

Chem-Bio News

1. TSA TESTS CAPABILITY OF NUCLEAR-DETECTION DEVICES AT DIA [DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT]:

"On Thursday, the Transportation Security Administration completed a three-day exercise at Denver International Airport aimed at training the agency's "VIPR" teams in the use of nuclear and radiological detection equipment, said Robert Selby, assistant to the special agent in charge of the Federal Air Marshal Service's Denver field office."

2. PURPLE DRAGONS: SHOULD THE CHEMICAL CORPS BECOME JOINT?: *"This article examines that possibility through a discussion of doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF)—beginning with personnel since everything stems from the basic Soldier, Sailor, Airman, or Marine."*

3. DOE SCRAPS CHEAPER WASTE TREATMENT PLAN: *"The Department of Energy has dropped a proposal for a less expensive alternative to treating and disposing of some of Hanford's radioactive tank waste."*

CB Daily Report

Chem-Bio News

TSA TESTS CAPABILITY OF NUCLEAR-DETECTION DEVICES AT DIA [DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT]

By Jeffrey Leib
The Denver Post
December 18, 2009

"On Thursday, the Transportation Security Administration completed a three-day exercise at Denver International Airport aimed at training the agency's "VIPR" teams in the use of nuclear and radiological detection equipment, said Robert Selby, assistant to the special agent in charge of the Federal Air Marshal Service's Denver field office.

VIPR stands for Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response units — groups of officers TSA has assembled to patrol aviation, rail and marine facilities nationwide as a counterterrorism measure.

VIPR teams include agents with varying responsibilities: air marshals, TSA inspectors, explosives-detection canine teams, bomb appraisal officers, explosive security specialists and behavior detection officers.

They frequently include local law enforcement officers; VIPR teams patrolled numerous locations in Denver during last year's Democratic National Convention.

The drill completed at DIA on Thursday included training on three pieces of Preventative Radiological Nuclear Detection equipment, Selby said.

One is a "mini" device about the size of a pager or PDA that can be worn on a belt. A second is a hand-held "radioactive isotope identification device" that can be directed by an agent at a potential radiological source, Selby added.

The third piece of equipment that officers will use is a radiation detection backpack."

The full article can be found at: http://www.denverpost.com/ci_14022529

[Return to Top](#)

PURPLE DRAGONS: SHOULD THE CHEMICAL CORPS BECOME JOINT?

By Colonel Robert D. Walk
US Army Chemical Review
Winter, 2009

“This article examines that possibility through a discussion of doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF)—beginning with personnel since everything stems from the basic Soldier, Sailor, Airman, or Marine.”

.....

“Ultimately, continuing along the current path—with each Service primarily supporting itself—is best for now. Terminology can be standardized so that all CBRN personnel speak a common “CBRN tongue” and can train and interoperate jointly. This will improve the ability of the Department of Defense to carry out its duties to the Nation.

Jointness should be promoted through common training at the CBRN specialty training center. Where appropriate, common skills should be taught by joint instructors through joint classes. A great first step would be to combine the new Army CBRN warrant officer technical training with the Marine CBRN defense officer training program, adding “green” training as needed. Further, Army students in training for MOS 74D might share classroom space with Navy 9598 personnel, Air Force 3E9 personnel, or Marine 5700-series personnel. All Services could benefit from such cooperation; as a result, every aspect of DOTMLPF could be improved. Imagine a world where CBRN personnel from the various Services know each other and speak a common language!

The Chemical Corps Regimental Association (CCRA) might also be used to break down barriers between the Services and encourage cross-service cooperation. While the CCRA is open to all Services, it is clearly geared toward the Army. A thorough rewrite of the CCRA bylaws, making the organization less Army-focused and more joint-oriented, might attract members from other Services. The broader CCRA customer base resulting from such a transition would benefit the CCRA and the military in general. A representative from each Service could also be appointed to the board of directors. And, the color of the CBRN dragon could be changed from green (the “Army color”) to purple to signify jointness. A specifically joint CCRA award (possibly named the “Order of the Purple Dragon”) could even be established.

Remember . . . a Purple Dragon is made, not born! Let us make the first Purple Dragons!”

The full article can be found at: <http://www.wood.army.mil/chmdsd/pdfs/Winter%202009/Walk-Purple-Dragons.pdf>

[Return to Top](#)

DOE SCRAPS CHEAPER WASTE TREATMENT PLAN

By Annette Cary
TriCity Herald
December 20, 2009

“The Department of Energy has dropped a proposal for a less expensive alternative to treating and disposing of some of Hanford's radioactive tank waste.

The alternative could have saved as much as \$459 million, according to figures in an earlier Government Accountability Office report, but Hanford officials were unable to win the regulatory support of the states of Washington and New Mexico. About \$40 million has been spent on the project.

Less than two months ago, DOE released a draft environmental impact study that included the less expensive option of sending some of Hanford's tank waste to a federal repository in New Mexico rather than glassifying it at the \$12.2 billion vitrification plant being built at Hanford.

But Friday, DOE published a notice in the Federal Register saying it was removing the option of sending waste from certain tanks to the federal repository in New Mexico from the draft environmental study.

The study, called the Hanford Draft Tank Closure and Waste Management Environmental Impact Statement, will lead to final decisions on how to treat Hanford's 53 million gallons of radioactive waste that have been held in 177 underground tanks. Work began on the document in 2003 and the public comment period on it continues through March 19.

Officials at Hanford have said for more than five years that waste in at least eight and possibly as many as 20 underground tanks could be disposed of safely at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in New Mexico."

The full article can be found at: http://www.tricityherald.com/kennewick_pasco_richland/story/836734.html
[Return to Top](#)

END of CB Daily Report.

Send subscription requests, unsubscribing requests, questions and comments to:

Steve Tesko: Steve.Tesko@anser.org

Copyright 2008. *Analytic Services Inc.*

[Analytic Services Inc. DMCA Copyright Notice: http://www.homelandsecurity.org/bulletin/Draft_ANSER_DCMA_Copyright_Notice.htm](http://www.homelandsecurity.org/bulletin/Draft_ANSER_DCMA_Copyright_Notice.htm)

Use of these news articles does not reflect official endorsement.

In accordance with Title 17 (USC), Section 107, this material is distributed without profit or payment and is intended for nonprofit research and educational purposes only.

Reproduction for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions.

PRIVACY POLICY

Content provided in the *CB Daily Report* does not reflect the viewpoint(s) of Analytic Services Inc. Analytic Services Inc. does not share, publish, or in any way redistribute subscriber email addresses or any other personal information.