

Statement of Major General Robert P. Bongiovi, USAF
Acting Director, Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Before the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
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Madam Chairwoman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am Major General Robert Bongiovi, the Acting Director of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency. I am pleased to have this opportunity today to testify on the mission of the Agency. I would like to summarize my statement and request that it be included in its entirety in the record.

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency, commonly referred to as "DTRA", was established in October 1998 as part of the Defense Reform Initiative. The intent was to consolidate within one agency most of the DoD organizations executing WMD-related missions, except for the Title 10 responsibilities of the Services. This new, focused agency would enhance overall Department understanding of the WMD threat and facilitate appropriate responses. Today, DTRA is far more than just the sum of its merging organizations. It is an innovative thinker and responder to the WMD challenge.

Before proceeding further, it may be helpful to define the term "weapons of mass destruction" or WMD. As you know, the definition encompasses nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. However, it also includes radiological, electromagnetic pulse, and other advanced or unusual weapons capable of inflicting mass casualties or widespread destruction. In addition, conventional high explosive devices, such as those used in the attacks on Khobar Towers and the USS COLE, are legally and operationally considered to be WMD.

Although the spectrum of our mission is large, our missions can be simply divided into four major functions: WMD Combat Support, Technology Development, Threat Control, and Threat Reduction. I will summarize each of these in my following remarks.

The WMD Combat Support function provides operational and technical support to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Warfighting Command-in-Chief, and the Services to engage the threat and challenges posed to the United States, its forces and allies by WMD. Program activities include:

- ?? Support for the planning, safety, security, and reliability of the nuclear deterrent;
- ?? Warfighter support across the spectrum of threats and capabilities to include expanded support for CINC Contingency Plans, Operational Plans, and Theater Engagement Plans; and
- ?? Assessments of the vulnerabilities of US military installations to terrorist threats

DTRA WMD Combat Support has aided the Joint Staff and Commander, US European Command with targeting decisions during OPERATIONS DESERT FOX and ALLIED FORCE. DTRA has also developed, in conjunction with the Commander-in-Chief, US Strategic Command and the Services, the first DoD Nuclear Mission Management Plan to sustain the US nuclear deterrent in the years ahead. A top priority for DTRA at the Direction of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the integration of threat reduction support and response capabilities into the Warfighters' plans – that is, providing them the offensive and defensive tools to prevail in WMD environments. Also at the Direction of the Chairman, DTRA performs as many as 100 force protection assessments of US military installations at home and abroad. These assessments identify ways in which base commanders can improve their force protection posture. At the direction of OSD, we also perform more detailed Balanced Survivability Assessments of critical facilities.

The Technology Development function develops, manages, and coordinates Research and Development (R&D) activities underpinning other DTRA functions. It is important to understand that DTRA is an integrator and shaper of technology rather than a "bench science" R&D center. We reach out to wherever the needed technology exists, bringing together diverse ideas and capabilities, and shaping them into integrated R&D programs responsive to the needs of the Warfighters. We rely heavily on a contractor base,

including the DOE national labs, for the performance of the R&D we manage. As appropriate, DTRA either develops and delivers the final product direct to the customer, or provides the technology to the Services or other appropriate organization for final refinement and fielding. Conceptually, we strive to dedicate 75% of our technology development to identified requirements while focusing about 25% on new concepts we can "push" to customers.

The DTRA Technology Development Mission includes efforts to:

- ?? Develop and test systems to characterize and strike WMD sites;
- ?? Provide both offensive and defensive tools to the Warfighter;
- ?? Develop technology needed for DoD engagement activities involving Arms Control implementation, verification, monitoring, and inspection requirements;
- ?? Manage nuclear weapons effects simulators and simulation;
- ?? Develop radiation hardening of microelectronics for the protection of our weapon and space systems; and
- ?? Provide electromagnetic pulse (EMP), radiation, blast, thermal effects data and related next generation technologies.

Products developed by DTRA have been used operationally. DTRA managed the ACTD that developed the Advanced Unitary Penetrator and Hard Target Smart Fuze which were used in OPERATION ALLIED FORCE in the former Yugoslavia. Our munitions effectiveness tools are widely used for the defeat of hard and deeply buried targets. DTRA consequence management tools have also supported operations worldwide and are relied upon by domestic first responders to WMD events. Among our top R&D priorities are improved tunnel and hardened/deeply buried defeat capabilities with emphasis on stand-off attack, faster detectors for chemical and biological agents, improved counterforce planning tools, and terrorist device defeat tools.

The Threat Control function maintains US technological security in three basic areas: policy, implementation, and compliance and enforcement. It includes inspection, escort,

and monitoring missions to help ensure compliance with arms control agreements; and new non-treaty means of threat control.

Major accomplishments within the Threat Control function include the establishment of the Congressionally-mandated program to monitor foreign launches of US satellites; re-engineering and revitalization of the DoD export control process; and successful completion of all arms control missions.

The Threat Reduction function centers on the execution of the Cooperative Threat Reduction or "Nunn- Lugar" program. This program assists the eligible states of the former Soviet Union with the dismantlement of WMD and reduces the threat of WMD proliferation. Specifically, it destroys strategic delivery systems, stores and safeguards fissile material, and improves safeguards for WMD materials and warheads. Under this program, 5580 strategic warheads have been deactivated, 428 ICBMs destroyed, 388 ICBM silos eliminated, 87 strategic bombers eliminated, 483 long-range nuclear air-launched cruise missiles destroyed, 20 ballistic missile submarines destroyed, 352 submarine ballistic missile launchers eliminated, 217 submarine-launched ballistic missiles eliminated, and 194 nuclear test tunnels and holes sealed.

DTRA performs these missions with 2,000 personnel primarily concentrated in northern Virginia and New Mexico. We also have people literally across the globe. The workforce is divided nearly equally between civilians and military personnel.

The DTRA budget request for Fiscal Year 2002 is over \$1.1 billion. However, we will also provide executive management for the approximately \$900 million Joint Chemical/Biological Defense Program. We also assist the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization and other US Government organizations on a reimbursable basis. For example, the interagency Technical Support Working Group funds many of our blast mitigation and structural response field tests in order to make government facilities safer against car and truck delivered high explosives attack.

Although our mission spectrum is wide, our focus remains on supporting the Warfighters. DTRA is a Combat Support Agency and, therefore, subject to direct tasking by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as well as the Secretary of Defense

Although our focus will remain on the Warfighters, we make important contributions to efforts to counter WMD terrorism at home. As you know, the Department of Defense does not have the lead responsibility for responding to acts of WMD terrorism within the United States. However, as the Department would likely be called upon should such an event occur, DTRA assists both preparedness and consequence management activities.

We share our WMD knowledge with the Department of Justice, FEMA, the Centers for Disease Control, and other federal, state and local officials. DTRA also maintains an Operations Center that provides the Warfighters and government officials on-line access to a wide-range of WMD expertise. DTRA also assists interagency exercise planning. We have also aided with the identification of issues that national, state, and local decision-makers would face should such an event occur. At the national level, we have worked directly and regularly with officials as senior as the Attorney General. Moreover, we have an important relationship with the Joint Forces Command's Joint Task Force for Civil Support. As a Combat Support Agency, we offer planning, exercise, operational, legal, and public affairs support to this Joint Task Force.

I will conclude by noting that DoD and Congress agree that WMD challenges continue to evolve and grow. For Fiscal Year 2002, DTRA is requesting a budget growth for its R&D and mission-related O&M accounts. Specifically, we are requesting increases to enhance our capability to defeat the hard and deeply buried targets proliferating around the world, ensure the availability of radiation-hardened microelectronic components essential for our military and commercial space systems, and develop "energetic materials" to improve weapon lethality and chemical/biological agent defeat. The growth in our O&M budget request principally reflects expanded targeting support, additional Balanced Survivability Assessments of critical Command, Control, and Communications facilities, and expanded underground facility assessments support. In addition, we are

pursuing a Terrorist Device Defeat initiative that will enable us to defeat nuclear devices improvised by terrorists, attribute the origin of domestic nuclear events, and detect special shielded nuclear material. I respectfully request your support for our Fiscal Year 2002 program.

I would be pleased to answer your questions.