Joint Combat Developer

Presented to:
Joint CBRN Conference
By
BG Lillie
Commandant, USACLMS

Agenda

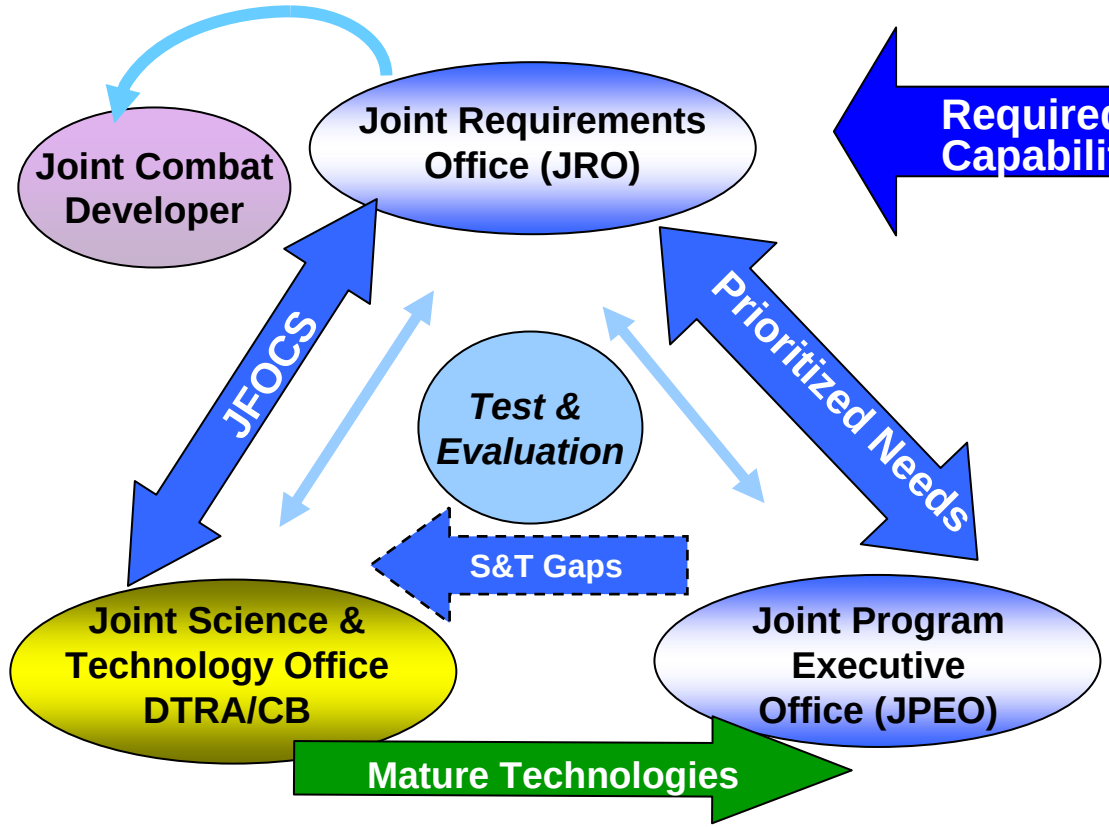
- **Role of the Joint Combat Developer**
- **Mission**
- **Organization**
- **Chartered Work**
  - **Joint Experimentation and Analysis**
  - **Joint Threat Support**
- **DOTMLPF support to the CBDP**
- **Transforming to meet the Combatant Commanders Needs**

Role of the Joint Combat Developer

CBDP Program Process & Organization

OSD provides oversight

- Combatant Commanders
- Services



Solutions

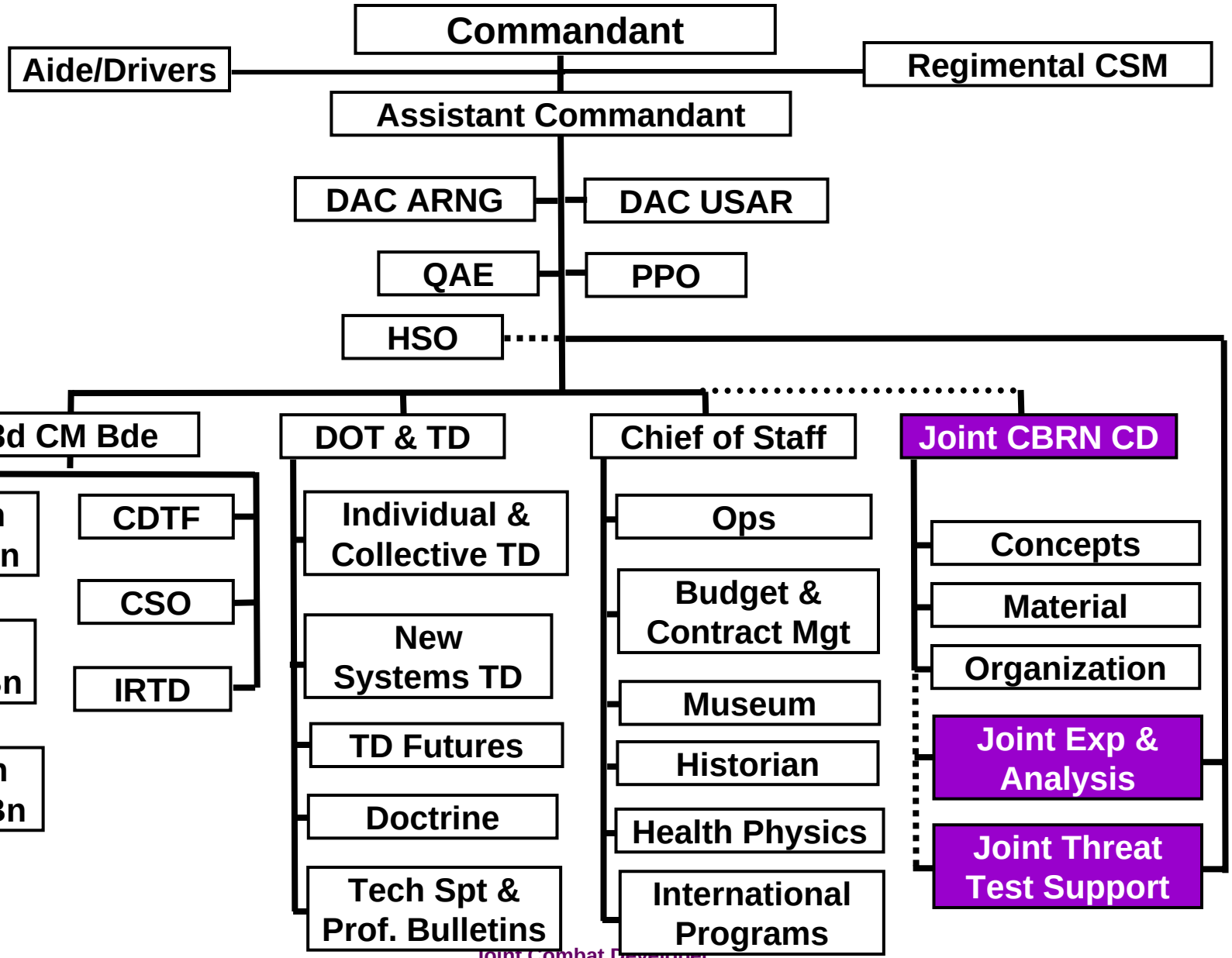
Implementation Plan for the Management of the Joint CBDP (Army as Executive Agent)

Para	Task
3.4.1	Coordinate and integrate research, development, test, and evaluation, and acquisition, requirements of the military departments for CBRN defense programs of the DoD (50 USC 1522). The Army will execute this function through sub-para 3.4.3 and 3.4.6 in the plan.
3.4.2	The Secretary of the Army as executive agent shall review all funding for the CBDP (50 USC 1522). The Army will execute this function through sub-para 3.4.3 and 3.4.5 in this plan.
3.4.3	Review and recommend approval of the CBDP POM.
3.4.4	MDA for delegated programs with authority for further delegation to the JPEO.
3.4.5	Serve as the Joint Service Material Developer to coordinate and integrate acquisition for the CBDP through the JPEO, who reports to the DAE through the AAE.
3.4.6	Provide Program, Analysis and Integration functions for the CBDP.
3.4.7	Provide the Testing and Evaluation Executive for the CBDP.
3.4.8	**Through the JRO, serve as the Joint Combat Developer for the CBDP.**

Mission Statement

The USACMLS trains Joint and International CBRN Service members; develops leaders; supports training in units; develops multi-service and Army doctrine; builds the future CBRN force; and is the Joint Combat Developer for the Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense Program

U.S. Army Chemical School Organization



Joint CBRN Experimentation & Analysis

Complete

1. Split MOPP – validate USAF CONOPs for Fixed Sites (Completed FY05)
2. Sensitive Equipment Decon - validate CONOPS & KPPs (Completed FY05)
3. Cold Weather Decon – Validate Cold Weather TTPs for WMD-CSTs (NGB Funded, Completed Mar 06)
4. Aerial CBRN Sensing – develop & validate CONOPS (Completed Apr 06)

Split MOPP

- **Objective:** Investigate the applicability of USAF Chemical Defense Transzone Operations (CDTO) within the Counter-Chemical Warfare (C-CW) concept for use on Joint and Multi-Service fixed sites and determine DOTMLPF impacts of CDTO on Joint and Multi-Service fixed sites.
- **First Joint CBRN Concept Experiment Performed for JRO-CBRND**
- **Location:** McGuire Air Force Base
- **Recommendations:** Multi-Service and Joint fixed sites should adopt a modified version of the USAF C-CW CONOPS which provides for use of multiple Contamination Control Areas for thorough decontamination as necessary.
- **Result:** Experiment conclusions on CDTO are currently being incorporated in the next revision of the Multi-Service TTPs for CBRN defense of theater fixed sites, ports, and airfields.

Sensitive Equipment Decon (SED)

- **Objective:** Determine adequacy of Service CONOPS and TTPs for use during thorough decon, compatibility of program KPPs and Service CONOPS, and operational suitability of SED prototypes and potential design changes
- **First Joint Capabilities Experiment Performed for JPEO-CBD**
- **Location:** Tyndal Air Force Base
- **Recommendations:** Modify program to address system transportability and US Army throughput requirements; reduce gross contamination through use of pre-wipes, investigate future means to reduce absorption of contamination during immediate and operation decon, and investigate means to employ the technology in support of clearance decon.
- **Result:** Experiment conclusions on SED provided to JPEO-CBD which used them to help focus ongoing program efforts.

Cold Weather Decon

- **Objective:** Determine if decontamination of WMD-CST reconnaissance teams can be successfully conducted more efficiently with a decon trailer during extreme cold weather (less than -20^0 F) operations than with the current doctrinal wet decon process.
- **First Joint Capabilities Experiment Performed for NGB**
- **Location:** Cold Weather Chamber, New Hampshire; …
- **Recommendations:** Doctrinal wet decon process is infeasible during extreme cold weather during high winds; with some engineering changes the trailer can be used to decon the recon personnel; trailer can be decontaminated for multiple repeated use.
- **Result:** Experiment conclusions on cold weather decon for CSTs will lead to development of Capabilities Development Document to begin new program

Aerial CBRN Sensing

- **Objective:** Determine applicability and requirements for use of aerial platforms to support CBRN reconnaissance and surveillance and develop draft Service and Joint CONOPS and TTPs for tactical aerial CBRN sensing.
- **First Joint Capabilities Experiment Performed for DTRA-STO**
- **Location:** Crystal City, VA
- **Recommendations:** All Services can benefit from CBRN surveillance and reconnaissance; plug-n-play sensors lack adequate responsiveness; sensors must be miniaturized to reside on aerial platforms.
- **Result:** Experiment conclusions being provided to DTRA-STO to help focus future S&T efforts for sensor development and support for future possible ACTD.

Joint CBRN Experimentation & Analysis

FY06 Experiments In Progress

1. **WMD-CST LOE – Validate CST TDA (NGB sponsored)**
2. **Dismounted CBRN Recon – validate equipment for JSLNBCRS Increment 2 CPD needed to support assessment of sensitive sites and interdiction (JPEO-CBD sponsored)**
3. **Air Crew Duration – validate TTPs and aircrew safety requirements for fixed wing transport aircraft (TRANSCOM nominated)**
4. **Standoff Chemical Agent Detection – Explore alternative technologies and applications (USMC nominated)**

Joint CBRN Experimentation & Analysis

FY07 Experiments

1. **Sensitive Site Assessment – develop & validate CONOPS and TTPs (JRO-CBRND sponsored)**
2. **Robotic Decontamination – develop & validate CONOPS and TTPs to modernize detailed equipment decontamination (JRO-CBRND & JPEO-CBD sponsored)**
3. **Joint Expeditionary Collective Protection – validate CONOPs & develop KPPs for development of CDD (JPEO-CBD sponsored)**
4. **CBNEWS – develop and validate CONOPS for using information from disparate non-CBRN sensors to tip and queue CBRN sensors (proposal for DTRA-STO sponsorship)**

Joint Threat Support

Currently Standing up Joint Threat Support Branch (JTSB):

- **Five intelligence specialists authorized**
- **Three of five positions filled**
- **Four by EOM August**
- **Responsible for System Threat Assessment (STAR) and Joint Test Threat Support Packages (JTTSP)**

Products:

- **Seven JTTSPs outsourced to meet immediate requirements:**

JSGPM	JSLIST-JC3
JCAD	JSLNBCRS LAV
JSLNBCRS HMMWV	JBSDS
JBAIDS	

- **UCS TTSP pending JRO Director approval**
- **Tasked to produce STAR for MS A programs: JECP, JCBRAWM**
- **JTTSPs required for FY07 to follow STAR production**

DOTMLPF Support to the CBDP

DOCTRINE

(6) Revision(1)
(2) New(2)

Multi-Service
Army-Only

MTTP for CBRN Defense Operations

FM 3-11

FM 3-11.11
Flame/RCA/Herb

Spectrum for Combating WMD (JP 3-40)

WMD-E	Sense	Shield	Sustain	Shape	CBRN-CM
	Avoidance	*Protection*	*Decon*	*Battle Management*	
FM 3-11.24(2) CBRN SSE	**FM 3-11.3(1)** CBRN CA	**FM 3-11.4** CBRN Protection	**FM 3-11.5** CBRN Decon	**FM 3-11.9** CW/BW Agents	**FM 3-11.21(1)**
FM 3-11.20(1) TE Battalion Ops	**FM 3-11.19** CBRN Recon	**FM 3-11.14** Vulnerability Assess		**FM 3-6** Field Behavior	**FM 3-11.22(1)** WMD-CSTs
	FM 3-11.86 Bio Surveillance	**FM 3-11.34(1)** Installation Defense		**FM 3-11.100(1)** CML Staffs/Units	
		FM 3-11.23(2) Installation Response			
		FM 3-11.50 Obscuration			

TRAINING

Support to the CBDP

Several courses at the USACMLS are Joint or Multi-service

Examples

- Additional Skill Identifier- L5 (Fox Operators Course) – Army & Marine
- Operational Radiation and Radiation Safe Courses – Multi-service
- Chemical Captains Career Course – Army & Marine
- Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course – Army & Navy
- Civil Support Skills Course – Army & Air National Guard
- Joint Senior Leader Course – Joint, Interagency, and International
- Technical Escort Course – Joint, Interagency, and International
- Chemical, Biological, & Radiological Defense Training Facility (CBRDTF) – Joint, Interagency, and International

Strategy – All core courses being refocused to include hazardous materials and sensitive site exploitation skills

MATERIEL

Support to the CBDP

- All CBRN Programs are “Born Joint”
- 32 developmental programs
- Joint CBRN Combat Developer drafts new capabilities documents and supports J-8 JRO-CBRND through the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process

Examples

JWARN – Joint Warning and Reporting Network

JCAD – Joint Chemical Agent Detector

JSLNBCRS – Joint Service Light NBC Reconnaissance System

JBPDS – Joint Biological Point Detection System

JSTDS-SS – Joint Service Transportable Decon System – Small Scale

LEADER DEVELOPMENT

Support to the CBDP

Joint Training tailored to student experience level.

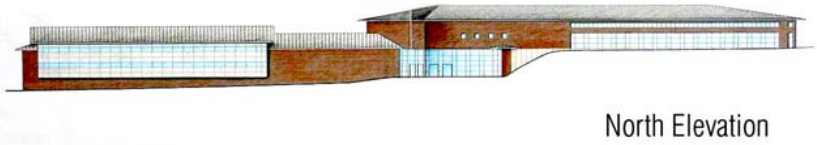
Example: CBRDTF – Sensitive Site Assessment/ Exploitation Training provides Basic, Intermediate and Advanced levels of training

FACILITIES

Support to the CBDP

- Classrooms
- Radiological Laboratory
- BIDS Bunker – Bio Defense
- FOX Den – Chemical Recon
- Chemical Applied Training Facility
- Chemical Biological Radiological Defense Training Facility
- CBRN Responder Training Facility (Jun 07)
- Obscuration Ranges
- Flame Ranges

LT Joseph Terry
CBRN Responder Training Facility



North Elevation

South Elevation

- Urban facade
  - factory
  - warehouse
  - postal building

  (connected by tunnels)
- Intermodal containers and railcars
- Cave complex / Confined space

Concept to Reality

- **Groundbreaking: June 05**
- **Completion: June 2007**

- Responder Training
  - WMD Civil Support Teams
  - USAR Domestic Recon and Decon
- Sensitive Site Assessment and Exploitation
  - SF Chem Recon Det
  - Tech Escort

Transforming to Meet the Combatant Commanders Needs

Meeting the Combatant Commander's Needs

- Requests from the Field
  - Enhanced Dismounted Recon to detect and identify full spectrum of battlefield hazards
  - Capabilities to assess Sensitive Sites
  - OCONUS Consequence Management capabilities

In the future, elements resembling site assessment teams or mobile collection teams moving with the ground forces to provide initial assessments of emerging ad hoc sites are likely to be important, but these elements needs to be more robust than the teams deployed in Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Quotes taken from Strategic Forum No. 211, Oct 2004, Institute for National Strategic Studies National Defense University, article titled: "Eliminating Adversary WMD: Lessons for Future Conflicts", by Rebecca K.C. Hersman and Todd M. Koca

QUESTIONS