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[REDACTED] OGC

From: [REDACTED] S CIV USA FORSCOM
Sent: Tuesday, October 21, 2008 10:11 AM
To: [REDACTED] Ms OGC
Cc: [REDACTED] COL MIL USA FORSCOM; [REDACTED] Ms OGC; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] MIL USA FORSCOM
Subject: FW: APG Chem OSC investigation (UNCLASSIFIED)

Importance: High

Attachments: Hazrd - GS - 17Oct08 with tabs.xls



Hazrd - GS -
17Oct08 with tabs...

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

[REDACTED]

The attached spreadsheet compiled by [REDACTED] responds to the questions regarding HDP that you posed a while back. [REDACTED] will discuss this information during our telecon today. v/r [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Attorney-Advisor, Military Law Section
Office of the Staff Judge Advocate
Headquarters, US Army Forces Command

DSN: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]@us.army.mil

SIPRNet: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OGC

From: [REDACTED] CIV USA FORSCOM
Sent: Tuesday, October 21, 2008 10:11 AM
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v/r [REDACTED]

Robert S. Hrvoj
Attorney-Advisor, Military Law Section
Office of the Staff Judge Advocate
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-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED] Ms CIV USA FORSCOM
Sent: Tuesday, October 21, 2008 9:46 AM
To: [REDACTED] LTC MIL USA FORSCOM
Subject: RE: APG Chem OSC investigation (UNCLASSIFIED)
Importance: High

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

[REDACTED]
Below are my responses (20th Response) to the questions asked. My Administrative Office ran all the numbers for the HDP which are attached. I also have a book for you to send to the same folks. If you have any questions regarding responses below please let me know. If not please forward to appropriate personnel.

I will be over at 1345 for the conference call today.

Thank you,
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Director, CBRNE Analytical & Remediation Activity (CARA) 20th Support Command (CBRNE)
5183 Blackhawk Road, Bldg E2433
APG (EA), MD 21010-5424

DSN [REDACTED] FAX [REDACTED]

Cell: [REDACTED]

NIPR: [REDACTED]@conus.army.mil

IPR: [REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED] Mr OGC

Sent: Wednesday, September 24, 2008 5:10 PM

To: [REDACTED] Ms OGC

Subject: RE: duty status update (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

Hi [REDACTED]

Regarding FORSCOM's responses, a few minor clarifications:

1. Response #2: The current position descriptions are good to have, but we need the position descriptions that were in effect at the time these decisions were made. A few are scattered throughout the record, but to ensure we have a comprehensive set and to eliminate any potential confusion, it would be good if they sent us the position descriptions from that time.

20th Response: See spreadsheet attached and PD book* (listed by FY with names and PD numbers)

Spreadsheet contains the actual data pulled and a retype from that data ('human error possible)

Code 1C in actual data pulled is danger pay, not hazardous duty pay (HDP), from a deployment OCONUS (not on the retype)

*PD book will be sent under separate cover by LTC [REDACTED]

2. Reponse #3: It would be good, though not critical, to know the total number of employees assigned to each of the positions listed in Answer #1. FORSCOM told us only that a total of 33 employees were assigned, in the aggregate, to the 17 positions listed in Answer #1.

20th Response: See attached spreadsheet with tabs (FY06, FY07, FY08). The tabs contain 1) listing of personnel who received hazard pay by pay period; 2) associated position descriptions (PDs), PD number, series/grade, and personnel assigned to the PD.

3. Response #4: (i) Is it accurate to say that, of the 17 positions identified in Answer #1, the only position that was identified erroneously as entitling employees to HDP was group #3, "Equipment Specialist (EOD)" (prior to the 2008 major review and reform)?

20th Response: Equipment Specialist (EOD) positions were the target of the investigation, all others were outside the scope; therefore not investigated.

(ii) Is it accurate to say that employees occupying each of the other positions identified in Answer #1 were correctly identified as being entitled to HDP (prior to the 2008 major review and reform)?

20th Response: Only Equipment Specialist (EOD) were investigated, all others were outside the scope.

(iii) Is it accurate to say that EOD personnel at both Aberdeen and PBA erroneously received HDP? The FORSCOM responses seem to introduce some ambiguity on this point.

3th Response: We determined, based on the Code of Federal Regulations, that the Equipment Specialist (EOD) positions were erroneously paid HDP.

4. Response #6: Can we get a breakdown of how much each employee was erroneously paid? This may affect the proper Finance Manual procedures.

20th Response: The attached spreadsheet captures all HDP paid for fiscal years FY06, FY07 and FY08 until Jan 08 when new procedures were implemented. Information regarding the new procedures, 20th HDP/Environmental Differential Pay (EDP) Oversight Committee, have been provided previously.

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

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Caveats: NONE

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Caveats: NONE

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U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit

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Major Operations

Organized on 20 January 1943 as the Guard and Security Division of the Chemical Warfare Service. Its mission was to handle the movement of chemical munitions and the associated safety and security problems during World War II. During its more than 60-year history, the unit has achieved an impressive safety record. Among the major missions of the Technical Escort Unit are the following:

- 1944-1945 -- Received Meritorious Unit Commendation for performing 847 chemical missions in the European Theater without serious injury.
- 1949-1950s -- Major clean-up of chemical agent and munitions at the Army Chemical Center, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
- 1962-1970 -- Conducted Operation Cut Holes and Sink 'Em (CHASE) disposing of approximately 3,000 tons of nerve agent rockets encased in concrete vaults.
- 1966-1968 -- Supported the deployment of a new aerial mine to Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War. Traveled over 4.6 million miles to deliver 2,000 tons of munitions for which TEU received its 2nd Meritorious Unit Commendation.
- 1971 -- Participated in Phase I and Phase II of Operation Red Hat escorting 12,650 tons of chemical weapons from Okinawa to Johnston Atoll.
- 1978 -- Operation SETCON I located and moved 1,702 chemical training sets from 18 sites around the world to Rocky Mountain Arsenal (RMA) for demilitarization.
- 1980 -- Operation SETCON II removed approximately 18,500 additional kits from 15 storage sites.
- 1981 -- Operation Rocky Mountain Transfer; movement of 888 nerve agent bombs from Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colo., to Tooele, Utah.
- 1985-1986 -- Drill and Transfer System (DATS) demilitarization operations completed at Umatilla Depot Activity, Ore., and Pueblo Depot Activity, Colo.
- 1986 -- Recovery operations in Guam; Korea; Neoshimo; and NAS Alameda, Calif. Unit recognized with 1st Army Superior Unit Award.
- 1987 -- Emergency responses to Unalaska, Aleutian Islands, Alaska, and Fort Polk, La.
- 1989-1990 -- Operation Golden Python; removal of over 100,000 chemical munitions from Germany to Johnston Atoll. TEU received its 2nd Army Superior Unit Award.
- 1991 -- Operation Desert Storm and Operation Provide

Comfort

- 1992 -- Emergency chemical responses to Turkey and Edwards AFB, Calif.
- 1993 -- Operation Safe Removal, Spring Valley, Washington, D.C. TEU received 3rd Army Superior Unit Award for recovery of 147 munitions as part of Service Response Force.
- 1993 -- Emergency chemical responses to Fort Richardson, Alaska and EUCOM.
- 1994 -- Fort Segarra, U.S. Virgin Islands surface clearance
- 1995 -- Emergency chemical responses to Jackson, Miss. and Fort Wainwright, Alaska.
- 1995 -- Emergency bio responses to Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio
- 1996-2000 -- Supported various National Special Security Events such as the Summer Olympics, Atlanta, Ga.; Presidential Conventions, Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa. and Los Angeles, Calif.; Presidential Inaugurations and State of the Union Addresses, Washington, D.C.; Summit of the Eight, Denver, Colo.; World Energy Conference, Houston, Texas; Papal Visit, St. Louis, Mo.; NATO 50th Anniversary Summit, Washington, D.C.
- 1997 -- Participated in the Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration 911-Bio at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah testing biological detection technologies.
- 1997-1999 -- Emergency chemical responses to New York City, N.Y.; New Orleans, La.; Helena, Ark.; New River, Ariz.; Monterrey and Moffett Field, Calif.; Sandy Hook, N.J.; Fort Benning, Ga.; and Fort Ord, Calif.
- 1998 -- CBRT deployment to CENTCOM in support of Operation Desert Thunder, Camp Doha, Kuwait.
- 1998 -- Emergency biological response to Las Vegas, Nev.
- 1998 -- PINS missions at Blue Grass Chemical Activity, Ky. and Johnston Atoll in support of OSIA.
- 1999 -- Johnston Atoll Assessment Mission
- 1999-2002 -- Remediation projects at Spring Valley, Washington, D.C.; England Air Force Base, La.; Memphis, Tenn.; Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.; Pelham Range, Ala. and Ogden, Utah
- 1999 -- Recovery of chemical materials from Guam
- 2000 -- Movement and destruction of Sarin bomblets at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colo.
- 2001 -- Emergency chemical responses to Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colo.; Fort Dix, N.J.; Baltimore, Md.; and Petersburg, W.V.
- 2001 (ongoing) -- 4300 Ton Container Remediation Project, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ariz.
- 2001 (ongoing) -- Air monitoring at Chemical Agent Storage Yard, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
- 2001-2003 -- Deployed Team Eagle I, II, III and IV; Teams Hawk, Owl, Falcon, and Raptor in support Global War On Terrorism.
- 2001-2003 -- Lauderick Creek Removal Project, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

- 2001 -- Bio sampling of mail rooms Washington, D.C. and Md.
- 2001 -- Augmented Secret Service Hammer Teams in support of the President
- 2002 -- Supported various National Special Security Events such as the Olympics, Salt Lake City, Utah and Superbowl, New Orleans, La.
- 2002 -- Emergency bio response to Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.
- 2002 -- McAlester Ton Container Processing, Ok.
- 2002 -- Emergency chemical responses to Fort Benning, Ga.; Camp Bullis, Texas; Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colo.; Naval Air Station North Island, San Diego, Calif; Lowry Gunnery Range, Colo.; Camp Seibert, Ala.; San Francisco, Calif.;
- 2002 -- Explosive Destruction System operational testing, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
- 2002-2003 -- Analytical support to Global War on Terrorism
- 2003 (ongoing) -- Deployed Chemical/Biological Disablement and Elimination Teams in support of Global War on Terrorism.
- 2003 -- Emergency chemical responses to Fort Ord, Calif.; Fort Detrick, Md.; Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colo.; Doffeyville, Kan.; Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.; and Lowry Air Force Base, Colo.
- 2003 (ongoing) -- Support to demilitarization operations at Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility
- 2003 -- Emergency Destruction System support at Aberdeen Proving Ground and Spring Valley, D.C.
- 2003-2004 -- Lowry Air Force Base Remediation Project, Colo.
- 2003-2004 -- Augmented by Army Reserve Unit - Consequence Management and 398th Chemical Company
- 2003 (ongoing) -- Supported Army Corps of Engineers' Scoping Study at Camp Crowder, Neosho, Mo.; Brookeville, Fla.; Harvard Target Range, Nev.; Holloman Air Force Base, N.M.; Lowry Air Force Base, Colo.
- 2003 -- Munition repackaging at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah
- 2003 -- Monitoring support and Single Chemical Agent Identification Set (CAIS) Access and Neutralization System (SCANS) operations at Fort McClellan, Ala.
- 2004 -- Emergency responses to Fort McClellan, Ala.; White Sands Missile Range, N.M.; Gardener, Wash.; and Baltimore, Md.
- 2004 (ongoing) -- Pine Bluff Munitions Assessment System, Ark.

This page last updated on 18 June 2004.



U.S. Army 20th Support Command
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News Release

Commander, 20th Support Command (CBRNE) promoted to brigadier general

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Jan. 19, 2005

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md. – The commander of 20th Support Command (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high-yield Explosives or CBRNE), one of the Army's newest and most unique command and control headquarters elements, was promoted by Commanding General Dan K. McNeill, U.S. Army Forces Command.

Brig. Gen. Walter L. Davis is the first commander of the 20th Support Command (CBRNE). Activated last October at Aberdeen Proving Ground, the new command is a FORSCOM major subordinate command and brings together command and control of the Army's most specialized weapons of mass destruction operational assets. This new organization provides a single point of contact within the Army for the Department of Defense to call when a coordinated response to the threat or use of WMD is needed anywhere in the world.

"We are a changing Army and must remain flexible as we're at war," said McNeill. Walt Davis is a special person with demonstrated action leadership who will help to make this Army great during this change, not only today, but tomorrow as well."

-more-

NEWBG 2/2/2

Present subordinate units include 22d Chemical Battalion (Technical Escort) and 52d Ordnance Group (EOD), but future growth of the command will include activation of an additional explosive ordnance disposal group with three subordinate battalions, chemical brigade headquarters with an additional chemical battalion and an Analytical and Remediation Directorate. The Army Reserve Unit – Consequence Management is also under operational control of the 20th Support Command (CBRNE).

“This promotion is a special event for both me and my family. They have given me unwavering support and encouragement throughout my entire career,” said Davis. “For sure, I have served with the Nation’s finest soldiers, NCOs and officers; it is they that have directly impacted on any successes I may have had in the past, or will experience in the future. It is simply a privilege to continue to serve our nation during this critical time of war. “

The command is also responsible for managing DOD technical support to consequence management operations and provides CBRNE technical advice and subject matter expertise. The organization can mitigate hazards resulting from an incident involving the nation’s chemical warfare stockpile; recovery and disposal of legacy chemical and biological munitions and materials from formerly used defense sites (FUDS); conduct technical escort of chemical surety materiel in support of the management of chemical stockpile and chemical defense research and development. The unique command has technical expertise to conduct sensitive site exploitation, disablement, disposition, demilitarization and consequence management operations as well as support U.S. Secret Service and Department of State operations protecting the president and other designated very important persons.

“When fully operational, this Headquarters will command and control existing and future programmed CBRNE response assets that can simultaneously respond to multiple incidents in support of combatant commanders and the joint team both at home and around the world,” said Davis. “I’m excited and proud to be a member of this team of professionals.”

-more-

NEWBG 3/3/3

Davis is a distinguished military graduate from the College of William and Mary where he was commissioned a regular Army officer in 1979. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Physical Education and a Master's Degree in National Resource Strategy. He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

His last assignment was Chief of Readiness Division, Deputy Directorate for Global Operations, Operations Directorate (J-3), Joint Staff, the Pentagon.



US ARMY 20TH SUPPORT COMMAND

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives



20th Support Command turns one-year old

Contact: Cathy Kropp
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

22 August 2005

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md. – Though the 20th Support Command (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives) won't celebrate its first birthday until mid-October, it has undergone a number of changes over the last year.

When the CBRNE headquarters was activated, members who made up the unit knew there was a lot of work to do and many changes to adapt to before they would reach what the Army considered full operational capability. Many didn't realize what those changes would encompass before the year was done.

The 20th SUPCOM (CBRNE) was activated last October 16th as a major subordinate command of the U.S. Army Forces Command. The first item on the commander's agenda was to develop a plan to get the unit from where it was to full operational capability.

"With the shortness of resources and personnel at the start of our initial activation, we felt like the commander needed additional and focused visibility on tasks needed to activate our new subordinate organizations," said Col. Gene (Ed) King, former deputy commander of the 20th Support Command (CBRNE) and director of the integrated process action team, called the Tiger Team.

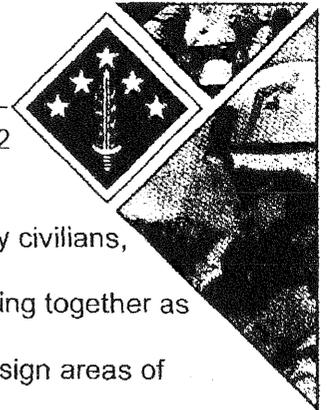
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US ARMY 20TH SUPPORT COMMAND

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives

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"This process really validated the concept of Department of the Army civilians, active duty Soldiers, reserve component Soldiers, and contractors working together as one team to give our new organizations a central repository for data, assign areas of responsibilities, and to meet weekly by video teleconference to iron out tasks and receive guidance from our command leadership."

Like other parts of the Army, there was a shortage of people. The headquarters is staffed by Army Soldiers and civilians. A hiring freeze was placed on the unit that restricted the hiring of civilians; the war on terrorism had an impact on the number of Soldiers arriving at the unit.

The headquarters had little more than one-third of its authorized staff when it was activated. Increasing personnel strength was vital to enabling the headquarters to reach its goals of providing an operational headquarters to command and control CBRNE assets and operations; serving as the Army force provider of specialized CBRNE forces in support of combatant and joint force commanders, and other federal and state agencies; and becoming a center of excellence for CBRNE initiatives.

"In less than one year the headquarters has seen tremendous growth both in personnel and infrastructure," said Dave Parker, G-1 human resources manager. "In spite of substantial challenges we have successfully established and fostered a high level of esprit de corps and basic teamwork throughout the unit."

When the command was activated it was designed to provide a deployable headquarters. Equipment authorized to a unit expected to deploy is significantly

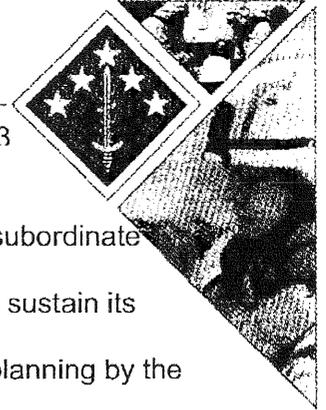
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different than a headquarters that remains in the rear and just deploys subordinate units. Filling those equipment requirements, and providing the ability to sustain its people and equipment during a deployment requires coordination and planning by the logistics personnel.

“Over the last year the G-4 focused and tailored its capability to fit and fix the immediate support requirements caused by unit activations and deactivations,” said Gary Allen, G-4 logistics management specialist. “The 20th Support Command (CBRNE) transitioned from tables of distribution and allowances, or TDA unit, to a modification table of organization and equipment, or MTOE multi-component unit,” he added.

“Our section initiates stationing studies, calculates space requirements, analyzes installation information, develops cost analysis for courses of actions, conducts decision briefs, acquires both commercial off-the-shelf and standard military equipment and supplies, identifies standard Army information management system requirements, and establishes property books for accountability,” Allen explained.

“Our goal is to acquire all the equipment authorized and needed for our newly activating units, closely coordinating our actions with the Forces Command G-4 and the Department of the Army headquarters,” said Allen.

In addition to the headquarters commanding and controlling its subordinate units, it also must provide operational capabilities, such as deployable communications suites,

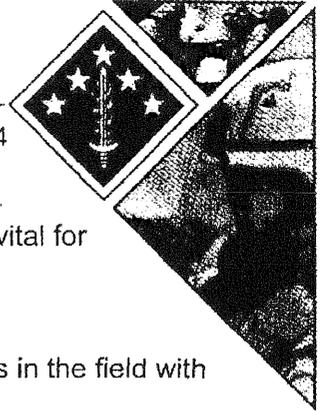
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US ARMY 20TH SUPPORT COMMAND

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives

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coordination elements, and a nuclear disablement team. Equipment is vital for those capabilities.

The deployable communications suites are used to link the operators in the field with the technical expertise. That expertise may be resident at the home installation, at a university or laboratory, or at another government agency. The communications capability provided by the headquarters ensures expert advice and information gets to where it is needed.

"It's vital that we continue to recruit and maintain a staff of highly motivated, top performing, information technology, and telecommunications professionals capable of performing under pressure and in high visibility situations," said Ty Bledsoe, chief of the Operational Services Division, G6. "It's also important to ensure we have state-of-the-art technology that makes the most efficient use of bandwidth."

The coordination elements deploy as required to synchronize and manage CBRNE technical assistance in support of combatant commanders, joint task force commanders, and managers and directors from lead federal agencies.

"Training in preparation for possible overseas operations, major field exercises, and participation in national special security events offer opportunities for the command to provide CBRNE planning assistance, subject matter expertise, and hazard prediction modeling in a variety of scenarios," said Maj. Steven Crusinberry, officer in charge of the CBRNE Coordination Element Section. "These are examples of the services the

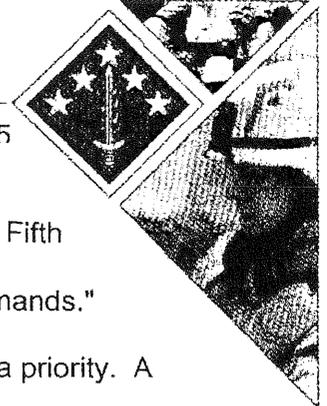
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US ARMY 20TH SUPPORT COMMAND

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command could be asked to provide to supported staffs in the First and Fifth Continental U.S. Armies, Northern Command, or other combatant commands."

Once the personnel and equipment were on hand, training became a priority. A variety of training exercises for the operational elements and the deployable headquarters were scheduled.

"Transferring the institutional knowledge of the relatively small Chemical-Biological Rapid Response Team to a rapidly expanding CBRNE coordination element, while transitioning from the U.S. Army Materiel Command to U.S. Army Forces Command was quite a challenge," said Lt. Col. William Schaff, the deputy chief of staff for plans, training and operations.

"Assuming command and control of multiple subordinate units, while supporting the Global War on Terrorism and maintaining current and new operations was another hurdle to jump. Teamwork and understanding that the paradigm must change were critical to success," he added.

Meeting with already established partner organizations, documenting new partnerships, and ensuring everyone understands how all the pieces fit together in a CBRNE-related event, is a priority for the coordination element. "Building a team not just with the 20th Support Command (CBRNE) but throughout the Department of Defense, industry, and academia will one day prove to be our key to success," said Schaff.

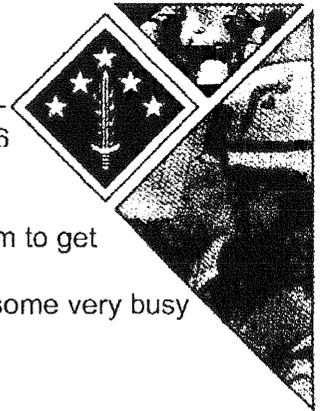
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These are just a few of the tasks the headquarters needed to perform to get the command to full operational capability. Supporting and monitoring some very busy subordinate units is often a full time job by itself.

"It would have been relatively easy to get caught up in day-to-day operations and forget about movement toward full operational capability," Schaff commented.

"However with teamwork and the leadership's vision we continued to progress each week, moving through a crawl-walk-run process," he explained.

The 52d Ordnance Group (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) and the 22d Chemical Battalion (Technical Escort) are two subordinates of the 20th SUPCOM (CBRNE) that have continued to operate both in the homeland and overseas and remain prepared to respond to any chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive hazards.

"The last year of the war has been one of the most stressful in the history of Army EOD," said Col. Michael J. Davis, commander of the 52d Ordnance Group (EOD). "The group's Soldiers have carried the fight to the terrorist bomb makers and, at great sacrifice, saved countless lives."

"Thirteen of our Soldiers have been killed in the line of duty and over 100 have been wounded or injured," stated Command Sgt. Maj. James H. Clifford, the highest ranking non-commissioned officer in the 52d Ordnance Group (EOD).

"Soldiers of the 52d Ordnance Group (EOD) conduct missions in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Kosovo to destroy hazardous weapons caches, unexploded ordnance and IEDs," Clifford explained.

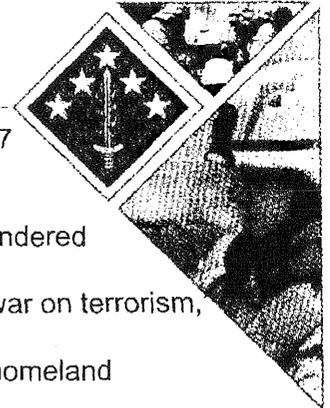
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US ARMY 20TH SUPPORT COMMAND

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives

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"Our Soldiers have destroyed more than 200,000 UXO items and rendered safe over 5,000 IEDs and vehicle-borne IEDs, in support of the global war on terrorism, Clifford said. "Those Soldiers not deployed in the war are engaged in homeland security missions which includes providing EOD support to military and civilian authorities. During 2004, Soldiers of the 52d Ordnance Group (EOD) conducted over 4,000 EOD missions in the continental U.S.," he said.

Soldiers for the 22d Chemical Battalion (Technical Escort) are also deployed to Iraq conducting sensitive site exploitations to gain intelligence and ensure terrorists do not employ chemical or biological weapons against coalition forces or the civilian population in Iraq. Additionally, Soldiers and civilians of the 22d continue to conduct emergency responses, disablement and elimination missions of old chemical munitions throughout the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

"Over this past year the 22d Chemical Battalion has transformed from a stand-alone organization under Army Material Command to being an integral part of the 20th Support Command and FORSCOM," said Lt. Col. Patrick R. Terrell, commander of the 22d Chemical Battalion (TE). "We've done this without any interruption to our operational tempo and without any incidents," he said.

"Our great Soldiers and civilians continue rotations in Iraq and support throughout the United States. Every day they impress me with their professionalism and dedication," Terrell said.

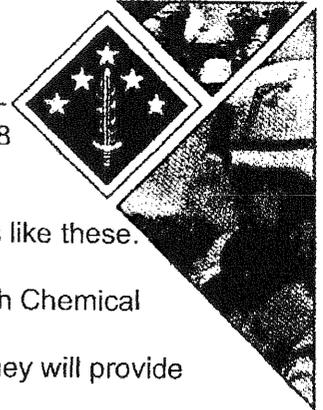
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The Army has recognized the need for more CBRNE response units like these. The 71st Ordnance Group (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) and the 110th Chemical Battalion (Technical Escort) will both be activated in the fall of 2005. They will provide additional capabilities to meet the ever-increasing demands for CBRNE expertise to support the Global War on Terrorism and requirements in the homeland.

"Under the 20th SUPCOM (CBRNE) we've already grown one additional EOD battalion headquarters and just in time for the command's first birthday, we'll have another EOD group headquarters," said Col. Davis.

While it was anticipated that this one-star headquarters would continue to grow and change, no one was expecting the early changeover of the command group. After less than 12 months in a two-year command, Brig. Gen. Walt Davis was selected to command the Joint Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Center of Excellence at Creech Air Force Base, Nev. Just prior to his leaving, a new Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff replaced the retiring incumbents.

According to some, the leadership is what has helped the headquarters come to full operational capability in only one year.

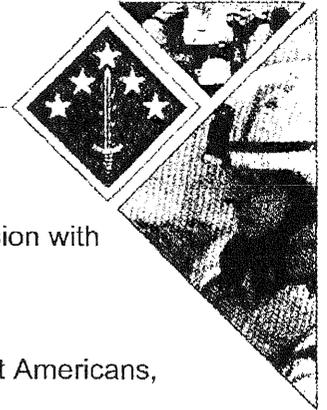
"The leadership has really allowed the staff sections a lot of freedom to flesh out their own operations and focus their efforts where needed to meet the commander's intent," said Capt. Tony Dubay, an operations officer with the coordination section of the command. "This latitude allowed my section to determine the implied tasks of our

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US ARMY 20TH SUPPORT COMMAND

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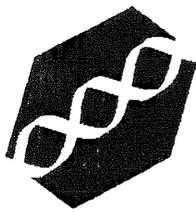


mission, train, integrate with our partners, and begin executing our mission with a very high degree of success within a short time," he said.

"We have a great group of people here at the headquarters, all great Americans, who have worked hard over the last year to get this command ready to be what the Army needs for management of CBRNE operations," said Brig. Gen. Walt Davis, the first commander of the unit.

The 20th Support Command (CBRNE) will continue transforming, adding additional companies, battalions, and other subordinate units through at least 2012.

-end-



Waves of Change: Army Transformation at Aberdeen Proving Ground Reaches Technical Escort Unit

by Jeff Smart and Cathy Kropp

For some it was a sad occasion, an end to a well-known U.S. Army Materiel Command organization. For others it was a beginning, the activation of new U.S. Army Forces Command units and another step forward in the Army's overall transformation. The ceremony at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland's Fanshaw Field on October 15, 2004 was all these things and more.

Officially, the permanent orders state an organization was discontinued and another was activated. Unofficially, a transformation occurred and members of the organization saw the U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit (TEU) transformed into the 22d Chemical Battalion.

The TEU started out as an interim organization, expected to be in place only a short time to meet an immediate need, but when finally discontinued, it ended with a long, distinguished history.

During World War II, there was a need for an organization with the right training, equipment and personnel to handle the movement of hazardous chemical weapons. In addition to knowing the effects and dangers of the agent and how to move hazardous material without accidents, those personnel needed to know what to do in case of an accident.

The Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service established that special unit on January 20, 1943 at Camp Sibert, Alabama. A little over a year later, the organization moved its operations to the Chemical Warfare Center in Maryland, formerly known as Edgewood Arsenal. This was the beginning of the TEU.

Throughout its history, the organization changed its

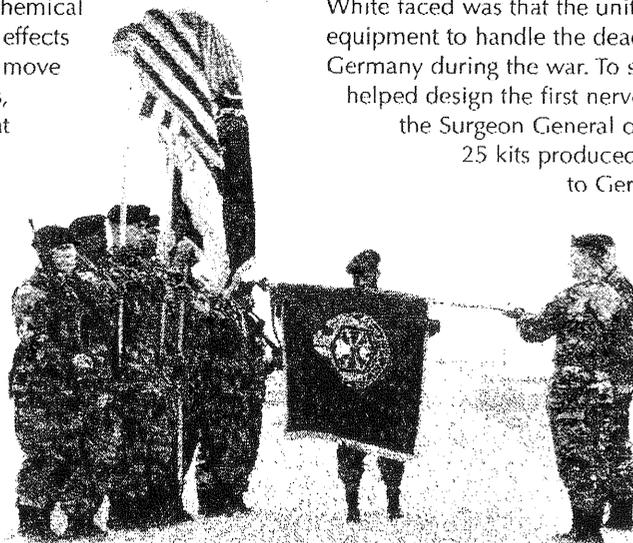
structure and capabilities to align with the structure and capabilities required by the Army and the Nation.

By the end of World War II, the unit had accomplished 1,151 missions and had escorted over 848,000 tons of material. On some of the missions, teams traveled over 300,000 miles and had circled the world. After the war, the unit received a Meritorious Unit Commendation for performing 847 missions without serious injury during the period May 31, 1944 to December 31, 1945.

After the end of hostilities, the unit faced total demobilization as the need for chemical weapons movements appeared to be ending. Lt. Col. Garland White, the first commander of the unit and an experienced chemical officer, took immediate action to keep the unit together by expanding its mission to include the disposal of chemical weapons.

In 1946, the unit received its first major disposal mission. Sixty-four unit personnel were sent to Germany to dispose of captured chemical munitions. One of the first issues Lt. Col. White faced was that the unit had no experience, training or equipment to handle the deadly nerve agents developed by Germany during the war. To solve part of the problem, he helped design the first nerve agent first aid kit. In April 1946, the Surgeon General officially approved the kit. The first 25 kits produced went with the team deploying to Germany.

In July 1946, a cargo ship, the S.S. Francis L. Lee, was loaded with 700 tons of German mustard agent bombs and sent to the United States for analysis. Due to poor loading and storage operations, several of the bombs leaked during the crossing and contaminated the hold



The transformation of the Technical Escort Unit into the 22d Chemical Battalion was marked by a ceremony at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, on October 15, 2004.

Tech Escort *cont.*

of the ship. After docking at Mobile, Alabama, the Chemical Corps took responsibility for unloading and decontaminating the ship. Under the supervision of a safety director and unit personnel, civilian stevedores began unloading the ship. Unfortunately, they ignored established safety regulations and, within a short time, 250 stevedores had received mustard burn injuries.

Despite his opposition, Lt. Col. White was ordered to reload the S.S. Francis L. Lee and move the ship to the Chemical Warfare Center for unloading. This time the specialized unit was given more control over the operation with the support of a port battalion of stevedores. Strict observance of safety regulations and using trained unit personnel minimized casualties. The unloading of the mustard bombs was completed on September 6, 1946, and a month later, the S.S. Francis L. Lee was certified clean and moved to Baltimore, Maryland. The unit continued to monitor the ship for mustard agent and even visited it twice after it was mothballed in Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1947.

Starting in 1949, the unit began moving radioactive materials between Oak Ridge, Tennessee., the site of the Manhattan Project during World War II, and various test and laboratory sites around the country. The number of radiological missions continued to increase throughout the next decade.

In June 1949, there was an enormous explosion at a disposal site at the Army Chemical Center (formerly known as the Chemical Warfare Center). The explosion, caused by poor disposal policies, projected chemical agent and munitions around the area. The unit was called in to clean up the hazardous materiel. Lt. Col. White agreed to conduct the cleanup only on the condition that his command would be responsible for all future chemical disposal work accomplished at the center. This became official policy in November 1949 and resulted in avoiding future incidents of this kind.

During the 1950s and 1960s the United States had a growing biological weapons program. During this period, the unit escorted biological materials and munitions at the direction of the Department of Defense to specific sites for research and development and weapons experiments and testing.

The start of the Korean conflict in June 1950 did not seriously impact the unit since neither side used chemical or biological warfare agents. The completion of a new VX nerve agent production plant at the Newport Chemical Plant, Indiana, in 1961, created a need for disposal specialists at the site. A detachment of TEU personnel was assigned to the plant the same year. The next year, the unit added a detachment at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado, the site of GB nerve agent production and weapon filling.

During the Cuban missile crisis in October 1962, the unit provided emergency support to the White House. On an overtime basis, the unit provided personal protective clothing in case of a missile attack on Washington, D.C. They later received a letter of commendation from the Military Aide to the President for their work.

Starting in 1967, the unit supported an ocean disposal program called Operation CHASE (for "Cut Holes and Sink 'Em"). The CHASE program loaded unwanted Army materiel on old ships, which were then scuttled at sea. Most of the sinking involved conventional ammunition, but four involved chemical munitions. Environmental concern over dumping chemical weapons at sea led to a public law prohibiting further sea disposal.

The growing conflict in Vietnam led to a significant workload increase for the unit. Starting in August 1966, the unit distinguished itself by supporting the deployment of a new aerial mine to Southeast Asia. Official records indicate the mine had "unusual inherent hazards" that required constant monitoring by unit personnel. Between 1966 and 1968, the unit performed 313 airlifts, 162 road movements, 36 rail movements, and 32 vessel escort missions, all of which amounted to over 4.6 million miles.

By 1969, the unit was recognized as the Department of Defense experts on escort, decontamination, and disposal of chemical, biological, and radiological materials. But later that year, Public Law 91-121 had a major impact on the unit by prohibiting the movement of chemical and biological agents and weapons within the United States.

January 20, 1943
The Technical Escort Unit is established. Lt. Col Garland White is it's first commander.

1946 S.S. Francis L. Lee
German mustard agent bombs leak while being transported to the U.S. for analysis by cargo ship. TEU decontaminates the ship.

1960s Radioactive Ops
TEU assisted with the off-shore disposal of radioactive waste materials. This required constant monitoring of the participants.

1967 Operation CHASE
An ocean disposal program for ammunition supported by TEU, later prohibited because of environmental concerns.

1970 President Richard Nixon ends production of biological agents and chemical munitions.

1971 Operation Red Hat
TEU escorts chemical weapons from Okinawa to Johnston Island.

Tech Escort *cont.*

A 1970 revision (PL 91-441) permitted "research and development quantities under one liter" of agent to be transported around the country and allowed for emergency disposal where the health and safety of humans was endangered. At the same time, President Richard M. Nixon ended the biological agent production program and stopped the production of unitary chemical munitions.

In 1971, the unit was tasked with escorting chemical weapons from Okinawa to Johnston Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean about 800 miles southwest of Honolulu. More than 12,000 tons of chemical munitions were moved without incident during this movement known as Operation Red Hat or Kalama Express. In addition, the unit trained the personnel involved with handling and storing the munitions on the island.

Officials at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, requested assignment of a TEU detachment to their installation in 1975 to help with installation restoration and the demilitarization of chemical munitions. The unit retained its detachment at Rocky Mountain Arsenal.

The unit helped conduct Operation SETCON I and II, an operation that located and moved more than 20,000 chemical training sets from storage sites around the world to Rocky Mountain Arsenal for demilitarization. Unit personnel escorted all convoys and airlifts and maintained custody of the sets from start to finish.

The Drill and Transfer System (DATS) was designed to provide a transportable field system for the demilitarization of leaking chemical munitions and recovered chemical weapons. In 1980, the TEU assumed responsibility for running the DATS and provided a team to operate the system as it moved to each chemical munition depot. After the start-up work at Dugway Proving Ground, it moved to Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas; Anniston Army Depot, Alabama; Lexington-Bluegrass Depot Activity, Kentucky; Umatilla Army Depot, Oregon; and Pueblo, Colorado.

Operation Rocky Mountain Transfer, in August 1981, involved the movement of 888 nerve agent bombs, called Weteye

bombs, from Rocky Mountain Arsenal to Tooele Army Depot, South Area, Utah. This was the largest air movement of chemical weapons in history. The bombs were flown aboard Army transports to Dugway Proving Ground and then shipped by truck to Tooele. More than 75 TEU personnel participated in the three-week movement.

With the termination of chemical storage activity at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, the unit detachment assigned there was removed in July 1985. To provide greater chemical accident and incident response, new unit detachments were established at Umatilla Depot Activity and Anniston Army Depot in 1986.

In June 1987, the unit received the Army Superior Unit Award as recognition for completing difficult and challenging missions during peacetime. The unit was one of the first to receive the new award. The unit was specifically commended for the completion of four operations in the United States and Germany from May to November 1986. Each operation posed potential health hazards and TEU executed all missions without incident.

Also in 1987, the unit began supporting the U.S. Secret Service on protective service VIP missions. These missions provided protection to U.S. Government officials such as the President and Vice President, and to other dignitaries, to include various leaders of foreign countries.

Starting in 1988, the Army decided to transfer a large portion of their military personnel from administrative positions to field positions. The TEU had to either contract out for support or convert military positions to civilian personnel. The unit chose the latter course and the first hiring took place in October. Many former and retired military were hired on as civilians, but due to the extensive training required to prepare the civilians for escort work, the first trained civilians began operations in February 1989.

In 1990, the unit conducted a historically significant project called Operation Golden Python. The project, also known as Operation Steel Box, involved moving over 100,000 toxic chemical artillery projectiles from the Federal Republic of Germany to Johnston Island.

1980 Drill and Transfer System (DATS)
TEU assumes responsibility for running the Drill and Transfer System.

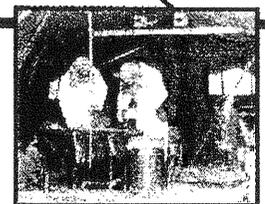


1987 Recovery operations in Guam, Korea, Japan, and NAS Alameda California earn the unit its first Army Superior Unit Award.



1989-1990 Operation Golden Python
Over 100,000 chemical artillery projectiles are moved from Germany to Johnston Island, earning the unit its second Superior Unit Award.

1993 Operation Safe Removal
TEU receives its third Army Superior Unit Award for the recovery of 147 World War I era munitions at the Spring Valley site in Washington, D.C.



1981 Operation Rocky Mountain Transfer
TEU executes the largest air movement of chemical weapons in history, transporting nerve agent bombs from Rocky Mountain Arsenal to Tooele Army Depot.

“Tech Escort” *cont.*

During Operation Desert Shield/Storm in 1990-1991, the unit supported operations in Southwest Asia. Most of the work after the start of the ground war in January 1991 involved receiving, packaging for transport, and escorting potential chemical or biological samples back to the United States for examination. Following the successful conclusion of the military campaign, the unit was asked to support the United Nations' Special Commission (UNSCOM), established to implement Security Council resolutions concerning Iraq and its weapons of mass destruction. The TEU also provided explosive ordnance disposal experts to serve with the Baghdad Monitoring and Verification Center in Iraq.

In January 1993, the unit responded to one of its most challenging assignments, the recovery of World War I chemical weapons from a construction site in Washington, D.C. The chemical munitions were buried shortly after World War I when a chemical testing area adjacent to American University was shut down. The site remained untouched until 1993 when the pit was discovered while digging a sewer line for a new house under construction. The cleanup of this area continues today as research concludes more land was a part of this World War I test area.

Operation Safe Removal recovered a number of items from the pit. Of these, most were non-chemical weapons or scrap metal. Thirty-five projectiles, however, were determined to be liquid filled and were carefully moved to Pine Bluff Arsenal for storage. A few were sent for analysis and at least one still contained potent mustard agent.

It was during 1995, when the threat of terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction brought the unit to the attention of the Nation's military leadership. The unit commanders of that era developed plans to redesign the unit and make it better prepared to support these threats. The mission expanded to include support to the United Nations Inspection teams, Federal Bureau of Investigation, other government agencies, states and cities, as well as combatant commanders in operations overseas, such as Bosnia and Southwest Asia.

With new capabilities, the TEU was a force of choice for National Special Security Events including the 1996 Atlanta, Georgia Olympic Games, the Denver Summit of the Eight, the

National Boy Scout Jamboree, political conventions, the Inauguration, and the State of the Union address.

The unit supported training of the first responders of 120 major cities in the United States as part of the Domestic Preparedness Program. This new requirement was added on at a time when the unit was fully employed supporting the remediation of Formerly Used Defense Sites and emergency responses.

Another significant response was Operation Glove box, which involved handling 2,700 biological bomblets found at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. To help meet the requirements for the services provided by this unique unit, the Army recommended an initial increase of personnel, the beginnings of new growth that continues today.

In addition to the battalion headquarters and companies at the Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, the unit retained companies at Dugway Proving Ground and Pine Bluff Arsenal. These multiple locations provided regionalized response to both the homeland and overseas. In 2000, another company was formed in the National Capital Region to allow for quick response there.

Near the end of 2000, the unit was called to Rocky Mountain Arsenal where six GB (Sarin-filled) bomblets were uncovered during a remediation project, attracting National media attention. A new procedure and technology, the transportable Explosive Destruction System, was used to safely dispose of the bomblets on site. TEU provided the explosive ordnance disposal operations expertise for the hazardous mission.

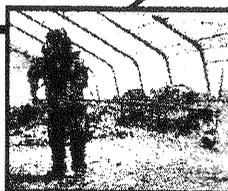
The horrendous events of September 11, 2001, and the demand for TEU services that followed, significantly increased the operational tempo of the unit. TEU teams were called to Baltimore, Maryland and a variety of locations in Washington, D.C. Sampling teams were busy at the Pentagon and annexes, senate office buildings, the Capitol building and buildings on the White House complex. Members of the unit augmented the Secret Service Hammer Teams to conduct identification and sampling operations in support of the traveling Presidential Protective details. Other teams were deployed overseas in support of U.S. Central Command and other defense organizations. Team Eagle departed mid-October as the first team supporting Operation Enduring Freedom.



1998 TEU uncovers dinosaur bones while looking for recovered chemical warfare material at the former Black Hills Army Depot, South Dakota.

2000 Explosive Destruction System

The transportable Explosive Destruction System debuts, making it possible for the team to destroy Sarin bomblets on site at Rocky Mountain Arsenal.



2001-2003 Teams are deployed to support the Global War on Terrorism.

2003 TEU provides monitoring support and Single Chemical Agent Identification Set (CAIS) Access and Neutralization System (SCANS) operations at Ft. McClellan, Alabama.



2004 Tech Escort Unit is transformed in to the 22d Chemical Battalion.

Tech Escort *cont.*

The unit has also been providing vital support to the demilitarization of the chemical agent stockpile stored at Aberdeen Proving Ground, monitoring the Chemical Agent Storage Yard at the Edgewood Area since October 2002. In April 2003, when the Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility began operations, TEU teams moved the steel containers from the storage yard to the processing facility, and maintained a team on standby to respond to any accident or incident that might occur.

Over the next two years, teams were dispatched throughout the states to respond to recovered chemical warfare materiel and munitions found in West Virginia, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, Alabama, California, Georgia, Maryland, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, Delaware and South Dakota.

A team deployed to Salt Lake City, Utah to support the 2002 Olympics and shortly after another deployed to New Orleans, Louisiana to support Super Bowl XXXVI. More recent events include the G8 Conference in Georgia and the Democratic National Convention in Boston, Massachusetts. TEU has been supporting these kinds of National Special Security Events since 1996, as an emergency preparedness asset ready to deal with any chemical or biological events that might occur.

The TEU continued to deploy teams to support the War on Terrorism. At one point, six teams were located throughout the Central Command region. At the beginning of April, TEU deployed a team of a different sort to the Iraq region and Team Raptor began planning for future team deployments in support of the War on Terrorism. At the end of the month the first Chemical Biological Disablement and Elimination Team was deployed. The unit continues to send disablement and elimination teams overseas to support the War on Terrorism and is currently on their fifth rotation.

To assist with the increased operational tempo, workers from the Umatilla Chemical Depot, the 398th Chemical Company – a reserve unit based in Tennessee, the Army Reserve Unit for Consequence Management, and workers from the Blue Grass Chemical Activity in Kentucky augmented TEU teams. Although the manpower was a welcome relief, this meant some concentrated training efforts to get workers the skills and equipment experience needed to perform TEU operations. Once the surge ended, the augmentees returned home.

Remediation teams continue to support the Corps of Engineers at cleanup projects and Scoping Study sites throughout the United States. Teams support both field tests and operations using new technologies and equipment like the Product Manager for Nonstockpile Chemical Materiel's Pine Bluff Munitions Assessment System and the Single Chemical Agent Identification Set Access and Neutralization System. These partnerships enable the unit to maintain proficiency with hands-on real-world hazardous operations with the latest available technologies and equipment.

Although the name of the unit has now changed to the 22d Chemical Battalion, the unit will continue to be made up of both military and civilian technical specialists. The expertise, experience, and readiness that the Department of Defense has relied on in the past will continue to be available to combatant commanders and homeland defense in the future.

For additional information, please contact the 20th Support Command Public Affairs Office at (410) 436-6455.



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OUR SUBORDINATES - 22D CHEMICAL BATTALION (TE)

Mission

Lineage

History

by Jeff Smart

Research, Development and Engineering Command Historian

At the beginning of World War II, the United States expected the war of chemical weapons similar to World War I. To prepare for such a conflict, the Chemical Warfare Service (CWS), began stockpiling chemical weapons and equipment in the United States and overseas. Because of the hazardous nature of chemical weapons, they required personnel who were knowledgeable about the effects and agents, and what to do in case of an accident. Initially, the soldiers and munitions were assigned to the arsenal or depot that supplied the weapon arrangement, however, put administrative and logistical burdens on the depots, many of which were controlled by the Ordnance Department and chemical weapons handlers.

In order to solve this problem, the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service created a special unit to handle chemical weapons transfers. On Jan. 20, 1943, the Security Division was created at Camp Sibert, Ala. On Feb. 1, 1944, the Security Division moved its operations to the Chemical Warfare Center (formerly known as Edgewood Arsenal).

The growing demand for the new unit's services soon led to a name change. On May 31, 1945, the unit was redesignated the 9710th Technical Service Unit, Guard and Security. In February 1945, the unit was assigned its first commander, Lieutenant Colonel Garland White, an experienced chemical officer.

By the end of World War II, the unit had accomplished 1,151 missions and had escorted over 848,000 tons of material. On some of the missions, guard teams had traveled over 300,000 miles and had circled the world. After the war, the unit received a Meritorious Unit Commendation for performing 847 missions without serious injury during the period May 31, 1944 to Dec. 31, 1945.

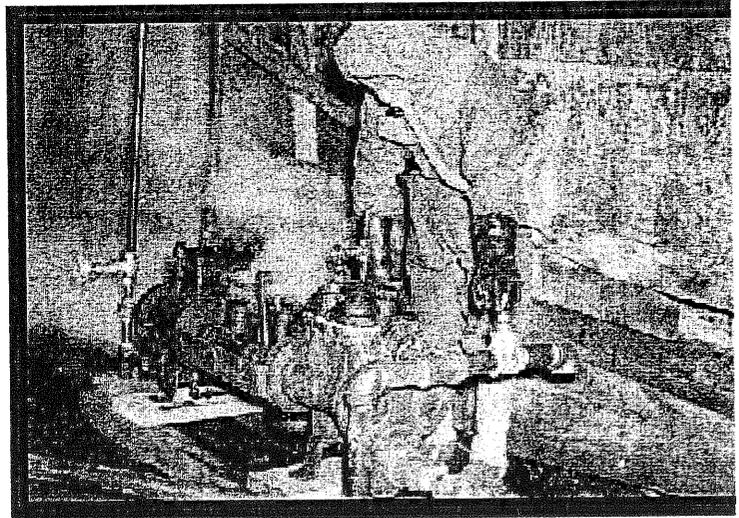
After the end of hostilities, the unit faced total demobilization as the need for chemical weapons movements appeared. Lieutenant Colonel White took immediate action to keep the unit together on its mission to include the disposal of chemical weapons.

In 1946, the unit received its first major disposal mission. Sixty-four percent of the unit were sent to Germany to dispose of captured chemical munitions. C

issues Lieutenant Colonel White faced was that the unit had no experier equipment to handle the deadly nerve agents developed by Germany di solve part of the problem, he helped design the first nerve agent first aic the Surgeon General officially approved the kit. The first 25 kits produce team deploying to Germany.

In July 1946, a cargo ship, the S.S. Francis L. Lee, was loaded with German mustard agent bombs and sent to the United States for analysis loading and storage operations, several of the bombs leaked during the contaminated the hold of the ship. After docking at Mobile, Ala, the Che responsibility for unloading and decontaminating the ship. Under the su Safety Director and Guard and Security personnel, civilian stevedores b the ship. Unfortunately, they ignored the safety regulations and within a stevedores had received mustard burns.

Despite the opposition of Lieutenant Colonel White, he was ordered Francis L. Lee and move the ship to the CWC for unloading. This time tl Security was given more control over the operation with the support of a stevedores. Strict observance of safety regulations and using trained ur casualties to the minimum. The unloading of the mustard bombs was cc 6, 1946. On Oct. 15, 1946, the S.S. Francis L. Lee was certified clean a Baltimore the next day. The unit continued to monitor the ship for musta visited it twice after it was moth-balled in Wilmington, N.C., in 1947.



On Mar. 11, 1947, the unit's name was changed to the 9710th Techr Technical Escort Detachment. This was a name change only, as the un change. Starting in 1949, the Technical Escort Detachment began movi materials between Oak Ridge, Tenn., the site of the Manhattan Project I, II, and various test and laboratory sites around the country. The number missions continued to increase throughout the next decade.

In June 1949, there was a enormous explosion at a disposal site at t Center (ACC)(the CWC was renamed the ACC in 1946). The explosion. disposal policy, projected chemical agent and munitions around the are: Escort Detachment was called in to clean-up the mess. Lieutenant Colo to conduct the clean-up only on the condition that his command would b all future chemical disposal work accomplished at ACC. This became of November 1949 and resulted in avoiding future incidents of this kind.

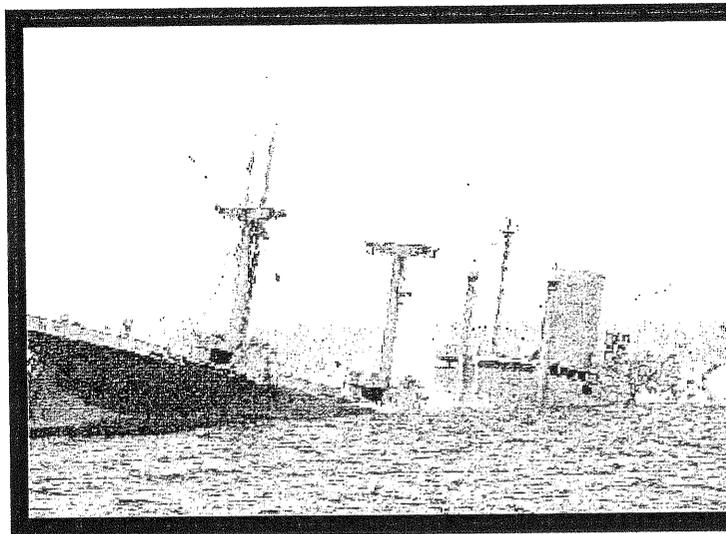
The start of the Korean conflict in June 1950 did not seriously impact neither chemical nor biological warfare agents were used by either side. Lieutenant Colonel White, the unit's first commander, retired from active the unit since 1945. Successive commanders of the unit served shorter between one-to-three years.

Effective Jan. 1, 1957, the detachment was redesignated the U.S. Air Corps Technical Escort Unit. This was a name change only.

The completion of a new VX nerve agent production plant at the Nev Plant, IN, in 1961 created a need for disposal specialists at the site. A d Technical Escort Unit personnel was assigned to the plant the same year; the unit added a detachment at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, the site of GB production and weapon filling.

During the Cuban missile crisis in October 1962, the unit provided escort to the White House. On an overtime basis, the unit provided impregnate of a missile attack on Washington, D.C. They later received a letter of commendation from the Military Aide to the President for their work.

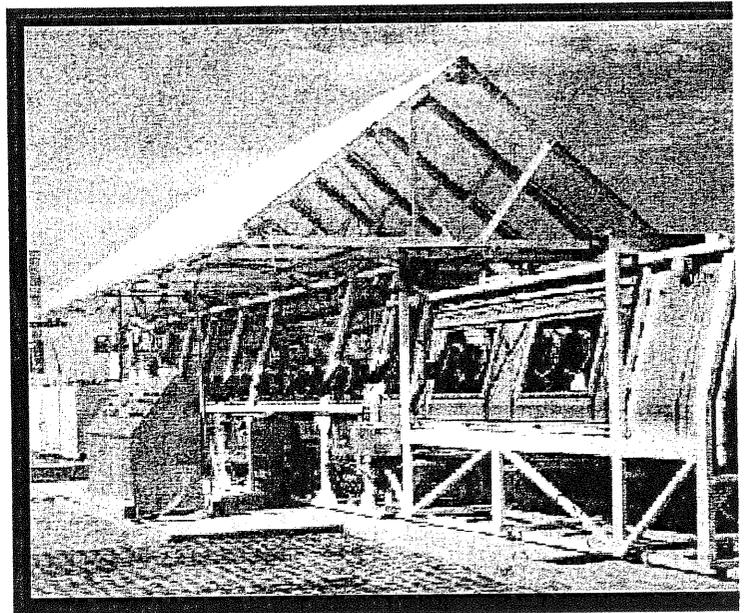
Starting in 1967, the unit supported an ocean disposal program called CHASE (for "Cut Holes and Sink 'Em"). The CHASE program loaded up materiel on old ships which were then scuttled at sea. Most of the sinkings were conventional ammunition, but four involved chemical munitions. The first was designated CHASE 8 in 1967 and disposed of mustard agent in two M55 GB-filled rockets. In June 1968, CHASE 11 disposed of GB and VX and rockets. CHASE 12 in August 1968 disposed of mustard agent in two rockets. The last was CHASE 10, delayed for various reasons, but finally completed disposal of about 3,000 tons of nerve agent rockets encased in concrete. Environmental concern over the sea dumping of chemical weapons led to prohibiting further such missions.



The growing conflict in Vietnam led to a significant increase in workload. Starting in August 1966, the unit distinguished itself by supporting the delivery of a new aerial mine to Southeast Asia. The mine had "unusual inherent hazards" and required constant monitoring by unit personnel. Between 1966 and 1968, the unit performed 162 airlifts, 162 road movements, 36 rail movements, and 32 vessel escorts which amounted to over 4.6 million miles.

In April 1969, the unit was redesignated the U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit to recognize the unique mission of the unit as the Department of Defense's decontamination, and disposal of chemical, biological, and radiological munitions. A few months later, Public Law 91-121 had a major impact on the unit. This law prohibited the movement of chemical and biological agents and weapons across the United States. A 1970 revision (PL 91-441) permitted "research and development on a scale of less than one liter" of agent to be transported around the country and allowed for the disposal where the health and safety of humans was endangered. At the President Richard M. Nixon ended the biological agent production program and the production of unitary chemical munitions.

In 1971, the unit was tasked with escorting chemical weapons from Johnston Atoll, a small island in the Pacific Ocean about 800 miles south of Hawaii. They were also responsible for training the personnel handling and storing the weapons. Phase I of Operation Red Hat took place in January and moved 150 tons of chemical munitions to Johnston Atoll without incident. Phase II moved the remaining munitions, about 12,500 tons, in September.



In 1975, Dugway Proving Ground requested a Technical Escort Unit assigned to their installation to help with installation restoration and the removal of chemical munitions. In 1977, Edgewood Arsenal was broken up as its parts assigned to two new major subordinate commands. Effective 31 January 1978, the Technical Escort Center was redesignated the Technical Escort Unit and continued to have detachments at Rocky Mountain Arsenal and Dugway Proving Ground.

The unit helped conduct Operation SETCON I in 1978. This operation moved 1,702 chemical training sets from 18 sites around the world to Rocky Mountain Arsenal for demilitarization. Unit personnel escorted all convoys and air convoys and maintained custody of the sets from start to finish. The operation was completed without an accident or incident in January-February 1978. Operation SETCON II followed in June 1980 and eliminated about 18,500 additional kits from 15 storage sites.

The Drill and Transfer System (DATS) was designed to provide a training system for the demilitarization of leaking chemical munitions and recover chemical weapons. In 1980, the Technical Escort Unit assumed responsibility for the system and provided a team of 15 to 20 personnel to operate the system as it was used.

chemical munition depot. After the start-up work at Dugway Proving Ground, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark., Anniston Army Depot, Ala., Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, Ky., Umatilla Army Depot, Ore., and Pueblo, Colo. In 1986, the program's efficient systems became available.

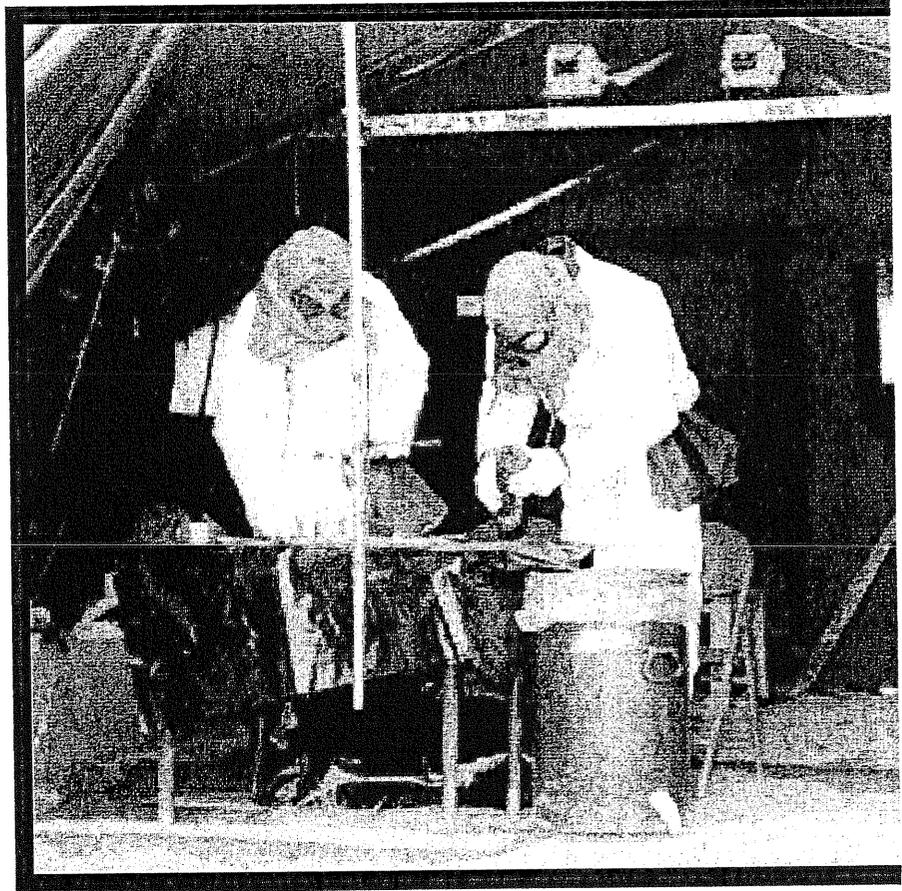
Operation RMT (Rocky Mountain Transfer) was the movement of 88 bombs from Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colo., to Tooele Army Depot, So. Utah, conducted in August-September 1981. This was the largest air movement of weapons in history. The bombs were flown aboard Army transports to Dugway Ground and then shipped by truck to Tooele. More than 75 Technical Escort personnel participated in the three week movement.

With the termination of chemical storage activity at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, a detachment assigned there was removed in July 1985. To provide greater accident and incident response, new unit detachments were established at Umatilla Army Depot, Ore., and Anniston Army Depot, Ala., in 1986.

In June 1987, the unit received the Army Superior Unit Award. This award was created to recognize units that complete difficult and challenging missions during peacetime. The unit was one of the first to receive the new award. The unit was specifically commended for the completion of four operations in West Germany from May to November 1986. Each operation posed potential hazards and was executed without incident.

Also in 1987, the unit began supporting the U.S. Secret Service on presidential VIP missions. These missions provided protection to U.S. Government officials, the President and Vice President, and to other dignitaries, to include visits to various foreign countries.

Starting in 1988, the Army made a decision to transfer a large portion of personnel from administrative positions to field positions. This impacted the Escort Unit when the unit was given a choice to either contract out for similar military positions to civilian personnel. The unit chose the latter course and the transition took place in October. Due to the extensive training required to prepare for escort work, the first trained civilians began operations in February 1989.



In 1990, the unit conducted a historically significant project called Operation Python. The project, also known as Operation Steel Box, was the move of 100,000 toxic chemical artillery projectiles from the Federal Republic of Germany to Johnston Atoll. The actual operation started on July 26 with the beginning of rail convoys that moved the munitions 30 miles from the Clausen storage depot to a railhead at Miesau Army Depot. The last road convoy to Miesau was on Sept. 12, the unit supervised the rail movement of the munitions to Norfolk. The munitions were loaded on two container ships by Sept. 19. The ships departed Norfolk on Sept. 22 with 12 Technical Escort personnel on each ship. After experiencing severe storms while passing around Cape Horn, the first ship arrived at Johnston Atoll on Nov. 6. Both ships were unloaded by Nov. 18.

During Operation Desert Shield/Storm in 1990-1991, the unit supported operations in Southwest Asia. Most of the work after the start of the ground war in January 1991 involved receiving, packaging for transport, and escorting potential chemical samples back to the United States for examination. Following the success of the military campaign, the unit was asked to support the United Nations' Commission (UNSCOM), established to implement Security Council resolutions concerning Iraq and its weapons of mass destruction. This included providing ordnance disposal experts to serve with the Baghdad Monitoring and Verification Team in Iraq.

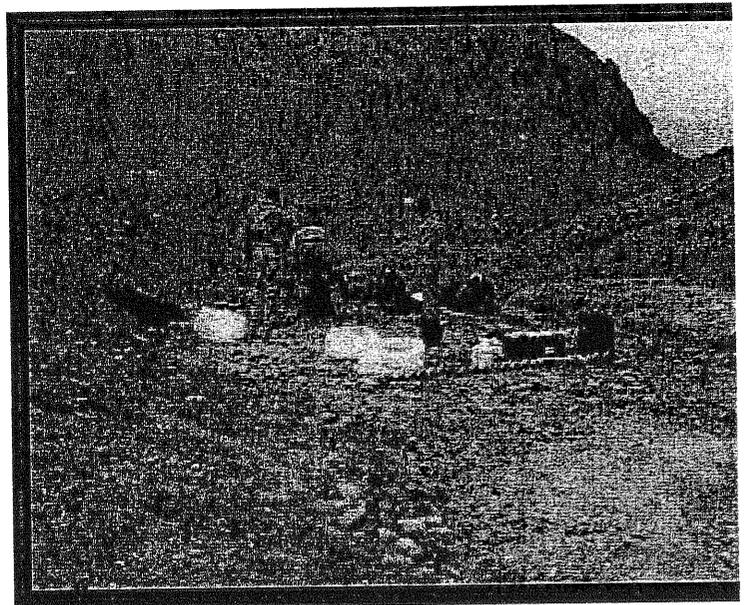
In January 1993, the unit responded to one of its most challenging assignments: the recovery of World War I chemical weapons from a construction site in Vietnam. The chemical munitions were buried shortly after World War I when a construction area adjacent to American University was shut down. The site remained sealed until 1993 when the pit was discovered while digging a sewer line to a new housing area.

construction. Operation Safe Removal eventually recovered 144 items of these, most were non-chemical weapons or scrap metal. Thirty-five projectiles determined to be liquid filled and were carefully moved to Pine Bluff Arsenal. A few were sent for analysis and at least one was found to still contain poison agent. After almost a full month of deploying most of its personnel to the site, the unit was able to accomplish the clean-up and complete the operation without accident. When a cache of buried biological bomblets was found at Wright Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio in 1995, the unit responded there.

Providing support to civil authorities was added to the mission in 1997 with the passage of Public Law 104-201, directing the Department of Defense to assist state and local agencies in enhancing preparedness for terrorist attacks and mass destruction. Members of the unit assisted the federal interagency effort in the initial establishment of the domestic preparedness training program, which included a train-the-trainer program to the nation's emergency responders in 120 projects. The command began providing support to National Security Special Events, such as the Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Ga., the political nation's inauguration, and the presidential inauguration.

After Sept. 11, 2001, while the world responded to the horrific attack on the World Trade Center, response teams were busy in Washington, D.C. at senate buildings, the White House complex, presidential residences, the Pentagon and annexes, and augmenting the Service HAMMER teams.

Beginning in October of the same year, the unit provided teams to support the 20th Support Command in Operation Enduring Freedom. Teams continue to rotate to support Operation Iraqi Freedom and the Global War on Terrorism.



On Oct. 16, 2004, the Technical Escort Unit was discontinued and the 22d Chemical Battalion (Technical Escort) was activated in its place. The new chemical battalion was assigned to the 20th Support Command (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and High Yield Explosives), a major subordinate command of the U.S. Army Materiel Command.

Though it is no longer part of the Army Materiel Command, the unit maintains partnerships and working relationships with the Army's Research, Development, and Test Command.

Engineering Command, Chemical Materials Agency, Corps of Engineer Threat Reduction Agency, assisting with testing and providing input into of the latest technologies related to chemical and biological hazards.

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[\[22d - Main\]](#) [\[22d - History\]](#) [\[22d - Lineage\]](#) [\[22d -Mission\]](#)

MILITARY

Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (SBCCOM)



Effective 9 October 2003, SBCCOM was re-designated into the following organizations: RDECOM (Research, Development and Engineering Command); CMA (Chemical Materials Agency); GUARDIAN BRIGADE; PM NBC (PM Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense); and SSC (Soldiers System Center).

The U.S. Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command provides support in three main areas of defense: research, development and acquisition; emergency preparedness and response; and safe, secure chemical weapons storage, remediation and demilitarization. From the blackboard to the battlefield, SBCCOM provides defense capabilities by fostering partnerships with communities, industry and other government agencies in developing and implementing soldier, chemical, and biological defense systems to ensure maximum protection for the United States.

The establishment of the Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (SBCCOM) signaled that the Army had embarked on a bold transformation to focus key soldier protection and projection capabilities in one command. SBCCOM is a multi-faceted organization that has missions of critical importance to soldiers and citizens. Providing safety, protection and food for soldiers, supporting their deployments, researching, designing and acquiring next generation equipment, safely managing America's chemical weapons stockpile and worldwide. With SBCCOM in operation, the Army is better able to take advantage of new technological gains in all subject matter areas as we seek ways to detect CB threats and protect soldiers.

SBCCOM is a major subordinate command of the Army Materiel Command (AMC). SBCCOM personnel support soldier missions globally and chemical stockpile and demilitarization functions throughout our nation. The Command includes headquarters facilities and a Chemical and Biological Center ECBC located in the Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground and the entire Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) Garrison. Other SBCCOM elements include the Soldier Systems Center (SSC) and the Integrated Material Management Center (IMMC) located in Natick, Mass.; a Nuclear Biological Chemical Defense and Smoke portion of the IMMC which is located in Rock Island Ill.; IMMC Herakiry and War Reserve facilities located in Philadelphia, Pa.; management and environmental remediation responsibilities for Jefferson Proving Ground, Ind.; War Reserve facilities at Seneca Army Depot, N.Y.; and a component of the Project Manager for Soldier, located at Fort Belvoir VA. In addition SBCCOM manages eight chemical storage sites throughout the United States. These eight chemical stockpile sites are located near Edgewood Md., Anniston Ala., Blue Grass, Ky., Tooele, Utah, Newport Ind., Pine Bluff Ark., Pueblo Colo., and Hermiston, Ore.

The Research, Development and Acquisition business area provides full life-cycle support from laboratories to chemical and biological protection, detection and monitoring capabilities for the battlefield. Recognized as the nation's center of chemical and biological expertise, the Edgewood Chemical Biological Center and Project Managers continue research, concept exploration, demonstration, validation and engineering manufacturing development for production of chemical defense systems, obscuring smoke, aerosol systems, and flame weapons. The Soldier Systems Center at Natick provides total life cycle management of soldier and related support systems through centralized development, procurement, integration, and management of equipment, clothing, food and protection for the individual soldier as well as shelters, ardrop, field service and organizational equipment.

The operational capabilities of the command include the safe, secure, storage of chemical weapons at the eight United States stockpile sites at Anniston Ala., Blue Grass, Ky., Edgewood, Md., Newport, Ind., Pine Bluff, Ark., Pueblo, Colo., Tooele, Utah and Umatilla Ore. These sites are also involved in Chemical Weapons Convention treaty compliance, remediation, emergency preparedness and direct support for the chemical weapons demilitarization.

Capabilities for emergency preparedness and response are present in a variety of command elements. The Army Technical Escort Unit, a globally deployable, highly trained, explosive and chemical/biological response team, has been safely identifying, escorting, rendering-safe, disposing and mitigating explosive chemical and biological devices for more than 50 years.

Units

- Aberdeen Proving Ground
- Anniston Chemical Activity
- Blue Grass Chemical Activity
- Deseret Chemical Depot
- Edgewood Chemical Activity
- Jefferson Proving Ground
- Newport Chemical Depot
- Pine Bluff Chemical Activity
- Pueblo Chemical Depot
- Rocky Mountain Arsenal
- Umatilla Chemical Depot

- Chem/Bio - Rapid Response Team
- Technical Escort Unit

- Natick Soldier Center
- Research, Development and Engineering Center
- Rock Island Site

Facilities

- Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

Official Homepage

- Soldier and Biological Chemical Command

The command leads the federal Domestic Preparedness Program designed to enhance the capability of federal, state and local emergency response to incidents involving nuclear, biological and chemical terrorism. This new interagency effort provides train-the-trainer instructions and emergency response exercises for 120 cities across the United States, chemical and biological expert assistance and leadership for the Department of Defense Chemical and Biological Rapid Response Team.

The comprehensive remediation of Rocky Mountain Arsenal, cleaning up decades of weapons and chemical production, and the management of a fast-paced DOD program for Assembled Chemical Weapons Assessment to find alternative solutions for destroying chemical weapons are additional missions under SBCCOM management.

For more than 75 years, the command and its preceding organizations have led the military in chemical and biological defense and support to the military forces from daily peace activities to preparing and conducting military operations.

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Presenter: U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit

September 13, 2002

Briefing On U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit

(Briefing on the U.S. Army's Chemical, Biological, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Units. Participants include Maj. Rudy Burwell, Army Public Affairs, Lt. Col. George Lecakes, commander, U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit, Capt. Anthony Dubay, plans officer, TEU, Sgt. 1st. Class Jones, explosive ordnance disposal operation sergeant TEU, 1st Sgt. Paul Strang, first sergeant for Headquarters Company TEU, Capt. Timothy Herd, commander, Headquarters Company TEU, Michael Rehmert, plans specialist TEU, Sgt. 1st Class Kerrethel Avery, chemical operations sergeant TEU, Capt. Regan Edens, team leader, TEU, Staff Sgt. Michael McRoberts, chemical operations sergeant Joint Response Team TEU)

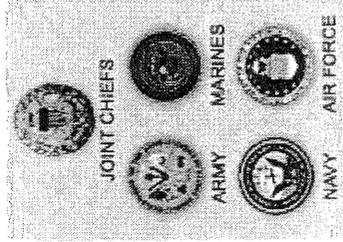
Burwell: Good afternoon. I'm Major Rudy Burwell with Army Public Affairs, Media Relations Division. I'd like to welcome you here today. For those of you who came from the outside and braved the rain, we appreciate you showing up. I think you're in a for a good treat today.

Today you'll have the unique opportunity to see a demonstration of the capabilities of the Army's premier Technical Escort Unit or TEU. Lieutenant Colonel George Lecakes, commander of the TEU, will be your narrator for the demonstration. After that, we'll have some time for some questions and answers that you may have, and also the ability to talk to, hopefully, some soldiers after the event.

So without -- with that, I'd like to introduce Lieutenant Colonel Lecakes.

Sir?





Lecakes: Thank you. Good afternoon. I am Lieutenant Colonel George Lecakes, the commander of the U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit. And on behalf of America's guardians, thank you for this opportunity to come and show you firsthand some of what we do.

Unfortunately, the majority of our missions are no notice, hazardous, and classified. Therefore, there haven't been many opportunities for you to see us in action firsthand. And so today we've put together a demonstration that revolves around three separate scenarios that represent support TEU could be asked to provide or has provided in the past. Before we begin, though, I'd like to take a minute and tell you a little bit about our unit.

We are a one-of-a-kind battalion-level organization that is comprised of six companies located in four states, to provide a regional response capability to both our homeland and our combatant commanders. The battalion consists of both military and civilian men and women who stand ready 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to go wherever and whenever required.

On January 20th, 2003, the battalion will celebrate its 60th anniversary, and in doing so, remains the longest continually serving active chemical battalion in the United States Army. If you think back to our inception -- 1943 -- and what was going on in the world, you would note the emergence of what I like to refer to as unconventional munitions and material -- nuclear, biological and chemical. Recognizing the hazards associated with these materials and the need for an organization responsible for the safe transport of them, Executive Order 10 was signed and so TEU was born. However, don't be misled by our name. Today, escorting only encompasses about 10 percent of our mission. For the remainder -- remaining 90 percent of our mission, it involves our core capabilities, which are on the board to my left [chemical/biological advice, sampling, detection, monitoring, limited decon packaging, escort, render safe procedures, disposal], and providing those capabilities to both the civil authorities in the homeland as well as our combatant commanders. Additionally, TEU along with the United States Army Corps of Engineers plays a vital role in the remediation of our formerly used defense sites.

And finally, TEU in conjunction with the product manager for non-stockpile [chemical materiel] provides an emergency response capability in the event that a chemical or biological material is covered anywhere else in the continental United States.

So let's go ahead and begin. What we have are three scenarios for you. And each one is tied to an item. Two are relatively common. The first is a football, the second is a letter, and the third is an item that we hope isn't too common, and that is a World War II vintage munition. But should you have one of these collecting dust in your basement or your garage, please give your local fire department or police a call. They'll know what to do.

Throughout the course of the year there may be several events that the president of the United States deems as national special security events. And as a result, specialty units like TEU, who possess unique capabilities, are often called upon to provide support. These events include such things as the national annual Boy Scout Jamboree, the presidential inauguration, the national Republican and Democratic conventions, and the 2002 Winter Olympics, just to name a few.

So today is Super Bowl Sunday. The scene is Ravens Stadium, Baltimore, Maryland. TEU, along with a number of other specialty units from DOD and the federal government, are on hand to provide their unique capabilities in the event of an incident. It is early in the day, and stadium security is performing one of its many sweeps when a bomb dog suddenly alerts on what appears to be a large lunch box, perhaps left behind by a stadium worker. A bomb unit is called to the site and is able to make a determination after taking an X-ray that the package does, in fact, contain some type of

an explosive. However, they are concerned because it also appears to contain some type of a canister filled with a liquid. Fearing some type of a dispersal device, TEU is summoned to the site and links up with the initial responders to review their data. Should their X-ray not be clear enough, TEU has an explosive ordnance disposal technician just like the one before you today who can move downrange with our equipment and take another X-ray with a more powerful device. Should that X-ray be clear and the team able to differentiate between the explosive and the detonator, the team may elect to use a PAN disrupter in order to render the item explosively safe. Once the item has been rendered explosively safe, the chemical personnel from the team can move quickly downrange, package the item and then transport it to a predetermined location for either further analysis or disposal.

Our second scenario involves a letter delivered to a military installation, a letter not unlike the one delivered to Senator Daschle's office. A government employee opens the envelope and notices a white powdery substance. The building is evacuated and a call is put into TEU. TEU responds with a sampling team. One member of this team is the recorder, who also functions or serves as the team leader. His or her job is to enter the room first and give it a quick once-over to determine the best areas to sample.

A computer monitor, because of its static charge and ability to attract particles, represents a good sampling area. The team leader calls for the sampling team, and in this case it consists of two individuals. They make a determination that the best way to sample this surface is to utilize a bio-swipe kit. One team member pours a poly-buffered saline solution over the sponge to dampen it, then removes the sponge from the packet and swipes the screen of the monitor, first in a horizontal direction and then in a vertical direction to ensure a thorough swipe. When complete, the sponge is returned to the package, and the second team member squeezes the solution out of it.

From here, the solution is transferred into a second packet that is used to filter it. And finally, the solution is placed in a third container for transport. Before sealing that container, however, a small sample is taken and applied to a series of bioassays. Once the solution has been applied to all the bioassays, the team leader is notified and begins a time hack. After the required amount of time, all the pertinent information is recorded and the assays are placed back to back and into a package so as they can be easily read without having to open the package at a later date and time.

The outside of the package is thoroughly decontaminated and then transported to the fourth member of the team, the clean member, whose job it is to remain on the cold side, or away from the contamination. This may require this individual to remain outside of the building. His or her job is to conduct the final packaging of the item, and then transport it to a predesignated laboratory, either military or commercial, for final analysis.

In addition to all the samples, the trash as a result of the sampling is packaged up and included in the transport, as it may too offer samples that can be used at a later date.

Our third and final scenario takes place on a remediation project at a formerly used defense site, where a contract worker comes across what appears to be a World War II vintage munition. Upon closer examination, the external markings of the munition indicate that it possibly could contain a chemical agent fill.

TEU is called to the site, and responds much the same as in the first case, where an explosive ordnance disposal technician moves down-range and takes an X-ray in order to determine the type fill, liquid or solid. In addition, this X-ray is utilized in the placement of the team's PIN system, or Portable Isotopic Neutron Spectroscopy, a device that the team has that provides an alternative to drilling and sampling, a non-intrusive means of determining what's in the round.

The information is collected by the technicians on site. It's then transmitted back to the battalion, where a Munitions [Material] Assessment and Review Board is convened, consisting of a panel of technological and scientific experts who review the data to determine the type fill and the appropriate disposal.

And so you've seen three demonstrations today that involved TEU -- and while all of these demonstrations take place in a peace-time environment, the same skill sets that you've observed today are also used to support our combat and commanders.

At this time, before we take your questions, I'd like to take an opportunity and allow the guardians that were part of today's demonstration to introduce themselves.

Captain Dubay

Dubay: Good afternoon. I'm Captain Tony Dubay from Cocoa Beach, Florida. I'm the battalion plans officer. My duties include planning, coordinating, and conducting training exercises and response operations with all military units, as well as local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. Additionally, I provide a liaison capability to combatant commanders and a rapidly deployable assessment capability for a variety of chemical and biological emergencies.

I've been in the Army for six years as an explosive ordnance disposal officer and responded to over 150 unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive device incidents. I hold a Bachelor of Science Degree from Tulane University in cellular and molecular biology, and I'm a graduate of the Ordnance Officer Basic Course, Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Advanced Access and Disablement, Joint Nuclear EOD Operations, Combined Armed Services Staff School, and the Combined Logistics Captains Career Course. I hold the senior explosive ordnance disposal badge and am a cross-trained combat life saver.

Jones: Hi. I'm Sergeant 1st Class Kerry Jones. My hometown is Chicago, Illinois. I'm the battalion explosive ordnance disposal operation NCO. I have served in the military for 16 years. I've been awarded the master EOD badge and the air assault badge. I'm a graduate of the advanced EOD management technology course, Advanced Access and Disablement, and the British improvised explosive device course, and numerous other courses related to the safety and the assessment of hazardous devices.

Strang: I'm 1st Sergeant Paul Strang, Headquarters and Headquarters Company 1st Sergeant. I've been in the Army 19-1/2 years, and my hometown is Iron Mountain, Michigan. I hold an Associate's Degree from Central Texas College and am a graduate of the United States Army Sergeant Major's Academy First Sergeants' course, chemical operations specialist basic and advanced non-commissioned officers course, United States Army technical escort course. And I'm cross-trained in decontamination, monitoring and detection of chemical agents; the hazardous prediction and analysis of nuclear, biological and chemical releases. I'm also a certified official for hazardous materials. I'm certified in CPR and first-aid.

Herd: I'm Captain Tim Herd, company commander for Headquarters and Headquarters Company, United States Army Technical Escort Unit. My hometown is Baltimore, Maryland. I've been the Army for 13 years. I'm a graduate of the chemical officers basic course, chemical captains career course, combined armed services staff school technical escort course, environmental compliance officers course, radiation safety officers course, airborne air assault schools. I have also earned a Master of Science degree in environmental management. I am cross-trained in chemical, biological and environmental sampling, decontamination procedures, hazardous workers' protection, CPR and first aid.

The Army Song

"The Army Goes Rolling Along"
(Based upon "The Caisson Song" by BG E.L. Gruber)
Written and adapted by H.W. Arberg



First to fight for the right,
and to build the Nation's might,
And the Army Goes Rolling Along
Proud of all we have done,
Fighting till the battle's won,
And the Army Goes Rolling Along

CHORUS:

Then it's hi, hi, hey!
The Army's on its way
Count off the cadence
loud and strong (two, three)
For wher-e'er we go,
You will always know
that the Army Goes Rolling Along

U.S. Army 20th Support Command (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear & High Yield Explosives)



TRANSFORMATION CEREMONY

15 October 2004
3:30 p.m.

Fanshaw Field
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

PS

20th Support Command (CBRNE)

The 20th Support Command was established to integrate, coordinate, deploy and provide trained and ready forces, and to exercise command and control of full-spectrum chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high yield explosives (CBRNE) operations to Joint, and Army Force Commanders. The command maintains technical links with Joint, Federal and State CBRNE assets, as well as research, development and technical communities to assure Army CBRNE response readiness and provides or assists in the training and readiness oversight of CBRNE assets (Active, Guard and Reserve).

In the spring of 2003, the Army Materiel Command proposed an initiative that would quickly meet today's emerging requirements by consolidating, integrating and growing existing CBRNE operational capabilities under a provisional headquarters. On 1 May 2003, the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 approved the proposal to organize the Guardian Brigade. He further directed Training and Doctrine Command to design a full-spectrum, deployable, operational-level CBRNE command to manage existing chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) assets.

The 20th Support Command activates with the following subordinate units: the 52d Ordnance Group (EOD), 3d Ordnance Bn, 63d Ordnance Bn, 79th Ordnance Bn, 184th Ordnance Bn, 22d Chemical Bn, and operational control of the Army Reserve Unit - Consequence Management. Future growth of the command includes the activation of an additional EOD Group and three subordinate battalions, Chemical Brigade Headquarters and an additional chemical battalion and an Analytical and Remediation Directorate.

The organization of CBRNE response and consequence management capabilities under a single Army command will improve the planning, execution, response and management of CBRNE missions. The 20th Support Command stands ready to respond to CBRNE hazards wherever and whenever called.

20th Support Command (CBRNE)

Insignia on front of program and crest shown here submitted for approval to the Institute of Heraldry.



Symbolism: Surrounding the green oval is a silver and black scroll. The flaming sword is reflective of the United States aggressive war against terrorism. The black scroll is in honor of the personnel that perished during the terrorist attack on 11 September 2001. Silver stars represent the five-element mission of the 20th Support Command (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives (CBRNE)). The green fleur-de-lis is symbolic of the first modern-day use of chemical warfare in Europe during World War I. "With Liberty We Defend" is the motto.

22d Chemical Battalion (TE)



Symbolism: The color of the background is the color of the Chemical Corps. The diagonal band represents the Panama Canal, the district to which the 22d Chemical Company was assigned, while the dragon is taken from the coat of arms of the 1st Gas Regiment. The motto for the organization is Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illi, which translates to "The times are changed and we are changed with them."

LTC Franz J. Amann

LTC Franz J. Amann is a distinguished military graduate from The Citadel where he was commissioned as a regular Army officer in the Chemical Corps in 1985. He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Biology and a Master's Degree in Business.

LTC Amann has held a variety of command and staff positions including S-2 Security Officer for the 558th U.S. Army Artillery Group in Athens, Greece; G-3 Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Officer for the Berlin Brigade in Berlin, Germany; Commander of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company 5-502nd Infantry Battalion, Berlin Brigade; Commander of A Company, Combat Support Battalion, Berlin Brigade; Observer and Controller at the National Training Center in Fort Irwin, CA; Chief of the Combined Arms Training Section in Fort McClellan, AL; Executive Officer for the 84th Chemical Battalion, Fort McClellan, AL; J3 Plans NBC officer for the NATO Allied Forces Southern Region in Naples, Italy. He has most recently been assigned as the Battalion Commander, U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit (TEU).

He is a graduate of the Chemical Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, Airborne and Ranger School, Air Force Command and Staff College and the Joint Professional Military Education Phase II.

LTC Amann's awards and decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, three Meritorious Service Medals, four Army Commendation Medals, two Army Achievement Medal, Ranger Tab and Parachutist Badge.

LTC Amann is married and has one daughter.

Technical Escort Unit

The Army's Technical Escort Unit has a long and distinguished history. Though the name may have changed during that time, the unit continued to provide a unique, immediate response capability to conduct chemical and biological operations in support of DOD and other federal, state and local agencies. Established 20 Jan 1943 as the Guard and Security Division at Camp Sibert, AL, the organization was moved to Edgewood Arsenal, MD a year later. In 1945 the unit was redesignated the 9710th Technical Service Unit, Guard and Security and in 1947 the name was changed to the 9710th Technical Service Unit, Technical Escort Detachment. In 1957, the detachment was redesignated the Technical Escort Unit.

22d Chemical Battalion

The 22d Chemical Battalion was first organized 26 Nov 1917 in the National Army at Washington, DC as Company C, 30th Engineers. Less than eight months later it was converted and redesignated as Company C, 1st Gas Regiment. During World War I, the organization participated in campaigns in France at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lorraine.

The organization was demobilized February 1919 at Camp Kendrick, NJ and then reconstituted a year later in the Regular Army at Edgewood Arsenal, MD. In July 1927 it was reorganized and redesignated 1st Chemical Company until it was inactivated in May 1943 at Camp Sibert, AL. During World War II, the organization was recognized for its participation in the American Theater.

The unit was reactivated in 1958 at Fort McClellan, AL and redesignated the 22d Chemical Company on 19 May 1958. The company was again inactivated in July 1966 in Vietnam. During Vietnam, the organization participated in counteroffensives, including Phase II.

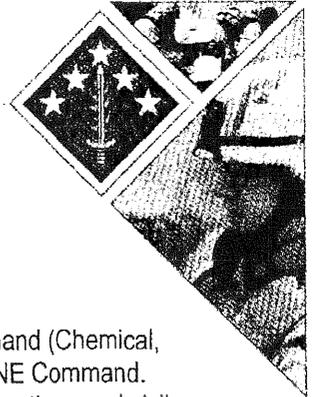
In 1979, the 22d Chemical Company was assigned to the 3d Armored Division and activated in Germany. The unit received a Meritorious Unit Commendation for its service to Southwest Asia during 1990 and 1991. During this time, the organization participated in the defense of Saudi Arabia, the liberation and defense of Kuwait and the cease-fire. The 22d Chemical Company was inactivated in August 1992 in Germany and relieved from assignment to the 3d Armored Division.

Today the organization is redesignated as the 22d Chemical Battalion and activated at the Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. The motto of this organization, established in 1930 is still very appropriate today: "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis" - The times are changed and we are changed with them.



US ARMY 20TH SUPPORT COMMAND

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives



Overview

On Oct. 16, 2004, U.S. Army Forces Command activated the 20th Support Command (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosives), also referred to as CBRNE Command. This organization will provide full-spectrum CBRNE response in support of military operations and civil authorities.

The definition of CBRNE operations is those actions that detect, identify, assess, render-safe, dismantle, transfer, and dispose of unexploded ordnance, improvised explosive devices and CBRNE hazards. These operations also include decontaminating organic personnel and property exposed to CBRN materials during response.

Analysis of the multitude of asymmetrical threats facing our nation, both at home and abroad, revealed a need to realign and expand the Army's CBRNE assets and capabilities. As part of the Global War on Terrorism, we face the threat of rogue nations with weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs as well as the potential for multiple WMD attacks in our homeland. These threats increased the requirement for the unique services provided by assorted WMD response assets spread throughout the Army.

The CBRNE Command consolidates those one-of-a-kind assets under a single operational headquarters located at the Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. Combining these assets under one headquarters provides more effective and responsive command and control of CBRNE specialized operational assets, eliminates redundancies, and allows more efficient management and employment of unique limited resources.

The organization provides CBRNE response support to the homeland and other Regional Combatant Commands and leverages sanctuary reach back linking subject matter experts in America's defense, scientific and technological communities with deployed elements and first responders. When fully operational, the command will also possess a deployable chemical and biological analytical capability to provide timely, more accurate analysis of unknown samples and a near real-time chemical-/biological-monitoring platform. This minimizes the risk to on-scene personnel and affords leaders timely information to issue guidance and make decisions.

The subordinate elements of the 20th Support Command (CBRNE), including the 52d Ordnance Group (EOD), 22d Chemical Battalion (formerly the Army Technical Escort Unit), and the newly established 110th Chemical Battalion (Technical Escort) have been and/or will continue to support Combatant Commands and the Homeland in operations and contingencies throughout the world. The command will continue to leverage those subordinate units and provide the Army with a scalable response capability with the flexibility to operate in a variety of environments, from urban areas to austere sites.

Future growth of the command includes the activation of an additional Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group with three subordinate battalions, Chemical Brigade headquarters and an additional chemical battalion, and an Analytical and Remediation Directorate.

At full operational capability, the CBRNE Command will provide the nation and the Army with a robust response force capable of responding to the full spectrum of CBRNE and WMD operations.



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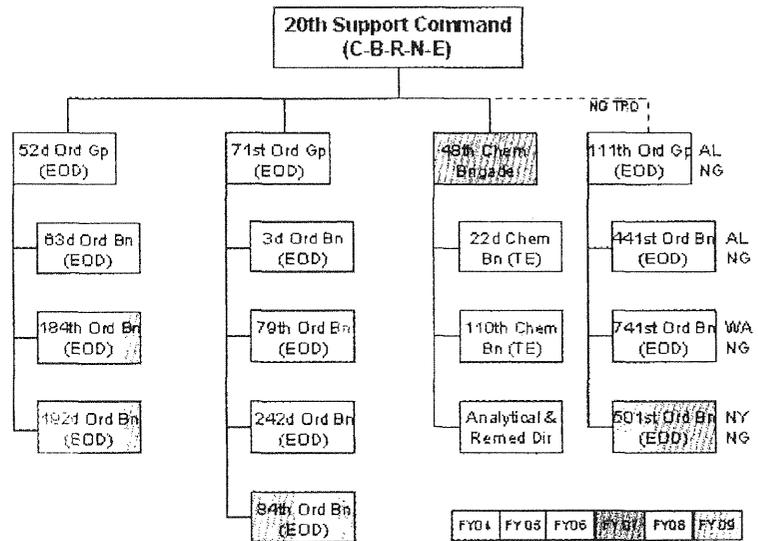
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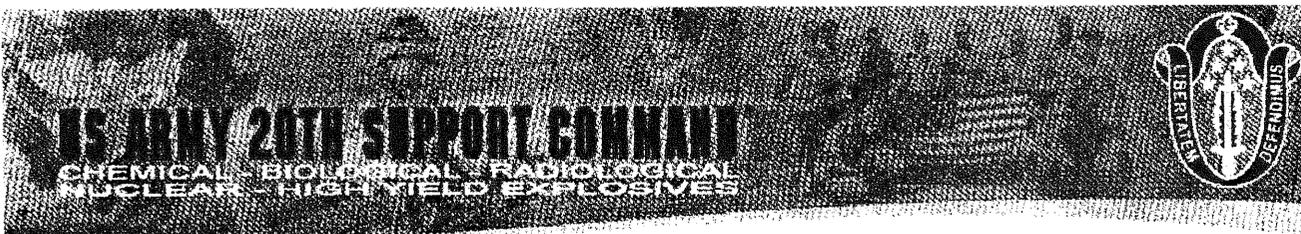
The 20th Support Command (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives) was established as a major subordinate command under the U.S. Army Forces Command on Oct. 16, 2004. The command was designed to bring together the Army's specialized CBRNE response elements under one stand-alone command and control headquarters. The command continues to evolve to meet the Army's CBRNE requirements. The organization chart below shows current capabilities, as well as the expected growth and organization for the future.



| ACRONYM DEFINITIONS | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| C-B-R-N-E – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, High Yield Explosives | |
| Ord – Ordnance | Chem – Chemical |
| TE – Technical Escort | EOD – Explosive Ordnance Disposal |
| Gp – Group | Bn – Battalion |
| NG – National Guard (Army) | TRO – Training/Readiness Oversight |
| Remed – Remediation | Dir – Directorate |

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ABOUT US - INSIGNIA & SYMBOLISM



SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA SYMBOLISM

The stars represent the five mission elements of the command: chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive response. The stars also underscore the command being a multi-component unit in today's threat environment. The flaming sword highlights this country's aggressive stance with the battle against domestic and international terrorism. Green alludes to the Army's chemical warfare history. Black is in honor of the personnel who died on Sept. 11, 2001, and the War Against Terror.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA SYMBOLISM

The flaming sword highlights this country's aggressive stance with the battle against domestic and international terrorism. Green alludes to the Army's chemical warfare history. Black is in honor of the personnel who died on Sept. 11, 2001, and the War Against Terror. The motto translates to "Liberty We Defend." The stars represent the five mission elements of the command: chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosive response. The stars also underscore the command being a multi-component unit in today's threat environment.

US ARMY 20TH SUPPORT COMMAND

**CHEMICAL - BIOLOGICAL - RADIOLOGICAL
NUCLEAR - HIGH YIELD EXPLOSIVES**

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[71st ORD GP \(EOD\)](#)

[22d CHEM BN \(TE\)](#)

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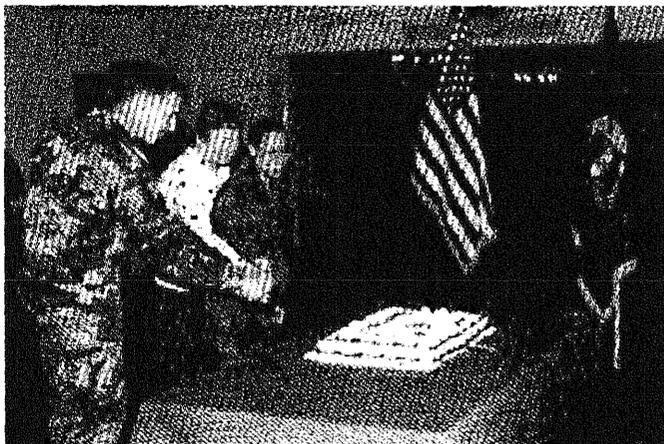
search

OUR SUBORDINATES - 22D CHEMICAL BATTALION (TE)

| Mission | Lineage |
|--|---|
| 22d Chemical Battalion (Technical Escort) Lineage and Battle Hono | <p>Organized 26 November 1917 in the National Army at American University District of Columbia, as Company C, 30th Engineers (Gas and Flame)</p> <p>Converted and redesignated 13 July 1918 as Company C, 1st Gas Regiment</p> <p>Demobilized 28 February 1919 at Camp Kendrick, N.J.</p> <p>Reconstituted 3 February 1920 in the Regular Army as Company C, 1st and organized at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.</p> <p>Reorganized and redesignated 13 July 1927 as the 1st Chemical Company</p> <p>Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1931 as the 1st Separate Chemical</p> <p>Reorganized and redesignated 21 March 1942 as the 1st Chemical Company</p> <p>Inactivated 29 May 1943 at Camp Sibert, Ala.</p> <p>Activated 10 March 1958 at Fort McClellan, Ala.</p> <p>Redesignated 19 May 1958 as the 22d Chemical Company</p> <p>Inactivated 20 July 1966 in Vietnam</p> <p>Assigned 21 September 1979 to the 3d Armored Division and activated</p> <p>Inactivated 15 August 1992 in Germany</p> <p>Activated 16 October 2004 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.</p> <p>Campaign Participation Credit</p> <p>World War I</p> <p>St. Mihiel</p> <p>Meuse-Argonne</p> |

Technical Escort Unit Celebrates 60th Anniversary

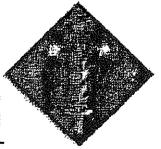
On January 20, 2003, Members of the Army's Technical Escort Unit (TEU), known as "America's Guardians", gathered at a unique birthday party to commemorate current and past accomplishments. They also took time to remember and pray for those who weren't present—team members and coworkers already deployed in support of the War on Terrorism.



Taped messages from Secretary of the Army, Thomas White, Army Materiel Commander Paul Kern, and SBCCOM's Deputy Commanding General for Homeland Operations, Brig. Gen. Craig Peterson, were shared with those present. Mr. Michael Parker, newly appointed director of the provisionally established Chemical Materials Agency, and Lt. Col. George Lecakes, commander of TEU, acknowledged their appreciation for the unit's accomplishments and extended best wishes for the future in person at the APG Gunpowder Club.

Credited as being the longest continuously active military chemical unit in existence, TEU provides the Department of Defense and other federal agencies with a unique, immediate response capability for chemical and biological warfare material. The Tech Escort missions include worldwide response for escorting, packaging, detection, and monitoring, rendering-safe, disposing, sampling, mitigating hazards and identifying weaponized and non-weaponized chemical, biological and hazardous material.

Commander, 20th Support Command (CBRNE) Promoted To Brigadier General



By Barry Napp

The commander of 20th Support Command (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high-yield Explosives or CBRNE), one of the Army's newest and most unique command and control headquarters elements, was promoted by Commanding General Dan K. McNeill, U.S. Army Forces Command.

Brig. Gen. Walter L. Davis is the first commander of the 20th Support Command (CBRNE). Activated last October at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, the new command is a U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) major subordinate command and brings together command and control of the Army's most specialized weapons of mass destruction operational assets. This new organization provides a single point of contact within the Army for the Department of Defense to call when a coordinated response to the threat or use of WMD is needed anywhere in the world.

"We are a changing Army and must remain flexible as we're at war," said McNeill. Walt Davis is a special person with demonstrated action leadership who will help to make this Army great during this change, not only today, but tomorrow as well."

Present subordinate units include 22d Chemical Battalion (formerly Technical Escort Unit) and 52d Ordnance Group (Explosive Ordnance Disposal), but future growth of the command will include activation of an additional explosive ordnance disposal group with three subordinate battalions, chemical brigade headquarters with an additional chemical battalion and an Analytical and Remediation Directorate. The Army Reserve Unit – Consequence Management is also under operational control of the 20th Support Command (CBRNE).

"This promotion is a special event for both me and my family. They have given me unwavering support and encouragement throughout my entire career," said Davis. "For sure, I have served with the Nation's finest soldiers, NCOs and officers; it is they that have directly impacted on any successes I may have had in the past, or will experience in the future. It is simply a privilege to continue to serve our nation during this critical time of war. "

The command is also responsible for managing DoD technical support to consequence management operations and provides CBRNE technical advice and subject matter expertise. The organization can mitigate hazards resulting from an incident involving the nation's chemical warfare stockpile; recovery and disposal of legacy chemical and biological munitions and materials from formerly used defense sites (FUDS); conduct technical escort of chemical surety materiel in support of the management of chemical stockpile and chemical defense research and development. The unique command has technical expertise to conduct sensitive site exploitation, disablement, disposition, demilitarization and consequence management operations as well as support U.S. Secret Service and Department of State operations protecting the president and other designated very important persons.

"When fully operational, this Headquarters will command and control existing and future programmed CBRNE response assets that can simultaneously respond to multiple incidents in support of combatant commanders and the joint team both at home and around the world," said Davis. "I'm excited and proud to be a member of this team of professionals."

Davis is a distinguished military graduate from the College of William and Mary where he was commissioned a regular Army officer in 1979. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Physical Education and a Master's Degree in National Resource Strategy. He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

His last assignment was Chief of Readiness Division, Deputy Directorate for Global Operations, Operations Directorate (J-3), Joint Staff, the Pentagon.

For further information, contact Barry Napp
U.S. Army 20th Support Command
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Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5424
email: barry.napp@us.army.mil



22d Chemical Battalion conducts first change of command

U.S. Army 20th Support Command

The 22d Chemical Battalion (Technical Escort) will conduct a change of command at 9 a.m., July 7, on Edgewood's McBride Parade Field on Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Lt. Col. Franz J. Amann will relinquish command to Lt. Col. Patrick R. Terrell.

Amann's next assignment will be with the U.S. Army 20th Support Command (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives).

Brig. Gen. Walt L. Davis, 20th Support Command (CBRNE) commander will host the ceremony.

Immediately following the ceremony, a reception will be held at the Gunpowder Club, directly adjacent to McBride Field.

Terrell comes to the 22d Chemical Battalion (TE) from the Officer Personnel Management Directorate of the U.S. Army Human Resources Command, where he served as chief of the Chemical Branch.

Terrell is a native of Boise, Idaho. He attended New Mexico Military Institute where he was commissioned as a Chemical Corps lieutenant.

His civilian education includes a bachelor's of business administration degree from New Mexico State University and a master's in administration from Central Michigan University.

Terrell has held a wide variety of command and staff assignments in the United States as well as overseas.

Amann was born in Switzerland and raised in South Carolina.

He is a 1985 distinguished military graduate from The Citadel where he was commissioned as a Regular Army Officer in the Chemical Corps.

His civilian education includes a bachelor's in biology from The Citadel and a master's in business from Central Michigan University.

Close this window

22nd Chemical Battalion holds first change of Command



Original photo by DATA IMAGING TEAM, RDECOM

Illustration by BLAKE VOSHELL

Lt. Col Patrick R. Terrell, second from left, receives the 22nd Chemical Battalion colors from Brig. Gen Walt Davis, right, commander of the 20th Support Command (CBRNE). Command Sgt. Maj. Pedro Rodriguez, center, 22nd Chemical Battalion (TE), and Lt. Col. Franz Amann, former 22nd Chemical Battalion commander, observe the passing of the flag.

Joni Platt

22nd Chemical Battalion (TE)

With a different kind of military formation lining the parade field, the 22nd Chemical Battalion (Technical Escort) conducted its first change of command ceremony July 7 on the McBride Parade Field at Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Brig. Gen. Walt Davis, commander of the 20th Support Command (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive) hosted the unique ceremony that included Army Soldiers and civilians on the parade field. Davis welcomed the distinguished guests, officers, Soldiers, Department of the Army civilians, family members and friends in attendance.

Addressing the troops and civilian workforce, Davis highlighted the long-standing service the 22nd Chemical Battalion has provided the nation in the War on Terrorism and weapons of mass destruction.

"Although the name of the unit is fairly new, the organization traces its lineage and distinguished history back to [more than] 60 years of distinguished service to our nation," Davis said. "In January 1943 and at the very height of World War II, this truly diverse and multi-talented unit was organized.

"Last fall, the U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit was discontinued and the 22nd Chemical Battalion

Close this window

Soldier from 22nd Chemical Battalion receives Purple Heart



Photo by CONRAD JOHNSON, RDECOM

Brig. Gen. Walt Davis, left, commander 20th Support Command (CBRNE), congratulates Staff Sgt. Robert Hodge who was awarded the Purple Heart medal for injuries sustained while deployed in Iraq.

Joni Platt
20th Support Command (CBRNE)

A 20th Support Command (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives) Soldier was presented the Purple Heart, one of the nation's oldest and most prestigious medals during an award ceremony held at Aberdeen Proving Ground June 27.

Staff Sgt. Robert E. Hodge received second degree burns to his face from a violent explosion in a building his team was assessing while deployed in Iraq. He also suffered damage to internal organs from debris from the blast.

In April 2004, Hodge deployed to Iraq with Disablement Team Four from the U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit as the Decontamination Team noncommissioned officer in charge. His team was responsible for the exploitation of a suspected clandestine chemical production facility located in Baghdad.

The team was conducting the initial assessment of the site, when the building violently exploded. At the time of the explosion, unlike another of his team members, Hodge was assisting in securing the site. Hodge was not evacuated from Iraq, but recovered while continuing to perform his duties.

With his wife and sons at his side, Hodge thanked his command and paid tribute to the men and women still serving in Iraq and fighting for this country.

WJZ Baltimore, Maryland News Weather: Soldier Stationed In Aberdeen D

Top News

© Mar 7, 2006 9:45 am US/Eastern

Soldier Stationed In Aberdeen Dies In Iraq

(WJZ) Washington, DC The Department of Defense announced today the death of a soldier who was supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Staff Sgt. Kevin P. Jessen, 28, of Paragould, Ark., died in Rawah, Iraq, on March 5, when an improvised explosive device detonated during combat operations.

Jessen was assigned to the Army's 22nd Chemical Battalion (Technical Escort), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

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22d Chemical Battalion Soldiers, civilians recognized

Story by
JONI B. PLATT
20th Support Command (CBRNE)

Soldiers and civilians from the U.S. Army 22d Chemical Battalion (Technical Escort) were honored at a recent award ceremony held at the battalion's headquarters building, Aberdeen Proving Ground Jan. 19.

The ceremony honored 12 Soldiers and one civilian who recently were deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Brig. Gen. Kevin R. Wendel, commander, U.S. Army 20th Support Command (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives) hosted the ceremony and presented the awards.

The Bronze Star Medal was awarded to six Soldiers for the leadership, professionalism, devotion to duty and personal courage they displayed while protecting U.S. forces in Iraq and at home.

Sgts. 1st Class Michael Cassin, Keith Smith and Alexander Leon; 1st Lt. Shane Pollard; Staff Sgts. Danny Rivera-Cruz and Toby Shirley received the medal for meritorious achievement as a result of their deployment in support of OIF.

The missions they executed in theater conducting chemical and biological sampling, disablement of potential production facilities and destruction of enemy munitions was instrumental in providing for a safer Iraq," said Lt. Col. Patrick Terrell, commander, U.S. Army 22d Chemical Battalion (TE).

Sgts. 1st Class Victor Roman and Dameon

Walker, Staff Sgts. Crystal Triplett and Lester Triplett, and Sgts. Josef Sanders, and Akilah Williams, received Army Commendation Medals and Charles Maddox, received an Achievement Medal for Civilian Service in recognition of his deployment.

"What makes awards ceremonies like this different from other Army battalions is that we are also recognizing civilians for their service along with Soldiers," Terrell said. "In today's operational environment, we depend on our professional civilian workforce more than ever."

The 22d Chemical Battalion (TE), formerly the U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit has over 60 years of experience in chemical/biological response, and a long history of meeting the changing needs of the nation. The 22d Chemical Battalion (TE) has been deploying task organized, Military-Civilian teams into combat since the beginning of OIF.

About the Bronze Star

The Bronze Star Medal was established by Executive Order 9419, Feb. 4, 1944. It is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the Army of the United States after Dec. 6, 1941, distinguished himself or herself by heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight, in connection with military operations against an armed enemy or while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

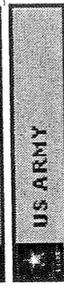
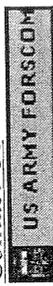
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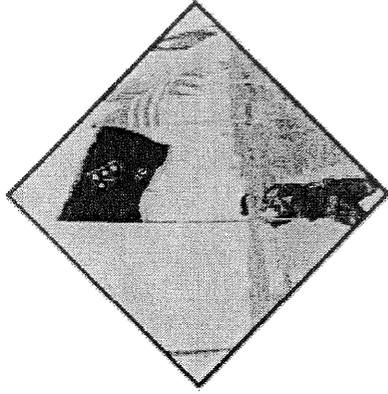
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History

The 20th Support Command (CBRNE) was established on October 16, 2004, as a major subordinate command under the U.S. Army Forces Command. The creation of this command brought together the Army's CBRNE response elements under one organization.



Previously, the Army Materiel Command consolidated its CBRNE assets under a single organization called the Guardian Brigade. The brigade served as an interim solution, providing the Army time to build and resource a full-spectrum CBRNE command. The brigade absorbed the Chemical/Biological Rapid Response Team into the headquarters and provided a single operational headquarters for Army Materiel Command CBRNE forces.

When the 20th Support Command (CBRNE) transitioned to Forces Command the Guardian brigade was discontinued; the 52d Ordnance Group (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) and its five EOD battalions were reassigned to the command; and the 22d Chemical Battalion (Technical Escort), previously under the Guardian Brigade designated as the U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit, was reflagged and became a subordinate command of the 20th Support Command (CBRNE).

In June 2005 another EOD battalion was activated in Fort Carson, Colo. and then a second technical escort battalion was activated that September at Fort Lewis, Wash. A month later the second EOD group was activated at Fort Carson, Colo. In June 2006 two more EOD battalions were activated at Fort Riley, Kan. and Fort Bragg, N.C., and then in September the 48th Chemical Brigade was activated at Fort Hood, Texas. Five chemical battalions were realigned under that headquarters. In May 2007, the command provisionally activated the CBRNE Analytical and Remediation Activity, known as CARA, which includes four remediation response teams, multiple mobile exploitation laboratories, and an aviation section.

By the end of 2007, the command included three EOD groups, one chemical brigade, 15 battalions, 80 companies and one direct reporting activity. In addition to the command's growth, transformation of the command continues with multiple force design updates of headquarters and subordinate elements, restationing initiatives and modularization of EOD companies.

The publishing of the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review required significant changes to the headquarters' structure, organization, manning and equipment so that it could meet the requirement to become a joint task force by 2007. These changes were scheduled in phases.

The first milestone was initial operational capability which was validated in a major training exercise in Korea last August. The last milestone

will be full operational capability expected in 2009.

Still in transition, the 20th Support Command (CBRNE) continues to grow and organize to meet the CBRNE response requirements of the combatant commanders and the nation.

More Information:

[EOD History](#)

[Chemical Corps History](#)

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MISSION FOCUS

The 20th Support Command (CBRNE) integrates, coordinates, deploys, and provides trained and ready CBRNE forces. Capable of exercising command and control of specialized CBRNE operations to support Joint and Army force commanders primarily for overseas contingencies and warfighting operations, but also in support of homeland defense. Maintains technical links with appropriate Joint, Army, Federal and State CBRNE assets, as well as the research, development, and technical communities to assure Army CBRNE response readiness.

CAPABILITIES

- Full time focus on Combating WMD, countering CBRNE threats and defeating all types of IEDs - tactical through strategic
- Command and control joint, Army and other government agencies' specialized WMD/CBRNE analytic, staff and operational forces
- Force provider of trained and ready expeditionary CBRNE force packages to execute the wide range of combating WMD missions
- Reachback communications connectivity from field to subject matter experts at headquarters, national level laboratories, industry, academia or other state/federal CBRNE resources
- Core element of Joint Task Force for Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction (JTFF-E)

[Click here](#) to learn more

Last Updated on 05 Feb 2008

[REDACTED] Ms OGC

From: [REDACTED] CIV USA AMC
Sent: Wednesday, December 31, 2008 1:58 PM
To: [REDACTED] Ms OGC
Subject: RE: HELP--FW: Email Sent from Scanning Device lineage (UNCLASSIFIED)

Attachments: Permanent Orders 054-3 Guardian Brigade, 23 Feb 04.pdf



Permanent Orders
054-3 Guardia...

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

[REDACTED]
Command Historian
U.S. Army RDECOM
[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED] Ms OGC
Sent: Wednesday, December 31, 2008 12:25 PM
To: [REDACTED] CIV USA AMC
Subject: Out of Office AutoReply: HELP--FW: Email Sent from Scanning Device lineage (UNCLASSIFIED)

I will be in and out of the office during the holiday season returning on Monday, January 5, 2009.

If you have any questions in the interim, please call [REDACTED]

Have a wonderful and safe holiday season!

[REDACTED]
Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND
9301 CHAPEK ROAD, FORT BELVOIR, VA 22060-5527

PERMANENT ORDERS 054-3

23 February 2004

U.S. Army Guardian Brigade (GB), XT (W6EMAA), Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
21010-5424

Following organization or unit action directed

Action: Unit organized as a Major Subordinate Command (MSC)

Assigned to: U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC), X1

Mission: On order, deploy all or part of the brigade to conduct chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and enhanced high-yield explosive (CBRNE) crisis response, consequence management, elimination and/or remediation operations in support of Combatant Commanders, DOD Installations, and the Homeland. Serve as the Army's central "point of contact" for CBRNE matters and provide sanctuary reach back into the scientific, technological, and academic communities to assist DOD agencies and civil authorities in response to CBRNE incidents.

Effective date: 15 October 2003

Military Structure Strength: NA

Civilian Structure Strength: NA

Civilian Authorized Strength: NA

Accounting Classification: NA

Authority:

a. VOCCG, AMC

b. Memorandum, DAMO-FMP, 1 August 2003, subject: Concept Plan for the Establishment of the U.S. Army Guardian Brigade, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD - U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC)

Additional instructions: These orders effect the organization and realignment of the mission, functions, and personnel as follows:

- (1) There will be no geographic relocation of employees as a result of this action.
- (2) Civilian personnel actions will be IAW applicable civilian personnel regulations.
- (3) General Court Martial Convening Authority is the Installation Commander, Aberdeen Proving Ground.
- (4) The Brigade Commander is authorized to program, plan, and execute the development and implementation of this unit.
- (5) Issuance of these orders constitutes realignment of the functional elements listed below.

(a) From:

W4MLAA - U.S. Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command

Structured strength: 4 OFF/0 WO/9 ENL/31 CIV/44 TOTAL

Authorized strength: 0 OFF/0 WO/9 ENL/31 CIV/40 TOTAL

W4G8AA - U.S. Army Research, Development, Engineering Center

Structured strength: 0 OFF/0 WO/0 ENL/0 CIV/0 TOTAL

Authorized strength: 1 OFF/0 WO/0 ENL/0 CIV/1 TOTAL

W4MMAA - U.S. Army Operations Support Command

Structured strength: 3 OFF/0 WO/0 ENL/0 CIV/3 TOTAL

Authorized strength: 3 OFF/0 WO/0 ENL/0 CIV/3 TOTAL

W4GGAA - U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command (1 Mil/0 Civ)

Structured strength: 1 OFF/0 WO/0 ENL/0 CIV/1 TOTAL

Authorized strength: 1 OFF/0 WO/0 ENL/0 CIV/1 TOTAL

W3ZLAA - U.S. Army PM-SANG

Structured strength: 0 OFF/0 WO/0 ENL/0 CIV/0 TOTAL

Authorized strength: 1 OFF/0 WO/0 ENL/0 CIV/1 TOTAL

To: XT (W6EMAA)

Headquarters, U.S. Army Guardian Brigade

Structured strength: 8 OFF/0 WO/9 ENL/31 CIV/48 TOTAL

Authorized strength: 6 OFF/0 WO/9 ENL/31 CIV/46 TOTAL

(b) From: XA (W38NAA)

U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit (TEU)

Structured strength: 40 OFF/0 WO/177 ENL/134 CIV/351 TOTAL

Authorized strength: 39 OFF/0 WO/177 ENL/99 CIV/315 TOTAL

To: XT (W38NAA)

U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit

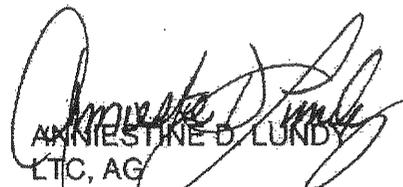
Structured strength: 40 OFF/0 WO/177 ENL/134 CIV/351 TOTAL

Authorized strength: 39 OFF/0 WO/177 ENL/99 CIV/315 TOTAL

(6) The existing levels of mission support between Guardian Brigade elements and HQ RDECOM (Provisional), and the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA) will remain in effect.

Format: 740

FOR THE COMMANDER:



ANNESTINE D. LUNDY
LTC, AG
Adjutant General

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Development Division, Functional Automation Branch, Hoffman I, 2461 Eisenhower
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103 Third Avenue, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5058

1-Civilian Personnel Operations Center Management Agency, 54440
Student Drive, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5200

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Army, Pentagon, Wash DC 20310

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Fort Monroe, VA 23561-7101

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900 Belvoir Road, Bldg 201, Ste 215, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-5589

1-Cdr, U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command, ATTN: AMSAM-RM-RD,
Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5000

1-Cdr, U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command,
5183 Blackhawk Road, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5424

1-Cdr, U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency, 5183 Blackhawk Road, Aberdeen
Proving Ground, MD 21010-5424

1-Cdr, U.S. Army Guardian Brigade, 5183 Blackhawk Road, Aberdeen Proving
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1-Cdr, U.S. Army Security Assistance Command, ATTN: AMSAC-R, 5701
21st Street, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5940

1-Cdr, U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command, ATTN:
AMSTA-EMD, 6501 E. 11 Mile Road, Warren, MI 48397-5000

1-Cdr, U.S.AMC Logistics Support Activity, ATTN: AMXLS-BFF,
Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-7466
1-Dir, U.S. Army Materiel Command Intelligence and Technology
Security Activity, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-5527