Department of Defense
Chemical Biological Defense Program

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NDIA Chemical Biological Information Systems
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http://www.acq.osd.mil/cp/
CBDP Vision and Mission

**VISION**
Ensure DOD operations are unconstrained by chemical and biological effects.

**MISSION**
Provide chemical and biological defense capabilities in support of the National Military Strategies.
The CBDP Provides Key Capabilities Supporting Multiple National Strategies

**National Security**

- The National Security Strategy of the United States of America
- The National Military Strategy of the United States of America

**Combating Terrorism**

- National Strategy for Combating Terrorism
- National Military Strategic Plan for the War on Terrorism

**Combating WMD**

- National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction

**Homeland Security/Defense**

- National Strategy for Homeland Security
- Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support
The future force will be organized, trained, equipped, and resourced to deal with all aspects of the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction. It will have capabilities to:

- Detect WMD, including fissile material at stand-off ranges;
- Locate and characterize threats;
- Interdict WMD and related shipments whether on land, at sea, or in the air;
- Sustain operations under WMD attack; and
- Render safe or otherwise eliminate WMD before, during or after a conflict.

The Department will develop new defensive capabilities in anticipation of the continued evolution of WMD threats. Such threats include genetically engineered biological pathogens, and next generation chemical agents. The Department will be prepared to respond to and help other agencies to mitigate the consequences of WMD attacks.
Quadrennial Defense Review:
Implementing the Combating WMD Vision

To achieve the characteristics of the future joint force the Department will:

- Designate DTRA to be the primary Combat Support Agency for U.S. Strategic Command in its role as lead combatant commander for integrating and synchronizing combating WMD efforts.
  - Initial Operational Capability announced January 26, 2006
- Expand Army's 20th Support Command (CBRNE) capabilities to enable it to serve as a Joint Task Force capable of rapid deployment to command and control WMD elimination and site exploitation missions by 2007.
  - Full Operational Capability expected September 2007
- Reallocate funding within the CBDP to invest more than $1.5 billion over the next five years to develop broad-spectrum medical countermeasures against advanced bio-terror threats, including genetically engineered intracellular bacterial pathogens and hemorrhagic fevers.
  - Funding reallocated
  - FY06 contracts awarded
  - FY07 proposals under review (initial proposal phase completed in December 2006)
DOD CBDP Background

• Established by Congress
• Consolidates all DOD CB defense efforts into defense-wide funding accounts overseen by a single office within the Office of the Secretary of Defense
• Integrates
  – All research, development, acquisition funds
  – Medical and non-medical funds
• …but
  – Operations & Maintenance funds (retained in Service POMs)
  – Military Construction (MILCON) currently funded by the Services and Defense Health Program
  – DARPA programs and funding appear in DARPA POM
• Closely coordinate with DARPA CB Defense Efforts
  – Eliminate redundancy and duplication, and support technology transition
• Memorandum by Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, & Logistics (USD(AT&L)) re-organized on April 22, 2003 (updated July 10, 2006)
  – USD(AT&L) oversees through Overarching Integrated Process Team
  – Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense (JPEO-CBD) as single Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) *(Replaced nine separate MDAs)*
  – Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) established as Joint Science & Technology Office for CBD
  – JRO-CBRND established as focal point within Joint Staff
  – Scope expanded to specifically include radiological defense

ATSD(NCB) Provides Oversight of the Program
CBDP Process

ATSD(NCB) Oversight

Joint Requirements Office (JRO)

Joint Science & Technology Office for CB Defense

Joint Program Executive Office (JPEO)

Joint Combat Developer

Required Capabilities

Process based on managing total program risk

- Combatant Commanders
- Services

Capabilities to the Warfighter for All Missions

Prioritized Needs

Capability Needs

Science & Tech Gaps

Mature Technologies

Joint Test & Evaluation Executive
Joint CBRN Defense Functional Concept – Operational Attributes

• SHAPE – Provides the ability to **characterize the CBRN hazard** to the force commander - develop a clear understanding of the current and predicted CBRN situation; collect, query, and assimilate info from sensors, intelligence, medical, etc., in near real time to inform personnel, **provide actual and potential impacts of CBRN hazards**; envision critical SENSE, SHIELD and SUSTAIN end states (preparation for operations); visualize the sequence of events that moves the force from its current state to those end states.

• SUSTAIN – The ability to conduct **decontamination** and **medical** actions that enable the quick restoration of combat power, maintain/recover essential functions that are free from the effects of CBRN hazards, and facilitate the return to pre-incident operational capability as soon as possible.

• SENSE – The capability to continually provide the information about the CBRN situation at a time and place by **detecting, identifying, and quantifying** CBRN hazards in air, water, on land, on personnel, equipment or facilities. This capability includes detecting, identifying, and quantifying those CBRN hazards in all physical states (solid, liquid, gas).

• SHIELD – The capability to shield the force from harm caused by CBRN hazards by **preventing or reducing individual and collective exposures**, applying **prophylaxis** to prevent or mitigate negative physiological effects, and protecting critical equipment.
Selected CBD Systems

**SENSE**
- Joint Bio Point Detection System (JBPDS)
- Joint Bio Standoff Detection System (JBSDS)
- NBCRV
- JCAD

**SHAPE**
- Joint Warning and Reporting Network
- Joint Effects Model (JEM)
- Joint Operations Effects Federation (JOEF)

**SHIELD**
- Joint Vaccine Acquisition Program
- JSLIST
- JSGPM
- CB Protected Shelter

**SUSTAIN**
- Joint Bio Agent Identification & Diagnostic System (JBAIDS)
- Antidote Treatment, Nerve Agent Autoinjector (ATNAA)
- Joint Service Transportable Decon System
FY07 President’s Budget (PB)*

Capability Areas

- **Sense** 23.7%
- **Shape** 4.9%
- **Shield** 45.9%
- **Sustain** 4.4%
- **Homeland Defense** 6.1%
- **Other** 15.1%

**Total Funding FY07:** $1.504B

*Based on FY07 National Defense Appropriations Act (Public Law 109-289)*
Information Systems will be key to success of DoD Operations **Globally**

“A networked Joint Force is able to maintain a more accurate presentation of the battlespace built on the ability to integrate intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, information and total asset visibility. This integrated picture allows the JFC to better employ the right capabilities, at the right place and at the right time.”

Department of Defense, Joint Operations Concepts, November 2003
Information systems will be key to the success of capabilities at a genetic level
The challenge for Information Systems will be the total integration of defense capabilities into a joint capability portfolio.
New Technologies for New Threats

• Traditional technologies may not defeat advanced threats.
  – Currently licensed vaccines for biodefense are not substantially more effective than those developed by Edward Jenner in the 18th century.

• Research and Development efforts must evolve with the threat.
  – Develop hardware/platforms for both military and civilian use.
  – Variants are distinguishable by platform, and software modifications: Common technologies – different platforms.
  – Establishment of Standards are crucial but the traditional physical model may not provide the best solution.
    • For detection, approach needs to be sliding scale that optimizes sensitivity, probability of detection, false positive rate, and response time, known as ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic) Curves.

• Leverage private sector to transform WMD protection and defeat capabilities to leapfrog WMD threat generations.
CBDP Science & Technology (S&T) Initiatives

• Identify and Exploit Revolutionary Technologies
  – Transformational Medical Technologies Initiative (TMTI)
  – Transformational Countermeasures Technology Initiative (TCTI)
  – Nanotechnology Initiative

• Recapitalization of S&T Infrastructure
  – Test & Evaluation Facilities
  – NTA Test Chamber
  – U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) Recapitalization

Initiatives will enhance CBD S&T capabilities.
Transformational Medical Technology Initiative (TMTI)

Medical Countermeasures Against Advanced Bio Threats

Today's Threats

Anthrax
Smallpox
Botulinum
Plague
Tularemia
Ebola/Filo
Hemorrhagic Fever
Encephalitis
SARS
Influenza
Ricin/SEB, others

Bioengineered

One PIECE at a time → Process Analysis → Broad Spectrum

Modes of Action

Receptor Binding
Signal Transduction
Decoys
Immune Avoidance
Translation/Transcription
Immune Deregulation
Replication
Virulence Expression

Parallel Systems Approach

Solutions

Target Agent Commonalities
• Block Key Receptors
• Inhibition by Small Molecules
• Modulate Immunity
• Change Gene Expression
• Block Protein Actions
• Modulate Physiologic Impacts
Transformational Countermeasures Technology Initiative (TCTI)

Basic Science Advances

- Nano-catalytic self-decon material
- Bio-engineered materials
- Meta data information interface
- Nano-scale protective coatings and fabrics

Integrated Cross-Cutting Technologies

- Nano-scale protective coatings and fabrics
- Nano-channel glass
- Microfluidic components
- Micro-electro-mechanical systems
- Nanobiomimetics

Broad Spectrum Application

- Future Combat System
- Consequence Management

Develops revolutionary technologies that provide the warfighter with a fully integrated protective ensemble.

Nanotechnology, Biotechnology, Information Technology (IT), and Cognitive Sciences (NBIC)

- Multi-threat defense
- Integral design concept
- Interactive digital multi-faceted data architecture
- Hierarchical systems of systems
- Non-intrusive minimal logistics
Nanotechnology Initiative

Joint Science & Technology Office (JSTO) nanotechnology initiative is a two-phased effort.

**Phase I**
- **Objective:** Conduct a survey of nanotechnologies with application to CBD needs.
- Team from MIT-LL and Natick Soldier Center will conduct the survey.
- Recommendations will be provided to JSTO on applicable nanotechnologies.

**Phase II**
- **Objective:** Develop a solid S&T base of nanotechnology applied to all aspects of CBD needs.
- Multidisciplinary team will advise nanotechnology program Principal Investigators (PIs).
- Nanotechnology developments will continue to be monitored.

Leverages significant interagency investments for potential CBD applications.
Recapitalization of S&T Infrastructure

- Initiative underway to recapitalize and revitalize CBD S&T infrastructure, which is required to:
  - Counter expanding threats from novel and emerging threats.
  - Exploit advances in technology.
  - Speed the technology transition into systems acquisition programs.
Leveraging Interagency Activities are Key to Achieving National Strategies

**CBDP Coordinates With:**
- Counterproliferation Program Review Committee (CPRC)
- Technical Support Working Group (TSWG)
- U.S. Coast Guard
- National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)
- Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
- Department of Homeland Security (DHS), S&T Directorate

**Various Levels of Coordination/Cooperation Exist With:**
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Office of Science & Technology Policy
- Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
- Department of Justice
- National Security Council (NSC)
International Partnerships are Leveraged to Support of Phases of CB Defense

- Foreign Comparative Testing
- MOUs & MOAs
- Cooperative Research and Development
- Foreign Military Sales
- Exchange of Personnel
- Cooperative Production
- Loans
- Exchange of Information
CBDP: The Way Ahead

• **Need to build on current strengths…**
  – Integrated portfolio of capabilities supporting critical operational missions.
  – Multi-disciplinary approaches.
  – Well developed doctrine and concepts for the military in operational environments.

• **…while recognizing a changing environment…**
  – Laboratory and other infrastructure need overhaul.
  – Operational environment must consider homeland.
    ➢ DOD now a key player, but no longer the biggest investment.
  – Emerging and non-traditional threats may be critical.
  – Congress will continue to play an active role.
  – Industry is increasingly important, though DOD-unique assets need to be identified and maintained.
CBDP: The Way Ahead

• ...and Planning for the Future.
  – Need to balance investment between:
    ➢ Current risks (operational and procurement needs); and
    ➢ Future risks (S&T and infrastructure).
  – Coordination with other agencies (DHHS, DHS, and others) for an effective national effort.
    ➢ DOD may play key role in transitioning technologies from laboratory concepts to field-ready systems, especially medical systems.
  – Broad-spectrum, dual-benefit approaches will need to be evaluated in all areas.
Questions

http://www.acq.osd.mil/cp/
FY07 President’s Budget *

FY07 Highlights

- Near-Term Emphasis to Address Future Challenges (Non-Traditional Agents (NTAs), Emerging Threats, Transformational Medical Technologies) and Improve the Test & Evaluation (T&E) Infrastructure
- Long term trend to provide Advanced Capabilities to the Warfighter

* Based on FY07 Defense Appropriations Act (Public Law 109-289)
FY07 Chemical Biological Defense Program Summary

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