Preface

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States and the ensuing terrorist attacks around the world during 2002 underscore the international scope of the threat facing the U.S. and its allies in the War on Terrorism and the need for international cooperation to effectively address the threat.

In his preface to the U.S. Department of State report “Patterns of Global Terrorism 2001,” Secretary of State Colin Powell captured the nature of the threat faced by the U.S. and indeed by all nations in this War:

“In this global campaign against terrorism, no country has the luxury of remaining on the sidelines. There are no sidelines. Terrorists respect no limits, geographic or moral. The frontlines are everywhere and the stakes are high. Terrorism not only kills people. It also threatens democratic institutions, undermines economies, and destabilizes regions.”

One important area in enhancing the capabilities of the U.S. and its allies in the War on Terrorism is the ability to rapidly develop and apply technology to meet the challenges posed by terrorists. In response to the threats and challenges, the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG) increased its tempo of operations and range of activities in FY 2002. For example:

• In addition to its normally scheduled Broad Agency Announcements (BAAs), the TSWG issued a BAA for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) that resulted in 12,500 submissions from industry, academia, government, and the national laboratories. Approximately 60 of those project proposals are being funded at approximately $50 million.

• At the request of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, the TSWG reviewed and evaluated over 200 technical proposals submitted to the Office of Homeland Security and funded or referred the promising proposals to other agencies for funding consideration.

• The TSWG engaged the National Academies of Science to review and begin addressing long-term technology needs for combating
terrorism — an activity aligned with TSWG’s objective of influencing long-term research and development.

• The TSWG expanded its international cooperative activities in the form of increased, but very focused, program activity with its current international partners and began discussions with two other nations that may lead to additional technology agreements to combat terrorism.

The importance of allied cooperation and support for the War on Terrorism is best illustrated by the President’s comments from a press briefing held on October 14, 2002 following the terrorist bombings in Bali:

“...the Prime Minister of Australia and I told Prime Minister Blair this morning that I’m absolutely determined to continue to lead the coalition. They recognize the need for us to continue to work together. And it’s a sad day for a lot of people around the world...but it also is a day in which we’ve got to realize that we’ve got a long way to go to make the world more secure and more peaceful.”

In furtherance of our national goals, the TSWG is continuing to focus its program development efforts to balance investments across the four pillars of combating terrorism: antiterrorism; counterterrorism; intelligence support; and consequence management. The challenge is to provide a coherent and consistent context for technology development based upon innovation, real operator needs, and proven procedures and tactics.

In this report you will read about some new capabilities developed by the TSWG in FY 2002, as well as some capabilities still under development. There are other projects which, because of sensitivity, cannot be described in an unclassified report. Together they comprise the TSWG’s evolving program to develop technology and capability to support the U.S. and its allies in the War on Terrorism.
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TSWG Organization

In April 1982, National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) 30 assigned responsibility for the development of overall U.S. policy on terrorism to the Interdepartmental Working Group on Terrorism (IG/T) chaired by the Department of State (DOS). The TSWG was an original subgroup of the IG/T, which later became the Interagency Working Group on Counterterrorism. In its February 1986 report, a cabinet level Task Force on Counterterrorism led by then Vice-President Bush cited the TSWG as assuring “the development of appropriate counterterrorism technological efforts.”

Today, TSWG still performs that counterterrorism technology development function as a stand-alone interagency working group. TSWG’s mission is to conduct the national interagency research and development (R&D) program for combating terrorism requirements. It also has commenced efforts to conduct and influence longer-term R&D initiatives and, reflecting the shift to a more offensive strategy, balance its technology and capability development efforts among the four pillars of combating terrorism: intelligence support; counterterrorism; antiterrorism; and consequence management.

Structure

TSWG operates under the policy oversight of the Department of State’s Coordinator for Counterterrorism and the management and technical oversight of the Department of Defense (DoD) Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict (ASD (SO/LIC)). Participation is open to federal departments and agencies. While the TSWG’s core funds are derived principally from the DoD’s Combating Terrorism Technology Support (CTTS) Program, and the DOS, other departments and agencies contribute additional funds. Other departments and agencies also provide personnel to act as project managers and technical advisors.

As a result of Congressional direction for the TSWG to engage in joint counterterrorism R&D efforts with selected NATO and major non-NATO allies, the TSWG assumed an international dimension in FY 1993. TSWG conducts cooperative R&D with the United Kingdom, Canada, and Israel through separate bilateral agreements.

The TSWG has successfully transitioned capabilities to the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Justice, State, and Treasury (Secret Service, Customs, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms); the Intelligence Community; the Transportation Security Administration; the Public Health Service; and other departments and agencies.

TSWG membership includes representatives from over eighty organizations across the Federal Government. These departments and agencies work together by participating in one or more subgroups. A comprehensive listing of member organizations by subgroup is provided in the appendix.

The nine subgroups are: Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Countermeasures; Explosives Detection; Improvised Device Defeat; Infrastructure Protection; Investigative Support and Forensics; Personnel Protection; Physical Security; Surveillance, Collection and Operations Support; and Tactical Operations Support.
In FY 2002, the Explosives Detection and Defeat Subgroup was divided into two subgroups: Explosives Detection and Improvised Device Defeat. This change improved the focus on both of these important areas.

**TSWG Organization**

Each Subgroup is chaired by a senior representative from a Federal agency with special expertise in that functional area. Chairmanship of four Subgroups is shared as indicated in the organizational chart above.
**TSWG Program Funding**

Funding for the TSWG program has increased from $8 million in FY 1992 to approximately $111 million in FY 2002. This increase reflects the concern over terrorist activity and the recognized need to accelerate the development of technology to effectively address the threat. The Department of Defense provides the bulk of funding for TSWG activities. The Department of State contributes annually to TSWG core funding, while other departments and agencies share the costs of selected projects.

**TSWG FY 2002 Program Funding** (§111 Million)

- **Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Countermeasures**: 26%
- **Surveillance, Collection and Operations Support**: 22%
- **Physical Security**: 19%
- **Personnel Protection**: 13%
- **Improvised Device Defeat**: 6%
- **Investigative Support and Forensics**: 4%
- **Infrastructure Protection**: 2%
- **Explosives Detection**: 5%
- **Tactical Operations Support**: 3%
Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Countermeasures

Mission

Identify and prioritize interagency chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear combating terrorism requirements and deliver technology solutions for detection, protection, decontamination, mitigation, containment and disposal.

The Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Countermeasures Subgroup identifies and prioritizes interagency user requirements for countering terrorist employment of CBRN materials. Through its participation in the InterAgency Board (IAB) for Equipment Standardization and InterOperability, and in coordination with the NIJ, FEMA, EPA and OHS, the subgroup addresses technology requirements from the fire, hazardous materials, law enforcement, and emergency medical services communities. The subgroup co-chairs are from the FBI Hazardous Materials Response Unit (HMRU) and the Intelligence Community. They ensure a balanced program that addresses both domestic and foreign CBRN threats.

Focus Areas

The CBRN Countermeasures Subgroup focus areas reflect the prioritized requirements of the CBRN response community. During FY 2002, the TSWG CBRN Countermeasures Subgroup focused on the following areas:

Detection

Improve the sampling, detection, and forensic analysis of food- and water-borne CB agents, toxic industrial chemicals, low-concentration chemical warfare agents and biological warfare agents.

Protection

Improve the operating performance and decrease the cost of personnel and building protection equipment. Tasks include developing protective masks that can be quickly donned during escapes from CBRN incident areas, equipment that will protect building occupants from attack, and expanding protection against toxic industrial chemicals.

Decontamination

Develop technologies and protocols for personnel, facilities and equipment decontamination. Systems will be low-cost, environmentally-benign, safe, and effective at decontaminating biological and chemical warfare agents and persistent toxic industrial chemicals.

Membership

Amtrak Police Department
Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Emergency Management Agency
General Services Administration
FPS
InterAgency Board
Intelligence Community
Metro Transit Police Department
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
U.S. Capitol Police
U.S. Department of Agriculture
APHIS, ARS, FSIS, OIG
U.S. Department of Commerce
NIST
U.S. Department of Defense
ACC, AMRIID, BCJOC, CBIRF, CENTCOM, DARPA, DIA, DPS, DTRA, ECBC, ESC, FPBL, 52nd Ord, FORSCOM, JCS, MANSCEN, NAVCENT, NAVEODTECHDIV, NAWC, NGIC, NSA, NSWC, OATSD/CBD, ONR, SRCCOM, SG, SOCOM, TEU, USACMLS
U.S. Department of Energy
CBNP, OS
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
CDC, FDA, OEP, USPHS
U.S. Department of Justice
FBI-BDC, -HMRU, -WMDOU; NIJ, USMS
U.S. Department of State
DS, OBO, S/CT
U.S. Department of Transportation
TSA, USCG
U.S. Department of the Treasury
USCS, USSS-TSD
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
White House
OHS, OSTP
Training
Develop hardware and software for military and civilian CBRN Consequence Management training. Training materials will employ Advanced Distance Learning media, including web-based information, interactive CD-ROM software, and virtual reality simulation access via the Internet.

Information Resources
Develop shared information management tools that provide a common “picture of the incident” and facilitate the efficient integration of diverse emergency and consequence management elements from federal, state and local agencies.

Selected Completed Projects

CBR Counter Terrorism (CT) Simulant Training Kit
The CBR CT Simulant Training Kit was developed to assist security personnel in recognizing improvised chemical, biological, and radiological materials. The kit provides visual and odor simulants for select improvised CBR materials. The included user manual provides detailed information on the materials and notes the differences in physical properties and appearance that might exist between military grade and low purity materials. The kit is available to all federal, state and local public safety and security agencies.

Mass Personnel Decontamination Protocols
A terrorist release of hazardous chemical or biological materials in an urban environment against a civilian population presents unique decontamination challenges that are not adequately addressed through existing personnel decontamination procedures. The technical validity and operational desirability of existing procedures were evaluated and evidence- and consensus-based guidelines and best practices for decontaminating civilian populations in the event of a CB incident were developed. These protocols were developed in cooperation with the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia.

Biological Swab Sampler
One of the greatest challenges facing current responders is to effectively and reproducibly sample contaminated surfaces in office buildings where bioterrorism is suspected. After collection, the sample is transferred to a biological detection capability. Swab performance against spore-forming and vegetative bacteria, viruses and protein toxins was optimized. The swab sampling kit includes the swab, buffer solutions, sample vials and filters necessary to support rapid screening of the examined material. The kit is commercially available and is being used by several federal agencies.
**Escape Mask Testing**

The Escape Mask testing program identified the first one-size-fits-all escape mask to provide at least 15 minutes of protection against a range of threat agents. The mask can be donned in less than 30 seconds and fits easily in a desk drawer or briefcase. The Quick2000™ mask is being purchased by a number of federal agencies. Additional mask designs are being evaluated to meet the full range of capabilities needed in responding to a terrorist incident.

**WMD Response Element Advanced Laboratory Integrated Training and Indoctrination (REALITI) Course**

Fixed and mobile laboratories are key assets within the nation’s Laboratory Response Network and are instrumental in mitigating the effects of CBR terrorist incidents. Responders, laboratory technicians and scientists within the CBRN research community require specialized skills and equipment training frequently associated with working in Chemical Surety or Biological Safety Level 3 laboratories. The WMD-REALITI course, an accredited, integrated, education and training program designed to provide users with this training, was developed. The Advanced level curriculum was completed and delivered to the National Guard Bureau.

**Aerogel Sampling System**

A highly porous aerogel material was integrated with selective reagents. The sampling system effectively and reproducibly collects and concentrates viral, bacterial or toxin aerosol particulates. The system is lightweight and has been operationally deployed on an unmanned aerial vehicle.

**Selected Current Projects**

**Drink System for SCBAs and PAPRs**

A universal drinking system for self-contained breathing apparatuses (SCBAs) and powered air purifying respirators (PAPRs) is being developed. This capability extends the work time of emergency personnel while responding to terrorist incidents involving chemical or biological agents. It also reduces the potential of heat stroke by ensuring proper hydration.

**Electrostatic Decontamination System**

A modular system consisting of a photo-activated decontamination solution, electrostatic spray applicator, and an ultraviolet (UV) light source, is being developed. The system will destroy most chemical and biological agents in under two minutes. The post-treatment residue will be environmentally benign.
WMD Panic Response Operations Course
Differentiating between valid stress reactions and psychosomatic disorders in the wake of a WMD incident proves very challenging for emergency responders. A course is being developed that will focus on the effects of fear of the unknown, the inducement of mass panic, and the potential for hysteria and panic events. This course will also address the needs of laymen who provide training to civilian clinical care providers, emergency first responders, and executive level emergency managers. In addition, it will include the rudimentary functions of crowd control. Finally, the role of the media in alleviating a potential mass panic situation in a WMD event will be addressed.

Biological Threat Emergency Response System
In assessing agricultural bioterrorism threats, federal, state, and local government officials require timely access to critical information. This includes disease incidence, potential for spread, and ongoing response measures. The response system will predict, with reasonable certainty, the future spread of a disease. This system will aid in emergency management and deployment of resources.

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University of California, Davis

**District of Columbia**
U.S. Naval Research Laboratory

**Florida**
National Terrorism Preparedness Institute, St. Petersburg College, St. Petersburg
Purified Micro Environments, Orlando

**Georgia**
Georgia Tech Research Institute, Atlanta

**Illinois**
Nanosphere, Northbrook

**Kansas**
Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City
NanoScale Materials, Inc., Manhattan

**Maryland**
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Johns Hopkins University Medical School, Baltimore
Lagus Applied Technology, Olney
Loats Associates, Westminster
National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock
Perkin-Elmer, Gaithersburg
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University of Maryland/Food and Drug Administration, College Park

**Massachusetts**
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Tufts University, Medford

**Missouri**
Clean Earth Technology, St. Louis

**Nevada**
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

**New Jersey**
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**New York**
Veridian Pacific-Sierra Research, Buffalo

**North Carolina**
Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle
Tempest Environmental Systems, Inc., Durham

**Ohio**
Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus
Komar Industries, Inc., Groveport

**Pennsylvania**
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh
Concurrent Technologies Corporation, Johnstown
Early Responders Distance Learning Center, St. Joseph's University, Philadelphia
Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh

**Texas**
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University of Texas, Austin

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Mission Research Corporation, Logan
Utah State University, Logan

**Virginia**
Battelle Memorial Institute, Arlington
Veridian Engineering Systems, Arlington

**Washington**
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland
Washington State University, Pullman

**West Virginia**
West Virginia University, Morgantown

**Canada**
Defence Research Establishment, Suffield

**Israel**
Israel Institute for Biological Research
Ministry of Defense

**United Kingdom**
Defence Science and Technology Laboratories
Explosives Detection

Mission

Identify, prioritize, and execute research and development projects that satisfy interagency requirements for existing and emerging technology in the area of explosives detection and diagnostics. Emphasis is placed on a long-term, sustained approach leading to technology for detection and identification of improvised explosive devices and large vehicle bombs.

The Explosives Detection (ED) Subgroup identifies and develops technologies for detection and subsequent characterization of explosives that are concealed in packages in both bulk and trace quantities. These improvements enhance the operational capability of both military and civilian entry point screening applications. A representative from the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) chairs the subgroup.

Focus Areas

The ED Subgroup focus areas reflect the prioritized requirements of a broad range of interagency customers, including physical security and forensic analysis. During FY 2002, the TSWG ED Subgroup focused on the following areas:

Standoff Detection
Develop methods for a standoff detection capability of 100 pounds of explosives at a minimum distance of 50 feet. This includes investigating unique physical and chemical phenomena that identify the presence of explosives, the physical limits for sensor technology to respond to these phenomena, and what technology enhancements are necessary. Current standoff detection capabilities under development are limited in standoff distance and type of explosives that can be detected.

Short-range Detection and Diagnostics
Develop explosives detection and diagnostics capabilities for vehicle entry point screening and diagnostic analysis of improvised explosive devices. Areas of concern are detection rate, throughput, safety, and reliability in identification of explosives.

Marking Agents
Develop technologies that enhance manufacturing and detection techniques of marking agents currently required by law to be used in plastic explosives.

Membership

U.S. Capitol Police
U.S. Department of Defense
ACC, AFRL, DIA, DTRA, FPBL, FPSPO, JCS, NAVEODTECHDIV, NCIS, NFESC, NRL, NSA, NSWC, TEU
U.S. Department of Energy
LLNL, OS
U.S. Department of Justice
FBI-BDC, NIJ
U.S. Department of State
DS
U.S. Department of Transportation
TSA, USCG
U.S. Department of the Treasury
ATF, USCS, USSS
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
Selected Completed Projects

Canine Training Aids
Non-explosive canine training aids for Comp C-4, Semtex, and nitroglycerine dynamite were developed and field-tested at several major airports. Previously, actual explosives were required to perform maintenance training of canines in the field. This caused difficulties with the transport and storage of the explosives and reduced the frequency of training. With the development of non-explosive training aids, airports will be able to safely perform much more frequent training and improve canine effectiveness.

Trace Explosives Detection Portal for Personnel Screening
A trace detection portal based on ion-mobility spectroscopy was developed jointly with TSA and forward deployed to an overseas U.S. Army facility. The portal demonstrated the ability to detect small amounts of explosives in a field environment. However, severe environmental conditions limited the operational effectiveness of the system. As a result, alternative approaches are being sought and the portal is being relocated to a less austere environment for additional field-testing.

Backscatter X-ray Portal Testing
Two different personnel screening systems using non-penetrating, backscatter x-rays were evaluated. Both systems demonstrated the ability to detect threat quantities and threat configurations of explosives. In cooperation with TSA, several systems are being forward deployed to high threat areas for additional field evaluation.

Selected Current Projects

Associated Particle Imaging
The feasibility of using associated particle imaging as a method for standoff detection of explosives is being evaluated. The ability to detect 100 pounds of certain explosives at a distance of 10 feet was demonstrated this year. Future efforts will focus on the expanding the types of explosives detected, increasing the range of detection, and reducing the size of the prototype detector equipment. A field evaluation is planned for FY 2003.

Handheld Explosives Detector
Development continues on a handheld explosives detector based on surface acoustic wave (SAW) technology. The prototype system is significantly smaller than existing explosive detection systems. This international cooperative project has demonstrated the ability to detect both triacetone triperoxide (TATP) and RDX. In FY 2003, the algorithms will be expanded to detect additional explosives and the sampling efficiency will be evaluated.
QR Personnel Screening Portal
A prototype Quadrupole Resonance (QR) portal is being developed for the detection of explosive devices concealed on personnel. Some configurations of explosives can be problematic for trace detection techniques, but are still detectable by bulk inspection methods such as QR. This effort seeks to expand the types of explosives detected by QR as well as improve the functionality of QR in personnel screening applications. Efforts have focused on demonstrating proof of principle for personnel screening applications. Work in FY 2003 will include laboratory evaluation of an advanced prototype.

Marking Agents and Low Cost Detectors
Of the four explosive marking agents ratified by the International Civil Aviation Organization and included in the 1996 Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, the U.S. currently uses 2,3-dimethyl 2,3-dinitrobutane (DMNB). The cost of this material is rising and threatens to prevent many countries from being able to afford the DMNB marking agent for plastic explosives. A low cost pilot-production process for producing the marking agent was developed and tested. A full-scale production process is now being developed, which will be made available to domestic and international explosive manufacturers.

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**District of Columbia**  
U.S. Naval Research Laboratory

**Florida**  
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**Kentucky**  
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**Maryland**  
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**New Jersey**  
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Picatinny Arsenal

**Ohio**  
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**Tennessee**  
British Aerospace Engineering Systems, Ordnance Systems Inc., Kingsport

**Virginia**  
Galaxy Scientific, Blacksburg

**Israel**  
Israel Security Agency  
Ministry of Defense

**United Kingdom**  
Defence Science and Technology Laboratories  
Police Scientific Development Branch
Improvised Device Defeat

Mission

Identify, prioritize, and execute research and development projects that satisfy interagency requirements to more safely and effectively render terrorist improvised devices safe. Particular emphasis is placed on technologies that safely diagnose and defeat terrorist improvised terrorist devices, including large vehicle bombs (LVBs).

The Improvised Device Defeat (IDD) Subgroup develops prototype hardware and advanced techniques to render safe terrorist improvised devices as well as information and training systems for conducting threat assessments of terrorist improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and large vehicle bombs. These systems enhance the operational capabilities of the bomb disposal communities. The IDD subgroup is co-chaired by representatives from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Bomb Data Center.

Focus Areas

The IDD Subgroup focus areas reflect the joint priorities of military and civilian responders. During FY 2002, the IDD Subgroup focused on the following areas:

Diagnostics

Develop advanced technologies to determine the content and configuration of terrorist devices. Provide a rapid diagnostic capability for large target area coverage associated with LVBs. Focus is placed on the areas of: remote and non-intrusive identification of explosive compounds in LVBs; operational evaluation of neutron interrogation technology; and non-intrusive detection of anti-handling devices associated with IEDs.

Defeat

Develop technologies to defeat and/or render safe improvised explosive devices safely and effectively. Defeat will expand the necessary technologies to enhance the capabilities of bomb technicians to render safe improvised threat devices in large vehicle bombs.

EOD Operational Tools

Develop enhanced command and control tools, data management, and other critical incident technologies that will increase the safety and effectiveness of the EOD and bomb disposal communities. Responding to an IED incident requires detailed coordination and planning by the bomb technician’s On-Scene Commander or Officer In Charge. Operational plans with standard, but flexible, operating procedures must be put into effect in order to coordinate proper equipment and personnel.

Membership

COLUMBUS FIRE DEPARTMENT, BOMB SQUAD
D.C. METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, BOMB SQUAD
FAIRFAX COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, BOMB SQUAD
INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY
MARICOPA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE, BOMB SQUAD
NATIONAL BOMB SQUAD COMMANDERS ADVISORY BOARD
PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT, BOMB SQUAD
U.S. CAPITOL POLICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
ACC, AFRL, DIA, Joint Services EOD, NAVEODTECHDIV, NCIS, NSA
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FBI-BDC, NIJ
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TSA
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
ATF, USCS, USSS
U.S. POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE
Remote Controlled Vehicles and Tools
Develop technologies that improve the performance and reliability of robotic systems for the bomb squad technician. These technologies include advanced robotic platforms with improved manipulation capabilities, control systems, navigation technologies, payloads, and communications. With the increasing diversity and complexity of the terrorist threat, it is vital that the bomb technician operate remotely.

Emerging Explosive Threats
Develop tools, equipment and procedures for bomb technicians to safely and effectively defeat improvised devices built from improvised materials to include non-ideal explosives. Analysis of the materials and mixtures that are emerging from threat devices will determine their performance characteristics and provide a better solution for detection and defeat of these devices.

Selected Completed Projects

Vanguard Evaluation
The commercially available Vanguard™ Robot was evaluated against NIJ requirements and met 85 percent of the critical performance parameters. Several systems have been provided to military and civilian bomb squads for evaluation.

Radio Frequency Remote Firing Device
A field evaluation of the Radio Frequency Remote Firing Device was completed using conventional explosive ordnance and IED render safe operations, range clearance operations and conventional ordnance disposal operations. During the evaluation, 30 test events were conducted using a variety of EOD tools and tactics under seven separate operational scenarios. The system met or exceeded all operational, maintenance and training requirements for EOD use, and is now available for civilian and military bomb squad communities.

Flat Panel X-Ray Evaluation
A final production unit of the portable Flat Panel X-Ray imager was completed. The existing x-ray imager was too large to meet bomb squad requirements especially in confined spaces. The thin digital imager provides a digital signal to display on a computer screen and allows it to be used when tighter physical constraints exist. The Flat Panel imager was deployed for field evaluation with selected users.
**Selected Current Projects**

**Critical Incident Response Technology Seminars (CIRTS)**
A program is being developed to bring subject matter experts directly to the bomb squads and EOD units at regional seminars in the United States. These seminars will provide briefings on critical incident response technology, use of new tools in hands-on exercises and demonstrations, and provide direct feedback from the EOD/bomb squad user.

**Smart Shirt**
The Smart shirt will incorporate plug and play sensors for monitoring the vital signs of First Responders. Instrumentation will monitor heart and respiration rate, electro-cardiogram, and body temperature. Voice and data communication are also planned for integration. The user’s vital signs will be transmitted, wirelessly, to a monitoring station. The monitoring station will provide feedback to the individual and incident commander.

**PELAN Commercialization**
A portable non-intrusive diagnostic system that is capable of identifying explosives or other hazardous ingredients of improvised explosive devices is being developed. The system differentiates between explosives and innocuous materials in a non-intrusive non-destructive manner. The substances are identified by the characteristic gamma rays emitted from the object during neutron irradiation. Two prototype units will be built and deployed for advanced operational test and evaluation.

**Recoilless Disruptor**
A disrupter mounting system is being developed to reduce the risk of damage to the robot from recoil. The recoilless mitigation system will be capable of adapting to any of the disruptors in use by Federal, State, and Local Bomb Squads.
Next Generation EOD Remote Control Vehicle

Technology for the next generation of Robotic vehicles is being developed for EOD applications. The developed technology will focus on the following areas: wheeled platforms capable of climbing steep grades and stairs, traversing water, and operating in the most rugged and challenging environments; a “light,” tracked platform with a small footprint and extremely high mobility; a dextrous manipulator capable of lifting heavy loads and withstanding disrupter recoil forces; and multiple communication mediums.

Contact Information

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Performers

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Kentucky
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Maryland
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Massachusetts
iRobot, Somerville

New York
Sensatex, New York

Ohio
Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus

Oklahoma
Nomadics, Stillwater

Pennsylvania
Franklin Applied Physics, Oaks

Rhode Island
University of Rhode Island, Kingston

Tennessee
Northrop Grumman, REMOTE, Oak Ridge

Texas

Virginia
Booz Allen & Hamilton, McLean

Canada
EOD Performance, Ontario

Military Research Laboratories, Ontario

United Kingdom
Defence Science and Technology Laboratories
Infrastructure Protection

Mission

Identify, prioritize, and execute research and development projects that satisfy interagency requirements for the protection and assurance of critical Government, public, and private infrastructure systems required to maintain the national and economic security of the United States.

The Infrastructure Protection (IP) Subgroup works to ensure the uninterrupted service of the infrastructure systems that are vital to maintaining the national and economic security of the United States. These critical systems include control systems for electric power, natural gas, petroleum products, and water; telephone, radio, and television communications systems; ground, rail, and air transportation facilities; and cyber communications networks. The IP Subgroup R&D reflects the multivariate threat to the complex and interdependent systems, subsystems, and components of the nation’s infrastructure. Solutions include conventional security measures as well as those offered by emerging technologies. Representatives from the Department of Defense and the FBI National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC) chair the subgroup.

Focus Areas

The IP Subgroup focus areas reflect the prioritized requirements generated with respect to the critical aspects of the nation’s infrastructure. During FY 2002, the TSWG IP Subgroup focused on the following areas:

Physical Protection

Develop standardized methodologies and decision aids for vulnerability analysis and enhanced protection of elements critical to the nation’s infrastructure. These critical elements include power generation and transmission systems, water supplies, and health services. After understanding the dynamics of complex critical infrastructures, secure operating methodologies and strategies can be developed to prevent or mitigate widespread failures due to cascading and interactive network effects. Hidden interdependencies are likely causes for failure because complex linkages and infrastructure dependencies are poorly documented. Dynamic behavior models of cascading effects will be evaluated; common standards and practices within and between critical infrastructures will be developed, and system vulnerabilities to various weapons will be investigated.

Cyber Security

Develop detection, prevention, response, and alert capabilities to strengthen electronic information and control systems and to counter cyber-attacks. Prevention and mitigation of threats to computer networks is vital to Homeland Security since society increasingly relies...
upon new information technologies and the Internet to conduct business, manage
industrial activities, engage in personal communications, and perform scientific research.
The complexity of information technologies and their widespread integration increase the
likelihood of unforeseen vulnerabilities. Unprecedented opportunities to steal money or
proprietary data, invade private records, conduct industrial espionage, or cause vital
infrastructure failures are available to terrorists, criminals, and hostile nations through the
global reach of the Internet.

Selected Completed Projects

Water Flow Modeling
Software applications were developed to model the transport and dispersion of biological
and chemical contaminants in both natural and manmade water distribution systems in
regions of the United States. The Real Time River Spill System (RiverSpill) and the
Pipeline Network Modeling System (PipelineNet) are the models delivered to analyze the
contaminant propagation. These models are used to determine the extent of
contamination and the area and population that will be affected. These models were used
and played an integral role in the security planning and preparation for the Olympics in
Salt Lake City. Work continues to provide greater national coverage.

Selected Current Projects

Systems Administrator Simulation Trainer
The Systems Administrator Simulation Trainer (SAST) is being created as an experience-
based, distance-learning environment for computer system administrators to learn how to
apply a broad range of host and network-based security tools and techniques. SAST will
test the ability of trainees to defend against a diverse cyber threat environment by applying
a variety of cyber offensive tools. SAST will efficiently provide system administrators with
real world experience in resisting, responding to, and recovering from cyber attacks.

Automated Risk Assessment Methodology For Dams
The Risk Assessment Methodology for Dams (RAM-D) is a standardized approach to risk assessment and draws
on existing techniques and practices tuned specifically to the needs of dams and dam operators. Following the
successful development and validation of the basic RAM-D field manual, this task will automate the
methodology in order to simplify its use and increase its value to a larger community. Future efforts are planned to expand the existing capabilities
to include bridges, tunnels, and transmission lines.

Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition Protection II
A prototype cryptographic module is being developed and will include a suite of algorithms to meet the needs
of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) users. The cryptographic module’s ability to safeguard
transmissions between master and remote terminal units and to deny unauthorized data transmissions or
intrusions will be tested and evaluated. The software/hardware configuration is being designed to be acceptable to both users and
Alert Trend Change Detection For Network Intrusions
The Alert Trend Change Tool (ATrCT) is a tool that will improve analysts’ understanding of the numbers of hostile alerts and scans detected on a given computer network. ATrCT uses an algorithm to analyze data collected by both freeware and custom software sensors to help protect a network against malicious autonomous agents. It provides analysts with warning indicators when sensors detect increased scanning activity against a particular service or an increase in the frequency of a particular alert. This will help analysts detect hostile activity sooner, and therefore react more quickly to a new threat. The second Code Red outbreak in August 2001, for example, was characterized by a near doubling of the number of attacking machines each hour in the early hours of the outbreak. ATrCT would detect and report this type of behavior to analysts, who could in turn react quickly to prevent infection or repair infected machines.

Communications Firewall
A proof of concept Communications Firewall system that ensures communication security by actively monitoring all telecommunications traffic entering and leaving secure facilities is being developed. The system is currently built for a Nortel CTS switch, and provides a capability for any anomaly to be reported via secure connection to a control center responsible for facility security. The Communications Firewall system monitors alarm circuits, analog and digital phones, trunked lines (fiber and metallic), STU-III, fax (secure and non-secure) and modems. Future work may include LAN/WAN, T-1/E-1 circuits, video, cable TV, classified circuits, and other circuits installed in the facility. The system allows for remote programming, remote software upgrades, and monitoring of active circuits.

Contact Information
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Performers

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Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren
Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), McLean
SRA International Inc., Fairfax

Washington
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland
Investigative Support and Forensics

Mission

Identify, prioritize, and execute research and development projects that satisfy interagency requirements for criminal investigation, law enforcement, and forensic technology applications in terrorism-related cases.

The Investigative Support and Forensics (IS&F) Subgroup supports research and development projects intended to provide new capabilities to law enforcement personnel, forensic scientists and intelligence operatives responsible for investigating and interdicting terrorist incidents. Work conducted under the auspices of this group has had a major impact on forensic investigations and intelligence operations throughout the world of law enforcement. Representatives from the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) and U.S. Postal Service (USPS) chair the subgroup.

Focus Areas

The IS&F Subgroup focus areas reflect the prioritized requirements of the military and civilian law enforcement communities. During FY 2002, the TSWG IS&F Subgroup focused on the following areas:

Digital Evidence Examination

Develop “next generation” technologies to improve the recovery and analysis of digital evidence (computer media, wireless data, and digital audio or video imagery). A computer forensics examination system with specially configured hardware and software is being developed to access computer drives, catalog the files, and identify known program executables, data files, and system software without alerting the suspects. In addition, software tools used to examine electronic evidence are being validated and their capabilities and limitations are being verified. The results of this validation will be recorded in a nationally accessible database. Finally, the investigative capabilities associated with pervasive computing, such as the linking of computer processors, networks, and data repositories with “smart” devices (e.g., personal digital assistants, cell phones with wireless data modems) are being improved.

Energetic and Hazardous Materials Examination

Develop advanced technologies pertaining to crime scene response, explosive and arson debris examination, transfer (trace) evidence, as well as three-dimensional digital photographic modeling and laser photogrammetry of crime scenes.

Forensic Biology and Molecular Biochemistry

Develop techniques for recovering and analyzing DNA on material and surfaces to support forensic investigations and intelligence

Membership

Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Intelligence Community
National Forensic Science Technology Center
U.S. Department of Commerce
NIST-OLES
U.S. Department of Defense
AFIP, CBIRF, CIDC, DTRA, DoDPI, FPSPO, NCIS, NSA
U.S. Department of Justice
DEA, FBI, NCFS, NIJ, USMS
U.S. Department of Transportation
TSA
U.S. Department of Treasury
ATF, IRS, USCS, USSS
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
U.S. Postal Service
operations. Within this area, techniques for the rapid analysis of stable isotope ratios at natural abundance levels for forensic applications are being developed.

**Friction Ridge Analysis**
Optimize friction ridge analysis and fingerprint recovery methods. Less expensive and more robust, sensitive, and environmentally safe physical developers and visualization techniques are being created. In addition, new technologies for recovering DNA from fingerprints are being produced and the genetic basis and statistical significance of specific print features are being determined. The forensic defensibility of latent print evidence is being strengthened through the employment of digital imaging technologies. Finally, the chemical content of latent prints is being characterized.

**Questioned Document Examination**
Investigate the uniqueness of and variation within an individual’s handwriting through scientific analysis. An automated system for forensic examination and identification of suspect handwriting and documents is also being developed.

**Surveillance Technology**
Develop advanced technologies for invisibly marking moving or stationary targets that may be imaged remotely, day or night. Special application beacons, advanced optical lenses, and special application chemical tags are being developed as well.

**Selected Completed Projects**

**Computer-Based First Responder’s Planning and Decision Tool**
The initial actions taken at chemical or biological incidents significantly impact the outcome. This real-time computer-based first responder’s planning and decision tool, commercially produced as the “Chemical/Biological Response Aide” or CoBRA™, was designed to provide first responders with a planning and rapid decision support tool. CoBRA™ assists first responders in determining the severity and nature of a threat, and in identifying, dispatching, and controlling emergency resources. It has been fielded with federal, state, and local first responders.

**Chemical Development of Latent Fingerprints**
The ability to recover and visualize identifiable latent fingerprints from some surfaces has been challenging to investigators. This capability was recently enhanced through the development of 1,2-indanedione, a new fingerprints reagent. Conducted under a bilateral agreement with Israel, a more sensitive process for developing latent fingerprints on paper was developed. The process, published in forensic science journals, has proven valuable in identifying assassins.
Selected Current Projects

Authentication of Digital Video Images
A handheld audio-video camcorder with an anti-spoofing digital recording format that establishes a means to authenticate the digital video original recording from any subsequent copies is being developed. The equipment will ensure that original recordings cannot be altered, manipulated, or edited to ensure admissibility in court proceedings. The camcorder will also be capable of extremely low light recording.

DNA Recovery from Processed Fingerprints
Forensic researchers are developing improved techniques for extracting and identifying DNA from partial, chemically developed prints insufficient for identification. To obtain sufficient visualization, partial prints are subjected to severe chemical conditions and may contain minimally testable amounts of DNA. In response to these matters, protocols for short tandem repeat DNA, mitochondrial DNA, and Alul DNA, conforming to guidelines required for search and identification within the national DNA (CODIS) database, are being optimized.

Computer Forensics Processing Suite
A “next generation” computer forensics software examination tool for multiple platforms is being developed. The tool will add capabilities, such as emulation drivers and pattern analysis tools for redundant array of independent disks (RAID).

Fingerprint Optimization
The interaction of paper, deposited latent prints, environmental conditions, and print developing reagents are being examined in order to optimize fingerprint development procedures.

Hyperspectral Imager for Document Examination
Hyperspectral imagers are being enhanced to exploit their potential for document examination and other forensic hyperspectral imaging applications. More specifically, a high spatial and spectral resolution bench top hyperspectral workstation with extended UV and Near-IR capability is being developed to improve the forensic capability of document examination.
**Link Analysis of Computers Through Reachback Signals**

Equipment that links computer diskettes and other data to an individual disk drive and computer by the modulation signals within the hardware is being developed. The equipment will forensically link a computer to an attempted or actual penetration of a U.S. government computer network. The identification of individual characteristics of a computer or computer storage media by the associated modulation signals and the link between questioned and known data objects is also being explored.

**Handwriting Comparison of Different Character Sets**

The forensic capability to compare a questioned document written in one language (and associated character sets), such as Cyrillic or Arabic, with known handwriting samples in a different language (character set), such as English, is being developed. Preliminary analysis has determined that there are similarities in letter design, initial strokes, touching of letters, spacing, and connections. The resulting method/technique will be subjected to peer review and scientific validation. The final procedure will conform to case law and evidentiary standards.

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Performers

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**Massachusetts**
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**Minnesota**
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**Mississippi**
ProVision Technologies, Stennis Space Center

**North Carolina**
Signalscape, Raleigh

**Ohio**
Ohio University, Clippinger Labs, Athens

**Pennsylvania**
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh

**Texas**
BAE Systems, Austin

**Virginia**
The Bode Technology Group, Springfield
Veridian Information Systems, Inc., Arlington

**Washington**
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland

**Australia**
Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane

**United Kingdom**
Forensic Science Service
Police Scientific Development Branch
Personnel Protection

Mission

Develop unique equipment and systems to prevent and mitigate attacks on VIP protectees. This includes hardware and tools that provide security to both the VIPs and their protectors. Inherent in this development is additional emphasis on life safety and emergency response equipment.

The Personnel Protection (PP) Subgroup develops protection equipment, diagnostic and reference tools and standards that support greater security for VIPs. In order to be effective, personnel who are charged with the safety of these VIPs must also have protective equipment that will prevent injury and tools that will improve their effectiveness. These developments increase the operational effectiveness of federal, state, military, and local law enforcement personnel who are charged with the protection of VIPs. These technologies and tools also have application to the protection of military and law enforcement personnel who engage in hazardous combat-like environments. A representative from the U.S. Secret Service chairs the subgroup.

Focus Areas

The PP Subgroup focus areas reflect the prioritized requirements of the VIP protection community. During FY 2002, the TSWG PP Subgroup focused on the following areas:

Vehicle Protection and Performance
Develop technologies related to the performance, security, integrity, and armoring of fully-armored passenger vehicles, especially those that increase the safety of passengers during sniper or blast attacks.

Transparent Armor Development
Develop advanced light weight transparent armor that will provide improved protection over existing technology.

Individual Protection Systems
Develop improved body armor and standards to provide greater effectiveness against current and emerging threats.

Counter Sniper Measures
Develop and evaluate technologies that will provide protective details with indications and warnings of, and protection from sniper and remote attacks.

VIP Installation Protection
Develop systems to enhance the protection of critical installations with early warning and alerting for protective teams.

Membership

| U.S. Department of Commerce          |
| NIST-OLES                           |
| U.S. Department of Defense          |
| Natick RD&E Center, TACOM           |
| U.S. Department of Energy           |
| OS                                  |
| U.S. Department of Justice          |
| NIJ                                 |
| U.S. Department of Labor            |
| OIG                                 |
| U.S. Department of State            |
| DS                                  |
| U.S. Department of the Treasury     |
| USSS-SSD, USSS-TSD                  |
Selected Completed Projects

Hybrid Composite Armor

The use of alternative materials for armoring vehicles has the potential to greatly improve the efficiency of installation and to reduce the overall weight of the vehicle, while maintaining or improving ballistic protection. This type of armor can be easily integrated into the vehicle, thereby saving cost and improving overall effectiveness of the armor. This project evaluated a buildup of carbon fiber and spectra shield material in a matrix. This material can be combined with other ceramic materials to increase the protection against rifle threats. The developments from this program have had direct application for use in rifle-rated (NIJ Level IV) body armor as small arms personnel insert plates.

Selected Current Projects

Armored Passenger Vehicle Standards

There currently exists no U.S. standard describing the performance of non-tactical armored passenger vehicles (APVs). Protocols will be developed to evaluate a full range of armored passenger vehicles to meet the user requirements. These standards will be applicable to all APVs designed to provide protection in noncombat situations. Five critical areas will be addressed: ballistic resistance, blast resistance, automotive performance, transparent armor optical quality, and quality control. This effort will provide a graduated set of standards for a given level of protection.

Body Armor Aging and Environmental Effects

The impact of aging and environmental effects on the performance and reliability of body armor is being evaluated to determine if there are significant factors that may result in sub-standard performance. This testing will likely be used to evaluate the proper care of body armor and eventually will lead to the development of criteria for removing armor from use prior to its scheduled warranty or planned retirement.

Female Body Armor Assessment

Unique construction of female body armor will be evaluated to develop a better understanding of those effects that could result in more significant injuries to the wearers. The results of these studies will be coordinated with the existing NIJ standards for personnel body armor.
**Body Armor Cooling System**

Wearing body armor in hot climates, particularly for long periods, is physiologically stressful and can compromise the wearers’ efficiency. In some cases the wearer may be inclined to remove the armor. An under armor cooling system has been developed and found to be effective. Recommendations provided by users in operational scenarios are being incorporated into an upgrade of the cooling system’s design. The resultant system will be lightweight and will provide comfort to wearers. It is expected to provide cooling for up to several hours without having to replace the cooling media.

**Testing Methodology for Ballistic Helmets**

New standardized protocols will be developed to establish performance of ballistic helmets. These protocols will be published as a set of standards that will be endorsed by the National Institute for Standards and Technology.

**Sniper Detection and Warning**

The ability to identify a potential sniper before the first shot is a high priority requirement for VIP protection. A system that will locate potential sniper activity is being developed. Potential threats will be identified and their positions marked to allow protection detail personnel to respond promptly.

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Performers

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SPAWAR Systems Center, San Diego

Georgia
Georgia Tech Research Institute, Smyrna

Idaho
Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, Idaho Falls

Massachusetts
Surmet, Burlington
Technical Products, Inc., Wayland

Michigan
Triad Services Group, Madison Heights
Wayne State University Bioengineering Center, Detroit

New Mexico
Science and Engineering Associates, Inc., Albuquerque

Nevada
Bechtel–Remote Sensing Laboratory, Las Vegas

Ohio
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Texas
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Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio

Virginia
General Testing Laboratories, Colonial Beach
QinetiQ, Arlington

Israel
Israel Security Agency
Israeli National Police
Ministry of Defense
Physical Security

Mission
Identify and execute research and development projects that satisfy interagency requirements for physical security support to protect personnel, equipment and facilities against terrorist attack.

The Physical Security (PS) Subgroup identifies the physical security requirements of federal agencies, both within the United States and abroad, and develops the technology to protect their personnel and property from terrorist attack. The subgroup develops this technology by creating prototype hardware, software, or systems for technical and operational evaluation by user agencies. A representative from the DoD chairs the subgroup.

Focus Areas
The PS Subgroup focus areas reflect the prioritized requirements of the physical protection community. During FY 2002, the TSWG PS Subgroup focused on the following areas:

Blast Mitigation
Develop building construction and retrofit techniques that better protect people and facilities from the two main causes of injuries resulting from terrorist bomb blasts – flying debris and structural collapse.

Entry Point Screening
Develop multiple technologies and techniques to detect explosives, weapons, chemical and radiological material, and other contraband on or in personnel, vehicles, vessels, cargo, and mail. Solutions will increase the detection rate, throughput, and safety while reducing the number of security forces required to perform the screening process.

Perimeter Protection
Develop advanced perimeter intrusion detection and surveillance systems that have a higher probability of detection, a lower false alarm rate, and the ability to operate continuously in demanding operational environments. These systems will provide security forces with improved early warning and response capabilities on land and at sea.

Selected Completed Projects
Military Mobile Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System (MMVACIS)
MMVACIS, a mobile gamma radiation imaging system, was developed for the inspection of vehicles and cargo. The system provides rapid deployment capability to established bases or with U.S. expeditionary forces. It has been employed by a DoD Command since fall 2001, and has been integrated into contraband interdiction and force protection operations.

Membership

- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- General Services Administration
- FPS
- Intelligence Community
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- Supreme Court of the United States
- U.S. Department of Defense
  - CENTCOM, DIA, DLA, DTRA, EUCOM, ICS, JFCOM, NRO, NSA, OASD (C3I), OUSD (AT&L), PACOM, PPFA, USA, USAF, USMC, USN
- U.S. Department of Energy
  - NNSA, OS
- U.S. Department of Justice
  - FBOP, NIJ
- U.S. Department of State
  - DS
- U.S. Department of the Treasury
  - ATF, FRB, USCS, USSS
- U.S. Department of Transportation
  - OIS, TSA, USCG
- U.S. Postal Service
Quick Reaction Perimeter Intrusion Detection Sensor (QUPID)

QUPID is an ultra-wide-band impulse radar system with adjustable range gates that projects a “virtual fence” beyond the perimeter to detect intruders at distances up to 100 meters. TSWG successfully developed two prototype versions of the sensor in FY 2002: the first is compatible with the USAF Tactical Automated Security System and the second works with a commercial intrusion detection system. The Air Force transitioned QUPID into an acquisition program in July 2002 with fielding planned for FY 2003.

High Volume Mail Room Scanner

A portable high-volume mail scanner was developed to rapidly scan and segregate parcels and flat mail that may contain improvised explosive devices. Two prototype systems were produced. One was deployed for security operations at the 2002 Olympics in Salt Lake City and the other is at a U.S. military postal center in Germany.

Composite Retrofit Methods

Retrofit design concepts and guidelines for strengthening existing reinforced concrete buildings against terrorist bomb attacks were developed. Composite retrofit techniques, such as spray-on polymers and column wraps have been evaluated and design guidance written. These techniques have been used to upgrade embassies and military facilities.

Vessel Identification and Positioning System (VIPS)

VIPS uses differential GPS-based (DGPS) transponders and shore-side base stations to track maritime security forces in high threat ports. VIPS also tracks host nation support watercraft. The system includes several tamper awareness systems. In July 2002, VIPS was integrated into an East Coast port security operation.
**Selected Current Projects**

**Early Warning and Detection of Adversary Intrusions**
A critical need exists for early detection of intruders at long-range outside installation perimeters. A portable, long-range surveillance system capable of automatically detecting individuals and vehicles at ranges up to 4 kilometers, day or night, is being developed. The system is designed for either fixed operation at established bases or rapid deployment with U.S. expeditionary forces. The prototype system consists of a forward looking infrared (FLIR) video camera with optical zoom for night detection, a daytime video camera with optical zoom, a laser range finder, and an operator monitor. During FY 2003, the prototype system will be operationally evaluated.

**Lightweight Portable Boom and Underwater Sentry System**
A lightweight boom, equipped with fiber optic and acoustic sensors to provide standoff detection of intruders for U.S. Navy ships, is being developed. It is designed for easy deployment and redeployment by the ship’s crew dockside or at anchor in transit ports. It will provide a temporary legal perimeter barrier as well as surface and subsurface intrusion detection capabilities against attacks by small boats and swimmers. The prototype system will continue developmental testing and evaluation during FY 2003, and will begin operational testing in FY 2004.

**Ground Surveillance Radar for Perimeter Intrusion Detection**
Existing Airport Surface Detection Equipment (ASDE-3) ground surveillance radar, used at U.S. airports to track aircraft and vehicles on the ground, is being adapted to improve airport perimeter security. An Airport Security Display Processor (ASDP) is being developed to display ground surveillance radar and existing perimeter intrusion detection systems data on one central processing station. The ASDP’s combined real-time data will provide airport security forces with a better capability for detecting perimeter intrusions. A prototype ASDP will be tested at a U.S. airport in FY 2003.

**Blast Effects Estimation Model (BEEM)**
BEEM will be a single model capable of estimating the effects of blasts, fragmentation, building damage and personal injury. BEEM will incorporate the best features of two existing models, the Force Protection Tool (FPT) and the Anti-Terrorism Planner (AT-Planner) tool.
Glass Penetration Model

A human injury prediction model based on multi-hit glass penetration is being developed. The model inputs will be window characteristics, blast parameters, and the location of a person relative to the window. The model will output the severity of the injuries to that person. The final product will be a software model that will complement BEEM.

Advanced Vehicle Driver Identification System

The Advanced Vehicle Driver Identification System (AVIDS) is being developed to expedite the screening process at vehicle entry points by providing force protection personnel with near real-time access to control databases. This modular system allows users to select only those components needed at their facility. AVIDS has been installed at a DoD facility, enabling verification of the occupants of a vehicle in less than three seconds over a secure wire-less LAN that covers eighteen square miles and five vehicle entry points. Weigh-in-motion, RF tags, and license plate reader modules will be integrated by the end of 2002, with biometrics modules integrated in 2003.
**Performers**

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Megaseal Corporation, Miami
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U.S. Army Software Engineering Center, Ft. Belvoir

**Washington**
Pacific Northwest National Laboratories, Richland

**Israel**
Israel Security Agency
Ministry of Defense

**United Kingdom**
Defence Science and Technology Laboratories
Survveillance, Collection and Operations Support

Mission

*Identify, prioritize, and execute research and development projects that satisfy interagency requirements supporting intelligence gathering and special operations directed against terrorist activities.*

The Survillance, Collection and Operations Support (SC&OS) Subgroup identifies high-priority user requirements and special technology initiatives focused primarily on countering terrorism and offensive operations. The research and development projects supported by the subgroup reduce the capabilities and support available to terrorists and enhance U.S. capabilities to conduct retaliatory or preemptive operations. A representative from the Intelligence Community chairs the subgroup.

Focus Areas

The SC&OS Subgroup focus areas reflect the prioritized requirements of the Intelligence Community. During FY 2002, the TSWG SC&OS Subgroup focused on the following areas:

**Traditional Surveillance**
Improve capabilities for the covert collection and enhancement of video, imagery, and audio surveillance, considering that success in countering terrorism often depends on the quality of intelligence collection.

**Analytic Surveillance**
Improve the means for detecting terrorists by developing automated tools that utilize biometrics, pattern recognition, voice and speaker recognition, and database technologies to identify terrorists.

**Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR)**
Develop programs and initiatives, such as tagging, tracking and locating (TTL), special sensors, and covert communications, that improve the capability to locate, identify, and track terrorists and terrorist activities.

**Information Operations (IO)**
Exploit digital information age technology through the development and optimization of tools used to degrade, disrupt, deny or destroy adversary information and information systems.

Program

SC&OS programs are classified or sensitive. Program requirements or the success of programs and specific program capabilities cannot be discussed in an open document.

Membership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intelligence Community</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Department of Defense</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIA/CMO, NRO, NSA, SOCOM</td>
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<td>U.S. Department of the Treasury</td>
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<td>USCS, USSS</td>
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**New Jersey**  
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**New Mexico**  
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Autometric Incorporated, Springfield  
ORION Scientific Systems, McLean

**Canada**  
Defence Research Establishment, Suffield

**Israel**  
Ministry of Defense

**United Kingdom**  
Defence Science and Technology Laboratories  
Police Scientific Development Branch
Tactical Operations Support

Mission

Develop equipment and systems to support specialized force offensive operations directed against terrorist activities and groups; to make non-sensitive prototype hardware available for commercial production to assist military base commanders, state, and local enforcement agencies.

The Tactical Operations Support (TOS) Subgroup supports counterterrorist tactical operations, particularly those performed by specialized forces trained for assault operations. The subgroup supports technology development activities, which provide a foundation for subsequent advances, and the development of prototype special equipment designed to facilitate more effective execution of various tactical missions. The principal users of the technology developed by this subgroup are the Military Special Forces, the FBI-Hostage Rescue Team, DOE nuclear security teams, and the U.S. Secret Service. A representative from the DoD chairs the subgroup.

Focus Areas

The TOS Subgroup focus areas reflect the prioritized requirements of offensive counterterrorism forces. During FY 2002, the TSWG TOS subgroup focused on the following areas:

Advanced Imaging Systems
Develop advanced optical systems to provide improved imaging in night and obscured viewing environments.

Specialized Access Systems
Develop systems that will enhance access to tactical objectives and improve tactical efficiencies in assault operations.

Chemical and Radiation Detectors
Develop small, rugged chemical and radiation detection systems for use by specialized teams in tactical operations.

Offensive Systems
Develop unique equipment for use in special operations tactical missions.

Tactical Communications Systems
Develop unique communications systems and capabilities used in special operation environments with special considerations for assault team requirements.

Membership

U.S. Department of Defense
SOCOM

U.S. Department of Energy
OS

U.S. Department of Justice
FBI

U.S. Department of the Treasury
USSS
Program Highlights

Program and Subgroup Detail

TOS programs are classified or highly sensitive. Program requirements or the success of programs and specific program capabilities cannot be discussed in an open document.

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Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), San Diego
Special Technologies Laboratory, Santa Barbara

Florida
Knights Armament Company, Vero Beach

Indiana
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division

Maryland
Multispectral Solutions, Inc., Germantown

Massachusetts
Charles Stark Draper Lab, Cambridge
MITRE, Bedford

New Hampshire
Impact Science and Technology, Hollis
Wilcox Industries, Portsmouth

New Jersey
U.S. Army Communications Electronics Command (CECOM), Ft. Monmouth

Ohio
Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus

Pennsylvania
Optical Systems Technology, Inc., Freeport

Israel
Ministry of Defense
BAA Information Delivery System (BIDS)

TSWG seeks technology solutions that address operational and technological shortfalls identified by Government agency users at least once annually. User requirements are disclosed in a solicitation format called a Broad Agency Announcement or “BAA.” The BAA enables the Government to solicit industry, academia and Government Laboratories for innovative research and development solutions to these requirements. The BAA is advertised in the Federal Business Opportunities at www.fedbizopps.gov. The FedBizOpps site will direct interested bidders to the appropriate web address where additional information for submitting a proposal is posted. Each open BAA is always posted at the TSWG program website: www.bids.tswg.gov. The application at this website is called the BAA Information Delivery System or “BIDS.” BIDS provides an electronic submission and record evaluation capability for receiving and evaluating responses to BAA. BIDS is a secure 128-bit encryption that provides proposal response uploads for prospective bidders and ensures control of bidder proprietary data.
TSWG Subgroup Membership

Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Countermeasures

Amtrak Police Department
Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Emergency Management Agency
General Services Administration
- Federal Protective Services
Intelligence Community
InterAgency Board
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
U.S. Capitol Police

U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Agricultural Research Service
- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
- Food Safety and Inspection Service
- Office of the Inspector General

U.S. Department of Commerce
- National Institute of Standards and Technology

U.S. Department of Defense
- Biological Chemical Joint Operations Center
- Central Command
- Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
- Defense Intelligence Agency
- Defense Protective Service
- Defense Threat Reduction Agency
- Joint Chiefs of Staff
- National Security Agency
- Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense/Chemical and Biological Defense
- Special Operations Command
- U.S. Air Force
  - Air Combat Command
  - Electronic Systems Center
  - Force Protection Battle Lab
  - Surgeon General
- U.S. Army
  - 52nd Ordnance Group
  - Chemical School
  - Forces Command
  - Maneuver Support Center
  - Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases
  - National Ground Intelligence Center
  - Soldier and Biological Chemical Command
    - Edgewood Chemical Biological Center
– Technical Escort Unit
• U.S. Marine Corps
  – Chemical Biological Incident Response Force
  – Systems Command
• U.S. Navy
  – Naval Air Warfare Center
  – Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division
  – Naval Forces Central Command
  – Naval Surface Warfare Center
  – Office of Naval Research

U.S. Department of Energy
• National Nuclear Security Administration
  – Chemical and Biological National Security Program
• Office of Security

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
• Food and Drug Administration
• Public Health Service
  – Office of Emergency Preparedness

U.S. Department of Justice
• Federal Bureau of Investigation
  – Bomb Data Center
  – Hazardous Materials Response Unit
  – Weapons of Mass Destruction Operations Unit
• Marshals Service
• National Institute of Justice

U.S. Department of State
• Bureau of Diplomatic Security
• Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism
• Overseas Building Operations

U.S. Department of the Treasury
• Customs Service
• Secret Service
  – Technical Security Division

U.S. Department of Transportation
• Coast Guard
• Transportation Security Administration

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, Transit Police Department

White House
• Office of Homeland Security
• Office of Science and Technology Policy
Explosives Detection

U.S. Capitol Police

U.S. Department of Defense
  • Defense Intelligence Agency
  • Defense Threat Reduction Agency
  • Force Protection Systems Program Office
  • Joint Chiefs of Staff
  • Joint Services Explosive Ordnance Disposal
  • National Security Agency
  • U.S. Air Force
    – Air Combat Command
    – Force Protection Battle Lab
    – Research Lab
  • U.S. Army
    – Technical Escort Unit
  • U.S. Navy
    – Naval Criminal Investigation Service
    – Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division
    – Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
    – Naval Surface Warfare Center
    – Research Laboratory

U.S. Department of Energy
  • Office of Security

U.S. Department of Justice
  • Federal Bureau of Investigation
    – Bomb Data Center
  • National Institute of Justice

U.S. Department of State
  • Bureau of Diplomatic Security

U.S. Department of the Treasury
  • Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
  • Customs Service
  • Secret Service

U.S. Department of Transportation
  • Coast Guard
  • Transportation Security Administration

U.S. Postal Inspection Service
**Improvised Device Defeat**

Columbus Fire Department, Bomb Squad  
District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department, Bomb Squad  
Fairfax County Police Department, Bomb Squad  
Maricopa County Sheriff’s Office, Bomb Squad  
National Bomb Squad Commanders’ Advisory Board  
Prince George’s County Fire Department, Bomb Squad  
U.S. Capitol Police  
U.S. Department of Defense  
  • Defense Intelligence Agency  
  • Force Protection Systems Program Office  
  • National Security Agency  
  • U.S. Air Force  
    – Air Combat Command  
    – Air Force Research Lab  
  • U.S. Army  
  • U.S. Navy  
    – Naval Criminal Investigation Service  
    – Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division  
U.S. Department of Justice  
  • Federal Bureau of Investigation  
    – Bomb Data Center  
  • National Institute of Justice  
U.S. Department of the Treasury  
  • Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms  
  • Customs Service  
  • Secret Service  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
  • Transportation Security Administration  
U.S. Postal Inspection Service  

**Infrastructure Protection**

Environmental Protection Agency  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
  • Forest Service  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
  • Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office  
  • National Institute of Standards and Technology  
U.S. Department of Defense  
  • Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
  • Joint Forces Command
• Joint Program Office, Special Technology Countermeasures
• U.S. Air Force
  – Office of Special Investigations
• U.S. Army
  – Computer Crimes Investigative Unit
  – Corps of Engineers
• U.S. Navy
  – Naval Criminal Investigation Service
  – Naval Surface Warfare Center

U.S. Department of Energy

U.S. Department of Justice
• Federal Bureau of Investigation
• National Infrastructure Protection Center

U.S. Department of the Treasury
• Secret Service

U.S. Department of Transportation
• Federal Aviation Administration

**Investigative Support and Forensics**

Environmental Protection Agency

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Intelligence Community

National Forensic Science Technology Center

U.S. Department of Commerce
• National Institute of Standards and Technology
  – Office of Law Enforcement Standards

U.S. Department of Defense
• Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
• Defense Threat Reduction Agency
• Force Protection Systems Program Office
• National Security Agency
• Polygraph Institute
• U.S. Army
  – Criminal Investigation Command
• U.S. Marine Corps
  – Chemical Biological Incident Response Force
• U.S. Navy
  – Naval Criminal Investigation Service

U.S. Department of Justice
• Drug Enforcement Administration
• Federal Bureau of Investigation
  – National Center for Forensic Science
• Marshals Service
• National Institute of Justice
U.S. Department of the Treasury
  • Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
  • Customs Service
  • Internal Revenue Service
  • Secret Service

U.S. Department of Transportation
  • Transportation Security Administration

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

U.S. Postal Service

**Personnel Protection**

U.S. Department of Commerce
  • National Institute of Standards and Technology
    – Office of Law Enforcement Standards

U.S. Department of Defense
  • U.S. Army
    – Natick Research, Development, and Engineering Center
    – Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command

U.S. Department of Energy
  • Office of Security

U.S. Department of Justice
  • National Institute of Justice

U.S. Department of Labor
  • Office of the Inspector General

U.S. Department of State
  • Bureau of Diplomatic Security

U.S. Department of the Treasury
  • U.S. Secret Service
    – Special Services Division
    – Technical Security Division
Physical Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
General Services Administration
  • Federal Protection Service
Intelligence Community
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Supreme Court of the United States
U.S. Department of Defense
  • Central Command
  • Defense Intelligence Agency
  • Defense Logistics Agency
  • Defense Threat Reduction Agency
  • European Command
  • Joint Chiefs of Staff
  • Joint Forces Command
  • National Reconnaissance Office
  • National Security Agency
  • Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence
  • Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics
  • Pentagon Force Protection Agency
  • Pacific Command
  • U.S. Air Force
  • U.S. Army
  • U.S. Marine Corps
  • U.S. Navy
U.S. Department of Energy
  • National Nuclear Security Administration
  • Office of Security
U.S. Department of Justice
  • Federal Bureau of Prisons
  • National Institute of Justice
U.S. Department of State
  • Bureau of Diplomatic Security
U.S. Department of the Treasury
  • Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
  • Customs Service
  • Federal Reserve Board
  • Secret Service
U.S. Department of Transportation
  • Coast Guard
  • Office of Information Systems
  • Transportation Security Administration
U.S. Postal Service
**Surveillance, Collection and Operations Support**

Intelligence Community

U.S. Department of Defense
- Defense Intelligence Agency
  - Central MASINT Organization
- National Reconnaissance Office
- National Security Agency
- Special Operations Command

U.S. Department of Justice
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Federal Bureau of Investigation

U.S. Department of the Treasury
- Customs Service
- Secret Service

**Tactical Operations Support**

U.S. Department of Defense
- Special Operations Command

U.S. Department of Energy
- Office of Security

U.S. Department of Justice
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
  - Hostage Rescue Team

U.S. Department of the Treasury
- Secret Service
**TSWG Performers**

**Alabama**
- Auburn University
- Auburn University Institute for Biological Detection Systems
- Missile and Space Intelligence Center

**Arizona**
- Armorworks Corp.
- Authenti-Corp.
- Litton Electro-Optical Systems
- Thunder Mountain Evaluation Center

**Arkansas**
- Tekne Group, Inc.

**California**
- 3rd Ring
- ACM Systems
- Applied Signals Technology
- Dynamics Technology Incorporated
- Karagozian & Case
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- Maxim Systems, Inc.
- Mission Research Corporation
- Naval Facilities Engineering Command
- Petrogen
- Quantum Magnetics
- San Jose State University
- Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)
- SPAWAR Systems Center-San Diego
- Special Technologies Laboratory
- SRI International
- University of California – Davis
- Virage, Inc.

**Colorado**
- Applied Research Associates

**District of Columbia**
- U.S. Naval Research Laboratory

**Florida**
- ANRO Engineering, Inc.
- Florida International University
- Harris Government Communications Systems Division
- Knights Armament, Inc.
- Megaseal Corp.
- National Terrorism Preparedness Institute
- Purified Micro Environments, Orlando
- U.S. Air Force Civil Engineering Support Agency
- U.S. Air Force Force Research Laboratory
- University of Florida
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North Carolina
Research Triangle Institute
Signalscape
Tempest Environmental Systems, Inc.

Ohio
Battelle Memorial Institute
Komar Industries, Inc.
Ohio University
University of Dayton Research Institute

Oklahoma
Nomadics

Pennsylvania
Carnegie Mellon University
Concurrent Technologies Corp.
Early Responders Distance Learning Center, St. Joseph’s University
Franklin Applied Physics
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Optical Systems Technology, Inc.
University of Pittsburgh

Rhode Island
University of Rhode Island

Tennessee
British Aerospace Engineering Systems, Ordnance Systems Inc
Northrop Grumman REMOTEC
PIPS Technology

Texas
Applied Research Associates
BAE Systems
EQE International
Northrup Grumman-Litton Electro Optical Systems
Southwest Research Institute
U.S. Air Force Force Protection Battelab
U.S. Army Institute of Surgical Research
University of Texas, Austin
Wilfred Baker Engineering, Inc.

Utah
Mission Research Corporation
Utah State University

Virginia
Applied Marine Technology, Inc.
Autometric, Inc.
Batelle Memorial Institute
Booz-Allen & Hamilton
Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Galaxy Scientific
General Testing Laboratories
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division
ORION Scientific Systems
QinetiQ
Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)
SRA International, Inc.
Tetratech, Inc.
The Bode Technology Group
U. S. Army Night Vision & Electronic Sensors Directorate
U. S. Army Product Manager for Physical Security Equipment
U. S. Army Software Engineering Center
Veridian Engineering Systems, Inc.
Veridian Information Systems, Inc.

Washington
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
Washington State University

West Virginia
West Virginia University

International Partners

Australia
Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane

Canada
Defence Research Establishment
EOD Performance
MREL

Israel
Israel Institute for Biological Research
Israel Security Agency
Israeli National Police
Ministry of Defense

United Kingdom
Defence Science and Technology Laboratories
Forensic Science Service
Police Scientific Development Branch
## Glossary of Acronyms

### A
- ACC: Air Combat Command
- AFB: Air Force Base
- AFOSI: Air Force Office of Special Investigations
- AFRL: Air Force Research Lab
- AMRIID: Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases
- APHIS: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
- APV: Armored Personnel Vehicle
- ARS: Agricultural Research Service
- ASD(SO/LIC): Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict
- ASDE: Airport Surface Detection Equipment
- ASDP: Airport Security Display Processor
- ATF: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
- AT-Planner: Anti-Terrorism Planner
- ATrCT: Alert Trend Change Tool
- AVIDS: Advanced Vehicle Driver Identification System

### B
- BAA: Broad Agency Announcement
- BCJOC: Biological Chemical Joint Operations Center
- BEEM: Blast Effects Estimation Model
- BIDS: BAA Information Delivery System

### C
- C4ISR: Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
- CBIRF: Chemical Biological Incident Response Force
- CBNP: Chemical and Biological National Security Program
- CBR: Chemical, Biological, and Radiological
- CBRN: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
- CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- CENTCOM: Central Command
- CIAO: Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office
- CIDC: Army Criminal Investigation Command
- CIRTS: Critical Incident Response Training Seminars
- CoBRA™: Chemical/Biological Response Aide
- CTTS: Combating Terrorism Technology Support
- CWA: Chemical Warfare Agent

### D
- DARPA: Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- DGPS: Differential GPS-based
- DIA: Defense Intelligence Agency
- DIA/CMO: Defense Intelligence Agency – Central MASINT Organization
- DLA: Defense Logistics Agency
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>DNA</td>
<td>Deoxyribonucleic Acid</td>
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<td>DoD</td>
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<td>Department of Defense Polygraph Institute</td>
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<td>IAB</td>
<td>InterAgency Board for Equipment Standardization and InterOperability</td>
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<td>IDD</td>
<td>Improvised Device Defeat</td>
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<td>Improvised Explosive Device</td>
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<td>IO</td>
<td>Information Operations</td>
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<td>Interagency Working Group on Counterterrorism</td>
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<td>Joint Chiefs of Staff</td>
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<td>Joint Forces Command</td>
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<td>Joint Program Office-Special Technology Countermeasures</td>
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<td>Large Vehicle Bomb</td>
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<td>Maneuver Support Center</td>
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<td>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</td>
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<td>Military Mobile Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System</td>
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<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVCENT</td>
<td>Navy Forces Central Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVEODTECHDIV</td>
<td>Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAWC</td>
<td>Naval Air Warfare Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCFS</td>
<td>National Center for Forensics Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCIS</td>
<td>Naval Criminal Investigation Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFESC</td>
<td>Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGIC</td>
<td>National Ground Intelligence Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>NI J</td>
<td>National Institute of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI PC</td>
<td>National Infrastructure Protection Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIST</td>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIST-OLES</td>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology Office of Law Enforcement Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNSA</td>
<td>National Nuclear Security Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRL</td>
<td>Naval Research Laboratory</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRO</td>
<td>National Reconnaissance Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSA</td>
<td>National Security Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSDD</td>
<td>National Security Decision Directive</td>
</tr>
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<td>NSWC</td>
<td>Naval Surface Warfare Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>OASD(C’T)</td>
<td>Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OATSD/CBD</td>
<td>Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense/Chemical and Biological Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBO</td>
<td>Overseas Building Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEP</td>
<td>Office of Emergency Preparedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIC</td>
<td>Officer in Charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIG</td>
<td>Office of the Inspector General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIS</td>
<td>Office of Information Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>ONR</td>
<td>Office for Naval Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Office of Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSTP</td>
<td>Office of Science and Technology Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUSD(AT&amp;L)</td>
<td>Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACOM</td>
<td>Pacific Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPR</td>
<td>Powered Air Purifying Respirator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PELAN</td>
<td>Pulsed Elemental Analysis with Neutrons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFPA</td>
<td>Pentagon Force Protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PipelineNet</td>
<td>Pipeline Network Modeling System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>Personnel Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Physical Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR</td>
<td>Quadrupole Resonance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUPID</td>
<td>Quick Reaction Perimeter Intrusion Detection Sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D</td>
<td>Research and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAID</td>
<td>Redundant Array of Independent Disks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM-D</td>
<td>Risk Assessment Methodology for Dams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD&amp;E</td>
<td>Research, Development, and Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REALITI</td>
<td>Response Element Advanced Laboratory Integrated Training and Indoctrination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF</td>
<td>Radio-Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RiverSpill</td>
<td>Real Time River Spill System</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/CT</td>
<td>Department of State Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAST</td>
<td>Systems Administrator Simulation Trainer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAW</td>
<td>Surface Acoustic Wave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBCCOM</td>
<td>Soldier and Biological Chemical Command</td>
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<tr>
<td>SC&amp;OS</td>
<td>Surveillance, Collection and Operations Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCADA</td>
<td>Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCBA</td>
<td>Self-contained breathing apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG</td>
<td>Surgeon General</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO/LIC</td>
<td>Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOCOM</td>
<td>Special Operations Command</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operating Procedure</td>
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<td>STU</td>
<td>Secure Telephonic Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>TACOM</td>
<td>Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command</td>
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<tr>
<td>TATP</td>
<td>Triacetone Triperoxide</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEU</td>
<td>Technical Escort Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIC</td>
<td>Toxic Industrial Chemical</td>
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<tr>
<td>TNT</td>
<td>Trinitrotoluene</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOS</td>
<td>Tactical Operations Support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
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<td>TSA</td>
<td>Transportation Security Administration</td>
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<td>TSWG</td>
<td>Technical Support Working Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>TTL</td>
<td>Tagging, Tracking, And Locating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United States Army</td>
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<tr>
<td>USACE</td>
<td>United States Army Corps of Engineers</td>
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<td>USACMLS</td>
<td>United States Army Chemical School</td>
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<td>United States Air Force</td>
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<td>United States Department of Agriculture</td>
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<td>United States Marine Corps</td>
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<td>United States Secret Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>USSS-SSD</td>
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<td>United States Secret Service – Technical Security Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>UV</td>
<td>Ultraviolet</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIP</td>
<td>Very Important Person</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIPS</td>
<td>Vessel Identification and Positioning System</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAN</td>
<td>Wide Area Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMD</td>
<td>Weapons of Mass Destruction</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMDOU</td>
<td>Weapons of Mass Destruction Operations Unit</td>
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