

20TH CBRNE

READY, RELIABLE... GLOBALLY RESPONSIVE

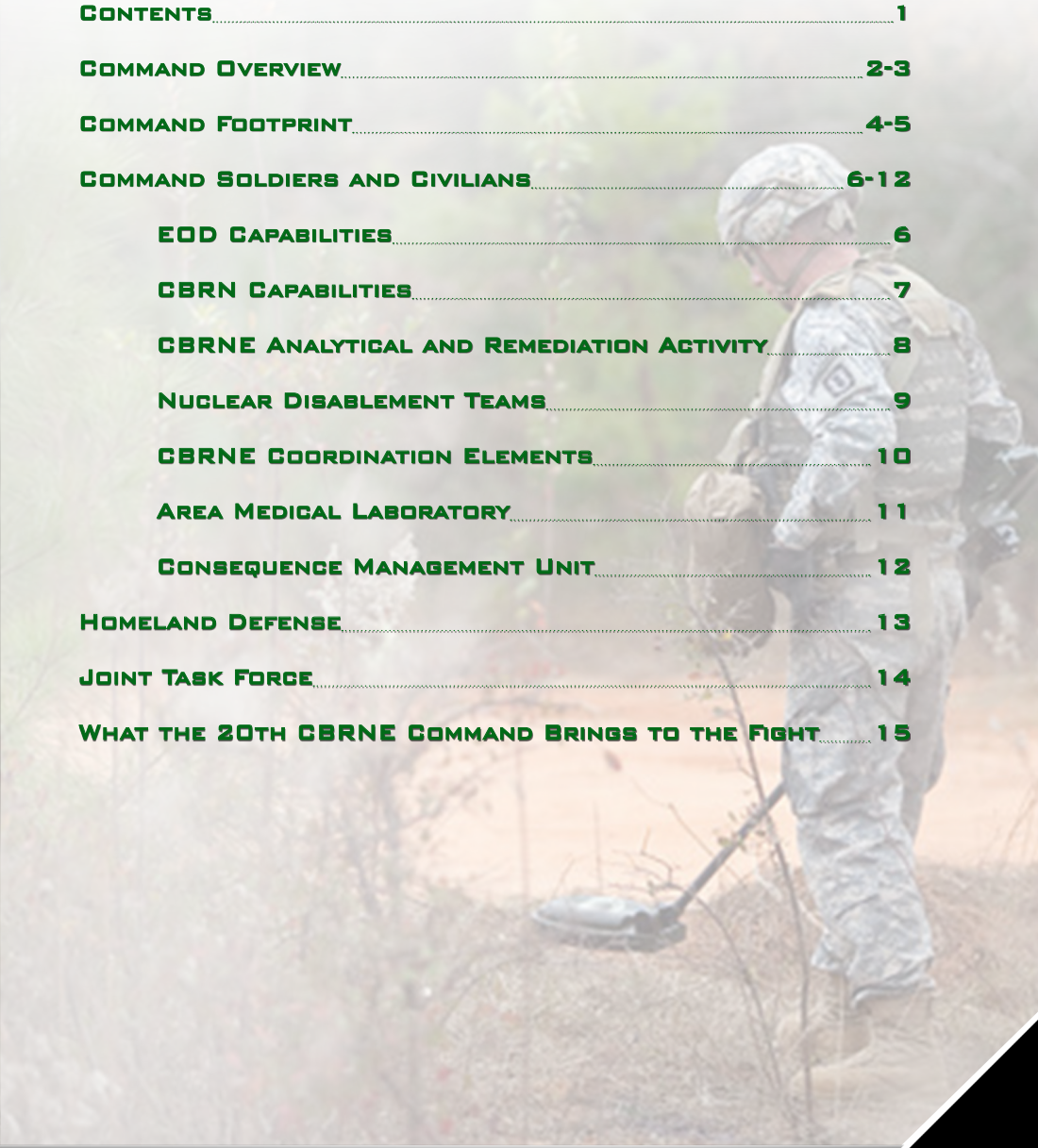


CHEMICAL | BIOLOGICAL | RADIOLOGICAL | NUCLEAR | EXPLOSIVES

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THE 20TH CBRNE COMMAND PROVIDES THE ARMY, AND THE NATION, WITH READY, RELIABLE, AND GLOBALLY RESPONSIVE CBRNE FORCES CAPABLE OF LEADING AND EXECUTING CBRNE RELATED OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES, ANYTIME...ANYWHERE.



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Command Overview

Command Overview



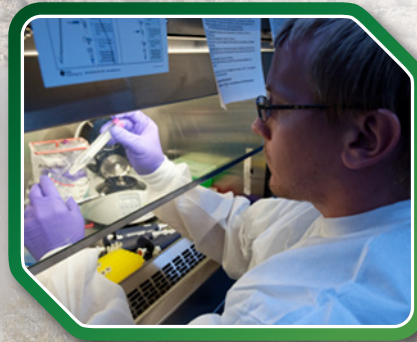
The risk of employment of complex CBRNE hazards against US interests and allies and the associated costs of insufficient preparation against those hazards is substantial. The global landscape is complicated by potential adversaries with the technology, or desire, to employ a broad range of CBRNE hazards including radiological dispersal devices, toxic industrial chemicals, biotoxins, and improvised explosive devices (IEDs). The risk of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), the continued threat and expanded use of the IED, and the acquisition, proliferation, or use, and prevalence of asymmetrical Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) threats has intensified across the globe. The 20th CBRNE Command is the Department of Defense's only formation with specialized CBRNE capabilities and expertise to respond to counter the full range of CBRNE threats.

The 20th CBRNE Command is a highly-technical, special purpose, expeditionary formation of approximately 5,000 Soldiers and 225 Civilians posted across 16 States and 19 installations. The 20th CBRNE Command is comprised of 85% of the Army's active component CBRN and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) forces and was organized specifically to consolidate mission command of these special purpose CBRNE assets under one operational headquarters within U.S. Army Forces Command.

The Command was activated as the 20th Support Command (CBRNE) on October 16, 2004 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, and was officially re-designated on October 16, 2013 as the 20th CBRNE Command to more accurately reflect the Command's unique mission.

The 20th CBRNE Command provides the Army and the Nation a scalable and tailorable CBRNE response capability with the flexibility to operate in a variety of environments, from urban areas to austere sites, across the broad range of military operations.

The Command continues to transform to provide CBRNE forces that are Ready, Reliable and Globally Responsive.



Subordinate elements include the 48th Chemical Brigade, the 52d Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Group, the 71st Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Group, and the CBRNE Analytical and Remediation Activity (CARA). These subordinate commands support the combatant commands in operations and contingencies throughout the world, including ongoing operations in the homeland, the Balkans, Afghanistan and Iraq.

Since its inception, the 20th CBRNE Command has continuously deployed forces in support of both Operations IRAQI FREEDOM and ENDURING FREEDOM, to include COMBINED JOINT TASK FORCE TROY and PALADIN, while simultaneously conducting a host of enduring and emergent missions across the globe.

Concurrently, the Command actively supports Federal, state, and local officials as part of our Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) and Defense Support of Civil Law Enforcement Agencies (DSCLEA) missions.

Over the course of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, the 20th CBRNE Command, along with our Joint service EOD partners, have disabled more than 50,000 IEDs.

The 20th CBRNE Command has improved its tactical and operational prowess to exercise mission command of CBRNE operations up to the Joint Task Force level for missions ranging from CWMD to CIED in a variety of settings. The contribution of our EOD forces in countering the threats of IEDs in Iraq and Afghanistan is a remarkable success story and a lasting legacy for the Army.

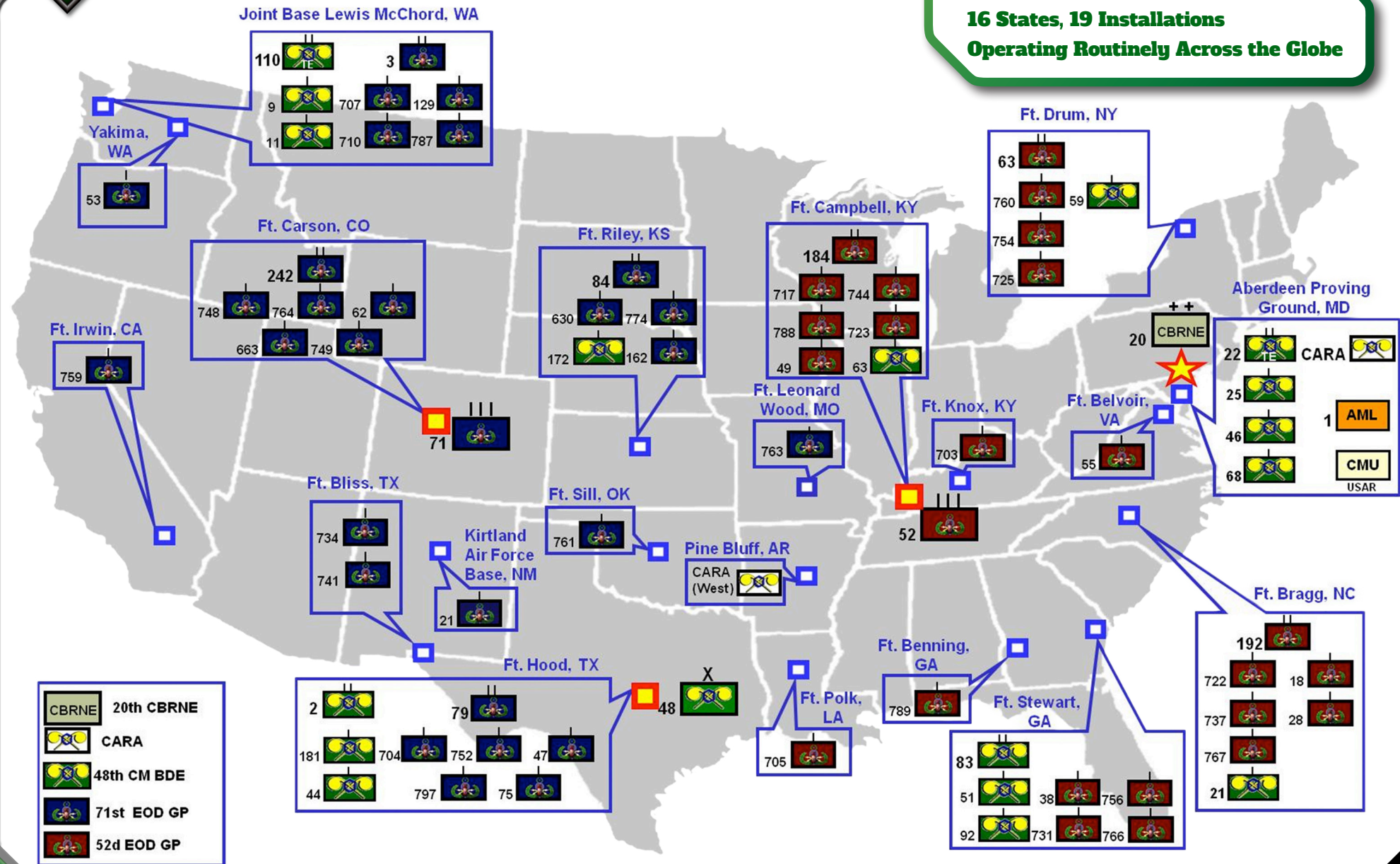
CBRNE Operations:

- ◆ Reconnaissance
- ◆ Detection
- ◆ Sampling
- ◆ Identification
- ◆ Tactical and Site Exploitation
- ◆ Assessment
- ◆ Packaging/Escort
- ◆ Laboratory Analysis
- ◆ Decontamination
- ◆ Consequence Management - Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)
- ◆ Crisis Response - Defense Support of Civil Law Enforcement Authorities (DSCLEA)
- ◆ Remediation
- ◆ Area Monitoring
- ◆ Ordnance Identification and Evaluation
- ◆ Render Safe/Disposal
- ◆ Unexploded Ordnance Disposal
- ◆ Improvised CBRNE Devices
- ◆ Counter IED/IED Defeat
- ◆ Counter WMD
- ◆ Weapons Technical Intelligence, Collection, Exploitation
- ◆ VIP Protection Support
- ◆ Leak Seal and Packaging
- ◆ Targeting Support
- ◆ Hazard Assessment and Mitigation



Distributed 20th CBRNE Command Footprint

5,000 Soldiers, 225 Civilians
16 States, 19 Installations
Operating Routinely Across the Globe



	20th CBRNE
	CARA
	48th CM BDE
	71st EOD GP
	52d EOD GP

EOD Capabilities

CBRN Capabilities



EOD forces deploy and conduct operations in support of combatant commanders or other government agencies to counter CBRNE and WMD threats. EOD units serve our Nation in defense of the homeland and in support of expeditionary operations across the globe. EOD companies are dispersed throughout the U.S. and work closely with local, state, and Federal law enforcement and other first responders to eliminate improvised and explosive hazards wherever they are found.

EOD units are critical to the success of the 20th CBRNE Command. EOD provides the operational force with a rapidly deployable capability to identify, render safe, exploit and eliminate both CBRN and explosive hazards (conventional and improvised), and weapons caches.

EOD forces serve as a combat multiplier by neutralizing IEDs and UXOs that restrict freedom of maneuver and deny access to supplies, facilities, and other critical assets.

Army EOD forces equip, train, and organize to support tactical land forces across the broad range of operations, to include peacekeeping and military operations other than war. EOD forces support intelligence support to targeting, Humanitarian Demining Actions, and Theater Security Cooperation Activities.

INITIAL SUCCESS OR TOTAL FAILURE

THE EOD MOTTO DESCRIBES THE RISK OUR SOLDIERS FACE EVERY DAY



EOD Badge

THE WREATH is symbolic of the achievements and laurels gained by minimizing accident potentials, through the ingenuity and devotion to duty of its members. It is in memory of the EOD personnel who have given their lives while performing EOD duties.

THE BOMB was copied from the design of the World War II Bomb Disposal Badge and represents the historic and major objective of the EOD attack, the unexploded bomb. The three fins represent the major areas of nuclear, conventional, and chemical/biological warfare.

THE LIGHTNING BOLTS symbolize the potential destructive power of the bomb and the courage and professionalism of EOD personnel in their endeavors to reduce hazards as well as to render explosive ordnance harmless.

THE SHIELD represents the EOD mission which is to protect personnel and property in the immediate area from an inadvertent detonation of hazardous ordnance.



Chemical Insignia

A benzene ring of cobalt blue enamel superimposed in the center of crossed gold color retorts.

The insignia (in bronze metal) was originally adopted in 1917 for the Chemical Service. In 1921, this insignia was approved for the Chemical Warfare Service. In 1924, the ring was changed to cobalt blue enamel. After the change in the designation of the Chemical Warfare Service to the Chemical Corps in 1946, the insignia was retained by the Corps.

The elements of the design allude to the chemical related functions of the Corps. The benzene ring is the starting point for the method of indicating diagrammatically a molecular composition of a chemical combination. It has six points, one for each atom of carbon and hydrogen since the formula for benzene is C_6H_6 . The retort is the basic container other than the test tube, for laboratory experiments.



CBRN forces deploy and conduct operations in support of combatant commanders or other government agencies to counter CBRNE and WMD threats. Using highly specialized technology, CBRN units detect specific agents to confirm threats for intelligence value, for subsequent direct action operations, and to enable force protection of friendly forces and non combatants.

Under a variety of conditions, the 20th CBRNE Command employs the latest technology to detect chemical warfare agents, toxic industrial chemicals and materials, biological agents, radiological agents, nuclear material, and explosive hazards from weapons and devices in any environment. In addition to using dismounted CBRN reconnaissance capabilities, the command also employs mobile vehicles such as the Nuclear Biological Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle (Stryker) to support operational maneuver.

The Command uses tactically-proven techniques and equipment to extract chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear samples from munitions, devices, material and the environment.

CBRN forces maintain the required sampling chain of custody to support law enforcement and attributional requirements and conduct presumptive analysis of samples.

20th CBRNE Command personnel safely package chemical and biological items for escort and storage, meeting all federal and military transport requirements. CBRN Soldiers are highly trained and properly equipped to accompany designated material requiring a high degree of safety or security during shipment.

With organic assets, CBRN forces decontaminate mass casualties, precious cargo, chemical/biological equipment, operational personnel, and assist in mitigating initial hazards in support of combat operations or civil authorities.



CBRNE Analytical and Remediation Activity

Nuclear Disablement Teams

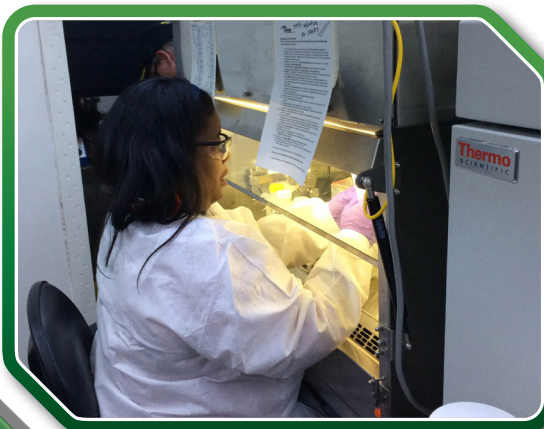


The CBRNE Analytical and Remediation Activity (CARA) was established in May 2007 to support combatant commanders or other government agencies, conduct stockpile and non-stockpile operations, remediation, provide analytical laboratory support, technical escort of surety and non surety material, and counter CBRNE and WMD threats. CARA supports DoD CBRNE defense initiatives by providing safe and secure hazardous material escorts throughout CONUS with organic aviation assets and specially trained escort teams. CARA technicians are the only civilians authorized to escort chemical and biological surety material within the Department of Defense.

CARA provides worldwide deployable Army civilian unexploded ordnance technicians, chemical engineering technicians, chemists, microbiologists, physical science technicians, and a support staff typical of a battalion-sized organization. Veterans comprise 75 percent of CARA's all-civilian work force.

CARA is composed of a mobile expeditionary laboratory section, four remediation response teams, three mobile munitions assessment system teams, and an aviation section.

The mobile expeditionary laboratory section platforms provide chemical and biological forensics quality, confirmatory analysis and monitoring platforms for near real-time chemical air monitoring support. The lab detects, identifies, quantifies and confirms chemical warfare agents, toxic industrial compounds and materials,



biological warfare agents and explosive trace analysis.

Four remediation response teams provide remediation following the discovery of recovered chemical warfare materials (RCWM) in the public domain and during cleanup operations of former defense sites.

The Mobile Munitions Assessment System, an analytical platform for nonintrusive analysis of RCWM, is deployed for emergency response operations.

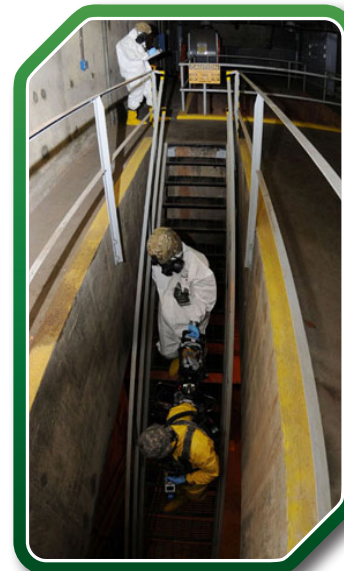
During Operation Iraqi Freedom, the Army was tasked to train and maintain Nuclear Disablement Teams (NDT) to assess and disable prohibited nuclear WMD programs. The U.S. Army Nuclear and CWMD Agency transferred this task to the 20th CBRNE Command on October 1, 2006. To execute this mission, the Army established four NDTs under the 20th CBRNE Command.

NDTs are small teams of nuclear experts equipped and trained to perform missions that support theater and strategic counter- and non-proliferation objectives. NDT competencies include the ability to assess, exploit, and disable nuclear WMD infrastructure or sites; package, transport, safeguard nuclear and/or radiological materials that pose a threat to friendly forces; collect and transport samples of radiological material or nuclear WMD intelligence for forensic analysis.

The NDTs are highly trained and uniquely equipped small teams of Soldiers that locate, exploit and collect radiological or nuclear materials.

Each NDT is staffed with nuclear engineers, physicists, health physicists, radiation technicians, chemical technicians, and EOD personnel. They are equipped with state-of-the-art military and commercial equipment to perform low-level radiation detection, gamma spectroscopy, isotope identification and are trained to conduct operations in contaminated environments.

NDTs support counter-proliferation and elimination objectives by recommending how to dispose of nuclear material, conducting special nuclear material assessments and exploitation, and establishing and maintaining a temporary radiological source repository for nuclear material and radioactive sources. The teams also assist a combatant commander's force protection efforts by providing expert analysis of nuclear and radiological threats that pose near-term risks to friendly forces.



CBRNE Coordination Elements



The 20th CBRNE Command has five CBRNE Coordination Elements (CCEs). Each CCE is a specialized team designed to deploy and assist Army, Joint, and combined commanders and Federal agencies with planning and executing CBRNE operations. Each CCE provides Army Service Component and Corps Commanders and other government agencies with specialized CBRNE staff augmentation and technical subject matter expertise in order to counter CBRNE threats in support of National objectives.

CCEs are rapidly deployable teams of Soldiers and Civilians with specialized CBRNE training and experience who provide technical expertise, planning support and hazard modeling or prediction. Each CCE is organized with Chemical/biological and nuclear counter-proliferation specialists, EOD technicians, communications and intelligence specialists.

Partnerships with other technical organizations and a secure communications reach-back capability enable the CCEs to rapidly access CBRNE-related information and provide it wherever and whenever needed. This information allows commanders to make informed decisions about CBRNE issues that directly affect battlefield operations, to include military and civilian crisis and response consequence management operations.



CCEs provide commanders the CBRNE expertise necessary to make informed decisions on the battlefield.

Area Medical Laboratory



The 1st Area Medical Laboratory (AML) is the only analytical laboratory in the Department of Defense with a robust expeditionary diagnostic capability to detect and identify a wide range of accidental or intentional contamination of the environment with chemicals, microbes and/or radioisotopes.

The mission of the 1st AML is to deploy world-wide to perform surveillance, analytical laboratory testing, and health hazard assessment of environmental, occupational, endemic, and CBRNE threats in support of force protection and expeditionary missions.



The AML supports CBRNE forces performing reconnaissance, detection, and decontamination missions with theater-level validation of CBRNE agents.

1st AML serves as a Level-4 field laboratory for Force Health Protection units. The AML also provides laboratory support to Army, joint, or combined forces.

The AML consists of the Headquarters, Occupational/Environmental Health, Analytical Chemistry, and Microbiology Sections, which is able to be task-organized to perform a variety of technical missions. Unit personnel represent a wide-range of scientific military occupational specialties.



Capabilities

- ◆ Special environmental control and containment to evaluate biomedical specimens for the presence of highly infectious or hazardous agents of operational concern
- ◆ Unique environmental laboratory analysis
- ◆ Analytical, investigative, and consultative capabilities to assist in the identification of occupational and environmental health hazards and endemic diseases
- ◆ Rapid health hazard assessments of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, endemic disease, occupational and environmental health threats
- ◆ Diagnosis of significant animal diseases that impact military operations

Consequence Management Unit



The Consequence Management Unit (CMU) is a United States Army Reserve organization headquartered in Abingdon, Maryland, with separate elements in Georgia and Missouri.

The CMU's mission is to deploy and conduct operations in support of the 20th CBRNE Command, combatant commands, and other U.S. government agencies to provide technical advice on the mitigation of CBRN effects during operations involving WMD consequence management, WMD elimination, mass casualty decontamination, and medical management. The CMU also conducts CBRN threat and vulnerability assessments to support Combating WMD objectives.

CMU Soldiers are a unique composite of Chemical Corps, Military Intelligence, Medical Corps and related area officers and non-commissioned officers who have advanced degrees, specialized training or licensing across the chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and medical fields in their civilian professions. They are specially trained to provide technical analysis and advice to major commands during consequence management and elimination operations.

The CMU has experts with joint and interagency experience in consequence management; environmental risk management and safety compliance; civil affairs; counter-proliferation operations; force protection; strategic intelligence analysis; strategic planning; civil emergency services and emergency management; linguistics; and exercise development and management.



Capabilities

- ◆ Support CBRN/WMD Consequence Management operations
- ◆ Support WMD elimination operations

CBRN Subject Matter Expertise:

- ◆ Toxicology
- ◆ Microbiology
- ◆ Epidemiology
- ◆ Entomology
- ◆ Pharmacology
- ◆ Health Physics
- ◆ Biochemistry
- ◆ Chemical Engineering
- ◆ Nuclear Engineering
- ◆ Physics
- ◆ Emergency Medicine
- ◆ Preventive Medicine
- ◆ Environmental Risk Management
- ◆ Industrial Hygiene
- ◆ Bioterrorism/Biosecurity
- ◆ Force Protection/Antiterrorism
- ◆ Civil Emergency Services/Incident Command
- ◆ WMD Mass Casualty Decontamination
- ◆ WMD Threat/Vulnerability Assessment
- ◆ Weapons Effects
- ◆ Linguistic Specialties

Homeland Defense



The 20th CBRNE Command supports Federal, state, and local authorities on a daily basis by providing requested CBRNE capabilities and mission support as part of our steady-state operations and standing Operations Plans (OPLAN).



CBRNE formations respond to incidents, both on and off post, involving found military munitions, IEDs, explosive hazards, or recovered chemical munitions and materiel found throughout the Nation. Upon request and as required, CBRNE responds to provide technical analysis and confirmation of suspected or presumptively identified hazards. Many of these incidents require an immediate response. If the Army is on scene, it is likely a 20th CBRNE Command unit determining the type of munition(s)/device involved; the severity of the hazard posed; and whether the hazard should be removed, destroyed, or transported for ultimate disposition. To do this, Soldiers employ advanced technical equipment, such

as portable x-ray and other non-intrusive technologies, in accordance with specifically designed procedures that afford Soldiers the ability to safely and accurately assess the exigent hazards. The 20th CBRNE Command executes approximately 3,000 responses each year.

Concurrently, our EOD Teams execute more than 700 Very Important Person Protection Support Activity (VIPPSA) missions annually, in support of the U.S. Secret Service and the Department of State. The teams clear venues and National Special Security Events (NSSE) of possible explosive hazards in preparation for visits by the President, Vice-President, their families, and foreign Heads of State. At any given point, 20th CBRNE Command maintains 22 VIPPSA teams on call or on mission to rapidly respond to emergent VIPSSA missions.

The 20th CBRNE Command provides the National Technical Nuclear Forensics Ground Search and Collection Team (in support of the FBI); a specialized EOD unit (in support of the Department of Energy); and the Defense CBRN Response Force (in support of U.S. Northern Command), tailored to respond to and mitigate the effects of any attack on the homeland using chemical, biological, nuclear, radiological, or explosive hazards. The Command maintains one battalion HQ, four companies and a CBRNE Coordination Element (CCE) on a Prepare to Deploy Order (PTDO) year-round to provide consequence management operations. In addition, specialized units within the 20th CBRNE Command support other federal agencies in the execution of missions of national significance.

The 20th CBRNE Command is committed to the safe and accurate assessment, packaging, transport, storage and/or elimination of CBRNE hazards wherever they are found.





Joint Task Force Capabilities

The 20th CBRNE Command Headquarters (HQ), as directed by the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), has the mission to deploy as a Joint Task Force Headquarters (JTF HQ) and provide mission command of Army and Joint CBRNE forces conducting WMD-elimination and other CBRNE-related missions.

The 20th CBRNE HQ was designed with an Operational Command Post (OCP) and Main Command Post (MCP). The OCP is a deployable 120-person command post that forms the core of the JTF HQ, responsible to mission command joint service CBRNE forces. The MCP operates from home station, providing reach back to CBRNE Subject Matter Experts and continuing mission command of all other CBRNE activities.

While chartered specifically with the JTF-Elimination mission, the Command continues to transform and refine processes to enable the JTF HQ to provide mission command of operational CBRNE forces for a variety of potential missions, including WMD elimination, CIED and IED defeat, consequence management, recovered chemical warfare material, and support to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations involving CBRNE hazards.



JTF Capabilities

- ◆ Mission command and coordination of all Warfighting functions required to accomplish objectives
- ◆ Fusion of technical intelligence to assess suspected WMD/CBRNE sites and to develop a holistic view of an adversary's WMD and CBRNE programs
- ◆ Identification, prioritization, and production of site data for WMD and CBRNE-related sites, personnel, material, and weapons systems
- ◆ Assessment, analysis, and prioritization of CBRNE elimination operations
- ◆ Reach back to sanctuary to access CBRNE technical expertise
- ◆ Operational planning and coordination of employment and sustainment of CBRNE forces

The 20th CBRNE Command is prepared to support a variety of combatant command contingency requirements. The Command is identified in a number of operational plans requiring rapid deployment of CBRNE capabilities to support the Joint Force Commander. During steady state, the Command participates in a number of training venues to maintain mission readiness. This includes support to the Combat Training Centers, home-station training, and participation in Joint, Interagency, and international exercises.

What the 20th CBRNE Command Brings to the Fight:



- ◆ Full-time focus on countering CBRNE threats and defeating all types of explosive hazards
- ◆ Mission Command for joint, Army and other governmental agencies' specialized CBRNE analytic, staff, and operational forces
- ◆ Trained and ready CBRNE forces
- ◆ Staff planning assistance to supported commanders on the best employment of CBRNE capabilities
- ◆ Ability to fuse operational and technical intelligence to focus on locating, characterizing and neutralizing CBRNE threats, and to support targeting efforts and force protection
- ◆ Presumptive and confirmatory analysis, render safe, technical escort, exploitation, elimination and remediation of CBRNE threats
- ◆ Technical reach back network for tactical and operational CBRNE threats



**Ready, Reliable...
Globally Responsive!
Anytime, Anywhere!**



THE 20TH CBRNE COMMAND INSIGNIA

THE STARS REPRESENT THE FIVE MISSION ELEMENTS OF THE COMMAND: CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND EXPLOSIVES.

THE STARS ALSO UNDERSCORE THE COMMAND AS A MULTI-COMPONENT UNIT IN TODAY'S THREAT ENVIRONMENT.

THE FLAMING SWORD HIGHLIGHTS THIS COUNTRY'S AGGRESSIVE STANCE WITH THE BATTLE AGAINST DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

GREEN ALLUDES TO THE ARMY AS A LAND FORCE.

BLACK IS IN HONOR OF THE PERSONNEL WHO DIED ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, AND IN THE WAR AGAINST TERROR.



The complexity and uncertainty of the rapidly changing strategic environment demands timely and mission focused decisions about future capability and capacity needed within our Army. The 20th CBRNE Command proposes to meet the challenges of the rapidly changing strategic environment by task organizing the 20th CBRNE Command into three, multi-functional CBRNE Brigade Task Forces, each enabled with robust CBRNE planning and coordinating expertise and technical reach-back capabilities. This change to mission command within the 20th CBRNE Command will immediately deliver more capable and regionally focused CBRNE forces, will enhance unity of Command and unity of effort across our force, and will mitigate the challenges of historical ad hoc solutions to similar and anticipated future mission sets. It is imperative that the 20th CBRNE Command provides the Army, and the Nation with **Ready, Reliable and Globally Responsive** CBRNE forces capable of leading and executing CBRNE related operations and activities, anytime and anywhere.



FOR MORE INFORMATION

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