the users only as long as there is a continued influx of data. The key players for success in keeping the data current are the DoD Program Managers, system developers, government contractors and the NBC survivability testing community. These organizations are encouraged to provide their data from CB agents and decontaminants effects on materials tests to the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). The DTIC is the primary source of data for the CBME Database.

For more information or account access to the CBME Database send an email to [cbrniac@battelle.org](mailto:cbrniac@battelle.org) ◆

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# U.S. Army Element Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives Activated

## Kevin J. Flamm Chartered as Program Manager in Dual Ceremony

*By Kathy DeWeese, ACWA Public Affairs Officer*

**T**he U.S. Army Element, Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) was formally activated in a ceremony at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland on Nov. 28 by Gen. Benjamin S. Griffin, commanding general of the U.S. Army Materiel Command.

The new organization, structured as an AMC Separate Reporting Activity, will contribute to the national chemical weapons demilitarization imperative through its mission to destroy the chemical weapons stockpiles at Pueblo Chemical Depot, Colorado and Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky.

Congress created the ACWA program in 1996 to research and develop alternatives to the baseline incineration destruction technology. Since that time, the program's focus has shifted from the successful demonstration of alternatives to managing the design and construction of neutralization pilot plants at the Colorado and Kentucky sites. Its new designation as an Army "element," the designation for an Army organization assigned to a non-Army program, signifies the official change from the program's former alignment with the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency.

As part of the ceremony, Dr. Arthur T. Hopkins, Acting Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Nuclear and Chemical and Biological Defense Programs) officially presented ACWA program manager Kevin J. Flamm his management charter. Flamm, a member of the Senior Executive Service, will report directly to the Department of Defense, as mandated by public law.

Hopkins stated that Flamm is "ideally suited to meet the challenges ahead," noting his decades of experience in similar chemical programs. He added that the new program manager has the Office of the Secretary of Defense's strongest confidence and support.

"It is the men and women of the U.S. Army who have made the United States the world's leader in the safe and environmentally sound destruction of chemical weapons," Flamm said. Commenting on the ACWA government and contractor team, he added, "They, like I, do not view this program as a job, but as a duty to our country." ◆



**Program Manager Assembled  
Chemical Weapons Alternatives**

Visit ACWA online at <http://www.pmacwa.army.mil>

# Interagency Cooperation in the Development of Medical Countermeasures

By MAJ Eric J. Wagar, U.S. Army, Acting Deputy Joint Product Manager, Medical Identification and Treatment Systems

The end of the Cold War and subsequent détente has lessened the risk of nuclear warfare. Nuclear and radiological weapons remain, however, a substantiated threat to the U.S. Armed Forces on deployment or at home station, and to the U.S. civilian population. Nuclear weapons might be used by both state and non-state actors. Additionally, radiological weapons (radiation dispersal devices or “dirty bombs” and radiation emitting devices) might be used by terrorist, insurgent, or other non-state actors to fight asymmetrically. Therefore, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) has a requirement to medically protect Warfighters against radiological and nuclear weapons.

The DoD’s development of medical countermeasures against Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) threats are consolidated under the Chemical Biological Medical Systems (CBMS) Joint Project Management Office. Two CBMS subordinate Joint Product Management Offices, Joint Vaccine Acquisition Program (JVAP) and Medical Identification and Treatment Systems (MITS), are responsible for full acquisition lifecycle management

of their assigned CBRN medical countermeasures including vaccines (e.g., Anthrax Vaccine Adsorbed), therapeutic and prophylactic drugs (e.g., Antidote Treatment, Nerve Agent, Autoinjector), and medical devices (Joint Biological Agent Identification and Diagnostic System). Each of these materiel solutions must be approved, licensed, or cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), as appropriate, prior to fielding to the Warfighter. Additionally, a newly established CBMS Joint Product Management Office, Transformational Medical Technologies Initiatives, seeks to accelerate the process by which DoD identifies threat agents, categorizes, and develops drug/biological countermeasures through FDA approval.

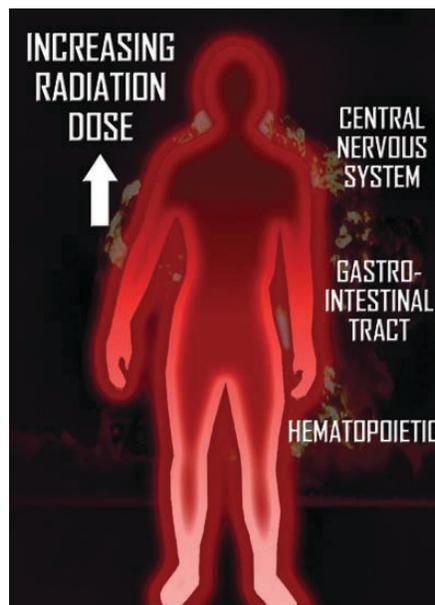
MITS initiated an advanced development project for Medical Radiation Countermeasures this year. The objective of this project is to develop FDA-approved medical countermeasures to decrease incapacity and prolong survival following exposure to otherwise lethal doses of ionizing radiation. Ionizing radiation damages many of the body’s organ systems. These injuries manifest both in the short and long term. The many short term effects of radiation exposure are termed acute radiation syndrome (ARS). Two types of cells that are most

sensitive to radiation damage are the bone marrow (hematopoietic) cells responsible for production of blood cells and the intestinal tract cells responsible for maintaining the lining of the intestines. Damage to cells in the bone marrow results in the hematopoietic subsyndrome of ARS; damage to the intestinal cells causes the gastrointestinal subsyndrome of ARS. At very high doses of radiation, the cardiovascular and central nervous systems suffers catastrophic damage, resulting in death within hours. There are currently no medical radiation countermeasure technologies that promise effectiveness against this cerebrovascular subsyndrome of ARS.

The hematopoietic subsyndrome of ARS is characterized by decreased production of thrombocytes (platelets) and neutrophils (a type of white blood cell) in the bone marrow. Thrombocytes play an important role in blood clotting. These cells are critical because radiation injury is almost always sustained in conjunction with physical trauma or burn injury, and effective blood clotting is essential to prevent death due to

hemorrhage. Neutrophils mount immune responses against bacterial pathogens and are essential for fighting infection. One result of radiation exposure is a weakened immune system, and radiation casualties can die from bacterial infections that the immune system normally controls.

*The DoD and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) are working hand-in-glove to protect Warfighters—and all Americans—against radiological and nuclear weapons by developing this portfolio of FDA-approved medical radiation countermeasures.*



Effects of increasing radiation dosage: Lisa Calloway, CBMS

The gastrointestinal tract is lined with a layer of epithelial cells, which function as a defensive barrier between the contents of the intestines and the body. These cells rapidly slough off approximately every 24 hours as they maintain the integrity of the gastrointestinal tract. Special cells, called crypt cells, within this layer divide rapidly to replace those epithelial cells that are lost. In the case of the gastrointestinal subsyndrome of ARS, these special cells are damaged or killed by radiation and are unable to renew the gastrointestinal tract lining as it is lost. Thus, the intestinal lining becomes raw, the blood vessels responsible for absorbing nutrients and fluids are unprotected, and hemorrhage and a loss of electrolyte balance can occur. The bacteria normally present in the intestines and leak into the blood stream, causing life-threatening infections. The gastrointestinal subsyndrome of ARS uniformly leads to death.

Continued pg. 11

## Medical Countermeasures *cont.*

Because of the wide spectrum of cellular injury caused by ionizing radiation, it is unlikely that any one drug will provide definitive treatment of ARS. Rather, a portfolio of drugs will be required to restore a casualty to the pre-exposure state of health. The DoD and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) are working hand-in-glove to protect Warfighters—and all Americans—against radiological and nuclear weapons by developing this portfolio of FDA-approved medical radiation countermeasures.

There is no front line on today's battlefields. Events such as the anthrax letters in 2001 and the 1995 subway Sarin incident in Tokyo perpetrated by members of Aum Shinrikyo have reinforced that the U.S. civilian population is at risk from the threat of CBRN weapons, and that the need for medical countermeasures is not a unique requirement of the DoD. Therefore, the DHHS now shares a parallel mission of developing FDA-approved medical countermeasures for the civilian population. Medical countermeasure development efforts within DHHS are managed by the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), a part of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Health for Preparedness and Response. Military and civilian populations have some unique required product attributes. For example, the Warfighter population is healthy and lacks very young or old people, whereas civilian use also requires FDA approval of a drug for use in children and the elderly. Additionally, some military products such as nerve agent antidote autoinjectors are carried by individual service members; there is no directly comparable product use scenario in the civilian sector. Despite these differences, most medical product requirements are shared by the DoD and DHHS, such as sufficient safety and efficacy data to warrant approval by the FDA, and shelf-life and storage conditions compatible with the need to stockpile the drug prior to deployment or fielding. To ensure that needed medical countermeasures are developed for both Warfighters and civilians, the DoD and DHHS have harmonized their medical radiation countermeasure programs.

The DoD and DHHS fully coordinate their medical radiation countermeasures planning and management activities by participating in each other's product team meetings, interagency risk management meetings, and one another's contract source selection activities. This interagency team approach ensures that both agencies' acquisition projects complement each other resulting in the most effective and efficient use of government resources to provide medical radiation countermeasures for the DoD and the U.S. civilian population. To efficiently develop individual medical radiation countermeasures within this unified development framework, the DoD and DHHS have agreed to focus on complementary portions of the medical radiation countermeasures portfolio. The DHHS focus is on acquiring countermeasures targeting the hematopoietic subsyndrome of ARS, and the DoD is developing FDA-approved medical countermeasures to treat the gastrointestinal subsyndrome of ARS.

In January 2008 the DoD awarded a contract to Osiris Therapeutics, Inc. to develop and deliver a FDA-approved medical radiation countermeasure to treat the GI subsyndrome of ARS. DHHS is soliciting proposals to develop and deliver an FDA-approved medical radiation countermeasure to treat the hematopoietic subsyndrome of ARS. Future actions planned to extend the current level of cooperation include a written Memorandum of Agreement to codify the relationship and to facilitate the procurement of medical radiation countermeasures via Economy Act purchases.



*Civil Support Team inspect for hazardous materials during a US Coast Guard exercise. Photo by Petty Officer 3rd Class, Adam Eggers, USCG.*

Before the DoD and DHHS acquisition communities can begin the advanced development of a medical countermeasure, suitable technologies must be developed and tested in the laboratory. The DoD and DHHS work together to cross-fertilize the medical radiation countermeasures technology base by funding science and technology research. The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (NIAID), which is the lead agency for radiobiology research within the DHHS, has released a Request for

Application for grants to research "Medical Countermeasures to Restore Gastrointestinal Function after Radiation Exposure." In addition, NIAID funds some of the research conducted at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, the DoD's only laboratory that specializes in medical radiation biology research. The Joint Science and Technology Office for Chemical and Biological Defense (JSTO-CBD), which serves as the DoD project management office for science and technology projects, funds and manages projects to invent and develop medical radiation countermeasure technologies.

The DoD and DHHS have similar frameworks to provide executive-level leadership of their department's medical countermeasure investments. Within the DoD, a "Triad" consisting of leaders from the CBMS, JSTO-CBD, and Joint Requirements Office for CBRN Defense (which identifies and documents materiel requirements for advanced development) provides this synchronization between the Warfighter's materiel requirements, science and technology investments, and acquisition programs. Executive level leadership of the DHHS effort to develop and acquire medical countermeasures to CBRN threats is provided by the interagency Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasure Enterprise (PHEMCE). The Department of Homeland Security is responsible for assessing and prioritizing CBRN threats to the civilian population. The DoD also participates in the PHEMCE process. Thus, the DoD and DHHS have integrated processes and organizations at the executive level and at the science and technology and advanced development project management level to ensure that all efforts are coordinated.

The very real threat to both Warfighters and civilians from nuclear and radiological weapons requires a well thought out and coordinated U.S. Government response. The unity of purpose and effort between the DoD and DHHS to develop FDA-approved medical radiation countermeasures creates synergies, avoids duplication of effort, and will provide Warfighters and civilians with the broadest capability in the shortest amount of time and at the least cost to the tax payer. ◆

*Reprinted with permission of the Chem-Bio Defense Quarterly magazine. Original article appeared in the Jul-Sep 2007 issue, Volume 4, Number 3, pp. 10-12. See <http://www.jpceobd.osd.mil/>.*



## Calendar of Events

*Do you have a Chemical and/or Biological Defense or Homeland Security course or event to add to our Calendar? Submit the pertinent information via email to [cbrniac@battelle.org](mailto:cbrniac@battelle.org) or online at [http://www.cbrniac.apgea.army.mil/info/posting\\_request.php](http://www.cbrniac.apgea.army.mil/info/posting_request.php). The CBRNIAC reserves the right to reject submissions. For a more extensive list of events, view our online calendar at [http://www.cbrniac.apgea.army.mil/info/calendar\\_06.php](http://www.cbrniac.apgea.army.mil/info/calendar_06.php).*

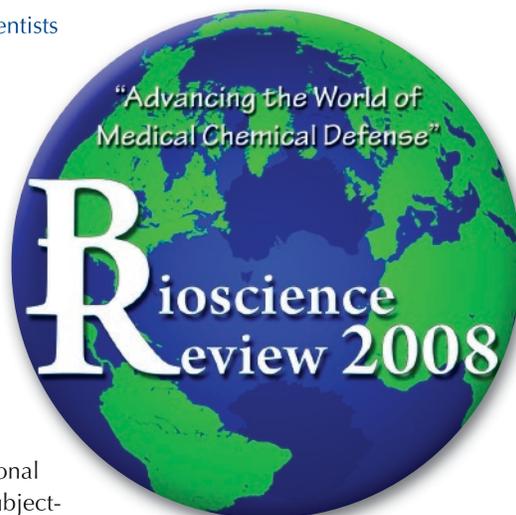
- April 7-8 **DTIC 2008**  
Alexandria, VA  
<http://www.fbcinc.com/event.aspx?eventid=Q6uj9a00f9vs>
- April 7-9 **2008 DIBCIP Conference and Exhibition**  
Miami, FL  
<http://www.ndia.org/Template.cfm?Section=8030&Template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=22199>
- April 7-12 **Fire Department Instructors Conference (FDIC) 2008**  
Indianapolis, IN  
<http://fdic08.events.pennnet.com/fl/index.cfm>
- April 10-11 **DoD STINFO Program Manager 2008**  
Fort Belvoir, VA  
<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/training/schedule.html>
- April 13-18 **Chemical and Biological Medical Treatment Symposia (CBMTS-VII)**  
Spiez, Switzerland  
<http://www.asanltr.com/cbmts/cbmts/VII/CBMTSVII.htm>
- April 15-17 **9th Annual Science & Engineering Technology Conference DoD/Tech Exposition**  
North Charleston, SC  
<http://www.ndia.org/Template.cfm?Section=8720&Template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=21699>
- April 15-17 **WORKSHOP: CARVER Methodology - Target Analysis and Vulnerability Assessment**  
Falls Church, VA  
<http://www.homelanddefensejournal.com/hdl/CARVER-Methodology-Workshops.html>
- April 17-18 **AFCEA Belvoir / PEO EIS Industry Day 2008**  
National Harbor, MD  
<http://www.afceabelvoir.org/industryday.aspx>
- April 21-23 **Fire-Rescue Med**  
Las Vegas, NV  
<http://www.iafc.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=7>
- April 22-24 **Third International Conference on Agroterrorism**  
Kansas City, MO  
<http://www.fbi-isa.org>
- April 23-24 **COURSE: ICS 400: Advanced Incident Command and General Staff - Complex Incidents**  
Garden Grove, CA  
<http://rohrabacher.house.gov/homelandsecurity/>
- April 23-24 **GOVSEC, U.S. Law, and Ready 2008**  
Washington, DC  
<http://www.govsecinfo.com/>
- April 23-24 **The Challenge of Antibacterial Drug Development**  
San Diego, CA  
<http://www.healthtech.com/2008/bac/>
- April 29 **Small Business Industry Day**  
Washington, DC  
<http://www.SBID2008.com>
- May 5-7 **Eleventh Annual Conference on Vaccine Research**  
Baltimore, MD  
<http://www.nfid.org/conferences/vaccine08/>
- May 5-8 **Joint Services Environmental Management Training Conference & Exhibition**  
Denver, CO  
<http://www.jssemconference.com/2008/index.htm>
- May 10-13 **Particles 2008 - Particle Synthesis, Characterization, and Particle-Based Advanced Materials**  
Orlando, FL  
<http://nanoparticles.org/Particles2008/>
- May 11-16 **COURSE: Medical Management of Chemical and Biological Casualties**  
Ft. Detrick and Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD  
[https://ccc.apgea.army.mil/courses/in\\_house/BrochureMCBC.htm](https://ccc.apgea.army.mil/courses/in_house/BrochureMCBC.htm)
- May 12-13 **2008 IEEE International Conference on Technologies for Homeland Security**  
Waltham, MA  
<http://www.ieeehomelandsecurityconference.org/authors.htm>
- May 13 **STINFO Manager Overview 2008**  
Fort Belvoir, VA  
<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/training/schedule.html>

# Bioscience 2008

by Cindy Kronman, U.S. Army MRICD Public Affairs

- May 13-14 **COURSE: ICS 400: Advanced Incident Command and General Staff- Complex Incidents**  
Fountain Valley, CA  
<http://rohrbacher.house.gov/homelandsecurity/>
- May 13-15 **IED08 Symposium and Expo**  
Fayetteville, NC  
[http://www.defensetradeshows.com/IED08\\_General\\_Info.html](http://www.defensetradeshows.com/IED08_General_Info.html)
- May 18-23 **COURSE: Medical Management of Chemical and Biological Casualties**  
Ft. Detrick and Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD  
[https://ccc.apgea.army.mil/courses/in\\_house/BrochureMCBC.htm](https://ccc.apgea.army.mil/courses/in_house/BrochureMCBC.htm)
- May 19-20 **Joint Program Executive Office - CBD APBI**  
Washington, DC  
<http://www.ndia.org/Template.cfm?Section=8370&Template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=22252>
- May 21-22 **2nd Annual Global Border Security Conference and Expo**  
Austin, TX  
<http://www.globalbordersecurity.com/>
- May 21-23 **CFEDWEST Conference & Expo 2008**  
San Diego, CA  
<https://cfedwest.com/index.cfm?section=1>
- May 25-30 **NANO-RIO: 9th Biennial International Conference on Nanostructured Materials**  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
<http://www.cbpf.br/%7Enano2008/NANO2008.htm>
- May 28 - June 1 **International Hazardous Materials Response Teams Conference**  
Hunt Valley, MD  
<http://www.iafc.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=740>
- May 29 **Managing Today's Threats to Homeland Security**  
Arlington, VA  
<http://www.homelanddefensejournal.com/hdl/threats-homeland-security-cbrne.htm>
- June 1-6 **16th Biennial Medical Chemical Defense Bioscience Review**  
Hunt Valley, MD  
POC: Margaret Filbert at (410) 436-1495
- June 3-5 **COURSE: Hospital Security Preparedness (HSP)**  
Washington, DC  
[http://www.web.sitelms.org/view\\_event.php?event\\_id=39](http://www.web.sitelms.org/view_event.php?event_id=39)

This June, scientists performing research to develop medical countermeasures to chemical warfare agents and to botulinum toxin will once again convene in Hunt Valley, Maryland, for the 16th Medical Chemical Defense Bioscience



Review. These national and international subject-matter experts will present their most recent research findings and explore future needs of the medical chemical defense program. The biennial review, which is hosted by the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense (USAMRICD) and sponsored by the Joint Science and Technology Office for Chemical and Biological Defense of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, also serves to maintain Department of Defense relationships with academic and international laboratories and to establish research corporate collaborations critical to the program.

The theme for this year's review is "Advancing the World of Medical Chemical Defense." Oral presentation and poster sessions are planned on the topics of bioscavengers and biotechnology; anticonvulsants, neuroprotection, improved reactivators/restoration of function; cutaneous and ocular therapeutics/vesicant countermeasures; respiratory and systemic therapeutics; botulinum toxin countermeasures; and forensics/diagnostics. Additionally, there will be sessions on the clinical perspectives of chemical exposures as well as on partnerships, collaborations and consultations.

The meeting, which will be held 1-6 June, will also include the Honorary Clarence A. Broomfield Award Lecture and presentation of the Joint Science and Technology Office for Chemical and Biological Defense annual medical awards. Brig. Gen. (ret.) Michael Dunn, a former commander of the USAMRICD, will be the keynote speaker at the Thursday evening working dinner. Attendance at Bioscience is by invitation only; requests for an invitation to the meeting can be sent to Patricia Hurst at [patricia.little.hurst@us.army.mil](mailto:patricia.little.hurst@us.army.mil).

Visit U.S. Army MRICD online at <http://chemdef.apgea.army.mil>

# USJFCOM Readies for Noble Resolve 08

By Robert Pursell, USJFCOM Public Affairs

U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) and U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM) recently began planning for Noble Resolve 08, a series of events designed to enhance homeland defense measures and military support during natural or man-made disasters.

Noble Resolve, sponsored by USJFCOM but in support of NORTHCOM, is an experimentation campaign supporting NORTHCOM's efforts to develop solutions and capabilities for the U.S. to better defend the homeland and improve response to a crisis.

Rear Adm. Dan Davenport, director of the Joint Concept Development and Experimentation Directorate (J9), explained USJFCOM's role in the event.

"Our particular role for this event is that we design and conduct the experiment," he said. "We will provide the distributed experimentation environment, we generate a scenario and we distribute it out to all of the participants so we don't have to bring everyone to Suffolk, Virginia for the experiment."

Noble Resolve will use intricate computer-based models and long distance virtual connections to provide the environment for participants to make decisions and work together as they would in case of a real crisis. By using the models, no troops or emergency personnel will actually have to deploy or respond to events, saving money and time.

"We can let them actually see the scenario and provide their responses and execute their procedures in their own locations, fusion centers, and operating centers," said Davenport.

"We will also coordinate the participation. We'll synthesize the results and then we're responsible to ensure those results and the things that we've learned, concepts and capabilities, are transitioned properly so that the operators, whether they're state, federal, local and DoD, are able to gain from what we've learned," said Davenport.

USJFCOM and NORTHCOM will partner with other combatant commands, to include U.S. Pacific Command. Major participation will also come from the Department of Homeland Security, the National Guard Bureau and National Guard organizations from several states.

Experimentation scenarios will involve the commonwealth of Virginia, Oregon, Texas and Indiana; as well as Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) organizations in those regional areas.

Davenport explained the scenarios will focus on information sharing, maritime domain awareness (MDA), natural disasters, mass population movement, and weapons of mass destruction.



"The major efforts that we're focused on are maritime domain awareness. We're also looking at improving our detection, identification, and tracking of weapons of mass destruction. [We'll look at] mass population movement from a national disaster or other challenge and the long-term sustainment of a reaction for us for a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive event," he said.

Air Force Col. Gene Taylor, the USJFCOM Noble Resolve lead, explained each of the scenarios.

"The piece about population movement with FEMA will be a microcosm spurred by natural disaster to allow them to look at how they would deal with large population movement," he said. "There will be an earthquake in order to stimulate our FEMA region 3 partners in Indiana and some of the associated responders to a defense support civil authorities' role."

"We'll have some simultaneous scenarios going on to include an MDA-type threat to both the east and west coast to simulate particular fusion centers there to drive the information sharing that we want to measure at the end of year event."

Davenport said during a national crisis, the biggest challenge is sharing information and coordinating procedures amongst all of the civil authorities. The two Noble Resolve experiments in 2007 built a foundation and established many of the partnerships and information-sharing and coordination procedures that need to be in place in order to prepare for future crisis. Noble Resolve 08 will benefit from this foundation.

"We were successful in establishing many of those partnerships, establishing some of those procedures, evaluating some tools that can be put into place and evaluating some of the command and control structures between the state, federal, local and DoD organizations," he said. "Much of that work will carry into the future efforts and so there are similarities in the themes from last year to what we're doing this year, but we're advancing those capabilities and those experiments for this year."

This year, instead of having two main experimentation events like last year, there will be a number of workshops and limited objective experiments throughout the year focused on specific objectives and research questions. These will culminate into one major event in late July.

<http://www.jfcom.mil/newslink/storyarchive/2008/pa011608.htm>

Noble Resolve is a U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) experimentation campaign plan to enhance homeland defense and improve military support to civil authorities in advance of and following natural and man-made disasters.

The Noble Resolve campaign will:

- develop solutions for U.S. agencies and organizations by providing the means to deter, prevent, and defeat threats and aggression aimed at the U.S., its territories, and interests;
- develop solutions to provide improved defense support to civil authorities;
- and build upon global partnerships.

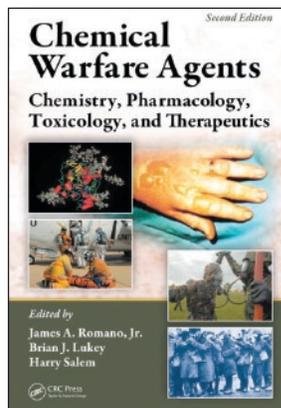
The Army and USJFCOM determined the need for homeland defense experimentation during their Unified Quest 2006 wargame. USJFCOM explored the Department of Homeland Security's scenario for an unaccounted for, "loose," ten kiloton nuclear weapon. A number of research questions for further experimentation and resolution were identified:

- To what extent does the U.S. have a layered defense?
- When will the U.S. know a threat is headed towards the U.S.?
- What can be done in advance to keep the threat from reaching us from overseas?
- How can USJFCOM provide emergency managers with modeling and simulation support?
- How can we establish a reliable collaborative environment that includes first responders?
- Is there a tool set that encompasses shared operations, shared information, shared situational awareness, and shared Common Operational Picture?

To answer these questions, USJFCOM established an evolving Noble Resolve experiment campaign plan which began in April 2007 and will continue over the next couple of years. Participants include:

- The Department of Homeland Security
- The Department of Energy
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation
- The Federal Emergency Management Agency
- The Defense Threat Reduction Agency
- The Commonwealth of Virginia
- The State of Oregon
- The Port of Virginia
- United States Northern Command
- United States European Command
- United States Strategic Command
- United States Pacific Command
- United States Transportation Command
- United States Army, Navy and Coast Guard
- The National Guard Bureau
- The Virginia National Guard
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
- The University of Virginia
- The Virginia Modeling and Simulation Center
- Maersk Line
- Multinational participants - Austria, Canada, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, Poland, Singapore, and Sweden

# CBRNIAC Deputy Director Co-authors Chapter



The Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense Information Analysis Center's (CBRNIAC's) Deputy Director, Dr. Jim King, co-authored a chapter which was recently published by CRC Press in **Chemical Warfare Agents: Pharmacology, Toxicology, and Therapeutics**, Second Edition. The chapter, "Chemical Warfare, Chemical Terrorism, and Traumatic Stress Responses: An Assessment of Psychological Impact" was co-authored with Dr. J.A. Romano Jr., Dr. L. Lumley, and Dr. G.A. Saviolakis. The new edition

cites key developments in chemical defense research and initiatives since 2001, including new epidemiological and clinical studies, new treatment concepts and products, and the development of accelerated diagnostic tests.

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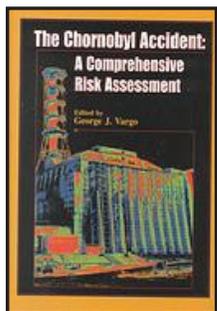
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## New CBRNIAC Information Resources

Vargo, George J., editor. **The Chernobyl Accident: A Comprehensive Risk Assessment**. Columbus, OH: Battelle Press, 2000.

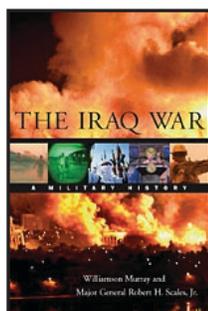
"Looking at other definitions of risk, we realize just how subjective the concept of risk actually is [Kaplan and Garrick 1987]. The concept of risk is different for each person, institution, and organization; while a certain potential outcome might be viewed by one person as a significant risk, another might view it as insignificant...In this book, we will discuss the risk brought to the world as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) in Ukraine." (Introduction)



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505 King Avenue  
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Phone: (614) 424-3819

Murray, Williamson and Scales, Robert H., Jr. **The Iraq War: A Military History**. Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2005.

"In this unprecedented account of the intensive air and ground operations in Iraq, two of America's most distinguished military historians bring clarity and depth to the first major war of the new millennium. Reaching beyond the blaring headlines, embedded videophone reports, and daily Centcom briefings, Williamson Murray and Robert H. Scales analyze events in light of past military experiences, present background realities, and future expectations." (Back Cover)



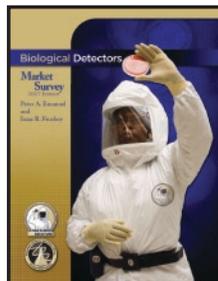
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Harvard University Press  
79 Garden Street  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
Phone: (800) 405-1619

### Documents

Emmanuel, Peter A. and Fruchey, Isaac R. **Market Survey: Biological Detectors 2007 Edition**. Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD: Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, 2007.  
[http://www.ecbc.army.mil/downloads/publications/MS\\_BD\\_07\\_Low%20res.pdf](http://www.ecbc.army.mil/downloads/publications/MS_BD_07_Low%20res.pdf)

"Detection of biological warfare agents currently relies upon PCR and immunoassay-based methods or the combination of both. There is a wide array of PCR and immunoassay technologies available to today's scientist. Products are typically designed for a specific application, whether it is for environmental detection or diagnosis. In this report,

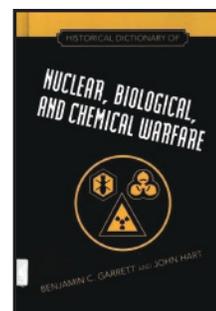
information pertaining to the use and performance of several leading PCR and immunoassay technologies was collected and evaluated. Several new or alternative methods were also evaluated..." (Executive Summary)



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Phone: (410) 436-3610

Garrett, Benjamin C. and Hart, John. **Historical Dictionary of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Warfare**. Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 2007.

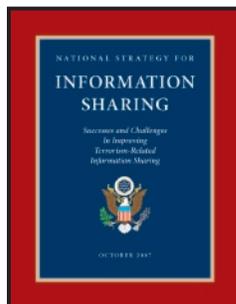
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White House Communications Agency. **National Strategy for Information Sharing. Successes and Challenges in Improving Terrorism-related Information Sharing**. Washington, DC: White Communications Agency, 2007.  
[http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/infosharing/NSIS\\_book.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/infosharing/NSIS_book.pdf)

"For the past six years, this Administration has worked within the Federal Government, and with our State, local, tribal, private sector, and foreign partners to transform our policies, processes, procedures, and—most importantly—our workplace cultures to reinforce the imperative of improved information sharing. This Strategy sets forth the Administration's vision of what improvements are needed and how they can be achieved." (Introduction and Overview)



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# CBRNIAC Information Products

## Critical Reviews



Code/Price	Title/Distribution
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CR-07-17 \$10.00	<b>Understanding Vapor Intrusion—A Guide to Key Concepts and Principles</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Release
CR-06-16 \$25.00	<b>Development of a Colorimetric End-of-Service-Life Indicator (ESLI) for CBRN Mask Filters</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Export Controlled; Unclassified
CR-05-15 \$10.00	<b>Technical Report on the Portable Airlock for Non-Procedural Entry or Exit of CSEPP Pressurized Shelters</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
CR-05-14 \$10.00	<b>Dispatcher's Guide for WMD Incidents</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
CR-05-13 \$25.00	<b>Biological Incident Operations: A Guide for Law Enforcement</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
CR-04-12 \$2.00	<b>Emergency Decontamination Corridor and Ladder Pipe Decontamination Systems</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
CR-04-11 \$2.00	<b>Quick Response Guidelines for a Suspected Chem/Bio Attack</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
CR-04-10 \$25.00	<b>The Psychological Effects of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) on Military and Civilian Personnel</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Unclassified
CR-03-09 \$10.00	<b>Law Enforcement Officers Guide for Responding to Chemical Terrorist Incidents</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
CR-03-08 \$10.00	<b>Medical Aspects of Biological Agents</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
CR-03-07 \$25.00	<b>WMD Reference CDs</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
CR-02-05 \$25.00	<b>Chemical Agent Simulants and Associated Technologies</b> U.S. Government Agencies Only; Unclassified
CR-01-04 \$25.00	<b>Joint Service Chemical and Biological Science and Technology Base Program in Decontamination</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Unclassified
CR-01-03 \$25.00	<b>Air Purification Technologies</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Unclassified
CR-00-02 \$25.00	<b>Critical Review on Anti-Crop Biological Agents and Associated Technologies</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Unclassified
CR-00-01 \$25.00	<b>Chemical Biological/Smoke Modeling and Simulation (M&amp;S) Newsletter Compilation</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their M&S Contractors Only; Unclassified
CR-99-10 \$25.00	<b>Wide Area Decontamination: CB Decontamination Technologies, Equipment and Projects</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
CR-99-09 \$20.00	<b>Determination of Optimum Sorbent Material for Collection and Air Desorption of Chemical Warfare Agents</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
CR-98-08 \$25.00	<b>Demilitarization Technologies for Biological and Toxin Weapons</b> U.S. Government Agencies Only; Unclassified

# 2008 CBRNIAC Products

## Critical Reviews (cont.)

<b>Code/Price</b>	<b>Title/Distribution</b>
<b>CR-98-07</b> \$15.00	<b>The Year 2000 Millennium Bug: A Chemical and Biological Defense Community Perspective</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>CR-98-06</b> \$15.00	<b>The Emergency Responder's Ability to Detect Chemical Agents</b> U.S. Government Agencies, their Contractors, State and Local Government Agencies Only; Unclassified
<b>CR-98-05</b> \$25.00	<b>Critical Review of Surface Sampling Technologies for Volatilizing Liquid Chemical Agents</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>CR-98-04</b> \$25.00	<b>Critical Review of Non-Lethal Grenade Technologies and Lethality Evaluation Criteria</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>CR-96-03</b> \$60.00	<b>Critical Review of Sources of Chemical and Physical Properties Data for Militarily Significant Compounds</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>CR-95-02</b> \$20.00	<b>A Critical Review of Sources of Spectral Data for Militarily Significant Compounds</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>CR-95-01</b> \$20.00	<b>A Critical Review of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Contamination Survivability (NBCCS)</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited

## Databases, Databooks, Handbooks, and Others

<b>Code/Price</b>	<b>Title/Distribution</b>
<b>DBK-06-01</b> \$45.00	<b>CBIAC Newsletter Archive 1986-2005</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>DBS-02-01</b> \$125.00	<b>Chemical Sources Database and Databook: Toxicological Values for Catastrophic Release of Toxic Industrial Chemicals (Set)</b> U.S. DoD Agencies Only; Unclassified
<b>DB-02-01</b> \$75.00	<b>Chemical Sources Database: Toxicological Values for Catastrophic Release of Toxic Industrial Chemicals</b> U.S. DoD Agencies Only; Unclassified
<b>DBK-02-01</b> \$75.00	<b>Chemical Sources Databook: Toxicological Values for Catastrophic Release of Toxic Industrial Chemicals</b> U.S. DoD Agencies Only; Unclassified
<b>DBK-99-02</b> \$75.00	<b>Susceptibility of Aircraft Materials to Chemical Warfare Agents (Reprint)</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Unclassified
<b>DB-97-01</b> \$60.00	<b>Physiological and Psychological Effects of the Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Environment and Sustained Operations on Systems in Combat (P<sup>2</sup>NBC<sup>2</sup>) Database</b> U.S. DoD Agencies and their Contractors Only; Unclassified
<b>DBK-95-01</b> \$10.00	<b>Chemical Defense Materials Databook</b> U.S. DoD Agencies and their Contractors Only; Export Controlled; Unclassified
<b>HB-07-04</b> \$75.00	<b>BACWORTH 2 Encyclopedia</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Unclassified; For Official Use Only
<b>HB-99-03</b> \$75.00	<b>CB Terminology Handbook</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>HBS-98-03</b> \$75.00	<b>Worldwide Chemical Detection Equipment Handbook and Worldwide NBC Mask Handbook (Set of Both Handbooks)</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>HB-95-02</b> \$50.00	<b>Worldwide Chemical Detection Equipment Handbook</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>HB-92-01</b> \$50.00	<b>Worldwide NBC Mask Handbook</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited

# 2008 CBRNIAC Products

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

Code/Price	Title/Distribution
<b>SIMKIT-06-02</b> \$810.00	<b>Explosive Simulant Kit</b> Federal, State, and Local Government Agencies Only—Further Distribution Only as Authorized by TSWG; Unclassified
<b>SIMKIT-05-01</b> \$650.00	<b>CBR Simulant Training Kit</b> Federal, State, and Local Government Agencies Only—Further Distribution Only as Authorized by TSWG; Unclassified
<b>SIMKIT-96-01</b> \$150.00	<b>Chemical Warfare Agent Simulant Training Kit</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited

## State-of-the-Art Reports

Code/Price	Title/Distribution
<b>SOAR 07-21</b> \$25.00	<b>Proceedings of the 7th Joint Conference on Standoff Detection for Chemical and Biological Defense</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>SOAR 07-20</b> \$25.00	<b>Proceedings of the 2006 Scientific Conference on Chemical and Biological Defense Research</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>SOAR 06-19</b> \$25.00	<b>Proceedings of the 2004 Scientific Conference on Chemical and Biological Defense Research</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>SOAR-06-18</b> \$25.00	<b>Proceedings of the 2003 Joint Service Scientific Conference on Chemical and Biological Defense Research</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>SOAR-06-17</b> \$25.00	<b>Proceedings of the 2005 Scientific Conference on Chemical and Biological Defense Research</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>SOAR-06-16</b> \$10.00	<b>Proceedings of the 2nd DoD Sustainable Ranges Initiative Conference and Exhibition</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Unclassified
<b>SOAR-06-15</b> \$10.00	<b>Weapons of Mass Destruction Handbook—Terms and Operational Overview</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>SOAR-05-14</b> \$25.00	<b>Chemical and Biological Medical Treatment Symposium - V</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>SOAR-05-13</b> \$25.00	<b>Proceedings of the Scientific Conference on Obscuration and Aerosol Research 2004</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>SOAR-04-12</b> \$75.00–\$150.00	<b>Sensing of Chemical &amp; Biological Agents</b> U.S. DoD Agencies and their DoD Contractors Only; Export Controlled; Unclassified; <i>To order, visit the SENSIAC Web site at <a href="https://www.sensiac.gatech.edu/sensiac/external/index.jsf">https://www.sensiac.gatech.edu/sensiac/external/index.jsf</a> or contact SENSIAC at (404) 385-7367.</i>
<b>SOAR-04-11</b> \$35.00	<b>Chemical and Biological Medical Treatment Symposium - III</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>SOAR-03-10</b> \$20.00	<b>Best Practices and Guidelines for Mass Personnel Decontamination</b> U.S. Government Agencies, their Contractors, State and Local Government Agencies Only; Unclassified
<b>SOAR-03-09</b> \$10.00	<b>Criminal and Epidemiological Investigation Handbook</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
<b>SOAR-02-08</b> \$25.00	<b>Possible Terrorist Use of Modern Biotechnology Techniques</b> U.S. Government Agencies Only; Unclassified; For Official Use Only
<b>SOAR-02-07</b> \$25.00	<b>Joint Science and Technology Chemical and Biological Front End Analysis and Master Plan – Individual Protection</b> U.S. Government Agencies Only; Unclassified
<b>SOAR-02-06</b> \$25.00	<b>Medical Risk Assessment of the Biological Threat</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Unclassified; For Official Use Only

# 2008 CBRNIAC Products

## State-of-the-Art Reports (cont.)

<b>Code/Price</b>	<b>Title/Distribution</b>
SOAR-02-05 \$50.00	<b>Tools to Minimize the Threat of Intentional Food/Water Contamination</b> U.S. Government Agencies, their Contractors, State and Local Government Agencies Only; Unclassified
SOAR-01-04 \$15.00	<b>Weapons of Mass Destruction Level III Antiterrorism Training</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Unclassified
SOAR-01-03 \$125.00	<b>Respirator Encumbrance Model</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Unclassified
SOAR-00-02 \$25.00	<b>Weapons of Mass Destruction Force Protection Joint Service Training</b> U.S. Government Agencies, their Contractors, State and Local Government Agencies Only; Unclassified
SOAR-00-01 N/A	<b>Medical NBC Battlebook</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited <i>The Medical NBC Battlebook, USACHPPM Tech Guide 244, is available on the USACHPPM Web Site in electronic format at <a href="http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil">http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil</a>.</i>
SOAR-99-13 \$50.00	<b>CB Decontamination Market Survey and Tool</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Export Controlled; Unclassified
SOAR-99-12 \$25.00	<b>CBR-D Curricular Materials</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Export Controlled; Unclassified
SOAR-99-11 \$25.00	<b>Disaster Preparedness Operation Specialist (DPO) Curricular Materials</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Export Controlled; Unclassified
SOAR-99-10 \$25.00	<b>Tactical NBC Information Tool</b> U.S. Government Agencies Only; Unclassified
SOAR-98-09 \$25.00	<b>Technical Approach Options for Indoor Air Modeling</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
SOAR-98-08 \$25.00	<b>CINC NBC Information Tool</b> U.S. Government Agencies Only; Unclassified
SOAR-98-07 \$50.00	<b>Disaster Preparedness Operation Specialist (DPO) Computer Aided Instruction</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Export Controlled; Unclassified
SOAR-98-06 \$50.00	<b>CBR-D Computer Aided Instruction</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Export Controlled; Unclassified
SOAR-98-05 \$25.00	<b>Assessment of Chemical Detection Equipment for HAZMAT Responders</b> U.S. Government Agencies, their Contractors, State and Local Government Agencies Only; Unclassified
SOAR-98-04 \$25.00	<b>State-of-the-Art Report on the Australia Group Chemicals</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
SOAR-97-03 \$50.00	<b>An Overview of U.S. Chemical and Biological Defensive Equipment</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited
SOAR-95-02 \$25.00	<b>State-of-the-Art Report on Biodetection Technologies</b> U.S. Government Agencies and their Contractors Only; Export Controlled; Unclassified
SOAR-95-01 \$25.00	<b>Proceedings of the CB Medical Treatment Symposium: An Exploration of Present Capabilities and Future Requirements</b> Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited



## In the News

### Chem School Gets Name Change

Allison Choike

#### Guidon

January 17, 2008

"The United States Army Chemical School officially became the United States Army Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear School, Friday, marking a new page in its long esteemed history.

While taking on a much longer name, the school remains dedicated to something it has taught thousands of Chemical Corps Soldiers — defenses against the threat of weapons of mass destruction."

[http://myguidon.com/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=81&Itemid=39](http://myguidon.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=81&Itemid=39)

### New EOD Mobile Unit Established at Ceremony

Dave Nagle

#### Navy.mil

January 11, 2008

"Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit 12 (EODMU-12) was established during a ceremony Jan. 10 at Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek.

EODMU-12's operators will be called upon to neutralize Improvised Explosive Devices (IED), conventional ordnance hazards, and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), in dynamic operational environments, often in combat while under enemy fire."

[http://www.navy.mil/search/display.asp?story\\_id=34289](http://www.navy.mil/search/display.asp?story_id=34289)

### DHS Provides Nearly \$34 Million to First Responders in Smaller Communities Nationwide

#### Office of the Press Secretary

December 20, 2007

"The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)...announced the award of \$33.7 million to fund equipment and training for first responders across the nation as a part of the fiscal year 2007 Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP). Since the program's inception in 2005, DHS has provided roughly 5,800 direct assistance awards worth more than \$103 million for all hazards in smaller jurisdictions nationwide."

[http://www.dhs.gov/xnews/releases/pr\\_1198172566278.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/xnews/releases/pr_1198172566278.shtm)

### Human Genome Sciences' Anthrax Treatment Clears Hurdle

Michael S. Rosenwald

#### Washington Post

December 19, 2007

"Human Genome Sciences said yesterday that ABthrax, its experimental treatment for anthrax infection, dramatically increased survival in animals exposed to lethal doses of anthrax spores. The results mark the last significant scientific hurdle that the Rockville company needs to clear to complete the federal government's \$165 million order of 20,000 doses of the drug."

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/12/18/AR2007121801728.html?hpid=sec-health>

### NATO-Russia Seminar on Nuclear Weapons Incidents and Accidents

#### North Atlantic Treaty Organization News

December 19, 2007

"Nuclear experts from Russia and NATO countries exchanged views on the prevention of nuclear weapons incidents and accidents, during a seminar at NATO Headquarters on 11 and 12 December. The event was organized under the auspices of the NATO-Russia Council (NRC)."

<http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2007/12-december/e1211a.html>

### HHS Secretary Leavitt Announces Members of the National Biodefense Science Board

#### U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Announcement

December 17, 2007

"HHS Secretary Mike Leavitt today announced the members of the National Biodefense Science Board (NBSB). The NBSB will provide expert advice and guidance to the Secretary on scientific, technical and other matters of special interest to the department regarding activities to prevent, prepare for and respond to adverse health effects of public health emergencies resulting from current and future chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological agents."

<http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2007pres/12/20071217a.html>

## Vol. 5 No. 1 of the Chem-Bio Defense Quarterly Magazine is Now Available!

### Vol. 5 No. 1 Chem-Bio Defense Quarterly Magazine

The Joint Project Manager Contamination Avoidance (JPM CA) is developing and fielding several chemical and biological defense systems, including the Stryker Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle (NBCRV) and Joint Chemical Agent Detector (JCAD). These products introduce the newest chemical defense capabilities. This issue of Chem-Bio Defense Quarterly highlights the history and the current efforts of JPM CA.

To view the electronic version, visit: [http://www.jpeocbd.osd.mil/page\\_manager.asp?pg=4&sub=0](http://www.jpeocbd.osd.mil/page_manager.asp?pg=4&sub=0)

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 [http://www.jpeocbd.osd.mil/page\\_manager.asp?pg=0&sub=9](http://www.jpeocbd.osd.mil/page_manager.asp?pg=0&sub=9).





In less than a minute you can help us develop CBRN defense information resources of value to our user community by completing our online user survey!

[www.cbrniac.apgea.army.mil/about/survey.php](http://www.cbrniac.apgea.army.mil/about/survey.php)



**About CBRNIAC**

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**CBRNIAC User Survey**

This information will help us improve our services to the CBRN Defense and Homeland Security communities. (Bold fields are required)

**First Name:**

**Last Name:**

Organization:

Phone Number:

**Email:**

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

Briefing  Conference / Display  
 CBRNIAC Brochure  CBRNIAC Newsletter  
 Co-worker  Internet / Website  
 Referral from another IAC  Other

**Please rate the CBRNIAC services that you have used:**

	Poor		Satisfactory		Excellent
Web Site	<input type="radio"/>				
Newsletters	<input type="radio"/>				
Products	<input type="radio"/>				
Inquiries	<input type="radio"/>				
Technical Area Tasks (TATs)	<input type="radio"/>				

**What topics would you like to see the CBRNIAC address? Include any comments on our products and services here.**

**Would you prefer CBRNIAC Basic Products in electronic format?**  Yes  No

## Thank You!



# IAC Small Business Industry Day

The Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) has scheduled a **Small Business Industry Day** to be held on April 29, 2008 at the Federal Gateway Conference Center in Washington, D.C. This event is specifically geared towards the small business industrial base. The purpose of this event is to (1) introduce small businesses to the DTIC Information Analysis Center (IAC) program, (2) inform small businesses of current and future business opportunities within the DTIC IAC program, and (3) provide small businesses with an opportunity to interface with the DTIC IAC Program Management Office, the 55th Contracting Squadron, and the current IAC prime contractors.

The Small Business Industry Day will include presentations from the DTIC IAC Program Management Office, the 55th Contracting Office, as well as the Air Force Small Business Office. Additionally, each of the ten (10) IACs will provide presentation highlighting their respective technology areas as well as the various products and services they provide. These presentations are designed to provide information on the IAC Program as well as identify specific contract opportunities over the next five years. Brief one-on-one discussions with the IAC prime contractors will be available during the event.

DoD IACs function as specialized subject focal points for scientific and technical information (STI). Each of the IACs operate with a core budget for basic operations, including library operations, responses to data inquiries, and several technology assessment products per year. A special feature of these contracts is the ability to perform Technical Area Tasks (TATs). These tasks are research and development analyses in the IAC's technology area and are customer funded. Several IACs have very extensive customer bases. Customer IAC utilization communicates the value of the IACs to the DoD and U.S. Government.

Some of the products produced by the IACs are State-of-the-Art Reports (SOARs), Abstracts & Indexes, Bibliographic Search Records, Critical Technical Reviews & Assessments (CRTAs), Newsletters & Current Literature, Referrals to Subject-Matter Experts (SMEs) and Scientific & Engineering Databases, Handbooks and References Works.

Registration is required due to space constraints. Registration is available through the Industry Day web site at [www.SBID2008.com](http://www.SBID2008.com). For administrative questions, please contact Heather Gatta or Nicole Metzger at [sbid2008@battelle.org](mailto:sbid2008@battelle.org).





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

**The focal point for  
DoD Chemical,  
Biological, Radiological and Nuclear  
(CBRN) Defense scientific and  
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