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## — INSIDE HIGHLIGHTS —

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THE DISPOSITION, STEWARDSHIP & UTILIZATION OF WEAPONS GRADE MATERIALS & SPENT FUEL**

**December 13-16, 2004**  
Hilton Alexandria Mark Center  
Alexandria, Virginia

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## REVAMPING FIRST RESPONDER FUNDING COULD WAIT UNTIL NEXT CONGRESS

*Provisions in Intel Bill May Be Dropped  
If Conferees Act in 'Lame Duck' Session*

The failure of Congress to act on intelligence reform legislation has all but ended—at least in the short-term—attempts in both the House and Senate to approve provisions revamping the grant funding program for first responders, which were attached to each chamber’s version of intelligence bill. With Nov. 2 bringing the re-election of President Bush and an increased majority for Republicans on Capitol Hill, House and Senate staffers say there is little motivation for the two sides to hammer out a compromise on the reform bills in a brief ‘lame duck’ session next week, as was previously considered after lawmakers failed to pass the intelligence measure before the presidential election. With conferees bogged down trying to agree on issues surrounding the budget authority of the National Intelligence Director, the two sides have yet to even broach the topic of homeland security grant allocation in the negotiations and the House and Senate remain far apart on the issue. The Senate version (*HD&S Monitor*, Vol. 6 No. 18) called for keeping minimum grant funding to .75 percent of total grant funds for each state while the House lowered the amount to .25, and added a provision to allocate an additional .45 percent in total grant funds to states that can show they have critical infrastructure of national economic importance (*HD&S Monitor*, Vol. 6 No.17).

### Grant Funding Could be Dropped to Pass Bill

For his part, Bush is urging Congress to forge an agreement and pass the intelligence bill during the lame duck session. “Our government needs the very best intelligence, especially in a time of war,” Bush said in a statement. “So I urge the Congress to pass an effective intelligence reform bill that I can sign into law.” Senate Government Affairs Committee Chair Susan Collins (R-Maine) believes delaying action on the bill until the next Congress could doom it. “I’m pessimistic that if we have to start over next year it will get done,” she said during an Oct. 29 conference call with reporters. Even if an intelligence bill is approved during the lame duck session, conferees would likely drop sections related to first responder grant funding, transportation security, foreign relations and other provisions not specifically related to intelligence reform from the bill in order to speed passage. “If we can get the intelligence pieces together [we could] rapidly get through other parts or throw overboard sections we can’t agree on,” said Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), Ranking member on the Committee on Government Affairs during the conference call. Conference Committee Chairman Rep. Pete Hoekstra (R-Mich.) wouldn’t rule out the possibility of setting aside portions of the bill. Conferees have so far vowed not to address any of the other titles in the bill until they agree on the budgetary authority of the National Intelligence Director. “We focused on Title I, the NID and the National Counter-Terrorism Center, and put the other parts to the side,” said Lieberman.

### Formula Grant Debate Will Resurface

One thing is clear, however: if the conferees are unable to reach an agreement or decide to drop the first responder provision from the intelligence bill, the debate on first responder grant funding is sure to heat up again next year. Congressional delegations from urban areas are still smarting from their inability to convince their colleagues of the need

#### EXCHANGEMONITOR PUBLICATIONS’ Editorial Staff

*The Homeland Defense & Security Monitor* (*HD&S Monitor*)—formerly *Counterterrorism, Chem-Bio Weapons & Defense Monitor*—(ISSN: 2423-1173) is a twice-monthly intelligence report devoted exclusively to covering the activities and programs of the U.S. Departments of Homeland Security, Defense, Energy, State and Health and Human Services and other federal agencies and state and local agencies addressing counterterrorism, domestic preparedness, first response, force protection, physical security, technology RDT&E, defense threat reduction, U.S. & Russia chem-demil, chem-bio weapons treaties and Russian bio-weapons destruction programs.

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to re-direct grant funds away from rural areas and toward more populated, high-risk areas, such as New York City. During the House floor debate on the Homeland Security appropriations bill in June, the New York delegation tried in vain to change the funding formula. But Representatives from rural and less populated areas stood their ground and the House never took the issue up for a vote (*HD&S Monitor* Vol. 6 No. 11). In September, during the Senate floor debate on the Homeland Security Appropriations bill, New York Senators Hillary Clinton and Charles Schumer were rebuffed in their attempts to bring more money to New York for terrorism preparedness (*HD&S Monitor* Vol. 6 No. 17).

Besides the differences in the funding formulas, the House and Senate first responder provisions differ on whether grants should be awarded on the basis of risk, or as the Senate bill proposes, using a combination of risk and population. Both the House and Senate versions provide grant funds to states that border Canada, Mexico or open seas (*HD&S Monitor* Vol. 6 No.18). The House bill had gone further than the Senate's version in expanding powers to fight terrorism and tighten border security, but in order to reach a compromise on the intelligence bill, House Republicans removed some of the more controversial provisions from its latest offering. The latest version from the House removes provisions mandating the death penalty for terrorists, expedited removal of illegal immigrants and caps on asylum seekers. Hoekstra hopes the changes will bring the House and Senate together. "It's a step in the right direction," he said. But he added that the changes "won't be as significant as to deal with the classification or declassification [of the intelligence budget]."

### **President and 9/11 Panel Back Risk-Based Grants**

Both the 9/11 Commission and the White House support disbursing the formula grants solely on risk. In an Oct. 20 letter to Senate Government Affairs Committee Chair Susan Collins (R-Maine), 9/11 Commission Chairman Thomas Kean and Vice Chairman Lee Hamilton said that "risk-based grants should supercede state minimum funding levels, and states should be required to allocate funds within their jurisdiction according to risk, in accordance with their homeland security plans." Kean and Hamilton both preferred the House version on first responder funding that was written by Rep. Christopher Cox (R-Calif.), chairman of the House Select Committee on Homeland Security (*HD&S Monitor*, Vol. 5 No. 22).

The White House also supported Cox's version of the bill, but the Administration expressed concern that border state funding mandates could reduce the Department of Homeland Security's flexibility in allocating grants. "The Administration opposes and provision that would unduly limit the Secretary's ability to allocate funds to high-risk areas." The Administration also urged Collins and Hoekstra to address the "critical omission" of oversight of the Department of Homeland Security in either the House or Senate bill. "The 9/11 Commission concluded that the creation of a NID and the National Counter Terrorism Center will not work if congressional oversight does not change too. Similarly, the 9/11 Commission recommended that 'Congress should create a single, principal point of oversight and review for homeland security.' Accordingly, the 9/11 Commission specifically noted that, of all their recommendations, reorganizing congressional oversight may be 'among the most important.'" ■

### **MICRO CHEMICAL AGENT SENSORS COULD BE DEPLOYED IN 2005**

A miniature chemical sensor that could be forward-deployed from an airplane or artillery to provide early warning of a threat and a pager-sized individual protection system that continuously monitors the atmosphere and warns the wearer

#### **...CHANGES COMING AT DHS?**

**With President Bush's re-election, speculation about the future of Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge has begun** as beltway insiders wait to see which cabinet members will stay and go. It's been no secret that Ridge is considering a move to the private sector (*HD&S Monitor*, Vol. 6 No. 14) and Bush, for his part, expects some turnover among his top advisors. "In the cabinet, there will be some changes," Bush said. "I don't know who they will be. It's inevitable there will be changes. It happens in every administration." Among the possible candidates to replace Ridge are:

- Navy Secretary Gordon England, who had been the Deputy Secretary of DHS before accepting the Pentagon job;
- Asa Hutchinson, current Homeland Security undersecretary for border and transportation security and a former Congressman from Arkansas; and
- Rep. Christopher Cox (R-Calif.), chairman of the House Select Committee on Homeland Security.

Additionally, England's replacement at DHS, Adm. James Loy, is also considering leaving the Department. ■

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of exposure to chemical agents and toxic industrial chemicals are the latest entries into the chemical protection field from Smiths Detection. The ChemAlert devices, which are currently in development and were on display last month at the Association of the U.S. Army conference in Washington, D.C., both use the same technology, which is basically a chemically sensitive resistor, according to Steve Sunshine, president of Smiths Detection in Pasadena. "We use a variety of materials that can change depending on the chemical. It's simpler than Surface Acoustic Wave," he said. "The technology is very simple, there are no moving parts." The technology is similar in concept to a current project underway at the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to determine the feasibility of developing a Micro Gas Analyzer (*HD&S Monitor* Vol. 6 No.17). The DARPA project is also looking at whether a MGA could be shot ahead of troops to give them advanced warning of potential threats.

### **Smiths to Keep Cost Below \$100**

The forward-deployed sensor—known as Unattended Ground Sensor (UGS)—has undergone initial testing by the U.S. Army Soldier Biological Chemical Command (SBCCOM), but has not been deployed. Smith hopes that UGS can be used to create a net of chemical agent sensors linked together and able to report back environmental changes to a command and control center. But among the issues that remains to be worked out, according to Sunshine, is the communication system that would allow sensors to "talk" with each other and pass along information. Another challenge facing Smiths is the limitations of the sensor because of its size. "The more you want specific information, the harder it is to make small," Sunshine said.

Powered by a lithium battery, UGS is less than 5 cm<sup>3</sup> and can operate continuously in temperature ranges from 14 F to 104 F. Sunshine said the aim is to keep the cost in the sub \$100 range. "None of the numbers scare us. It's very inexpensive to produce," he said. But adding features such as GPS would increase the cost, Sunshine added. Although Sunshine did not have any statistics on UGS' false alarm rate, he said it is tied to what is being detected. "In the SBCCOM testing it was very good," he said. "We are confident it would be more than tolerable." Additionally, deploying a network of ground sensors could lessen the likelihood of false alarms, he said.

### **Detector Will ID Chemical Agents**

For the pager-sized ChemAlert sensor for individual protection Smiths will wrap up testing on its first pre-production version by late summer 2005. But exactly where the device will be tested has not yet been determined, Sunshine said. "There is a good chance of testing by the Army, but we don't know the time frame," he said. The personal detection system is designed to give ample time for personnel to evacuate an area or don protective gear, Sunshine added. The unit will not only warn the wearer of exposure to a chemical agent, but will identify the class of chemical, too. The data, including time of exposure is stored on ChemAlert and is downloadable to a PC. The technology uses a nanocomposite sensory array—similar to UGS—for detecting agents, and the automated sampling system uses either a pump or fan to draw in samples. The unit can identify agents by class (such as blister or nerve agents) and it can be upgraded to include subsets of TICs, Sunshine explained.

Depending on what is being monitored, the response time can vary from less than 30 seconds to less than a minute, he explained. The device is about the size of a Blackberry and costs less than any currently fielded personal chemical agent device, Sunshine said. For example, the Joint Chemical Agent Detector has a price tag of around \$2,000, Sunshine said. The ChemAlert for Individual protection "will be considerably less than that," he added. Although funding is coming from the defense sector, Sunshine said the technology is a dual-use device that could be used to detect hazardous chemicals in the workplace. "We have a commercial product for the industrial market and we're looking at it for the homeland security market," he said. ■

### **ARMY TO DEPLOY STAND-OFF BIO DETECTION CAPABILITY IN 2005**

The Army and Air Force will begin fielding technology by 2005 to detect and discriminate aerosol clouds of biological agents using Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) technology developed by Science & Engineering Services, Inc., the company reported at the Association of the U.S. Army conference in Washington last month. The Joint Biological Stand-off Detection System (JBSDS), is designed to detect aerosol clouds from a distance of at least 5 km and discriminate

# TENTH ANNUAL

## INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS POLICY FORUM

THE DISPOSITION, STEWARDSHIP & UTILIZATION OF WEAPONS GRADE MATERIALS & SPENT FUEL

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### *Moving to the Next Level...*

*...Restructuring the International Nonproliferation Regime;*

*...Transitioning Russia from Recipient to Partner;*

*...Building the U.S.-Russia MOX Fuel Complex*

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*U.S. Senator, New Mexico*

*Chairman, Energy & Natural Resources Committee,  
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- The Future Direction, Breadth and Priorities of **U.S. Nonproliferation and Cooperative Threat Reduction Programs** and the U.S. National Nuclear Security Administration's Nonproliferation Program;
- The Structure and Responsibilities of the **Newly Created Russian Nuclear/Atomic Agencies**;
- **Russian Nuclear Material Security and Nonproliferation Priorities**;
- Proposals to **Strengthen the Current International Nonproliferation Regime**;
- The U.S. and Russian **Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication and Utilization Programs**;
- Options to Cover **Liability for Non-Russian Contractors** Working in International Projects in Russia;
- Taking **U.S.-Russian Cooperation on Nonproliferation Programs** to the Next Stage
- Possible Means of **Providing Nations Nuclear Power** Without Increasing the Risk of Proliferation;
- **Technology Needs to Ensure Transparency** in a New Nonproliferation Regime;
- Progress on Obtaining **International Funding** to Support the G-8 Nonproliferation Initiatives;
- **Developing Sound Commercial Joint Ventures to Redirect the Russian Nuclear Weapons Workforce**;
- The **U.S.-IAEA-Russian Global Threat Reduction Initiative** to Secure Nuclear Materials;
- The **Russian-Proposed International HLW/Spent Fuel Repository**—A Viable Approach to Enhancing Global Security of HLW/Spent Fuel (?);
- The **U.S.-Russian HEU Purchase Agreement** and Options to Further Reduce HEU Stockpiles;
- Progress on Deploying Enhanced Nuclear Material Security at Russian; and
- **Disposition of Weapons-Grade Materials**—HEU and Pu—that Will Result from U.S. and Russian Commitments to **Further Reduce Stockpiles**.

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bioagents at a distance of at least 1 km using the LIDAR technology to measure particle size and fluorescent tendency. The system can complete a full 120-degree sweep in one minute, but is capable of working angles much larger than 120 degrees, according to Robert Serino, Director of Operations for Science & Engineering Services. "The requirement was for 120 degrees," he said. If the system detects a possible agent cloud during a sweep, JBSDS would complete the sweep before going back and "staring" at the cloud for 10 seconds, explained Eric Schweitzer, assistant program manager for SESI. The system, which will be deployed on Humvees and on fixed towers, would then either give a bio or non-bio alarm.

The Maryland-based company's contract runs from October 2005 to October 2006 and calls for the manufacture and delivery of 30 systems, Serino said. "We are capable of building those 30 systems, but there is no guarantee beyond 30," he added. Serino expects the Joint Program Office for Chemical and Biological Defense to hold another competition for the remaining 1,600 systems. There is no schedule as to when that might occur. Each system will cost \$400,000, about half what the government had budgeted, Serino said. SESI was able to keep the cost down because it uses commercially available off the shelf components. "We don't specialize in lasers or mirrors or computers for this. We know the commercial firms that do that," he said.

### **JBSDS Will undergo Additional Tests Through 2005**

The Pentagon's requirement calls for JBSDS to network with the Joint Biological Point Detection System (JBPDS), which samples, collects, identifies and communicates the presence of biowarfare agents. According to Schweitzer, the company is still working on getting JBSDS to communicate with the point detection system. "How it will be done, whether radio frequency or by land, is still being [debated], We'll have a better idea what the requirement will be in a few months," he said.

JBSDS will undergo further technical and operational testing through summer 2005 at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland, Dugway Proving Ground in Utah, the Nevada Test Site and Eglin, AFB in Florida. Last week, the company wrapped up wind tunnel and down wind tests at Dugway Proving Ground. This week JBSDS began false alarm tests at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. The requirement is for no more than one false alarm per day, Serino said. "That's too much," he added. "Our goal is to drive that to zero." ■

### **CHEM DETECTORS INSTALLED THROUGHOUT NATIONAL CAPITOL REGION**

The Pentagon has installed 60 Smiths Detection Centurion fixed-site chemical warfare agent and toxic industrial chemical agent detection systems that can automatically shut off a heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system if an agent is detected. Another 153 systems are in place in government buildings in the National Capitol Region and additional orders are pending, reported Charles Janey, Building Protection Solution Manager for Smiths, at the Association of the U.S. Army conference in Washington, D.C., last month. Janey said information on where the additional units have been installed is classified. Under a Department of Homeland Security program, Smiths will also field a system at the Port of Memphis, Tenn. The Centurion detectors, which consist of a PC-based command and control center integrated with multiple remotely located detectors, can be programmed for simultaneous detection of a suite of chemical agents. Each system cost \$32,000 and uses Ion Mobility Spectrometry (IMS) to detect nerve and blister agents as well as toxic industrial chemicals. ■

### **\$875M CONTRACT FOR NEW ANTHRAX VACCINE FIRST UNDER 'BIOSHIELD'**

The Dept. of Health and Human Services has awarded an \$877.5 million contract to California-based VaxGen for 75 million doses of a new anthrax vaccine, the first contract awarded under Project Bioshield. Although the company must still obtain approval from the Food and Drug Administration, the vaccine will be available for emergency use before receiving an FDA license. The government should receive the first 200,000 doses in early 2006, with the remainder in 2007. The amount of anthrax vaccine manufactured by VaxGen under the contract will be enough to provide three doses of the vaccine to 25 million people. VaxGen is required to get FDA licensing for pre- and post- anthrax exposure use of its vaccine. VaxGen will not receive any advance payment, but will be paid as it delivers the vaccine to the stockpile,

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an HHS spokesperson said. The company is planning to file for its FDA license in 2007 and until the license is approved the company cannot directly sell the vaccine to the public. The license application will be fast-tracked through the FDA approval process.

Meanwhile, HHS is also in the process of negotiating a sole source procurement with BioPort Corporation to provide up to five million doses of the Licensed Anthrax Vaccine Adsorbed (BioThrax™) in 5mL multi-dose vials to be delivered to the Strategic National Stockpile within 24 months of the contract award date. The award of this contract is contingent upon the availability of FY 2005 funds authorized by the Project Bioshield Act of 2004. Unlike VaxGen's vaccine, BioThrax is given in a six-shot regimen. It provides protection against aerosol, cutaneous, and gastrointestinal anthrax, and against weaponized spores. ■

## **BIODEFENSE CAMPUS TO GUIDE R&D OF VACCINES AND COUNTERMEASURES**

*Government to Spend \$1B for Fort Detrick Facility*

Plans are moving forward for the \$1 billion National Interagency Biodefense Campus at Fort Detrick, Md., with construction of some of the new facilities to begin by the end of the year, reported Fort Detrick Garrison Commander Col. John Ball at a meeting of the Society of American Military Engineers in Washington, D.C. last month. The project is designed to bring together the research and development capabilities of the Department of Homeland Security, the National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases, U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID), the Department of Agriculture and the National Cancer Institute to develop new vaccines and countermeasures against biological warfare agents as well as conduct research into "fingerprinting" agents. The campus will provide new facilities for the aging and overcrowded USAMRIID which is in desperate need of additional space to handle increased workloads. "From a national strategy capability standpoint, it's essential to build this," Ball said.

The DHS component of the campus—the National Biodefense Analysis Countermeasures Center—will include facilities dedicated to forensic analysis of bioagents that will help the government determine where agents came from and how they were made. "That is a capability we don't have now," Ball said. DHS plans to begin construction in mid-2006 with completion scheduled for late summer 2008. An Environmental Impact Statement on the facility is expected to be complete by 2005, Ball said. DHS received \$88 million from Congress in FY 2004 and another \$35 million in FY 2005 to build the facility which will include the Biological Threat Characterization Center and the National Bio Forensic Analysis Center. Approximately 150 DHS staff will work out of the NBACC. "The BTCC will conduct research to guide national efforts to develop effective protections such as vaccines, detectors and decontamination technologies," said a DHS spokesperson. "The NBFAC will use scientific analysis and research to help determine those responsible for a biological attack." That facility will provide forensic examination of biothreat agents and serve to integrate the forensic requirements for law enforcement, national security, and homeland security. Researchers will analyze agents to determine how they were made and to gather a "fingerprint" of the agent. The NBFAC will have dedicated bioforensic containment labs to conduct agent identification on viruses, toxins, bacteria and fungi with samples provided by hospitals, the Centers for Disease Control, USDA, the Department of Defense and law enforcement.

### **Overcrowding Drives Need for New Army Labs**

While DHS and NIAID have both received funding to begin construction, USAMRIID officials' plan to replace its three-to-five-decades-old facilities is still working its way through the system, said Col. Erik Henchal, Commander USAMRIID. "The facilities we have are reaching the end of their life expectancy," he said. The Army's research institute is housed in 13 buildings totaling 360,000 square feet at Fort Detrick. It was originally built to provide work space for 325 people, but over the years that number has grown to 770, Henchal said. "We are tremendously overcrowded," he said. Because of the overcrowded conditions, USAMRIID doesn't have the capacity to handle the studies that are coming to it now. "I'm negotiating daily with folks who want to access the facilities. We are at the point that there is no room at the inn," he said. Currently there are about 14 studies waiting for access. "Testing vaccines against hemorrhagic viruses will continue, but some projects will have to wait until space becomes available," Henchal added. In addition, Henchal will have to take one of the facility's BSL-4 capabilities off line in the next two weeks for renovation to make sure the lab meets its safety requirements. That will further add to the back up. "It will take three to six months to renovate and that's optimistic," he said. "We are 50 percent of the national capability in BSL-4, so brining down one [lab] impacts our national capability."

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Another issue is that the cost to maintain the aging facilities has doubled since the end of the 1990s. "I've been told that the repairs necessary to bring the buildings with the BSL-3 [labs] up [to what is required] would cost \$18 million. We don't have it," Henchal explained. The main building at USAMRIID is 35 years old and the site containing 40 percent of the BSL-3 capability is 56 years old. "Those are deteriorating. It's starting to have me concerned," Henchal said. "We need to begin the planning and design phase as soon as we can and the environmental study phase as soon as we can." Even with the increased attention being paid by Congress and the Administration on biodefense, securing funding for new USAMRIID facilities will have to compete with the war effort in Iraq. Henchal hopes to get support for beginning the initial design this year, but a lot depends on the senior leadership. "I hope to convince the budget makers that this is a good year to start," he said. "Every year we are facing increasing costs and continuing delays in testing of products."

USAMRIID is proposing a two-stage process for modernizing its facilities. Phase I would cost roughly \$610 million and would include the demolition and decontamination of the older buildings, new building design, site preparation, construction to add capacity to fill the DOD requirement and provide space to meet the President's national strategy for bio defense in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and equipment, Henchal said. Phase II, including additional high containment labs, would cost around \$405 million. Congress had asked USAMRIID for reports evaluating the future capacity of the facility. The first report was given in 2002. A second version is still making its way through the DOD to Congress, Henchal said. Because much of the information in the report is preliminary, and the Army has not yet approved the plan, Henchal could not site specifics. "The number of labs will increase to the level of the mission we are trying to do. We did projections as to what it should be," he said.

### **NIAID To Take Clinical Approach to Bioagents**

NIAID is the furthest along of any of the agencies in developing facilities for the campus. Officials there expect to break ground before the end of the year on its 145,000 square foot building that will house capabilities for BSL- 2, 3 and 4. But Dr. Mary Wright, Chief of the Biological Defense Clinical Research Branch Office of Clinical Research at NIAID, said the facility is still in the design phase, so anything could change in the coming months. Less than 20 percent of the space will be allocated for BSL-4, Wright explained. In the FY 2003 budget, Congress provided \$105 million for construction. Wright said Congress is now looking at operational funding. "In the spring of '05, we'll have a better idea of the operational funding. We are still looking at the data," she said. NIAID's complex is expected to be completed in 2007. The agency completed its Environmental Impact Statement in January 2004. While staffing numbers are preliminary, Wright expects there could be around 150 employees when the facility opens in three years.

NIAID will focus on studying the disease process of microorganisms—using select agents such as anthrax and plague—to improve clinical outcomes, Wright said. "The goal of NIAID is to study the disease process using the tools you would find at a doctor's office or hospital," she said. Just how NIAID, DHS and USAMRIID will collaborate has not been fully worked out, but NIAID and USAMRIID have collaborated on biodefense and AIDS research for a number of years, as well as research on an experimental Ebola vaccine, Wright said. ■

## **Solicitations**

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### **SOLICITATION**

#### **JOINT SERVICE CHEMICAL AGENT TESTING**

U.S. Marine Corps Logistics Command

(*FedBizOpps* 10/22/04)

The Marine Corps Logistics Command has issued a Request For Proposals seeking a company to conduct tests for material life cycle management of military clothing, equipment and systems to ensure the readiness of chemical apparel. The requirement calls for the selected contractor to hold 420 chemical agent testing trials and up to 5,000 physical property sample tests on swatches of material, gloves and masks. All testing will take place at the contractor's laboratories. Contract performance will be for one year with four one-year options. Proposals are due Nov. 19, 2004. The Marine Corps expects to award a contract in FY 2005. For more information see *FedBizOpps*. **Contact:** Jeff McMillan, 229-639-8087; [mcmillanj@logcom.usmc.mil](mailto:mcmillanj@logcom.usmc.mil).

# PRE-SOLICITATION NOTICE

## DECONTAMINATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY

U.S. Air Force  
(FedBizOpps 10/26/04)

The Air Force is looking for a mature chemical and biological decontamination technology system for the interior of vehicles, ships, fixed sites, mobile maintenance facilities, and aircraft (including sensitive equipment). The technology must also be capable of decontaminating chemical and biological agents on non-removable sensitive pieces of equipment located in vehicles, aircraft and ships. Systems will use applicators that are man-portable or do not require trailer mounts. The decontaminate must be able to be stored at 150 F without significant loss of effectiveness. Firms must be able to provide test results on the efficacy against VX, HD and a G-type agent performed by a reputable Chemical Agent Surety Laboratory, either domestic or foreign; demonstrate capability to kill bacterial spores such as anthrax or simulants; not produce any uncontrollable hazards that are toxic or corrosive during decontamination operations; be compatible with Mission Oriented Protective Posture clothing and not present a hazard to equipment or personnel while being operated in MOPP. Submissions must be received by Nov. 30, 2004. For more information see *FedBizOpps*. **Contact:** Carol Estes 210-536-4109; [carol.estes@brooks.af.mil](mailto:carol.estes@brooks.af.mil). ■

## Calendar

1ST *HOMELAND DEFENSE & SECURITY MONITOR* DECISIONMAKERS' FORUM  
...formerly Counterterrorism, Chem-Bio Weapons & Defense Monitor

Any companies interested in co-sponsoring, exhibiting or suggesting topics of sessions should contact Edward L. Helminski at 202-296-2814 ext. 102 or [helminski@exchangemonitor.com](mailto:helminski@exchangemonitor.com)

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### November

14-18 Meeting: ANS Expand Winter Meeting: Leadership Towards a Progressive, Integrated Nuclear Community—Going Forward Together; Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.; Sponsor: ANS;

Contact: Sharon Bohlander, 1-800-250-3678 or  
[Bohlander@earlbeckwith.com](mailto:Bohlander@earlbeckwith.com)

### 15-18

NINETEENTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL RADIOACTIVE EXCHANGE  
LLRW DECISIONMAKERS' FORUM & TECHNICAL SYMPOSIUM

*A New Era in LLRW Management on the Horizon?*  
...the Texas Site, a Central States Facility (?) and Beyond

Hilton Midland and Towers ■ Midland, Texas

**For Agenda and Updates See [www.exchangemonitor.com](http://www.exchangemonitor.com)**

(Changes from previous Calendar in Bold)

## *HOMELAND DEFENSE & SECURITY MONITOR*

...formerly Counterterrorism, Chem-Bio Weapons & Defense Monitor

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