<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff</td>
<td>Admiral Mike Mullen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment, J8</td>
<td>Lieutenant General Larry O. Spencer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Joint Requirements Office CBRN Defense</td>
<td>Brigadier General Lucas N. Polakowski</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joint Combat Developer</td>
<td>Colonel Vance P. (Phil) Visser</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics)</td>
<td>Hon Dr. Ashton Carter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary of Defense (Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs)</td>
<td>Hon Andrew C. Weber</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Chemical and Biological Defense</td>
<td>Dr. Gerald W. Parker, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology</td>
<td>Acting Heidi Shyu</td>
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<td>Joint Program Executive Officer for Chemical and Biological Defense</td>
<td>Brigadier General Jess Scarbrough</td>
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<td>Director, Defense Threat Reduction Agency</td>
<td>Mr. Kenneth A. Myers III</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Joint Science and Technology Office for Chemical and Biological Defense</td>
<td>Dr. Alan S. Rudolph</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acting CDP Test and Evaluation Executive</td>
<td>Mr. David K. Grimm</td>
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CWMD Strategic Priorities

• Increasing barriers to WMD proliferation and use

• Strengthening our ability to identify and mitigate emergent WMD threats

• Developing layered and integrated defense to WMD

• Managing WMD threats that emanate from failing or fragile states and ungoverned spaces

USD(P) Flournoy
7 May 09
• National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction articulates a strategy built upon the three pillars of nonproliferation, counterproliferation, and consequence management.

• National Military Strategy to Combat WMD (NMS-CWMD) amplifies the strategy in the NSS and provides a framework for combating WMD to DOD Components.

• 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review Report states that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological capabilities among state and non-state actors can threaten our ability to defend U.S. and allied interests, promote peace and security, ensure regional stability and protect our citizens. Further the use of a nuclear weapon or a biological attack would have global ramifications.
The QDR Report identifies six key missions:

- Defend the United States and support civil authorities at home;
  - Succeed in counterinsurgency, stability, and counterterrorism operations;
  - Build the security capacity of partner states;
  - Deter and defeat aggression in anti-access environments;
- Prevent proliferation and counter weapons of mass destruction
  - Operate effectively in cyberspace.
Restructured Consequence Management Response

- Enhanced lifesaving capabilities
- Maximize flexibility
- Reduce response times

- Whole of Government
- Improved Response

Expanded to 10 FEMA regionally aligned Homeland Response Forces (HRFs)
Creates C2 CBRNE Response Enterprise (CRE) of ~1500 pax each

National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats

- Goal: PROTECT against the misuse of the life sciences to develop or use biological weapons.
- Objectives:
  - Promote global health security
  - BW Surveillance
  - Able Response
  - Campaign Strategy
  - Interagency

Foreign Consequence Management

- USEUCOM Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership, Personnel and Facilities (DOTMLPF) Change Request (DCR)
  - Increase assessment capability
  - Increase mitigation capability
  - Pending JCB
- HYDRA EXPRESS
  - STRATCOM TTX supported by NDU CWMD
  - Focused on DoD role in support of partners and allies
  - CBRN threat from violent extremist organizations

OPERATION TOMODACHI
- Whole of Government
- RN Lessons

Standing Joint Task Force-Elimination Headquarters

- SJTF-E HQ
- JECE
- OCP
- J1/2/3/4/5/7 LNO
- Intelligence
- UCP Clarity
- Planning Ongoing
- IOC
- JIATF / Interagency
Inside the Building... improving the process

...What is the role of the JROC?

- Statutory (10 USC 181); “The JROC shall”...
  - Identify and assess priority of joint military requirements including existing systems and equipment;
  - Evaluate cost, schedule, and performance of programs and identified alternatives; and
  - Assign priorities that conforms and reflects resource levels projected
- Further detailed in CJCSI 5123.01; JROC Charter

JCIDS exists to support the JROC and other validation authorities in their requirements process responsibilities...
JCIDS is…our process

• A key **supporting process** for DoD acquisition and PPBE processes
  – That supports “the **statutory responsibility** of the JROC to validate joint warfighting requirements”
  – And supports the CJCS advising the Secretary of Defense in **identifying, assessing** and **prioritizing** joint military requirements
  – A **Staffing method** enabling the Joint Staff to ensure Sponsors’ needs meet the Chairman’s intent (Joint force needs)

**JCIDS** along with the Defense Acquisition System and the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution processes form the principal DOD decision support processes for developing capabilities required by the military forces to support the national military strategy and the defense strategy
JCIDS Review and Targeted Improvements

- Reduce time to Solution development
- Earlier Decisions with better scoped information
- Less document-centric
- Mechanisms to conduct across portfolio review
- Agility without “requirements creep”
- Key customers (COCOMs) in the decision process
- Mechanisms to trace developments from gap identification through solution fielding
Capability Development Tracking and Management (CDTM)

- IT system that transforms JCIDS capability tracking from document-centric to **data-centric** process
  - Developed and deployed on NIPRNet and SIPRNet
  - **30 June 2011** mandated CDTM use for all JCIDS documents (ICD, CDD, CPD, DCR)

- Capability gap traceability ✓
- Process metrics ✓
- Ease of use enhancements ✓
  - Improved search capability ✓
  - Improved document creation ✓
  - Input standardization ✓
- Ability to data share with other DoD applications ✓
Summary

- Field faster, more flexible CM response forces
- Whole of Government Solutions
- Worldwide BW Surveillance / EID
- Rapidly field defensive countermeasures – ADM
- Elimination Capability
- Transformational Medical Technologies and Non-Traditional Agent
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