

DTRA HERITAGE

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) can trace its roots back to the Manhattan Project in 1947. A mission that began strictly as a weapons development program expanded during the Cold War and eventually included non-nuclear weapon development and nonproliferation efforts. The November 1997 Defense Reform Initiative joined the Defense Special Weapons Agency and the On-Site Inspection Agency with two defense programs—the Cooperative Threat Reduction program and Chemical-Biological Defense program—forming the core elements of the Agency. DTRA was established on October 1, 1998. Additionally, the Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Organization joined DTRA in October 2016.



WHO WE ARE

As a Combat Support Agency, we support the Combatant Commands and the military services with both defensive and offensive capabilities. With a focus on our combat support mission, and through leveraging and expanding our collaboration with interagency and international partners, DTRA is uniquely prepared to address some of the most immediate, consequential and non-conventional weapon threats to our national security. In our role as a Defense Agency, we work with rest of the U.S. government, allies and partner countries, and international organizations to counter WMD and improvised threats. As the DoD's research and development leader focused on WMD and improvised threats, DTRA facilitates innovation as we combine traditional research with unconventional means to develop and quickly field solutions to the most complex, deadly and urgent threats facing the U.S. and the rest of the world

DTRA EVOLUTION

MANHATTAN PROJECT

1942-46



TRINITY, the first implosion-type plutonium device, was detonated in New Mexico

The U.S. dropped atomic bombs, Little Boy over Hiroshima and Fat Man over Nagasaki

ARMED FORCES SPECIAL WEAPONS PROJECT (AFSWP)

1947-58



- Maintained "a centralized system of reporting and accounting to ensure the current status and location" of nuclear weapons
- Assured readiness through atomic warfare planning and training

DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY (DASA)

1959-70



- Served as the center for expertise for the modernization of U.S. nuclear capabilities
- Sponsored the McMillan Panel which advised the Kennedy Administration on nuclear test bans and potential treaties limiting nuclear testing

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY (DNA)

1971-95



- Led all U.S. nuclear weapons effect tests
- Published the Nuclear Weapons Accident Response Procedure (NARP) manual, providing response procedures
- Facilitated events that led to U.S. and Soviet leaders signing the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty
- Developed nuclear treaty verification technology in support of all U.S. arms control and bilateral agreement
- Instituted counter-proliferation initiatives in response to the post-Desert Storm Iraqi quest to obtain nuclear weapons

ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY (OSIA)

1988-98

- Carried out on-site inspection and escorting activities under the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty
- Named the Executive Agent responsible for supporting the United Nations Special Commission
- Conducted confidence-building measures with USSR

DEFENSE SPECIAL WEAPONS AGENCY (DSWA)

1996-98



- Reorganized to include Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR), Nuclear Stockpile Stewardship and non-nuclear development
- President Bill Clinton, and officials from China, France, Russia, Britain and approximately 50 other nations signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY (DTRA)

1998 - PRESENT



- Combined DSWA, OSIA, CTR and the Chemical Biological Defense Program
- Integrated the Joint Improvised Threat Defeat Organization mission

Enables DoD, the U.S. Government and international partners to counter and deter weapons of mass destruction and improvised threat networks

Detect. Deter. Defeat.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY



DTRA MISSION

DTRA enables the Department of Defense, the United States Government and international partners to counter and deter weapons of mass destruction and improvised threat networks.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY (NDS) KEY TENETS

Recognizing the need to adapt its focus to meet the NDS, DTRA adopted a new mission approach: To engage a complex set of adversaries at three levels: strategic armed conflict and nuclear deterrence, conventional armed conflict, and Gray Zone competition. DTRA developed innovative, data-driven analytic methods and tools using artificial intelligence and advanced analytics to expand our countering threat network (CTN) capacity and achieve improved illumination of the global networks we now face.

SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

- » Complex & volatile environment
- » Great Power competition
- » Eroding U.S. military advantage

ADVERSARIES

- » China, Russia (revisionist)
- » Iran, North Korea (rogue)
- » Non-state actors

LEVELS OF CONFLICT:

STRATEGIC
ARMED CONFLICT

CONVENTIONAL
ARMED CONFLICT

GREAT POWER
COMPETITION

DEFENSE PRIORITIES:

STRONG NUCLEAR
DETERRENT

DECISIVE
CONVENTIONAL FORCE

NEW APPROACHES TO
COMPETE BELOW CONFLICT



COUNTERING THREAT NETWORK METHODOLOGY



NETWORK ANALYSIS TO UNDERSTAND THREATS:

Upscaling and expanding capabilities to counter the complex global threat networks faced in the 2+3 threats

- Supports CDDRs with improved illuminating threat networks to identify critical nodes
- Develops a host of innovative, data-driven analytic methods and tools using artificial intelligence and advanced analytics
- Meets CDDR requirements to counter the 2+3 threats illumination



IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITIES FOR USG AND PARTNER ACTION

Applying threat network understanding to drive operational activities and impacts that connects and informs DTRA operational components and stakeholder-partners around the world

- Informs DTRA's capability development process, for the development of tools needed to disrupt and defeat threat networks
- Drives strategic effect through treaty implementation activities
- Develops and uses new approaches to counter the influence of great powers and rogue regimes utilizing Opportunity Analysis



CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT AND RDT&E

Developing CBRN capabilities for force protection and operating in contaminated environments

- Delivers WMD and improvised threat training
- Conducts exercise support to CCMDs, Services, and Joint Staff



BUILDING PARTNER CAPACITY

Utilizing threat network illumination capabilities to shape strategic levers that counter malign foreign influence and counter proliferation networks

- Builds partner capability and capacity across of countering WMD spectrum; counter-proliferation, interdiction, investigation, biosafety, biosecurity, and biosurveillance and consequence management
- Supports CCMD Campaign Plans



TARGET ANALYSIS & WEAPONNEERING

Supporting the U.S. Decisive Conventional Force outlined in the NDS

- Provides CCMD targeting support for WMD and hard targets: target characterization, contingency planning and consequence of execution
- Maintains 24/7 SMEs reachback support
- Advises CDDRs of the right targets to strike with the right weapons while minimizing collateral damage
- Supports the development of advanced conventional weapons



EFFECTIVE NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

Maintaining a safe, secure and effective nuclear deterrent, a top DoD priority

- Supports nuclear modernization initiatives, weapons system accountability, WMD exercises and the personnel reliability program
- Provides nuclear-specific Technical Support Groups for the Crisis Response Force
- Offers Consequence Management for the Joint Force & partner nations
- Conducts cross-Service data and trend analysis for the Mission Assurance Risk Management System